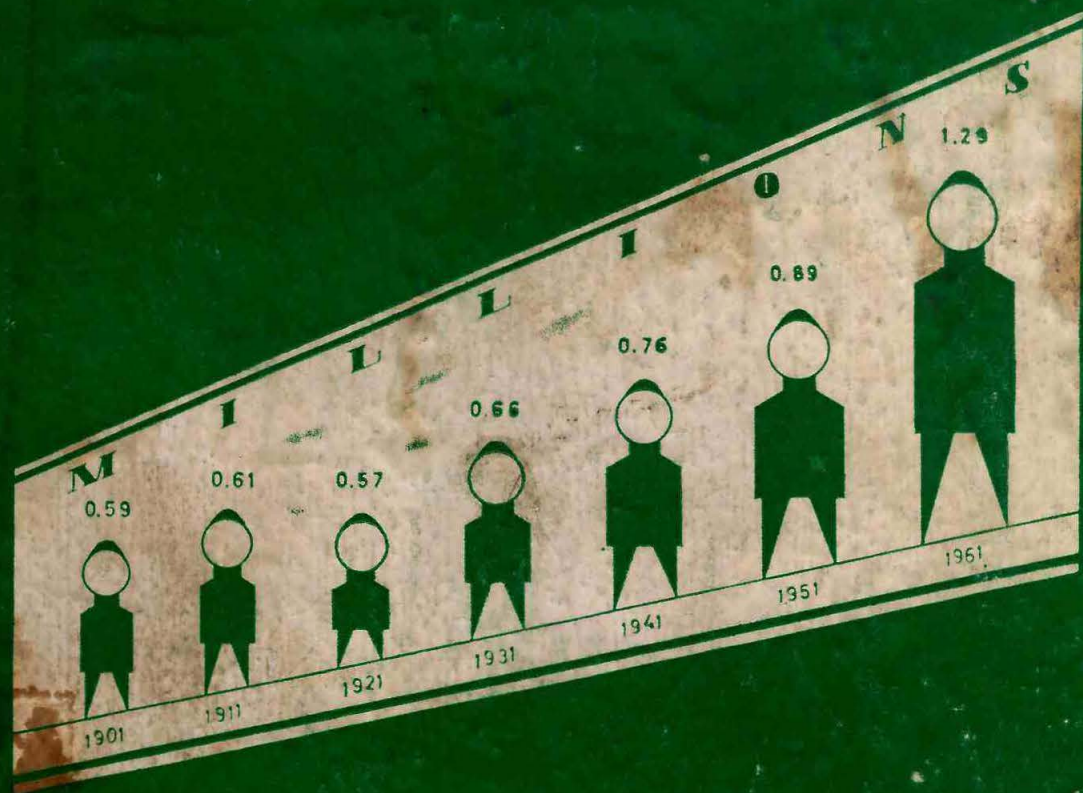


POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

## HYDERABAD



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

*District Census Report*  
*Hyderabad*



Statistical Census Report  
Hyderabad



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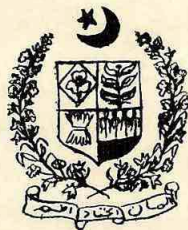
TIMES PRESS, KARACHI.

Part I & Part V

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

**DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

**HYDERABAD**



**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

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## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I must admit that the inclusion of the last three

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have no words to adequately thank the officers and staff of the Central and Provincial Governments, various Ministries and Departments, the districts and sub-divisional officers and a host of other public-spirited men and women of our country who gave unsolicited 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 supply-

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

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

## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Part I, an attempt has been made to give a general picture of the district on the lines of the old District Gazetteers, though within a much shorter compass incorporating the changes which have taken place since the time the Gazetteers were last published. The general description includes brief paragraphs on geography and geology, flora and fauna, climate, brief history, administrative set-up, Health, Education, Communications, Basic Democracies, Agriculture and Industries, Land Reforms, the population and its composition, ethnological and demographical features, cultural pattern of the people, important places of interest, etc. It also contains a brief description of the district headquarter city. 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 per cent sample basis in the case of rural areas. The Housing Tables provide invaluable information about the housing conditions in both urban and rural areas, the number of occupied and unoccupied houses, congested houses, size and structural characteristics of the housing units, size of family and the size of

households, etc. All this work was done in the Machine Sorting Centre at Karachi under the able direction of Mr. W. A. Abbasi, Assistant Director, Machine Sorting Centre, to whom my thanks are due for furnishing this part of 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 Hyderabad the Census was taken by 2191 Enumerators, 252 Supervisors, 20 Charge Superintendents and 3 District Census Officers. After the field work was over the records were sent by the District Census Officers to the Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad which worked under the able guidance and control of M/s. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant Director and A. Hamid, Deputy Director, of Census. Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and re-sorted according to different characteristics, in accordance with Sorting and Compilation Instruction, 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 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, Posts 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 parti-

culars of local details were obtained from the Deputy Commissioner. The area figures have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad, and are based on revenue records. The village statistics were thoroughly scrutinised by the Statistical Officer in my office and by Mr. Din Muhammad, Investigator, Census Commissioner's Office, Karachi, before incorporation in this Report.

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

Part I—General Description was compiled by Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, P.C.S., Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad. Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant Director of Census Hyderabad. Mr. I. A. Imtiaz, C.S.P., and Mr. S. M. Wasim, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Habibullah Bloach, P.C.S., Mr. Amir Yusuf Ali Khan C.S.P. Addl. D. Cs, Hyderabad. In preparing this part they made extensive use of the Gazetteers Hyderabad 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 this part is the result of the cumulative efforts of The Sex Officers respect to above or Mr. S. M. Sharif and myself, besides S. Sajjad Hussain Shah, my Stenographer, who typed several drafts of it. I am, therefore, grateful to them all for their efforts.

The Maps appearing in this volume were drawn in the Statistical Section of Census Commissioner's Office, Karachi, by Tauhid Ahmed Jafary Senior Draftsman, under the close supervision of Mr. S. Safdar Husain, Statistical Officer and Mr. Muhammad Hafiz Sheikh, Officer on Special Duty (Census). I am grateful to them for the hard work they have put in for the preparation of these maps.

My thanks are also due to Sh. Niaz Ahmad, of the Ilmi Press, Lahore, where these reports have been printed, from the "master copies" prepared in my office, through the photo-offset process and to Mr. S. M. Shujaiddin, Proprietor of The Times Press, for printing Parts I, & V and to Haji Mohammad Zaki of the Educational Press for printing Part II, III & IV of this Report.

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 to the Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad to whom we are highly indebted.

I must express my gratitude to Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, P.C.S., Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad, Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant Director of Census, Hyderabad, Mr. I. A. Imtiaz, C.S.P., and Mr. S. M. Wasim, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Habibullah Bloach P.C.S., Mr. Amir Yusuf Ali Khan, C.S.P. Addl. D.C.s, Hyderabad, all Heads of Departments of the Government of West Pakistan, the Revenue Assistant and all subordinate Revenue staff, who have rendered valuable services in the collection and compilation of the Village Statistics and other

data presented in this volume.

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

My thanks are also due to Mr. Lowell T. Galt, Statistical Advisor to the Government of Pakistan and Dr. James Maslowski, Advisor, 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 the district 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, layout and plan of the present volume is due entirely to his vision, planning and perseverance in getting this project translated from a mere idea into reality. I must confess that I faltered and hesitated at many stages in completing this assignment as being too ambitious for Census, but this unflagging interest and inspiration made the publication of this volume in its present shape possible.

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



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# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

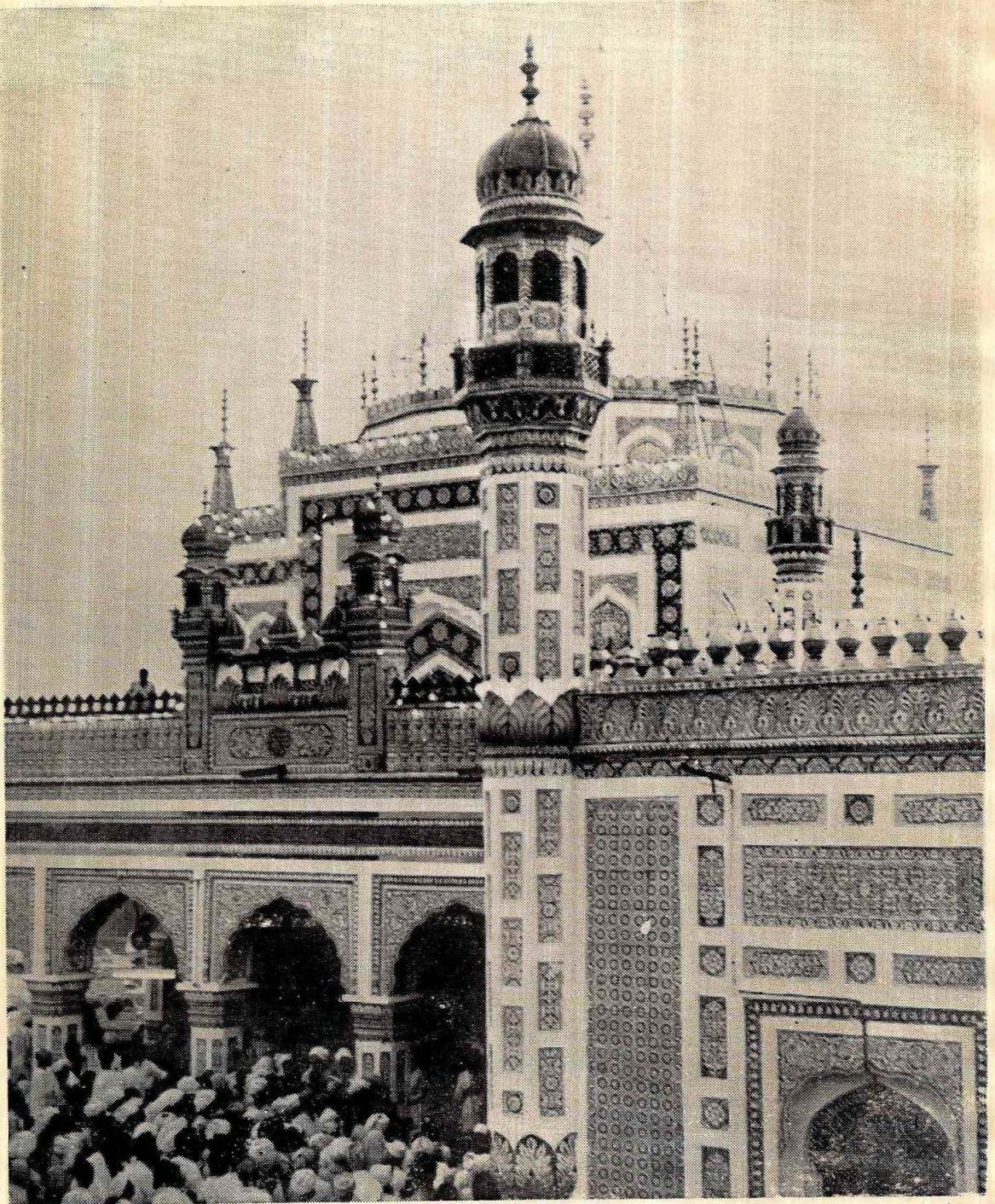
## HYDERABAD

### PART-I

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

*COMPILED BY*  
**GHULAM ALI KHAN**  
Assistant Director of Census  
**HYDERABAD**

*EDITED BY*  
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Director of Census, West Pakistan  
**LAHORE**



*Tomb of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, the great sufi and poet of Sind.*

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1. Area	..	..	..	..	4969 sq. miles.
2. Population	..	..	..	..	12,85,711 persons.
3. Density (per sq. mile)	..	..	..	..	259 persons.
4. Sex Ratio (Females to 100 males)	..	..	..	..	81 Females.
5. Literacy	..	..	..	..	13.8 per cent.
6. Climate	..	..	..	..	Moderate.
7. Main Crops	..	..	..	..	Jowar, Bajra, Rice, Tobacco, Cotton, Sugarcane, Wheat, Barley, Gram, etc.
8. Main Languages spoken	..	..	..	..	Sindhi and Urdu.
9. Tribes, if any	..	..	..	..	Talpur, Syeds, Pirs, Mirzas.
10. Economy	..	..	..	..	Agricultural. Hyderabad City is becoming progressively industrialised.
11. University, Colleges and Schools ;					
University	..	..	..	..	Sind University.
Colleges	..	..	..	..	11
High Schools	..	..	..	..	13
12. Communications :					
{ Metalled Roads	..	..	..	..	More than 200 miles.
{ Unmetalled Roads	..	..	..	..	From Taluka Headquarters unmetalled roads branch off to surrounding villages.
Railways	..	..	..	..	(i) Main Line : Karachi-Peshawar. (ii) Branch Line : Hyderabad-Badin Section. (iii) Meter-gauge : Hyderabad-Khokhrapar Section.

13. Industries .. .. . Textile factories, Cement factory, Blade factory, Vegetable oil factory, Flour mills, Asbestos factory, Ginning and Tanning factories and Sugar mill.
14. Important places .. . (i) Tomb of Mirs, (ii) New Township, (iii) Shah Makki (iv) Hala (v) Hala (New) (vi) Khudabad (vii) Bhit Shah (viii) Badin (ix) Bulri (x) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage.
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## CHAPTER—1

## GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

## 1.1 NAME

Hyderabad district takes its name from its headquarter town.

## 1.2 LOCATION

The district which is situated in the southern zone of West Pakistan, lies between  $24^{\circ}-12'-2''$  and  $26^{\circ}-18'$  north latitudes and  $68^{\circ}-20'$  and  $69^{\circ}-25'$  east longitudes.

## 1.3 BOUNDARIES

It is bounded on the north by Nawabshah district, on the east by Sanghar and Tharparkar districts, on the west by Dadu and Thatta districts and on the south by Rann of Katchh. The river Indus runs along the western boundary of the district in the talukas of Hala and Hyderabad and a portion of Guni taluka.

## 1.4 AREA

The total area of the district is 4,969 sq. miles (3,180,160 acres). Its position in respect of area is 23rd in Pakistan and 21st in West Pakistan.

## 1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY

Hyderabad district is a part of the Indus plain and has a uniform character. It is an alluvial plain and is not dissected by rivers and mountains. The southern talukas, Guni and Badin are low-lying and are close to the Delta of the Indus. They form part of the *Lar*, one of the geographical divisions in which Sind is popularly divided. This part of the district is intersected by natural canals (Dhoros) and depressions (Dhands), which in some cases retain water throughout the

year. Probably, in centuries gone by, the Arabian Sea was near the southern border of this district and there are traces of this even now. As a result of this the southern portion is low-lying while the Hala Sub-division in the north has a higher level.

## 1.6 SOIL

The soil of the district is mostly alluvial. The northern portion of the district is very fertile with sandy and loamy soil, while the southern portion being nearer to the sea and the Rann of Katchh is *Kalarish* and saline. The *Kalar* is mostly composed of sodium chloride and sodium sulphate, which are injurious for plant-growth. Rice is the only crop which can be grown in this area.

## 1.7 GEOLOGY

With the exception of the isolated patch of limestone near Hyderabad, the whole of the district is of alluvial formation and the constituents of the soil present little variation. For a short distance from the foot of the hills, the soil contains a large admixture of detritus, but elsewhere clay and sand are its principal ingredients, and one of the two factors by which the composition of the various soils is differentiated is the extent to which the clay or the sand predominates. The other criterion of the character of the soil is the absence or presence of natural salts. These occur in every taluka, but are found in great quantities in the south.

There are no mineral or mines worth the name in the district except limestone and fullers-earth found in *Ganjo Takkar*. Common salt, Khoro Chaniho (a kind of impure sesquicarbonate of

soda) are got from the Dhands (ponds) in the *Lar*. At present there is no production of mineral oil in the district, but drilling is being done near Tando Allahyar.

### 1.8 FLORA

The chief trees found all over the district are the *Babul* (*Acacia Arabica*), *Pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Bhar* (*Ficus Indica*), *Neem* (*Azadirachta Indica*), *Bahan* (*Populus Euphratica*), *Jandi* (*Prosopis Speigera*), *Tāli* (*Dalbergia Latifolia*).

### 1.9 FAUNA

The wild animals found in the district are foxes, jackals, deer and hog, which are quite numerous. The game birds found are geese, duck, quail, partridge - black and grey. Among reptiles, snakes of various kinds abound, as elsewhere in the former Sind, especially in the inundation season, and are very harmful to human life. The other birds are the falcon, crow, ubhara (or bustard).

### 1.10 FISHERIES

The various kinds of fish found in the district are Gandan, Palla, Jerki, Khaggo (cat-fish) and Goja (eels), which are caught in the canals and *Dhands*. Out of these Palla is of considerable economic importance to the fishing community of the Lower Indus Valley for it provides livelihood to over 10,000 fishermen. In the two divisions of Hyderabad and Khairpur, the total daily catch exceeds 100,000 fish about 1,75,000 maunds in weight, of about the value of more than Rs. 40,00,000 during the full fishing season. It comes from the sea into the Indus. It ascends the Indus river for spawning during the summer monsoons and generally swims up to Sukkur Barrage.

It is a tasty fish and has a great nutritive value because it is rich in protein. From March onwards it begins to appear gradually at places like Thatta, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Larkana and finally at Sukkur by about the end of April. During the six months period from February to

July the 'Mohanas' (Fishermen) start their fishing operations downstream of the Sukkur Barrage. Fish ladders have been provided in the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage to enable the Palla fish to pass through the Barrage without any difficulty, but its number has greatly diminished in that portion of the river Indus that lies between the two Barrages since the completion of the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage in 1954.

### 1.11 RIVERS

The only river flowing in the district is the Indus, which runs along the western boundary of the district for nearly 100 miles of its length before entering the Arabian sea. A detailed account of canals and other irrigational facilities in the district has been given later in this chapter.

It enters Sind rushing through the gorge between Sukkur and Rohri in the limestone rocks, and from here in its south-west direction it flows comparatively calmly with two arms—known as the Eastern Nara and Western Nara, and changes its direction to south-east, till it reaches Kotri. Below Thatta it is split up into several branches forming the Delta.

Periodic floods are the most important phenomenon of the Indus. Erosion is also a permanent feature of the river and continues day and night when the river is either rising or falling but its seriousness is felt only when it starts affecting either a protective Bund or comes dangerously near a human habitation.

### 1.12 LAKES

There are no lakes worth the name in the district, barring a few small lakes in the southern portion of the district.

### 1.13 MOUNTAINS AND HILLS

There are no hills anywhere in the district except a small hillock locally known as *Ganjo Takkar* (Bald hillock—devoid of vegetation). The hillock is an offshoot of the Kirthar range and runs parallel to the river Indus for a about

14 miles from south of Hyderabad. The town of Hyderabad is situated on this hillock. The highest peak Gaho is about 250 feet above sea-level.

#### 1.14 CLIMATE

The climate of the district is on the whole moderate. During the summer the wind direction is south-west and in winter north-west. During the months of May and June, hot winds laden with dust blow during the day, but the nights are pleasant. The winter is of comparatively short duration. In summer the wind direction remains constantly south-west; most of the houses in Hyderabad have wind catchers facing the wind direction. The eye of the visitor can hardly escape this speciality of the town.

#### 1.15 TEMPERATURE

The months of May and June are very hot during the day. The temperature sometimes goes up to 115°F, the highest recorded temperature being 120°F. There is always an abrupt fall in temperature at night. There are occasional showers in the month of July and the temperature rarely rises to 110°F and the hot winds also stop blowing. During the winter the temperature never touches the freezing point and it seldom rises above 70°F during day, but the night temperature falls in within a few degrees of freezing point. Sometimes cold waves from Baluchistan side make the winter severe. Humidity is variable, highest on the whole about the end of August and much less in May when the air is uncomfortably dry. The maximum and minimum mean recorded during the various months of summer, winter and spring seasons is indicated in the table below :

	Maximum mean	Minimum mean	Average
Summer	107.0°	78.2°	92.6°
Winter	88.8°	50.6°	69.7°
Spring	101.8°	63.8°	82.8°

#### 1.16 RAINFALL

The district lies in the rain shadow area. Heavily laden south-west monsoon clouds rising from the Arabian sea pass over this area without any shower. There would have been plenty of rainfall if the direction of Kirthar range would have been from west to east instead from south to north. The average rainfall in the district is about 7". During the last few years the average rainfall has increased and in 1959 it was 15.35". This may be attributed to plenty of vegetation due to the construction of Sukkur and Ghulam Muhammad Barrages. In winter the district gets some rain from the cyclonic winds blowing from the Persian gulf.

#### 1.17 NATURAL PHENOMENA

##### (a) Earthquake

The district is free from earthquakes and no notable tremor has ever been felt.

##### (b) Cyclones

Cyclones of high velocity are rare, but dust storms are very frequent during the summer and a fairly constant wind of moderate velocity blows throughout the summer.

##### (c) Locusts

Locusts breeding takes place in the desert area of Mirpurkhas and the adjoining Indian desert of Thar, with the result that they do much damage to the crops and trees in the intensely cultivated areas of Hyderabad and Tharparkar districts. The locust invasion in 1961 was of unprecedented proportions.

##### (d) Floods

Floods in the Hyderabad district are frequently felt when the pressure of water against the Begari bund causes frequent breeches in Hala Taluka, but these are largely controlled.

## 1.18 HISTORY

## (a) Arab Period

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

of Dahir, had already regained the town of Brahmanabad and neighbouring territory. On the extinction of the Umayyad dynasty and the succession to power of the Abbasides, Sind continued to remain under Arab rule. By 908 A.D. the power of the Caliphs gradually declined and the Caliphate virtually renounced control of Sind. About 871 A.D. two separate kingdoms of Multan and Mansoor were established. The latter extended from the sea up to Alor from where the kingdom of Multan commenced. Alor which was at the site of the modern Rohri was said to have been nearly as large as Multan and was the centre of trade and commerce and a flourishing city.

## (b) Sumra Dynasty

When Mahmood of Ghazni invaded India (1019 A.D.), Sind was ruled by a governor who was nominally under the authority of the Caliph. After taking Multan and Kach Mahmood Ghaznavi sent his representative Muhammad Abdul Razai to conquer Sind which he did in 1026, but the country did not long remain with the Ghaznavide family as in 1032 A.D. Ibne Sumar, the ruler of Multan laid the foundation of Sumra dynasty in Sind. The Sumras possibly recognised the sovereignty of the Ghaznavides but for all practical purposes were independent. Ibne Sumar was succeeded by a number of other princes of his line. Khafif, one of the Sumra kings, made Thatta his capital city and successfully resisted the incursions of the Baluch—the Sodhas and Jarejas. He was a great ruler and his kingdom extended from Katch to Nasarpur and included Sukkur. It was also during his time that the Sumra dynasty gradually waned in power until 1351 when the last Sumra ruler Urruh Mehl was killed by the Sammas who placed Jam Unar on the throne in 1451.

## (c) Samma Dynasty

The Sammas were probably Hindus, who had their capital city Samma Nagar supposed to be on the site of modern Sehwan. But the Princes of this dynasty lived mostly at Thatta or Samui



*On the Makli hills.* Jam Unar reigned only three years and his domain did not extend to the whole of Sind as Bhakkar and a large part of the country round it was held by Hakims Malik Feroze and Ali Shahpur. On the death of Jam Unar, Junuh who succeeded him took Bhakkar while the Hakims retreated to Uch. In the reign of his successor Jam Tamachi, son of Jam Unar, Bhakkar was taken by the army of the Tughlaq Sultan of Delhi, and the Jam with his family was captured. Jam Tamachi was succeeded by his son Jam Babuniya, during whose rule Feroze Tughlaq invaded Sind and compelled its rulers to surrender. A long line of Princes of the Samma dynasty continued to rule, but nothing remarkable is known about them, except that the Arghun dynasty which succeeded the Samma first came into power during the reign of Jam Nizamud Din, son of Jam Nindo. The Sammas were Rajputs of Yadev stock and were probably the same who were known to Alexander the great as the Samus. Their descendants are known as Samejas and Jarehas.

#### (d) Arghun Dynasty

The Arghun dynasty which succeeded the Sammas derives its name from Arghun Khan Tar Khan, grandson of Halaku Khan and started its rule in 1521 A.D. There were only two rulers of this dynasty, namely, Shujah or Shah Beg and his son Mirza Shah Hussain after whom the family became extinct. Shah Beg Arghun, son of Mir Zunun Arghun, defeated the Samma army in 1521 A.D. and sacked the city of Thatta, the capital of Jam Feroze—the last of the Samma rulers. An arrangement was, however, made between Shah Beg and the Jam by which the territory extending from Sukkur to Thatta was to remain under the rule of the Jam, while Shah Beg retained that part which was to the north of Lakki. But this arrangement soon terminated and Shah Beg Arghun established his power over the whole of Sind and also captured the Fort of Bhakkar which was rebuilt by him. Shah Beg Arghun was not only a brave fighter, but was also a learned scholar. He was succeeded by his son - Mirza Shah Hussain—whose first step was to subdue

Jam Feroze who though outwardly submissive, was really preparing to resist Shah Hussain. Jam Feroze was decisively defeated and he fled to Gujrat where he died. Shah Hussain then marched on Multan and Uch and Dilawar. It was during the reign of Shah Hussain that Emperor Humayun defeated by Sher Shah Soori in 1540 A. D. fled to India where he attempted to take the fort of Bhakkar but failed. The Emperor then left for Jodhpur, but returned to Sind by way of Umarkot in 1542, making another unsuccessful attempt to conquer Sind and thereafter withdrew to Kandhar. Shah Hussain died in 1554 after 34 years' rule, and being childless his kingdom was divided into two parts, the southern zone with its headquarters at Thatta and northern at Bhakkar under the Tarkhan dynasty (about 1591-92) which however did not last long. The defeat of Mirza Khan (1591-92) the ruler of Thatta by Akbar's forces put an end to the Tarkhan dynasty and Sind henceforth became a part of the Multan province of the Mughal empire, but Jani Beg was confirmed as nominal ruler of the country around Thatta.

#### (e) Daudpotras

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

#### (f) Kalhora Dynasty

The Kalhoras rose to power between the year 1658 to 1780. The Kalhora family established its power from 1558 under Nazir Muhammad Kalhora. About 1701 Yar Muhammad Kalhora managed to take possession of Shikarpur which he made his headquarters and obtained from the Mughal emperor a "Far-

man" (Decree) conferring upon him the Subedari of the Dera districts. By 1711 Yar Muhammad had extended his dominion up to Sibi, but he died in 1719 and was succeeded by his son Nur Muhammad Kalhora, who conquered the Nahar district from the Daudpotras. His empire extended from the borders of Multan to Thatta and only Bhakkar with its dependency held out till 1736. It was during his reign that the Talpur tribe first came into prominence in the person of Mir Mehran who was in the service of the Kalhoras. In 1739 Nadir Shah took Delhi and all the provinces west of the Indus were annexed to the Persian Empire including both Thatta and Shikarpur. Shortly after his return to Kabul, Nadir Shah again set out for the Punjab and the Sind to punish Nur Muhammad Kalhora who was proving troublesome. Nur Muhammad first fled to Umarkot, but later on surrendered and Shikarpur and Sibi were taken away from him and given to the Daudpotras and the Afghans. In about 1746 Nur Muhammad extended his kingdom over southern Sind. On Nadir Shah's death the Kalhora chief's territory became tributary to Ahmed Shah Durrani. When Ahmad Shah marched on Sind Shah Nawaz Khan fled to Jasalmir and was succeeded by Muradyab who was recognized by the Durrani king. He was, however, dethroned in 1757 when Ghulam Shah Kalhora was placed on the throne. In 1768 Ghulam Shah founded the city of Hyderabad (the ancient Nirankot) and lived there till his death in 1772. He was succeeded by his son Sarfraz Khan. It was during the reign of Sarfraz Khan that Mir Behram Talpur who occupied a distinguished position to the governor of Ghulam Shah became an object of distrust and he along with his son Mir Sobdar Khan were put to death. Sarfraz Khan disliked the English factories established by the East India Company at Thatta and eventually these factories were closed in 1775. Sarfraz Khan was deposed by the Baluchis and in 1777 Ghulam Nabi Khan, a brother of Ghulam Shah, was placed on the throne. During his rule Mir Bijar Talpur, a son of Sobdar Khan, rose against the Kalhora rule and Ghulam Nabi was killed in battle. Abdul Nabi Khan succeeded his brother

and by a compromise Abdul Nabi was acknowledged as sovereign of Sind with Mir Bijar as his minister. In 1781 Sind was invaded by an army from Kandhar which was defeated by Mir Bijar of Shikarpur. Abdul Nabi fled to Kalat and the sovereignty of Sind passed under Abdullah Khan Talpur son of Mir Bijar and Mir Fateh Khan Talpur. The struggle for power between the Talpurs and the Kalhoras ended in the battle of Malani in which the Talpurs emerged victorious and Kalhora rule came to an end. With the defeat of Abdul Nabi Khan the Kalhora dynasty came to an end and Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur came to power in 1783.

#### (g) Talpur Dynasty

In 1783 Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur established himself as ruler of Sind. His nephew Mir Sohrab Khan settled at Rohri and his son Mir Tharo Khan moved to Shahbunder and each of them renounced the authority of Mir Fateh Ali Khan. The Talpur family was divided into three distinct branches—(1) The Hyderabad and Shahdadpur family ruling in Central Sind, (2) the Mirpur or Manikani family descendants of Mir Tharo ruling Mirpur and (3) the Khairpur or Sohrabani branch governing at Khairpur. Fateh Ali Khan as head of the Hyderabad Mirs associated himself with his three near brothers Ghulam Ali, Karam Ali and Murad Ali known afterwards as "Chaiyar". In 1802 Mir Fateh Ali died leaving his territory to his three brothers. Of these the first Ghulam Ali died in 1811 and after him Karam Ali and Murad Ali were acknowledged as the two chiefs of Sind. They also died in 1820—Karam Ali without issue and Murad Ali leaving two sons namely, Nur Muhammad and Nasir Khan. These two mirs and cousins of Sobdar remained in power in Hyderabad till 1840. Mir Nur Muhammad died in 1841 leaving behind him two sons, namely, Shahdad and Hussain Ali under the guardianship of their uncle Nasir Khan. Several members of the Talpur family lived at Khudabad north of Hyderabad where their tombs still exist. Later on Hyderabad became the capital.

The Khairpur branch of the Talpurs ruling in Upper Sind consisted at that time of Mir Rustam and Ali Murad, sons of Mir Suhrab. This branch always looked up to the Hyderabad branch for advice and guidance. Mir Rustam was succeeded by his brother Mir Mubarak who died in 1739. The first connection of the British with Sind took place in the time of Ghulam Shah, but it was dissolved by his successor Sarfraz Khan in 1775. The British sent a commercial mission in 1799 to establish trade relations with the Talpur Mirs, but the mission did not succeed and the British Agent was asked to quit by the Mirs. In 1809 a treaty of friendship was entered into between the Mirs and the British Government followed by similar treaties in 1820. In 1824 the Mirs took possession of Shikarpur the last stronghold of Afghans. In 1832 another mission was sent and commercial treaties were entered into with the Mirs providing for a passage for traders and merchants by the rivers and roads of Sind. The Khairpur branch of the Talpurs agreed to abide by these arrangements. In 1838 the Mirs agreed to allow the passage of a British army through the Indus on its way to Kandhar. The Talpurs continued to rule over Sind until the battle of Miani in 1848 when the forces of the Mirs were defeated and Sind passed under British rule.

#### 1.19 ADMINISTRATION

The district is under the general charge of a Deputy Commissioner, who combines the functions of District Magistrate as well as of Collector. He is also responsible for the co-ordination of the functions of all nation-building departments in the district. On the judicial side he is assisted by Additional District Magistrate/Deftardar and 4 Magistrates. For revenue administration the district is divided into two sub-divisions, namely, Hala and Tando Mohammad Khan and seven talukas, each under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner/Deputy Collector who have their Sub-Divisional Headquarters at Hyderabad and Tando Mohammad Khan respectively.

The police administration is vested in the District Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by three Additional/Assistant/Deputy Superintendents of Police, on the executive side. For police administration the district is divided into 20 police stations and 19 outposts.

The judicial administration of the district is under the charge of a District and Sessions Judge, who is assisted by 4 Civil Judges.

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

(1) *Agriculture*

Deputy Director of Agriculture.

(2) *Animal Husbandry*

Director of Animal Husbandry.

(3) *Co-operative*

Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

(4) *P.W.D. (B & R)*

Deputy Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads.

(5) *P.W.D. (Irrigation)*

Deputy Chief Engineer, Irrigation.

(6) *Public Health*

Deputy Director, Public Health.

(7) *Medical*

Deputy Director, Public Health.

(8) *Industries*

Deputy Director of Industries.

- (9) *Forests*  
Conservator of Forests.
- (10) *Education*  
Director of Education, Southern Region.
- (11) *Food*  
Deputy Director of Food.
- (12) *Fisheries*  
Assistant Director of Fisheries.
- (13) *Basic Democracies*  
Deputy Director of Basic Democracies.
- (14) *Excise & Taxation*  
Deputy Director of Excise and Taxation.
- (15) *Income-tax*  
Income Tax Officers, 'A', 'B', & 'C'  
Divisions.

- (16) *Central Excise & Customs*  
Deputy Superintendent of Central  
Excise and Land Customs.

- (17) *Postal*  
Postmaster.

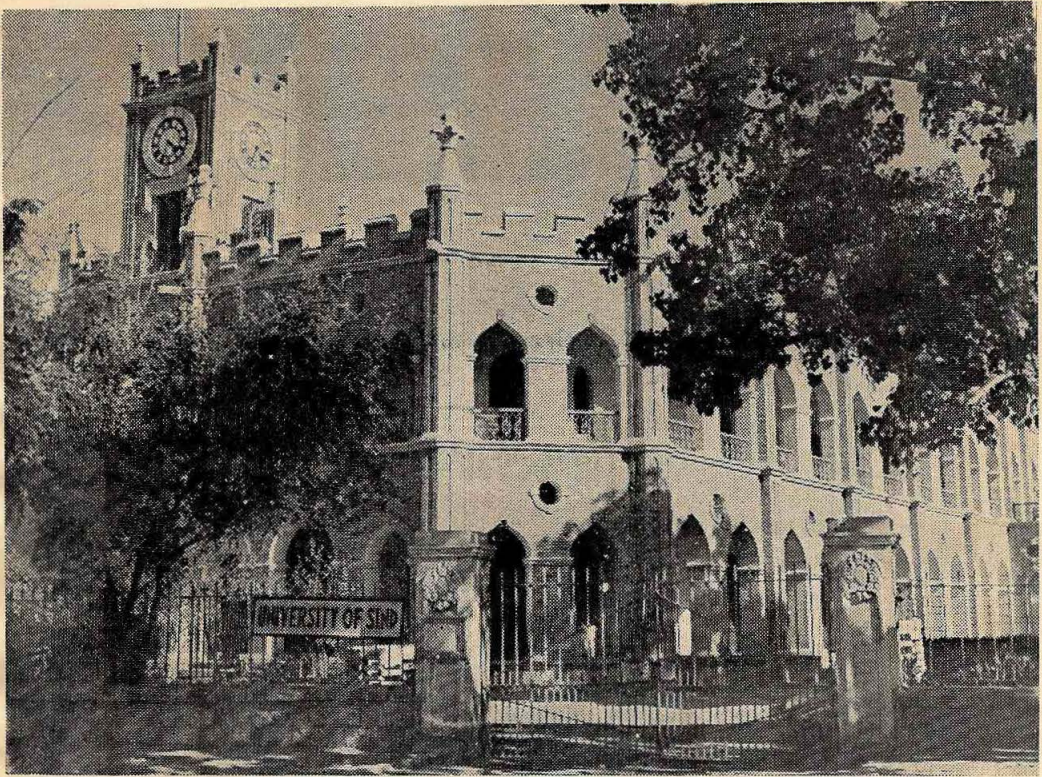
### 1.20 BASIC DEMOCRACIES

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

(I) Name of Council	Number	Total No. of members	Elected	Appointed
1. District Council, Hyderabad ..	1	42	21	21
2. Taluka Councils .. ..	7	154	77	77
3. Union Councils .. ..	69	1,050	713	337
4. Town Committees .. ..	8	91	62	29

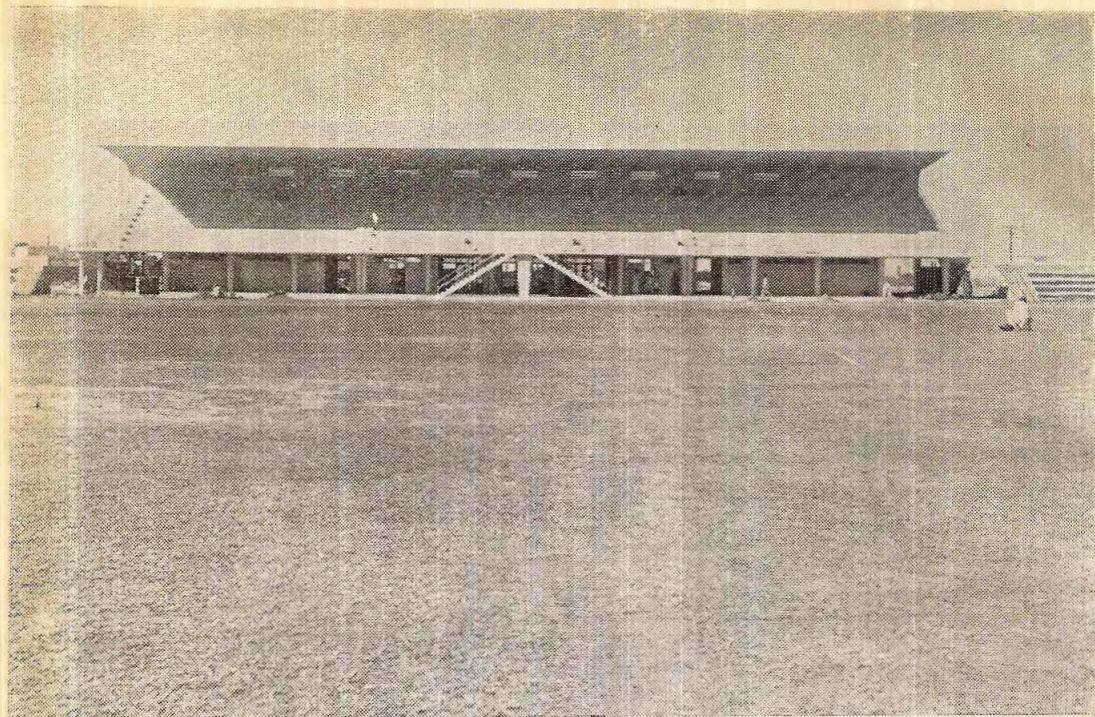
(II) Name of Municipal Committee	Total No. of Municipal Committee's members	Elected	Appointed	Number of Union Committees	Total No. of Union Committee's members	Elected	Appointed
1. Municipal Committee, Hyderabad	18	9	9	9	313	313	Nil
2. Municipal Committee, Tando Mohammad Khan	10	5	5	5	17	17	Nil
3. Municipal Committee, Tando Allahyar	12	6	6	6	19	19	Nil



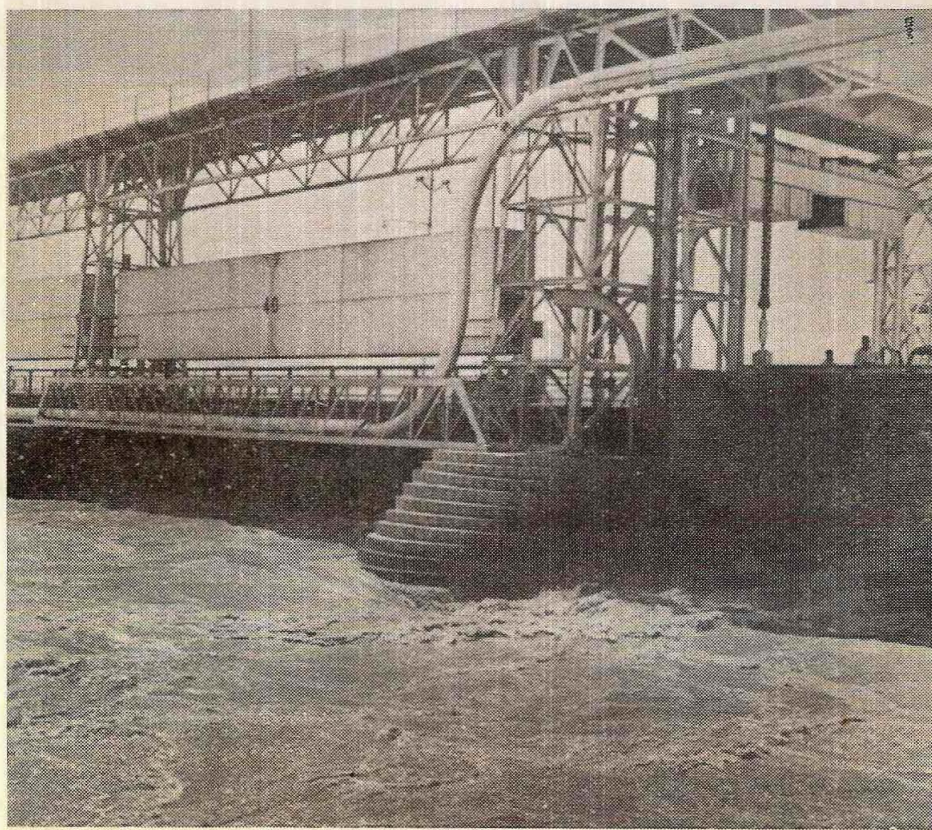
*A view of the old Sind University, Hyderabad.*



*A view of the Hyderabad Public School—opened in 1961 by the President of Pakistan.*



*A view of newly constructed Hyderabad Stadium.*



*A section of the G.M. Barrage headwork—bringing virgin soil under plough.*

## 1.21 IRRIGATION

The district is irrigated by two canal systems — the north-eastern portion is irrigated by the Sukkur Barrage and south and south-western portion is irrigated by the recently constructed Ghulam Muhammad Barrage. The northern portion is a high level plain and it used to be irrigated before the construction of the Sukkur Barrage by lift-irrigation from inundation canals and wells. This portion of the district is irrigated by the Rohri canal and it is the most fertile area of the district. The southern portion known as "Lar" — a lowlying area, was irrigated by natural channels from the river Indus. Rice was the only important crop grown in this area. With the construction of Ghulam Muhammad Barrage this part of the district has been provided with regular water-supply also and the agricultural economy of this area has progressed tremendously.

The area is served by three main canals, namely, Phuleli, Pinyari and Lined Channel. Phuleli and Pinyari are non-perennial canals and the Lined Channel too is a perennial canal. The area irrigated by the perennial and non-perennial canals is 61,05,817 acres and 31,98,273 acres, respectively.

## 1.22 COLONIZATION

There was no planned colonization in the area served by the Sukkur Barrage. New villages, markets, roads and public institutions sprang up when and where the need arose in the north of the district, and colonization was haphazard depending mostly on the initiative of the people who settled on the lands on the Rohri canal system. Thus thousands of acres of barren land which were uncultivated came under plough. The economic and agricultural complexion of the whole area changed rapidly with the introduction of cash crops like cotton and garden-farming. With the expansion of cotton cultivation, several cotton ginning factories sprang up which considerably increased the wealth of the district and provided labour to many.

Colonization in the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage area has followed a different pattern,

## GHULAM MUHAMMAD BARRAGE

The Ghulam Muhammad Barrage which was inaugurated in March 1955, is situated around 68 degrees longitude and 25 degrees latitude at a distance of 110 miles from Karachi, and a little to the north of Hyderabad town. The Barrage is 300 feet long and is designed to pass a maximum flood of 875,000 cusecs of water, and consist of 44 bays of 60 feet span, each provided with gates 21 feet deep, which hold up water 20 feet above the crest of the Barrage. The Barrage is provided with a lock channel to facilitate river traffic, and the portion of the road bridge over the lock channel can be lifted to enable the boats to pass.

Four canals namely Kalri, Baghar, Pinyari, Phuleli and Lined Channel take off from the Barrage, the first three on the left bank of the River Indus completed in 1956-57 while the fourth on the right bank of the river completed in 1958. The canals provide irrigation for some portions of Dadu, Hyderabad and Thatta districts and command 28,06,799 acres of land out of which the cultivators of 11,53,522 acres have proprietary rights while the remaining 16,53,277 acres are State land, allotted to various categories of settlers. A Master Plan for the co-ordinated and speedy development of the area has been prepared.

The implementation of the Master Plan which came into operation with effect from the 1st July, 1960, has been entrusted locally to a Project Committee with the Commissioner, Hyderabad and Colonization Director, Ghulam Muhammad Barrage Project as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, with representatives of all Government departments operating in the area as members. The Project Committee has full powers, financial and administrative of the administrative departments of Government in connection with the basic and primary colonization tasks pertaining to land disposal, rectangulation, chak abadis, supply of drinking water, development of mandi towns, constructing of roads and buildings necessary for colonization, providing irrigation and safeguard

against waterlogging and improvement of agriculture including land development with the help of machinery and organizational arrangements for planned and supervised agriculture.

In the pre-Barrage period food production was 47,00,000 maunds annually. By 1970 the acreage under cultivation is expected to yield 4,40,00,000 maunds of produce of which more than 50 per cent. will be food stuffs. Besides this the Master Plan provides for drainage ; a pattern of cropping to check waterlogging ; for construction of roads, and a bridge at Sujawal over the river Indus, which will bring nearly a million acres of rich agricultural lands nearer to Karachi ; for setting up of mandi towns and 330 chaks each having an area of more than 2,000 acres ; for advancing taccavi loans to cultivators ; provision of drinking water supply for the colonists ; rectangulation ; setting up of an Agricultural Machinery Organization for jungle clearance, and levelling of land and grading of link roads ; livestock and research farms for red Sindhi cattle, Kundi buffaloes, poultry farms, Veterinary Hospitals and mobile dispensaries ; agricultural and seed-farms ; forests ; production of 42,500 maunds of fish from 2,000 acres of water stretches ; opening of more schools and hospitals ; cottage industries and technical education ; an open jail at Thatha ; creating and developing tourist centres at Gharo, Bhambore, Haleji, Dhand, Thatta, Kalri Lake and Kotri.

The estimated expenditure on the schemes included in the colonization sector of the Master Plan during the Second Five-Year Plan period is Rs. 45.77 crores. During the period from 1947 to 1960 Rs. 26.7 crores have been spent on the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage Headworks and its canal system. With the setting up of the Agricultural Development Corporation, the development of this area has been entrusted to it, and it is expected that the corporation will accelerate the pace of development. The Ghulam Mohammad Barrage Project is one of the largest irrigation projects in the province, and on its completion it will go a long way in boosting agricultural production and in raising the level of living of the people of this area.

## 1.23 AGRICULTURE

### (a) Kharif and Rabi Crops

The two crop-seasons in which agricultural operations are principally carried on are the Kharif and Rabi seasons. The main kharif crops are: *Jowar*, *bajra*, *rice*, tobacco, cotton and sugarcane, while the Rabi crops are: wheat, barley, gram, *mung*, *matar* (peas) and *Jambo*. The average yield per acre of the principal crops is: wheat 10 maunds, cotton 10 maunds and rice 12 maunds. The area in acres under the main crops in the year 1960-61 was cotton 2,85,912; wheat 2,72,668 and rice 2,96,546. The application of fertilizer, especially to cash crops is increasing average yield.

### (b) Methods of sowing and implements used

Cultivation depends mainly on canal irrigation from the Sukkur and Ghulam Muhammad Barrage projects, where as prior to the colonization of the area, it mostly depended on 'Charkhi' (wheel irrigation), 'Sailab' (inundation) and barani (or rain). The implements commonly used in husbandry are the plough, hand-hoe, sowing drill, harrow (of a primitive kind), spade and sickle. Now mechanised farming is also getting popular and in this respect progress at some places has been remarkable, especially in the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage area. All big zamindars invariably have their own tractors, while the Agriculture Department also hires out tractors.

### (c) Fertilizer

Chemical fertilizer, ammonium sulphate is becoming now popular, which is supplied to the zamindars by the Agriculture Department at subsidised rates. It has appreciably increased the average yield of crops.

## 1.24 HORTICULTURE

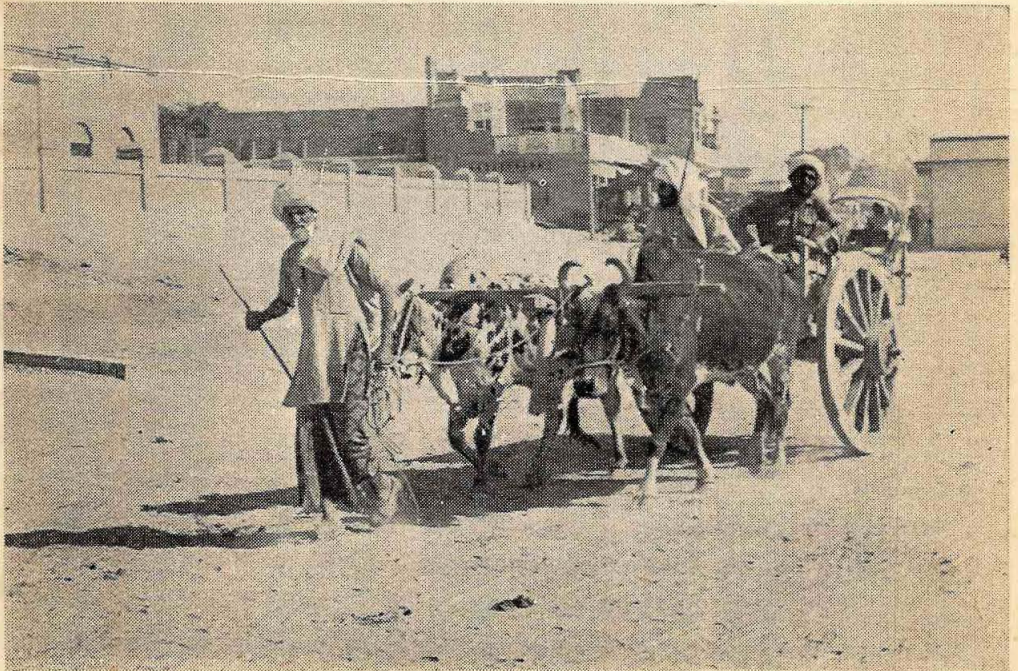
### (a) Orchards

A considerable area is under orchards the banks of Phuleli canals being studied with them. Fruits like mangoes, and grapes wine, banana, papaya, *guava* and *citrous*, are grown in abundance. Recently special Sindhi mangoes and Bananas have been successfully grown on a commercial scale. The tendency to bring more area

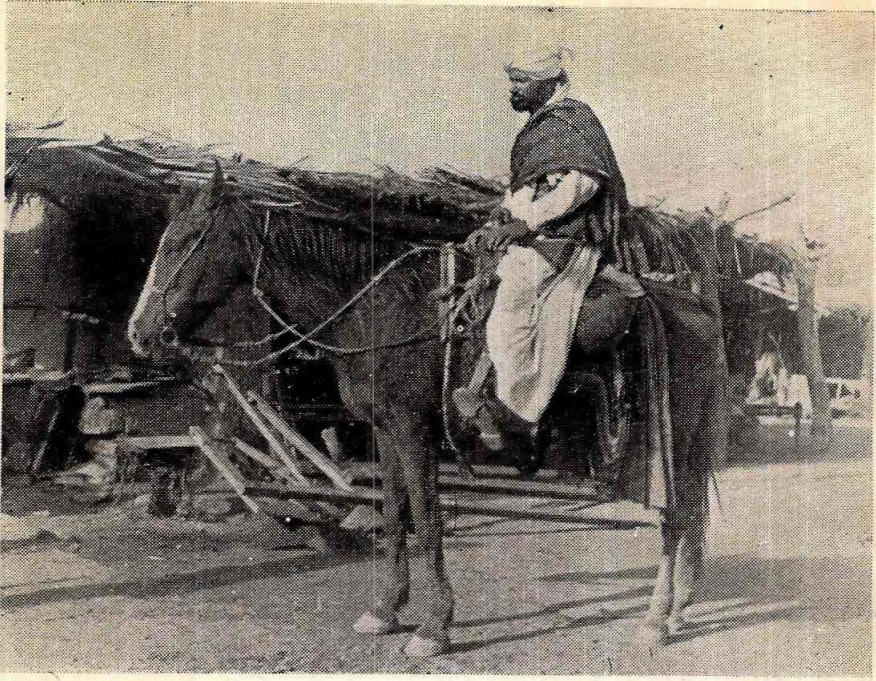




*The Tonga (horsedrawn two wheeler) sitting back to front the family is ready for a journey.  
The modern age shows its face through the Tractor visible in the background.*



*The cart and the long long way to go home.*



*An adult male in full formal dress mounted on a horse.*



*Working in the field with the usual agricultural implements—the good earth  
and the prospects of a good harvest.*

under gardens is fast growing since the construction of the Barrage and the bigger zamindars are concentrating now on gardening more than on normal crops.

#### (b) Vegetables

A large variety of vegetables is sown and eaten in the urban areas mostly.

#### 1.25 WATER-LOGGING

Water-logging has threatened certain parts of Hyderabad district, especially the Gaja area, since the advent of canal irrigation. WAPDA and the Agricultural Development Corporation are busy in formulating an ambitious project for fighting out this menace. Master plan which is being prepared for the development of this area will also give a special consideration to fight it out.

#### 1.26 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND LIVE-STOCK

Buffaloes, cows, goats and sheeps of Sindhi breed are plentiful. Camels, horses and donkeys are used for transport, while bullocks are employed both for transport and ploughing. The camel, which is of the one-humped variety, takes the first place as a beast of burden. It is hardy, strong, and capable of much endurance. Its milk is a common article of diet for the herdsmen. The horses of Sind are small but hardy, active, and capable of enduring much fatigue. The donkeys are small in size, but are strong and hardy and thrive on the coarsest fare. The mules are large, strong, handsome, and quick in pace. The bullocks are small in size as compared to those of the former Punjab.

#### 1.27 FORESTRY

Along the eastern bank of the river Indus, there is a strip of forest land wherein grows mostly *Babul* and *Bahan* trees, which are used for coal, timber and lacquer works and also for agricultural implements for local use.

#### 1.28 MEDICAL

Details of hospitals and dispensaries, both at Hyderabad and other urban and rural areas of the district, is indicated in the table:

### HYDERABAD

Name of hospital	Number of beds
1. Liaquat Medical College Hospital	403
2. Government Hospital .. ..	75
3. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Lunatic Asylum or Mental Hospital at Gidu Bunder near Hyderabad ..	266
4. Sind Public Ranger Hospital ..	12
5. K. T. Municipal Female T. B. Hospital .. .. .	10
6. Lady Graham Hospital .. ..	38
7. St. Elizabeth Hospital .. ..	30
8. Memon Charitable Female Hospital .. .. .	18
9. T. B. Clinic, Latifabad ; and Phuleli T. B. Clinic, Government Dispensary, Latifabad ..	6
10. Lower Sind Barrage Colony Dispensary.	
11. The Police Headquarter Dispensary:	
12. West Pakistan Government Servants Dispensary ;	
13. The T. A. Municipal Dispensary and T. S. Municipal Dispensary ;	
14. H.D. Municipal Dispensary ;	
15. G.S. Municipal Dispensary ;	
16. G.S. Municipal Dispensary and the E.J. Municipal Dispensary ;	
17. The V.J. Municipal Dispensary.	

The District Council runs dispensaries at —

Name of place	Number of beds
1. Matli .. .. .	4
2. Badin .. .. .	6
3. Talhar ; Tando Bago ..	6
4. Nazar Pur ; Nai Saidabad, Kake Pota, Bhant, Saeedpur and Pingharia.	

# REFERENCES

Name of Talukas

HALA

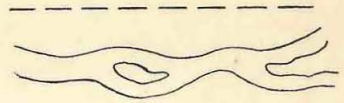
International Boundary



District Boundary



Taluka Boundary



## AGRICULTURE

Over	50,000	Acreage	Sown
10,000	to 50,000	..	..
2,000	to 10,000	..	..

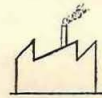
WHEAT

WHEAT

Wheat

## INDUSTRIES

Factories and Mills



Agricultural Implements and Machinery



Metal ware



Cigarettes



Cement

Leather and Footware



Engineering Work-Shop



Blades



Iron and Steel Re-rolling Mills



Rubber Products



Chemical works



Glass and Ceramics works

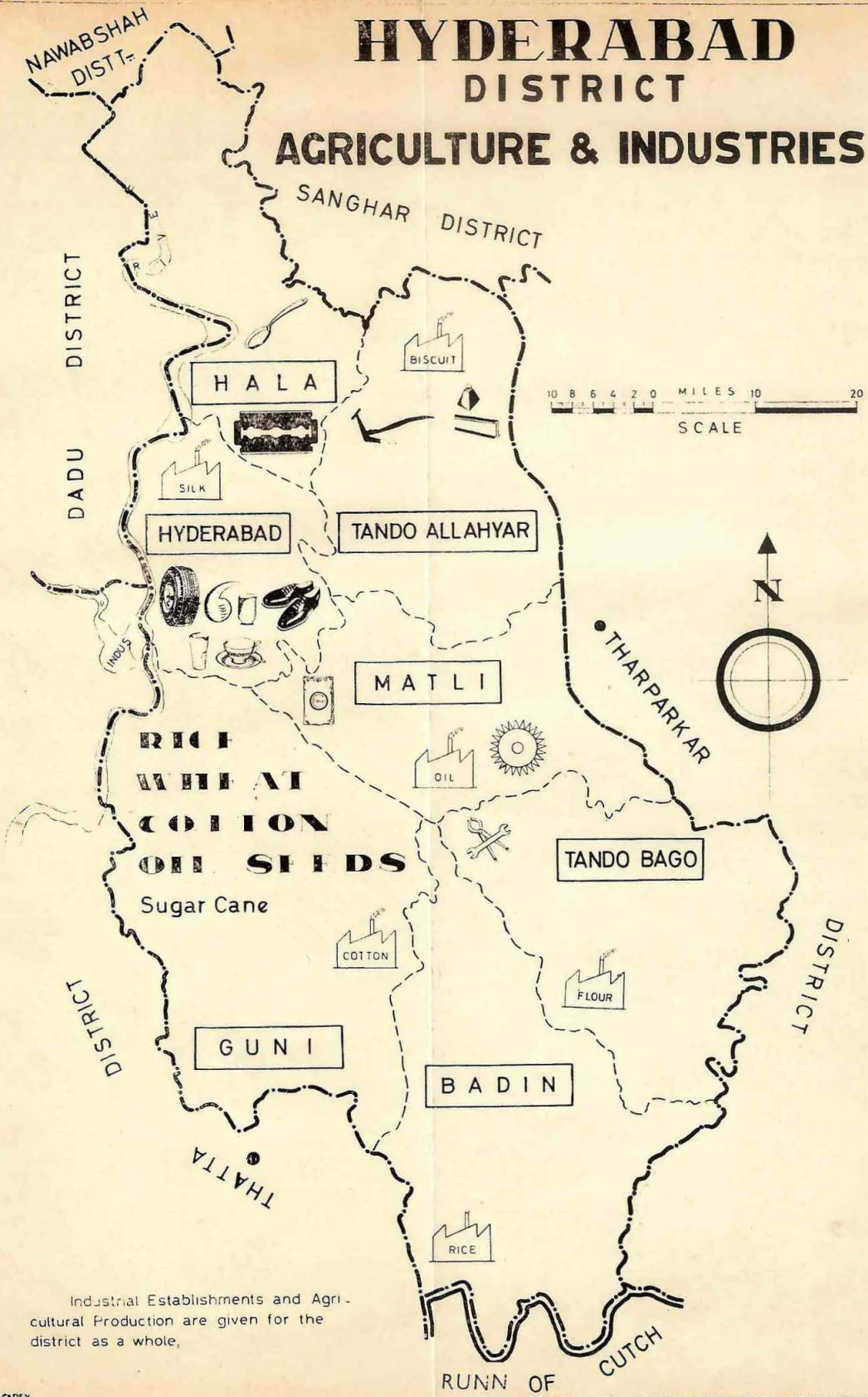


Tools and Instruments



# HYDERABAD DISTRICT

## AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRIES



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

## 1.30 INDUSTRY

### (a) Large-Scale

Before Independence there was hardly any large-scale industry in Hyderabad district. Since 1947, industrialisation has made great progress with the establishment of Textile mills, Zeal Pak Cement Factory, Treet Blade Factory, Tallo Vegetable Oil Factory, Flour mills, Asbestos Factory and several ginning and tanning factories. There are as many as six textiles factories, namely, Mehar Textile Mill, Fateh Textile Mill, Jupiter Textile Mill, Silver Cotton Textile Mill, Moham-madi Textile Mill, Fazal Gulzar Textile Mill, while two more mills are coming up. The Fauji Sugar Mills at Tando Mohammad Khan has been recently set up.

Industrially Hyderabad town is now the third important town after Karachi and Lyallpur. The Sind Industrial Trading Estate accommodates most of the industrial concerns and the growth of industry is systematic and orderly.

### (b) Small-Scale

Among the small-scale industries in Hyderabad, shoe-making, carpet-making and beer-making industries are more important. These were started after the migration of refugees from India and absorb a large number of workers.

### (c) Cottage

Some of the indigenous Sindhi cottage industries are the local embroidery work; lacquer work of Hala, glazed pottery of Hala, and Khesis and Susies (cotton bed-spreads and embossed cotton sheets) of Nasarpur. These industries have revived with the formation of the Small-scale and Cottage Industries Corporation. Some of the articles of glazed pottery from Hala are tiles, dishes, plates, vases and flower-pots. Three kinds of glazes are used—white, green and brown. Hala is also known for manufacture of lacquerware some of which are rings for table-napkins, work-boxes, pen-cases, scales, vases, flower-stands, boxes with flat or rounded tops in nests. The legs of charpoys (cots) are also lacquered. The wood from which these articles are made and on which the lacquer is laid, is of the *Bahan* tree, which is remarkable for its lightness. Hyderabad is also famous for manufacture of cotton coarse cloth and blankets are woven in nearly all villages. A peculiar kind of spherical, flattened earthen pot or jar known as "Fisherman's float", which is used as a float for swimming is also made in the Hyderabad taluka, and is especially used by fishermen engaged in "Pala" fishing.

## 1.31 LAND REFORMS

In the district, 399 declarations were submitted by various zamindars under Martial Law. Out of these 84 persons were affected and area resumed by Government is 1,59,774 acres.

## CHAPTER—2

## PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

## 2.1 POPULATION

The total population enumerated in 1961 was 12,85,711 out of which 7,10,798 were males and 5,74,913 females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census excluding Non-Pakistani was 8,92,296 out of which 4,89,117 were males and females were 4,03,179. The percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 44.09 —the percentage of increase amongst the males 45.32 and amongst the females 42.59. The sub-joined statement indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901-1961.

## 2.2 DENSITY

The average density of population per square mile in the district works out to 259. The position of the district in order of population is 26th in Pakistan and 11th in West Pakistan. In order of density the district stands 32nd in Pakistan and 16th in West Pakistan.

## 2.3 URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

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

	1961	1951	Percentage (1961)
Total ..	12,85,711	8,92,539	100.00
Rural ..	7,71,257	6,01,130	59.99
Urban ..	5,14,454	2,91,409	40.01

The areas classified as urban in the district in the 1961 Census were:—Hyderabad Municipality, Hyderabad Cantonment, Tando Allahyar Municipality, Tando Mohammad Khan Municipality, Hala Town, Matli Town, Tando Jam Town, Badin, Matiari Town and Tando Ghulam Ali Town.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 76.54 per cent over the decennial period, which shows the extent of mobility of the population. The principal reasons for mobility are industrialisation, and colonization of new lands.

## 2.4 LANGUAGE AND LITERACY

The principal mother tongue of the district is Sindhi. The other important languages spoken

## TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION FROM 1901—1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population	5,95,212	6,12,039	5,73,450	6,62,924	7,58,748	8,92,539	12,85,711
Increase/Decrease of population over preceding census	..	16,827	—38,589	89,474	95,824	1,33,791	3,93,172
Percentage of increase/decrease over preceding census	..	3	6	16	14	18	44

in the district are Urdu, Punjabi, and English. The percentage of people speaking these languages in the district is indicated in the table below:

Name of language			Percentage
Sindhi	..	..	68.35
Urdu	..	..	30.77
Punjabi	..	..	5.40
English	..	..	3.60
Gujrati	..	..	3.04

The number of literates recorded in the 1961 Census is 1,76,789 out of which 1,42,900 are males and 33,889 females, which gives an overall percentage of 13.75. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 20.1 and females 5.89.

The number of literates in the Holy Quran recorded in 1961 Census was 56,663.

The position of the district in respect of literacy in Pakistan is 19th, and in West Pakistan 9th.

## 2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

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

	Total	Males	Females
Post-Graduates	1,332	1,230	102
Graduates	968	897	71
Under-Graduates	3,827	3,017	810
Matric	12,204	10,623	1,581
Middle	20,181	16,713	3,468
Primary	78,597	64,901	1,3696
Read up to 4th Class	22,669	17,814	4,855

Number of persons holding professional or technical education is given in the following statement:—

	Total	Males	Females
Education	1,287	1,190	97
Medicine	584	502	82
Engineering	562	561	1
Agriculture	228	228	..
Commerce	41	41	..
Law	252	252	..
Other professions	90	71	19

## 2.6 CULTURAL AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

### (a) Population

The population of the district is predominantly Muslim. Before Independence, the Hindus used to be in majority in the town, whereas the population in the rural areas was mostly Muslim. After the migration of Hindus, Muslim refugees came in great numbers from India mainly from Rajputana states and replaced the non-Muslims population of the district.

The Muslim population of the district before Partition consisted of the following groups:

(i) Arab descendents, (ii) Balochs (iii) Sumras and Sammas and (iv) Pathans who were Rajputs before embracing Islam.

Before Partition the Hindu population consisted of two main groups viz., Amils and Bhaibands in the towns, while the rural population in the Lar consisted of mostly Kohlies, Bheels and Maighwars. The latter are still living in great numbers in Hyderabad district and did not migrate after Partition. The Amils and Bhaibands originally belonged to Multan and were brought by Kalhoras to Khudabad. Subsequently when Hyderabad became capital of Sind in the days of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, they also shifted to Hyderabad. Basically they were businessmen, but they also manned the financial services of the Government of the Mirs. They were given the title of Diwan. Later on, the Amils were mostly in Government service and Bhaibands were big businessmen who had trade and business in silk and precious stones all over the world. Almost all of them migrated to India in 1947-48.

### (b) Leading Families

#### (i) Talpurs

The leading families of the district are Talpurs, Syeds, Pirs and Mirzas. Mirs were generally known as Talpurs and are of Baloch descent. The whole army of Kalhoras consisted of Balochs. After the successful revolt of the army, the Talpur Mirs became rulers of Sind, and the Kalhoras were completely wiped out.



**(ii) Syeds**

There are two renowned families of Syeds, Hassany Syeds and Hussainy Syeds.

**(iii) MIRZAS**

Another well known family living on the outskirts of Hyderabad is that of Mirzas who came from Persia.

**(c) Complexion and other Characteristics**

The people of the district generally are tall and robust. They are mostly of dark-brown complexion. They are generally hospitable, polite, fatalistic and self-centred.

The Sindhi Balochis who are descendants of a mountain tribe from the western range of mountains, claim to have come originally from Aleppo in Syria. Many of them settled in Sindh when Talpur rule succeeded that of the Kalhoras. They are fairer in complexion and more powerful than the Sindhis.

**(d) Culture**

The discussion to follow relates mainly to the whole of former Sind as a cultural unit. The reader while going through this account of cultural description may please keep in mind that whatever is true of cultural Sind is generally true of Hyderabad district.

“In the historical background of Sind, the Indus Valley civilization is the farthest out post of archeology in the abyss of time. Since this glorious civilization to this day, the whole panorama of Sind history shows that :—

(1) The Lower Indus Valley of Sind has a rich historical background extending to prehistoric times, with Kaleidosopic cultural patterns. It has been the cradle of ancient civilization and a focus of Greek, Persian, Turkish, Indian, Arabo-Islamic, and Indo-Islamic cultural influence. Processes of cultural isolation, conflict, accommodation, assimilation and synthesis have all worked and resolved in this strategic Indus Valley.

(2) This historical past would confirm an earlier observation that Sind has greater social,

political and cultural affinity with the middle-west and the west than Indian continent on the East. Ancient civilization of the Indus was a sister civilization of the great Middle-Eastern civilizations of the Nile, Tigris, Euphrates and Helmand. Its political history is essentially the history of the Greeks, the Persians, the Turks, the Arabs, the Mughals and the Afghans and the British who all belonged to the Middle-West or the West. David Ross writing in 1882, pertinently observed that Sindh from its position has always been considered outside India and there is some affinity in its architectural structures to Persia and the countries lying westward of the Indus.

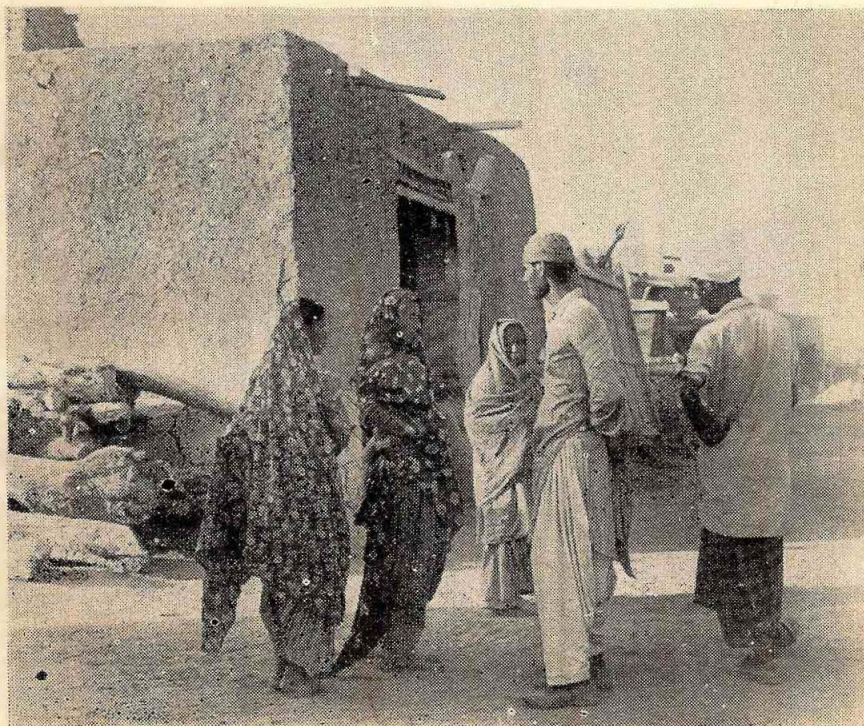
(3) In spite of long historical contacts of an international character with outside civilizations and political powers, the fact of cultural and political isolation is a recurring phenomenon in the history of Sind. Now and then Sind has relapsed into isolation from the outside world, enjoying its local independence and indigenous way of life. It has been mainly due to its difficult river conditions and the isolation that even its ancient Indus civilization is found to be as “distinctive of this region as the civilization of the Pharaohs was distinctive of the Nile.” While these recurring cultural contacts made the people broad-minded and generous in temperament, the very contrast and comparison of these outside contacts, as well as the fact recurring isolation, made them preserve the indigenous character of their society. Cultural assimilation seems to have taken place under regional vitality. Therefore, the people of Sind, inspite of being an integral part of the greater Islamic civilization, have preserved their own behaviour patterns, which are essentially Sindhian in character.

(4) Another result of this isolation and local independence throughout the past has been that the Sindhians have developed an attitude of shyness towards outsiders and a suspicion of outside intrusion, which they have always resisted vigorously, unless it has been favourable to their own way of life. This is fully borne out by past history.

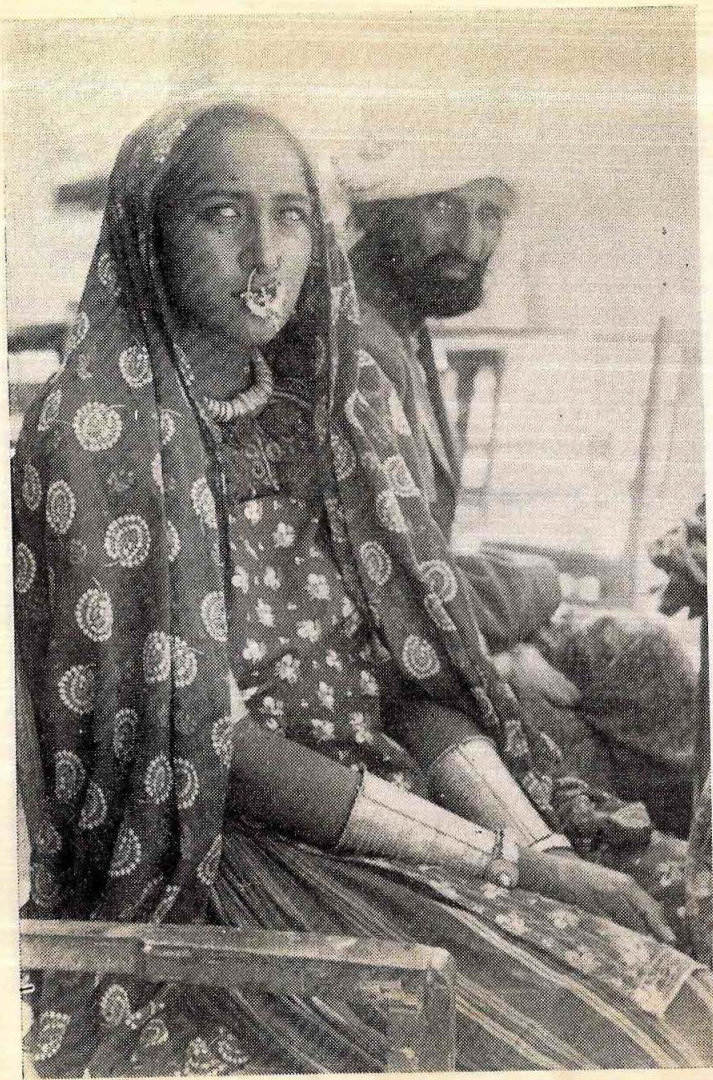
Ever since the Arab conquest, Sind became an



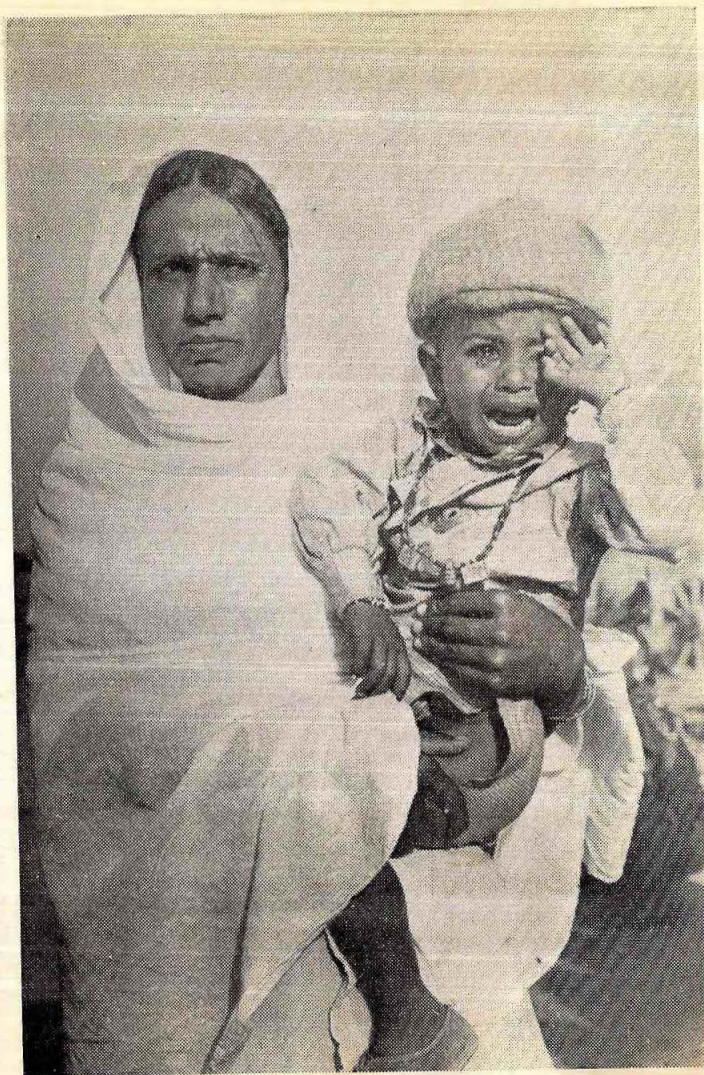
*An adult female in typical dress of Hyderabad District all covered up but for nose and eyes.*



*The people and the typical house they live in—Thick mudwalls—one door and no windows. Keeps out heat and cold.*



*An adult female in festive dress wearing ornaments. Nose, neck and hands get full beauty treatment. Florals are favourites. Beads are forbidding*



*A mother with her baby. None appears to be amused at the photographing.*

integral part of the wider Arab-Islamic civilization and assimilated Arab culture and tradition into the indigenous pattern of its own life. Under the local independent rulers, it remained a self-satisfied and relapsed into seclusion until with the intrusion or invasion of a foreign power it was again drawn into the main stream of politics. These recurring contacts with the outside world gave light, glamour and colour to the indigenous life and thought. On the other hand, the physical and historical circumstance which isolated Sind from the outside world, gave the people an isolationist outlook and individualistic temperament. Their fertile land of plenty impressed them with a feeling of self-sufficiency and self-complacency. Also living under precarious river conditions, which, so far as physical change was concerned, could make the 'impossible' possible, they developed a simple, sincere, and credulous attitude of mind which confirmed the pattern of their supernatural beliefs that with the will of God *but in accordance with the supplications* (both blessing and curses) of a holy saint, almost anything good or bad takes place. Besides, the respect for the holy and pious, coupled with an overwhelming sense of moral patriotism developed to a point of heroworship which has coloured and perpetuated many a social institutions, an almost mystic depth of mind and a deeply-contended outlook on life and its problems, have enabled them to face the most adverse circumstances with patience, and bestowed them with an incredible spirit of tolerance. With them things change slowly, predominantly in accordance with the law of nature rather than due to hasty actions' of human beings. The early influence of the Arab-Islamic culture has made the Sindhis one of the most hospitable peoples in the world. Their generosity to a guest, and kindness and charity to the traveller are proverbial.

Last but not the least, it ought to be recognised that it is mainly due to the outside contacts that Sind has made important cultural contributions to its own society as well as to the outside world. Basically due to multiple factors the Sindhis are generally self-centred. This

quality of theirs gave them a negative attitude towards social change to a large extent. Now with the formation of one unit when cultural integration is taking place and fields of knowledge are opening, the people of this area are determined to march forward with the people of the other regions of Pakistan."

#### (e) Rural Life and Culture

Rural life is the backbone of Sindhian society. Economic prosperity of the district depends upon the improvement in rural economy. Agriculture and cottage industry and cattle rearing are the most important facts of this rural economy, and also important institutions of the predominantly rural culture of former Sind. The life of the people centres around them and the source of their thought, values and attitudes lies in them. These peaceful pursuits have ingrained simplicity, sincerity, honesty, hospitality, and spontaneity and open-mindedness into the very personality structure of the rural population. A villager of Sind is not only the son of the soil but is literally attached to it. Love of his own environment and neighbourhood has made him spend his whole life in the village in which he is born. Thus horizontal social mobility is almost non-existent in the social phenomenon of Sind. Nowhere else in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent is obtained a perfect sublimation of heredity and environment as in rural Sind. The rural culture is still in complete homogeneity with the environment. Out of this rural culture has emerged the Sindhi language, with its incredibly vast vocabulary, its immense folklore, its rural romances and its rich lyrical poetry. Literature and life are synonymous in Sind. 'No one who has studied the vast rural vocabulary of the Sindhi language, will fail to recognise the extent to which the cultivation of the soil and the rearing of camels, cattle and sheep have coloured and enriched the culture of the people.' This is basically true, though philological studies in Sindhi language are still in their infancy to reveal the full implications of this statement. Rural sociology of Sind is a fascinating subject which still remains to be investigated. Hopes and aspirations, problems and potentialities of the

village population yet remain to be understood.

#### (f) Recreations

It seems that the people of former Sind since ages past, have revelled in a life full of sports and amusements. In a state of self-sufficiency in the rich Indus Valley, the population found a lot of leisure time at its disposal during which they could develop the whole culture of sports and recreation.

Indeed, it is a strange paradox that the sober and lighter aspects of the Sindhian life are so predominantly simultaneous. On the one hand, the Indus Valley being the cross road of civilizations, the people have developed socio-cultural patterns of behaviour which are full of conventional formalities and elaborate etiquette. Gentleness of manners and speech, serenity and a natural dignity mark the personality of a typical Sindhi. But that is only the obverse side: on the reverse, a typical Sindhi is known for his ready wit, subtle sense of humour, and above all, is fond of games, sports and recreation. Let us look at the recreational side of life in former Sind, as the Western observers have seen it. Sorley, in his work *Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit* has devoted a section to Recreation and Amusement in Sind and even though he has taken a pinch from this and patch from that, his account is fairly objective and representative to quote the relevant portion of his account :

“If any reader has come to the conclusion that the peasantry of Sind (in pre-British period) spent life of unremitting toil and oppression without any lighter moments, he will have formed an erroneous conception of the facts. The peasantry of Sind are and always have been a happy-go-lucky people fond of laughter and amusement and well able to extract from their ordinary life all the fun that was procurable within their means. It is found in the fondness of the Sindhi for conversation and listening to songs and stories, and in the wholeheartedness with which the chief festivals of the Mussalman

and Hindu year were celebrated. The beautiful song of Shah Latif called the “Cotton Spinner” is written round a background of *Id* (Festival). The author of *Tarikh-i-Tahiri* gives an equally vivid picture of the populace enjoying itself in one of these festivals. “Each month” the author writes, ‘has several *Ids* for them, the first Friday after the new moon they call in the Sindhi language “Mah-pahra Juma”. Such a crowd of men and women flood on this day to the Makli mountain that there is scarcely room to stand. It has become a custom among many classes to consider the similar festival of Mah-pahra Sumar, or the first Monday in each month, a great day for making pilgrimages. The pleasure of visiting each other induces them to go in large parties taking with them abundance of sweet river water and food such as they can afford. The day is spent in amusements and visits to the shrines”. When rain fell on the Kiratal a sweet-water tank on the Makli hill, men and women of all classes, Hindus and Mussalmans, crowded there from morning till night, cooked their meals and feasted. The Sindhians are excessively fond of singing and have good performers, vocal and instrumental. The ‘*Ain-i-Akbari*’ also mentions the fondness of the Sindhis for singing and music and the prevalence of amateurity songs.

The idea therefore that the poor of Sind, despite their poverty, had no means of indulging in any form of amusement that appealed to them, is thus shown to be entirely unfounded. The Sindhis were a happy and pleasure-loving people and indulged in a variety of health-giving pastimes and relaxations. The better-off were excessively fond of *Shikar*, for which the country offered full scope in its abundance of small game. ‘Their horses’, says Hamilton, ‘are small, but hardy and swift. Dear, antelopes, hares and foxes are their wild games, which they hunt with dogs, leopards and a small furious creature called by them a “shoogoose”. They have store of peacocks, pigeons, doves, duck, teal, widgeon, wild goose, orlows, partridges and plover free for all to shoot. “The Mohans and other river living peoples, who possessed no guns with which to shoot aquatic

birds, had developed a technique of their own by means of stick throwing, spears, decoys, and a skilful method of catching duck by hand on the water. Hawking was also indulged in and carried out with great skill, and the Sindhi language has a variety of technical words for the intricacies of this sport. Riding of horses and camels was also popular.' The Sindhi equestrian taught his horse to amble in a peculiar way that was very suitable to the rough surface of the country with its narrow dusty tracks and treacherous holes in which a trotting horse could easily break a leg. The Sindhi amble enabled horses to cover the ground at a good pace for considerable distances, and bare-back riding was also popular and very skilful. These accomplishments are still a feature of present-day Sind. Horse and camel races were popular and made the occasion for betting and gambling under methods which had nothing to learn from the practice of the West....Of the simpler forms of amusement there were many varieties. These included kite-flying which was very popular with all classes and had a technique of its own, *kabutar-bazi* or betting on pigeons, *kukar-bazi* or cock-fighting, *gheta-bazi* or fighting popular at the *daira*. Wrestling in the Sindhi fashion by *Malh* was popular as it is today, when it has claims to being the most popular sport of the country. Wrestling in Sind is certainly a mainly sport and often results in injury to the wrestlers who throw each other with great violence on the ground. Training of wrestlers took the form of making them run jump, hop on one leg, raise the *malh* (a large stone pierced to admit the fingers) break *kathi* (rods) over the wrist or arm or force an opponent to open the closed fist. Even today village wrestling matches can be depended on for attracting a huge gathering at a few hours' notice and the spectators know the finer points of this very exacting exercise.

Lighter amusements included *shatranj* (chess), *nard* (backgammon), *pachis*, *dhara* (dice) *chowpar*, *gunjifa* (cards) and a variety of gambling games with counters at which the women are very adept, if Borton is to be believed. Last but not least were the folk dances of which Sind possessed and

still possesses a great variety and in which all classes joined with the utmost variety and in abandon. Many of the steps are very intricate and can be learned only after considerable practice. The folk-dancing was very popular and was usually carried out to the accompaniment of native music played on pipes, drums and cymbals, and sometimes to the music of the *Ektar* and *Sarangi* in which many Sindhis are very proficient. A popular item in such village music is often the drumming with the hand on the *dilo* (large earthenware jar) from which expert performers are capable of producing a vast variety of rhythmic beats of differing timbre, which is very attractive. Thus the people employed many methods of relaxation which are still typical of the rural economy in which they live today and do much to add to the happiness and health of the countryside."

This brief account, though incomplete and inadequate, is enough to appreciate the tremendous recreational interest in the people of Sind. It will illustrate that the people of Sind are full of energy and enthusiasm which remains so evenly distributed in creative and recreative activities. Sports and amusement in Sind, are the heritage of both rich and poor. Fairs, festivals, feasts, village *kutcheries* (assemblies) and artisans' shops, have all developed a recreational culture typical of Sind.

(i) *Music*: Former Sind is the first home of Islam and Islamic culture on this sub-continent. Secondly, having been geographically isolated to some extent from the rest of the sub-continent in the past, life and culture in this land developed to a great extent independent of the Indian influence. This is also true in the case of indigenous music. It is interesting to note that patronage to music in Sind started with the advent of Muslims. In 712 A.D., when the famous Arab General Muhammad Bin Qasim was engaged in his conquest of Sind, the Sammas of Central Sind gave him a rousing reception. Headed by musicians, playing the Dhol-and-Shahnai 'Orchestra,' and skilled dancers giving their performances, they came to great Muhammad Bin

Qasim, who seems to have enjoyed the whole show. The grandeur of the musical performance and the big crowd impressed a lieutenant of Muhammad to such an extent that he suggested to the General that their army should pray to God that such a powerful tribe had been subjugated so easily. Muhammad, who had a good sense of humour, replied to the young Lieutenant "Well, I appoint you as their Commander." The point to be noted, however, is that it was mainly the grandeur of musical performance, the resounding echo of the Dhol-and-Shahnai Orchestra that impressed the Arab army so much that the event became a lively subject of conversation. This same Dhol-and Mutta-Shahnai performance which is the traditional 'Orchestra' of Sind, before and since 8th century A.D., is most popular throughout the country up to this day.

Interests in the classical 'Hindustani' as well as the indigenous music in Sind reached its height in 16th century during the reign of the Turkhan rulers, Mirza Jani Beg and his son Mirza Ghazi Beg. Both the father and the son were great patrons of poets like the famous Talib Amuli and others, and of numerous musicians who invented new musical forms, *naghmas*, and a variety of tunes. Both the rulers were accomplished musicians themselves. Their capital Thatta was the rendezvous of renowned musicians, and a contemporary author Shaikh Farid Bhakri writing in *Zakhirat-ul-Khawanin* has described it as a place of mirth and joy of which the very atmosphere was saturated with music. According to him 'the music of Tambur and Dholki resounded from every house in Thatta.'

(ii) *Folk Songs*.—The present study has brought to light that the following varieties of folk-songs which are current in Hyderabad district:

- (a) Devotional songs : *Madah Maulud, Munajat, Marsiyyah.*
- (b) Romantic love songs : *Wai or Kafi, Doh-heerro, Lorraoo, Baitu, Chhallo, Kangan, Delan, Moro.*
- (c) Songs accompanying folk-dances : *Jamalo, Doho, Baghi, Wahwai, Manbochhi, Samah.*

(d) Songs of the womenfolk (i) Marriage songs—*Geech* or *Giyo* or *Sihro, Kamin*; (ii) Festival songs of fun and merriment—*Dhanro, Kando, Khago*; (iii) Lullabies or the cradle-songs—*Pulhano, Lolee.*

(iii) Folk dances : The following are the better-known folkdances of Hyderabad District.

Jamalo; Dandia or Chaap or Daunka; Jhim-mir or Jhumer; Chhel; Samah; Maste-Dhamal; Mugar Mana; Malhja-Tappa; Chakili and Hanbochhi.

(iv) Instrumental Music : The instrumental music in former Sind has even greater claims to originality. Firstly, such instruments as the Yaktaro, the Nadd, the Surando, the Algurz in their present forms, are probably peculiar to former Sind only; also the Murli which, in Kathwar, Gujrat, Rajputana and some parts of Bharat is used only by the snake-charmers for the purpose of their profession has become an instrument of music par excellence with some of the professional Sindhi players. Out of these instruments, the *Nadd* and the *Surando* are the instruments of Kohistan or the western hilly region of former Sind. The *Naghma* and the *Lahra* are the two important components of the "music of the mountain" played upon these instruments. Some of the famous 'mountain tunes' are : The *Wisal*, the *Madhoor*, the *Zehmar*, the two varieties of *Moro*, the *Zeelgat*, the *Brohi Leero* the *Mukran*, the *Shahoo* and the *Dastan*. All these are sweet swift melodies, which have a peculiar rhythm and swing of their own.

Finally, it may be mentioned that the physical environment has had a great influence in moulding the music of Sind. For example the indigenous *ragini* of Rano is rooted in the love story of *Moomal-Rano* which the desert have imparted, through the imagination of the original composers, to the fabrics of this *ragini* long swings and stretched modulations. In contrast to this, the ups and downs of the mountains, the swift flow of the hilly torrent and the quick rhythm of the smaller brookes and streams have, again through

the imagination of the mountain folks, given to their indigenous tunes of *Wisel*, *Zehmar*, *Madhoor* and all other, a quick rhythm and a swift melodious swing which are peculiar to them alone."

## 2.7 DRESS

The typical dress of the district is very conspicuous and different from the dress worn in other regions. The male is attired with a big round turban commonly of dark maroon material sported with indigo blue dots and stars and long shirt of blue or dark colour and circling shalwar made of about 10 to 20 yards of cotton cloth. He usually carries with himself an axe.

The female head-dress is red 'Dopatta' preferably, long red 'Kamiz' invariably embroidered with Sindhi (glass and bead work and circling shalwar of bright colour. The shoes of females are typical. Its sole is like fish brand in front and thin at the end, with all sides open except in front where the foot catches the shoe. It is studded with a cotton flower on the top and is more durable than the ordinary shoes. No festive dresses are used by the residents. The well-to-do people, particularly towns people mostly wear western dress.

In winter there is no particular change of the dress. Only a woollen indigenous blanket is wrapped by males and ladies generally wear *chadar* or *Arjak* in the rural areas. East Pakistani settlers of Tando Muhammad Khan Taluka use wooden slippers. The women wear *Saree* and the men a *tehband* or 'lungi'.

## 2.8 DWELLING HOUSES

In the rural areas most of the houses are made of mud walls. The poorer people live in thatched huts called "Chowras", while big zamindars have pucca houses often more than one storey in which material like girders, cement, tiles are used with modern amenities. In the big towns, people of means also live in pucca built houses. A village generally comprise of 50 to 60 houses. The houses generally face south-

west-ward to which direction cool breeze in summer blows. There is a peculiar way of getting cool breeze inside the rooms of houses which is typical of this area. A structure built of wood and mud plaster is raised at the top of the roof of the room (wind catcher). Only two directions, viz., south and west are open at the top with the result that cool breeze caught in the funnel is transmitted automatically through the opening into the room. This structure is called a "Mangh" or "Badgir" and is a boon for the public in summer season. In the winter the opening is closed by a wooden lid.

In towns there is semblance of planning of streets. The middle class people have conventional houses situated close together. The richer people live in bungalows with spacious gardens and other modern amenities.

## 2.9 FOOD AND HEALTH

The food of the poorer class is generally Jawar, bajra and rice, with fish occasionally. Among the richer classes, mutton poultry, rice and wheat are eaten, but the first two kinds of food are confined mostly to the Muslim Section of the population. In the rice producing area of Tando Muhammad Khan Sub-Division, people are used to taking rice at night and bread prepared from rice flour in the day. Vegetables, mutton, fish, fowls are taken according to the means of the consumer. The villagers who seldom get mutton, use pulses and vegetables. Milk is an important item of diet at night. The staple food of those residing in the Barrage area (Hala Sub-Division) is wheat chapati during day and rice and milk at night. Some people in big villages have their meals in the village eating place.

The health of the people is generally good, and there are no epidemics. In big towns water supply facilities exist. Hyderabad has a modern filtration plant which has been recently installed. In villages wells are the source of water supply. Where sweet water is not available, water tanks have been constructed especially in the Ghulam



Muhammad Barrage area. The villagers bathe near wells or canals.

## 2.10 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The birth of a child is the occasion for rejoicing especially that of a son, and the occasion is celebrated with signing and instrumental music. A feast is held on the sixth day of birth of a child called "Chhati". The 'Azan' is recited in the ears of the new-born baby by an elder of the family or by the village *Imam*. On the tenth day the *Aqiqah* ceremony is held when the child is named, two goats/sheep are sacrificed for a male child and one goat/sheep for a female child and a feast is arranged to celebrate the birth.

The ceremonies connected with death of a person are the same as elsewhere. The dead body is washed and placed in a coffin and carried to the graveyard accompanied by relatives and friends. Before the body is laid in the grave, *namaz-i-janaza* is offered by them. Generally three days after the death are observed for mourning. On the third day of demise, food is distributed to the poor and relatives. *Chaliswan* ceremony is also observed in many families.

## 2.11 CUSTOMS AND USAGES

The well-to-do people have plenty of leisure and some of them avail of it in political activities. The less fortunates have no particular pursuits except their occupations. The women-folk belonging to poor classes do not observe *Pardah*, while the middle and upper classes observe it. In some Pir families, women never move out even in *Pardah*, and live and die in their houses without ever moving out. Such conservation is however on the wane now. There is no bar against widow marriages.

## 2.12 MAIN AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS

The main occupation of the people of the district is agriculture. The occupation of many people who live in the towns is business and trade. The poorer classes are engaged in field work or other manual labour. The *Haris* or tenants

form a majority in the rural areas. Formerly they were landless labourers or at best tenants-at-will, but they have now been granted land under the Land Reforms Scheme and also under the Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme. A large number of *Haris* have been given land in the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage area and their condition has considerably improved.

A large number of people living in the Hala Sub-Division, especially in the town, are engaged in weaving and they produce a fine variety of indigenous cloth which is used by villagers. Hala is also known for lacquer work and glazed pottery work. A fine variety of tiles called "Kashi tiles" is also produced, which are used in the houses as well as on tombs and mosques.

The women of the poorer classes work in the fields during harvest period and pick cotton pods and do other odd jobs. Some children upto the age of 16 years are engaged in grazing cattle.

The women-folk also weave and make local dresses and bed-sheets, which are of good design and embroidery and are in great demand.

## 2.13 FAIRS AND MELAS

The main Melas and fairs held in the district are the well-known *Urs* of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, 33 miles from Hyderabad-Peshawar road; the Mela of Dargah Hazrat Nooh at Hala, that of Murad Shah near Tando Kaisar of Hyderabad Taluka, another at Tando Jahania near Hyderabad; Mela of Hasham Shah at Matiari; the Hajj Mela of Shah Makai in Hyderabad town, Mela of Shah Qadri at Badin; Mela of Shah Karim at Bulri in taluka Tando Mohammad Khan; Mela of Sajan Sawal in Tando Bago taluka and of Ghulam Shah in Tando Bago taluka.

The Hindu Melas are of Cheti Chand at Gidu Bunder, another at Uderolal in taluka Hala, and the Mela of Ramlo Pir at Tando Allahyar.

## 2.14 TRANSPORTATION

All means of transportation like buses, motorcars, jeeps, loading trucks, bullock-carts, tongas, victorias, auto-rikshaws (in Hyderabad

town only), camels and camel-carts can be met with in the district. Most of the big villages are connected by bus services.

The commercial goods are transported by loading trucks and bullock-carts and by railway. The agricultural produce is transported from rural areas by camels and carts to Mandies (Markets) in towns.

## 2.15 LANGUAGE

Sindhi is the mother tongue of the majority

of the people of the district. With the migration of refugees from India, Urdu is also spoken by a considerable number of people. Urdu is also popular among educated section of the population in the District. Sindhi which is quite distinct from the other principal languages of West Pakistan has many varieties and is spoken over a large area extending from Kathiawar in India to Bahawalpur. Its grammatical structure is heterogeneous and it abounds in Arabic words which constitute the common vocabulary. Sanskrit words are also quite frequent in Sindhi.

## CHAPTER—3

## IMPORTANT PLACES

## 3.1 TOMB OF MIRS

Apart from the Fort, the only monuments of historical interest in Hyderabad, are the tombs of the Mirs. They lie on the northern extreme of the ridge on which the town of Hyderabad is built. Out of the tombs of the Mirs those to the north are fine old works, whilst the southern group of tombs are poor imitations of the modern styles. The former were built by the Kalhoras, and the latter by the Talpurs who expelled the Kalhoras from Sind. Under Talpur rule it is not, therefore, surprising that the Kalhora tombs were allowed to go to ruin. The first tomb of all, that of Ghulam Shah Kalhora is the one that has suffered greatly due to the lack of repairs.

The other group of tombs is of the Talpurs and most of them were built after the advent of British rule. From the architectural point of view they are markedly inferior to those of the Kalhoras. The oldest of them is attributed to Karam Ali, one of the original 'CHAR YAR' and said to have been built in about 1812 in the lifetime of Mir Karam Ali as it was customary for a man to build his own tomb.

## 3.2 NEW TOWNSHIPS

After the Independence, the following new towns have been set up :

Shah Latifabad Colony to the south, the Industrial Trading Estate to the east and the Liaquat Medical College, Jamshoro, towards north-west of the city of Hyderabad. The creation of these new towns has considerably expanded the area of the city and has added to the beauty of the town,

The Sind University township is also coming up fast at Jamshoro.

## 3.3 SHAH MAKKI

To the left of the road one approaches Hyderabad City from Shah Latifabad side, an old fortification on a detached hill catches the eye. It is said to have been built by the Kalhoras and contains shrine with a lattice work of blue tiles and is of sufficient interest for the visitors.

## 3.4 HALA

Hala (new), 25°-49' North Latitude and 68°-28' East Longitude is the Headquarters of Hala Taluka having a Town Committee. It is at a distance of 36 miles north of Hyderabad and stands at some distance from the high-way running from Hyderabad to Rohri with which it is connected by two branches. It has a Mukhtiar's Office, Resident Magistrate's Court, Pirmary Schools, High Schools, Islamia Serwari College, Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Maternity Home, Musafir Khana and Police Station. The nearest railway station is Tando Adam, 15 miles distant. Hala is noted for its glazed pottery and weaving of Susi (trouser cloth) which gives employment to 400 persons.

This town is said to have been founded about a hundred years ago by Mukhdoom Mir Mohammad under the name of Murtizabad when Old Halla, which is situated about a mile and a half to the West of it, was threatened with destruction by the encroachment of the Indus. It contains two tombs and a Masjid held in much

eneration. The tombs are not of great age, have no historical interest, and are not of much importance architecturally. They are built in the familiar style, with stone foundation and super structure of burnt bricks decorated with glazed tiles. The sanctity of the place depends principally on the tomb of Mir Makhdoom Nuh, a Saint who is said to have died at the age of 87 about the year 1592 A.D. His remains were twice removed, it is said to save them from the devouring river, which explains the last date of the present tomb, A.H. 1206 or A.D. 1790. A long inscription reveals that the builder of it was Pir Mohammad Zaman, the saviour and the deliverer of his followers, but it was completed by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The second tomb, dated five years later, is that of Makhdoom Mir Mohammad, the saint, who is credited with the founding of new Hala. It was apparently built at the expenses of Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The mosque adjoining them was built twelve years after it, in A.H. 1222 by Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur. A fair held here annually on the 27th of Zilqaad attracts between 5 and 6 thousand people.

At Khudabad, a mile and a half to the West of new Hala, is the tomb of Mir Fateh Ali Khan which is like those at Hala. The tomb was built according to the common custom during his life time.

### 3.5 HALA (NEW)

New Hala was built about 1800 A.D., by one Makhdum Mir Muhammad, because old Hala, which is only two miles away, was at that time, threatened by the river Indus. Among the antiquities of Hala are two tombs and a Masjid. These shrines are in honour of a reputed Muslim saint known as Makhdum Nuh, born about A.D. 1505, who died at the age of 87. A fair is held twice a year in March and October when people in thousands come from all parts of former Sind to pay homage to the Pir. The foundation of the tomb was laid by Makhdum Muhammad Zaman in A.D. 1795 and a cupola was added to it in the same year by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The

mosque to the north of the tomb was built by Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur and the other buildings were built in 1810 by Makhdum Pinio Ladho.

Besides numerous Government buildings, it has a municipality, established in 1960. Hala is famous for the manufacture of glazed pottery.

### 3.6 KHUDABAD

Two miles from New Hala is the old town of Khudabad, though now ruined it was once the favourite residence of the Talpur chiefs of Sind, and the remains of several of them rest in the tomb here. Of these the tomb of Fateh Ali Khan Talpur is worth mentioning. It was a large town rivalling Hyderabad in size and population in the past.

### 3.7 BHIT SHAH

This is a small village in Hala Taluka about four miles east of Hala, and is regarded as sacred by all Sindhis because of the tomb of Shah Abdul Latif, the great poet and Sufi Saint, who lived, taught Islamic Ideology and died there. It bears the date 1167 A.D. which is near the probable date of his death. It is built of pucca bricks on a stone foundation, with floor and decorations of glazed tiles. Near it, are tombs of two Pirs, dated 1231 and 1218 A.D. An annual fair is held in the month of Safar (Islamic calendar month) which lasts for three days, and attracts thousands of people. Fancy articles and Sundry goods are sold. Since independence Sindhi Adabi Conference is held every year, during the fair festival. A beautiful rest house has been constructed at Bhit Shah for Government Officials. A cultural Centre is also being set up here.

### 3.8 BADIN

Badin is the Head Quarters of Badin Taluka. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's Office, dispensary, Post Office, Police Station, Primary Schools, High School, Maternity Home, P.W.D. Office, district bungalow and Musafar Khana. It is the present terminus of the Hyderabad-Badin Railway. It possessed a Municipality formerly, but it was

abolished in 1878. At present it possesses a Town Committee. Badin was founded in about 1750 A.D. by a Hindu named Sawalo. It was destroyed thirty years later by the Afghan General Madad Khan, and was lent to Abdul Nabi, the last of Kalhoras, in lieu of his services against Talpurs by General Madad Khan.

The Shah Kadri fair held annually at Badin about the end of October is attended by 15,000 people. Shah Badin Kadri, in whose honour the fair is held, is said to have come to Badin 250

years ago. The present occupant of the spiritual seat is Pir Ali Shah.

3.9 BULRI

Bulri in the Guni Taluka, 24 miles from Tando Muhammad Khan, is the scene of annual fair which attracts about 15,000 people and where Silk Cloth, etc., are sold to the value of nearly a lakh of rupees. The focus of attractions is the tomb of Shah Karim, a Syed of Matiari and a poet. He is said to have died in A.H. 1032 (1622 A.D.)

## CHAPTER—4

### HYDERABAD CITY

#### 4.1 LOCATION AND AREA

Hyderabad is the headquarter town of the district as well as the division. It falls between latitudes 25°-20' N, and 25°-27' N, and longitudes 68°-19' and 68°-20' E, and covers an area of 36 square miles. It was after Karachi the second largest town of the former Sind Province and is now third largest City in West Pakistan after Karachi and Lahore.

#### 4.2 NAME

It existed much before the Arab conquest (752 A.D.) under the name of Nirankot. Niran was the old name of the hill over which the fort was constructed. Originally the place was called Nirun Takar Jo Kot or the fort of Nirun hill. There were tanks all around the said fort, gardens and grazing grounds. The old Mehran (the Indus) river then flowed to the east of it.

#### 4.3 HISTORY

At the time of the invasion of Sind by Muhammad-bin-Qasim in 752 A.D., the fort was in the possession of the Budhists, who had friendly relations with the Governor of Mesopotamia. It was surrendered to the young Arab General on his arrival after the capitulation of Debal. In the 16th and 17th centuries it continued only as the district headquarters under the Arghun rule who had capital of Sind at Thatta.

In 1757 when the Indus changed its course resulting in overflowing the old capital of the Kalhoras, viz., Khudabad and Muradabad in the district of Dadu and situated on the right bank of the river, Ghulam Shah Kalhora, the then ruler of

the territory, knowing the change in the course of the river Indus considered this hill with its fort quite a safe place for his capital. Accordingly he selected this place and reconstructed a pucca fort of bricks on an area of 36 acres and changed the name of the town from Nirankot to Hyderabad, after the name of Hazrat Ali (known also as Hyder). The construction of the fort was completed in two months only and the foundation stone bore the date 1182 A.H. (January- February 1769 A.D.) with the following inscription:

“ Ya Rabbej-al-Balad-i-Amina ”

يا رب اجعل البلد امنا

Meaning “ O God, bring peace on this City.” Ghulam Shah Kalhora died in 1773 and was buried in Hyderabad near the present Central Jail. In 1783 A. D. Kalhora dynasty was overthrown by the Talpurs and the conquerer Mir Fateh Ali Khan shifted to Hyderabad and rebuilt the entire town after his own liking.

#### 4.4 POPULATION AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The total population including cantonment area is 4,34,860 out of which 2,43,729 are males and 1,91,131 females and 1,09,000 literates. The level of education is fairly high as in addition to the University of Sind which is an affiliating as well as post-graduate teaching University. There are 11 colleges and 13 High Schools for boys and girls including Medical and Law College and a Public School affiliated to this university.

#### 4.5 OLD TOWN

The old town of Hyderabad stands on the most

northerly portion of the lime stone ridge called Ganjo Takkar running north to south and parallel to the Indus for about 16 miles. The hillock is two miles in length with an average elevation of 100 feet. It is more or less flat topped and escarped in general on every side. Formerly there was a possibility that the Indus might get nearer the ridge by eating away the left bank and straighten its course, but since the construction of the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage this danger has greatly decreased.

The old town is built in a haphazard way. Its main Bazar known as Shahi Bazar which has an average width of about 20 to 25 feet is crowded at all hours with people who flock the shops for purchases.

#### 4.6 NEW COLONIES

Shah Latifabad, the Unit Colony the Amil Colony and Hirabad are carefully planned colonies having many good and imposing buildings and houses built at considerable cost and often with good architectural designs.

The Barrage Colony, the Latifabad and the Industrial Estate were built by the efforts of the Central Government before integration, while the Unit Colony was constructed after the creation of West Pakistan.

#### 4.7 CANTONMENT

The Cantonment to the west of the town makes it an important Military town.

#### 4.8 BOUNDARIES

The city lies encircled by the Indus on the west and the Phuleli, Pinyari and Lined Channel on the east which join with the Indus about ten miles to the south. The outskirts to the east and south are studded with gardens, green fields and orchards, the interior of the town being almost treeless because of the scarcity of water and the hard and rocky nature of the terrain.

#### 4.9 PLACES OF TOURISM

The Ghulam Muhammad Barrage near Jamshoro, the University Township, the Liaquat Medical College and Government Cadet College at Petaro and the T.B. Sanatorium on the right bank of the Indus and the Industrial Estate to the south of the city have made Hyderabad an important place to which visitors come from far to study and see these institutions and projects.

#### 4.10 ROADS

There are a few main roads in the town; the principal ones being the Station Road, the Quaid-i-Azam Road, Millat Road, the Thandi Sarak (Mall), Makhdum Nuh Road, Jail Road, Government College Road, Prince Ali Road and Rasala Road; they are wide and neat roads with avenues of trees and are busy thorough fares. The Thandi Sarak (Mall), formerly known as Gidu Road, is the longest and widest of all the roads, with avenues of trees growing on either side. It takes off from the Station Road and terminates at Kotri Bridge. The Pakistan National Highway from Karachi to Peshawar passes through the city.

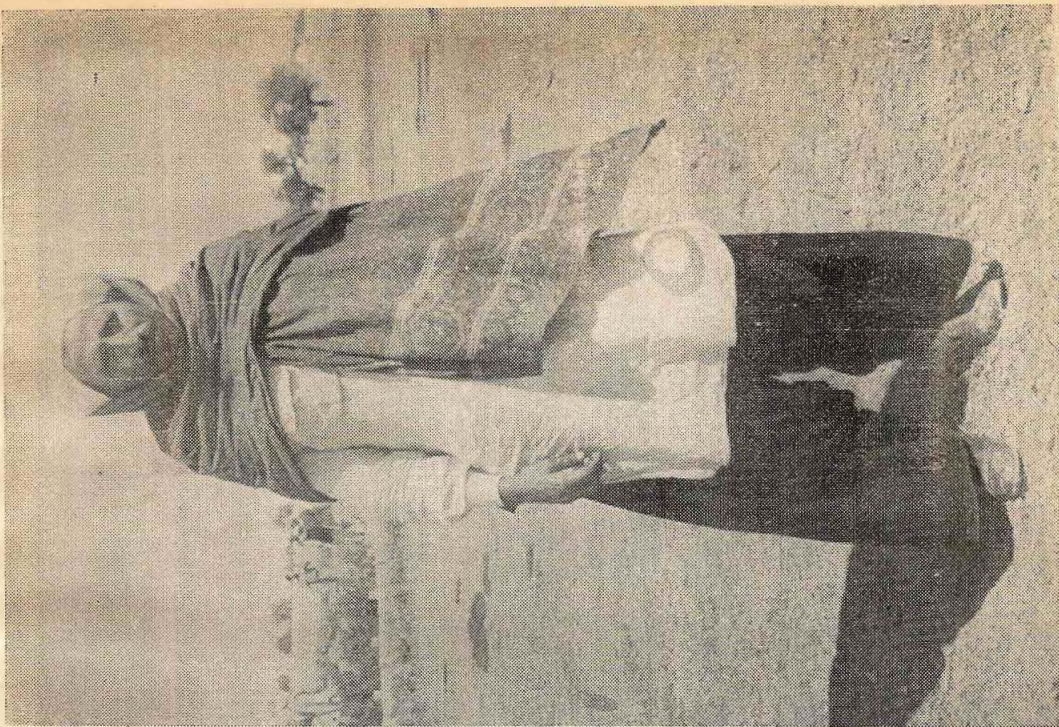
#### 4.11 CLIMATE

The climate is hot with a maximum temperature of about 120° F in May and June and minimum of about 51° F in December and January. But the south westerly wind makes the heat less unbearable and affords a pleasant relief at night when temperature falls considerably. The residents employ an indigenous device for ventilation which is known as 'Badgirs' (wind catchers) fixed on the house tops to catch the breeze. The south-westerly breeze strikes them and is forced downwards into the room and cools it. These 'Badgirs' give a characteristic look to the town which a visitor can hardly fail to notice.

The humidity varies considerably, the highest being 87°F in September and the lowest 65°F in April. As there is less humidity in Hyderabad in comparison to Karachi, the sea breeze is more

*An adult male in typical working dress.*

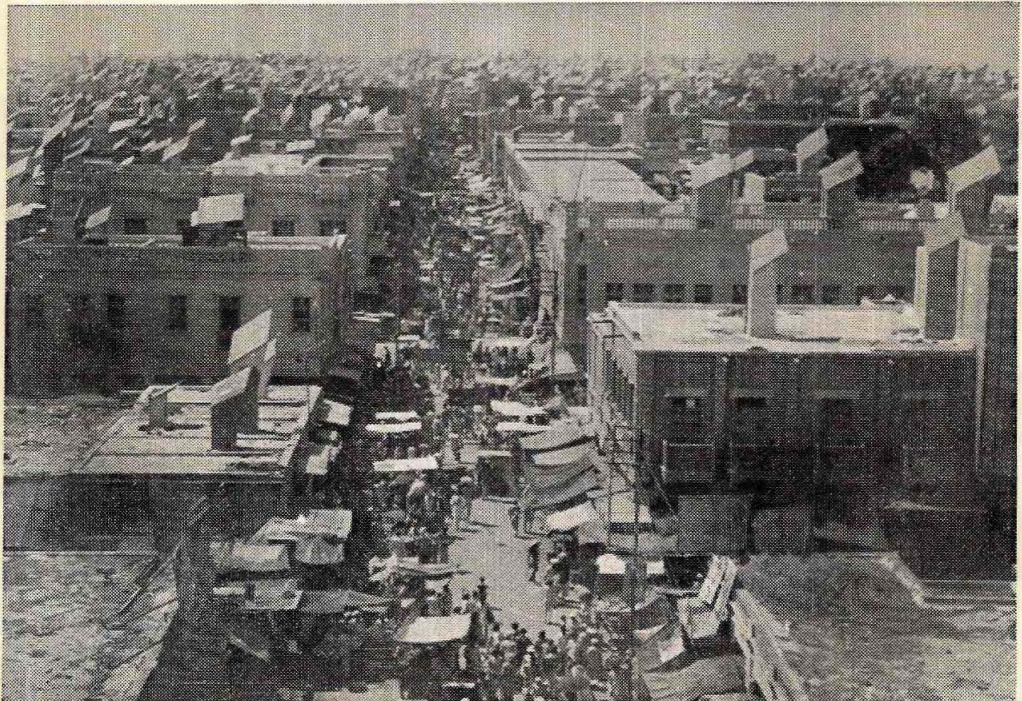
*A young boy and the big turban—several yards of deft winding.*







*A view of the main market of Hyderabad city.*



*City—the skyline of wind catchers, the distinguishing architectural feature of the city.*

refreshing and people find it healthier than Karachi. Unlike the summers, the winters are not so severe in Hyderabad. The average rainfall is about 7" annually.

#### 4.12 PARKS AND GARDENS

There are few parks and gardens. The Municipal Garden opposite the Circuit House on the Thandi Sarak also has a zoo. Dholandas' Garden adjacent to the Government College is the biggest privately owned garden, and the station and Paritam Parks are the only other places of recreation for the people.

#### 4.13 CENTRES OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS

The main centre of commerce and business is the Shahi Bazar and the market to the north. The Shahi Bazar is a very long bazar being about a mile long, but is quite narrow for most of its length. It takes off the fort and terminates at the Karamet Clock Tower. There is another Clock Tower of the University of Sind. The other markets are the Resham Galli, Sarafa Galli, Chhotki Galli, Soldier Bazar and the shopping centre on the Tilak Incline. The buildings on either side of the Shopping Centre are quite imposing and handsome.

#### 4.14 ARTICLES OF TRADE AND MAIN LOCAL PRODUCTION

The principal articles of merchandise are agricultural produce like cotton, wheat, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, Jowar and fruits like bananas, papayas, mangoes, guavas, melons etc., depending on the season. Tea, salt, sugar, cloth and innumerable other consumer goods are brought and sold in the markets and bazars of Hyderabad. Hyderabad is well-known for its glass industry and the glass products are fairly cheap and of many varieties and designs.

#### 4.15 BANKS

There are a large number of banks— viz., the State Bank of Pakistan, the Habib Bank, the

Central Bank of India, the Muslim Commercial Bank and the Agricultural Bank.

#### 4.16 RADIO STATION

The Broadcasting Station of Radio Pakistan is situated in the heart of the city.

#### 4.17 PRESS

Among the printing presses, the University, the Sindh Adabi Board, Taj Mahal, Popular, Saeed Art, Paramount and the Hilal-i-Pakistan are well known.

The daily newspapers, the weeklies and their periodicals issued from Hyderabad are : Sindh Times (English), Aftab (Urdu), Basharat (Urdu), Fateh Islam (Urdu), Pasban (Urdu). Sindh dailies published from Hyderabad are Hilal-e-Pakistan, Ibrat and Mehran. The weeklies published from Hyderabad are Insan (Sindhi), Musalman (Sindhi), Panjtani (Sindhi), Pioneer (English), Rahnuma (Urdu), Sindhri (Sindhi), (Tanzim-e-Jamali (Sindhi). Weeklies 'Al-Hilal' (Sindhi) and 'Bebak' (Urdu) are issued from Tando Allahyar and Tando Mohd. Khan, respectively. There is only one fortnightly 'Tabeeb' which is issued from Hyderabad proper.

The monthlies issued from Hyderabad are 'Al-Mustafa' (Urdu), Goth Sudhar (Urdu), 'Gul Phul' (Sindhi), Homeo Doctor (Urdu), Marvi (Sindhi), 'My Fiag' (Sindhi), 'Nai Qadren' (Urdu), 'Sanat-o-Tijarat' (English/Urdu), Sind Cooperator (Sindhi/English/Urdu), Sind University Gazette (English), Tibbi Digest (Urdu). The monthly 'Firdaus' (Sindhi) issues from New Hala.

#### 4.18 CAFES AND HOTELS

A large number of hotels and restaurants have been established in the Hyderabad city. Out of these Ritz situated in Sadar and Hotel Indus situated on the Mall (Thandi Sarak) can be termed as first class hotels.

Hotel Firdous situated near Goods Naka is

also fairly a good hotel. There are some other hotels as well but they either do not have proper accommodation facilities or are situated in unhealthy atmosphere.

#### 4.19 CINEMAS

There are about a dozen cinema houses in the city. Out of these Firdous and New Majestic Cinemas situated at the Mall and Sadar respectively are considered as the best of the lot.

#### 4.20 CLUBS

The Hyderabad Gymkhana, The Dialdas Club, the Rotary Club and Officers' Mess are exclusive clubs for different sections. The Stadium is another well-known place. It is next to the Municipal Gardens and has a seating capacity for 20,000 persons.

#### 4.21 CIRCUIT HOUSES

Opposite the garden on the Gidu Bunder road stands the circuit house, a fine double storeyed red-brick building which was erected in 1912 for the accommodation of the Governor of Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind and other high officials when on tour. It is contained in a large garden. Besides, there is a P.W.D.

Inspection Bungalow, Barrage colony bungalow. They are also used as rest houses for the touring high officials.

The statement showing the rest houses and their location is given below :—

Name of Rest House	Location
1. Circuit House ..	Thandi Sarak, Hyderabad.
2. Dak Bungalow ..	District Council Office Compound, Hyderabad.
3. Barrage Colony Inspection Bungalow.	Barrage Colony, Hyderabad.
4. First Class Inspection Bungalow.	Thandi Sarak, Hyderabad.
5. 2nd Class Inspection Bungalow.	Do.
6. Railway Rest House.	Near Railway Station, Hyderabad.

# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

**HYDERABAD**

**PART - II**

**GENERAL TABLES**

*COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF*

**THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS**

West Pakistan

**L A H O R E**

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Balance b/d	100	
By Cash		100
By Bank		100
By Debtors		100
By Creditors		100
By Balance c/d		100
Total	100	100

PART-II

Table 1 - Temperature

## HYDERABAD.

Month	Temperature			
	Mean 8 A.M.	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	
1 January	53.7	75.8	50.6	1
2 February	58.5	81.2	54.5	2
3 March	69.3	92.5	63.8	3
4 April	79.9	101.8	71.9	4
5 May	85.5	107.0	78.2	5
6 June	87.0	104.5	82.0	6
7 July	85.2	99.3	81.4	7
8 August	82.5	95.8	79.2	8
9 September	81.0	97.3	76.4	9
10 October	76.5	97.8	70.2	10
11 November	66.1	88.8	58.8	11
12 December	56.5	78.6	52.6	12
13 Mean	73.4	93.3	68.3	13

Table 1 - Temperature

## HYDERABAD.

	Mean Humidity 8 A.M.	Mean Cloud 8 A.M.	
1	60	1.8	1
2	59	1.7	2
3	55	1.4	3
4	52	1.2	4
5	59	0.5	5
6	65	2.0	6
7	71	3.5	7
8	74	3.5	8
9	72	1.3	9
10	61	0.5	10
11	55	0.9	11
12	53	1.4	12
13	62	1.6	13

Source : Meteorological Department.

Table 2 - RAINFALL.

## HYDERABAD

	Month	1951	1952	1953	1954	
1	July	0.40	2.76	1.66	0.03	1
2	August	1.36	0.01	4.50	0.25	2
3	September	0	0	0	1.61	3
4	October	0	0	0.27	0	4
5	November	0	0	0	0	5
6	December	0	0.16	0.04	0	6
7	January	0	0	0.17	0.41	7
8	February	0	0.28	0	0.05	8
9	March	0	0	0	0	9
10	April	0.05	0	0	0	10
11	May	0.09	1.10	0.14	0.09	11
12	June	0	0	1.30	0	12



Table 2 - RAINFALL.

## HYDERABAD

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
1	0	10.77	0.95	3.31	6.40	2.27	1
2	3.03	6.16	0.95	0	0.54	0.89	2
3	3.86	0.02	0	0.80	0	0	3
4	0	2.37	0	0	0	0	4
5	0	0	0	0	0.54	0	5
6	0	0	0	0.36	0	0.05	6
7	0.19	0.52	0.22	0.04	0.47	0	7
8	0.19	0	0	0	0.10	0	8
9	0	0	0	0.04	0	0.48	9
10	0	0	0.67	0	0.15	0	10
11	0	0	0.95	0.38	0	0	11
12	0.10	1.42	0.95	0.13	0	0	12

Source : Meteorological Department.

Table 3 - Acres under Crops.

## DISTRICT OF HYDERABAD

	Year.	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	
1	1947-48	1,22,500	2,06,105	575	7,609	54,397	1,386	1
2	1948-49	1,71,453	2,09,426	749	12,711	69,121	1,099	2
3	1949-50	1,50,842	2,12,578	632	13,468	72,103	1,964	3
4	1950-51	1,49,610	2,03,689	615	12,823	71,755	1,870	4
5	1951-52	1,20,922	1,63,977	629	7,850	48,280	855	5
6	1952-53	1,06,332	2,09,236	593	9,760	51,884	996	6
7	1953-54	1,66,255	2,13,519	560	10,811	78,091	868	7
8	1954-55	1,62,520	2,24,222	572	10,356	76,266	1,069	8
9	1955-56	1,69,182	2,26,757	620	8,852	58,039	1,485	9
10	1956-57	2,05,477	2,26,624	596	11,875	68,600	2,005	10
11	1957-58	2,35,093	2,17,485	628	13,225	67,180	2,785	11
12	1958-59	2,66,421	2,55,955	648	13,555	66,713	2,065	12
13	1959-60	3,52,677	2,65,181	700	14,522	57,741	2,024	13
14	1960-61	2,81,230	2,55,399	742	17,400	69,100	2,600	14

Table 3 - Acres under Crops.

## DISTRICT OF HYDERABAD

	Other cereals Maize.	Mung and Mash.	Peas, Moth and other pulses.	Oil-seeds	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Total area cropped.	Area of Crop failed.	
1	208	631	10,760	5,250	1,733	2,34,560	8,62,156	N.A.	1
2	390	971	12,449	7,290	3,139	2,05,182	8,40,631	..	2
3	389	655	14,741	7,057	3,190	2,01,585	8,47,108	..	3
4	482	501	14,208	6,550	3,355	2,02,500	8,60,864	..	4
5	388	195	69,920	5,496	3,284	2,04,263	9,13,107	..	5
6	733	170	70,725	2,751	3,710	2,30,577	8,92,138	..	6
7	697	Nil	10,000	4,500	3,563	2,15,851	9,76,472	..	7
8	611	200	10,127	3,290	2,893	2,12,863	9,49,605	..	8
9	401	1,602	13,897	13,008	2,905	2,25,170	9,48,383	..	9
10	527	1,040	12,346	33,153	3,370	2,33,318	9,50,955	..	10
11	615	1,040	12,713	33,457	4,570	2,42,155	N.A.	..	11
12	709	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,956	2,44,444	10,96,069	..	12
13	1,157	1,060	3,605	38,012	4,300	2,51,000	10,95,680	..	13
14	1,530	1,188	2,293	61,900	5,100	2,56,300	—	..	14

Source : Season and Crop Report.

Table 4 - Co-operative Societies showing the position as in 1947 and 1958 to 1960.

Particulars.	Year.	Credit.		
		Central	Primary Agricultural	Primary non-Agricultural.
1 No. of Societies.	1947	1	57	11
2	1958-59	1	43	59
3	1959-60	1	42	19
4 Members.	1947	3,090	4,810	6,650
5	1958-59	92	8,301	9,605
6	1959-60	124	9,384	16,536

Table 5 - FORESTS.

Forests.	1956-57		1957-58	
	Under Forest Department. (Acres)	Under Distt. Management. (Acres)	Under Forest Department. (Acres)	Under Distt. Management. (Acres)
1 Reserved.	44,666	—	52,653	—
2 Protected.	4,956	—	4,766	—
3 Unclassed.	—	—	—	—
4 Total.	49,622	—	57,419	—

Table 4 - Co-operative Societies showing the position as in 1947 and 1958 to 1960.

	Supply and sale.	Production and labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1	8	—	8	85	1
2	26	31	22	182	2
3	23	50	67	202	3
4	1,549	—	3,164	19,263	4
5	407	1,301	1,086	20,792	5
6	659	1,806	2,671	31,180	6

Source : Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

Table 5 - FORESTS.

	1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		
	Under Forest Department. (Acres)	Under Distt. Management. (Acres)	Under Forest Department. (Acres)	Under Distt. Management. (Acres)	Under Forest Department. (Acres)	Under Distt. Management. (Acres)	
1	12,171	—	6,774	—	6,774	—	1
	64,894	—	62,130	—	62,130	—	
2	1,106	—	3,242	—	3,242	—	2
3	—	—	101	—	149	—	3
4	78,171	—	72,247	—	72,295	—	4

Source : Forest Department.

Table 6 - RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Recognised Institutions		Males.					Total.	
		Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.		
<b>Universities and Colleges :</b>								
1	Arts and Science	1	—	—	5	—	6	1
2	Law.	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
3	Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Engineering.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Agriculture.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	Commerce.	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
7	Forestry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	Veterinary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	Intermediate & 2nd Grade Colleges	—	—	—	1	—	1	9
10	<b>Total.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	10
11	High Schools	6	4	2	13	—	25	11
12	Middle Schools, English	5	8	1	12	—	26	12
13	Eng. Classes	—	55	—	1	—	56	13
14	Primary Schools.	588	—	—	79	—	667	14
<b>Special Schools :</b>								
15	Arts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	Law.	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17	Medical.	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18	Normal and Training.	1	—	—	—	—	1	18
19	Engineering, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
20	<b>Total.</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>775</b>	20

Table 6 - RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

		Females.						
		Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	
1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	10
11	1	—	—	—	12	—	13	11
12	1	—	—	—	6	—	7	12
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
14	43	—	—	—	17	—	60	14
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	18
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
20	46	—	—	—	35	—	81	20

Source : Education Department

Table 7 - PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS.

S. No. of Sub-Div.	Name of Sub-Divisions	Urban Areas.	Rural Areas.	Remarks.
1.	Hyderabad.	Hyderabad.	Hossri, Tando Tajpur Nasirpur Tando Hyder Tando Jam Tando Allahyar.	1
2.	Tando Mohd. Khan's Division.	Tando Mohd. Khan.	—	Under Hyderabad. 2
3.	Matli Sub-Centre.	Matli Sub-Centre.	—	3

Source : Water Power Development Authority, West Pakistan.



Table 8 - POLYMETRIC TABLE OF DISTANCES.

	Hyderabad.	Hydera- bad.	Hala.	Tando Allahyar.	Tando Moham- mad Khan.	Matli.	Tando Bago.	Badin.	
1	Hala.	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	Tando Allahyar.	23	58	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	Tando Mohd. Khan.	22	57	45	—	—	—	—	3
4	Matli.	31	63	54	9	—	—	—	4
5	Tando Bago.	60	72	83	38	29	—	—	5
6	Badin.	64	99	87	42	33	29	—	6

Table 9 - REST HOUSES/DAK BUNGALOWS.

Name of Taluka.	Name of the Rest House and place where situated.	
1 City Hyderabad.	1. Circuit House, Thandi Sarak, Hyderabad. 2. First Class Inspection Bungalow, Thandi Sarak, Hyderabad. 3. 2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Thandi Sarak, Hyderabad. 4. Barrage Colony Bungalow, Barrage Colony, Hyderabad. 5. Dak Bungalow, Thandi Sarak, Hyderabad.	1
2 Hyderabad.	6. Railway Rest House for officers on platform No. II and for subordinates near Exhibition Ground, Railway Station, Hyderabad. 7. Miano Forest Bungalow (About 7 miles from Hyderabad on Hyderabad-Peshawar Highway). 8. Inspection Bungalow at Tando Qaiser. 9. Inspection Bungalow at Tando Fazal. 10. Agriculture Rest House, Tando Jam. 11. Inspection Bungalow, Masa Bhurgri.	2
3 Hala.	12. Rest House at Bhit Shah. 13. District Bungalow at Hala. 14. Inspection Bungalow at Hala. 15. Great Mart Inspection Bungalow near Saidabad. 16. District Bungalow at Saidabad. 17. District Bungalow at Matiari. 18. Inspection Bungalow at Palijami. 19. District Bungalow at Village Wasan. 20. Inspection Bungalow near Udernal Village.	3

Table 9 - REST HOUSES/DAK BUNGALOWS.

Department to which the Rest House belongs.	Type of accommodation.	Remarks.
1 P.W.D.	Two suites.	This is under control of the Commr., Hyd.
"	"	Under control of Executive Engineer, Hyd. Building Division, Hyderabad.
"	One suite.	Under control of Ex. Engineer, Hala Div., Hyderabad.
"	Five rooms.	Under control of the Ex. Engineer, Fuleli Canal Division, Hyderabad.
Distt. Council, Hyd. Railway.	3 suites.	Under control of the Chairman, Distt. Council, Hyderabad.
	1. 3 rooms. 2. Four rooms.	Under control of the Station Master, Hyd. and the Engineer, P.W.R., Hyderabad.
Forest.	One suite.	Under control of the Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad.
P.W.D.	Two suites.	Under control of
"	Two suites.	
Agriculture.	One suite.	Under control of the Director of Agri., Tando Jam.
P.W.D.	Two suites.	
3 Bhit Shah Cultural Centre, Bhitshah.	Six rooms.	Under control of Secretary, Bhitshah Cultural Centre, Hyderabad.
Revenue Deptt.	One suite.	Under control of the Assistant Commr., Hala.
P.W.D.	Two suites.	Under control of Ex. Engr., Hala Div., Hyd.
"	Not known.	Under control of Ex. Engr., Hala Div., Hyd.
Revenue Deptt.	One suite.	Under control of the Asstt. Commr., Hala.
"	One suite.	Under control of the Asstt. Commr., Hala.
P.W.D.	Two suites.	Under control of Ex. Eng., Hala Div., Hyd.
Revenue Deptt.	One suite.	
P.W.D.	Two suites.	Under control of Ex. Engr., Hala Div., Hyd.

Table 9 - REST HOUSES/DAK BUNGALOWS—Contd.

Name of Taluka	Name of the Rest House and place where situated
4 Tando Allahyar.	21. Inspection Bungalow at Jhando Mari.
	22. .. .. Chang.
	23. .. .. Bukerani.
	24. .. .. Tando Allahyar.
	25. .. .. Chamber.
	26. .. .. Mashaikh Moti.
	27. .. .. Madeki.
	28. .. .. Bulghai.
5 Tando Mohd. Khan	29. 2nd Class Bungalow at Pir Kadir Bux Village.
	30. 2nd Class Bungalow at Tando Ghulam Hyder.
	31. .. .. Malla Katiar.
	32. .. .. Kario Chanwar.
	33. 1st .. .. Tando Mohd. Khan.
	34. 2nd Class Inspection Bungalow at Dadoo.
6 Matli.	35. District Bungalow at Matli.
	36. Inspection Bungalow at Khachur.
	37. .. .. Dumbalo New.
	38. .. .. Chakrelo.
	39. .. .. Dumbalo Old.
	40. .. .. Waghnoji.
	41. .. .. Chakar.
	42. .. .. Tando Ghulam Ali.
	43. .. .. Mile 32.

Table 9 - REST HOUSES/DAK BUNGALOWS—Contd.

	Department to which the Rest House belongs.	Type of accommodation.	Remarks.
4	P.W.D.	Two suites.	
	"	"	
	"	"	Under control of the Executive Engineer,
	"	"	Nasir, Division, Hyderabad, Bungalow at
	"	"	S. No. 28 is in a dilapidated condition.
	"	"	
	"	"	
	"	"	
5	"	Two big rooms, two small rooms.	
	"	One big room, two small rooms.	
	"	Four big rooms, three small rooms.	
	"	Two big rooms, two small rooms.	
	"	Two big rooms, four small rooms.	
	"	Two big rooms, two small rooms.	
6	Revenue Deptt.	Two suites.	Under control of the Asstt. Commr., Tando
	P.W.D.	Two suites.	Mohd Khan.
	"	Two rooms.	
	"	Two suites.	
	"	Two suites.	
	"	Two suites.	
	"	Two rooms.	
	"	One room.	
	"	Two suites.	

Table 9 - REST HOUSES/DAK BUNGALOWS.—contd.

Name of Taluka.	Name of the Rest House and place where situated.
7 Tando Bago,	44. District Bungalow at Khairpur. 45. " " " Ailpur. 46. " " " Pangrio. 47. " " " Khadabro. 48. " " " Rajo Khanani. 49. " " " Tando Bago. 50. Inspection Bungalow at Canal No. 70.
8 Badin.	51. District Bungalow at Badin. 52. District Council Bungalow at Badin. 53. Railway Rest House at Badin. 54. Inspection Bungalow at TPS. 55. District Bungalow at Talhar. 56. Inspection Bungalow at Luari Sharif. 57. Inspection Bungalow at Kadan. 58. Inspection Bungalow at Seerani.

Table 9 - REST HOUSES/DAK BUNGALOWS.—contd.

	Department to which the Rest House belongs.	Type of accommodation.	Remarks.
7	P.W.D.	One suite.	
	"	"	
	"	"	Under control of the Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canal Division, Hyderabad.
	"	"	
	"	"	
	Revenue Deptt.	"	Under control of the Asstt. Commr., Tando Mohd. Khan.
	P.W.D.	"	Under control of the Ex. Engr., Fuleli Canal Division.
8	Revenue Deptt.	Two suites.	Under control of the Asstt. Commr., Tando Mohammad Khan.
	Distt. Council, Hyd.	One suite.	Chairman, Distt. Council, Hyderabad.
	P.W.R.	Two suites.	Railway Authorities at Badin.
	P.W.D.	"	Executive Engr., Fuleli Canal Div., Hyd.
	Revenue Deptt.	"	Asstt. Commr., Tando Mohammad Khan.
	P.W.D.	One suite.	
	"	Two suites.	Under control of the Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canal Division, Hyderabad.
	"	"	

Source : Deputy Commissioner's Office.

Table 10 - List of Selected factories—Hyderabad District.

1. **Oil and Flour Mills :**

- (1) Sultan Oil Mills, Hyderabad.
- (2) Sind Oil Mills, Hyderabad.
- (3) Pakistan Oil & Flour Mills, Hyderabad.
- (4) Vazeer Roller Flour Mills, Hyderabad.
- (5) Hyderabad Roller Flour Mills, Ltd., Hyderabad.
- (6) Zulfiqar Industries, Hyderabad.

2. **Leather and Footwear :**

- (1) Sind Tanneries Co., Hyderabad.
- (2) The Western Pakistan Tannery, S.I.T. Estate, Hyderabad.
- (3) Special Service Shoe Co., No. 877, Ghari Ghatti, Hyderabad.
- (4) Pak Chrome Leather Co., G. A. Shah Road, Hyderabad.
- (5) Nisar Tannery, Hyderabad.
- (6) National Tanneries, Phuleli, Hyderabad.
- (7) Ashraf Tannery, Phuleli, Hyderabad.
- (8) Sind Leather Board Factory, Hyderabad.

3. **Glass Works :**

- (1) Tayyab Glass Works, Hyderabad.
- (2) Saify Glass Works, Saifabad, Hyderabad.
- (3) Pakistan Glass Industries, Golimar Road, Hyderabad.
- (4) Madni Glass Works Phuleli, Hyderabad.
- (5) Iqbal Glass Manufacturing Works, Hyderabad.
- (6) Indus Glass Works Ltd, Hyderabad.
- (7) Hyderabad Bangle Works, Hyderabad.
- (8) Ferozabad Bangle Manufacturing, Hyderabad.

4. **Chemicals**

- (1) Oriental Chemical Industries, Kali Road, Hyderabad.
- (2) Bandukwala Carbonic Acid Gas Co., Hyderabad.

5. **Plastic Works :**

- (1) Mehar Plastic Industries, Hyderabad.
- (2) Ghaflor Plastic Works.



Table 10 - List of Selected factories-Hyderabad District.—contd.

## 6. Textile and Allied Products :

- (1) Yasmin Silk and Cotton Mills, Hyderabad.
- (2) Sultanabad Model Ginning Factory Ltd., Sultanabad, Tando Allah Yar.
- (3) Sind Textile Dyeing and Printing Works, Hyderabad.
- (4) Silver Cotton Mills Ltd., Hyderabad.
- (5) Saleem Cotton Factory, Oderolal.
- (6) Razzaq Silk and Cotton Mills, Hyderabad.
- (7) Punjab Weaving Factory, Hyderabad.
- (8) Popular Printers, Hyderabad.
- (9) Pakistan Dyes Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Hyderabad.
- (10) Osmania Dyeing and Printing Industries, Hyderabad.
- (11) Muhammadi Textile Mills, Hyderabad.
- (12) Moonlight Dyeing and Printing Industries, Hyderabad.
- (13) Modern Textile Mills, Tando-Jam
- (14) The Mehar Textile Mills, Tando Yousuf.
- (15) Hyderabad Textile Mills, Hyderabad.
- (16) Honest Dyeing and Printing Industries, 220, Khari Road, Hyderabad.
- (17) Fazal Gulzar Textile Mills, Kali Road P.B. 80, Hyderabad.
- (18) Fateh Textile Mills, Hyderabad.

## 7. Others :

- (1) Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd., Hyderabad.
- (2) The Treet Safty Razor Corporation, Hyderabad.
- (3) Mustafa R.C.C. Pipe, Hyderabad.
- (4) Fauji Sugar Mills Ltd., Tando Muhammad Khan.

TABLE II - LIST OF POST OFFICES

HEAD OFFICE HYDERABAD

	Names of Sub Offices	Names of the Branch Offices Under the Sub Offices		
1	Hyderabad G.P.O.	1. Allahdino Sand. 2. Hakra. 3. Husri. 4. Kathar R.S. 5. Matari. 6. Norai Sharif.	7. Sekhat. 8. Tando Hyder. 9. Uderolal R.S. 10. Uderolal Village. 11. Giddu.	1
2	Hyderabad City.			2
3	Hyderabad Market.			3
4	Cloth Market.			4
5	Hyderabad N.P.O.			5
6	Barrage Colony.			6
7	Jama Masjid.			7
8	Fuleli EDSO.			8
9	Shah Latifabad.			9
10	Sind University.			10
11	Shoe Market.			11
12	Sind Industrial Trading Estate.			12
13	West Kucha.			13
14	Badin	1. Lauri Sharif. 2. Piru Lishari.	3. Sirani. 4. Tarai.	14
15	Fauji Sugar Mills			15
16	Golarchi.			16
17	Hala.	1. Hala Old. 2. Karam Khan Nizamani. 3. Khandu.		17
18	Matli.	1. Dundo. 2. Nazarpur Jagsiani. 3. Rajo Khanani.	4. Talhar. 5. Tando Ghulam Hyder. 6. Tharee.	18
19	Tando Bago.	1. Dei	2. Nindo Shahr.	19
20	Tando Ghulam Ali.	1. Budho Kambarani. 2. Haji Ali Mohammed. 3. Kot Abdullah.		20
21	Tando Mohd. Khan.	1. Harisabad. 2. Mulla Katiar. 3. Rajo Nizamani.	4. Saidpur. 5. Tikhur.	21

TABLE 11 - LIST OF POST OFFICES—Contd.

## HEAD OFFICE HYDERABAD

Names of Sub Offices	Names of Branch Offices Under the Sub Offices		
22 Tando Allahyar.	1 Nasarpur. (Hyd. G.P.O.). 2 Tajpur. (Hyd. G.P.O.). 3 Bashirabad Chang. 4 Bukera. 5 Chamber. 6 Darul-Ulum (Ashrafabad). 7 Dasuri. 8 Gulab Laghari. 9 Khokhar.	10 Kamaro Sharif. 11 Missan. 12 Piyaro Lund. 13 Sanjar Chang. 14 Sultanabad. 15 Tando Sumro. 16 Umersand. 17 Zafarabad.	22
23 Tando Jam.	1 Buxo Laghari. 2 Tando Kaisar.		23
24 Agriculture College, Tando Jam.	1 Khair Mohd.		24
25 Tando Adam.	1 Bago Rind. 2 Bakhar Jamali. 3 Bhit Shah. 4 Depar.	5 Dargah Sharif. 6 Goth Pir Jhando. 7 Panj Moro. 8 Saeedabad.	25

TABLE 11 - LIST OF POST OFFICES—Contd.

## HEAD OFFICE HYDERABAD

Names of Sub Offices	Names of Branch Offices Under the Sub Offices		
22 Tando Allahyar.	1 Nasarpur. (Hyd. G.P.O.). 2 Tajpur. (Hyd. G.P.O.). 3 Bashirabad Chang. 4 Bukera. 5 Chamber. 6 Darul-Ulum (Ashrafabad). 7 Dasuri. 8 Gulab Laghari. 9 Khokhar.	10 Kamaro Sharif. 11 Missan. 12 Piyaro Lund. 13 Sanjar Chang. 14 Sultanabad. 15 Tando Sumro. 16 Umersand. 17 Zafarabad.	22
23 Tando Jam.	1 Buxo Laghari. 2 Tando Kaiser.		23
24 Agriculture College, Tando Jam.	1 Khair Mohd.		24
25 Tando Adam.	1 Bago Rind. 2 Bakhar Jamali. 3 Bhit Shah. 4 Depar.	5 Dargah Sharif. 6 Goth Pir Jhando. 7 Panj Moro. 8 Saeedabad.	25

# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

**HYDERABAD**

**PART III**

**HOUSING TABLES**

*COMPILED BY*

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## NOTES

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

Table 1 - Houses, Households, Persons in the Household by Sex and Average Number of Persons per Household and House - 1960.

	Locality	Total	Houses		Households	
			*Residential	**Non-residential but inhabited		
	All Areas					
1	<b>Hyderabad District.</b>	<b>2,26,357</b>	<b>25,494</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>2,09,886</b>	1
2	Hyderabad City Taluka	55,970	55,421	549	60,548	2
3	Hyderabad Taluka	20,050	20,025	25	17,896	3
4	Hala Taluka	30,258	30,193	65	26,054	4
5	Tando Allahyar Taluka	30,645	30,600	45	26,221	5
6	Guni Taluka	29,245	29,172	73	25,483	6
7	Matli Taluka	23,459	23,401	58	19,290	7
8	Tando Bago Taluka	16,304	16,274	30	15,055	8
9	Badin Taluka	20,426	20,408	18	18,329	9
	Urban Localities					
10	Hyderabad District	71,902	71,209	693	74,791	10
	<i>Class I— 1,00,000 and over:</i>					
11	Hyderabad City	55,381	54,832	549	59,979	11
	<i>Class II— 25,000 and under 1,00,000</i>					
	<i>Class III— 10,000 and under 25,000</i>					
12	Tando Allahyar Municipality	4,162	4,147	15	3,773	12
13	Tando Mohd. Khan Municipality	2,692	2,649	43	2,667	13
14	Hala Town Committee	2,295	2,275	20	2,105	14
	<i>Class IV— Below 10,000</i>					
15	Matli Town	2,235	2,221	14	1,944	15
16	Tando Jam	1,658	1,643	15	1,522	16
17	Badin Town	1,335	1,317	18	1,206	17
18	Matlari	1,280	1,275	5	962	18
19	Tando Ghulam Ali Town	864	850	14	633	19

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

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

Table 1 - Houses, Households, Persons in the Household by Sex and Average Number of Persons per Household and House - 1960.

†Persons in the Households			Persons per household	Persons per house		
Total	Male	Female				
All Areas						
1	11,68,142	6,30,168	5,37,974	5.6	5.2	1
2	3,61,732	1,95,208	1,66,524	6.0	6.5	2
3	97,360	53,155	44,205	5.4	4.9	3
4	1,44,417	78,182	66,235	5.5	4.8	4
5	1,35,231	72,068	63,163	5.2	4.4	5
6	1,41,118	76,414	64,704	5.3	4.9	6
7	1,03,831	54,682	49,149	5.4	4.4	7
8	82,378	44,995	37,383	5.5	5.1	8
9	1,02,075	55,464	46,611	5.6	5.0	9
Urban Localities						
10	4,37,034	2,35,604	2,01,430	5.9	6.1	10
<i>Class I— 1,00,000 and over</i>						
11	3,58,245	1,93,330	1,64,915	6.0	6.5	11
<i>Class II— 25,000 and uuder 1,00,000</i>						
<i>Class III— 10,000 and unde 25,000</i>						
12	19,247	10,270	8,977	5.1	4.6	12
13	14,565	7,673	6,892	5.5	5.4	13
14	11,968	6,448	5,520	5.7	5.2	14
<i>Class IV— Below 10,000</i>						
15	9,813	5,238	4,575	5.0	4.4	15
16	7,700	4,274	3,426	5.1	4.6	16
17	6,381	3,576	2,805	5.3	4.8	17
18	5,756	3,003	2,753	6.0	4.5	18
19	3,359	1,792	1,567	5.3	3.9	19

†Normal residents.



Table 2 - Occupied and Unoccupied Houses - 1960

	Locality	Population	Residential Houses					Vacant under construction	
			Total	Occupied static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile	Vacant fully constructed		
All Areas									
1	Hyderabad. District	11,68,142	2,25,494	1,97,532	515	681	25,362	1,404	1
2	Hala Taluka	1,44,417	30,193	25,440	45	180	4,410	118	2
3	Hyderabad Taluka	97,360	20,025	17,556	29	40	2,280	120	3
4	Hyderabad City Taluka	3,61,732	55,421	51,230	277	21	3,426	467	4
5	Tando Allahyar Taluka.	1,35,231	30,600	25,562	7	174	4,583	274	5
6	Guni Taluka.	1,41,118	29,172	25,715	62	137	3,099	159	6
7	Matli Taluka.	1,03,831	23,401	19,107	6	29	4,067	192	7
8	Tando Bago Taluka.	82,378	16,274	14,885	60	—	1,309	20	8
9	Badin Taluka	1,02,075	20,408	18,037	29	100	2,188	54	9
Urban Localities									
10	Hyderabad District	4,37,034	71,209	64,447	375	181	5,581	625	10
	<i>Class I—</i>	1,00,000 and over							
11	Hyderabad City	3,58,245	54,832	50,661	277	21	3,406	467	11
	<i>Class II—</i>	25,000 and under 1,00,000							
	<i>NIL</i>								
	<i>Class III—</i>	10,000 and under 25,000							
12	Tando Allahyar Municipality	19,247	4,147	3,484	7	84	507	65	12
13	Tando Mohd Khan Municipality	14,565	2,649	2,379	42	27	192	9	13
14	Hala Town Committee	11,968	2,275	1,940	10	20	292	13	14
	<i>Class IV—</i>	Below 10,000							
15	Matli Town	9,813	2,221	1,859	3	29	306	24	15
16	Tando Jam	7,700	1,643	1,442	9	—	182	10	16
17	Badin Town	6,381	1,317	1,144	19	—	140	14	17
18	Matitari	5,756	1,257	923	5	—	332	15	18
19	Tando Ghulam Ali Town	3,359	850	615	3	—	224	8	19

Table 2 - Occupied and Unoccupied Houses - 1960

	Non-Residential structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools etc.		Persons in residential Houses			Non residential but inhabited structures other than Mobile	
	Inhabited	Un-Inhabited	Occupied static Private	Occupied institutional	Occupied Mobile		
	All Areas						
1	863	40,933	11,54,452	7,670	3,476	2,544	1
2	65	4,385	1,43,087	151	972	207	2
3	25	2,961	96,786	184	349	41	3
4	549	16,281	3,54,171	5,637	111	1,813	4
5	45	4,995	1,34,280	91	714	146	5
6	73	3,852	1,39,431	917	657	113	6
7	58	3,610	1,03,564	16	124	127	7
8	30	1,768	81,718	610	—	50	8
9	18	3,081	1,01,415	64	549	47	9
	Urban Localities						
10	693	22,182	4,27,819	6,161	840	2,241	10
	<i>Class I—</i> 1,00,000 and over						
11	549	16,221	3,50,684	5,637	111	1,813	11
	<i>Class II—</i> 25,000 and under 1,00,000						
	NIL						
	<i>Class III—</i> 10,000 and under 25,000						
12	15	1,279	18,776	91	364	16	12
13	43	1,335	14,106	228	138	93	13
14	20	699	11,622	94	103	116	14
	<i>Class IV—</i> Below 10,000						
15	14	751	9,626	8	124	55	15
16	15	424	7,645	34	—	21	16
17	18	643	6,290	44	—	47	17
18	5	459	5,728	17	—	11	18
19	14	371	3,309	8	—	42	19

Table 3 - Households by Number of Persons and Average Number of Persons Per Household and by tenure - 1960

	Locality	Households	Households by number of persons					
			1	2	3	4	5	
	All Areas.							
1	Hyderabad District.	2,09,886	9,305	22,039	26,132	29,818	30,584	1
2	Hyderabad City Taluka	60,548	3,471	5,517	6,560	7,869	7,892	2
3	Hyderabad Taluka.	17,896	870	1,970	2,327	2,395	2,558	3
4	Hala Taluka	26,054	1,016	3,079	3,253	3,515	3,646	4
5	Tando Allahyar Taluka	26,221	1,232	3,205	3,674	4,132	4,049	5
6	Guni Taluka.	26,483	870	2,927	3,409	4,241	4,257	6
7	Matli Taluka	19,290	827	1,899	2,576	2,669	2,961	7
8	Tando Bago Taluka.	15,065	440	1,548	2,068	2,298	2,418	8
9	Badin Taluka	18,329	580	1,894	2,265	2,699	2,803	9
	Urban Localities							
10	Hyderabad District	74,791	4,670	7,194	8,357	9,778	9,716	10
	<i>Class I— 1,00,000 and over</i>							
11	Hyderabad City	59,979	3,471	5,447	6,510	7,750	7,762	11
	<i>Class II— 25,000 and under 1,00,000</i>							
	<i>Class III— 10,000 and under 25,000</i>							
12	Tando Allahyar Municipality	3,773	252	447	496	616	573	12
13	Tando Mohd. Khan Municipality	2,667	221	311	335	342	342	13
14	Hala Town Committee	2,105	179	242	260	241	232	14
15	Matli Town	1,944	162	238	262	273	267	15
16	Tando Jam	1,522	151	202	199	207	171	16
17	Badin Town	1,206	100	136	137	171	176	17
	<i>Class IV— Below 10,000</i>							
18	Matitari	962	88	80	96	107	117	18
19	Tando Ghulam Ali Town	633	46	83	86	78	76	19

Table 3 - Households by Number of Persons and Average Number of Persons  
Per Household and by tenure - 1960

	Households by number of persons.					Average number of persons per household	Households by tenure			
	6	7	8	9	10+		Owned	Rented	Free	
All Areas.										
1	26,405	21,110	14,928	9,527	20,038	5.6	1,68,121	16,689	25,076	1
2	7,185	6,173	4,817	3,161	7,903	6.0	23,158	661	2,235	2
3	2,614	1,558	1,238	734	1,632	5.4	15,590	1,007	1,299	3
4	3,157	2,536	2,114	1,210	2,528	5.5	34,926	12,292	13,330	4
5	3,141	2,612	1,604	999	1,574	5.2	21,386	783	4,052	5
6	3,283	2,753	1,915	950	1,878	5.3	24,036	966	1,481	6
7	2,568	2,023	1,147	959	1,661	5.4	17,069	599	1,622	7
8	2,068	1,438	959	679	1,149	5.5	14,665	80	320	8
9	2,389	2,017	1,134	835	1,713	5.6	17,291	301	737	9
Urban Localities										
10	8,791	7,443	5,788	3,774	9,280	5.8	43,507	15,350	15,934	10
<i>Class I—</i> 1,00,000 and over										
11	7,145	6,123	4,797	3,161	7,813	6.0	34,437	12,292	13,250	11
<i>Class II—</i> 25,000 and under 1,00,000										
<i>Class III—</i> 10,000 and under 25,000										
12	423	314	246	130	276	5.1	2,365	603	805	12
13	286	235	197	131	290	5.5	1,199	926	542	13
14	219	198	161	102	271	5.7	1,446	353	306	14
15	224	172	111	74	161	5.1	1,368	362	214	15
16	176	129	89	65	133	6.0	904	278	340	16
17	141	119	75	36	115	5.3	728	201	277	17
<i>Class IV—</i> Below 10,000										
18	111	90	65	49	159	6.0	733	128	101	18
19	66	63	47	26	62	5.3	327	207	99	19

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			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
1 Hyderabad District. Total.	All Sizes.	2,09,886	1,60,835	35,586	8,463	1
2	1 Person	9,305	8,165	823	176	2
3	2 Persons	22,039	19,743	1,749	304	3
4	3 "	26,132	22,916	2,651	343	4
5	4 "	29,818	25,106	3,772	600	5
6	5 "	30,584	25,041	4,421	761	6
7	6 "	26,405	20,607	4,570	793	7
8	7-9 "	45,565	30,522	11,280	2,607	8
9	10 and over Persons	20,038	8,735	6,320	2,879	9
10 Owned.	All Sizes.	1,68,121	1,29,349	28,090	6,893	10
11	1 Person	5,482	4,930	391	98	11
12	2 Persons	16,879	15,354	1,148	227	12
13	3 "	20,956	18,592	1,974	256	13
14	4 "	24,002	20,398	2,902	481	14
15	5 "	24,873	20,588	3,463	553	15
16	6 "	21,813	17,182	3,653	637	16
17	7-9 "	37,447	25,120	9,249	2,176	17
18	10 and over Persons	16,705	7,185	5,311	2,464	18

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

	by number of rooms.							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
1	2,505	916	412	168	104	74	186	637	1.3	1
2	61	27	8	5	4	1	1	34	1.2	2
3	85	41	22	6	1	1	13	74	1.1	3
4	86	43	13	5	—	—	4	71	1.1	4
5	169	52	12	5	..	1	1	100	1.2	5
6	201	41	27	15	2	—	6	69	1.2	6
7	223	78	20	5	16	1	1	91	1.3	7
8	627	227	84	36	11	17	9	145	1.4	8
9	1,053	407	226	91	70	53	151	53	2.0	9
10	1,886	662	315	124	77	59	147	409	1.3	10
11	32	14	2	3	—	1	1	10	1.1	11
12	62	26	6	3	1	1	3	48	1.1	12
13	60	20	8	4	—	—	4	38	1.1	13
14	121	35	6	3	—	1	1	54	1.2	14
15	136	18	21	5	—	—	—	53	1.2	15
16	185	58	15	2	14	1	1	65	1.3	16
17	506	158	68	27	8	15	6	114	1.4	17
18	894	333	189	77	54	40	121	37	2.0	18

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			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
19 Hyderabad District. Rented.	All Sizes.	16,689	10,972	4,160	866	19
20	1 Person	1,486	1,209	243	17	20
21	2 Persons	1,906	1,511	311	42	21
22	3 "	1,995	1,493	389	66	22
23	4 "	2,104	1,542	456	55	23
24	5 "	2,212	1,497	517	127	24
25	6 "	1,803	1,176	495	81	25
26	7-9 "	3,498	1,934	1,132	262	26
27	10 and over Persons.	1,685	610	617	216	27
28 Free.	All Sizes..	25,076	20,514	3,335	705	28
29	1 Person	2,337	2,026	189	61	29
30	2 Persons	3,254	2,878	290	35	30
31	3 "	3,181	2,831	288	21	31
32	4 "	3,712	3,166	414	64	32
33	5 "	3,535	2,956	441	81	33
34	6 "	2,789	2,249	422	75	34
35	7-9 "	4,620	3,468	899	169	35
36	10 and over Persons	1,648	940	392	199	36

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

by number of rooms.								Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
19	314	158	58	17	14	10	24	96	1.5	19
20	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	8	1.2	20
21	19	12	1	1	..	—	—	9	1.3	21
22	15	8	4	1	—	—	—	19	1.3	22
23	16	12	5	1	—	—	—	17	1.3	23
24	44	8	5	—	2	—	5	7	1.5	24
25	30	5	3	1	1	—	—	11	1.4	25
26	78	55	12	3	2	1	1	18	1.6	26
27	107	57	26	10	8	9	18	7	2.2	27
28	195	96	39	27	13	5	25	122	1.3	28
29	24	12	4	2	3	—	—	16	1.2	29
30	4	3	15	2	—	—	10	17	1.2	30
31	11	15	1	—	—	—	—	14	1.1	31
32	32	5	1	1	..	—	—	29	1.2	32
33	21	15	1	10	..	—	1	9	1.2	33
34	8	15	2	2	1	—	—	15	1.2	34
35	43	14	4	6	1	1	2	13	1.3	35
36	52	17	11	4	8	4	12	9	1.8	36



Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Hala Taluka.</b>							
37	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>26,054</b>	<b>19,533</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>1,075</b>	37
38		1 Person	1,016	806	162	37	38
39		2 Persons	3,079	2,709	293	58	39
40		3 "	3,253	2,752	425	39	40
41		4 "	3,515	2,786	572	96	41
42		5 "	3,646	2,747	728	112	42
43		6 "	3,157	2,506	513	89	43
44		7-9 "	5,860	4,021	1,404	316	44
45		10 and over Persons	2,528	1,206	789	328	45
46	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>23,158</b>	<b>17,481</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>941</b>	46
47		1 Person	772	637	104	25	47
48		2 Persons	2,688	2,395	225	53	48
49		3 "	2,888	2,468	364	26	49
50		4 "	3,059	2,453	482	72	50
51		5 "	3,233	2,476	643	80	51
52		6 "	2,886	2,305	458	85	52
53		7-9 "	5,339	3,678	1,260	298	53
54		10 and over Persons	2,293	1,069	738	302	54

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

by number of rooms.								Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
37	346	111	28	29	3	12	21	10	1.4	37
38	4	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	1.3	38
39	15	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	39
40	19	13	—	1	—	—	1	3	1.2	40
41	40	18	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	41
42	44	2	1	11	..	—	—	1	1.3	42
43	22	25	..	—	—	—	1	1	1.3	43
44	67	29	16	1	—	1	1	4	1.4	44
45	135	20	4	15	2	11	18	—	1.9	45
46	292	89	22	18	2	11	19	9	1.3	46
47	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	47
48	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	48
49	14	11	—	1	—	—	1	3	1.2	49
50	36	14	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	50
51	30	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1.3	51
52	22	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.3	52
53	55	28	15	—	—	1	1	3	1.4	53
54	118	19	4	15	2	10	16	—	1.9	54

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Hala Taluka.</b>							
55	<b>Rented</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>51</b>	55
56		1 Person	103	75	26	2	56
57		2 Persons	80	67	13	—	57
58		3 „	108	73	20	12	58
59		4 „	79	53	23	2	59
60		5 „	69	23	17	18	60
61		6 „	51	21	27	3	61
62		7—9 „	127	63	58	4	62
63		10 and over Persons	44	10	18	10	63
64	<b>Free.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>83</b>	64
65		1 Person	141	94	32	10	65
66		2 Persons	311	247	55	5	66
67		3 „	257	211	41	1	67
68		4 „	377	280	67	22	68
69		5 „	344	248	68	14	69
70		6 „	220	180	28	1	70
71		7—9 „	394	280	86	14	71
72		10 and over Persons	191	127	33	16	72

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
55	19	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1.6	55
56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	56
57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	57
58	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	58
59	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	59
60	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	60
61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	61
62	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.5	62
63	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2.5	63
64	35	21	6	11	1	—	1	—	1.4	64
65	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.5	65
66	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	66
67	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	67
68	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	68
69	3	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	1.5	69
70	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	70
71	11	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	71
72	13	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1*6	72

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Hyderabad Taluka.</b>							
73	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes</b>	<b>17,896</b>	<b>13,395</b>	<b>3,294</b>	<b>837</b>	73
74		1 Person	870	725	99	35	74
75		2 Persons	1,970	1,748	163	28	75
76		3 "	2,327	1,943	331	38	76
77		4 "	2,395	1,931	367	73	77
78		5 "	2,558	2,145	309	88	78
79		6 "	2,614	2,023	461	106	79
80		7—9 "	3,530	2,189	991	248	80
81		10 and over Persons	1,632	691	573	221	81
82	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes</b>	<b>15,590</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>738</b>	82
83		1 Person	530	452	45	23	83
84		2 Persons	1,629	1,468	127	24	84
85		3 "	2,028	1,708	277	28	85
86		4 "	2,026	1,624	317	71	86
87		5 "	2,233	1,914	261	54	87
88		6 "	2,364	1,834	411	95	88
89		7—9 "	3,271	2,075	891	236	89
90		10 and over Persons	1,509	648	528	207	90

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
73	180	108	23	13	—	2	21	23	1.4	73
74	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	74
75	1	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	1.2	75
76	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.2	76
77	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	77
78	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	78
79	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	79
80	63	34	1	2	—	1	—	1	1.5	80
81	66	36	12	11	—	1	21	—	2.0	81
82	155	47	13	13	—	1	21	22	1.3	82
83	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	83
84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.1	84
85	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.2	85
86	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	86
87	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	87
88	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	88
89	60	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	1.5	89
90	56	26	12	11	—	—	21	—	2.0	90

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1950.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Hyderabad Taluka.</b>							
91	Rented.	All Sizes.	1,007	614	275	48	91
92		1 Person	121	79	41	1	92
93		2 Persons	126	96	20	—	93
94		3 ..	118	67	41	10	94
95		4 ..	184	141	33	—	95
96		5 ..	174	106	34	24	96
97		6 ..	103	77	25	1	97
98		7—9 ..	150	40	69	11	98
99		10 and over Persons	31	8	12	1	99
100	Free.	All Sizes.	1,299	1,058	162	51	100
101		1 Person	219	194	13	11	101
102		2 Persons	215	184	16	4	102
103		3 ..	181	168	13	—	103
104		4 ..	185	166	17	2	104
105		5 ..	151	125	14	10	105
106		6 ..	147	112	25	10	106
107		7—9 ..	109	74	31	1	107
108		10 and over Persons	92	35	33	13	108

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
91	10	60	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	91
92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	92
93	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	93
94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	94
95	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	95
96	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	96
97	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	97
98	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	98
99	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	99
100	15	1	10	—	—	1	—	1.3	100
101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	101
102	1	..	10	..	..	—	—	1.4	102
103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	103
104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	104
105	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	105
106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	106
107	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	107
108	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.1	108



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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Hyderabad City Taluka.</b>							
109	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>60,548</b>	<b>42,954</b>	<b>12,212</b>	<b>2,938</b>	109
110		1 Person	3,471	3,053	296	48	110
111		2 Persons	5,517	4,742	562	102	111
112		3 "	6,560	5,511	788	136	112
113		4 "	7,869	6,358	1,139	197	113
114		5 "	7,892	6,062	1,441	226	114
115		6 "	7,185	5,162	1,498	283	115
116		7—9 "	14,151	8,865	3,851	876	116
117		10 and over Persons	7,903	3,201	2,637	1,070	117
118	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>34,926</b>	<b>23,829</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>2,018</b>	118
119		1 Person	1,226	1,115	65	16	119
120		2 Persons	2,603	2,237	236	66	120
121		3 "	3,372	2,817	409	83	121
122		4 "	4,392	3,526	628	137	122
123		5 "	4,600	3,484	870	146	123
124		6 "	4,369	3,114	897	192	124
125		7—9 "	8,841	5,365	2,497	597	125
126		10 and over Persons	5,523	2,171	1,866	781	126

**Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.**

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
109	1,061	345	201	85	73	36	86	557	1.4	109
110	27	2	5	4	2	1	1	32	1.2	110
111	24	10	6	5	—	—	3	63	1.2	111
112	40	12	11	4	..	—	2	56	1.2	112
113	54	11	8	3	—	1	—	98	1.2	113
114	64	19	13	3	2	—	5	57	1.3	114
115	92	35	14	5	6	1	—	89	1.4	115
116	283	71	45	21	10	5	5	119	1.5	116
117	477	185	99	40	53	28	70	43	2.1	117
118	738	221	128	55	48	23	54	344	1.5	118
119	15	1	1	2	—	1	1	9	1.1	119
120	12	6	4	2	—	—	3	37	1.2	120
121	22	4	7	3	—	—	2	25	1.2	121
122	35	8	3	2	—	1	—	52	1.2	122
123	38	10	8	3	..	—	—	41	1.3	123
124	61	26	9	2	4	1	—	63	1.4	124
125	195	40	31	13	7	3	3	90	1.5	125
126	360	126	65	28	37	17	45	27	2.1	126

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Hyderabad City Taluka.</b>							
127	<b>Rented.</b>	<b>All Sizes</b>	<b>12,292</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>606</b>	127
128		1 Person	978	806	147	9	128
129		2 Persons	1,295	1,044	204	25	129
130		3 ..	1,423	1,081	247	37	130
131		4 ..	1,518	1,116	324	42	131
132		5 ..	1,613	1,133	375	58	132
133		6 ..	1,362	886	366	65	133
134		7-9 ..	2,718	1,586	823	191	134
135		10 and over Persons	1,405	522	497	179	135
136	<b>Free.</b>	<b>All Sizes</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>10,951</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>314</b>	136
137		1 Person	1,267	1,132	84	23	137
138		2 Persons	1,619	1,461	122	11	138
139		3 ..	1,785	1,613	132	16	139
140		4 ..	1,959	1,716	187	18	140
141		5 ..	1,679	1,445	196	22	141
142		6 ..	1,454	1,162	235	26	142
143		7-9 ..	2,592	1,914	531	88	143
144		10 and over Persons	975	508	274	110	144

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

	by number of rooms.						Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
	4	5	6	7	8	9				10+
127	236	86	54	15	14	9	20	95	1.5	127
128	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	8	1.2	128
129	9	2	1	1	—	—	—	9	1.2	129
130	11	4	3	1	—	—	—	19	1.3	130
131	11	2	5	1	—	—	—	17	1.3	131
132	20	8	5	—	2	—	5	7	1.4	132
133	24	5	3	1	1	—	—	11	1.4	133
134	64	20	11	3	2	1	—	17	1.6	134
135	92	45	24	8	8	8	15	7	2.2	135
136	87	38	19	15	11	4	12	118	1.2	136
137	7	1	2	2	1	—	—	15	1.1	137
138	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	17	1.1	138
139	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	12	1.1	139
140	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	29	1.1	140
141	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	1.2	141
142	7	4	2	2	1	—	—	15	1.2	142
143	24	11	3	5	1	1	2	12	1.3	143
144	25	14	10	4	8	3	10	9	1.9	144

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Tando Allahyar Taluka.</b>							
145	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>26,221</b>	<b>23,664</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>928</b>	145
146		1 Person	1,231	1,093	97	18	146
147		2 Persons	3,205	2,958	163	31	147
148		3 ..	3,674	3,247	370	50	148
149		4 ..	4,132	3,510	510	75	149
150		5 ..	4,049	3,218	669	95	150
151		6 ..	3,141	2,441	576	84	151
152		7-9 ..	5,215	3,581	1,207	319	152
153		10 and over Persons	1,574	616	489	256	153
154	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>21,386</b>	<b>16,640</b>	<b>3,475</b>	<b>807</b>	154
155		1 Person	878	782	78	16	155
156		2 Persons	2,601	2,427	112	20	156
157		3 ..	3,040	2,706	284	47	157
158		4 ..	3,347	2,836	415	71	158
159		5 ..	3,235	2,567	548	68	159
160		6 ..	2,559	1,951	516	56	160
161		7-9 ..	4,355	2,909	1,056	293	161
162		10 and over Persons	1,371	462	466	236	162

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
145	306	137	51	3	13	1	36	1	1.3	145
146	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	146
147	21	20	2	—	—	—	10	—	1.1	147
148	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	148
149	26	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.2	149
150	51	3	11	1	—	—	1	—	1.3	150
151	24	5	1	—	10	—	—	—	1.3	151
152	79	20	6	1	1	—	1	—	1.4	152
153	90	66	30	1	2	1	23	—	2.2	153
154	255	120	49	3	13	1	23	—	1.3	154
155	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	155
156	21	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	156
157	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	157
158	14	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.2	158
159	39	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	1.3	159
160	20	5	1	—	10	—	—	..	1.3	160
161	72	17	6	1	1	—	—	—	1.5	161
162	86	65	30	1	2	1	22	—	2.3	162

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Tando Allahyar Taluka.</b>							
163	Rented.	All Sizes.	783	515	211	37	163
164		1 Person	85	75	8	2	164
165		2 Persons	119	88	30	1	165
166		3 "	109	72	34	1	166
167		4 "	105	81	20	3	167
168		5 "	110	61	37	11	168
169		6 "	92	62	22	5	169
170		7-9 "	124	66	42	7	170
171		10 and over Persons	39	10	18	7	171
172	Free.	All Sizes.	4,052	3,509	395	84	172
173		1 Person	268	236	11	—	173
174		2 Persons	485	443	21	10	174
175		3 "	525	469	52	2	175
176		4 "	680	593	75	1	176
177		5 "	704	590	84	16	177
178		6 "	490	428	38	23	178
179		7-9 "	736	606	109	19	179
180		10 and over Persons	164	144	5	13	180

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
163	13	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	1.5	163
164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	164
165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	165
166	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	166
167	1	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	167
168	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	168
169	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	169
170	5	3	..	—	—	—	1	—	1.7	170
171	3	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	1.3	171
172	38	13	1	..	..	..	11	1	1.2	172
173	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	173
174	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	1.3	174
175	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	175
176	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	176
177	11	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.2	177
178	1	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	178
179	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	179
180	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	180



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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Guni Taluka.</b>							
181	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>26,483</b>	<b>22,553</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>536</b>	181
182		1 Person	870	771	75	10	182
183		2 Persons	2,927	2,736	162	17	183
184		3 ..	3,409	3,170	206	12	184
185		4 ..	4,241	3,808	385	43	185
186		5 ..	4,257	3,792	354	82	186
187		6 ..	3,283	2,790	408	59	187
188		7-9 ..	5,618	4,397	1,010	146	188
189		10 and over Persons	1,878	1,089	479	167	189
190	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>24,036</b>	<b>20,691</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>442</b>	190
191		1 Person	610	544	52	2	191
192		2 Persons	2,562	2,438	100	12	192
193		3 ..	3,106	2,914	175	7	193
194		4 ..	3,924	3,556	324	40	194
195		5 ..	3,880	3,492	307	65	195
196		6 ..	3,043	2,626	339	52	196
197		7-9 ..	5,170	4,092	904	116	197
198		10 and over Persons	1,741	1,029	433	148	198

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
181	166	82	13	3	12	22	13	4	1.2	181
182	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	182
183	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1.1	183
184	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	184
185	1	2	—	1	—	—	..	1	1.1	185
186	15	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	186
187	22	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	187
188	26	26	2	—	—	10	1	..	1.3	188
189	71	27	8	2	12	11	12	..	1.8	189
190	151	58	9	1	12	22	12	4	1.2	190
191	10	1	..	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	191
192	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1.1	192
193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	193
194	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	194
195	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	195
196	22	1	2	—	—	..	..	1	1.2	196
197	21	24	2	—	—	10	1	—	1.3	197
198	64	27	5	1	12	11	11	—	1.8	198

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Guni Taluka</b>							
199	Rented.	All Sizes..	966	624	253	71	199
200		1 Person	81	69	9	2	200
201		2 Persons	132	100	30	2	201
202		3 „	118	97	16	4	202
203		4 „	109	80	26	3	203
204		5 „	122	87	20	13	204
205		6 „	109	71	34	4	205
206		7—9 „	211	100	80	26	206
207		10 and over Persons	84	20	38	17	207
208	Free.	All Sizes.	1,481	1,238	192	23	208
209		1 Person	179	158	14	6	209
210		2 Persons	233	198	32	3	210
211		3 „	185	159	15	1	211
212		4 „	208	172	35	—	212
213		5 „	255	213	27	4	213
214		6 „	131	93	35	3	214
215		7—9 „	237	205	26	4	215
216		10 and over Persons	53	40	8	2	216

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
199	11	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	1.5	199
200	—	1	..	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	200
201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	201
202	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	202
203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	203
204	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	204
205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	205
206	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	206
207	5	—	2	1	—	..	1	—	2.3	207
208	4	21	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	208
209	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	209
210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	210
211	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	211
212	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	212
213	—	10	1	—	—	..	..	..	1.3	213
214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	214
215	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	215
216	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	216

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Matli Taluka,</b>							
217	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>19,290</b>	<b>16,074</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>596</b>	217
218		1 Person	827	782	38	4	218
219		2 Persons	1,899	1,791	101	2	219
220		3 „	2,576	2,395	134	34	220
221		4 „	2,669	2,432	196	38	221
222		5 „	2,961	2,666	239	44	222
223		6 „	2,568	2,114	366	63	223
224		7—9 „	4,129	3,015	846	182	224
225		10 and over Persons	1,661	879	481	229	225
226	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>17,069</b>	<b>14,267</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>511</b>	226
227		1 Person	612	579	27	4	227
228		2 Persons	1,586	1,502	79	—	228
229		3 „	2,382	2,225	113	33	229
230		4 „	2,449	2,250	163	34	230
231		5 „	2,621	2,382	186	41	231
232		6 „	2,267	1,882	311	51	232
233		7—9 „	3,661	2,658	767	154	233
234		10 and over Persons	1,491	789	440	194	234

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 +				
217	140	51	20	3	1	—	4	—	1.2	217
218	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	218
219	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.1	219
220	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	220
221	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.1	221
222	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	222
223	14	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	223
224	49	23	13	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	224
225	49	17	1	1	—	—	4	—	1.7	225
226	132	48	19	2	1	—	3	—	1.2	226
227	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	227
228	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.1	228
229	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	229
230	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.1	230
231	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	231
232	12	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	232
233	47	21	13	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	233
234	47	17	1	—	—	—	3	—	1.7	234

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Matli Taluka.</b>							
235	<b>Rented.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>16</b>	235
236		1 Person	68	63	5	—	236
237		2 Persons	90	79	10	1	237
238		3 „	78	62	13	1	238
239		4 „	73	51	18	3	239
240		5 „	82	55	26	1	240
241		6 „	58	45	10	1	241
242		7—9 „	101	63	28	7	242
243		10 and over Persons	49	16	28	2	243
244	<b>Free.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>69</b>	244
245		1 Person	147	140	6	—	245
246		2 Persons	223	210	12	1	246
247		3 „	116	108	8	—	247
248		4 „	147	131	15	1	248
249		5 „	258	229	27	2	249
250		6 „	243	187	45	11	250
251		7—9 „	367	294	51	21	251
252		10 and over Persons	121	74	13	33	252

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
235	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	1.3	235
236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	236
237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	237
238	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	238
239	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	239
240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	240
241	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	241
242	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	242
243	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.9	243
244	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1.2	244
245	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.1	245
246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	246
247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	247
248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	248
249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	249
250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	250
251	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	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.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Tando Bago Taluka</b>							
253	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>15,065</b>	<b>12,146</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>490</b>	253
254		1 Person	440	410	20	10	254
255		2 Persons	1,548	1,448	80	20	255
256		3 "	2,068	1,898	170	—	256
257		4 "	2,298	1,978	290	30	257
258		5 "	2,418	2,128	250	30	258
259		6 "	2,068	1,698	350	20	259
260		7—9 "	3,076	1,997	859	200	260
261		10 and over Persons	1,149	589	280	180	261
262	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>14,665</b>	<b>11,886</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>460</b>	262
263		1 Person	400	370	20	10	263
264		2 Persons	1,458	1,378	70	10—	264
265		3 "	2,028	1,878	150	—	265
266		4 "	2,258	1,958	280	20	266
267		5 "	2,378	2,088	250	30	267
268		6 "	2,038	1,678	340	20	268
269		7—9 "	2,996	1,967	819	190	269
270		10 and over Persons	1,109	569	260	180	270

Table 4. - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
253	70	10	10	10	—	—	30	1.2	253
254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	254
255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	255
256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	256
257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	257
258	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.1	258
259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	259
260	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.4	260
261	60	10	10	10	—	—	10	1.8	261
262	70	10	10	10	—	—	30	1.2	262
263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	263
264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	264
265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	265
266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	266
267	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.1	267
268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	268
269	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.4	269
270	60	10	10	10	—	—	10	1.8	270

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Tando Bago Taluka.</b>							
271	<b>Rented.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	271
272		1 Person	10	10	—	—	272
273		2 Persons	20	10	—	10	273
274		3 "	10	—	10	—	274
275		4 "	—	—	—	—	275
276		5 "	—	—	—	—	276
277		6 "	—	—	—	—	277
278		7—9 "	20	—	10	10	278
279		10 and over Persons	20	20	—	—	279
280	<b>Free.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>	280
281		1 Person	30	30	—	—	281
282		2 Persons	70	60	10	—	282
283		3 "	30	20	10	—	283
284		4 "	40	20	10	10	284
285		5 "	40	40	—	—	285
286		6 "	30	20	10	—	286
287		7—9 "	60	30	30	—	287
288		10 and over Persons	20	—	20	—	28g

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	271
272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	272
273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	273
274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	274
275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275
276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	278
279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	279
280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	280
281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	281
282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	282
283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	283
284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	284
285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	285
286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	286
287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	287
288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	288

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Badin Taluka.</b>							
289	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>18,329</b>	<b>13,516</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>1,063</b>	289
290		1 Person	580	525	36	14	290
291		2 Persons	1,894	1,611	225	46	291
292		3 ..	2,265	2,000	227	34	292
293		4 ..	2,699	2,303	313	48	293
294		5 ..	2,803	2,283	431	84	294
295		6 ..	2,389	1,873	398	89	295
296		7-9 ..	3,986	2,457	1,112	320	296
297		10 and over Persons	1,713	464	592	428	297
298	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>17,291</b>	<b>12,832</b>	<b>3,108</b>	<b>975</b>	298
299		1 Person	454	451	—	2	299
300		2 Persons	1,752	1,509	199	42	300
301		3 ..	2,112	1,876	202	32	301
302		4 ..	2,547	2,195	293	36	302
303		5 ..	2,657	2,185	398	36	303
304		6 ..	2,287	1,792	381	86	304
305		7-9 ..	3,814	2,376	1,055	292	305
306		10 and over Persons	1,668	448	580	416	306

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

by number of rooms.								Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
289	236	72	66	22	2	1	5	12	1.4	289
290	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.1	290
291	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	291
292	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.1	292
293	34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	293
294	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	294
295	26	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	295
296	50	24	1	10	—	—	1	11	1.5	296
297	105	46	62	11	1	1	3	—	1.4	297
298	203	69	65	22	1	1	5	10	1.4	298
299	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	299
300	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	300
301	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.1	301
302	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	302
303	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	303
304	25	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	304
305	46	24	—	10	—	—	1	10	1.5	305
306	103	43	62	11	1	1	3	—	1.4	306

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				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Badin Taluka.</b>							
307	<b>Rented.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>17</b>	307
308		1 Person	40	32	7	1	308
309		2 Persons	44	27	4	3	309
310		3 ..	51	41	8	1	310
311		4 ..	36	20	12	2	311
312		5 ..	42	32	8	2	312
313		6 ..	28	14	11	2	313
314		7-9 ..	47	16	22	6	314
315		10 and over Persons	13	4	6	—	315
316	<b>Free.</b>	<b>All Sizes,</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>71</b>	316
317		1 Person	86	42	29	11	317
318		2 Persons	98	75	22	1	318
319		3 ..	102	83	17	1	319
320		4 ..	116	88	8	10	320
321		5 ..	104	66	25	13	321
322		6 ..	74	67	6	1	322
323		7-9 ..	125	65	35	22	323
324		10 and over Persons	32	12	6	12	324

Table 4 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household - 1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
307	17	2	1	..	..	..	..	1.6	307
308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	308
309	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	309
310	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	310
311	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	311
312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	312
313	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	313
314	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.0	314
315	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	315
316	16	1	—	—	1	—	2	1.5	316
317	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.8	317
318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	318
319	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1.2	319
320	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	320
321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	321
322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	322
323	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.7	323
324	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	324



Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban - 1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Hyderabad District.</b>							
1	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>74,791</b>	<b>51,684</b>	<b>15,891</b>	<b>4,074</b>	1
2		1 Person	4,670	4,000	473	96	2
3		2 Persons	7,194	6,068	849	144	3
4		3 "	8,357	6,851	1,141	203	4
5		4 "	9,778	7,696	1,562	300	5
6		5 "	9,716	7,201	1,913	381	6
7		6 "	8,791	6,113	1,980	393	7
8		7-9 "	17,005	10,223	4,858	1,198	8
9		10 and over Persons	9,280	3,532	3,115	1,359	9
10	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>43,507</b>	<b>28,539</b>	<b>9,926</b>	<b>2,883</b>	10
11		1 Person	1,697	1,475	141	38	11
12		2 Persons	3,474	2,919	388	87	12
13		3 "	4,390	3,536	634	136	13
14		4 "	5,541	4,277	912	221	14
15		5 "	5,715	4,114	1,205	253	15
16		6 "	5,379	3,658	1,223	277	16
17		7-9 "	10,764	6,178	3,217	857	17
18		10 and over Persons	6,547	2,382	2,206	1,014	18

Table 5 - Households by Type of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household, Urban - 1960.

	by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
1	1,455	486	272	103	74	44	116	577	1.5	1
2	41	7	8	5	4	1	1	34	1.2	2
3	35	11	12	6	1	1	3	64	1.2	3
4	56	23	13	5	—	—	4	61	1.2	4
5	79	22	12	5	—	1	1	100	1.3	5
6	101	31	17	5	2	..	6	59	1.2	6
7	133	48	20	5	6	1	1	91	1.4	7
8	377	107	64	26	11	7	9	125	1.6	8
9	643	237	126	51	50	33	91	43	2.2	9
10	1,056	332	185	74	47	29	77	359	1.5	10
11	22	4	2	3	..	1	1	10	1.2	11
12	22	6	6	3	1	1	3	38	1.2	12
13	30	10	8	4	—	—	4	28	1.3	13
14	51	15	6	3	—	1	1	54	1.3	14
15	66	18	11	5	—	—	—	43	1.4	15
16	95	38	15	2	40	1	1	65	1.4	16
17	266	68	48	17	8	5	6	94	1.6	17
18	504	173	89	37	34	20	61	27	2.2	18

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household, Urban - 1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Hyderabad District.</b>							
19	<b>Rented.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>15,350</b>	<b>10,243</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>766</b>	19
20		1 Person	1,346	1,119	193	17	20
21		2 Persons	1,726	1,391	281	32	21
22		3 ..	1,815	1,403	319	46	22
23		4 ..	1,904	1,402	406	55	23
24		5 ..	1,963	1,368	457	87	24
25		6 ..	1,693	1,096	465	81	25
26		7-9 ..	3,268	1,874	1,022	232	26
27		10 and over Persons	1,635	590	597	216	27
28	<b>Free.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>15,934</b>	<b>12,902</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>425</b>	28
29		1 Person	1,627	1,406	139	41	29
30		2 Persons	1,994	1,758	180	25	30
31		3 ..	2,152	1,912	188	21	31
32		4 ..	2,333	2,017	244	24	32
33		5 ..	2,038	1,719	251	41	33
34		6 ..	1,719	1,359	292	35	34
35		7-9 ..	2,973	2,171	619	109	35
36		10 and over Persons	1,098	560	312	129	36

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban - 1960.

by number of rooms.								Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
19	284	98	58	17	14	10	24	96	1.5	19
20	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	8	1.2	20
21	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	9	1.2	21
22	16	8	4	1	..	..	..	19	1.3	22
23	16	2	5	1	..	—	—	17	1.3	23
24	21	8	5	—	2	—	5	7	1.4	24
25	30	5	3	1	1	—	—	11	1.4	25
26	78	25	12	3	2	1	1	18	1.6	26
27	107	47	26	10	8	9	18	7	2.2	27
28	125	56	29	17	13	5	15	122	1.3	28
29	14	2	4	2	3	—	—	16	1.2	29
30	4	3	5	2	—	—	—	17	1.1	30
31	11	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	31
32	12	5	1	1	..	—	..	29	1.1	32
33	11	5	1	..	..	..	1	9	1.2	33
34	8	5	2	2	1	..	..	15	1.2	34
35	33	14	4	6	1	1	2	13	1.4	35
36	32	17	11	4	8	4	12	9	1.9	36

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household, Urban Localities by Size of Population - 1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Hyderabad City</b>							
<i>Class I— 1,00,000 and over.</i>							
37	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>59,979</b>	<b>42,505</b>	<b>12,152</b>	<b>2,888</b>	37
38		1 Person	3,471	3,053	296	48	38
39		2 Persons	5,447	4,682	562	92	39
40		3 ..	6,510	5,461	788	136	40
41		4 ..	7,750	6,249	1,139	187	41
42		5 ..	7,762	5,932	1,441	226	42
43		6 ..	7,145	5,122	1,498	283	43
44		7—9 ..	14,081	8,825	3,831	866	44
45		10 and over Persons	7,813	3,181	2,597	1,050	45
46	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>34,437</b>	<b>23,460</b>	<b>7,408</b>	<b>1,968</b>	46
47		1 Person	1,226	1,115	65	16	47
48		2 Persons	2,563	2,207	236	56	48
49		3 ..	3,322	2,767	409	83	49
50		4 ..	4,293	3,437	628	127	50
51		5 ..	4,490	3,374	870	146	51
52		6 ..	4,329	3,074	897	192	52
53		7—9 ..	8,781	5,335	2,477	587	53
54		10 and over Persons	5,433	2,151	1,826	761	54

**Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population - 1960.**

by number of rooms.								Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
<i>Class I— 1,00,000 and over.</i>										
37	1,061	345	201	85	63	36	86	557	1.4	37
38	27	2	5	4	2	1	1	32	1.2	38
39	24	10	6	5	—	—	3	63	1.2	39
40	40	12	11	4	—	—	2	56	1.2	40
41	54	11	8	3	—	1	—	98	1.2	41
42	64	19	13	3	2	—	5	57	1.3	42
43	92	35	14	5	6	1	—	89	1.4	43
44	283	71	45	21	10	5	5	119	1.5	44
45	477	185	99	40	43	28	70	43	2.1	45
46	738	221	128	55	38	23	54	344	1.5	46
47	15	1	1	2	—	1	1	9	1.1	47
48	12	6	4	2	—	—	3	37	1.2	48
49	22	4	7	3	..	..	2	25	1.2	49
50	35	8	3	2	—	1	—	52	1.2	50
51	38	10	8	3	—	—	—	41	1.3	51
52	61	26	9	2	4	1	—	63	1.4	52
53	195	40	31	13	7	3	3	90	1.5	53
54	360	126	65	28	27	17	45	27	2.1	54

**Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960**

Locality and tenure		Households		Households			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
<b>Hyderabad City</b>							
55	Rented	All Sizes.	12,292	8,174	2,983	606	55
56		1 Person	978	805	147	9	56
57		2 Persons	1,295	1,044	204	25	57
58		3 ..	1,403	1,081	247	37	58
59		4 ..	1,518	1,116	324	42	59
60		5 ..	1,613	1,133	375	58	60
61		6 ..	1,362	886	366	65	61
62		7—9 ..	2,718	1,586	823	191	62
63		10 and over Persons	1,405	522	497	179	63
64	FreeAll	Sizes.	13,250	10,871	1,761	314	64
65		1 Person	1,267	1,132	84	23	65
66		2 Persons	1,589	1,431	122	11	66
67		3 ..	1,785	1,613	132	16	67
68		4 ..	1,939	1,696	187	18	68
69		5 ..	1,659	1,425	196	22	69
70		6 ..	1,454	1,162	235	26	70
71		7—9 ..	2,582	1,904	531	88	71
72		10 and over Persons	975	508	274	110	72

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960

by number of rooms.								Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
55	236	86	54	15	14	9	20	95	1.5	55
56	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	8	1.2	56
57	9	2	1	1	—	—	—	9	1.2	57
58	11	4	3	1	—	—	—	19	1.3	58
59	11	2	5	1	—	..	—	17	1.3	59
60	20	8	5	..	2	..	5	7	1.4	60
61	24	5	3	1	1	..	..	11	1.4	61
62	64	20	11	3	2	1	—	17	1.6	62
63	92	45	24	8	8	8	15	7	2.2	63
64	87	38	19	15	11	4	12	118	1.2	64
65	7	1	2	2	1	..	—	15	1.1	65
66	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	17	1.1	66
67	7	4	1	..	—	—	—	12	1.1	67
68	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	1.1	68
69	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1.2	69
70	7	4	2	2	1	..	..	15	1.2	70
71	24	11	3	5	1	1	2	12	1.3	71
72	25	14	10	4	8	3	10	9	1.9	72



**Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household, Urban—1960.**

Locality and tenure	Households		Households			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
Hala Town Committee.						
<i>Class III—10,000 and under 25,000</i>						
73	<b>Total All Sizes.</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>166</b>	73
74	1 Person	179	120	38	13	74
75	2 Persons	242	167	56	10	75
76	3 ..	260	163	81	6	76
77	4 ..	241	150	62	15	77
78	5 ..	232	146	60	17	78
79	6 ..	219	115	74	16	79
80	7--9 ..	461	221	171	46	80
81	10 and over Persons	271	84	108	43	81
82	<b>Owned All Sizes.</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>127</b>	82
83	1 Person	64	42	16	3	83
84	2 Persons	134	91	33	5	84
85	3 ..	170	100	61	4	85
86	4 ..	171	105	48	12	86
87	5 ..	164	102	44	12	87
88	6 ..	165	83	55	14	88
89	7--9 ..	359	158	141	42	89
90	10 and over Persons	219	70	87	35	90

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household, Urban—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
<i>Class III—10,000 and under 25,000</i>										
73	62	26	10	4	3	1	7	10	1.7	73
74	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.5	74
75	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	75
76	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	1.5	76
77	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	77
78	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.5	78
79	9	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.7	79
80	7	7	4	1	—	—	—	4	1.7	80
81	20	4	1	3	2	1	5	—	2.3	81
82	46	14	4	3	2	—	5	9	2.0	82
83	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	83
84	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	84
85	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1.5	85
86	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.5	86
87	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.5	87
88	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.8	88
89	6	6	3	—	—	—	—	3	2.0	89
90	15	3	1	3	2	—	3	—	2.3	90

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household, Urban—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
Hala Town Committee.						
91	<b>Rented.—All Sizes.</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>12</b>	91
92	1 Person	54	42	10	2	92
93	2 Persons	61	52	9	—	93
94	3 "	56	40	12	1	94
95	4 "	36	26	9	1	95
96	5 "	31	19	9	3	96
97	6 "	25	17	7	1	97
98	7—9 "	60	36	22	1	98
99	10 and over	30	9	14	3	99
100	<b>Free.—All Sizes.</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>27</b>	100
101	1 Person	61	36	12	8	101
102	2 Persons	47	24	14	5	102
103	3 "	34	23	8	1	103
104	4 "	34	19	5	2	104
105	5 "	37	25	7	2	105
106	6 "	29	15	12	1	106
107	7—9 "	42	27	8	3	107
108	10 and over Persons	22	5	7	5	108

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household, Urban—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
91	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1.4	91
92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	92
93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	93
94	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	94
95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	95
96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	96
97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	97
98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	98
99	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2.4	99
100	12	11	6	1	1	—	1	—	1.8	100
101	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.8	101
102	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	102
103	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	103
104	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	104
105	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	105
106	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	106
107	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	107
108	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.8	108

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population - 1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Tando Allahyar Municipality</b>							
<i>Class III—10,000 and under 25,000</i>							
109	<b>Total</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>3,773</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>348</b>	109
110		1 Person	252	204	37	8	110
111		2 Persons	447	350	83	11	111
112		3 "	496	379	90	20	112
113		4 "	616	434	130	45	113
114		5 "	573	371	130	55	114
115		6 "	423	243	126	34	115
116		7—9 "	690	325	208	109	116
117		10 and over Persons	276	57	80	66	117
118	<b>Owned</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>287</b>	118
119		1 Person	119	93	18	6	119
120		2 Persons	233	179	42	10	120
121		3 "	302	218	64	17	121
122		4 "	400	259	95	41	122
123		5 "	368	219	99	38	123
124		6 "	271	133	96	26	124
125		7—9 "	459	172	157	93	125
126		10 and over Persons	213	33	57	56	126

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population - 1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
<i>Class III—10,000 and under 25,000</i>										
109	106	37	21	3	3	1	6	1	1.6	109
110	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	110
111	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	111
112	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	112
113	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.4	113
114	11	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	1.5	114
115	14	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	115
116	29	10	6	1	1	—	1	—	1*9	116
117	40	16	10	1	2	1	3	—	2.8	117
118	85	30	19	3	3	1	3	—	2.8	118
119	2	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	119
120	1	..	1	..	—	—	—	—	1.3	120
121	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	121
122	4	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	1.5	122
123	9	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	123
124	10	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	124
125	22	7	6	1	1	—	—	—	2.0	125
126	36	15	10	1	2	1	2	—	3.0	126

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
Tando Allahyar Municipality.						
127	<b>Rented—All Sizes.</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>37</b>	127
128	1 Person	75	65	8	2	128
129	2 Persons	89	58	30	1	129
130	3 „	79	62	14	1	130
131	4 „	85	61	20	3	131
132	5 „	70	41	17	11	132
133	6 „	62	32	22	5	133
134	7—9 „	104	56	32	7	134
135	10 and over Persons	39	10	18	7	135
136	<b>Free—All Sizes.</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>24</b>	136
137	1 Person	58	46	11	—	137
138	2 Persons	125	113	11	—	138
139	3 „	115	99	12	2	139
140	4 „	131	114	15	1	140
141	5 „	135	111	14	6	141
142	6 „	90	78	8	3	142
143	7—9 „	127	97	19	9	143
144	10 and over Persons	24	14	5	3	144

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
127	13	4	1	..	—	—	2	—	1.5	127
128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	128
129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	129
130	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	130
131	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	131
132	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	132
133	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	133
134	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.8	134
135	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.3	135
136	8	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	1.2	136
137	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	137
138	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	138
139	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	139
140	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	140
141	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.3	141
142	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	142
143	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	143
144	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	144



Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
Tando Mohd. Khan Municipality.							
<i>Class III—10,000 and under 25,000</i>							
145	<b>Total</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>216</b>	145
146		1 Person	221	172	35	10	146
147		2 Persons	319	258	52	7	147
148		3 „	311	252	46	12	148
149		4 „	335	252	65	13	149
150		5 „	342	227	84	22	150
151		6 „	286	173	88	19	151
152		7—9 „	563	261	211	66	152
153		10 and over Persons	290	60	110	67	153
154	<b>Owned</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>142</b>	154
155		1 Person	61	45	12	2	155
156		2 Persons	114	90	20	2	156
157		3 „	118	96	15	7	157
158		4 „	138	100	24	10	158
159		5 „	164	96	47	15	159
160		6 „	126	69	39	12	160
161		7—9 „	295	116	115	46	161
162		10 and over Persons	183	30	64	48	162

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

by number of rooms.								Hous- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
<i>Class III—10,000 and under 25,000</i>										
145	56	22	13	3	2	2	3	4	1.6	145
146	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	146
147	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1.2	147
148	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	148
149	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.3	149
150	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	150
151	2	1	2	..	—	—	—	1	1.5	151
152	16	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	1.8	152
153	31	7	8	2	2	1	2	—	2.6	153
154	41	18	9	1	2	2	2	4	1.8	154
155	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	155
156	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1.3	156
157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	157
158	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	158
159	3	3	..	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	159
160	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.7	160
161	11	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	1.9	161
162	24	7	5	1	2	1	1	—	2*8	162

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
163 Tando Mohd. Khan Municipality.	<b>Rented—All Sizes.</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>51</b>	163
164		81	69	9	2	164
165	1 Person	81	69	20	2	165
166	2 Persons	122	100	16	4	166
167	3 "	118	97	26	3	167
168	4 "	109	80	20	3	168
169	5 "	102	77	34	4	169
170	6 "	109	71	80	16	170
171	7—9 "	201	100	38	17	171
172	10 and over Persons	84	20	112	23	172
173	<b>Free—All Sizes.</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>399</b>	14	6	173
174	1 Person	79	58	12	3	174
175	2 Persons	83	68	15	1	175
176	3 "	75	59	15	—	176
177	4 "	88	72	17	4	177
178	5 "	76	54	15	3	178
179	6 "	51	33	16	4	179
180	7—9 "	67	45	8	2	180
	10 and over Persons	23	10	8	2	

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
163	11	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	1.4	163
164	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	164
165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	165
166	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	166
167	—	—	—	—	—	—	;	—	1.3	167
168	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	168
169	—	—	—	—	—	—	;	—	1.4	169
170	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	170
171	5	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	2.3	171
172	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	172
173	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	173
174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	174
175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	175
176	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	176
177	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	177
178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	178
179	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	179
180	2	—	1	—	—	..	—	—	2.0	180

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Matiari.</b>							
<i>Class IV—Below 10,000</i>							
181	<b>Total.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>140</b>	181
182		1 Person	88	57	24	4	182
183		2 Persons	80	45	27	8	183
184		3 "	96	42	34	13	184
185		4 "	107	49	40	11	185
186		5 "	117	53	39	15	186
187		6 "	111	34	59	13	187
138		7—9 "	204	63	94	31	188
139		10 and over Persons	159	13	62	45	189
190	<b>Owned.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>115</b>	190
191		1 Person	59	36	18	2	191
192		2 Persons	67	37	22	8	192
193		3 "	71	31	23	12	193
194		4 "	81	31	34	10	194
195		5 "	81	35	30	8	195
196		6 "	84	25	43	11	196
197		7—9 "	154	42	70	27	197
198		10 and over Persons	136	10	52	37	198

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population - 1960.

	by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
181	54	15	8	5	—	1	4	—	2.1	181
182	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	182
183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	183
184	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	184
185	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	185
186	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	186
187	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*9	187
188	10	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	2.1	188
189	25	6	3	2	—	—	3	—	2.9	189
190	46	15	8	5	—	1	4	—	2.1	190
191	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	191
192	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	192
193	3	1	—	1	—	..	..	..	1.9	193
194	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	194
195	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	195
196	3	2	..	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	196
197	9	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	2.2	197
198	23	6	3	2	—	—	3	—	3.0	198

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
Matiari.						
199	<b>Rented—All Sizes.</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19</b>	199
200	1 Person	19	13	6	—	200
201	2 Persons	9	5	4	—	201
202	3 "	12	3	8	1	202
203	4 "	13	7	4	1	203
204	5 "	18	4	8	5	204
205	6 "	16	4	10	2	205
206	7—9 "	27	7	16	3	206
207	10 and over Persons	14	1	4	7	207
208	<b>Free—All Sizes.</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	208
209	1 Person	10	8	—	2	209
210	2 Persons	4	3	1	—	210
211	3 "	13	8	3	—	211
212	4 "	13	11	2	—	212
213	5 "	18	14	1	2	213
214	6 "	11	5	6	—	214
215	7—9 "	23	14	8	1	215
216	10 and over Persons	9	2	6	1	216

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

by number of rooms.								Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
199	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	199
200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	200
201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	201
202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	202
203	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	203
204	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	204
205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	205
206	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	206
207	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	207
208	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	208
209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	209
210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	210
211	2	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	1.7	211
212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	212
213	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	213
214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	214
215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	215
216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	216



Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960

Locality and tenure		Households		Households			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
Tando Jam.		<i>Class IV—Below 10,000</i>					
217	<b>Total</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>127</b>	217
218		1 Person	151	136	9	5	218
219		2 Persons	202	170	23	8	219
220		3 ..	199	155	31	8	220
221		4 ..	207	143	47	13	221
222		5 ..	171	108	39	18	222
223		6 ..	176	105	51	16	223
224		7—9 ..	283	121	112	28	224
225		10 and over Persons	133	32	43	31	225
226	<b>Owned</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>108</b>	226
227		1 Person	51	43	5	3	227
228		2 Persons	91	70	17	4	228
229		3 ..	109	69	27	8	229
230		4 ..	118	66	37	11	230
231		5 ..	95	46	31	14	231
232		6 ..	116	56	41	15	232
233		7—9 ..	214	77	92	26	233
234		10 and over Persons	110	19	38	27	234

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
<i>Class IV—Below 10,000</i>										
217	40	18	3	3	—	2	1	3	1.6	217
218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	218
219	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	219
220	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	220
221	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	221
222	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.5	222
223	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	223
224	13	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	1.9	224
225	16	6	2	1	—	1	1	—	2.6	225
226	35	17	3	3	—	1	1	2	1.8	226
227	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	..	1.2	227
228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	228
229	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	229
230	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	230
231	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.7	231
232	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	232
233	10	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	2.0	233
234	16	6	2	1	..	..	1	..	2.7	234

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
Tando Jam.						
235 Rented.	All Sizes.	278	245	25	8	235
236	1 Person	41	39	1	1	236
237	2 Persons	46	46	—	—	237
238	3 ..	38	37	1	—	238
239	4 ..	44	41	3	—	239
240	5 ..	35	27	4	4	240
241	6 ..	33	27	5	1	241
242	7—9 ..	30	20	9	1	242
243	10 and over Persons	11	8	2	1	243
244 Free.	All Sizes.	340	279	42	11	244
245	1 Person	59	54	3	1	245
246	2 Persons	65	54	6	4	246
247	3 ..	52	49	3	—	247
248	4 ..	45	36	7	2	248
249	5 ..	41	35	4	—	249
250	6 ..	27	22	5	—	250
251	7—9 ..	39	24	11	1	251
252	10 and over Persons	12	5	3	3	252

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

by number of rooms.							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	235
236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	236
237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	237
238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	238
239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	239
240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	240
241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	241
242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	242
243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	243
244	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	1.3	244
245	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	245
246	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	246
247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	247
248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	248
249	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	249
250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	250
251	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	251
252	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.4	252

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
Matli Town.	<i>Class IV— Below 10,000</i>					
253 Total.	All Sizes.	1,944	1,416	394	75	253
254	1 Person	162	140	16	4	254
255	2 Persons	238	210	21	2	255
256	3 "	262	218	38	3	256
257	4 "	273	220	45	6	257
258	5 "	267	182	70	13	258
259	6 "	224	176	40	3	259
260	7—9 "	357	220	102	21	260
261	10 and over Persons	161	50	62	23	261
262 Owned.	All Sizes.	1,368	1,010	258	54	262
263	1 Person	74	63	6	4	263
264	2 Persons	155	141	9	—	264
265	3 "	186	163	20	2	265
266	4 "	202	171	26	4	266
267	5 "	193	132	49	10	267
268	6 "	159	129	26	1	268
269	7—9 "	273	174	75	14	269
270	10 and over Persons	126	37	47	19	270

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

by number of rooms.							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
253	34	10	8	2	1	—	4	—	1.4	253
254	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	254
255	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.2	255
256	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	256
257	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	257
258	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	258
259	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	259
260	8	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	260
261	15	6	1	—	—	—	4	—	2.4	261
262	26	7	7	2	1	—	3	—	1.4	262
263	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	263
264	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.2	264
265	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	265
266	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	266
267	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	267
268	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	268
269	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	269
270	13	6	1	—	—	—	3	—	2.4	270

Table 5 - Households by tenure of premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
Matli Town							
271	Rente l.	All Sizes.	362	239	100	13	271
272		1 Person	51	27	4	—	272
273		2 Persons	53	42	10	1	273
274		3 "	45	30	12	1	274
275		4 "	47	28	16	2	275
276		5 "	49	33	15	1	276
277		6 "	42	30	9	1	277
278		7—9	52	22	21	6	278
279		10 and over Persons	23	7	13	1	279
280	Free.	All Sizes.	214	167	36	8	280
281		1 Person	37	30	6	.	281
282		2 Persons	30	27	2	1	282
283		3 "	31	25	6	—	283
284		4 "	24	21	3	—	284
285		5 "	25	17	6	2	285
286		6 "	23	17	5	1	286
287		7—9	32	24	6	1	287
288		10 and over Persons	12	6	2	3	288

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

	by number of rooms.						Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9			
271	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	271
272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	272
273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	273
274	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	274
275	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	275
276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	276
277	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	277
278	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	278
279	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	279
280	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	.3	280
281	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	281
282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	282
283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	283
284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	284
285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	285
286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	286
287	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	287
288	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.4	288



Table 5 - Households by tenure of premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population - 1960

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
Tando Ghulam Ali Town.							
289	<b>Total</b>	<b>All Sizes</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>11</b>	289
290		1 Person	46	43	2	—	290
291		2 Persons	83	83	—	—	291
292		3 "	86	79	6	1	292
293		4 "	78	64	11	2	293
294		5 "	76	66	9	1	294
295		6 "	66	60	6	—	295
296		7—9	136	88	45	1	296
297		10 and over Persons	62	31	19	6	297
298	<b>Owned</b>	<b>All Sizes</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>7</b>	298
299		1 Person	19	17	1	—	299
300		2 Persons	33	33	—	—	300
301		3 "	38	34	3	1	301
302		4 "	39	31	7	—	302
303		5 "	40	32	7	1	303
304		6 "	40	35	5	—	304
305		7—9 "	81	46	33	—	305
306		10 and over Persons	37	14	13	5	306

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population - 1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
289	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	1.2	289
290	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	290
291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	291
292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	292
293	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.3	293
294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	294
295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	295
296	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	296
297	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.9	297
298	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	1.4	298
299	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	299
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	300
301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	301
302	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	302
303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	303
304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	304
305	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	305
306	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	306

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
Tando Ghulam Ali Town.							
307	<b>Rented.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	307
308		1 Person	17	16	1	—	308
309		2 Persons	37	37	—	—	309
310		3 "	33	32	1	—	310
311		4 "	26	23	2	1	311
312		5 "	23	22	1	—	312
313		6 "	16	15	1	—	313
314		7—9	39	31	7	1	314
315		10 & over "	16	9	5	1	315
316	<b>Free.</b>	<b>All Sizes.</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	316
317		1 Person	10	10	—	—	317
318		2 Persons	13	13	—	—	318
319		3 "	15	13	2	—	319
320		4 "	13	10	2	1	320
321		5 "	13	12	1	—	321
322		6 "	10	10	—	—	322
323		7—9 "	16	11	5	—	323
324		10 & over "	9	8	1	—	324

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
307	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.1	307
308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	308
309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	309
310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	310
311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	311
312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	312
313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	313
314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	314
315	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.8	315
316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	316
317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	317
318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	318
319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	319
320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	320
321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	321
322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	322
323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	323
324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	324

**Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.**

Locality and tenure	Households		Households			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
Badin Town.						
325 Total.	All Sizes.	1,206	739	288	103	325
326	1 Person	100	75	16	4	326
327	2 Persons	135	103	25	6	327
328	3 "	137	102	27	4	328
329	4 "	171	135	23	8	329
330	5 "	176	116	41	14	330
331	6 "	141	85	38	9	331
332	7—9	230	99	84	30	332
333	10 & over "	115	24	34	28	333
334 Owned.	All Sizes.	728	435	162	75	334
335	1 Person	24	21	—	2	335
336	2 Persons	84	71	9	2	336
337	3 "	74	58	12	2	337
338	4 "	99	77	13	6	338
339	5 "	120	78	28	9	339
340	6 "	89	54	21	6	340
341	7—9 "	148	58	57	22	341
342	10 & over "	90	18	22	26	342

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

by number of rooms.							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
325	46	12	6	2	2	1	5	2	1.7	325
326	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.4	326
327	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	327
328	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.4	328
329	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	329
330	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	330
331	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	331
332	10	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	1.9	332
333	15	6	2	1	1	1	3	—	2.9	333
334	33	9	5	2	1	1	5	—	1.7	334
335	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	335
336	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	336
337	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.4	337
338	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	338
339	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	339
340	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	340
341	6	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.0	341
342	13	3	2	1	1	1	3	—	3.0	342

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

Locality and tenure	Households		Households				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
Badin Town.							
343	Rented.	All Sizes.	201	116	58	17	343
344		1 Person	30	22	7	1	344
345		2 Persons	14	7	4	3	345
346		3 "	31	21	8	1	346
347		4 "	26	20	2	2	347
348		5 "	22	12	8	2	348
349		6 "	28	14	11	2	349
350		7-9	37	16	12	6	350
351		10 & over "	13	4	6	—	351
352	Free.	All Sizes.	277	188	68	11	352
353		1 Person	46	32	9	1	353
354		2 Persons	38	25	12	1	354
355		3 "	32	23	7	1	355
356		4 "	46	38	8	—	356
357		5 "	34	26	5	3	357
358		6 "	24	17	6	1	358
359		7-9 "	45	25	15	2	359
360		10 & over "	12	2	6	2	360

Table 5 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Rooms and Average Number of Rooms per Household Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
343	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	343
344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	344
345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	345
346	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	346
347	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	347
348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	348
349	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	349
350	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	350
351	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	351
352	6	1	—	—	1	—	2	1.4	352
353	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.6	353
354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	354
355	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	355
356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	356
357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	357
358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	358
359	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.5	359
360	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	360



Table 6 - 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	
<b>All Areas</b>						
<b>Hyderabad District.</b>						
1	<b>Total.</b>	<b>2,09,886</b>	<b>11,68,142</b>	<b>3586</b>	<b>42,492</b>	1
2	Owned.	1,68,121	9,53,187	2115	30,645	2
3	Rented.	16,689	90,767	827	6,232	3
4	Free	25,076	12,41,88	644	5,615	4
<b>Hyderabad City Taluka.</b>						
5	<b>Total.</b>	<b>60,548</b>	<b>3,61,732</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>16,013</b>	5
6	Owned.	34,926	2,24,408	609	9,017	6
7	Rented.	12,292	69,795	503	4,112	7
8	Free.	13,330	67,529	240	2,884	8
<b>Hyderabad Taluka.</b>						
9	<b>Total.</b>	<b>17,896</b>	<b>97,360</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>4,198</b>	9
10	Owned.	15,590	87,356	145	3,158	10
11	Rented.	1,007	4,496	102	681	11
12	Free.	1,299	5,508	54	359	12
<b>Hala Taluka.</b>						
13	<b>Total.</b>	<b>26,054</b>	<b>1,44,417</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>5,614</b>	13
14	Owned.	23,158	1,29,924	443	4,448	14
15	Rented.	661	3,102	37	387	15
16	Free.	2,235	11,391	147	739	16
<b>Tando Allahyar Taluka.</b>						
17	<b>Total.</b>	<b>26,221</b>	<b>1,35,231</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>4,914</b>	17
18	Owned.	21,386	1,11,826	393	3,899	18
19	Rented.	783	3,613	26	369	19
20	Free.	4,052	19,792	82	646	20
<b>Guni Taluka.</b>						
21	<b>Total.</b>	<b>26,483</b>	<b>1,41,118</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>3,470</b>	21
22	Owned.	24,036	1,29,408	226	2,752	22
23	Rented.	966	5,085	89	357	23
24	Free.	1,481	6,625	66	361	24

Table 6 - Households by Tenure of Premises Occupied showing Number of Persons per Room - 1960.

	Number of Persons per room				Persons having no rooms.	Average No of persons per room	
	2	3	4	5+			
All Areas							
1	1,17,606	1,71,444	1,56,270	6,73,307	3,437	4.2	1
2	98,745	1,40,699	1,27,660	5,55,935	2,388	4.3	2
3	11,878	14,059	11,792	45,497	482	3.7	3
4	11,983	16,686	16,818	71,875	567	4.0	4
5	37,887	52,450	44,998	2,06,018	3,014	4.2	5
6	23,234	32,293	27,062	1,30,205	1,988	4.4	6
7	8,794	10,570	8,620	36,722	474	3.8	7
8	5,859	9,587	9,316	39,091	552	4.1	8
9	10,162	14,330	13,079	55,227	63	4.0	9
10	8,753	12,870	11,341	51,027	62	4.2	10
11	716	524	945	1,528	—	2.7	11
12	693	936	793	2,672	1	3.3	12
13	15,804	19,735	18,426	84,159	53	4.1	13
14	14,051	17,852	16,338	76,707	45	4.2	14
15	401	606	581	1,082	8	3.0	15
16	1,352	1,277	1,506	6,370	—	3.7	16
17	16,248	21,655	19,060	72,850	3	3.9	17
18	13,762	18,887	15,684	59,201	—	4.0	18
19	580	628	477	1,533	—	3.2	19
20	1,906	2,140	2,899	12,116	3	4.1	20
21	11,221	17,405	20,061	88,567	13	4.4	21
22	9,875	15,684	18,487	82,371	13	4.5	22
23	610	935	741	2,353	—	3.6	23
24	736	786	833	3,843	—	3.6	24

Table 6 - 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	
All Areas						
Matli Taluka.—(contd.)						
25	<b>Total.</b>	<b>19,290</b>	<b>1,03,831</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,567</b>	25
26	Owned.	17,069	92,487	89	2,168	26
27	Rented.	599	2,870	13	178	27
28	Free.	1,622	8,474	9	221	28
Tando Bago Taluka.						
29	<b>Total.</b>	<b>15,065</b>	<b>82,378</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,678</b>	29
30	Owned.	14,665	80,390	100	1,518	30
31	Rented.	80	490	20	40	31
32	Free.	320	1,498	—	120	32
Badin Taluka.						
33	<b>Total.</b>	<b>18,329</b>	<b>1,02,075</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>4,038</b>	33
34	Owned.	17,291	97,388	110	3,645	34
35	Rented.	301	1,316	37	108	35
36	Free.	737	3,371	46	285	36

Table 6 - Households by Tenure of Premises Occupied showing Number of Persons per Room - 1960.

	Number of Persons per room				Persons having no rooms.	Average No. of persons per room.	
	2	3	4	5+			
All Areas							
25	8,033	14,255	14,479	64,386	—	4.4	25
26	6,765	12,813	13,335	57,317	—	4.4	26
27	441	386	323	1,529	—	3.6	27
28	827	1,056	821	5,540	—	4.3	28
29	7,303	13,436	11,918	47,713	210	4.4	29
30	7,043	13,037	11,838	46,644	210	4.4	30
31	100	70	—	260	—	3.5	31
32	160	329	80	809	—	3.5	32
33	<b>10,948</b>	<b>18,178</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>54,387</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4.0</b>	33
34	10,262	17,263	13,575	52,463	70	4.1	34
35	236	340	105	490	—	2.8	35
36	450	575	570	1,434	11	3.1	36

Table 6 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Persons per Room—1960.—(Contd.)

	Locality and Tenure	House Hold	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
				Under	1	
<b>Urban Localities</b>						
<b>Hyderabad District</b>						
1	<b>Total</b>	<b>74,791</b>	<b>4,37,034</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>22,093</b>	1
2	Owned	43,507	2,73,328	955	13,024	2
3	Rented	15,350	84,643	607	5,264	3
4	Free	15,934	79,063	414	3,805	4
<i>Class I— 1,00,000 and over</i>						
<b>Hyderabad City (M. C. and Cantt.)</b>						
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>59,979</b>	<b>3,58,245</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>15,823</b>	5
6	Owned.	34,437	2,21,231	589	8,827	6
7	Rented.	12,292	69,795	503	4,112	7
8	Free.	13,250	67,219	240	2,884	8
<i>Class II— 25,000 and under 1,00,000</i>						
—Nil						
<i>Class III— 10,000 and under 25,000</i>						
<b>Tando Allah Yar Municipality</b>						
9	<b>Total.</b>	<b>3,773</b>	<b>19,247</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,668</b>	9
10	Owned.	2,365	12,745	73	1,193	10
11	Rented.	603	2,844	26	300	11
12	Free.	805	3,658	22	176	12
<b>Tando Mohammad Khan Municipality.</b>						
13	<b>Total.</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>14,565</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>993</b>	13
14	Owned.	1,199	7,371	36	545	14
15	Rented.	926	4,885	19	277	15
16	Free.	542	2,309	36	171	16
<b>Hala Town Committee.</b>						
17	<b>Total.</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>11,968</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,095</b>	17
18	Owned.	1,446	8,958	54	726	18
19	Rented.	353	1,652	21	144	19
20	Free.	306	1,358	69	225	20

Table 6 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing number of Persons per Room—1960.—(Contd.)

	Number of persons per room				Persons having no rooms	Average No. of persons per room.	
	2	3	4	5+			
<b>Urban Localities</b>							
1	50,224	66,570	55,242	2,37,822	3,107	4.0	1
2	32,127	41,917	33,584	1,49,663	2,058	4.1	2
3	10,849	13,259	10,744	43,438	482	3.8	3
4	7,248	11,394	10,814	44,721	567	4.0	4
<i>Class I— 1,00,000 and over</i>							
5	37,687	51,941	44,478	2,03,970	3,014	4.2	5
6	23,094	31,784	26,622	1,28,327	1,988	4.4	6
7	8,794	10,570	8,620	36,722	474	3.8	7
8	5,799	9,587	9,236	38,921	552	4.1	8
<i>Class II— 25,000 and under 1,00,000</i>							
—Nil							
<i>Class III— 10,000 and under 25,000</i>							
9	3,641	3,633	2,686	7,495	3	3.2	9
10	2,763	2,663	1,728	4,326	—	3.1	10
11	420	528	397	1,173	—	3.1	11
12	458	442	561	1,996	3	3.7	12
13	2,210	2,819	2,139	6,300	13	3.4	13
14	1,254	1,518	1,044	2,961	13	3.5	14
15	610	935	741	2,303	—	3.6	15
16	346	366	354	1,036	—	3.2	16
17	1,513	2,068	1,491	5,604	53	3.4	17
18	1,152	1,590	1,136	4,255	45	3.6	18
19	217	252	238	772	8	3.3	19
20	144	226	117	577	—	2.1	20

Table 6 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Persons per Room—1960.—(Contd.)

Locality and Tenure.		Households	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
				Under	1	
<b>Urban Localities</b>						
<i>Class IV—Below 10,000</i>						
Matli Town.						
21	<b>Total.</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>9,813</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>552</b>	21
22	Owned.	1,368	7,239	33	329	22
23	Rented.	362	1,642	12	142	23
24	Free.	214	932	9	81	24
Tando Jam.						
25	<b>Total.</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>671</b>	25
26	Owned.	904	5,208	35	490	26
27	Rented.	278	1,160	2	62	27
28	Free.	340	1,332	14	119	28
Badin Town.						
29	<b>Total.</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>6,381</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>581</b>	29
30	Owned.	728	4,192	30	388	30
31	Rented.	201	976	17	98	31
32	Free.	277	1,213	16	95	32
Matiari						
33	<b>Total.</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>5,756</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>613</b>	33
34	Owned.	733	4,513	99	486	34
35	Rented.	128	691	6	93	35
36	Free.	101	552	8	34	36
Tando Ghulam Ali Town.						
37	<b>Total.</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>97</b>	37
38	Owned.	327	1,871	6	41	38
39	Rented.	207	998	1	36	39
40	Free.	99	490	—	20	40

Table 6 - Households by Tenure of Premises occupied showing Number of Persons per Room—1960.—(Contd.)

		Number of persons per room.				Persons having no rooms.	Average No. of persons per room.		
		2	3	4	5+				
<b>Urban Localities</b>									
<i>Class IV—Below 10,000</i>									
21	1,387	1,483	1,394	4,943	—	3.6	21		
22	981	1,078	1,079	3,739	—	3.8	22		
23	297	244	206	741	—	4.0	23		
24	109	161	109	463	—	4.0	24		
25	1,282	1,543	1,142	2,998	13	3.2	25		
26	981	1,112	732	1,846	12	3.2	26		
27	137	174	216	569	—	3.6	27		
28	164	257	194	583	1	3.1	28		
29	1,058	1,235	873	2,560	11	3.2	29		
30	732	839	558	1,645	—	3.3	30		
31	156	210	105	390	—	3.0	31		
32	170	186	210	525	11	3.1	32		
33	1,114	1,384	551	1,981	—	2.9	33		
34	971	1,057	387	1,513	—	2.9	34		
35	124	204	104	160	—	2.9	35		
36	19	123	60	308	—	3.7	36		
37	332	464	488	1,971	—	4.2	37		
38	199	276	298	1,051	—	4.3	38		
39	94	142	117	608	—	4.2	39		
40	39	46	73	312	—	4.4	40		



Table 7 - Occupied Houses by Tenure showing Principal Material Used in Walls and Roofs - 1960

	Locality	House-holds	Houses and structures	Principal material used in house wall						
				Concrete Baked bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud.	Earth Kutcha bricks.	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood		Bamboo
<b>All Areas</b>										
<b>Hyderabad District.</b>										
1	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,09,886</b>	<b>1,99,591</b>	<b>33,194</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1,06,451</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>35,912</b>	<b>806</b>	1
2	Owned	1,68,121	16,19,98	18,987	1,838	89,213	256	34,016	659	2
3	Rented.	16,689	14,779	8663,	582	4,896	388	313	26	3
4	Free	25,076	22,814	5,544	480	12,342	171	1,583	121	4
<b>Hyderabad City Taluka</b>										
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,548</b>	<b>52,077</b>	<b>25,477</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>19,649</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>446</b>	5
6	Owned	34,926	30,111	14,408	1,284	11,671	140	738	375	6
7	Rented	12,292	10,485	7,015	523	2521,	33	217	19	7
8	Free	13,330	11,481	4,054	373	5,457	158	457	52	8
<b>Hyderabad Taluka</b>										
9	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,896</b>	<b>17,650</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>13,691</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>20</b>	9
10	Owned	15,590	15,366	820	114	12,891	10	859	—	10
11	Rented	1,007	1,003	814	21	168	—	—	—	11
12	Free	1,299	1,281	467	11	632	11	49	20	12
<b>Hala Taluka.</b>										
13	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,054</b>	<b>25,730</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19,646</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>51</b>	13
14	Owned	23,158	22,922	1,218	2	17,950	10	1,299	51	14
15	Rented	661	649	150	—	448	—	44	—	15
16	Free	2,235	2,159	289	3	1,248	—	204	—	16
<b>Tando Allahyar Taluka</b>										
17	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,221</b>	<b>25,788</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>21,818</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>50</b>	17
18	Owned	21,386	21,052	731	56	18,101	10	262	20	18
19	Rented	783	767	112	1	647	—	2	—	19
20	Free	4,052	3,969	188	21	2,070	—	50	30	20
<b>Guni Taluka.</b>										
21	<b>Total.</b>	<b>26,483</b>	<b>25,987</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>9,793</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>51</b>	21
22	Owned.	24,036	23,705	610	108	8,632	31	7,399	50	22
23	Rented.	966	908	243	3	364	—	24	1	23
24	Free.	1,481	1,374	232	5	597	—	229	—	24

Table 7 - Occupied Houses by Tenure showing Principal Material Used in Walls and Roofs - 1960

		Material used in Roof									
	Thatch- ed.	Others	Concrete, baked, bricks, stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	others	Mobile.	
All Areas											
1	12,869	6,313	23,635	3,819	2,736	56,543	23,578	66,502	22,097	681	1
2	10,911	5,559	137,69	2,335	11,92	49,834	17,582	57,030	19,697	559	2
3	169	64	6,110	1,014	242	2,735	2,131	2,329	190	28	3
4	1,789	690	3,756	470	1,302	3,974	3,865	7,143	2,210	94	4
5	2,442	119	16,163	2,589	1,803	9,618	10,374	10,737	772	21	5
6	1,400	90	8,860	1,387	761	5,869	6,221	6,674	334	5	6
7	139	14	4,846	868	164	1,849	1,392	1,302	60	4	7
8	903	15	2,457	334	878	1,900	2,761	2,761	378	12	8
9	271	452	1,999	74	180	5,065	1,371	7,756	1,165	40	9
10	261	391	967	61	10	47,12	1,074	7,518	1,004	20	10
11	—	—	682	1	56	99	142	23	—	—	11
12	10	61	350	12	114	254	155	215	161	20	12
13	1,715	919	1,855	713	56	4,681	3,254	12,282	27,09	180	13
14	1,463	781	1,443	591	30	4,194	2,982	11,182	2,352	148	14
15	—	5	114	84	6	159	2	277	5	2	15
16	252	133	298	38	20	328	270	823	352	30	16
17	788	1,525	1,550	106	520	1,792	2,090	14,921	4,633	174	17
18	583	1,115	1,207	64	244	1,430	1,501	12,554	3,878	174	18
19	5	—	107	7	7	170	249	225	2	—	19
20	200	410	236	35	269	192	342	2,142	753	—	20
21	5,008	2,114	771	122	103	10,451	3,052	7,573	3,778	137	21
22	4,743	2,049	449	63	97	9,990	2,731	6,815	3,477	83	22
23	13	38	167	27	6	195	125	164	102	22	23
24	252	27	155	32	—	266	196	494	199	32	24

Table 7 - Occupied Houses by Tenure showing Principal Material used in Walls and Roof - 1960.

Locality	House holds	Houses and structures.	Principal material used in house wall.							
			Concrete Baked bricks/stone and Cement	Stone & Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G./I. Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo		
<b>All Areas</b>										
<b>Mutli Taluka.</b>										
25	<b>Total.</b>	<b>19,290</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>15,074</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>28</b>	25
26	Owned.	17,069	16,998	512	124	13,570	33	1,496	5	26
27	Rented.	599	597	159	23	385	1	8	6	27
28	Free.	1,622	1,605	78	44	1,119	—	255	17	28
<b>Tando Bago Taluka.</b>										
29	<b>Total.</b>	<b>15,065</b>	<b>14,975</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9,051</b>	<b>10</b>	29
30	Owned.	14,665	14,645	220	90	4,535	—	8,961	10	30
31	Rented.	80	80	20	—	60	—	—	—	31
32	Free.	320	250	80	—	80	—	90	—	32
<b>Badin Taluka.</b>										
33	<b>Total.</b>	<b>18,329</b>	<b>18,184</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13,269</b>	<b>150</b>	33
34	Owned.	17,291	171,99	468	60	1,863	22	13,002	148	34
35	Rented.	301	290	150	11	103	4	18	—	35
36	Free.	737	695	156	23	139	2	249	2	36

Table 7 - Occupied Houses by Tenure showing Principal Material Used in Walls and Roof - 1960.

Material used in Roof.											
Thatched.	Others	Concrete, baked, bricks, stone.	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others	Mobile		
All Areas											
25	669	667	843	159	60	9,629	1,581	5,515	1,484	29	25
26	609	620	608	131	47	8,757	1,291	4,853	1,282	29	26
27	8	7	136	20	3	109	184	124	21	—	27
28	52	40	99	8	10	763	106	438	181	—	28
29	609	220	130	10	10	10,100	1,288	2,408	1,029	—	29
30	609	22	50	10	—	9,900	1,258	1,398	1,029	—	30
31	—	—	20	—	—	50	10	—	—	—	31
32	—	—	60	—	10	150	20	10	—	—	32
33	1,367	297	324	46	4	5,207	566	5,410	6,527	100	33
34	1,243	293	185	29	3	4,982	524	5,036	6,341	100	34
35	4	—	38	7	—	104	27	114	—	—	35
36	120	4	101	11	1	121	15	260	186	—	36

Table 7 - Occupied Houses by Tenure showing Principal Material Used in Walls and Roofs, 1960.

	Locality	House holds	Houses and structures.	Principal material used in				
				Concrete Baked bricks, stone and cement.	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./Asbestos	
<b>Urban Localities</b>								
<b>Hyderabad District</b>								
1	Total	74,791	65,696	28,727	2,340	28,620	355	1
2	Owned	43,507	38,263	16,149	1,358	17,226	156	2
3	Rented	15,350	13,460	7,854	552	4,426	38	3
4	Free	15,934	13,973	4,724	430	6,968	161	4
<i>Class I—1,00,000 and over</i>								
<b>Hyderabad City</b>								
5	Total	59,979	51,508	25,377	2,180	91,230	321	5
6	Owned	34,437	29,622	14,308	1,284	11,302	130	6
7	Rented	12,292	10,485	7,015	523	2,521	33	7
8	Free	13,250	11,401	4,054	373	5,407	158	8
<i>Class II—25,000 and under 1,00,000</i>								
<i>Nil</i>								
<i>Class III—15,000 and under 25,000</i>								
<b>Tando Allahyar Municipality</b>								
9	Total	3,773	3,590	631	28	2,806	—	9
10	Owned	2,365	2,241	421	6	1,697	—	10
11	Rented	603	587	92	1	487	—	11
12	Free	805	762	118	21	622	—	12
<b>Tando Mohd Khan Municipality</b>								
13	Total	2,667	2,491	695	26	1,551	1	13
14	Owned	1,199	1,098	300	18	730	1	14
15	Rented	926	878	233	3	554	—	15
16	Free	542	515	162	5	267	—	16
<b>Hala Town Committee</b>								
17	Total	2,105	1,990	416	5	1,535	—	17
18	Owned	1,446	1,359	291	2	1,044	—	18
19	Rented	353	341	48	—	290	—	19
20	Free	306	250	77	3	201	—	20

Table 7 - Occupied Houses by Tenure showing Principal Material Used in Walls and Roofs,—1960.

	House wall.				Material used in Roof.							Mobile	
	Wood	Bam- boo	That- ched	Others	Con- crete Baked bricks, stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbes- tos.	Wood	Bam- boo thatch	Mud thatch	Others		
<b>Urban Localities</b>													
1	2,008	496	2,629	340	19,061	2,860	2,336	12,966	12,989	13,915	1,388	181	1
2	1,151	399	1,480	205	10,553	1,526	902	8,196	7,703	8,538	706	139	2
3	303	26	169	64	5,471	944	242	2,465	2,011	2,109	140	28	3
4	554	71	980	71	3,037	390	1,192	2,305	3,275	3,268	492	14	4
<i>Class I—1 00,000 and over</i>													
5	1,372	446	2,442	119	16,133	2,539	1,803	9,608	10,214	10,448	742	21	5
6	728	375	1,400	90	8,830	1,337	761	5,859	6,061	6,435	334	5	6
7	217	19	139	14	4,846	868	164	1,849	1,392	1,302	60	4	7
8	427	52	903	15	2,457	334	878	1,900	2,761	2,711	348	12	8
<i>Class II—25,000 and under 1,00,000</i>													
<i>Nil</i>													
<i>Class III—15,000 and under 25,000</i>													
9	5	—	29	7	521	66	360	853	1,163	495	48	84	9
10	3	—	24	6	388	34	94	571	682	346	42	84	10
11	2	—	5	—	77	7	7	160	249	85	2	—	11
12	—	—	—	1	56	25	259	122	232	64	4	—	12
13	61	11	53	66	561	62	13	541	495	581	211	27	13
14	7	10	28	1	249	33	7	300	224	262	20	3	14
15	14	1	13	38	167	17	6	185	125	254	102	22	15
16	40	—	12	27	145	12	—	56	146	65	89	2	16
17	11	1	1	1	590	92	12	64	68	1,141	3	20	17
18	2	1	—	1	406	61	7	58	67	739	3	18	18
19	1	—	—	—	83	23	5	5	1	222	—	2	19
20	8	—	1	—	101	8	—	1	—	180	—	—	20

Table 7 - Occupied Houses by Tenure showing Principal Material Used in Walls and Roof Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

	Locality	House-holds	Houses and structures	Principal material used in				
				Concrete Baked bricks stone and Cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./Asbestos	
<i>Class IV—Below 10,000</i>								
Matli Town.								
21	<b>Total.</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>4</b>	21
22	Owned.	1,368	1,337	288	34	883	3	22
23	Rented.	362	360	147	13	178	1	23
24	Free.	214	208	66	3	112	—	24
Tando Jam.								
25	<b>Total.</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1</b>	25
26	Owned.	904	870	161	4	702	—	26
27	Rented.	278	274	185	1	88	—	27
28	Free.	340	322	137	1	173	1	28
Badin Town.								
29	<b>Total.</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>28</b>	29
30	Owned.	728	706	198	10	216	22	30
31	Rented.	201	200	100	11	63	4	31
32	Free.	277	275	86	23	49	2	32
Matjari.								
33	<b>Total.</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>—</b>	33
34	Owned.	733	704	148	—	363	—	34
35	Rented.	128	128	22	—	58	—	35
36	Free.	101	101	22	—	48	—	36
Tando Ghulam Ali Town.								
37	<b>Total.</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>—</b>	37
38	Owned.	327	326	34	—	289	—	38
39	Rented.	207	207	12	—	187	—	39
40	Free.	99	99	2	1	89	—	40

Table 7 - Occupied Houses by Tenure showing Principal Material Used in Walls and Roof  
Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

	house wall.				Material used in Roof.								Mobil:
	Wood	Bam- boo	That- ched	Others	Con- crete bricks baked stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbes- tos	Wood	Bam- boo thatch	Mud thatch	Others		
<i>Class IV—Below 10,000</i>													
21	51	28	14	55	398	59	9	438	287	524	161	29	21
22	38	5	8	49	226	31	7	311	206	385	142	29	22
23	8	6	6	1	121	20	2	74	59	69	15	—	23
24	5	17	—	5	51	8	—	53	22	70	4	—	24
25	9	—	1	3	462	24	120	470	222	152	16	—	25
26	—	—	1	2	208	21	10	367	155	94	15	—	26
27	—	—	—	—	123	1	56	49	32	13	—	—	27
28	9	—	—	1	131	2	54	54	35	45	1	—	28
29	252	10	78	57	184	16	4	262	106	436	173	—	29
30	185	8	14	53	85	8	3	177	64	222	147	—	30
31	18	—	4	—	28	7	—	34	27	104	—	—	31
32	49	2	60	4	71	1	1	51	15	110	26	—	32
33	247	—	6	19	117	2	14	720	9	52	19	—	33
34	188	—	4	1	89	1	13	549	8	43	1	—	34
35	43	—	—	5	11	1	1	104	1	5	5	—	35
36	16	—	2	13	17	—	—	67	—	4	13	—	36
37	—	—	5	13	95	—	1	10	425	86	15	—	37
38	—	—	1	2	72	—	—	4	236	12	2	—	38
39	—	—	2	6	15	—	1	5	125	55	6	—	39
40	—	—	2	5	8	—	—	1	64	19	7	—	40



Table 8 - Occupied Houses according to Structural Type  
Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

No. of Household sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figure.

	Locality	Houses and structures	Number of Houses according to type*			
			1	2	3	
	All Areas					
1	Hyderabad District	1,99,591	22,644	5,148	1,750	1
2	Sharing.	10,295	3,839	782	506	2
3	Hyderabad City Taluka.	52,077	17,217	3,909	1,240	3
4	Sharing.	8,471	3,669	765	498	4
5	Hyderabad Taluka.	17,650	1,540	276	75	5
6	Sharing.	246	33	2	—	6
7	Hala Taluka.	25,730	1,398	150	5	7
8	Sharing.	324	32	—	—	8
9	Tando Allahyar Taluka.	25,788	815	140	37	9
10	Sharing.	433	56	7	—	10
11	Guni Taluka.	25,987	672	171	94	11
12	Sharing.	496	41	7	8	12
13	Matli Taluka.	19,200	585	89	167	13
14	Sharing.	90	8	1	—	14
15	Tando Bago Taluka.	14,975	110	170	70	15
16	Sharing.	90	—	—	—	16
17	Badin Taluka.	18,184	307	243	62	17
18	Sharing.	145	—	—	—	18

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

Table 8 - Occupied Houses according to Structural Type

Urban Localities by Size of Population—1960.

No. of Household sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figure

		Number of Houses according to type*							
		4	5	6	7	8	9		
		All Areas							
1	34,636	40,318	62,796	5,446	681	26,172	1		
2	1,682	576	1,893	462	23	532	2		
3	6,523	4,029	13,242	4,361	21	1,535	3		
4	1,219	326	1,331	443	3	217	4		
5	4,431	1,155	8,185	300	40	1,648	5		
6	97	30	41	1	—	42	6		
7	4,305	2,928	12,832	123	180	3,809	7		
8	51	21	137	8	—	75	8		
9	2,195	780	16,104	89	174	5,454	9		
10	117	1	176	2	—	74	10		
11	5,392	11,370	3,679	219	137	4,253	11		
12	101	97	153	3	10	76	12		
13	8,176	2,278	5,965	74	29	1,837	13		
14	56	—	19	1	—	5	14		
15	2,887	8,971	1,678	40	—	1,049	15		
16	20	30	30	—	—	10	16		
17	727	8,807	1,111	240	100	6,587	17		
18	21	71	6	4	10	33	18		

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

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 - Occupied Houses according to Structural Type—1960 (Contd.)

No. of Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figure.

	Locality	Houses and Structures	Number of Houses according to type*			
			1	2	3	
<b>Urban Localities</b>						
1	Hyderabad District.	65,696	19,526	4,438	1,360	1
2	Sharing	9,095	3,809	782	506	2
<i>Class I—1,00,000 and over</i>						
3	Hyderabad City	51,508	17,147	3,909	1,240	3
4	Sharing.	8,471	3,669	765	498	4
<i>Class Nil II—25,000 and under 1,00,000</i>						
<i>Class III—10,000 and under 25,000</i>						
5	Tando Allahyar Municipality.	3,590	475	110	27	5
6	Sharing.	183	36	7	—	6
7	Tando Mohd. Khan Municipality.	2,491	482	81	14	7
8	Sharing.	76	41	7	8	8
9	Hala Town Committee.	1,990	359	4	5	9
10	Sharing.	115	27	—	—	10
<i>Class IV—Below 10,000</i>						
11	Matli Town.	1,905	386	56	37	11
12	Sharing.	39	8	1	—	12
13	Tando Jam.	1,466	361	96	5	13
14	Sharing.	56	23	2	—	14
15	Badin Town.	1,181	167	93	32	13
16	Sharing.	25	—	—	—	16
17	Matlari.	933	110	86	—	17
18	Sharing.	29	5	—	—	18
19	Tando Ghulam Ali Town.	632	39	3	—	19
20	Sharing.	1	—	—	—	20

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

Table 10 - Families by Number of Persons and Average Number of Persons per Family - 1960.

	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Average number of persons per family.	
<b>All Areas</b>								
1	31,091	24,544	17,466	11,228	5,925	6,790	4.5	1
2	8,267	7,322	5,507	3,845	2,258	3,042	4.7	2
3	2,606	2,335	1,238	797	400	420	4.3	3
4	3,535	2,979	2,141	1,558	727	804	4.5	4
5	3,909	2,800	2,155	1,123	555	364	4.5	5
6	4,234	2,759	2,148	13,13	545	708	4.4	6
7	3,024	2,350	1,790	949	574	612	4.6	7
8	2,497	1,838	1,039	679	360	380	4.4	8
9	3,019	2,161	1,448	964	507	460	4.5	9
<b>Urban Localities</b>								
10	10,044	8,799	6,547	4,485	2,626	3,432	4.6	10
<i>Class—I 1,00,00 and over</i>								
11	8,138	7,252	5,467	3,845	2,258	3,012	4.7	11
<i>Class—III 10,000 and under 25,000</i>								
12	532	402	257	154	85	84	4.2	12
13	328	281	200	134	75	79	4.2	13
14	236	230	166	102	53	68	4.1	14
<i>Class IV Below 10,000</i>								
15	278	204	140	80	45	79	4.3	15
16	159	137	99	58	50	30	3.9	16
17	172	133	89	45	27	30	4.2	17
18	122	102	87	47	24	37	4.3	18
19	79	58	42	20	9	13	3.9	19

## APPENDIX III-A

## HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

Admn. Distt.	Census Dist.	Charge	Cricle	Block
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### 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. The Housing Census Schedule to be completed in duplicate.

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.

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 Super-  
intendent and Date.*

# HOUSING

Line No.	Building House No.	TYPE OF STRUCTURE			Household No.	Does the household live in—	Name of Head of Household
		Material of wall	Material of roof	Mobile: — Boat Tent Others 1. 2. 3			
		1. Concrete or Baked Bricks/Stone in Cement. 2. Stone in mud, 3. Earth/Kucha Bricks. 4. G.I./Asbestos sheets. 5. Wood. 6. Bamboo. 7. Thatch. 8. Others.	1. Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks. 2. Baked tiles. 3. G. I./Asbestos sheets. 4. Wood. 5. Bamboo Thatch 6. Mud Thatch. 7. Others.		1. Owned or 2. Rented or 3. Free house.	1. For all occupied residential houses write the name of the head of the household 2. For institution, hotel, etc. enter its name 3. For any structure not meant or not occupied for residential purposes write shop, mosque, office, warehouse, "Vacant shop etc." "under construction shop etc." "Vacant Residential" or "under construction Residential" as the case may be.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
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Page Total

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



# CENSUS SCHEDULE

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

## 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 at home before going out in your Block to fill up the Schedule. This copy of the Housing Census Schedule (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. For example, see dummy interviews.

**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 numbers to the households residing in the same house whose particulars are to be recorded on different lines. If there is only one household in the house, put (i) as in dummy interviews.

**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).

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

*(Contd. from page 13)*

**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, Ware House, Shop "Vacant Shop" etc., "Under Construction Shop" etc., as the case may be.

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

**Columns (17) to (18):** For making entries in column to 17 and 18 the head of the household should be specifically asked to state separately the total number of males and females included in the household. This will serve as a check on any possible discrepancy due to 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.

# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

## HYDERABAD

### PART-IV

### POPULATION TABLES

*COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF*

**THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS**

West Pakistan

**L A H O R E**

# PART-IV

Table 1 - Population by Sex, Area and Persons per Square Mile—1951,1961.

Number of Persons

Locality	Land Area (Sq. Miles) 1961	1961				Females per 1,000 Males
		Population				
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1 Hyderabad District	4,969	12,85,711	7,10,798	5,74,913	809	1
2 Hala Taluka	547	1,46,742	79,992	66,750	834	2
3 Hyderabad Taluka	383	98,732	55,660	43,072	774	3
4 Tando Allahyar Taluka	600	1,40,259	76,282	63,977	839	4
5 Hyderabad City Taluka	36	4,38,268	2,45,535	1,92,733	785	5
6 Guni Taluka	992	1,50,884	83,747	67,137	802	6
7 Matli Taluka	469	1,06,458	57,867	48,591	840	7
8 Tando Bago Taluka	670	90,321	49,774	40,547	815	8
9 Badin Taluka	1,272	1,14,047	61,941	52,106	841	9

Table 2 - Urban and Rural Population—1951 and 1961.

Number of Persons

Locality	Urban Population						
	1961			1951	Variation 1951—61		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Percent	
1 Hyderabad District	5,14,454	2,87,652	2,26,802	2,91,409	2,23,045	76.5	1
2 Hala Taluka	18,262	9,876	8,386	14,928	3,334	22.3	2
3 Hyderabad Taluka	7,149	4,061	3,088	4,652	2,497	53.7	3
4 Tando Allahyar Taluka	17,273	9,322	7,951	11,873	5,400	45.5	4
5 Hyderabad City Taluka	4,34,537	2,43,523	1,91,014	2,41,801	1,92,736	79.7	5
6 Guni Taluka	15,536	8,767	6,769	10,735	4,801	44.7	6
7 Matli Taluka	15,310	8,489	6,821	7,420	7,890	106.3	7
8 Tando Bago Taluka	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9 Badin Taluka	6,387	3,614	2,773	—	6,387	—	9

Table 1 - Population by Sex, Area and Persons per Square Mile—1951,1961.

1951					Increase/decrease in population 1951—61		Persons per square mile	
Population			Females per 1,000 Males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
Both Sexes	Male	Female						
1	8,92,296	4,89,117	4,03,179	824	3,93,415	44.1	259	180
2	1,22,088	67,041	55,047	821	24,654	20.2	268	223
3	75,161	40,974	34,187	834	23,571	31.4	258	196
4	1,06,267	58,273	47,994	824	33,992	32.0	234	177
5	2,44,071	1,33,705	1,10,366	825	1,94,197	79.6	12,174	6,780
6	1,04,681	57,325	47,356	826	46,203	44.1	152	106
7	83,829	46,145	37,684	817	22,629	27.0	227	179
8	67,550	36,996	30,554	826	22,771	33.7	135	101
9	88,649	48,658	39,991	822	25,398	28.7	90	70

Table 2 - Urban and Rural Population—1951 and 1961.

Rural Population						
1961			1951	Variation 1951—61		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Percent	
1	7,71,257	4,23,146	3,48,111	6,01,130	1,70,127	28.3
2	1,28,480	70,116	58,364	1,07,245	21,235	19.8
3	91,583	51,599	39,984	70,559	21,024	29.8
4	1,22,986	66,960	56,026	94,483	28,503	30.2
5	3,731	2,012	1,719	2,270	1,461	64.4
6	1,35,348	74,980	60,368	93,953	41,395	44.1
7	91,148	49,378	41,770	76,414	14,734	19.3
8	90,321	49,774	40,547	67,554	22,767	33.7
9	1,07,660	58,327	49,333	88,652	19,008	21.4

Table 3 - City by Population by Sex, Area and Density - 1951, 1961.

		HYDERABAD DISTRICT						Number of Persons
Locality		Number of Persons, 1961**			Number of Persons, 1951*			
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
1	Hyderabad City.	4,34,537	2,43,523	1,91,014	2,41,801	1,32,463	1,09,338	1
2	Municipality.	4,16,441	2,33,127	1,83,314	2,29,412	1,25,012	1,04,400	2
3	Cantonment.	18,096	10,396	7,700	12,389	7,451	4,938	3

\* 1951 data includes non-Pakistanis.

\*\* 1961 data excludes non-Pakistanis.



Table 3 - City by Population by Sex, Area and Density - 1951, 1961

		HYDERABAD DISTRICT			Number of Persons			
Increase 1951—61 (— Decrease)		Approximate Area.	Persons per Sq. mile (approximate).		Females per 1000 Males.			
No. of Persons	Percent	Sq. miles	1961	1951	1961	1951		
1	1,92,736	80	18.0	24,141	13,433	784	825	1
2	1,87,022	82	—	—	—	786	835	2
3	5,707	46	—	—	—	741	662	3

Table 4 - Population of Cities and Towns by Sex and Religion—1961

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Number of Persons.

	Locality	Sex	All Religion	Muslims	Caste Hindus	
1	Hyderabad City.	T	4,34,537	4,22,786	3,601	1
2		M	2,43,523	2,36,411	2,639	2
3		F	1,91,014	1,86,375	962	3
4	Hala Town Committee.	T	11,956	11,254	361	4
5		M	6,465	5,956	222	5
6		F	5,491	5,298	139	6
7	Matiari Town.	T	6,306	6,109	68	7
8		M	3,411	3,301	39	8
9		F	2,895	2,808	29	9
10	Tando Jam Town.	T	7,149	6,797	88	10
11		M	4,061	3,862	52	11
12		F	3,088	2,935	36	12
13	Matli Town.	T	10,496	9,873	197	13
14		M	5,857	5,531	98	14
15		F	4,639	4,342	99	15
16	Tando Allahyar Municipality.	T	17,273	16,273	297	16
17		M	9,322	8,797	165	17
18		F	7,951	7,476	132	18
19	Badin Town.	T	6,387	5,895	25	19
20		M	3,614	3,338	15	20
21		F	2,773	2,557	10	21
22	Tando Ghulamli TAown.	T	4,814	3,852	—	22
23		M	2,632	2,064	—	23
24		F	2,182	1,788	—	24
25	Tando Mohammad Khan Municipality.	T	15,536	14,308	488	25
26		M	8,767	8,071	251	26
27		F	6,769	6,237	237	27

Table 4 - Population of Cities and Towns by Sex and Religion—1961.

## HYDRABAD DISTRICT.

Number of Persons.

	Scheduled Castes	Christians	Muslim Percent	
1	5,882	1,903	97.30	1
2	3,235	1,035	97.08	2
3	2,647	868	97.57	3
4	341	—	94.13	4
5	287	—	92.1	5
6	54	—	96.5	6
7	119	10	96.9	7
8	65	6	96.8	8
9	54	4	97.0	9
10	218	46	95.1	10
11	125	22	95.1	11
12	93	24	95.0	12
13	426	—	94.1	13
14	228	—	94.4	14
15	198	—	93.6	15
16	681	22	94.2	16
17	351	9	94.4	17
18	330	13	94.0	18
19	428	39	92.3	19
20	243	18	92.4	20
21	185	21	92.2	21
22	962	—	80.0	22
23	568	—	78.4	23
24	394	—	81.9	24
25	660	80	92.1	25
26	397	48	92.1	26
27	263	32	92.1	27

Table 5 - Population and Sex Ratio in Towns less than 1,00,000 Inhabitants 1951, 1961.

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Population—1961.			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Tando Allahyar Municipality.	17,273	9,322	7,951	1
2	Tando Mohd. Khan Municipality	15,536	8,767	6,769	2
3	Hala Town Committee.	11,956	6,465	5,491	3
4	Matli Town.	10,496	5,857	4,639	4
5	Tando Jam Town.	71,49	4,061	3,088	5
6	Badin Town.	6,387	3,614	2,773	6
7	Matiari Town.	6,306	3,411	2,895	7
8	Tando Ghulam Ali Town.	4,814	2,632	2,182	8

Table 5 - Population and Sex Ratio in Towns less than 1,00,000 Inhabitants 1951, 1961.

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Population—1951.			Increase/Decrease 1951—1961.		Females per 1,000 males.		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Number	Per cent.	1961	1951	
1	11,873	6,476	5,397	5,400	45	853	833	1
2	10,735	5,782	4,953	4,801	45	772	857	2
3	9,481	5,236	4,245	2,475	26	849	811	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	792	—	4
5	4,652	2,488	2,164	2,497	54	760	870	5
6	—	—	—	—	—	767	—	6
7	5,447	2,977	2,470	859	16	849	830	7
8	—	—	—	—	—	829	—	8



Table 6 - Decennial Changes in Population of Cities and Towns—1901 to 1961

Number of Persons.

		1931			1941			1951			1961				
		Variation		Popu- lation.	Variation		Popu- lation.	Variation		Popu- lation.	Variation		Popu- lation.	Variation	
Popu- lation.	Number	Per- cent.	Number		Per- cent.	Number		Per- cent.	Number		Per- cent.	Number		Per- cent.	
1	6,62,924	89,474	15.6	7,58,748	95,824	14.4	8,92,539	1,33,791	17.6	12,85,711	3,93,172	44.1	1		
2	7,304	1,547	26.9	7,964	660	9.0	9,481	1,517	19.0	11,956	2,475	26.1	2		
3	6,692	2,054	44.3	5,910	-782	-11.7	5,447	-463	-7.8	6,306	859	15.8	3		
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,652	—	—	7,149	2,497	53.7	4		
5	5,146	-829	-13.9	8,406	3,260	63.4	11,873	3,467	41.2	17,273	5,400	45.5	5		
6	1,01,699	19,861	24.3	1,34,693	32,994	32.44	2,41,801	1,07,108	79.52	4,34,537	1,92,736	79.7	6		
7	96,021	22,070	29.8	1,27,521	31,500	32.8	2,29,412	1,01,891	79.9	4,16,441	1,87,029	81.5	7		
8	5,673	2,209	23.0	7,172	1,494	26.3	12,389	5,217	72.7	18,036	5,707	46.1	8		
9	6,626	2,631	65.9	8,718	2,092	31.6	10,735	2,017	23.1	15,536	4,801	44.7	9		
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,420	—	—	10,496	3,076	41.5	10		
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,814	—	—	11		
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,387	—	—	12		

Table 7 - Population by Marital Status, and Sex—1951, 1961

		HYDERABAD DISTRICT			Number of Persons	
Age group	1961					
	Population	Never married	Married	Widowed		
	<b>Both Sexes</b>					
1	All Ages	12,85,711	6,49,174	5,42,147	89,619	1
	<b>Male</b>					
2	All Ages	7,10,798	3,87,701	2,79,633	41,731	2
3	0—9	2,00,540	2,00,540	—	—	3
4	10—19	1,37,003	1,11,271	25,061	622	4
5	20—39	1,97,416	62,060	1,26,166	8,754	5
6	40—59	11,96,22	11,190	90,204	17,432	6
7	60 and over	56,217	2,640	38,202	14,923	7
	<b>Female</b>					
8	All Ages	5,74,913	2,61,473	2,62,514	47,888	8
9	0—9	1,77,878	1,77,878	—	—	9
10	10—19	1,05,286	60,468	43,864	841	10
11	20—39	1,59,797	17,414	1,34,156	7,204	11
12	40—59	86,851	5,044	61,968	18,611	12
13	60 and over	45,101	669	22,526	21,232	13



Table 7 - Population by Marital Status, and Sex—1951, 1961

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

		1951					
Divorced.	Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
<b>Both Sexes</b>							
1	4,771	8,92,296	4,42,978	3,84,362	64,244	712	1
<b>Male</b>							
2	1,733	4,89,117	2,67,119	1,95,943	25,685	370	2
3	—	1,27,693	1,27,594	99	—	—	3
4	49	1,00,744	90,207	10,171	345	21	4
5	436	1,51,903	42,985	1,02,044	6,684	190	5
6	796	80,078	5,183	64,448	10,325	122	6
7	452	28,699	1,150	19,181	8,331	37	7
<b>Female</b>							
8	3,038	4,03,179	1,75,859	1,88,419	38,559	342	8
9	—	1,19,913	1,19,621	282	10	—	9
10	113	82,783	51,917	30,326	494	46	10
11	1,023	1,24,818	3,419	1,14,389	6,816	194	11
12	1,228	54,697	644	37,130	16,848	75	12
13	674	20,968	258	6,292	14,391	27	13

Table 8 - Population by Marital Status, Religion and Sex - 1961

(in Broad Age Groups)

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Number of Persons

Marital Status	Both Sexes All Ages	Male				
		All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	
<b>Muslims</b>						
1 All Persons	11,70,634	6,49,251	1,80,419	1,25,609	1,80,327	1
2 Never Married	5,89,368	3,53,190	1,80,419	1,02,029	57,887	2
3 Married	4,93,198	2,55,078	—	22,965	1,13,972	3
4 Widowed	83,561	39,327	—	569	80,70	4
5 Divorced	4,507	1,656	—	46	398	5
<b>Caste Hindus</b>						
6 All Persons	20,477	12,074	3,768	2,359	3,462	6
7 Never Married	10,442	6,719	3,768	1,729	968	7
8 Married	8,760	4,811	—	611	2,337	8
9 Widowed	1,227	522	—	18	148	9
10 Divorced	48	22	—	1	9	10
<b>Scheduled Caste</b>						
11 All Persons	91,094	47,552	15,790	8,732	13,080	11
12 Never Married	47,608	26,789	15,790	7,265	3,050	12
13 Married	38,738	18,993	—	1,431	9,497	13
14 Widowed	4,588	1,722	—	34	506	14
15 Divorced	160	48	—	2	27	15
<b>Christians</b>						
16 All Persons	3,192	1,742	498	272	501	16
17 Never Married	1,596	902	498	227	142	17
18 Married	1,311	680	—	44	329	18
19 Widowed	231	153	—	1	28	19
20 Divorced	54	7	—	—	-2	20
<b>Others</b>						
21 All Persons	314	179	65	31	46	21
22 Never Married	160	101	65	21	13	22
23 Married	140	71	—	10	31	23
24 Widowed	12	7	—	—	2	24
25 Divorced	2	—	—	—	—	25

Table 8 - Population by Marital Status Religion and Sex - 1961

(in Broad Age Groups)

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Number of Persons

		Female									
		40—59	60 and over	All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59	60 and over		
<b>Muslims</b>											
1		1,10,427	52,469	5,21,383	15,8,982	96,702	1,44,698	79,518	41,483	1	
2		10,456	2,399	2,36,178	1,58,982	55,615	16,220	4,807	554	2	
3		82,639	35,502	23,8,120	—	40,195	1,20,831	56,451	20,643	3	
4		16,560	14,128	44,234	—	792	6,671	17,102	19,669	4	
5		772	440	2,851	—	100	976	1,158	617	5	
<b>Caste Hindus</b>											
6		1,667	818	8,403	2,612	1,519	2,312	1,290	670	6	
7		161	93	3,723	2,612	781	250	54	26	7	
8		1,312	551	3,949	—	702	1,961	947	339	8	
9		182	174	705	—	28	97	281	299	9	
10		12	—	26	—	8	4	8	6	10	
<b>Scheduled Caste</b>											
11		7,196	2,754	43,542	15,902	6,738	12,325	5,745	2,832	11	
12		539	145	20,819	15,902	3,837	843	156	81	12	
13		6,021	2,044	19,745	—	2,875	11,031	4,348	1,491	13	
14		626	556	2,866	—	21	425	1,200	1,220	14	
15		10	9	112	—	5	26	41	40	15	
<b>Christians</b>											
16		312	159	1,450	342	304	427	271	106	16	
17		32	3	694	342	223	95	26	8	17	
18		216	91	631	—	81	304	200	46	18	
19		62	62	78	—	—	11	25	42	19	
20		2	3	47	—	—	17	20	10	20	
<b>Others</b>											
21		20	17	135	40	23	35	27	10	21	
22		2	—	59	40	12	6	1	—	22	
23		16	14	69	—	11	29	22	7	23	
24		2	3	5	—	—	—	3	2	24	
25		—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	25	

Table 9 - Population by Age in completed years by 5 year Age groups, Sex and Marital Status—1961.

## All Areas, Urban and Rural

## HYDERABAD 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	12,85,711	33,781	1,58,818	1,85,819	1,21,205	1,21,084	1
2		M	7,10,798	16,487	83,143	1,00,910	67,580	69,423	2
3		F	5,74,913	17,294	75,675	84,909	53,625	51,661	3
4	Never Married	T	8,49,174	33,781	1,58,818	1,85,819	1,00,315	71,424	4
5		M	3,87,701	16,487	83,143	1,00,910	58,815	52,456	5
6		F	2,61,473	17,294	75,675	84,909	41,500	18,968	6
7	Married	T	5,42,147	—	—	—	20,450	48,475	7
8		M	2,79,633	—	—	—	8,593	16,468	8
9		F	2,62,514	—	—	—	11,857	32,007	9
10	Widowed	T	89,619	—	—	—	391	1,072	10
11		M	41,731	—	—	—	144	478	11
12		F	47,888	—	—	—	247	594	12
13	Divorced	T	4,771	—	—	—	49	113	13
14		M	1,733	—	—	—	28	21	14
15		F	3,038	—	—	—	21	92	15
<b>Urban Areas</b>									
16	All Persons	T	5,14,454	13,844	55,303	67,718	54,124	60,143	16
17		M	2,87,652	7,330	29,426	37,634	29,051	34,015	17
18		F	2,26,802	6,514	25,877	30,084	25,073	26,128	18
19	Never Married	T	2,66,662	13,844	55,303	67,718	45,773	37,186	19
20		M	1,59,633	7,330	29,426	37,634	25,018	26,018	20
21		F	1,07,029	6,514	25,877	30,084	20,755	11,168	21
22	Married	T	2,07,817	—	—	—	8,104	22,217	22
23		M	1,08,904	—	—	—	3,961	7,679	23
24		F	98,913	—	—	—	4,143	14,538	24
25	Widowed	T	36,506	—	—	—	230	678	25
26		M	17,867	—	—	—	71	312	26
27		F	18,639	—	—	—	159	366	27
28	Divorced	T	3,469	—	—	—	17	62	28
29		M	1,248	—	—	—	1	6	29
30		F	2,221	—	—	—	16	56	30

Table 9 - Population by Age in completed years by 5 year Age groups, Sex and Marital Status—1961.

## All Areas, Urban and Rural

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons.

	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & over	
All Areas										
1	1,02,286	1,01,799	83,774	69,354	75,286	58,432	46,966	25,789	1,01,318	1
2	54,330	56,354	46,040	40,692	42,583	34,168	27,863	15,008	56,217	2
3	47,956	45,445	37,734	28,662	32,703	24,264	19,103	10,781	45,101	3
4	37,517	23,248	11,275	7,434	6,121	5,751	2,499	1,863	3,309	4
5	29,627	18,381	8,732	5,320	3,890	4,242	1,859	1,199	2,640	5
6	7,890	4,867	2,543	2,114	2,231	1,509	640	664	669	6
7	61,784	74,383	67,537	56,618	56,650	43,793	33,893	17,836	60,728	7
8	23,273	35,830	34,569	32,494	31,761	25,770	21,472	11,201	38,202	8
9	38,511	38,553	32,968	24,124	24,889	18,023	12,421	6,635	22,526	9
10	2,596	3,739	4,584	5,039	11,757	8,430	10,050	5,806	36,155	10
11	1,327	2,018	2,628	2,781	6,656	3,973	4,270	2,533	14,923	11
12	1,269	1,721	1,956	2,258	5,101	4,457	5,780	3,273	21,232	12
13	389	429	378	263	758	458	524	284	1,126	13
14	103	125	111	97	276	183	262	75	452	14
15	286	304	267	166	482	275	262	209	674	15
Urban Areas										
16	44,331	37,851	32,619	26,117	30,025	22,555	18,862	10,706	40,256	16
17	24,244	20,763	18,273	15,315	17,245	13,752	11,437	6,590	22,577	17
18	20,087	17,088	14,346	10,802	12,780	8,803	7,425	4,116	17,679	18
19	18,767	10,141	5,099	3,324	3,619	2,306	1,259	1,061	1,262	19
20	13,809	7,395	3,707	2,189	2,529	1,844	915	755	1,064	20
21	4,958	2,746	1,392	1,135	1,090	462	344	306	198	21
22	24,038	25,815	25,356	20,690	21,709	16,377	12,819	6,966	23,726	22
23	9,711	12,430	13,293	11,899	12,294	9,855	8,273	4,614	14,895	23
24	14,327	13,385	12,063	8,791	9,415	6,522	4,546	2,352	8,831	24
25	1,251	1,625	1,916	1,959	4,077	3,525	4,381	2,468	14,396	25
26	672	860	1,196	1,166	2,209	1,899	2,026	1,181	6,275	26
27	579	765	720	793	1,868	1,626	2,355	1,287	8,121	27
28	275	270	248	144	620	347	403	211	872	28
29	52	78	77	61	213	154	223	40	343	29
30	223	192	171	83	407	193	180	171	529	30

Table 9 - Population by Age in Completed years by 5 year Age groups, Marital Status and Sex—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

HYDERABAD DISTRICT (contd)

Number of Persons.

Marital Status	Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19		
Rural Areas									
31	All Persons	T	7,71,257	19,937	1,03,515	1,18,101	67,081	60,941	31
32		M	4,23,146	9,157	53,717	63,276	38,529	35,408	32
33		F	3,48,111	10,780	49,798	54,825	28,552	25,533	33
34	Never Married	T	3,82,512	19,937	1,03,515	1,18,101	54,542	34,238	34
35		M	2,28,068	9,157	53,717	63,276	33,797	26,438	35
36		F	1,54,444	10,780	49,798	54,825	20,745	7,800	36
37	Married	T	3,34,330	—	—	—	12,346	26,258	37
38		M	1,70,729	—	—	—	4,632	8,789	38
39		F	1,63,601	—	—	—	7,714	17,469	39
40	Widowed	T	53,113	—	—	—	161	394	40
41		M	23,864	—	—	—	73	166	41
42		F	29,249	—	—	—	88	228	42
43	Divorced	T	1,302	—	—	—	32	51	43
44		M	485	—	—	—	27	15	44
45		F	817	—	—	—	5	36	45

Table 10 - Population by Aged 60 years and over by ten year Age groups in completed years and by Sex—1961

Number of Persons.

Locality	Sex	Aged 60 and over	60—69		
1	Hyderabad District.	T	1,01,318	57,306	1
2		M	56,217	31,613	2
3		F	45,101	25,693	3
4	Urban Areas	T	40,256	22,628	4
5		M	22,577	12,706	5
6		F	17,679	9,922	6
7	Rural Areas	T	61,062	34,678	7
8		M	33,640	18,907	8
9		F	27,422	15,771	9
10	Hyderabad City.	T	33,572	18,691	10
11		M	19,036	10,684	11
12		F	14,536	8,007	12

Table 9 - Population by Age in Completed years by 5 year Age groups Marital Status and Sex—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

HYDERABAD DISTRICT (contd)

Number of Persons

	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & over	
Rural Areas										
31	57,955	63,948	51,155	43,237	45,261	35,877	28,104	15,083	61,062	31
32	30,086	35,591	27,767	25,377	25,338	20,416	16,426	8,418	33,640	32
33	27,869	28,357	23,388	17,860	19,923	15,461	11,678	6,665	27,422	33
34	18,750	13,107	6,176	4,110	2,502	3,445	1,240	802	2,047	34
35	15,818	10,986	5,025	3,131	1,361	2,398	944	444	1,576	35
36	2,932	2,121	1,151	979	1,141	1,047	296	358	471	36
37	37,746	48,568	42,181	35,928	34,941	27,416	21,074	10,870	37,002	37
38	13,562	23,400	21,276	20,595	19,467	15,915	13,199	6,587	23,307	38
39	24,184	25,168	20,905	15,333	15,474	11,501	7,875	4,283	13,695	39
40	1,345	2,114	2,668	3,080	7,680	4,905	5,669	3,338	21,759	40
41	655	1,158	1,432	1,615	4,447	2,074	2,244	1,352	8,648	41
42	690	956	1,236	1,465	3,233	2,831	3,425	1,986	13,111	42
43	114	159	130	119	138	111	121	73	254	43
44	51	47	34	36	63	29	39	35	109	44
45	63	112	96	83	75	82	82	38	145	45

Table 10 - Population Aged 60 years and over by ten year Age groups in completed years and by Sex—1961

Number of Persons.

	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 and over.	
1	25,469	12,363	5,091	1,089	1
2	14,176	6,994	2,838	596	2
3	11,293	5,369	2,253	493	3
4	9,900	5,148	2,043	537	4
5	5,541	2,886	1,146	298	5
6	4,359	2,262	897	239	6
7	15,569	7,215	3,048	552	7
8	8,635	4,108	1,692	298	8
9	6,934	3,107	1,356	254	9
10	8,332	4,409	1,629	511	10
11	4,671	2,501	900	280	11
12	3,661	1,908	729	231	12

Table 11 - Children aged 0—14 in completed months/years showing single months to 11 months, single year to 9 years and the age-groups 10—11 and 12—14.

All Areas, Urban and Rural.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Number of Persons

	Age-group	All Areas			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	All Ages 0 to 9	3,78,418	2,00,540	1,77,878	1
2	Infants under 1 year.	33,781	16,487	17,294	2
3	Under 1 month.	2,094	1,020	1,074	3
4	1 month(s)	5,151	2,551	2,600	4
5	2 "	4,262	2,309	1,953	5
6	3 "	4,130	1,621	2,509	6
7	4 "	2,803	1,340	1,463	7
8	5 "	2,535	1,222	1,313	8
9	6 "	4,165	2,041	2,124	9
10	7 "	1,624	801	823	10
11	8 "	2,493	1,302	1,191	11
12	9 "	1,623	868	755	12
13	10 "	1,940	927	1,013	13
14	11 "	961	485	476	14
15	Children 1—4 years	1,58,818	83,143	75,675	15
16	1 year(s).	34,747	17,630	17,117	16
17	2 "	40,227	21,021	19,206	17
18	3 "	44,798	23,631	21,167	18
19	4 "	39,046	20,861	18,185	19
20	Children 5—9 years	1,85,819	1,00,910	84,909	20
21	5 years.	40,641	21,968	18,673	21
22	6 "	38,275	20,538	17,737	22
23	7 "	35,732	19,044	16,688	23
24	8 "	37,024	19,815	17,209	24
25	9 "	34,147	19,545	14,602	25
26	Children 10—14 years.	1,21,205	67,580	53,625	26
27	10—11 years.	44,610	23,537	21,073	27
28	12—14 "	76,595	44,043	32,552	28



Table 11 - Children aged 0—14 in completed months/years showing single months to 11 months, single year to 9 years and the age-groups 10—11 and 12—14.

All Areas, Urban and Rural.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	1,36,865	74,390	62,475	2,41,553	1,26,150	1,15,403	1
2	13,844	7,330	6,514	19,937	9,157	10,780	2
3	1,020	547	473	1,074	473	601	3
4	1,901	988	913	3,250	1,563	1,687	4
5	1,806	1,158	648	2,456	1,151	1,305	5
6	1,481	712	769	2,649	909	1,740	6
7	1,299	622	677	1,504	718	786	7
8	956	523	433	1,579	699	880	8
9	1,930	1,031	899	2,235	1,010	1,225	9
10	774	360	414	850	441	409	10
11	935	486	449	1,558	816	742	11
12	617	325	292	1,006	543	463	12
13	678	359	319	1,262	568	694	13
14	447	219	228	514	266	248	14
15	55,303	29,426	25,877	1,03,515	53,717	49,798	15
16	11,958	6,268	5,690	22,789	11,362	11,427	16
17	14,537	7,578	6,959	25,690	13,443	12,247	17
18	15,235	8,122	7,113	29,563	15,509	14,054	18
19	13,573	7,458	6,115	25,473	13,403	12,070	19
20	67,718	37,634	30,084	1,18,101	63,276	54,825	20
21	13,806	7,840	5,966	26,835	14,128	12,707	21
22	13,913	7,542	6,371	24,362	12,996	11,366	22
23	13,025	7,536	5,489	22,707	11,508	11,199	23
24	13,691	7,207	6,484	23,333	12,608	10,725	24
25	13,283	7,509	5,774	20,864	12,036	8,828	25
26	54,124	29,051	25,073	67,081	38,529	28,552	26
27	20,658	10,609	10,049	23,952	12,928	11,024	27
28	33,466	18,442	15,024	43,129	25,601	17,528	28

Table 12 - Population by Places of Birth - 1961

Number of Persons

	Place of Birth.	Place of Enumeration			
		Hyderabad District			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	<b>All Places</b>	<b>12,85,711</b>	<b>7,10,798</b>	<b>5,74,913</b>	1
2	<b>East Pakistan.</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,040</b>	2
3	Rajshahi Division.	17	10	7	3
4	Khulna Division.	4	2	2	4
5	Dacca Division.	2,054	1,134	920	5
6	Chittagong Division.	310	199	111	6
7	<b>West Pakistan.</b>	<b>10,32,382</b>	<b>5,69,227</b>	<b>4,63,155</b>	7
8	Hazara District.	4,319	3,321	998	8
9	Mardan District.	1,530	1,057	473	9
10	Peshawar District.	3,111	2,294	817	10
11	Kohat District.	854	675	179	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan District.	421	274	147	12
13	Bannu District	111	93	18	13
14	Campbellpur District	887	605	282	14
15	Rawalpindi District.	1,842	1,338	504	15
16	Jhelum District.	1,842	1,314	528	16
17	Gujrat District.	1,406	932	474	17
18	Sargodha District.	879	552	327	18
19	Mianwali District.	251	202	49	19
20	Lyallpur District.	2,032	1,249	83	20
21	Jhang District.	137	87	50	21
22	Lahore District.	4,668	3,065	1,603	22
23	Gujranwala District	1,408	842	566	23
24	Sheikhupura District.	787	490	297	24
25	Sialkot District.	2,747	1,781	966	25
26	Dera Ghazi Khan District.	255	176	79	26
27	Muzaffargarh District.	72	42	30	27
28	Multan District.	1,902	1,083	819	28
29	Montgomery District.	1,064	618	446	29

Table 12 - Population by Places of Birth - 1961

Number of Persons

		Place of Enumeration.				
		Hyderabad City.				
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	4,34,537	2,43,523	1,91,014	1		
2	445	286	159	2		
3	13	9	4	3		
4	4	2	2	4		
5	172	118	54	5		
6	256	157	99	6		
7	2,31,616	1,31,054	1,00,562	7		
8	3,069	2,330	739	8		
9	1,171	792	379	9		
10	2,212	1,674	538	10		
11	564	449	115	11		
12	198	108	90	12		
13	93	75	18	13		
14	713	482	231	14		
15	1,197	888	309	15		
16	1,264	867	397	16		
17	686	433	253	17		
18	640	403	237	18		
19	185	147	38	19		
20	—	—	—	20		
21	58	33	25	21		
22	3,118	1,994	1,124	22		
23	1,079	637	442	23		
24	308	181	127	24		
25	1,088	686	402	25		
26	87	73	14	26		
27	57	31	26	27		
28	1,247	720	527	28		
29	265	155	110	29		

Table 12 - Population by Places of Birth - 1961—(contd.)

Number of Persons

	Place of Birth.	Place of Enumeration.			
		Hyderabad District.			
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	
30	Bahawalpur District.	814	533	281	30
31	Bahawalnagar District.	77	56	21	31
32	Rahimyar Khan District.	118	79	39	32
33	Jacobabad District.	695	474	221	33
34	Sukkur District.	3,130	1,917	1,213	34
35	Larkana District.	1,825	1,116	709	35
36	Nawabshah District.	4,790	3,044	1,746	36
37	Khairpur District.	1,045	686	359	37
38	Hyderabad District.	9,40,580	5,11,589	4,28,991	38
39	Dadu District.	7,848	4,828	3,020	39
40	Tharparkar District.	19,541	11,359	8,182	40
41	Sanghar District.	2,437	1,496	941	41
42	Thatta District.	4,886	2,844	2,042	42
43	Quetta/Pishin District	2,455	1,711	744	43
44	Sibi District.	200	127	73	44
45	Loralai District.	33	23	10	45
46	Zhob District.	—	—	—	46
47	Chagai District.	1	1	—	47
48	Kalat District.	205	118	87	48
49	Mekran District.	1,068	611	457	49
50	Kharan District.	3	2	1	50
51	Karachi District.	6,834	3,550	3,284	51
52	Lasbela District.	69	49	20	52
53	Frontier Regions.	1,203	924	779	53
54	Kashmir.	1,461	1,313	148	54
55	Other Parts of Pak/India Sub-continent.	2,44,997	1,36,074	1,08,923	55

Table 12 - Population by Places of Birth - 1961—(contd.)

Number of Persons

		Place of Enumeration.				
		Hyderabad City				
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
30	405	272	133	30		
31	44	33	11	31		
32	55	40	15	32		
33	421	308	113	33		
34	2,151	1,306	845	34		
35	946	601	345	35		
36	1,859	1,260	599	36		
37	599	401	198	37		
38	1,92,419	1,05,411	87,008	38		
39	2,355	1,503	852	39		
40	1,838	1,179	659	40		
41	501	360	141	41		
42	843	597	246	42		
43	1,243	935	297	43		
44	2	2	—	44		
45	1	1	—	45		
46	—	—	—	46		
47	1	1	—	47		
48	125	74	51	48		
49	156	92	64	49		
50	3	2	1	50		
51				51		
52	5,080	2,583	2,497	52		
	13	12	1			
53				53		
	683	544	139			
54				54		
	853	757	96			
55				55		
	2,01,249	1,11,192	90,057			

Table 12 - Population by Places of Birth - 1961—(contd.)

Number of Persons

Place of Birth.	Place of Enumeration				
	Hyderabad District				
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
56	<b>Other Muslim Countries in Asia.</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>1,561</b>	56
57	Afghanistan	3,405	2,229	1,176	57
58	Arabian Peninsula	22	16	6	58
59	Indonesia.	6	4	2	59
60	Iran.	787	428	359	60
61	Iraq	8	6	2	61
62	Others.	47	31	16	62
63	<b>Other Countries in Asia.</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>25</b>	63
64	Burma.	70	49	21	64
65	Ceylon.	4	3	1	65
66	China.	12	9	3	66
67	Tibet.	5	5	—	67
68	Others.	11	11	—	68
69	<b>Other Muslim Countries.</b>	—	—	—	69
70	<b>Other Countries.</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>61</b>	70

Table 12 - Population by Places of Birth - 1961—(contd.)

Number of Persons

		Place of Enumeration			
		Hyderabad City			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
56	205	145	60	56	
57	88	69	19	57	
58	16	11	5	58	
59	3	1	2	59	
60	52	34	18	60	
61	4	3	1	61	
62	42	27	15	62	
63	83	59	24	63	
64	63	43	20	64	
65	4	3	1	65	
66	11	8	3	66	
67	4	4	—	67	
68	1	1	—	68	
69	—	—	—	69	
70	86	30	56	70	

Table 13 - Disabled Persons by Sex, Age Groups and nature of Disability—1961.

		HYDERABAD DISTRICT		Number of Persons
Age group		Totally Blind		
		Male	Female	
1	All Ages	893	593	1
2	0—9	64	31	2
3	10—19	106	59	3
4	20—39	195	97	4
5	40 and over.	528	406	5

Table 14 - Population by Main Religious Groups—1951, 1961.

		Number of Persons.				
Locality		All Religions.		Muslims.		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	Hyderabad District.	12,85,711	8,92,296	11,70,634	8,11,947	1
2	Hala Taluka.	1,46,742	1,22,088	1,37,615	1,15,386	2
3	Hyderabad Taluka (1).	98,732	3,19,232	92,200	3,06,991	3
4	Tando Allahyar Taluka.	1,40,259	1,06,267	1,14,770	89,076	4
5	Hyderabad City Taluka (1).	4,38,268	..	4,26,321	..	5
6	Guni Taluka.	1,50,884	1,04,681	1,30,989	93,053	6
7	Matli Taluka.	1,06,458	83,829	93,744	69,490	7
8	Tando Bago Taluka.	90,321	67,550	73,425	57,599	8
9	Badin Taluka.	1,14,047	88,649	1,01,570	80,352	9

(1) 1951 data against Hyderabad Taluka includes figures for Hyderabad City Taluka which are not separately available.



Table 13 - Disabled Persons by Sex, Age Groups and nature of Disability—1961.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT				Number of Persons	
Deaf and Dumb		Crippled			
Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	519	242	636	276	1
2	76	51	86	50	2
3	118	55	99	42	3
4	152	63	172	69	4
5	173	73	279	115	5

Table 14 - Population by Main Religious Groups—1951, 1961.

Number of Persons.									
Caste Hindus.		Scheduled Castes		Christians.		Others.			
1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951		
1	20,477	10,135	91,094	69,431	3,192	368	314	415	1
2	1,772	1,302	7,342	5,353	13	..	—	..	2
3	1,347	3,144	5,172	8,754	13	..	—	..	3
4	4,192	2,268	21,019	14,899	239	..	39	..	4
5	3,642	..	6,010	..	2,195	..	100	..	5
6	5,030	389	14,606	11,239	241	..	18	..	6
7	1,821	718	10,601	13,252	200	..	92	..	7
8	2,179	1,631	14,549	8,320	151	—	17	..	8
9	494	683	11,795	7,614	140	—	48	—	9

Table 15 - Population by Smaller Religions Groups, 1951, 1961

*This Table analysis the totals shown under "OTHERS" in Table 14.*

Number of Persons

Locality	Buddhists	
	1961	1951
Hyderabad District.	268	398

Table 16 - Population by Religious Groups and Sex - 1961

Number of Persons

Locality	All Religions		Muslims		Caste Hindus	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hyderabad District.	7,10,798	5,74,913	6,49,251	5,21,383	12,074	8,403

Table 15 - Population by Smaller Religions Groups, 1951, 1961

*This Table analysis the totals shown under "OTHERS" in Table 14.*

Number of Persons

Parsis		Others	
1961	1951	1961	1951
46	13	—	4

Table 16 - Population by Religious Groups and Sex - 1961

Number of Persons

Scheduled Caste		Christians		Buddhists		Parsis	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
47,552	43,542	1,742	1,450	148	120	31	15

Table 17 - Population by Mother Tongues and Sex—1961

Mother Tongue.		HYDERABAD DISTRICT		Number of Persons	
				Number	
				Both Sexes.	
1	<b>Total</b>			<b>12,85,711</b>	1
<b>Dravidian Family</b>					
2	Brahui			5,952	2
3	South Indian Language.			—	3
<b>Indo-European Family</b>					
<b>Dardic Branch.</b>					
4	Fafir Tongues.			—	4
5	Kashmiri.			51	5
6	Kohwar.			—	6
7	Kohistani			—	7
<b>European Branch</b>					
8	English			2,174	8
<b>Indo Aryan Branch</b>					
9	Bengali.			3,372	9
10	Gujrati.			38,940	10
11	Hindi			1,395	11
12	Marathi			63	12
13	Punjabi			55,454	13
14	Rajashtani			23,530	14
15	Sindhi			8,01,622	15
16	Urdu			31,0,409	16
<b>Iranian Branch.</b>					
17	Baluchi			29,437	17
18	Persian			873	18
19	Pushtu			12,061	19
<b>Semitic Branch</b>					
20	Arabic			377	20
21	Others Languages and Languages not stated			1	21

Table 17 - Population by Mother Tongues and Sex—1961

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Number		Percentage			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	7,10,798	5,74,913	100	100	100	1
2	3,547	2,405	0.46	.49	.42	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	44	7	—	.01	—	5
6	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	1,229	945	0.17	.17	.16	8
9	1,959	1,413	.26	.28	.25	9
10	19,535	19,405	3.03	2.75	3.38	10
11	835	560	0.11	.12	.10	11
12	41	22	—	—	—	12
13	33,107	22,347	4.31	4.66	3.89	13
14	12,836	10,694	1.83	1.81	1.86	14
15	4,41,228	3,60,394	62.35	62.07	62.69	15
16	1,70,110	1,40,299	24.14	23.93	24.40	16
17	16,758	12,679	2.29	2.36	2.21	17
18	511	362	0.07	.07	.06	18
19	8,714	3,347	0.94	1.23	.58	19
20	243	34	0.03	0.05	—	20
21	1	—	—	—	—	21

Table 18 - Persons who Commonly speak one or more of the main Languages of Pakistan—1951, 1961.

Includes both persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (See Table 23) 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.

Number of Persons

Population and Languages.		Hyderabad District						
		1961		1951				
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes			
1	Population	7,10,798	5,74,913	12,85,711	8,92,296	1		
2	Bengali.	2,583	1,802	4,385	311	2		
3	Punjabi	41,988	27,400	69,388	26,681	3		
4	Pushtu	12,117	10,703	22,820	3,024	4		
5	Sindhi	4,89,327	3,89,503	8,78,830	6,60,273	5		
6	Urdu	2,27,691	1,67,900	3,95,591	2,46,627	6		
7	Baluchi	20,416	15,084	35,500	37,574	7		
8	Brahui	5,041	3,156	8,197	—	8		
9	Persian.	6,224	1,726	7,950	2,630	9		
10	Arabic	8,989	5,909	14,898	380	10		
11	English	34,435	11,891	46,326	39,904	11		
12	Kashmiri	45	7	52	—	44	7	
13	Rajsthani	51,861	45,031	96,892	2.9	13,122	10,694	13
14	Gujrati	41,713	38,591	80,304	2.4	19,653	19,427	14

Table 18 - Persons who Commonly Speak one or more of the Main Languages of Pakistan— 1951, 1961.

Includes both persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (See Table 23) 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.

		Hyderabad City						Number of Persons	
Percentage		1961			1951	Percentage			
1961	1951	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951		
1	100	100	2,43,523	1,91,014	4,34,537	2,41,801	100	100	1
2	0.3	—	1,229	606	1,835	217	0.4	0.1	2
3	5.4	3.0	21,129	12,880	34,009	5,158	7.8	2.1	3
4	1.8	0.3	8,129	3,329	11,458	1,119	2.6	0.5	4
5	68.4	74.0	72,904	50,817	1,23,721	68,749	28.5	28.4	5
6	30.8	27.6	1,76,824	1,36,751	3,13,575	1,77,858	72.2	73.6	6
7	2.8	4.2	3,134	1,792	4,926	455	1.1	0.2	7
8	0.6	—	1,048	474	1,522	—	0.4	—	8
9	0.6	0.3	3,343	947	4,290	1,639	1.0	0.7	9
10	1.2	—	5,791	4,266	10,057	337	2.3	0.1	10
11	3.6	4.5	21,352	8,219	29,571	14,715	6.8	6.1	11
12	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	23,816	—	1.9	5,814	4,934	10,748	2.5	—	13
14	39,080	—	3.0	5,173	4,734	9,907	2.3	—	14

Table 19 - Literate Persons by Sex - 1961.

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

Number of Persons

	Locality	Population 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Hyderabad District.	12,85,711	7,10,798	5,74,913	1
2	Hala Taluka.	1,46,742	79,992	66,750	2
3	Hyderabad Taluka.	98,732	55,660	43,072	3
4	Tando Allahyar Taluka.	1,40,259	76,282	63,977	4
5	Hyderabad City Taluka.	4,38,268	2,45,535	1,92,733	5
6	Guni Taluka.	1,50,884	83,747	67,137	6
7	Matli Taluka.	1,06,458	57,867	48,591	7
8	Tando Bago Taluka.	90,321	49,774	40,547	8
9	Badin Taluka.	1,14,047	61,941	52,106	9

Table 20 - Literate Persons by Sex in Cities and Towns - 1961.

Number of Persons.

	Locality	Population—1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Hala Town Committed	11,956	6,465	5,491	1
2	Matlari Town	6,306	3,411	2,895	2
3	Tando Jam Town	7,149	4,061	3,088	3
4	Tando Allahyar Municipality	17,273	9,322	7,951	4
5	Hyderabad City	4,34,537	2,43,523	1,91,014	5
6	Tando Mohd Khan Municipality	15,536	8,767	6,769	6
7	Matli Town	10,496	5,857	4,639	7
8	Tando Ghulam Ali Town	4,814	2,632	2,182	8
9	Badin Town	6,387	3,614	2,773	9



Table 19 - Literate Persons by Sex - 1961.

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

Number of Persons

Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons percent of Total Population.		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1,76,789	1,42,900	33,889	13.8	20.1	5.9
16,866	15,510	1,356	11.5	19.4	2.0
14,952	13,380	1,572	15.1	24.0	3.7
12,096	10,453	1,643	8.6	13.7	2.6
92,264	66,973	25,291	20.1	27.3	13.1
14,268	12,497	1,771	9.5	14.9	2.6
8,312	7,426	886	7.8	12.8	1.8
6,759	6,310	449	7.5	12.7	1.1
11,272	10,351	921	9.9	16.7	1.8

Table 20 - Literate Persons by Sex in Cities and Town - 1961.

Number of Persons

Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons per cent of Total Population.		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
3,220	2,708	512	26.9	41.9	9.3
2,449	2,178	271	38.8	63.9	9.4
2,184	1,924	260	30.6	47.4	8.4
3,551	2,985	566	20.6	32.0	7.1
91,918	66,636	25,282	21.2	27.4	13.2
3,792	3,049	743	24.4	34.8	11.0
1,274	1,160	114	12.1	19.9	2.5
805	709	96	16.7	26.9	4.4
1,688	1,309	379	26.4	36.2	13.7

Table 21 - Literate Persons by Sex—1961.

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

## MUSLIMS

Number of Persons.

	Locality	Total Muslims 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Hyderabad District	11,70,634	6,49,251	5,21,383	1
2	Hyderabad City	4,22,786	2,36,411	1,86,375	2

Table 22 - Literate Persons by Religion and Sex—1961.

Number of Persons.

	Localities	All Literates			Muslims			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Hyderabad District	1,76,789	14,2,900	33,889	1,72,235	1,39,027	33,208	1
2	Hyderabad City	91,918	66,636	25,282	90,442	65,618	24,824	2

Table 21 - Literate Persons by Sex—1961.

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

MUSLIMS						Number of Persons
Literate Muslims 1961			Literate Muslims Percent of Total Muslims 1961.			
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1 1,72,235	1,39,027	33,208	14.7	21.4	6.4	1
2 90,442	65,618	24,824	21.4	27.8	13.3	2

Table 22 - Literate Persons by Religion and Sex—1961.

Number of Persons.

Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Other Religions.		
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1 1,612	327	1891	124	239	195	131	35	1
2 498	182	274	63	163	179	83	34	2

Table 23 - Persons able to Read and Write, Read only and Illiterate by Age and Sex—1961

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

## All Areas, Urban and Rural

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age groups	Sex	Total Population		
		All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
All Ages	T	12,85,711	5,14,454	7,71,257
	M	7,10,798	2,87,652	4,23,146
	F	5,74,913	2,26,802	3,48,111
0—4	T	1,92,599	69,147	1,23,452
	M	99,630	36,756	62,874
	F	92,969	32,391	60,578
5—9	T	1,85,819	67,718	1,18,101
	M	1,00,910	37,634	63,276
	F	84,909	30,084	54,825
10—14	T	1,21,205	54,124	67,081
	M	67,580	29,051	38,529
	F	53,625	25,073	28,552
15—19	T	1,21,084	60,143	60,941
	M	69,423	34,015	35,408
	F	51,661	26,128	25,533
20—24	T	1,02,286	44,831	57,955
	M	54,330	24,244	30,086
	F	47,956	20,087	27,869
25 & over	T	2,62,718	2,18,991	3,43,727
	M	3,18,925	1,25,952	1,92,973
	F	2,43,793	93,039	1,50,754

Table 23 - Persons able to Read and Write, Read only and Illiterate by Age and Sex—1961

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

## All Areas, Urban and Rural

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas				Rural Areas				
	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate.	
1	1,07,839	3,042	33,509	3,70,064	64,838	1,070	23,154	6,82,195	1
2	81,055	1,603	8,906	1,96,088	59,491	751	8,697	3,54,207	2
3	26,784	1,439	24,603	1,73,976	5,347	319	14,457	3,27,988	3
4	—	—	—	69,147	—	—	—	1,23,452	4
5	—	—	—	36,756	—	—	—	62,874	5
6	—	—	—	32,391	—	—	—	60,578	6
7	8,087	472	3,530	55,629	7,033	205	2,020	1,08,843	7
8	5,271	310	1,108	30,945	6,338	170	618	56,150	8
9	2,816	162	2,422	24,684	695	35	1,402	52,693	9
10	18,871	584	5,023	29,682	13,333	163	2,911	50,674	10
11	12,666	329	892	15,164	12,271	107	636	25,515	11
12	6,205	219	4,131	14,518	1,062	56	2,275	25,159	12
13	17,893	318	4,582	37,350	11,400	138	2,601	46,802	13
14	12,673	161	830	20,351	10,498	92	717	24,101	14
15	5,220	157	3,752	16,999	902	46	1,884	22,701	15
16	14,148	279	3,389	26,515	8,651	93	2,129	47,082	16
17	10,738	111	749	12,646	7,935	56	477	21,618	17
18	3,410	168	2,640	13,869	716	37	1,652	25,464	18
19	48,840	1,425	16,985	1,51,741	24,421	471	13,493	3,05,342	19
20	39,707	692	5,327	80,226	22,449	326	6,249	1,63,949	20
21	9,133	733	11,658	71,515	1,972	145	7,244	1,41,393	21

Table 24 - Persons able to Read and Write, Read only and Illiterate by Age and Sex—1961.

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

## HYDERABAD CITY

Number of Persons.

	Age groups	Sex	Total Population.	Able to write	
1	All Ages.	T	4,34,537	89,224	1
2		M	2,43,523	65,198	2
3		F	1,91,014	24,026	3
4	0—4	T	60,237	—	4
5		M	31,975	—	5
6		F	28,262	—	6
7	5—9	T	59,483	6,942	7
8		M	33,170	4,416	8
9		F	26,313	2,526	9
10	10—14	T	46,777	16,125	10
11		M	24,985	10,567	11
12		F	21,792	5,558	12
13	15—19	T	47,854	15,339	13
14		M	27,383	10,628	14
15		F	20,471	4,711	15
16	20—24	T	37,592	9,398	16
17		M	20,554	6,313	17
18		F	17,038	3,085	18
19	25 and over.	T	1,82,594	41,420	19
20		M	1,05,456	33,274	20
21		F	77,138	8,146	21

Table 24 - Persons able to Read and Write, Read only and Illiterate by Age and Sex—1961.

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

## HYDERABAD CITY

Number of Persons.

	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate.	
1	2,694	27,811	3,14,808	1
2	1,438	7,719	1,69,168	2
3	1,256	20,092	1,45,640	3
4	—	—	60,237	4
5	—	—	31,975	5
6	—	—	28,262	6
7	426	3,013	49,102	7
8	275	1010	27,469	8
9	151	2,003	21,633	9
10	505	4,173	25,974	10
11	318	799	13,301	11
12	187	3,374	12,673	12
13	282	3,785	28,448	13
14	144	724	15,887	14
15	138	3,061	12,561	15
16	252	2,843	25,099	16
17	107	662	13,472	17
18	145	2,181	11,627	18
19	1,229	13,997	1,25,948	19
20	594	4,524	67,064	20
21	635	9,473	58,884	21

Table 25 - Languages of Literacy—1951, 1961.

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

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

Number of Persons.

Locality.	Bengali.		Punjabi.		Pushto.		Sindhi.		
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1 Hyderabad District.	348	143	1,638	680	1,960	136	96,564	44,023	1
2	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1,664</i>	<i>8,160</i>	2
3 Hyderabad City.	67	130	1,408	652	174	112	33,034	9,532	3
4	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>351</i>	4



Table 25 - Languages of Literacy—1951, 1961.

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

Number of Persons.

	Urdu.		Baluchi.		Persian.		Arabic.		English.		Brauhi.		
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	87,422	28,944	145	80	3,828	2,429	2,471	401	24,607	13,018	122	—	1
2	<i>2,294</i>	<i>2,267</i>	62	<i>12</i>	38	<i>214</i>	394	271	258	884	22	—	2
3	68,881	20,573	34	79	1,935	1,557	1,396	370	17,913	10,369	47	—	3
4	<i>1,871</i>	<i>1,241</i>	26	<i>12</i>	30	<i>92</i>	118	270	220	529	18	—	4





Table 27 - Students who were attending Schools etc., at the time of Census—1961

## HYDERABAD CITY

Number of Persons.

	Locality Age Group	Sex.	All Grades.	Primary Grades Passed.						
				0—4	0—10	1	2	3	4	
1	All Ages 5 years and over.	T	28,299	15,571	4,075	522	3,541	4,242	3,191	1
2		M	20,008	11,099	4,027	200	2,153	2,677	2,042	2
3		F	1,291	4,472	48	322	1,388	1,565	1,149	3
4	5—9	T	8,703	8,199	3,489	278	1,749	1,779	904	4
5		M	6,441	6,206	3,458	50	1,165	1,061	472	5
6		F	2,262	1,993	31	228	584	718	432	6
7	10—14	T	12,469	7,372	586	244	1,792	2,463	2,287	7
8		M	8,359	4,893	569	150	988	1,616	1,570	8
9		F	4,110	2,479	17	94	804	847	717	9
10	15—19	T	5,894	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
11		M	4,119	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12		F	1,775	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	20—24	T	584	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
14		M	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
15		F	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	25 and over.	T	649	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17		M	620	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18		F	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	18

Table 27 - Students who were attending Schools etc., at the time of Census—1961

## HYDERABAD CITY

Number of Persons.

	Middle School Grades Passed.					Grade 9 or Matric passed.	College Degrees, etc., Passed.					
	5—8	5	6	7	8		All Degrees. Inter- mediate	Inter- mediate	Degrees	Higher Degrees.	Others includ- ing Oriental	
1	7,990	2,937	1,926	1,586	1,541	3,175	1,563	1,207	200	156	—	1
2	5,417	1,931	1,295	1,050	1,141	2,168	1,324	1,027	165	132	—	2
3	2,573	1,006	631	536	400	1,007	239	180	35	24	—	3
4	504	504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	235	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	269	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	4,615	1,902	1,353	773	587	482	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	3,118	1,330	911	511	366	348	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	1,497	572	442	262	221	134	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	2,871	531	573	813	954	2,693	330	262	68	—	—	10
11	2,064	366	384	539	775	1,820	235	176	59	—	—	11
12	807	165	189	274	179	873	95	86	9	—	—	12
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	584	462	72	50	—	13
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	469	378	54	37	—	14
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	84	18	13	—	15
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	649	483	60	106	—	16
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	620	473	52	95	—	17
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	10	8	11	—	18

Table 28 - Students who at the time of the Census were attending Schools or Colleges, showing Educational Age-Groups and Sex—1961.

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age group	All Students.			
	Both Sexes.	Male	Female	
1 Total All Ages, Population	12,85,711	7,10,798	5,74,913	1
2 Students.	54,171	44,660	9,511	2
3 Percentage.	4.21	6.28	1.65	3
4 Age 5—9 Population.	1,85,819	1,00,910	84,909	4
5 Students.	20,913	17,957	2,956	5
6 Percentage.	11.25	17.80	3.48	6
7 10—14 Population.	1,21,205	67,580	53,625	7
8 Students.	23,148	18,623	4,525	8
9 Percentage.	19.10	27.56	8.44	9
10 15—19 Population.	1,21,084	69,423	51,661	10
11 Students.	8,648	6,785	1,863	11
12 Percentage.	7.14	9.77	3.61	12

Table 28 - Students who at the time of the Census were attending Schools or Colleges, showing Educational Age-Groups and Sex—1961.

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons.

Type of Educational Institutions at which attending.

Schools or Colleges (General Education)

Both Sexes

Male

Female

1	—	—	—	1
2	52,141	43,041	9,100	2
3	4.06	6.06	1.58	3
4	—	—	—	4
5	20,228	17,500	2,728	5
6	10.89	17.34	3.21	6
7	—	—	—	7
8	22,476	18,101	4,375	8
9	18.54	26.78	8.16	9
10	—	—	—	10
11	8,228	6,392	1,836	11
12	6.80	9.21	3.55	12

Table 29 - Students who at the time of Census were Attending School/College, Technical Educational Institutions or Maktabas, showing Educational Age-Group and Sex—1961.

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons.

Age group		All Students.			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Urban Areas					
1	All Ages 5 years and over.	32,062	22,982	9,080	1
2	5—9	10,234	7,500	2,734	2
3	10—14	14,259	9,911	4,348	3
4	15—19	6,249	4,418	1,831	4
5	20—24	643	516	127	5
6	25 and over.	677	637	40	6
Rural Areas					
7	All Ages 5 years and over.	22,109	21,678	431	7
8	5—9	10,679	10,457	222	8
9	10—14	8,889	8,712	177	9
10	15—19	2,399	2,367	32	10
11	20—24	70	70	—	11
12	25 and over.	72	72	—	12



Table 29 - Students who at the time of Census were Attending School/College, Technical Educational Institutions or Maktabs, showing Educational Age-Groups and Sex—1961.

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons.

Type of Educational Institutions at which attending.										
School or College (General).			Technical Institutions.			Maktabs.				
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
Urban Areas										
1	30,934	22,205	8,729	301	291	10	827	486	341	1
2	9,825	7,278	2,547	—	—	—	409	222	187	2
3	13,907	9,691	4,216	9	8	1	343	212	131	3
4	6,116	4,311	1,805	58	55	3	75	52	23	4
5	470	346	124	173	170	3	—	—	—	5
6	616	579	37	61	58	3	—	—	—	6
Rural Areas										
7	21,207	20,836	371	157	157	—	745	685	60	7
8	10,403	10,222	181	—	—	—	276	235	41	8
9	8,569	8,410	159	11	11	—	309	291	18	9
10	2,112	2,081	31	127	127	—	160	159	1	10
11	60	60	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	11
12	63	63	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	12

Table 30 - Students who at the time of the Census were attending Schools College, Technical Educational Institutions or Maktabas, showing Educational Age-Groups and Sex—1961.

		HYDERABAD DISTRICT-MUSLIM			Number of Persons.
Age Group		All Students.			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
		<b>Urban Areas</b>			
1	All Ages 5 years and over.	31,361	22,434	8,927	1
2	5—9	10,078	7,383	2,695	2
3	10—14	14,039	9,738	4,301	3
4	15—19	6,143	4,338	1,805	4
5	20—24	548	442	106	5
6	25 and over.	553	533	20	6
		<b>Rural Areas</b>			
7	All Ages 5 years and over.	21,072	20,701	371	7
8	5—9	10,325	10,143	182	8
9	10—14	8,472	8,308	164	9
10	15—19	2,252	2,227	25	10
11	20—24	13	13	—	11
12	25 and over.	10	10	—	12

Table 30 - Students who at the time of the Census were attending School/College, Technical Educational Institutions or Maktabs, showing Educational Age-groups and Sex—1961.

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT MUSLIMS

Number of Persons.

Type of Educational Institutions at which attending.										
Schools or Colleges (General)			Technical Institutions			Maktabs.				
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
Urban Areas										
1	30,251	21,671	8,580	287	277	10	823	486	337	1
2	9,673	7,161	2,512	—	—	—	405	222	183	2
3	13,687	9,518	4,169	9	8	1	343	212	131	3
4	6,016	4,237	1,779	52	49	3	75	52	23	4
5	380	277	103	168	165	3	—	—	—	5
6	495	478	17	58	55	3	—	—	—	6
Rural Areas										
7	20,180	19,868	312	150	150	—	742	683	59	7
8	10,050	9,909	141	—	—	—	275	234	41	8
9	8,154	8,007	147	11	11	—	307	290	17	9
10	1,968	1,944	24	124	124	—	160	159	1	10
11	3	3	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	11
12	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	12

Table 31 - Educated Persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School/College and those whose formal education had ceased 1951/1961.

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age group	Sex.	Number of Persons—1961				
			Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	
1	All ages 5 years and over	T	10,93,112	44,158	1,18,430	1,62,588	1
2		M	6,11,168	34,749	97,897	1,32,646	2
3		F	4,81,944	9,409	20,533	29,942	3
4	5—9	T	1,85,819	12,098	2,801	14,899	4
5		M	1,00,910	9,234	2,184	11,418	5
6		F	84,909	2,864	617	3,481	6
7	10+	T	9,07,293	32,060	1,15,629	1,47,689	7
8		M	5,10,258	25,515	95,713	1,21,228	8
9		F	3,97,035	6,545	19,916	26,461	9
10	10—14	T	1,21,205	21,950	9,416	31,366	10
11		M	67,580	17,435	6,846	24,281	11
12		F	53,625	4,515	2,570	7,085	12
13	15—19	T	1,21,084	8,648	19,352	28,000	13
14		M	69,423	6,785	15,554	22,339	14
15		F	51,661	1,863	3,798	5,661	15
16	20—24	T	1,02,286	713	20,894	21,607	16
17		M	54,330	586	17,138	17,724	17
18		F	47,956	127	3,756	3,883	18
19	25 and over.	T	5,62,718	749	65,967	66,716	19
20		M	3,18,925	709	56,175	56,884	20
21		F	2,43,793	40	9,792	9,832	21

Excludes following number of children under 14 reported as attending school in Table No. 28, but not claiming to be literate.

5—9	T.	8,815	M.	8,723	F.	92
10—14	T.	1,198	M.	1,188	F.	10

Table 31 - Educated Persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School/College and those whose formal education had ceased 1951/1961.

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Number of Persons—1951				Percentage of total Population of Groups						
				1961			1951			
Total Population.	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons.	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	
1 7,77,188	37,554	38,951	76,505	4.0	10.8	14.9	4.8	5.0	9.8	1
2 4,32,517	30,695	33,579	64,274	5.7	16.0	21.7	7.1	7.8	14.9	2
3 3,44,671	6,859	5,372	12,231	2.0	4.3	6.2	2.0	1.6	3.6	3
4 —	—	—	—	6.5	1.5	8.0	—	—	—	4
5 —	—	—	—	9.2	2.2	11.3	—	—	—	5
6 —	—	—	—	3.4	0.7	4.1	—	—	—	6
7 —	—	—	—	3.5	12.8	16.3	—	—	—	7
8 —	—	—	—	5.0	18.8	23.8	—	—	—	8
9 —	—	—	—	1.7	5.0	6.7	—	—	—	9
10 —	—	—	—	18.1	7.8	25.9	—	—	—	10
11 —	—	—	—	25.8	10.1	35.9	—	—	—	11
12 —	—	—	—	8.4	4.8	13.2	—	—	—	12
13 —	—	—	—	7.1	16.0	23.1	—	—	—	13
14 —	—	—	—	9.8	22.4	32.2	—	—	—	14
15 —	—	—	—	3.6	7.4	11.0	—	—	—	15
16 —	—	—	—	0.7	20.4	21.1	—	—	—	16
17 —	—	—	—	1.1	31.5	32.6	—	—	—	17
18 —	—	—	—	0.3	7.8	8.1	—	—	—	18
19 —	—	—	—	0.1	11.7	11.9	—	—	—	19
20 —	—	—	—	0.2	17.6	17.8	—	—	—	20
21 —	—	—	—	—	4.0	4.0	—	—	—	21

Table 32 - Educated Persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School/College and those whose formal Education had ceased 1951/1961

		HYDERABAD CITY.				Number of Persons	
Age group		Sex	Number of Persons—1961				
			Total Population.	Attending School College	Left School College	Total Educated Persons	
1	All Ages	T	3,74,300	24,342	60,393	84,735	1
2		M	2,11,548	16,055	46,161	62,216	2
3		F	1,62,752	8,287	14,232	22,519	3
4	5—9	T	59,483	5,242	1,684	6,926	4
5		M	33,170	2,984	1,422	4,406	5
6		F	26,313	2,258	262	2,520	6
7	10	F	3,14,817	19,100	58,709	77,809	7
8		M	1,78,378	13,071	44,739	57,810	8
9		F	1,36,439	6,029	13,970	19,999	9
10	10—14	T	46,777	11,973	3,890	15,863	10
11		M	24,985	7,863	2,587	10,450	11
12		F	21,792	4,110	1,303	5,413	12
13	15—19	T	47,854	5,894	8,903	14,797	13
14		M	27,383	4,119	6,307	10,426	14
15		F	20,471	1,775	2,596	4,371	15
16	20—24	T	37,592	584	8,139	8,723	16
17		M	20,554	469	5,328	5,797	17
18		F	17,038	115	2,811	2,926	18
19	25 and over.	T	1,82,594	649	37,777	38,426	19
20		M	1,05,456	620	30,517	31,137	20
21		F	77,138	29	7,260	7,289	21

(1) 1951 data is not available.

(2) Excludes following number of children under 14 reported as attending school in Table No. 27, but not claiming to be literate.

5—9	T.	3,461	M.	3,457	F.	4
10—14	T,	496	M,	496	F.	—

Table 32 - Educated Persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School/College and those whose formal education had ceased 1951/1961

## HYDERABAD CITY.

Number of Persons

Number of Persons, 1951 (1)				Percentage of total Population of Groups.						
				1961			1951			
Total Population	Attending School College	Left School College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School College	Left School College	Total Educated Persons	Attending College School	Left College School	Total Educated Persons	
1	—	—	—	6.5	16.1	22.6	—	—	—	1
2	—	—	—	7.6	21.8	29.4	—	—	—	2
3	—	—	—	5.1	8.8	13.8	—	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	8.8	2.8	11.6	—	—	—	4
5	—	—	—	9.0	4.3	13.3	—	—	—	5
6	—	—	—	8.6	1.0	9.6	—	—	—	6
7	—	—	—	6.1	18.7	24.7	—	—	—	7
8	—	—	—	7.3	25.1	32.4	—	—	—	8
9	—	—	—	4.4	10.2	14.7	—	—	—	9
10	—	—	—	25.6	8.3	33.9	—	—	—	10
11	—	—	—	31.5	10.4	41.8	—	—	—	11
12	—	—	—	18.9	6.0	24.8	—	—	—	12
13	—	—	—	12.3	18.6	30.9	—	—	—	13
14	—	—	—	15.0	23.0	38.1	—	—	—	14
15	—	—	—	8.7	12.7	21.4	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	—	1.6	21.7	23.2	—	—	—	16
17	—	—	—	2.3	25.9	28.2	—	—	—	17
18	—	—	—	0.7	16.5	17.2	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	—	0.4	20.7	21.0	—	—	—	19
20	—	—	—	0.6	28.9	29.5	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	—	—	—	21

Table 33 - Educated person by Sex and Age showing those Still attending School/College and those whose formal Education had ceased—1961.

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT—MUSLIMS

Number of Persons

	Age group	Sex.	Total Educated Persons All Religions	Muslim Attending School/College	
1	All Ages 5 years and over.	T	1,62,588	42,649	1
2		M	1,32,646	33,433	2
3		F	29,942	9,216	3
4	5—9	T	14,899	11,787	4
5		M	11,418	8,983	5
6		F	3,481	2,804	6
7	10—14	T	31,366	21,343	7
8		M	24,281	16,887	8
9		F	7,085	4,456	9
10	15—19	T	28,000	8,395	10
11		M	22,339	6,565	11
12		F	5,661	1,830	12
13	20—24	T	21,607	561	13
14		M	17,724	455	14
15		F	3,883	106	15
16	25 and over.	T	66,716	563	16
17		M	56,884	543	17
18		F	9,832	20	18

Excludes the following number of children under 14 reported as attending school in Table 30 but not claiming to be literate.

Age Group	T.	M.	F.
5—9	8,616	8,543	73
10—14	1,168	1,159	9



Table 33 - Educated persons by Sex and Age showing those Still attending School/College  
and those whose formal Education had ceased—1961

HYDERABAD DISTRICT—MUSLIMS			Number of Persons	
Muslims Left School/College	Number of Educated Muslims	Educated Muslims as Per cent of educated Persons All Religions.		
1	1,15,627	1,58,276	97.35	1
2	95,553	1,28,986	97.24	2
3	20,074	29,290	97.82	3
4	2,708	14,495	97.29	4
5	2,092	11,075	96.10	5
6	616	3,420	98.25	6
7	9,051	30,394	96.90	7
8	6,572	23,459	96.61	8
9	2,479	6,935	97.88	9
10	18,910	27,305	97.52	10
11	15,171	21,736	97.30	11
12	3,739	5,569	98.37	12
13	20,461	21,022	97.29	13
14	16,761	17,216	93.13	14
15	3,700	3,806	98.02	15
16	64,497	65,060	97.52	16
17	54,957	55,500	97.57	17
18	9,540	9,560	97.23	18

Table 34 - Educated Persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School/College and those whose formal Education had ceased—1961

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT (URBAN)

Number of Persons

Age Group	Sex.	Number of Persons—1961				
		Total Population.	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons.	
1 All Ages 5 years and over.	T	4,45,307	28,017	73,936	1,01,953	1
2	M	2,50,896	18,973	58,111	77,084	2
3	F	1,94,411	9,044	15,825	24,869	3
4 5—9	T	67,718	6,738	1,246	7,984	4
5	M	37,634	4,038	1,163	5,201	5
6	F	30,084	2,700	83	2,783	6
7 10—14	T	54,124	13,710	4,815	18,525	7
8	M	29,051	9,364	3,136	12,500	8
9	F	25,073	4,346	1,679	6,025	9
10 15—19	T	60,143	6,249	10,973	17,222	10
11	M	34,015	4,418	7,996	12,414	11
12	F	26,128	1,831	2,977	4,808	12
13 20—24	T	44,331	643	12,639	13,282	13
14	M	24,244	516	9,562	10,078	14
15	F	20,087	127	3,077	3,204	15
16 25 and over.	T	2,18,991	677	44,263	44,940	16
17	M	1,25,952	637	36,254	36,891	17
18	F	93,039	40	8,009	8,049	18

Excludes the following number of children under 14 reported as attending School in Table 29 but not claiming to be literate.

5—9	T.	3,496	M.	3,462	F.	34
10—14	T.	549	M.	547	F.	2

Table 34 - Educated Persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School/College and those whose formal Education had ceased—1961

		HYDERABAD DISTRICT (URBAN)		Number of Persons	
Percentage of Total Population of Groups 1961					
		Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	
1		6.3	16.6	22.9	1
2		7.6	23.2	30.7	2
3		4.7	8.1	12.8	3
4		10.0	1.8	11.8	4
5		10.7	3.1	13.8	5
6		9.0	0.3	9.3	6
7		25.3	8.9	34.2	7
8		32.2	10.8	43.0	8
9		17.3	6.7	24.0	9
10		10.4	18.2	28.6	10
11		13.0	23.5	36.5	11
12		7.0	11.4	18.4	12
13		1.5	28.5	30.0	13
14		2.1	39.4	41.6	14
15		0.6	15.3	16.0	15
16		0.3	20.2	20.5	16
17		0.5	28.8	29.3	17
18		—	8.6	8.7	18

Table 35 - Educated Persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School/College and those whose formal Education had ceased—1961

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT (RURAL)

Number of Persons

	Age group	Sex.	Number of Persons—1961				
			Total Population	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	
1	All Ages 5 years and over.	T	6,47,805	16,141	44,494	60,635	1
2		M	3,60,727	15,776	39,786	55,562	2
3		F	2,87,533	365	4,708	5,073	3
4	5—9	T	1,18,101	5,360	1,555	6,915	4
5		M	63,276	5,196	1,021	6,217	5
6		F	54,825	164	534	698	6
7	10—14	T	67,081	8,240	4,601	12,841	7
8		M	38,529	8,071	3,710	11,781	8
9		F	28,552	169	891	1,060	9
10	15—19	T	60,941	2,399	8,379	10,778	10
11		M	35,408	2,367	7,558	9,925	11
12		F	25,533	32	821	853	12
13	20—24	T	57,955	70	8,255	8,325	13
14		M	30,086	70	7,576	7,646	14
15		F	27,869	—	679	679	15
16	25 and over.	T	3,43,727	72	21,704	21,776	16
17		M	1,92,973	72	19,921	19,993	17
18		F	1,50,754	—	1,783	1,783	18

Excludes following number of children 14 reported as attending school in Table 29, but not claiming to be literate.

5—9 T. 5,319 M 5,261 F 58, 10—14 T, 649 M 641 F 8

Table 35 - Educated Persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School/College and those whose formal Education had ceased --1961

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT (RURAL)

Number of Persons

Percentage of Total Population.

	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	
1	2.5	6.9	9.4	1
2	4.4	11.0	15.4	2
3	0.1	1.6	1.8	3
4	4.5	1.3	5.9	4
5	8.2	1.6	9.8	5
6	0.3	1.0	1.3	6
7	12.3	6.9	19.1	7
8	21.0	9.6	30.6	8
9	0.6	3.1	3.7	9
10	3.9	13.8	17.7	10
11	6.7	21.4	28.0	11
12	0.1	3.2	3.3	12
13	0.1	14.2	14.4	13
14	0.2	25.2	25.4	14
15	—	2.4	2.4	15
16	—	6.3	6.3	16
17	—	10.3	10.4	17
18	—	1.2	1.2	18

Table 36 - Educated Persons by Sex and Age showing those still Attending School/College and those whose formal Education had ceased—1961

HYDERABAD DISTRICT-MUSLIMS (RURAL)

	Age group	Sex.	Number of Muslim—1961.				
			Total Population.	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons.	
1	All Ages 5 years and over.	T	5,57,505	15,273	42,894	58,167	1
2		M	3,17,820	14,958	38,265	53,223	2
3		F	2,49,685	315	4,629	4,944	3
4	5—9	T	1,04,068	5,159	1,506	6,665	4
5		M	56,193	5,025	972	5,997	5
6		F	47,075	134	534	668	6
7	10—14	T	56,682	7,839	4,306	12,145	7
8		M	32,496	7,683	3,474	11,157	8
9		F	24,186	156	832	988	9
10	15—19	T	52,931	2,252	8,062	10,314	10
11		M	31,172	2,227	7,258	9,485	11
12		F	21,759	25	804	829	12
13	20—24	T	51,528	13	8,051	8,054	13
14		M	27,345	13	7,329	7,342	14
15		F	24,183	—	722	722	15
16	25 and over.	T	3,02,295	10	20,969	20,979	16
17		M	1,70,614	10	19,232	19,242	17
18		F	1,31,682	—	1,737	1,737	18

Excludes following number of children under 14 reported as attending school in Table No. 30, but not claiming to be literate.

5—9 T. 5,166 M. 5,118 F. 48 10—14 T. 633 M. 625 F. 8

Table 36 - Educated Persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School/College and those whose formal Education had ceased—1961

HYDERABAD DISTRICT-MUSLIMS (RURAL)

Percentage of Muslim population of groups—1961.

	Attending School/College	Left. School/College	Total Educated.	
1	2.7	7.6	10.3	1
2	4.7	12.0	16.7	2
3	0.1	1.9	2.0	3
4	5.0	1.5	6.4	4
5	8.9	1.7	10.7	5
6	0.3	1.11	1.4	6
7	13.8	7.6	21.4	7
8	23.6	10.7	34.3	8
9	0.6	3.4	4.1	9
10	4.3	15.2	19.5	10
11	7.1	23.3	30.4	11
12	0.1	3.7	3.8	12
13	0.0	15.6	15.7	13
14	0.1	26.8	26.9	14
15	0.0	3.0	3.0	15
16	0.0	6.9	6.9	16
17	0.0	11.3	11.3	17
18	0.0	1.3	1.3	18

Table 37 - Educational Levels (Highest Grade Passed) - 1961

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

HYDERABAD DISTRICT									Number of Persons		
Age group	Sex.	Popula- tion	Illiterates	Literates		Highest					
				Without formal educa- tion.	Edu- cated.	0 & 1	2	3			
All Ages 5 years and over.	T	10,93,112	9,16,323	14,201	1,62,588	4,447	18,270	22,669	1		
	M	6,11,168	4,68,268	10,254	1,32,646	3,393	13,971	17,814	2		
	F	4,81,944	4,48,055	3,947	29,942	1,054	4,299	4,855	3		
5—9	T	1,85,819	1,70,022	898	14,899	1,795	5,080	3,947	4		
	M	1,00,910	88,821	671	11,418	1,437	3,931	3,029	5		
	F	84,909	81,201	227	3,481	385	1,149	918	6		
10—14	T	1,21,205	88,290	1,549	31,366	860	4,591	6,211	7		
	M	67,580	42,207	1,092	24,281	606	3,337	4,697	8		
	F	53,625	46,083	457	7,085	254	1,254	1,514	9		
15—19	T	1,21,084	91,335	1,749	28,000	374	1,914	3,011	10		
	M	69,423	45,999	1,085	22,339	272	1,484	2,291	11		
	F	51,661	45,336	664	5,661	102	430	720	12		
20—24	T	1,02,286	79,115	1,564	21,607	284	1,189	1,940	13		
	M	54,330	35,490	1,116	17,724	219	850	1,496	14		
	F	47,956	43,625	448	3,883	65	339	444	15		
25 and over.	T	5,62,718	4,87,561	8,441	66,716	1,134	5,496	7,560	16		
	M	3,18,925	25,575	6,290	56,884	859	4,369	6,301	17		
	F	2,43,793	2,31,810	2,151	9,832	275	1,127	1,259	18		



Table 37 - Educational Levels (Highest Grade Passed) - 1951

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

HYDERABAD DISTRICT												Number of Persons.	
Grade Passed in General or Professional Education.												Per-centage edu-cated in age Sex group	
4	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Inter-mediate	Deg-ree.	Higher Deg-ree.	Ori-ental.			
1	33,462	19,032	14,138	11,965	9,943	10,238	12,204	3,827	968	1,332	93	14.9	1
2	27,987	15,370	11,678	9,871	8,198	8,515	10,623	3,017	897	1,230	87	21.7	2
3	5,475	3,662	2,465	2,094	1,745	1,723	1,581	810	71	102	6	6.2	3
4	2,286	1,791	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	4
5	1,703	1,318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3	5
6	583	473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	6
7	8,263	4,422	3,130	1,812	1,037	656	384	—	—	—	—	25.9	7
8	6,846	3,413	2,398	1,417	746	492	329	—	—	—	—	35.9	8
9	1,417	1,009	732	395	291	164	55	—	—	—	—	13.2	9
10	6,019	3,101	3,087	2,732	2,259	2,968	1,966	421	104	38	6	23.1	10
11	5,112	2,496	2,523	2,204	1,913	2,255	1,392	269	92	31	5	32.2	11
12	907	605	564	528	346	713	574	152	12	7	1	11.0	12
13	3,947	2,277	2,055	1,948	1,758	1,737	2,940	1,137	195	192	8	21.1	13
14	3,225	1,779	1,760	1,602	1,486	1,480	2,590	912	164	153	8	32.6	14
15	722	498	295	346	272	257	350	225	31	39	—	8.1	15
16	12,947	7,441	5,866	5,473	4,889	4,877	6,914	2,269	669	1,102	79	11.9	16
17	11,101	6,364	4,992	4,648	4,053	4,288	6,312	1,836	641	1,046	74	17.8	17
18	1,846	1,077	874	825	836	589	602	433	28	56	5	4.0	18

Table 38 - Educational Levels (Highest Grade Passed) - 1961

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

## HYDERABAD CITY

Number of Persons.

	Age group	Sex.	Popula- tion	Illit- erates	Literates.		Highest Grade			
					without for- mal Edu- cation.	Edu- cated.	0 & 1	2	3	
1	All Ages 5 years & over	T	3,74,300	2,82,382	7,183	84,735	1,609	8,629	11,924	1
2		M	2,11,548	1,44,912	4,420	62,216	919	5,787	8,499	2
3		F	1,62,752	1,37,470	2,763	22,519	690	2,842	3,425	3
4	5—9	T	59,483	52,115	442	6,926	346	1,962	2,717	4
5		M	33,170	28,479	285	4,406	55	1,293	1,957	5
6		F	26,313	23,636	157	2,520	291	669	760	6
7	10—14	T	46,777	30,147	767	15,863	539	2,518	3,131	7
8		M	24,985	14,100	435	10,450	346	1,492	1,935	8
9		F	21,792	16,047	332	5,413	193	1,026	1,196	9
10	15—19	T	47,854	32,233	824	14,797	204	987	1,612	10
11		M	27,383	16,611	346	10,426	147	855	1,130	11
12		F	20,471	15,622	478	4,371	57	132	482	12
13	20—24	T	37,592	27,942	927	8,723	185	587	918	13
14		M	20,554	14,134	623	5,797	142	391	672	14
15		F	17,038	13,808	304	2,926	43	196	246	15
16	25 and over.	T	1,82,594	1,39,945	4,223	38,426	335	2,575	3,546	16
17		M	1,05,456	71,588	2,731	31,137	229	1,756	2,805	17
18		F	77,138	68,357	1,492	7,289	106	819	741	18

Table 38 - Educational Levels (Highest Grade Passed) - 1961

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

## HYDERABAD CITY

Number of Persons.

Passed in General or Professional Education.												Per-centage educa-ted in age Sex group	
4	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Inter-mediate	Deg-ree.	Higher Deg-ree.	Ori-ental.			
1	13,827	9,647	7,225	6,296	5,801	7,098	8,057	2,747	729	1,114	32	22.6	1
2	10,172	6,861	5,296	4,542	4,253	5,566	6,634	1,974	661	1,021	31	29.4	2
3	3,655	2,786	1,929	1,754	1,548	1,532	1,423	773	68	93	1	13.8	3
4	1,068	833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.6	4
5	588	513	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	5
6	480	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	6
7	3,086	2,381	1,594	1,012	724	529	349	—	—	—	—	33.9	7
8	2,057	1,616	1,152	725	459	371	297	—	—	—	—	41.8	8
9	1,029	765	442	287	265	158	52	—	—	—	—	24.8	9
10	2,090	1,483	1,441	1,408	1,457	2,099	1,515	376	94	30	1	30.9	10
11	1,521	970	960	934	1,149	1,442	986	226	82	23	1	38.1	11
12	569	513	481	474	308	657	529	150	12	7	—	21.4	12
13	1,144	891	845	696	750	890	974	525	157	161	—	23.2	13
14	714	492	582	422	501	662	665	304	126	124	—	28.2	14
15	430	399	263	274	249	228	309	221	31	37	—	17.2	15
16	6,439	4,059	3,345	3,180	2,870	3,580	5,219	1,846	478	923	31	21.0	16
17	5,292	3,270	2,602	2,461	2,144	3,091	4,686	1,444	453	874	30	29.5	17
18	1,147	789	743	719	726	489	533	402	25	49	1	9.5	18

Table 39.—Educational Levels (Highest Grade Passed)—1961

Includes Students attending Educational Institutions of the line of the Census as well as persons left School/College

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT—MUSLIMS

Number of Persons.

	Age Groups	Sex.	Total Population	Illiterates	Literates		Highest Grade			
					without Formal education.	Educated.	0 & 1	2	3	
1	All Ages.	T	9,97,594	8,25,359	13,959	1,58,276	4,295	17,757	21,948	1
2		M	5,59,508	4,20,481	10,041	1,28,986	3,266	13,520	17,213	2
3		F	4,38,086	4,04,878	3,918	29,290	1,029	4,237	4,735	3
4	5—9	T	1,66,361	1,50,985	881	14,495	1,747	4,937	3,815	4
5		M	90,676	78,946	655	11,075	1,395	3,804	2,926	5
6		F	75,685	72,039	226	3,420	352	1,133	889	6
7	10—14	T	1,10,025	78,099	1,532	30,394	829	4,453	6,002	7
8		M	61,004	36,469	1,076	23,459	579	3,213	4,514	8
9		F	49,021	41,630	456	6,935	250	1,240	1,488	9
10	15—19	T	1,12,286	83,259	1,722	27,305	356	1,865	2,967	10
11		M	64,605	41,805	1,064	21,736	254	1,440	2,244	11
12		F	47,681	41,454	658	5,569	102	425	703	12
13	20—24	T	94,742	72,190	1,530	21,022	273	1,160	1,879	13
14		M	50,726	32,423	1,087	17,216	209	825	1,433	14
15		F	44,016	39,767	443	3,806	64	335	446	15
16	25 and over.	T	5,14,180	4,40,826	8,294	65,060	1,090	5,342	7,345	16
17		M	2,92,497	2,30,838	6,159	55,500	829	4,238	6,121	17
18		F	2,21,683	2,09,988	2,135	9,560	261	1,104	1,213	18

Table 39 - Educational Levels (Highest Grade Passed)—1961

*Includes Students attending Educational Institutions at the line of the Census as well as persons left School/College*

## HYDERABAD DISTRICT—MUSLIMS

Number of Persons.

Passed in General or Professional.												Per-centage edu-cated in age sex group	
4	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Inter-mediate	Deg-ree.	Higher Deg-ree.	Ori-ental.			
1	32,393	18,508	13,807	11,713	9,751	10,047	11,946	3,783	938	1,303	87	15.9	1
2	27,005	14,956	11,381	9,663	8,047	8,377	10,414	2,982	874	1,205	83	23.1	2
3	5,388	3,552	2,426	2,050	1,704	1,670	1,532	801	64	98	4	6.7	3
4	2,227	1,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.7	4
5	1,653	1,297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.2	5
6	574	472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	6
7	7,972	4,261	3,068	1,781	1,009	637	382	—	—	—	—	27.6	7
8	6,571	3,313	2,350	1,394	721	477	327	—	—	—	—	38.5	8
9	1,401	948	718	387	288	160	55	—	—	—	—	14.2	9
10	5,795	3,038	3,030	2,683	2,226	2,946	1,902	414	99	38	6	24.3	10
11	4,912	2,441	2,470	2,163	1,885	2,241	1,335	264	91	31	5	33.6	11
12	883	597	560	520	341	705	567	150	8	7	1	11.7	12
13	3,812	2,214	2,004	1,891	1,711	1,701	2,866	1,123	191	189	8	22.2	13
14	3,097	1,735	1,710	1,550	1,449	1,451	2,526	900	162	151	8	33.9	14
15	715	479	294	341	262	250	340	223	29	38	—	8.7	15
16	12,587	7,226	5,705	5,358	4,805	4,763	6,796	2,246	648	1,076	73	12.7	16
17	10,722	6,170	4,851	4,556	3,992	4,208	6,226	1,818	621	1,023	70	19.0	17
18	1,815	1,056	854	802	813	555	570	428	27	53	3	4.3	18

Table - 40 - Educational Levels (Highest Grade Passed) — 1961

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

## HYDERABAD CITY—MUSLIMS

Number of Persons.

	Age Group	Sex.	Popula- tion	Illiterates	Literates		Highest			
					without formal Edu- cation.	Edu- cated.	0 & 1	2	3	
1	All Ages 5 years and over	T	3,64,304	2,73,862	6,976	83,466	1,561	8,530	11,692	1
2		M	2,05,453	1,39,835	4,227	61,391	889	5,731	8,354	2
3		F	1,58,851	1,34,027	2,749	22,075	672	2,799	3,338	3
4	5—9	T	58,161	51,071	334	6,756	330	1,936	2,611	4
5		M	32,289	27,849	177	4,263	45	1,276	1,859	5
6		F	25,872	23,222	157	2,493	285	660	752	6
7	10—14	T	45,611	29,202	763	15,646	530	2,499	3,097	7
8		M	24,228	13,483	431	10,314	340	1,485	1,921	8
9		F	21,383	15,719	332	5,332	190	1,014	1,176	9
10	15—19	T	46,781	31,336	819	14,626	200	975	1,592	10
11		M	26,666	16,019	342	10,305	143	845	1,125	11
12		F	20,115	15,317	477	4,321	57	130	467	12
13	20—24	T	36,440	27,051	903	8,486	179	574	896	13
14		M	19,723	13,490	603	5,630	137	381	656	14
15		F	16,717	13,561	300	2,856	42	193	240	15
16	25 and over.	T	1,77,311	1,35,202	4,157	37,952	322	2,546	3,496	16
17		M	1,02,547	68,994	2,674	30,879	224	1,744	2,793	17
18		F	74,764	66,208	1,483	7,073	98	802	703	18

**Table 40 - Educational Levels (Highest Grade Passed) — 1961**

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

**HYDERABAD CITY—MUSLIMS**

Number of Persons.

Grade Passed in General to Professional Education.												Percentage educated in age and Sex groups	
4	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Inter-mediate	Deg-rec.	Higher Deg-ree.	Ori-ental.			
1	13,651	9,542	7,039	6,208	5,698	7,031	7,921	2,715	709	1,090	29	22.9	1
2	10,040	6,804	5,191	4,507	4,185	5,526	6,541	1,949	644	1,001	29	29.9	2
3	3,611	2,738	1,898	1,701	1,513	1,505	1,380	766	65	89	—	13.9	3
4	1,057	822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.6	4
5	580	503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.2	5
6	477	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.6	6
7	3,049	2,345	1,571	991	700	517	347	—	—	—	—	34.3	7
8	2,023	1,598	1,139	712	438	363	295	—	—	—	—	42.6	8
9	1,026	747	432	279	262	154	52	—	—	—	—	24.9	9
10	2,056	1,742	1,430	1,397	1,441	2,092	1,475	371	94	30	1	31.3	10
11	1,491	962	952	931	1,138	1,438	953	221	82	23	1	38.6	11
12	565	510	478	466	303	654	522	150	12	7	—	21.5	12
13	1,107	872	837	675	721	870	927	516	153	159	—	23.3	13
14	681	482	575	416	481	649	628	297	124	123	—	28.6	14
15	426	390	262	259	240	221	299	219	29	36	—	17.1	15
16	6,382	4,031	3,251	3,145	2,836	3,552	5,172	1,828	462	901	28	21.4	16
17	5,265	3,259	2,525	2,448	2,128	3,076	4,665	1,431	438	855	28	30.1	17
18	1,117	772	726	697	708	476	507	397	24	46	—	9.5	18

Table 41 - Holders of Certificates, Diplomas and Professional Degrees - 1961.

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

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Holders of Certificates in the fields of—					
			Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture		
1	Hyderabad District	T	930	361	227	151	1	
2		M	873	305	227	151	2	
3		F	57	56	—	—	3	
4		Hyderabad City	T	346	238	122	50	4
5			M	310	—	122	50	5
6			F	36	—	—	—	6

Table 42 - Owners of Agricultural Land by Age and Sex - 1961.

Number of Persons.

	Locality	Sex	All owners	Muslims by Age Groups.				
				All ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	
1	Hyderabad District	T	41,990	40,649	129	3,232	15,930	1
2		M	37,984	36,893	86	2,680	14,622	2
3		F	4,006	3,756	43	552	1,308	3



Table 41 - 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.

Number of Persons

Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the fields of—								
Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions		
1	357	223	335	77	41	252	90	1
2	317	197	334	77	41	252	71	2
3	40	26	1	—	—	—	19	3
4	191	159	239	42	32	220	69	4
5	162	144	238	42	32	220	50	5
6	29	15	1	—	—	—	19	6

Table 42 - Owners of Agricultural Land by Age and Sex - 1961.

Number of Persons.

Non-Muslims by Age Groups									
40—59	60 & over	All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—45	60 & over		
1	14,337	7,021	1,341	1	156	485	438	261	1
2	13,188	6,317	1,091	—	110	416	360	205	2
3	1,149	704	250	1	46	69	78	56	3

Table 43 - Population by Economic Activity—1961

Number of Persons.

	Locality.	Sex	Total Population.	Civilian Labour Force, aged 10 years and over.			
				Total	Working.	Not working but looking for work.	
	<b>Hyderabad District.</b>						
1		T	12,85,711	4,15,999	4,13,200	2,799	1
2		M	7,10,798	4,00,089	3,97,316	2,773	2
3		F	5,74,913	15,910	15,884	26	3
4	Hala Taluka.	T	1,46,742	47,552	47,511	41	4
5		M	79,992	45,963	45,922	41	5
6		F	66,750	1,589	1,589	—	6
7	Hyderabad Taluka.	T	98,732	34,902	34,803	99	7
8		M	55,660	33,995	33,902	93	8
9		F	43,072	907	901	6	9
10	Tando Allahyar Taluka.	T	1,40,259	45,850	45,598	252	10
11		M	76,282	44,302	44,053	249	11
12		F	63,977	1,548	1,545	3	12
13	Hyderabad City Taluka.	T	4,38,268	1,28,584	1,26,512	2,072	13
14		M	2,45,535	1,24,488	1,22,429	2,059	14
15		F	1,92,733	4,096	4,083	13	15
16	<i>Hyderabad City.</i>	T	4,34,537	1,27,246	1,25,179	2,067	16
17		M	2,43,523	1,23,182	1,21,128	2,054	17
18		F	1,91,014	4,064	4,051	13	18
19	Guni Taluka	T	1,50,884	56,458	56,388	70	19
20		M	83,747	52,830	52,760	70	20
21		F	67,137	3,628	3,628	—	21
22	Matli Taluka.	T	1,06,458	34,604	34,530	74	22
23		M	57,867	33,764	33,690	74	23
24		F	48,591	840	840	—	24
25	Tando Bago Taluka.	T	90,321	29,119	29,041	78	25
26		M	49,774	26,889	26,811	78	26
27		F	40,547	2,230	2,230	—	27
28	Badin Taluka.	T	1,14,047	38,930	38,817	113	28
29		M	61,941	37,858	37,749	109	29
30		F	52,106	1,072	1,068	4	30

Table 47 - Population by Economic Activity—1961

Number of Persons.

Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over.					
	Total.	Women doing household work only.	Dependents aged 10 years or over and others.	Dependents aged below 10 years.	
1	4,91,294	3,13,905	1,77,389	3,78,418	1
2	1,10,169	—	1,10,169	2,00,540	2
3	3,81,125	3,13,905	67,220	1,77,878	3
4	51,465	38,223	13,242	47,725	4
5	9,336	—	9,336	24,693	5
6	42,129	38,223	3,906	23,032	6
7	33,149	25,555	7,594	30,681	7
8	4,796	—	4,796	16,869	8
9	28,353	25,555	2,798	13,812	9
10	49,540	30,333	19,207	44,869	10
11	8,343	—	8,343	23,637	11
12	41,197	30,333	10,864	21,232	12
13	1,88,923	1,00,079	88,844	1,20,761	13
14	55,359	—	55,359	65,688	14
15	1,33,564	1,00,079	33,485	55,073	15
16	1,87,571	99,188	88,383	1,19,720	16
17	55,196	—	55,196	65,145	17
18	1,32,375	99,187	33,187	54,575	18
19	50,599	37,743	12,856	43,827	19
20	7,642	—	7,642	23,275	20
21	42,957	37,743	5,214	20,552	21
22	40,509	28,120	12,389	31,345	22
23	8,459	—	8,459	15,644	23
24	32,050	28,120	3,930	15,701	24
25	35,568	23,752	11,816	25,634	25
26	8,919	—	8,919	13,966	26
27	26,649	23,752	2,897	11,668	27
28	41,541	30,100	15,441	33,576	28
29	7,315	—	7,315	16,768	29
30	34,226	30,100	4,126	16,808	30

Table 44 - Population by Economic Activity—1961

		MUSLIMS			Number of Persons		
Locality.		Sex	Total Population.	Civilian Labour Force, aged 10 years and over.			
				Total.	Working.	Not working but looking for work.	
1	Hyderabad District.	T	11,70,634	3,78,147	3,75,416	2,731	1
2		M	6,49,251	3,66,865	3,64,155	2,710	2
3		F	5,21,383	11,282	11,261	21	3
4	Hala Taluka.	T	1,37,615	44,435	44,394	41	4
5		M	74,886	43,188	43,147	41	5
6		F	62,729	1,247	1,247	—	6
7	Hyderabad Taluka.	T	92,200	32,628	32,536	92	7
8		M	52,075	31,986	31,899	87	8
9		F	40,125	642	637	5	9
10	Tando Allahyar Taluka.	T	1,14,770	37,237	36,988	249	10
11		M	62,591	36,219	35,972	247	11
12		F	52,179	1,018	1,016	2	12
13	Hyderabad City Taluka.	T	4,26,321	1,24,538	1,22,513	2,025	13
14		M	2,38,343	1,21,194	1,19,179	2,015	14
15		F	1,87,978	3,344	3,334	10	15
16	Guni Taluka.	T	1,30,989	49,078	49,009	69	16
17		M	73,097	46,747	46,678	69	17
18		F	57,892	2,331	2,331	—	18
19	Matli Taluka.	T	93,744	32,791	32,731	70	19
20		M	51,817	32,181	23,111	70	20
21		F	41,927	610	610	—	21
22	Taedo Bago Taluka.	T	73,425	22,906	22,834	72	22
23		M	40,900	21,592	21,520	72	23
24		F	32,525	1,314	1,314	—	24
25	Badin Taluka	T	1,01,570	34,534	34,421	113	25
26		M	55,542	33,758	33,649	109	26
27		F	46,028	776	772	4	27

Table 44—Population by Economic Activity—1961

## MUSLIMS

Number of Persons.

Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over.					
	Total.	Women doing household work only.	Dependents aged 10 years or over and others.	Dependents aged below 10 years.	
1	4,53,086	2,89,205	1,63,881	3,39,401	1
2	1,01,967	—	1,01,967	1,80,419	2
3	3,51,119	2,89,205	61,914	1,58,982	3
4	48,016	35,998	12,018	45,164	4
5	8,344	—	8,344	23,354	5
6	39,672	35,998	3,674	21,810	6
7	31,251	24,161	7,090	28,321	7
8	4,463	—	4,463	15,626	8
9	26,788	24,161	2,627	12,695	9
10	40,956	24,338	16,618	36,577	10
11	6,618	—	6,618	19,754	11
12	34,338	24,338	10,000	16,823	12
13	1,84,599	97,982	86,617	1,17,184	13
14	53,391	—	53,391	63,758	14
15	1,31,208	97,982	3,756	53,426	15
16	45,056	33,510	11,546	36,855	16
17	6,735	—	6,735	19,615	17
18	38,321	33,510	4,811	17,240	18
19	35,483	25,783	9,700	25,470	19
20	7,212	—	7,212	12,424	20
21	28,271	25,783	2,488	13,046	21
22	30,156	20,004	10,152	20,363	22
23	8,258	—	8,258	11,050	23
24	21,898	20,004	1,894	9,313	24
25	37,569	27,429	10,140	29,467	25
26	6,946	—	6,946	14,838	26
27	30,623	27,429	3,194	14,629	27

Table 45 - Population by Economic Activity - 1961

		Rural Areas		Number of Persons.			
Locality.		Total Population.	Civilian Labour Force, aged 10 years and over.			Not working but looking for work.	
			Total.	Working.			
1	Hyderabad District (Rural)	T	7,71,257	2,61,726	2,61,206	520	1
2		M	4,23,146	2,51,308	2,50,801	507	2
3		F	3,48,111	10,418	10,405	13	3
4	Hala Taluka Rural.	T	1,28,480	41,354	41,313	41	4
5		M	70,116	40,413	40,372	41	5
6		F	58,364	941	941	—	6
7	Hyderabad Taluka Rural.	T	91,583	32,344	32,245	99	7
8		M	51,599	31,548	31,455	93	8
9		F	39,984	796	790	6	9
10	Tando Allahyar Taluka Rural.	T	1,22,986	41,129	41,055	74	10
11		M	66,960	39,737	39,666	71	11
12		F	56,026	1,392	1,389	3	12
13	Hyderabad City Taluka Rural.	T	3,731	1,338	1,333	5	13
14		M	2,012	1,306	1,301	5	14
15		F	1,719	32	32	—	15
16	Guni Taluka Rural.	T	1,35,348	50,359	50,302	57	16
17		M	74,980	46,971	46,914	57	17
18		F	60,368	3,388	3,388	—	18
19	Matli Taluka Rural.	T	91,148	29,153	29,091	62	19
20		M	49,378	28,555	28,493	62	20
21		F	41,770	598	598	—	21
22	Tando Bagø Taluka Rural.	T	90,321	29,119	29,041	78	22
23		M	49,774	26,889	26,811	78	23
24		F	40,547	2,230	2,230	—	24
25	Badin Taluka Rural.	T	1,07,660	36,930	36,826	104	25
26		M	58,327	35,889	35,789	100	26
27		F	49,333	1,041	1,037	4	27

Table 45 - Population by Economic Activity - 1961

## Rural Areas

Number of Persons.

Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over.					
	Total.	Women doing Household work only.	Dependents aged 10 years or over and others.	Dependents aged below 10 years.	
1	2,67,978	1,95,738	72,240	2,41,553	1
2	45,688	—	45,688	1,26,150	2
3	2,22,290	1,95,738	26,552	1,15,403	3
4	43,688	33,445	10,243	43,438	4
5	7,180	—	7,180	22,523	5
6	36,508	33,445	6,063	20,915	6
7	29,782	23,584	6,198	29,457	7
8	3,895	—	3,895	16,156	8
9	25,887	23,584	2,303	13,301	9
10	40,816	27,427	13,389	41,041	10
11	5,842	—	5,842	21,381	11
12	34,974	27,427	7,547	19,660	12
13	1,352	891	461	1,041	13
14	163	—	153	543	14
15	1,189	891	298	498	15
16	44,414	34,226	10,188	40,575	16
17	6,390	—	6,390	21,619	17
18	38,024	34,226	3,798	18,956	18
19	33,210	23,824	9,386	28,785	19
20	6,583	—	6,583	14,240	20
21	26,627	23,824	2,803	14,545	21
22	35,568	23,752	11,816	25,634	22
23	8,919	—	8,919	13,966	23
24	26,649	23,752	2,897	11,668	24
25	39,148	28,589	10,559	31,582	25
26	6,716	—	6,716	15,722	26
27	32,432	28,589	3,843	15,860	27

Table 46 - Population by Economic Status, Age-Groups and Sex - 1961.

Number of Persons

Locality Economic Status	Age in Completed Years										
	All Ages		0—9		10—11		12—14		15—19		
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	
1 Hyderabad District.	7,10,798	5,74,913	2,00,540	1,77,878	23,537	21,073	44,043	32,552	69,423	51,661	1
2 Self Supporting Persons in Civi- lian labour force	4,00,089	15,910	—	—	6,758	339	21,800	888	46,572	1,778	2
3 <i>Cultivators</i>	1,98,699	7,607	—	—	3,610	215	11,622	536	22,185	865	3
4 <i>Other Agri- culturists</i>	14,833	273	—	—	1,469	13	2,869	25	2,142	25	4
5 <i>Non Agri- culturists</i>	1,86,556	8,030	—	—	1,679	111	7,309	327	22,245	888	5
6 Other Self sup- porting Persons and Dependents	2,00,540	1,77,878	16,779	20,734	22,243	31,664	22,851	49,883	6,421	46,190	6

Table 47 - Occupations of the Agricultural Labour Force - 1961.

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Total Agricul- tural Lab- our Force	Cultivators and Agricul- tural Lab- ourers	Orchard and Nursery Workers	Malis	Market Gardener	
1 Hyderabad District.	T	2,21,413	2,06,306	35	444	109	1
2	M	2,13,533	1,98,699	35	427	109	2
3	F	7,880	7,607	—	17	—	3



Table 46 - Population by Economic Status, Age-Groups and Sex - 1961.

Number of Persons

20—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—59		60— & over			
Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male		
1	54,330	47,956	1,02,394	83,179	83,275	61,365	62,031	43,367	15,008	10,781	56,217	45,101	1
2	47,909	1,766	94,408	3,635	76,306	2,925	56,149	2,243	12,611	475	37,576	1,861	2
3	21,372	798	46,631	1,750	37,998	1,273	27,670	1,035	6,686	221	20,925	914	3
4	1,219	29	2,146	71	1,902	49	1,523	22	321	9	1,238	30	4
5	25,318	939	45,631	1,814	36,406	1,603	26,951	1,186	5,604	245	15,413	917	5
6	6,421	46,190	7,986	79,544	6,969	58,440	5,882	41,124	2,397	10,306	18,641	43,240	6

Table 47 - Occupations of the Agricultural Labour Force - 1961

Number of Persons

Persons aged 10 years and over.										
Tea Garden Labourers	Dairy Farmers & Poul- try keep- ers	Herds- men & Animal Breed- ers	Bee Keep- ers	Silk Worm Keepers	Other Bree- ders	Drivers of farm Tractors & Mach- ines	Hun- ters & Trap- pers	Other Agricul- turists.		
1	—	150	13,365	912	2	2	21	67	—	1
2	—	149	13,110	912	2	2	21	67	—	2
3	—	1	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

# CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

## ENUMERATOR'S BOOKLET

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

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

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

*Pocket Instructions for Enumerators*

**General:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Whom to Count:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Post-Enumeration Check :

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

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

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

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

Relationship to  
HEAD OF  
HOUSE-  
HOLD?

Write it out.

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

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

Q. 2. SEX?

Ring round "male"  
or "female".

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

Q. 3. AGE?

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

For infants under  
one year.

Write number of *com-  
pleted months* in  
box "Under one  
year", i.e., 0 to 11.

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

Q. 4. MARITAL STATUS?

Single.

Ring round "1"  
under "Single".

Married.

Ring round "2"  
under "Married".

Widowed.

Ring round "3" under  
"Widowed".

Divorced.

Ring round "4"  
under 'Divorced'.

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

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

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

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

Q. 5. WERE YOU  
BORN IN THIS  
DISTRICT ?

If yes, ring round  
"born in".

If not, WHERE ?

For other places in  
Pakistan write name  
of the District.If born in "Azad  
Kashmir" or Occu-  
pied Kashmir" the  
word "Azad Kash-  
mir" or "Occupied  
Kashmir" should  
be written along  
with the name of  
District.If born in India,  
write "India" along  
with the name of  
District.Elsewhere write name  
of COUNTRY  
ONLY.

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

Q. 6. Are you a If yes, ring round  
PAKISTANI? "Pak".

If a Powindah; ask,  
are you an Af-  
ghan Powindah?If yes, write "AF-  
GHAN" and put  
"Powindah" after  
it.

If a Kashmiri:

Are you a national of  
"Azad Kashmir"  
or "Occupied  
Kashmir"?

Write one of them.

If not, what is your  
NATIONALITY?

Write it out.

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

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

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

Q. 7. RELIGION?

Ring round the ap-  
propriate number.

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

## Q. 8. DISABLED?

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

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

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

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

IF NOT DISABLED, PUT A CROSS IN THIS BOX

## Q. 9. MOTHER-TONGUE ?

Ring round the appropriate number under languages.

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

## Q. 10. OTHER LANGUAGES YOU CAN EASILY SPEAK ?

Ring round the appropriate number under languages.

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

## Q. 11. LITERACY ?

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

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

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

**FIELD**

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

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.

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

(a) *For below Matriculation:*  
Ring round the appropriate number from 1 to 9 for the highest class completed at School.

(b) *For Matriculation and above:*  
Ring "M" for Matriculate.  
Ring "Int" for Intermediate Passed.  
Ring "D" for Degree Holder.  
Ring "HD." for Higher Degree, such as Master's or Doctor's Degree, and  
Ring "O" for others including Oriental Degrees.

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

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

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

if any, have you passed?

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

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

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

Ring round "6"  
for Law.

Ring round "7" for  
Others.

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

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

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

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

---

Q. 14. OWNERS OF  
AGRICULTURAL  
LAND.

DO YOU OWN  
AGRICULTURAL  
LAND IN  
PAKISTAN?

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

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

(2) *Owner* of Agricultural land *includes* one shown as such in the Revenue records (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 land-owners who work their parents' land, with or without their own ploughs. It *excludes* also all occupancy and other tenants and share croppers.



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

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Q. 15. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE,  
UNEMPLOYED AND INACTIVE.

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

If "Yes", ring round (1).

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

If "Yes", ring round (2).

If "No", ring round (3).

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

(2) "Inactive" is a person who is not working to earn his livelihood nor is he in search of any work. Students and Housewives doing *only household duties* are to be treated as "Inactive". But persons who are helping any member of their family in his

profession or trade, even if they are not paid for such work in cash or kind are to be classed as "Working". Persons not working and living on rent or pension *only* are also to be treated as *inactives*. Beggars and Prostitutes are also to be classed as *inactives*, because, although they do earn, they are not helping in the production of economic goods.

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

---

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

---

Q. 16. WHAT IS YOUR MAIN OCCUPATION?

(What kind of work do you do)?

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

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

For your guidance a list of descriptions of occupations which are not acceptable without qualification is given below. This list is

not comprehensive but gives an idea of the precision required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Owner Proprietor.*—State nature of business owned.

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

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

For PERSONS NOT RINGED "T" IN QUESTION No. 16.

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

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

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

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

Stock-raising, forestry and logging, fishery, biscuit making, clothes making, furniture making, brick manufacturing, pineapple canning, cotton ginning, cotton textiles, jute textiles, woollen textiles, tannery, leather products, blacksmithy, motor repairing, road making, fish retailing, boot and shoe retailing, banking, insurance,

architecture, advertising, cinema, restaurants, hotels, laundries, hair-dressing, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Do you work as HOUSEWIFE, i.e. perform household duties only? Ring round number "1".

(ii) Do you receive any kind of RENT, PENSION, etc.? Ring round number "2".

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

(iv) DEPENDENT and others. Ring round number "4".

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

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

(i) *During your whole married life :*

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

#### **Progress Reports:**

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

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

#### **The End of the Work:**

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

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

SUPERVISOR'S RECEIPT

Mr. (name).....
the Enumerator of Census Block No.....
has today (3rd February, 1961, or earlier)
handed me.....pads of In-
dividual Census Schedules properly com-
pleted to cover .....(No.)
Persons.

Date.....

Signature of Circle Supervisor.

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 un-
authorised question, nor ask any authorised
question, in an offensive manner. Therefore,
he should always be most cautious in the
discharge of his duties.

[Sec. 13(b).]

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 con-
taining records concerning.....males
and.....females, viz.,.....
.....(total) persons of whom.....
....are literates.

Date.....

Signature of Enumerator.

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).]

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.

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	
15	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. .....	



CORRIGENDA

On page iii of the INTRODUCTION, in the 4th and 5th lines from bottom of right hand column for the words "The six officers respect to above or", substitute the words "the six officers referred to above."

Part III—Housing Tables. District Hyderabad.

Page No. Note I.	Table No.	Serial No.	Column	Correction required		
III-2	1	Spanner heading	2	"Total houses instead of "	Total	
" 2	1	1	3	2,25,494	" "	25,494
" 4	2	18	3	1,275	" "	1,257
" 4-5	2	Spanner heading	14	Add persons in	Before	Non-Res...
" 4-5	2	10	14	2,214	" "	2,241
" 4-5	2	stub	14		Persons in	
" 4-5	2	14	11	11,655	" "	11,622
" 6	3	5	3	1,231	" "	1,232
" 6	3	13	4	319	" "	311
" 6	3	13	5	311	" "	335
" 6	3	13	6	335	" "	342
" 6-7	3	2	14	34,926	" "	23,158
" 6-7	3	2	15	12,292	" "	661
" 6-7	3	2	16	13,330	" "	2,235
" 6-7	3	4	14	23,158	" "	34,920
" 6-7	3	4	15	661	" "	12,292
" 6-7	3	4	16	2,235	" "	13,330
" 8	4	10	5	28,091	" "	28,090
" 8	4	10	8	6,892	" "	6,893
" 8	4	15	3	24,837	" "	24,873
" 8-9	4	10	7	1,996	" "	1,886
" 8-9	4	10	13	137	" "	147
" 8-9	4	10	14	419	" "	409
" 28-29	4	193	7	"10"	" "	" "
" 40	4	303	6	69	" "	36
" 44&45	5	16	11	4	" "	40
" 46&47	5	31	14	14	" "	1
" 46&47	5	22	7	15	" "	16
" 52&53	5	77	14	1	" "	—
" 62	5			Delete the extra figures between line nos. 163 & 164		
" 62	5	164	5	5	Persons in	—
" 62	5	165	5	20	" "	16
" 62	5	165	6	8	" "	4
" 62	5	166	5	16	" "	26
" 62	5	166	6	4	" "	3
" 62	5	167	5	26	" "	space
" 62	5	167	6	3	in place of	Blank space
" 62	5			Delete the figures 20 & 3 from cols. 5 & 6 respectively.		
" 62	5	168	5	20	in place of	34
" 62	5	168	6	3	" "	4
" 62	5	169	5	34	" "	80
" 62	5	169	6	4	" "	16
" 62	5	170	5	80	" "	38
" 62	5	170	6	16	" "	17
" 62	5	171	5	38	" "	Blank space
" 62	5	171	6	17	" "	Blank space

CORRIGENDA

Part III—Housing Tables. District Hyderabad.

Page No. Note 1	Table No.	Serial No.	Column	Correction required	
III 62	5			Delete the figures 112 & 23 from cols 5 & 6 respectively.	
„ 62	5	172	5	112 in place of	Blank space
„ 62	5	172	6	23 " "	Blank space
„ 62	5			Delete the figures 14 & 6 from cols 5 & 6 respectively.	
„ 62	5	173	5	14 in place of	12
„ 62	5	173	5	6 " "	3
„ 62	5	174	5	12 " "	15
„ 62	5	174	6	3 " "	1
„ 62	5	175	6	1 " "	—
„ 62	5	176	5	15 " "	Blank space
„ 62	5	176	6	— " "	Blank space
„ 62	5			Delete the figures 17 & 4 from cols 5 & 6 respectively.	
„ 62	5	177	5	17 in place of	15
„ 62	5	177	6	4 " "	3
„ 62	5	178	5	15 " "	16
„ 62	5	178	6	3 " "	4
„ 62	5	179	5	16 " "	8
„ 62	5	179	6	4 " "	2
„ 64	5	181	5	379 " "	397
„ 74	5	272	4	47 " "	27
„ 76&77	5	289	11	— " "	1
„ 76&77	5	293	9	1 " "	—
„ 76&77	5	293	10	— instead of	1
„ 84	6	14	5	4,488 " "	4,443
„ 84&85	6	2	6	93,745 " "	98,745
„ 84&85	6	13	8	18,425 " "	18,426
„ 88	6	10	5	1,192 " "	1,193
„ 88&89	6	4	8	10,914 " "	10,814
„ 92	7	3	7	38 " "	388
„ 92	7	20	6	3,070 " "	2,070
„ 92	7	23	6	564 " "	364
„ 92&93	7	17	16	2,092 " "	2,090
„ 92&93	7	23	17	264 " "	164
„ 94&95	7	25	17	5,415 " "	5,515
„ 94&95	7	30	11	220 " "	22
„ 94&95	7	30	17	2,398 " "	1,398
„ 94&95	7	34	13	28 " "	29
„ 96	7	5	6	19,230 " "	91,230
„ 96	7	20	3	290 " "	250
„ 96&97	7	3	18	190 " "	140
„ 102	8	8	2	176 " "	76
„ 104	9	16	3	5,839 " "	5,893
„ 104&105	9	13	9	951 " "	9,151
„ 106	10	3	4	2,800 " "	3,800
„ 106&107	10	4	11	726 " "	727

*Note:*—In the case of tables which are two page spread, the page nos. both on left & right hand pages have been given in this col. if the correction is on the right hand page. Col. nos. in such cases have also been counted from the left hand page, the page No. of the left hand page only is given.

# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

**HYDERABAD**

**PART V**

## **VILLAGE STATISTICS**

**AREA, POPULATION, LITERACY,  
HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS**

*COMPILED BY*

**GHULAM ALI KHAN**

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS**

**HYDERABAD**

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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

The "Hadbast" numbers are the numbers assigned to a revenue estate at the time of the

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

3. The Village Statistics for this district were compiled in the Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad under the supervision of Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant 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.

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

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

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

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

6. Number of literate figures have been taken from charge Superintendents Abstracts (Provincial 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 Haddast numbers, being not available, have not been shown separately.

The symbols to denote local details are:—

## Symbols

- |  |                        |  |
|--|------------------------|--|
| (1) College or University.                           | کالج یا یونیورسٹی      |  |
| (2) Primary School<br>Madrassa or<br>Maktab          | پرائیمری اسکول یا مکتب |  |
| (3) Middle School                                    | مڈل اسکول              |  |
| (4) High School                                      | ہائی اسکول             |  |
| (5) Post Office                                      | ڈاکخانہ                |  |
| (6) Telegraph Office                                 | تارگھر                 |  |
| (7) Dispensary                                       | دواخانہ                |  |
| (8) Hospital   | ہسپتال                 |  |
| (9) Dak/Inspection<br>Bungalow or Cir-<br>cuit House | ڈاک بنگلہ یا سرکٹ ہاؤس |  |
| (10) Union Council or<br>Committee                   | یونین کونسل/کمیٹی      |  |
| (11) Police out-post or<br>Thana                     | تھانہ یا پولیس چوکی    |  |
| (12) Railway Station                                 | ریلوے اسٹیشن           |  |
| (13) Historical Monu-<br>ments or site               | تاریخی/تفریحی مقامات   |  |
| (14) Tube Well                                       | ٹیوب ویل               |  |
| (15) Electricity                                     | بجلی                   |  |
| (16) Steamer Ghat                                    | اسٹیمر گھاٹ            |  |



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HYDERABAD DISTRICT

### Summary Table by Talukas

TALUKA	Population 1961 (000's)				Number of		Page
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Supervisory Tapedar Circles	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
HYDERABAD DISTRICT	1286	711	575	24	117	887	—
Hyderabad City	439	246	193	1	2	4	7
Hyderabad.	99	56	43	2	11	72	8
Hala.	147	80	67	4	16	103	12
Tando Allahyar.	140	76	64	4	16	91	17
Guni.	151	84	67	3	21	203	21
Matli.	106	58	49	4	18	114	29
Tando Bago.	90	50	40	2	15	136	34
Badin.	114	62	52	4	18	164	39

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

**VILLAGE STATISTICS—HYDERABAD DISTRICT**

Summary Table by Supervisory Tapedar Circles &amp; Urban Localities

Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Urban Localities	Population 1961 (000's)			Number of		Page
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
HYDERABAD CITY TALUKA	439	246	193	2	4	7
Urban Localities	435	244	191	—	—	7
Gidu Bunder	4	2	2	2	4	7
HYDERABAD TALUKA	99	56	43	11	72	8
Urban Localities	7	4	3	—	—	8
Tando Jam	26	15	11	3	18	8
Tando Kaiser	66	37	29	8	54	9
HALA TALUKA	147	80	67	16	103	12
Urban Localities	18	10	8	—	—	12
Saidabad	35	19	16	4	24	12
Hala	28	15	13	4	26	13
Odero Lal	38	21	17	4	29	14
Matiari	28	15	13	4	24	15
TANDO ALLAHYAR TALUKA	140	76	64	16	91	17
Urban Localities	17	9	8	—	—	17
Mashaikh	26	14	12	4	22	17
Tando Allahyar	29	16	13	4	19	18
Halipotani	31	17	14	4	26	19
Pak Sanghar	37	20	17	4	24	20

**VILLAGE STATISTICS—HYDERABAD DISTRICT**  
Summary Table by Supervisory Tapedar Circles & Urban Localities

Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Urban Localities.	Population 1961 (000's)			Number of		Page
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
<b>GUNI TALUKA</b>	151	84	67	21	203	21
<b>Urban Localities</b>	16	9	7	—	—	21
Tando Muhammad Khan	77	42	35	11	95	21
Khorwah	25	15	10	5	53	24
Jumo Jakhro	33	18	15	5	55	26
<b>MATLI TALUKA</b>	106	58	49	18	114	29
<b>Urban Localities</b>	15	8	7	—	—	29
Matli	24	13	11	5	33	29
Phulejani	22	12	10	4	31	30
Tando Ghulam Ali	23	12	11	5	26	31
Shaikhbhirki	22	12	10	4	24	32
<b>TANDO BAGO TALUKA</b>	90	50	40	15	136	34
<b>Urban Localities</b>	—	—	—	—	—	34
Tando Bago	38	21	17	5	49	34
Dadeh	52	29	23	10	87	36
<b>BADIN TALUKA</b>	114	62	52	18	164	39
<b>Urban Localities</b>	7	4	3	—	—	39
Talhar	29	16	13	4	39	39
Badin	30	16	14	5	46	40
Nindoshahar	29	16	13	5	41	42
Serani	19	10	9	4	38	43

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

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HYDERABAD CITY TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
	Hyderabad City	438591	245741	192850	—	—	—
	Taluka (تعلقہ) حیدرآباد سٹی						
	" " " (Rural)	3731	2012	1719	—	—	—
	حیدرآباد سٹی تعلقہ (دیہاتی)						
	" " " (Urban)	434860	243729	191131	109095	59979	50661
	حیدرآباد سٹی تعلقہ (شہری)						
	Hyderabad Municipality including Cantonment.	434860	243729	191131	109095	59979	50661
	حیدرآباد میونسپلٹی						
	اینڈ کیٹونمنٹ						

## GIDU BUNDER SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE گدو بندر سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
	Gidu Bunder گدو بندر *							
	Changhra چنگرا	2560	911	479	432	28	158	168
	Hyderabad City* حیدرآباد سٹی							
	Jamshoro جامشورو	2560	1692	906	786	192	217	217
	Siri سیری	3200	405	222	183	51	45	45
	Gujjo گجو	1920	723	405	318	45	144	144





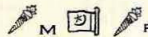










\*Gidu Bunder Tapedar and Hyderabad City Circles are partly Urban and partly rural, Gidu Bunder and Hyderabad themselves Urban and their population and housing data are included in Hyderabad Municipality.

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HYDERABAD TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961			Number of		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Hyderabad Taluka</b> حیدرآباد تعلقہ	98747	55672	43075	—	—	—
	<b>Hyderabad Taluka</b> " " " (Rural) حیدرآباد تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	91598	51611	39987	—	—	—
	<b>Hyderabad Taluka.</b> " " " (Urban) حیدرآباد تعلقہ شہری	7149	4061	3088	1946	1442	1522
1.	Tando Jam Municipality. ٹنڈو جام میونسپلٹی	7149	4061	3088	1946	1442	1522
























## TANDO JAM SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE:

ٹنڈو جام سپروائیزری 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
	<b>Tando Jam.</b> * ٹنڈو جام	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hotki.  ہوٹکی	4136	3535	2283	1252	1317	676	697
	Abri.  ابری	5347	1960	1064	896	219	325	335
	Rais.  رئیس	1613	871	503	368	140	184	197
	Bhunpur.  بہنپور	1775	706	387	319	95	147	175
	Sipki.  سچکی	3785	1872	1084	788	362	364	367
	<b>Hatri.</b>  ہیترئی	1824	2005	1192	813	462	328	328
	Miano.  میانو	3081	2045	1108	937	180	331	338
	Barhan.  برہن	2725	1448	812	636	57	268	273
	Mirza Pur.  مرزا پور	2451	1729	952	777	193	308	308
	Shah Bukhari.  شاہ بخاری	4392	1399	790	609	190	227	227
	Khan Pota.  خان پوٹا	3009	514	292	222	10	83	83
	<b>Kathri.</b>  کاٹھری	3132	1597	851	746	183	273	277
	Barchani.  برچانی	2240	2033	1152	881	174	401	401
	Dabi Nandi.  ڈبی ننڈی	1280	1589	853	736	190	304	316
	Maharo.  مہارو	640	476	258	218	59	72	72

\*Tando Jam Tapedar Circle is partly Urban and partly rural. Tando Jam itself is Urban and its population and housing data are included in Tando Jam Municipality.









## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HYDERABAD TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
	Ghalyun.  P گھالیوں	1839	193	101	92	1	—	—
	Amil Pur  P عامل پور	2448	1897	1029	868	181	318	318
	Mulki ملکی	1641	557	317	240	98	81	81
<b>TANDO KAISER SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE</b> ٹنڈو قیصر سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل								
	<b>Tando Kaiser.</b> ٹنڈو قیصر	2432	3094	1878	1216	705	642	644
	 M  P Bhindo.  P بوہنڈو	3584	1857	1005	852	336	312	312
	Dhamachani. دھما چانی	3904	1541	824	717	274	244	244
	Rahuki.  P راھوکی	2432	1120	626	494	74	183	183
	Rajpari.  M  P راجپاری	3328	1317	743	574	137	239	241
	Bali Wadi.  P بالی وڈی	3375	1322	718	604	87	261	262
	<b>Tando Hyder..</b> ٹنڈو حیدر							
	Nari Jani.  P ناری جانی	3776	2306	1251	1055	337	401	406
	Chacha Detha. چاچا ڈیتھا	1953	2307	1351	956	519	382	382
	 M  P Mori Jagir.  P موری جاگیر	2594	1740	912	828	258	251	251
	Boochki.  P بوچکی	1829	1755	872	883	271	304	304
	Rukan Pur.  P رکن پور	2956	1561	764	797	249	279	279
	<b>Mulan.</b>  P ملان	2368	1076	602	474	160	182	184
	Chukhi.  P چوکھی	2405	1136	625	511	188	190	190
	Thaim. تھیم	1792	379	211	168	26	64	64
	Theba.  P تھیبہ	4544	993	565	428	91	189	189
	Liari Jagir.  P لیاری جاگیر	3368	724	409	315	73	151	153
	Almani.  P آلمانی	3840	1339	733	606	97	237	237
	Takio Jiwan Shah. ٹیکو جیون شاہ	2688	702	379	323	78	136	136
	<b>Hussain Khan Thoro:</b>  M  P حسین خان ٹھوڑو	2176	1714	926	788	238	337	350
	Ghul Mohd. Thoro: گل محمد ٹھوڑو	2304	718	390	328	61	134	138
	Mati  P ماتی	2496	1395	723	672	227	198	198

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HYDERABAD 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
	Ghotano.  گھوٹانو	1340	711	418	293	48	83	83
	Kunar.  کُنار	6208	1755	931	824	143	316	316
	Pasahiki.  پاساھکی	3360	1293	689	604	98	208	208
	<b>Husri.</b>  ہوسٹری	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kathro.  کاٹھرو	1536	732	391	341	69	118	118
	Bohki.  بوھکی	1344	1247	652	595	121	207	207
	Alini.  الینی	920	804	425	379	46	129	129
	Panwahri.  پنوھری	2688	3381	1852	1529	459	573	575
	    							
	Viadh.  ویاڈہ	2368	573	371	202	133	117	118
	Sukh Pur.  سکھ پور	2176	1303	702	601	87	238	243
	Sonhwar.  سونھور	2610	1391	772	619	199	262	262
	<b>Seri.</b>    سیری	2249	872	454	418	51	136	140
	Sahta.  ساھتا	2368	689	390	299	24	136	136
	Aghemani.  اگھیمانے	2112	1332	718	614	113	218	218
	Kajher.  کاجھر	1664	848	499	349	58	157	157
	Patoro.  پائوڑو	1408	550	310	240	—	76	98
	Norai Jagir.  نورائی جاگیر	3776	1335	700	635	124	193	193
	Halepota Jagir.  ہالے پوٹا جاگیر	2560	710	385	325	37	121	121
								
	Pat Bhari Jagir.  پٹ بھری جاگیر	2752	534	288	246	1	125	125
	<b>Tando Fazal.</b>  ٹنڈو فضل	3648	1757	961	796	267	285	294
	  							
	Dhachre Pur.  ڈھچر پور	2368	841	438	403	59	172	172
	Bilori.  بلوری	2560	1001	539	462	122	191	191
	Lashari.  لاشاری	2048	732	384	348	31	141	141
	Buksho Lighari.  بخشو لغاری	3710	1036	588	448	81	190	190
								
	Gajan.  گجن	2176	928	495	433	85	183	183
	Khujejani.  کھجیجانی	1600	454	248	206	56	79	79
	<b>Khathar.</b>    کھتر	2176	1601	968	633	212	315	315

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HYDERABAD 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
Goondar.	 گونڈر	2816	1168	706	462	59	178	178
Bora.	 بورا	1920	848	530	318	49	119	119
Met Khan.	میٹ خان	1344	3817	2815	1002	1211	694	699
Malh.	     ملہ	1472	305	163	142	7	10	10
Mehrani .	مہرانی	2560	31	17	14	—	60	60
Gonjo Takar .	 گنچو ٹکر	2266	198	123	75	7	36	36
Belo Ketī Tarah.	بیلو کیٹی ترہ	3868	299	154	145	1	52	52
















## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HALA TALUKA



Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Hala Taluka</b> هالا تعلقہ	146772	80005	66767	—	—	—
	" " " (Rural) هالا تعلقہ دیہاتی	128510	70129	58381	—	—	—
	" " " (Urban) هالا تعلقہ شہری	18262	9876	8386	4569	2863	3067
1.	Hala Town Committee هالا ٹاؤن کمیٹی	11956	6465	5491	3110	1940	2105
2.	Matiari Town	6306	3411	2895	1459	923	962































## SAIDABAD SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE سیدآباد سپروائیزری تپیدار 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
	<b>Khutiro.</b> کھتیرو	2880	1428	734	694	219	262	262
	Gadali. گدالی	3840	2511	1314	1197	361	519	519
	Rahu. راہو	2560	1181	614	567	209	281	281
	Jamali. جمالی	2400	1562	846	716	308	287	287
	Panjmoro. پنج مورو	2400	1676	939	737	262	264	264
	Dethki. ڈتھی	3336	1269	696	573	168	100	100
	<b>Pingharo.</b> پنگھرو	3712	2372	1329	1043	357	428	441
	Chapar Khan. چا پر خان	1792	990	537	453	96	175	179
	Rahoki. راہوکی	4160	735	394	341	69	139	139
	Bauri. بیوری	2176	586	302	284	5	82	82
	Chitori. چٹوری	3712	1095	609	486	135	181	181
	Kaka. کا کا	3868	2384	1257	1127	547	457	457
	<b>Zairpur.</b> زیر پیر	2880	913	508	405	51	140	140
	Giss. گس	3008	1683	933	750	111	257	257
	Chachhri. چھچھری	2496	438	249	189	43	8	9
	Rano. رانو	2624	1094	623	471	216	191	191
	Suhrab Pur. سہراب پور	3136	956	549	407	132	164	178

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HALA 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
<b>Saidabad.</b>	سعدآباد  	2472	5520	3009	2511	1023	924	940
	     							
Amin Lakhoo	آمین لاکھو 	2636	1148	610	538	130	300	302
Kunnar.	کنار	3584	130	81	49	4	18	18
Larah.	لارا 	1280	318	177	141	48	142	142
Fateh Pur.	فتح پور 	3904	1724	912	812	226	50	50
Ahanjo.	اھانجو 	1984	540	299	241	67	279	279
Manahi.	مناھی 	3328	2227	1229	998	346	364	377

HALA SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE   ہالا سپروائیزری ٹیپیدار سرنگل

<b>Hala.</b>	ہالا	922	*					
Hala New:	نیو ہالا	2880	1635	868	767	111	278	278
	   							
Hala Old.	اولڈ ہالا	1920	3585	1912	1673	744	437	437
	      							
Jhirk & Bondeh.	جھیرک اور بندھ	2240	263	136	127	11	100	100
Kiria.	کیریا  	2240	1433	795	638	304	128	128
Dabhri.	ڈھبری  	3124	1660	884	776	176	452	452
Khanoth.	کھانوتہ  	3238	1229	668	561	170	198	198
<b>Jamalabad.</b>	جمال آباد	2720	798	436	362	104	131	131
Dalu Keti.	ڈالو کیٹی	2300	403	221	182	10	51	51
Gahot.	گاہوٹ 	2801	1304	709	595	134	225	225
Bhanot.	بھانوٹ 	2590	344	186	158	28	50	50
Pir Billawali.	پیر بلوالی  	3520	1342	716	626	257	380	380
Tarah.	تارا  	2080	1377	769	608	209	236	236
Belo Dabho.	بیلو ڈابو	5549	44	27	17	—	48	48
<b>Virato.</b>	ویراٹو 	2560	1092	589	503	64	227	227
Banglo.	بنگلو 	2720	1022	560	462	56	217	217
Nizamini.	نظامانی	1975	1372	721	651	186	256	256
	  							
Kalri.	کالری  	2880	992	527	465	122	321	324

\*Hala Tapedar Circle is partly Urban and partly rural. Hala itself is Urban and its population and housing data are included in Hala Town Committee.




































## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HALA 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
	Bhambhri. بهمبھری	2729	609	335	274	102	93	103
	Sandhan. سنڈھان	3111	988	541	447	113	44	44
	Ghotana. گھوٹا نا	1280	154	89	65	1	23	23
	Salaro. سالارو	2080	990	560	430	47	178	178
	Rojhani. روجھانی	3200	1051	593	458	52	198	198
	Khandu. کھانڈو	2240	1449	814	635	240	280	280
	Katki Jagir. کٹکی جاگیر	1840	240	130	110	—	45	45
	Kak-ho Khanot. کاکھو خانوٹ	424	674	392	282	2	108	108
	Chhar. چھار	3200	1258	677	581	43	153	153
	Mureed Raos Belo. مرید روز بیلو	2880	415	240	175	6	161	161

## ODERO LAL SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE اوڈیرو لال سپروائیزری ٹیپدار سرکل




















Odero Lal. اوڈیرو لال	3200	3287	1795	1492	562	560	560
Nindero. نینڈیرو	1920	427	248	179	11	62	62
Khor Khani. کھور کھانی	904	212	105	107	3	33	33
Thandho. ٹھنڈو	2560	768	412	356	75	140	141
Hakra. ہاکرا	1280	1087	606	481	117	187	197
Sadri. سادری	3200	689	376	313	17	101	101
Thorha. ٹھورا	2560	1628	903	725	343	285	285
Nobat Mari. نوبت ماری							
Buhrium. بھریم	2880	1292	701	591	172	80	80
Kuhki Jagir. کھکی جاگیر	3520	1033	546	487	116	210	210
Chharao Jagir. چھارو جاگیر	3840	1591	857	734	201	409	409
Khudi. کھلی	3040	2277	1264	1013	338	382	392
Thano Jagir. تھانو جاگیر	2560	751	446	305	66	135	135
Visro. ویترو	2400	1211	672	539	65	116	116

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HALA 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
	Said Pur.   P سعد پور	4160	1425	806	619	88	297	297
	Mubarak Wah.  P مبارک واہ	2560	768	428	340	47	162	163
	<b>Bhit Shah.</b>  بھٹ شاہ	3200	2892	1589	1303	375	547	547
	   H  P  M							
	Wasan.  P  M  واسان	3320	2172	1218	954	305	237	247
	Lutniun.  P لٹنیں	3520	1855	1033	822	122	477	477
	Narli.  P نارلی	2560	277	156	121	18	51	51
	Ghaib pir.  P غائب پیر	1760	594	312	282	80	128	130
	Lakhisar.  P لکھیسار	3520	761	438	323	42	173	173
	Bariri.  P باریری	2240	735	395	340	36	131	131
	Ghoghat.  P  M گو گھٹ	2880	1305	702	603	150	219	219
	Shaikhani.  P شیخانی	2560	775	415	360	72	146	146
	<b>Sekhat.</b>  M  سکھاٹ	3360	2295	1191	1104	312	340	340
	    P							
	Khebrani.  P کھبرانی	3840	2764	1458	1306	336	586	587
	  P  M 							
	Bau Dero.   P بوڈیرو	2240	1550	866	684	153	332	346
	Bhanuki.  P بھانوکی	—	1257	739	518	77	114	114
	Abrejani.  P ابرجانی	2560	441	239	202	72	77	77

MATIARY SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE                    

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—HALA 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
	Palejani.   پل جانی	3840	1452	775	677	167	284	289
	Ganag.  گاناگ	3840	999	556	443	124	146	146
	Pano.  پانو	3040	822	456	366	56	142	142
	Jakhri.  جکھری	1160	1280	687	593	140	187	187
	<b>Jaindal Kot</b>  جنیدل کوٹ	2996	1341	715	626	147	210	211
	Arain.  آراین	3036	986	534	452	75	177	177
	Barchhani  برجھانی	1920	695	362	333	67	124	127
	Jakhrijoya.  جکھری جويا	3083	1593	882	711	196	280	297
	Sohki  سوهکی	2560	509	284	225	40	93	93
	<b>Shah Pur</b>  شاہ پور	3200	1660	918	742	166	385	386
	Jahiki.   جاھیکی	3597	1450	817	633	133	176	176
	Sipki.   سپکی	3517	1645	875	770	108	272	277
	Tajpur.   تاجپور	2560	1613	866	747	330	419	419
	Sumra.  سمرا	3481	591	312	279	40	119	123
	Keti.  کٹی	3142	474	262	212	11	95	95

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—TANDO ALLAHYAR TALUKA

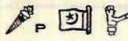

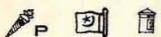





Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961			Number of		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Tando Allahyar Taluka</b> ٹنڈو الہ یار تعلقہ	140374	76355	64019	—	—	—
	<b>Tando Allahyar Taluka (Rural)</b> ٹنڈو الہ یار تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	123095	67029	56066	—	—	—
	<b>Tando Allahyar Taluka (Urban)</b> ٹنڈو الہ یار تعلقہ شہری	17279	9326	7953	4007	3484	3773
1.	Tando Allahyar Municipality. ٹنڈو الہ یار میونسپلٹی	17279	9326	7953	4007	3484	3773



## MASHAIKH SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE مشیخ سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل

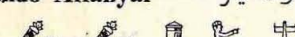

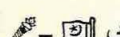











Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961			Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Mashaikh</b> مشیخ	3840	1084	585	499	110	175	179
	Sonahri. سوناری	4894	857	458	399	28	111	111
	Noori. نوری	2780	846	482	364	13	150	150
	Rajpari. راج پری	3073	733	400	333	67	139	139
	Ripar. رپار	2860	680	375	305	14	142	142
	Kathri. کھتری	2560	387	211	176	5	64	64
	<b>Jhandomari.</b> جھنڈو ماڑی							
	Makhoro. مخورو	3489	1746	949	797	131	250	300
	Narahado. نرادو	3635	618	324	294	131	300	300
	Roopah. روپا	6752	1506	825	681	277	225	228
	Pali. پالی	5019	1025	525	500	48	181	181
	Moriani. موریانی	3734	1017	556	461	51	178	179
	<b>Sahirpar.</b> سحر پار	4773	907	497	410	118	152	152
	Kehi. کھی	5369	1194	640	554	35	152	152
	Khoriki. کھورکی	5746	1725	919	806	81	254	254

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—TANDO ALLAHYAR TAULKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961			Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Hotki.  هوت کی	5069	2440	1315	1125	253	492	492
	Mel.  ميل	3649	815	420	395	47	150	150
	Dasori.  دسوری	4664	1216	681	535	58	209	209
	Hadelo.  هيڈيلو	3451	1752	923	829	72	343	343
	Elehi.  الہی	5019	688	341	347	20	189	189
	Saharki.  سہارکی	4215	1304	712	592	80	262	262
	Hangorani.  ہنگورانی	4132	1335	747	588	96	258	258
	Thebki.  تہا بکی	4123	1708	927	781	166	353	353

## TANDO ALLAHYAR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE

ٹنڈوالہ یار سپروائیزری  
تپیدار سرکل۔




































<b>Tando Allahyar</b>	ٹنڈوالہ یار	2560	1857	1031	826	307	312	313
Ghab.	 غاب	3840	1714	943	771	117	305	305
Amri.	 امری	2560	1846	1021	825	154	318	318
Nahiki.	ناہکی	2560	1288	701	587	47	237	237
Marija.	ماریجا	3200	917	516	401	77	151	151
Daro Kubi.	 دارو کوبی	3200	2232	1225	1007	168	434	434
Nasar Pur.	 نثار پور	2560	4116	2153	1963	734	794	807
Gujo.	 گجو	3200	1648	820	828	63	272	272
Bhanoki.	 بہانوکی	1920	1082	614	468	89	193	196
Vesanki.	 وسانکی	3840	2962	1605	1363	441	480	496
Gahiki.	 گاہکی	3200	712	399	313	26	127	127
Bhati.	بھٹی	1280	236	132	104	5	44	44
Dhoro Lakhimir.	دھارو لکھمیر	2560	755	426	329	27	142	142
Shaikh Moosa.	 شیخ موسیٰ	3840	1984	1078	906	77	332	333
Daro Sultan.	 دارو سلطان	3840	1115	604	511	42	168	172
Khadi.	 کھادی	2500	946	513	433	58	194	194
Chhachharki.	 چچرکی	2880	720	409	311	7	117	117
Mohamoodani.	 محمدانی	5120	1738	951	787	88	320	324
Nimaro.	 نمارو	4480	1022	571	451	86	171	171

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—TANDO ALLAHYAR 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
HALIPOTANI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE ہالی پوٹانی سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل								
Halipotani.	ہالی پوٹانی	3748	758	415	343	32	175	175
Waryaso.	وریاسو	4913	741	407	334	1	152	152
Langhano.	لنگانو	4711	1105	602	503	90	201	201
Jhado.	جھڈو	2481	793	451	342	80	151	151
Sajnah.	سجنہ	7001	1678	915	763	44	362	362
Bulghai.	بلغائی	3468	988	541	447	65	238	238
Dalki.	ڈالکی	3687	2664	1408	1256	446	418	418
Lakhia.	لکھیاری	4600	2154	1192	962	200	379	392
Waghuri Jagir.	واگوری جاگیر	3840	767	440	327	53	169	169
Deghiki.	ڈگھیکی	3860	367	203	164	17	90	90
Kamaro.	کمارو	5760	1366	741	625	102	235	235
Nanganh.	ننگناہ	5760	1124	617	507	133	180	180
Missan.	مسان	7680	2582	1384	1198	357	530	530
Dhalu.	ڈھالو	5423	2027	1099	928	178	367	367
Mangria.	مینگریا	1539	260	141	119	29	40	40
Jhol.	جھول	2418	412	221	191	17	70	70
Nelofery.	نیلفری	3682	1496	796	700	134	287	287
Sahjadro.	ساجادرو	3777	1131	617	514	66	185	185
Garho Sardar.	گڑھو سردار	3814	1005	563	442	42	196	196
Araro.	ارارو	3741	704	380	324	51	120	120
Ghang.	گنج	6236	2323	1311	1012	333	413	413
Jaryoun.	جہریان	4690	683	380	303	44	134	134
Kandyari.	کنڈیاری	3005	996	530	466	46	201	201
Lotko.	لوٹکو	3495	852	481	371	39	141	141
Landhi.	لانڈھی	5848	1672	910	762	101	352	352
Noundani.	نندونی	3148	1124	605	519	144	137	137



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—TANDO ALLAHYAR 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
PAK SANGHAR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE پاک سانگڑہ سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل								
	<b>Pak. Sanghar.</b>  پاک سانگڑہ	4552	1679	908	771	58	306	306
	Sutya-ri.  سٹیاری	4983	1291	703	588	118	234	234
	Kario Gul Sha-ir.  کاریو گل شیر	4353	1641	908	733	137	267	267
	Jarki.    جاری	5696	2261	1235	1026	165	388	388
	Sahiki.  ساہکی	3586	1469	793	676	112	229	229
	Chamber.   چمبر	4628	3073	1736	1337	415	583	614
	Sandki.  سانڈکی	5600	1661	951	710	69	330	330
	Wangi.  وانگی	6114	1830	959	871	79	382	393
	Chach.  چاچ	4002	1113	630	483	119	182	182
	Chham Birah.  چھم برہا	4566	1582	871	711	146	295	295
	Tarhadi.   تراہڈی	4912	1824	989	835	99	363	364
	<b>Thul.</b>  تھل	4457	1330	735	595	89	224	224
	Bawal.  بہاول	3916	1516	811	705	128	285	285
	Boocher.   بوچر	4614	1353	754	599	88	260	260
	Kapaho.  کپا ہو	3393	1346	718	628	171	265	268
	Miran Khori.   میراں کھوری	5308	898	503	395	52	136	136
	Larah.  لارہا	3992	884	487	397	149	235	235
	<b>Khokhar.</b>   کھوکر	4598	1982	1042	940	142	370	370
	Subne Bukera.    سبنی بوکرا	3365	1416	772	644	110	229	229
	Reechal.  ریچل	5863	1643	898	745	36	263	277
	Wasanki.  واسانکی	1920	598	335	263	30	112	113
	Waghudar.  واگھوڈر	1280	325	172	153	13	53	53
	Dadan Shah.  دادن شاہ	2560	1091	597	494	53	168	195
	Bukeran.    بوکران	1920	3038	1648	1390	282	469	474














## VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUNI TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961			Number of		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Guni Taluka.</b> گونی تعلقہ	150983	83814	67169	—	—	—
	" " (Rural) گونی تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	135417	75031	60386	—	—	—
	" " (Urban) گونی تعلقہ (شہری)	15566	8783	6783	3957	2379	2667
1.	Tando Mohammad Khan Municipality. ٹنڈو محمد خان میونسپلٹی	15566	8783	6783	3957	2379	2667

TANDO MOHAMMAD KHAN SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE ٹنڈو محمد خان سپروائیزری تپیدار 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
	<b>Tando Mohd. Khan.</b> ٹنڈو محمد خان	2933	140	89	51	3	42	46
	Thari. ٹھاری	—	1104	574	530	111	206	206
	Sadiq Pur. صادق پور	2560	726	359	367	61	98	101
	Roshnai. روشنائی	2560	1255	697	558	12	220	220
	Dodi. ڈوڈی	3550	1866	1041	825	168	313	313
	Fateh Pur. فتح پور	4774	1439	786	653	125	280	280
	Abri. ابری	2560	769	417	352	20	107	117
	Patgahi. پتگاہی	3954	2433	1610	823	183	250	250
	<b>Said pur.</b> سعد پور	10880	1249	644	605	171	164	164
	Jamarki. جمارکی	1225	409	226	183	62	97	97
	Pakhro. پکھرو	5120	106	55	51	—	22	22
	Same Ptani. سیم پٹانی	7860	679	385	294	93	115	116
	Haran. ہاران	18560	1307	705	602	134	232	234
	Behram. بہرام	10240	102	60	42	1	12	19
	Deghi. ڈیگھی	16640	969	526	443	79	171	171

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—GUNI TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961			Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Houses holds
	Pirwah.  پيرواه	2288	1172	605	567	262	219	219
	Meranpur. ميرانپور	8960	450	245	205	51	72	72
	<b>Chaudaro.</b>  چڈارو	2560	926	492	434	87	231	247
	Daulat Pur. دولت پور	640	72	58	14	4	14	14
	Aripota. اری پوٹا	1104	94	53	41	7	15	15
	Jhok. جھوک	2909	581	369	212	38	93	93
	Sethier. سیٹھیر	2560	482	278	204	60	87	87
	Abad. آباد	3189	1149	651	498	44	187	187
	Narki.  ناری	2773	401	218	183	12	90	90
	Qabul Pur.  کابل پور	2560	1139	613	526	70	189	189
	Balal. بالال	2228	435	260	175	53	86	86
	<b>Lakhand.</b>  لکھانڈ	7040	952	503	449	103	197	197
	Jallalani.  جلالانی	4480	565	304	261	74	111	111
	Babarki. بابری	4480	430	226	204	88	81	81
	Kumb. کبم	5760	464	262	202	28	66	66
	Jado Laghari. جدولا غاری	4480	1025	585	440	145	204	204
	Shah Bukhari. شاہ بخاری	5120	250	138	112	19	32	32
	Gango Shah.  گانگو شاہ	12800	2402	1296	1106	359	410	414
	Ludhan. لڈھان	5120	1044	602	442	10	184	184
	<b>Nazar Pur.</b>  نظر پور	5760	2124	1154	970	298	392	392
	Doderi Jagir. ڈوڈیری جاگیر	1995	912	504	408	105	175	182
	Unarki.  آناری	1600	867	473	394	37	190	190
	Lakrah. لکراہ	3985	639	349	290	57	113	118
	Thorki.  تھورکی	2560	683	385	298	128	156	158
	Jagsiani.  ججسیانی	4480	2128	1174	954	152	396	396
	Fateh Bagh.  فتح باغ	5760	2475	1280	1195	73	453	453
	<b>Tando Ghulam Hyder</b>	1920	760	435	325	174	115	115
	ٹنڈو غلام حیدر							
	 جھابری	2240	832	439	393	17	143	143

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—GUNI FALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961			Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	رنگیون پ	2338	1074	530	544	183	200	200
	پروپی	2560	815	445	370	38	128	132
	بابگیری پ	2560	1013	586	427	71	179	179
	خاصو	2560	638	326	312	26	116	116
	جاری	3250	1381	735	646	13	246	246
	کٹیاری	2014	267	135	132	1	31	34
	ٹکھر	2642	47	26	21	—	11	11
	کھوکھر پ	2560	811	448	363	52	112	130
	کمارو	2177	239	125	114	3	36	43
	برج نی پ	2560	1535	816	719	162	207	213
	ڈھنڈ داہو	1280	2176	1194	982	539	340	340
	ہاجی پور پ	2581	165	91	74	5	20	20
	کاس پ	3507	1420	802	618	103	239	239
	ادھنکی پ	1990	684	356	328	75	108	109
	خادو	1357	140	83	57	2	17	17
	ہوم کی پ	2604	683	370	313	31	111	111
	سندا کی	3840	757	422	335	49	144	148
	سور جانی	2780	584	310	274	9	129	129
	بہار کی پ	7580	1007	535	472	20	158	158
	امید علی جٹ	5120	181	106	75	21	28	28
	کندار	6362	465	279	186	76	93	93
	رین	8320	880	498	382	63	118	118
	سیری	1778	617	354	263	72	132	132
	ناکرجی پ	4281	1592	872	720	56	282	316
	بہن بہاری	1645	563	309	254	65	88	92
	سہارانی پ	5410	875	469	406	113	189	189
	کولاب جاگیر	2275	600	324	276	5	45	68
	گنگیاری	1920	480	275	205	17	71	71
	سن	2267	384	223	161	12	63	65
	دین پور پ	2993	1030	531	499	102	138	206

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—GUNI 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	
	Khoski.	خوص کی	4016	749	393	356	36	152	152
	<b>Dhandhi.</b>	ڈھنڈھی	1970	280	156	124	3	48	49
	Sumerki.	سمر کی	1323	470	242	228	43	65	65
	Khulasi.	خلاسی	1296	560	326	234	15	91	91
	Bahera.	بہیرا	1804	581	311	270	13	114	114
	Daduki.	دادوکی	1862	825	444	381	99	137	137
	Alukatiar.	علو کٹیاری	2655	714	394	320	79	160	160
	Abad Mahando.	آباد مہندو	3180	1159	677	482	63	257	257
	Jati.	جاتی	2536	582	327	255	14	110	110
	Kunadani.	کنادانی	3142	711	413	298	53	156	156
	Dhat.	ڈھٹ	3062	944	498	446	138	121	171
	Kathor. [M]	کتھور	2277	1821	981	840	443	314	320
	<b>Ali Pur.</b>	علی پور	2483	1416	798	618	63	195	195
	Khalso.	خالسو	194			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Chorki Jagir.	چور کی جاگیر	3263	846	474	372	40	147	147
	Chhari.	چھاری	1483			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Rayatishor.	رعیتی شور	2857	49	27	22	1	9	9
	Soomra.	سومرا	2250	990	528	462	30	163	163
	Samejani.	سیم جانی	2563	590	294	296	1	112	117
	Sonhari.	سنھری	2864	659	383	276	8	108	108
	Kabool Pur.	قبول پور	3260	46	27	19	1	6	6
	Khisar	خسار	1970	149	92	27	4	21	21
<b>KHORWAH SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE</b>						کھورواہ سپروائیزری ٹیپدار سرکل			
	<b>Khorwah.</b>	کھورواہ	3585	1140	691	449	180	180	183
	Nohaki.	نوہکی	2818	329	186	143	29	58	58
	Dhando.	ڈندو	2988	420	237	183	41	112	112
	Chach.	چچ	3547	169	97	72	14	31	31
	Dhadharko.	دھدھا رکو	3290	183	101	82	11	29	29
	Lakhi.	لکھی	2954	523	293	230	17	146	146

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—GUNI TALUKA.

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of		
			Both Sesex	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds.	
	Narbug.	نار بگ	3142	499	301	198	32	78	78
	Malki.	مالکی	3485	283	163	120	24	35	35
	Bukerani.	بیو کرانی	2732	417	243	174	178	86	86
	Miano Kararat.	مینو کرارت	3182	490	275	215	37	66	66
	Phitoon.	فیٹون	3684	266	146	120	17	55	55
<b>Bulri.</b>	بلری		2415	1154	674	480	285	236	236
	Khinjhri.	کینجری	4601	98	57	41	—	34	34
	Shorki.	شور کی	4887	630	340	290	98	157	157
	Pakhiarki.	پخیارکی	4144	860	480	380	77	162	162
	Behram Pur.	بہرام پور	2504	822	460	362	8	131	131
	Lonelo.	لونو لو	2342	430	260	170	36	75	90
	Khariari.	کھاریاری	4410	197	123	74	75	28	28
	Amerki.	عامرکی	1253	764	540	224	103	108	163
<b>Agri</b>	اگری		2736	707	399	308	116	125	125
	Odeherki.	اودھرکی	1253	261	153	108	3	51	51
	Samki.	سامکی	2256	625	340	285	34	136	136
	Dadi.	ڈاڈی	2850	553	304	249	26	81	81
	Kahiki.	کاھیکی	2807	200	110	90	20	39	39
	Rip.	رپ	2136	519	286	233	63	88	88
	Jhok.	جھوک	4495	1066	628	438	95	164	164
	Dasarki.	ڈسارکی	4289	707	405	302	24	118	122
	Khariun.	کھاریون	4410	449	241	208	13	24	24
	Khathar.	کھاتھار	2228	439	241	198	18	81	81
<b>Mukhdampur</b>	مخدوم پور		4403	968	566	402	97	206	206
	Khiwari.	کھیواری	2521	143	81	62	13	35	35
	Chakri.	چاکری	2764	38	20	18	6	5	5
	Kadh.	کدھ	2957	38	21	17	4	6	6
	Golarchi.	گولارچی	2560	318	183	135	9	68	68
	Marujat.	ماروجٹ	3078	297	170	127	10	74	74
	Gujhari.	گجھاری	400	401	215	186	24	83	83
	Sodkhi.	سوڈکی	2930	271	157	114	21	38	38

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUNI TALUKA.

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961			Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literatures	Houses	House-holds
	Balhar. بلہار	3710	764	434	330	45	120	120
	Fateh Pur. فتح پور	4471	414	228	186	—	83	83
	Barodhari. بارودھاری	5070	413	301	112	76	107	107
	Khiyonn. کہیون	7000	692	372	320	60	123	123
	Nakar Ji. [ک] ناکرجی	10240	1087	623	464	291	189	189
	Mari Wasayo. ماری وسایو	5120	414	242	172	134	63	63
	Patihal. پٹیاں	3065	411	223	188	24	105	106
	Thahero. تھاہیرو	1667	19	12	7	5	3	3
	Miniyoon. مینیون	3182	299	173	126	23	63	63
	Aselal. [ک] [ک] [ک] اسیلعل	3482	1032	574	458	142	175	175
	Satiari. سیاری	3139	448	245	203	7	76	76
	Kandiyari. کنڈیاری	2334	40	22	18	1	5	5
	Mitho Dubo. مٹھو ڈوبو	3543	383	221	162	17	54	54
	Khero Dubo. کہیرو ڈوبو	4149	420	232	188	24	75	75
	Khiro Bhithoro. کہیرو بٹھورو	2560	390	212	178	14	91	91
	Sorhadi. سورھڈی	5057	158	95	63	20	48	48

## JUMO JAKHRO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE جمو جکھرو سپروائڈنری تپیدار سرکل

<b>Jumojakhro.</b>	جمو جکھرو	2901	995	541	454	23	186	186
Jonerayati Jagir.		1207	287	168	119	24	63	63
	جونئی رعیتی جاگیر							
Daduki.	دادوکی	640	650	373	277	30	141	141
Lashari.	لشاری	1820	550	289	261	11	100	100
Ajaib Pur.	عجائب پور	1112	357	191	166	18	63	63
Jeo.	جیو	2645	769	416	353	34	139	139
Chandia.	چانڈیا	2068	890	473	417	91	167	167
Nohani.	نوہانی	2727	807	434	373	41	111	115
Amdani.	امڈانی	3289	1045	565	480	94	255	256
<b>Moya</b>	مویا	1913	377	216	161	35	38	38
Chak.	چاک	1159	601	316	285	—	112	112
Chaubandi.	چوہندی	1613	188	92	96	3	33	33
Charo.	چارو	1824	274	148	126	9	75	75

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—GUNI 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
Samerdi.	سمرڈی	1729	329	176	153	6	56	56
Sethari.	سٹھاری	1787	749	375	374	207	143	143
Kur Rahmoo.	کر رامو	1680	204	114	90	34	44	44
Malana.	ملانا	2074	504	264	240	4	100	100
Tali Jagir.	تلی جاگیر	2108	303	168	135	5	61	61
Kodario.	کوڈاریو	2978	834	504	330	20	133	133
Kath Bambhan.	کتھ بمبان	3357	996	561	435	78	163	163
Malook Pur.	ملوک پور	4757	1118	623	495	98	237	237
Saherki.	سہرکی	4476	795	437	358	58	177	177
Junathi.	جونانہی	2866		Uninhabited.			بے چراغ	
<b>Mahi Laghari.</b>	ماہی لغاری	2599	528	277	251	35	105	105
Gulchhan	گلچن	173	27	11	16	1	5	5
Barechi.	باریچی	1888	371	190	181	14	109	109
Chhachhri.	چھاچھری	2895	456	230	226	15	80	80
Vari.	ویری	1920	760	433	327	73	145	146
Khebrani.	خبرانی	4992	1965	1075	890	92	334	334
Lakri.	لاکری	3793	431	233	198	12	90	90
Karo Muhro.	کارو مہارو	3610	796	437	359	35	131	131
Erazi.	ایرازی	3502	625	341	284	17	92	92
Kario.	کاریو	4453	1378	785	593	181	211	211
<b>Gharo.</b>	غارو	16640	1306	724	582	138	188	188
Akai.	اکی	5120	735	392	343	27	124	130
Malirah Kureh.	ملیرہ کرہ	3840	313	193	120	7	48	48
Githo.	گیتھو	7680		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
Kharch.	خرچ	7680	1044	599	445	35	184	184
Saleh Abad.	صالح آباد	11520	894	509	385	58	175	176
Lorhad.	لورھڈ	7680	120	69	51	16	21	21
Koryani.	کریانی	3680	918	492	426	27	143	143
Akri.	اکری	7680	520	274	246	80	65	65
Taj Hadi.	تاج ہڈی	7680	139	70	69	5	31	31
Jakheji.	جا کے جی	10240	360	198	162	41	49	70
<b>Ganwarah.</b>	گنوارہ	3840	121	73	48	4	16	16



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—GUNI 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
	Khadi. کہادی	3200	119	69	50	10	39	39
	Kandar. کندر	4480	899	493	406	23	152	152
	Shaikhano. شیخانوپ	3200	642	351	291	22	116	116
	Padhriuni. پڈ ریونی	3200	134	83	51	7	19	19
	Kand. کانڈ	5120	276	152	124	44	26	26
	Kakejani. کاکے جانی	6400	958	498	460	97	162	162
	Trai. ٹرائی	9600	1613	873	740	182	262	262
	Rahiki. راہکی	5120	819	454	365	6	98	104
	Lashkarani. لشکرانی	4480	100	57	43	33	19	19
	Nari. نیٹری	4480	120	71	49	2	29	29

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MATLI TALUKA.

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Matli Taluka</b> ماتلی تعلقہ	106497	57886	48611	—	—	—
	” ” (Rural) ماتلی تعلقہ دیہاتی	91179	49392	41787	—	—	—
	” ” (Urban) ماتلی تعلقہ شہری	15318	8494	6824	2662	2474	2577
	i. Matli Town Committee.	10504	5862	4642	2298	1859	1944
	ماتلی ٹاؤن کمیٹی						
	2. Tando Ghulam Ali Town ٹنڈو غلام علی ٹاؤن	4814	2632	2182	364	615	633
	ماتلی ٹاؤن کمیٹی						

## MATLI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE. ماتلی سپر وائڈزری تپیدار 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
	<b>Matli.</b> ماتلی	2001	452	237	215	12	92	92
	Doomani. ڈومانی	1777	646	360	286	57	110	110
	Ali Pur. علی پور	2139	797	475	322	40	135	135
	Rain. رابن	2777	1545	875	670	167	230	230
	Udhejani. ادھوجانی	3097	1323	711	612	39	268	268
	More. مور	1787	526	282	244	24	95	95
	Kathore. کتھوڑ	2680	707	383	324	15	142	142
	Malhan. ملہان	1605	573	283	290	116	100	101
	<b>Maban.</b> مابن	1771	477	253	224	10	93	93
	Dalo Dero. دالو ڈیرو	1775	639	371	268	35	115	115
	Jarki. چرکی	1730	506	279	227	44	72	72
	Lakhaadi. لکھادی	2006	771	403	368	23	124	124
	Paneero. پنیرو	2420	1063	578	485	30	162	162
	Haji Karamali. حاجی کرم علی	3188	965	518	447	67	155	155
	Hanjar. ہنجر	2921	1126	596	530	39	267	348
	Natho. نٹھو	2475	830	443	387	21	120	120
	Khudi. کھڈی	2207	616	299	317	—	104	104
	<b>Mangria.</b> منگریا	2588	774	302	472	27	238	238
	Deromohabat. ڈیرو محبت	2277	415	169	246	39	72	72
	Keenjhar. کنجھر	2673	628	312	316	70	134	134

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MATLI 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
	Vanji. ونجی	2175	364	189	175	31	80	80
	Khairwah. خیرواہ	2285	702	434	268	19	140	140
	Varasar. وراسر	1625	484	320	164	41	60	60
	Khad Khoohi. کھڈ کھوہی	3555	1096	590	506	66	255	255
<b>Pharkara</b> بہار کرا								
	Dabhi. ڈابھی	1336	117	69	48	5	42	42
	Jahejami. جاہی جانی	1605	589	306	283	20	119	119
	Baran. بارن	1811	1042	561	481	56	317	317
	Chhoretani. چھوریتانی	2239	1034	542	492	94	170	170
	Sharat. شرط	2664	982	523	459	206	205	206
	Gharilundi. گھری لندی	3035	952	514	438	94	70	70
<b>Additional Pharkara</b>								
ایڈیشنل بہار کرا								
	Lanjari. لنجاری	2293	438	237	201	33	138	138
	Padhar. پدھر	1947	259	145	114	6	53	53
	Banbhani. بہنبھانی	2243	789	431	358	31	103	103
<b>PHULEJANI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE</b> پہلیجانی سپروائیزری تپدار سرکل								
	Phulejani. پہلیجانی	4256	920	514	406	30	210	210
	Bedeero. بڈیرو	2308	792	438	354	15	103	103
	Chhan Sorhadi. چھان سورھادی	1933	489	284	205	13	70	70
	Thari. تھری	2593	79	43	36	102	147	147
	Seetan. سیتن	1251	108	62	46	3	20	20
	Gorono. گورونو	1544	220	115	105	7	13	13
	Panjam Hiso. پنجم ہیسو	2861	468	260	208	9	46	46
	Talhiyari. تلہاری	2995	620	332	288	4	83	83
	Khathore. کھاتھور	2548	655	350	305	39	115	115
<b>Tharokot</b> تھروکوٹ								
	Wagherji. واگھرجی	2672	509	284	225	19	131	131
	Dariri. دریری	2923	767	398	369	45	145	145
	Dhadhar. ڈاڈھر	3454	1369	731	638	177	254	254
	San. سان	3307	838	468	370	37	177	177

















## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MATLI 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
Buhro Jagir.	بوہرو جاگیر	3122	626	319	307	—	114	114
Buhro Rayati.	بوہرو رعیتی	4233	608	319	289	—	111	111
Juneja.	جونيجا	1730	541	307	234	—	86	86
Kari Mohammad Ali.	کاری محمد علی	4247	556	299	257	—	108	108
Gharo Sarmast.	گھارو سرمست	3342	1096	588	508	196	208	239
<b>Khairo Junejo</b>	خیر و جونيجو							
Kari Saendad.	کاری سائنداد	2567	504	281	223	30	119	128
Karyano.	کاریانو	2736	665	368	297	24	116	116
Seenhore.	سنیہور	3269	748	400	348	16	106	111
Khori.	کھوری	2690	526	298	228	11	82	82
Sorhadi.	سورھڈی	4282	1363	696	667	156	280	280
Dembari.	ڈیمباری	3309	802	440	362	46	149	149
<b>Arain.</b>	ارائین	2366	853	483	370	64	139	139
Sore.	سور	1768	541	335	206	44	122	122
Vee.	وی	2121	1177	603	574	151	219	219
Kangni.	کنگنی	2150	511	299	212	31	93	93
Khabarlo.	خبارلو	3200	1006	558	448	65	147	147
Amerlo.	امرلو	2477	810	514	296	51	156	166
Gharo.	گھارو	3200	1217	662	555	48	221	227




## TANDO GHULAM ALI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE ٹنڈو غلام علی سپروائیزری ٹیپدار سرکل

<b>Tando Ghulam Ali, Rural</b>	ہنڈو غلام علی رورل	2540	608	310	298	135	189	189
Dyal.	دیال	2734	940	566	374	96	213	215
Sando.	سانڈو	—	1030	553	477	74	214	227
Morhadi.	سورھڈی	2090	586	300	286	46	110	113
Labani.	لابانی	2220	600	331	269	60	101	107





















## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MATLI 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
<b>Gujo.</b>	گجو 	2603	1118	627	491	109	220	221
Bhadari.	بھا داری	2293	559	320	239	41	128	128
Dunbalo.	دنبالو	2194	570	238	332	33	130	130
Kalwari.	کلواری 	1948	631	353	278	27	96	97
Gopalo.	گو پالو 	3358	1095	614	481	29	214	214
Lorer.	لورر	2477	496	275	221	34	96	96
<b>Additional Gujo</b>	ایڈیشنل گجو							
Kharyoon.	کھاریون 	2753	1035	570	465	69	209	209
Talli.	ٹالی 	3497	600	318	282	8	126	126
Chhan Sonrani.	چھان سونرانی 	3226	1017	526	491	32	94	95
<b>Desti.</b>	دستی 	2879	1005	567	438	46	209	234
Sando.	سانڈو 	2395	1030	553	477	74	189	189
Morhadi.	مورھڈی	2038	586	300	286	46	110	113
Labeni.	لا بینی 	2173	600	331	269	60	101	107
Chakrah.	چکڑھ 	1946	770	435	335	28	153	153
Rohro	روھرو 	410	1089	561	528	32	234	238
Pai.	پائی	2228	582	302	280	46	115	115
Chaugazo.	چھاؤ گازو 	2337	1071	602	469	45	209	209
<b>Aghamano.</b>	آغامانو 	3840	1976	1091	885	84	247	247
Daro Sendi	داروسنڈی 	3840	1557	839	718	198	190	190
Chhan Gang.	چھان گنج 	2560	1127	608	519	190	194	194
Ghari Bhiri.	گھاری بھری 	3840	842	445	397	88	321	322

## SHAIKH BHIRKIO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE شیخ بھیر کیو سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل

<b>Shaikh Bhirkio.</b>		2385	712	390	322	88	52	52
	شیخ بھیر کیو 							
Sambahani.	سنبھانی 	4059	732	385	347	82	98	98
Khato.	کھاتو	2062	373	200	173	19	87	87
Digh.	دگھ	1842	368	206	162	11	115	115
Burira.	بریرا 	4341	781	443	338	48	162	162

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MATLI TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961			Number of		
			Both Sexses	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Hanokatiar.  ہانو کھتیار	6746	402	227	175	15	212	212
<b>Additional Shaikh Bhirkio.</b>								
	Digh.  ڈگہ	3840	1255	673	582	89	192	192
	Ramdayali Wasan.  رام دیالی	2290	1035	545	490	154	72	72
	Sumarki.  سمرکی	3022	1087	616	471	58	160	160
	<b>Khachar.</b>  کھچر	3549	1290	691	599	42	249	249
	Khariri.  کھریری	3078	739	432	307	23	109	109
	Kandrahiki.  کنڈارہیکی	2756	972	493	479	33	154	154
	Lundano.  لنڈانو	3189	661	356	305	36	127	127
	Sounoro.  ساؤنورو	3372	710	358	352	51	121	121
<b>Tando Saindad.</b>  ٹنڈو سائنداد								
	Kari.  کاری	2194	1234	645	589	147	218	220
	Patar.  پتار	2775	2033	1063	970	113	451	451
	Bozdar.  بوزدر	1772	200	109	91	12	45	45
	Korari.  کوراری	1933	497	263	234	20	75	75
	Sutyari.  ستیاری	1401	565	315	250	36	106	114
	Visarki.  وسارکی	2154	1853	1010	843	123	180	180
	Visroa.  وسروا	1280	1168	682	486	179	214	215
	Sing.  سنگ	2230	2417	1303	1114	251	409	409
	Larh.  لڑھ	2190	527	279	248	113	100	100
	Pad Ram Diyali.  پد رام دیالی	1658	237	135	102	2	30	33

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—TANDO BAGO TALUKA.

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961			Number of		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House holds
	Tando Bago Taluka.	90321	49774	40547	—	—	—
	ٹنڈو و باگو تعلقہ						
	" " " (Rural).	90321	49774	40547	—	—	—
	ٹنڈو و باگو تعلقہ دیہاتی						
	" " " (Urban)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ٹنڈو و باگو تعلقہ شہری						

## TANDO BAGO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE. سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل ٹنڈو باگو

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds	
	Vasi Adil. واسی عادل	2861	1179	604	575	52	150	150	
	Miak Nai. میاک نائی	1280	1474	809	665	188	263	269	
	Manalki. مانلکی	1920	785	453	332	40	121	121	
	Datto Jamali. ڈیتو جمالی	1796	297	174	123	20	35	35	
	Widh. وڈہ	1431	351	189	162	32	62	62	
	Golari. گولاری	3001	1271	688	583	127	163	163	
	Kochho Sajain. کوچھو ساجین	2083	1408	784	624	94	165	165	
	Khanoth. خانوتہ	2248	1012	558	454	53	157	157	
	Chachhari. چھا چھری	2883	557	305	252	26	119	121	
	Dabharo. ڈابھارو	3259	932	481	451	73	143	143	
	Rahej. راہیج	2200	586	372	214	92	96	96	
	Buhro No. 2. بہرو نمبر ۲	1877	472	260	212	86	92	92	
	Burho No. 4. بہرو نمبر ۴	1629	161	91	70	2	36	36	
	Saujarpur. سوچار پور	2389	540	288	252	63	109	109	
	Sassu. ساسو	2202	539	238	301	46	117	119	
	Buhro No. 1. بہرو نمبر ۱	3338	501	289	212	68	105	105	
	Near. نیر	2627	1069	539	530	175	166	166	
	Mor. مور	2552	569	304	265	28	110	110	
	Baghlon. بگن	2763	987	515	472	8	115	115	
	Gaheki. گاہیکی	2784	628	329	299	21	150	150	
	Saidpur. سعد پور	2830	756	401	355	87	152	152	

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—TANDO BAGO 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.
	Dabgiro. ڈبگیرو	2448	558	318	240	19	88	88
	Dhoro Niro. دھورو نیرو	2048	862	459	403	137	135	135
	Guno. گونو	3249	534	312	222	25	106	106
	Phoosna. پھوسنا	2522	674	372	302	42	112	112
	Kotri. کوٹری	3212	763	416	347	73	113	113
	Kandri. کیندری	3586	956	511	445	44	67	67
	<b>Tando Bago.</b> ٹنڈو باگو	1008	2995	1644	1351	896	491	496
	Fatehpur Jagir. فتح پور جاگیر	1504	520	284	236	7	81	81
	Bakhshokaloi. بخشو کالوئی	2171	521	287	234	31	86	86
	Rel Tarai. ریل تاریا	640	323	179	144	14	40	40
	Dando. ڈنڈو	2543	558	320	238	76	86	86
	Machandi. ماچندی	2377	712	391	321	9	91	91
	Pir Misri. پیر مصری	960	253	136	117	13	43	44
	Duz. ڈز	4026	906	504	402	79	135	135
	Institution. انسٹیٹوشن	4540	163	144	19	110	34	34
	Motna. موٹنا	1280	1025	558	467	117	172	172
	Khado. کھاڈو	2419	849	444	405	101	102	102
	Chhabralo. چھابرا لو	2368	718	380	338	37	100	100
	<b>Kak III.</b> کاک نمبر ۳	3181	977	525	452	86	133	141
	Pathu Kambran. پاٹھو کمبران	1280	322	182	140	30	55	55
	Rajori No. 1. راجوری نمبر ۱	2628	565	314	251	70	116	116
	Sadik. ساڈک	2096	721	402	319	121	116	116
	Thorki. تھورکی	2442	644	368	276	40	93	93
	Kak No. 2. کاک نمبر ۲	2593	593	325	268	77	106	106
	Harirah. ہاریرہ	1920	823	444	379	51	60	60
	Sonhar. سنہار	1280	438	244	194	46	51	51
	Kak. No. 1. کاک نمبر ۱	3121	1223	668	555	141	154	161
	Kherati. کھیراتی	1280	1628	916	712	182	237	237



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—TANDO BAGO TALUKA.

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literatures	Houses	House-holds	
<b>DADEH SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE</b> دادھ سپر وائپریری تپیدار سرکل									
<b>Udoori.</b>	آدری	2133	223	128	95	12	33	34	
Sonhari.	سنہاری	5959	799	415	384	43	89	89	
Turi.	توری	1937	759	413	346	42	111	111	
Jesar.	جیسار	2488	470	253	217	37	68	68	
Potho.	پوتھو	3060	248	132	116	3	22	22	
Dambar.	ڈمبار	2625	707	398	309	8	129	129	
Kang.	کانگ	3633	861	485	376	19	121	121	
Charuo.	چریو	5120	1018	580	438	45	139	139	
<b>Bagh Shahmir</b>	باغ شاہ میر	2560	309	179	130	14	77	77	
Hothain.	ھوتھین	1710	594	338	256	4	81	81	
Kherol.	خیرول	1435	244	145	99	2	39	39	
Kangpir.	کانگپیر	2161	660	366	294	34	101	101	
Chandehli No. 1.	چنڈیلھی نمبر 1	3204	528	286	242	34	135	135	
Khunri.	کھنری	2560	160	92	68	113	24	24	
Dei.	ڈی	1920	833	460	373	51	93	93	
Kandhero.	کنڈھرو	3200	978	539	439	71	151	151	
Chandelhi No. 2.	چنڈیلھی نمبر 2	2560	880	471	409	50	211	211	
Chandelhi No. 3.	چنڈیلھی نمبر 3	3520	2182	1239	943	211	99	99	
<b>Dadeh.</b>	دادھ	3195	560	302	258	16	89	89	
Mena.	مینا	2476	542	306	236	19	62	62	
Khuro.	کھورو	2545	629	358	271	8	63	63	
Digh.	ڈگھ	3210	719	410	309	11	73	73	
Karyano.	کریانو	3200	584	334	250	65	101	109	
Kamaro.	کامارو	664	222	120	102	7	46	46	
Khariklabno.	کھاری کابنو	3463	932	545	387	87	148	148	
Chango.	چانگو	3865	941	496	445	55	180	180	
Ali Abad.	علی آباد	1708	184	102	82	10	38	38	
<b>Dambharilo.</b>	دسہاریلو	1600	525	293	232	22	84	84	
Belaro.	بیلارو	1920	423	233	190	29	77	77	

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—TANDO BAGO TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961			Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
Akil.	عقبنی	3100	631	367	264	13	78	78
Alipur.	علی پور	2560	599	322	277	41	99	99
Chawra.	چاورا	1999	612	348	264	24	148	148
Saiho.	سیہو	1920	652	371	281	14	115	115
<b>Sangi.</b>	سنگی	3875	664	374	290	38	148	149
Bhiryoon.	بھیریون	2837	859	486	373	64	187	190
Thoro.	تھورو	2386	335	179	156	9	68	68
Muta.	موٹا	2737	498	262	236	70	111	111
Kapuri.	کپوری	2898	479	259	220	32	81	81
Pharacho.	پھاراچو	4456	1223	687	536	131	219	224
Gad.	گاڈ	2518	559	286	273	45	129	129
<b>Khairpur.</b>	خیر پور	3299	1045	591	454	140	201	201
Chaubandi.	چا بندی	2302	309	158	151	26	62	62
Phul.	پھل	2189	518	282	236	36	98	98
Pirote.	پیروڑ	2087	333	178	155	33	64	64
Dhoro Kaka Naro.	دھورو کاکا نارو	4146	837	465	372	50	155	162
Buhri.	بوہری	4807	622	346	276	65	106	106
Girati.	گیراٹری	1280	476	269	207	40	97	97
Khanah.	کھاناہ	2560	1191	612	579	170	196	199
<b>Bakhochandio.</b>	باکھوچانڈیو							
Marhadi Jagir.	مرہدی جاگیر	2203	379	207	172	20	48	48
Machari.	مچھاری	1818	437	238	199	25	64	64
Chhan.	چن	2335	584	335	249	43	93	94
Unarki.	انارکی	2744	908	501	407	63	122	122
Gujo.	گجو	3001	698	385	313	60	124	124
Amarnar.	امر نار	2490	765	406	359	54	103	103
Liar.	لیار	3307	313	176	137	12	59	59
Jalmori.	جالموری	3327	544	298	246	47	114	114
Naopano.	نوپانو	1600	872	499	373	72	133	133
<b>Panjrio</b>	پنجریو	1600	1714	970	744	341	328	328
Har.	ہار	2835	422	230	192	48	72	72

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—TANDO BAGO 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
Tayab Sahto.	طیب سہتو	2678	308	162	146	59	96	96
Amdani.	آمدنی	3090	834	455	379	45	107	107
Mesadi.	مسادی	3070	426	237	189	32	103	106
Chhar.	چہار	3232	416	237	179	45	76	76
Wagdahi.	واگدھی	3909	817	463	354	111	129	129
Bongar.	بنگر	2363	711	410	301	63	142	142
<b>Hingorjani.</b>	ہنگور جانی	4134	483	259	224	13	94	94
Mohnia.	موہنیا	3483	876	473	403	17	48	48
Khalso.	خالصو	2361	214	113	101	66	66	66
Kuhrari.	کھوراری	1280	283	152	131	175	65	65
Vibahadur.	وی بہادر	3055	196	116	80	27	26	26
Moro.	مورو	3461	834	435	399	124	134	134
Khabibero.	کاہی بیرو	4661	631	351	280	59	103	103
Katadeho.	کتادہو	7360	435	231	204	21	57	57
Khoski.	خوسکی	1600	86	48	38	12	66	66
Akro.	اکرو	6808	983	537	446	26	152	152
<b>Khadiadat.</b>	خدیادت	2308	612	361	251	33	97	97
Taryaro.	ٹریارو	1419	214	123	91	12	30	30
Gaheji.	گاہیجی	3116	378	212	166	34	85	85
Rajori Jagir.	راجوری جاگیر	2776	950	530	420	89	115	115
Hanjar Hadri.	ہنچار حیدری	2351	558	323	235	63	93	93
Ropharo.	روفارو	2592	190	104	86	3	32	32
Thuhi.	تھوہی	2313	136	71	65	14	25	25
Katal.	کتل	3995	951	528	423	98	166	166
Dhubni.	دوہنی	3689	347	197	150	37	85	85
Die Jarkas.	دی جارجاس	8077	453	264	189	103	98	98
Dhaniyol.	دھنیال	5609	209	107	102	23	59	59
Chhach.	چہاچ	3527	100	52	48	14	17	17

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—BADIN TALUKA.

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961			Number of		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Badin Taluka.</b> بدین تعلقہ	114107	61980	52127	—	—	—
	” ” (Rural)	107705	58358	49347	—	—	—
	” ” بدین تعلقہ (دیہاتی)						
	” ” (Urban)	6402	3622	2780	1729	1144	1206
	” ” بدین تعلقہ (شہری)						
	1. Badin Town Committee.	6402	3622	2780	1729	1144	1206
	بدین ٹاؤن کمیٹی						
	+						
	+						
	+						
	+						
	+						
	+						

## TALHAR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE تلمہار سپروائیزری تپیدار 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
	<b>Talhar.</b> تلمہار	1487	4701	2518	2183	990	869	919
	Jiath. جیتھ	2606	1029	549	480	109	200	200
	Lakhi. لکھی	1024	365	203	162	50	59	59
	Bhanki. بھنکی	1210	600	322	278	24	119	119
	Plandhi. پلنڈھی	1451	369	193	176	16	83	83
	Habachh. حبیح	1490	729	407	322	61	134	137
	Bidho Chounro بیڈو چھنرو	2880	516	277	239	2	79	79
	Patahryun. پٹارین	1851	609	337	272	74	104	121
	Bando. بندو	1656	1327	703	624	197	237	237
	Peroze Pur. پروز پور	2359	1259	657	584	90	177	177
	Seri. سری	2399	504	282	222	20	83	83
	<b>Chanri.</b> چنزی	1868	720	387	333	122	149	149
	Kohar. کوہار	1420	600	316	284	54	102	102
	Shorki. شورکی	2258	670	363	307	24	164	164
	Vasisajan. واسی ساجن	2560	257	129	128	9	51	51
	Chak. چاک	2419	341	193	148	24	64	64
	Visarki. ویسارکی	1443	392	191	201	38	60	60
	Widh. وده	1600	283	151	132	25	58	58
	Rojharli. روجھارلی	1406	503	261	242	20	102	102
	Durmano. ڈرمنو	3375	1277	686	591	119	217	217
	Moghul Hafiz. مغل حفیظ	2591	777	427	350	34	135	135

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—BADIN 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
<b>Baghar.</b>	باگھر	1913	565	321	244	54	98	98
Moro.	مورو	537	387	194	193	41	77	77
Phulahdi.	بھولاڈی	1350	427	226	201	15	52	52
Bhataro.	بھاتارو	1590	472	256	216	5	87	87
Valhar.	ولہار	2121	1034	606	428	165	145	145
Borahandi	بوراهنڈی	1927	593	324	269	72	109	109
Bhano.	بھانو	1738	700	415	285	98	123	123
Karabhari.	کارا بھاری	2507	717	392	325	5	139	139
Rebhan.	ربہن	2780	910	498	412	78	184	184
<b>Moroghar.</b>	موروچھر	2280	783	424	359	65	126	126
Hagarki.	ھاگرکی	1104	162	83	79	—	25	25
Naoabad.	نواآباد	1919	347	192	155	24	49	49
Sandki.	سندکی	2124	958	530	428	49	149	149
Rip.	رپ	2207	1084	592	492	151	142	142
Lundki.	لنڈکی	1798	597	315	282	39	101	101
Dadki.	ڈاڈکی	2114	559	313	246	28	99	99
Durang.	ڈیورنگ	1656	340	191	149	39	57	57
Parhiyarki.	پریارکی	2765	1057	573	484	54	192	192

## BADIN SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE.

بدین سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل

<b>Badin.</b>	بدین	2138	1288	704	584	152	267	267
Sonhar.	سویہار	1129	772	412	360	54	136	136
Patar.	پاٹار	1999	892	490	402	65	155	155
Jhurkandi.	چھرکنڈی	1447	543	289	254	67	144	144
Chorhalo.	چورہالو	1137	754	400	354	102	163	163
Kerandi.	کراٹندی	2017	635	348	287	79	153	153
Abri.	ابڑی	2034	1796	949	847	254	324	324
Kalhari.	کلہوڑی	2141	767	419	348	87	160	160
Badin Air Port P.A.F.	بدین ایر پورٹ	—	81	76	5	50	13	13
Badin Air Port M.E.S.	بدین ایر پورٹ	—	80	41	39	20	9	9

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—BADIN 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
<b>Bakhsha.</b>	بخشا	2560	828	446	382	46	99	99
Ojhry.	آوجھری	1843	803	400	403	54	121	121
Garho.	گرھو	3576	919	510	409	56	95	95
Janki.	جنکی	2151	747	399	348	64	101	101
Malki.	مالکی	2467	794	426	368	92	101	101
Nangarkhet.	ننگرکھیت	2255	564	303	261	27	123	123
Makhandi.	مکھنڈی	3278	861	449	412	95	88	88
Marai.	مارائی	2626	594	337	257	49	78	78
<b>Kheerdahi.</b>	کھیرڈاہی	3840	1443	794	649	25	63	63
Dhandi.	دھنڈی	1223	424	199	225	17	63	63
Pano Baeed.	پایو بےید	1256	662	356	306	107	125	125
Bhokhi.	بوکھی	3200	502	277	225	65	77	77
Markhan.	سرکھن	2109	588	329	259	62	78	78
Pano Bakar.	پانو بکر	2021	680	360	320	55	99	100
Moriri.	موریری	1195	445	233	212	54	64	64
Jhol Khasi.	جھول خاصی	3840	934	514	420	85	168	168
Kaimpur.	قائم پور	3840	666	344	322	34	60	60
<b>Dunghadi.</b>	ڈنگھاڈی	1435	249	128	121	27	54	81
Chinanadi.	چینانادی	1607	251	135	116	19	38	38
Kand.	کند	1828	67	30	37	4	16	28
Githo.	گتھو	2375	320	176	144	11	39	39
Nagro.	ناگرو	2541	776	402	374	81	105	105
Ghangdo.	گھانگدو	2194	722	390	332	51	116	117
Pado.	پاڈو	3011	647	365	282	74	82	82
Jhagri.	جھگری	3181	1734	911	823	69	128	152
<b>Pano.</b>	پنو	2593	540	289	251	51	111	111
Patari.	پٹاری	2007	160	86	74	11	21	21
Janath.	جانته	1230	218	119	99	12	56	56
Kunar.	کنار	2052	234	130	104	6	19	19
Sorahdi.	سورھڈی	1500	260	135	125	19	27	27
Warayso.	وریا سو	2193	307	175	132	1	64	64
Kadi Kazia.	کڈی قاضیہ	1957	650	354	296	15	79	79

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—BADIN 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	
	Jhalar.	جھالار	1861	467	244	223	79	80	80
	Dhandh.	دھنھہ	1828	286	157	129	14	54	54
	Panchi.	پانچی	2037	489	255	234	38	101	101
	Makrah.	مکرہ	1649	314	173	141	37	58	58
	Daphri.	ڈپھری	2473	83	42	41	—	12	12
	Bhaneri.	بھانیری	3683	599	350	249	19	114	114
NINDOSHAHAR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE			ننڈو شہر سپروائیزری ٹیپدار سرکل						
	Nindoshahr.	ننڈو شہر	2337	2177	1193	984	382	280	280
	Sialki.	سیالکی	2545	1003	549	454	57	178	178
	Angri.	انگری	2048	441	237	204	48	53	53
	Pahanwarki.	پنھاورکی	2012	646	366	280	61	87	87
	Gujo.	گوجو	989	347	181	166	18	40	40
	Khalis.	کھالس	3155	1471	827	644	215	214	214
	Panomirkhan.	پانو میرخان	2200	361	189	172	58	59	59
	Mirzanpur.	مرازن پور	3840	602	315	287	53	97	97
	Kadhan.	کادھان	1920	657	332	325	150	125	125
	Singari.	سنگاری	5120	9	4	5	—	41	41
	Siarsi.	سیارسی	2560	552	287	265	60	83	83
	Achh.	اچھہ	1920	404	226	178	14	69	69
	Achhro.	اچھرو	1280	607	334	273	43	131	131
	Sutiari.	ستاری	2560	1068	588	480	54	109	109
	Jhanjhli.	چھنچلی	3200	377	200	177	26	97	97
	Khambhro.	کھمبرو	4120	1426	777	649	191	156	156
	Gabarlo.	گابریلو	5760	1855	1048	807	112	268	274
	Luari.	لواری	3642	966	527	439	259	232	232
	Kunar.	کنر	2497	648	340	308	—	5	5
	Lao.	لاؤ	2757	774	386	388	35	104	104
	Gad.	گاڈ	3592	719	423	296	71	95	95
	Sheikhpur.	شیخ پور	5046	404	245	159	21	42	46
	Andhalo.	انڈھیلو	2852	758	383	375	96	130	130

## VILLAGE STATISTICS—BADIN 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.
Saruro.	✚ ✚ ✚ سرورو	5120	1519	829	690	175	198	233
Panolundki.	پانولنڈکی	3200	1318	714	604	127	200	200
Odha.	اوڈھا	1920	670	364	306	60	70	70
Kamaro.	کمارو	4105	883	462	422	102	134	134
Chanesri.	چنیسری	1920	466	250	216	44	72	72
Sanjrah.	سنجرہ	1920	348	199	149	45	37	37
Rett.	رٹ	1920	536	302	234	67	81	81
Bakho Khudi.	بخو خودی	2560	868	470	398	47	115	115
Mithi.	مٹھی	14316	314	174	140	17	112	112
Vidhri.	وڈری	2550	43	22	21	7	9	9
Walhari.	والہاری	9131	5	4	1	—	48	48
Pakhothar.	پکھو ٹار	4802	56	35	21	1	17	17
Padhar.	پادھار	3684	467	253	214	68	101	101
Shata.	شاٹا	3889	422	222	200	21	55	55
Kumbhairo.	کمبرھیرو	3175	269	154	115	44	88	88
Khakhar.	✚ ✚ کھا کھر	2375	1118	618	500	97	163	163
Bhambhki.	بھامبکی	2341	775	425	350	44	92	92
Dasti.	دستی	4415	1015	545	470	25	182	182

## SERANI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE. سرانی سپروائیزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Serani.	✚ ✚ ✚ سرانی	1584	802	483	319	135	91	91
Chhel.	چھل	4665	276	156	120	9	40	40
Pidhadi	پیڈھاڈی	3394	450	251	199	48	51	51
Majabasri.	ماجابصری	3350	521	240	281	75	283	283
Ghurbi.	گربھی	2513	566	311	255	25	283	283
Jhakralo.	جکرا لو	2538	501	281	220	57	61	61
Runghadi.	رنگھاڈی	3510	581	327	254	48	66	66
Talai.	✚ ✚ تالائی	3154	864	435	429	104	129	129
Bijoriro.	بیجوریرو	3318	764	412	352	73	114	121
Chorhadi.	چورھادی	3509	528	263	265	63	92	92
Thath.	ٹھٹھہ	7441	17	9	8	1	7	7
Lunkhan.	لنکھان	2307	687	379	308	137	98	98



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—BADIN 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
	Waryaro. واریارو	2768	156	84	72	—	18	18
	Pahori. پاهوری	3398	350	185	165	31	48	48
	Sando. سنیدو	4590	470	247	223	101	68	68
	Lareri. لاریری	3694	1363	729	634	97	108	108
	Aminnarero. امین ناریرو	1973	542	302	240	78	87	87
	<b>Bahidmi</b> باہید می	2154	849	449	400	94	96	96
	Marad. مارڈ	7494	11	6	5	—	5	5
	Pala. پالا	5286	115	64	51	45	25	25
	Kandiari. کنڈیاری	17685	35	20	15	—	25	25
	Bukharki. بخارکی	14266	26	18	8	—	26	26
	Khadi. کھاڈی	3308	84	44	40	17	11	11
	Singhari. سنگھاری	3665	479	251	228	108	82	82
	Dhingar. دھنگار	2610	662	344	318	58	112	112
	Lundho. لنڈھو	2397	317	164	153	36	80	80
	Chaubandi. چوہندی	2366	540	298	242	41	64	64
	Khalifa. خلیفہ	3200	349	205	144	90	57	57
	Nareri. ناریری	3439	937	521	416	108	125	125
	Waghodaho. واگو ڈاھو	3426	788	437	351	65	143	143
	<b>Daleji.</b> ڈالیجی	1371	507	279	228	67	72	72
	Wararki. وارارکی	1836	223	122	101	4	33	33
	Akro. آکرو	1250	270	155	115	18	40	40
	Jakhri. چکھری	2144	737	384	353	35	122	122
	Bagreji. باگرچی	2318	670	356	314	74	90	90
	Chandhadi. چاندھڈی	3061	75	42	33	7	23	30
	Khorahadi. کھوراهڈی	273	778	413	365	63	115	115
	Bandho. بنڈھو	4323	1496	828	668	102	158	158

# 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, Manshra.
	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 Hamayun, Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera.
		(i) Sh. Muhammad Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
	(ii) Mr. Masood Nabi Noor, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.	

(ii)

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

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

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

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

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<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, G.D. 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, Bahawalpur.
	394	(i) Sh. Abdul Qadir, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ahmadpur East.
		(ii) Mr. M. Y. Bajwa, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner (General), Bahawalpur.
	395	Ch. Khurshid Ahmad, Cholistan Development Officer, Bahawal- pur.
<b>Rahimyar Khan</b>	421	Agha Hassan Raza, P.C.S., Assistant Colonization Officer, Liaquat- pur.

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



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

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

## 1961 CENSUS OF PAKISTAN PUBLICATIONS

### BULLETINS

	Rs.
No. 1 Provisional Tables of Population by sex and literacy—un-occupied structure, occupied residential houses and house-holds .. .. .	.. (pp. 15) 0.25
No. 2 Final Tables of Population by sex, urban-rural, religion and non-Pakistanis .. .. .	.. (pp. 210) 1.00
No. 3 Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status .. .. .	.. (pp. 442) 5.00
No. 4 Final Tables of Population by sex, literacy and education. .. .. .	.. (pp. 331) 4.00

### BULLETINS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION

- No. 5 Final Tables of Population by sex, self-supporting persons, agricultural labour force, non-agricultural labour force and dependants.

### DISTRICT CENSUS REPORTS

#### WEST PAKISTAN

- |               |             |                  |                |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| (1) Karachi   | (2) Lahore  | (3) Gujranwala   | (4) Rawalpindi |
| (5) Lyallpur  | (6) Multan  | (7) Quetta       | (8) Peshawar   |
| (9) Hyderabad | (10) Sukkur | (11) Bahawalpur. |                |

#### EAST PAKISTAN

- |           |                |            |              |            |
|-----------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| (1) Dacca | (2) Chittagong | (3) Sylhet | (4) Rajshahi | (5) Khulna |
|-----------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|

### CENSUS REPORTS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION

- Volume 1—Population Census Report and Tables for Pakistan.  
Volume 2— " " " " East Pakistan.  
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,  
Volume 8—Housing Census Reports and Tables for Pakistan  
Volume 9— " " " " East Pakistan.  
Volume 10— " " " " West Pakistan.

CENSUS PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FROM

The Manager of Publications, Block 44, Shahrah-e-Iraq, Karachi.

**LIST OF AGENTS IN PAKISTAN AND ABROAD FROM WHOM GOVERNMENT  
OF PAKISTAN PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE**

**I. INLAND**

**1. Provincial Government Book Dépôts:—**

Manager, Government Printing and Stationery Department, West Pakistan, Northern Area, Peshawar.

Manager, West Pakistan Government Book Depot and Record Office, Karachi.

Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, West Pakistan, Lahore.

**2. Assistant Marketing Officer, National Small Industries Corporation, PR-1/29, Randal Road, Karachi, (For Publications on Small Industries only.)**

**3. East Pakistan:—**

Deputy Controller, Stationery, Forms and Publications, 9-Jinnah Avenue, Beauty House, P.O. Ramna, Dacca.

**4. Private Book Sellers:—**

*Karachi:*

Aero Stores, 170-Napier Road.

The Book Company of Karachi, Bahadur Shah Market, Mohan Road.

Burhani Paper Mart, Campbell Street.

Bibliographical Information Bureau and Reference Centre, C/o. P. O. Box No. 7205.

Dacca Book Stall, Victoria Road, Saddar.

Ferozesons, Bunder Road.

Firdaus Stationers, 85-Liaquat Market, Bunder Road.

G. A. Stationery Mart, 21-New Memon Masjid, Bunder Road.

Habib Stationery Emporium, 1-2, Liaquat Market, Bunder Road.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Wood Street.

Mansoor Stationery Mart, Hassan Ali Effendi Road.

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

*KARACHI—(contd.)*

Pakistan Law House, Pakistan Chowk, Katchery Road.

Pioneer Paper and Stationery House, Opp: Dow Medical College, Bunder Road.

Rashid-ur-Rahman & Co., 16:P.M.A. Building Nicol Road.

Shaheen Stationers, No. 19 New Memon Masjid, Bunder Road.

Taher Book Depot, Tram Junction, Saddar.

Windsor Book Stall, Elphinstone Street.

**EAST PAKISTAN**

*DACCA:*

Burhani Paper Mart, 11-Bangla Bazar.

Book Syndicate, 157, Government New Market.

Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 107, Kaliprashanna Ghosh Street.

Dacca Law Report, Shanti Nagar, Ramna.

Farco's Publications, 146, Nawabpur Road.

Knowledge Home, 146, Government New Market.

Mohiuddin & Sons, 143-New Market, Azimpur.

Millat Book Agency, Motijheel.

Rehman Publishing Co., 8-Jinnah Avenue, Ramna.

Warsi Book Centre, 162/163, Government New Market.

*CHITTAGONG:*

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

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

Muslim Chamber of Commerce.

News Front, 75-Jubilee Road.

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

Screen and Culture, Court Road.

**MYMENSINGH:**

Osmani and Co., Station Road.

**KHULNA:**

Abdul Qadir & Brothers, Old Jessore Road.

Court Book Stall, Jessore Road.

Khulna Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

**SAHEB BAZAR**

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

**SARDAH:**

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

**CHAUDANGA:**

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

**KUSHTIA:**

The News Agency.

**PATUAKHALI:**

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

**WEST PAKISTAN**

**LAHORE:**

Ahsanul-Haq Qureshi and Sons, Katchery Road.

All Pakistan Legal Decisions, 35, Nabha Road.

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

Book Centre, 49, The Mall.

Mansoor Book House, 2, Katchery Road.

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

Nawa-i-Waqt Publications Ltd.

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

**LAHORE—contd.**

Technical and Commercial Book Co., Chowk Dalgaran.

The Publishers United Ltd., 176, Anarkali

The Punjab Religious Book Society, Anarkali.

**RAWALPINDI.**

The London Book Company.

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

Victory Book Stores, Edwardes Road.

**HYDERABAD.**

Educational Book Depot, School Road.

The New Allies Stores, Jail Road, Near Tower,

**MULTAN CITY.**

Raja Traders, Delhi Gate.

**QUETTA.**

Aligarh Book Stall, Mission Rd.

**LYALLPUR.**

Danishmand & Co., Karkhana Bazar.

International Agency, Gujar Basti.

Jilani Sons, Katchery Bazar.

**SIALKOT CITY.**

Malik & Sons, Railway Road.

**SUKKUR.**

The Ajaib Stores, Frere Road.

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

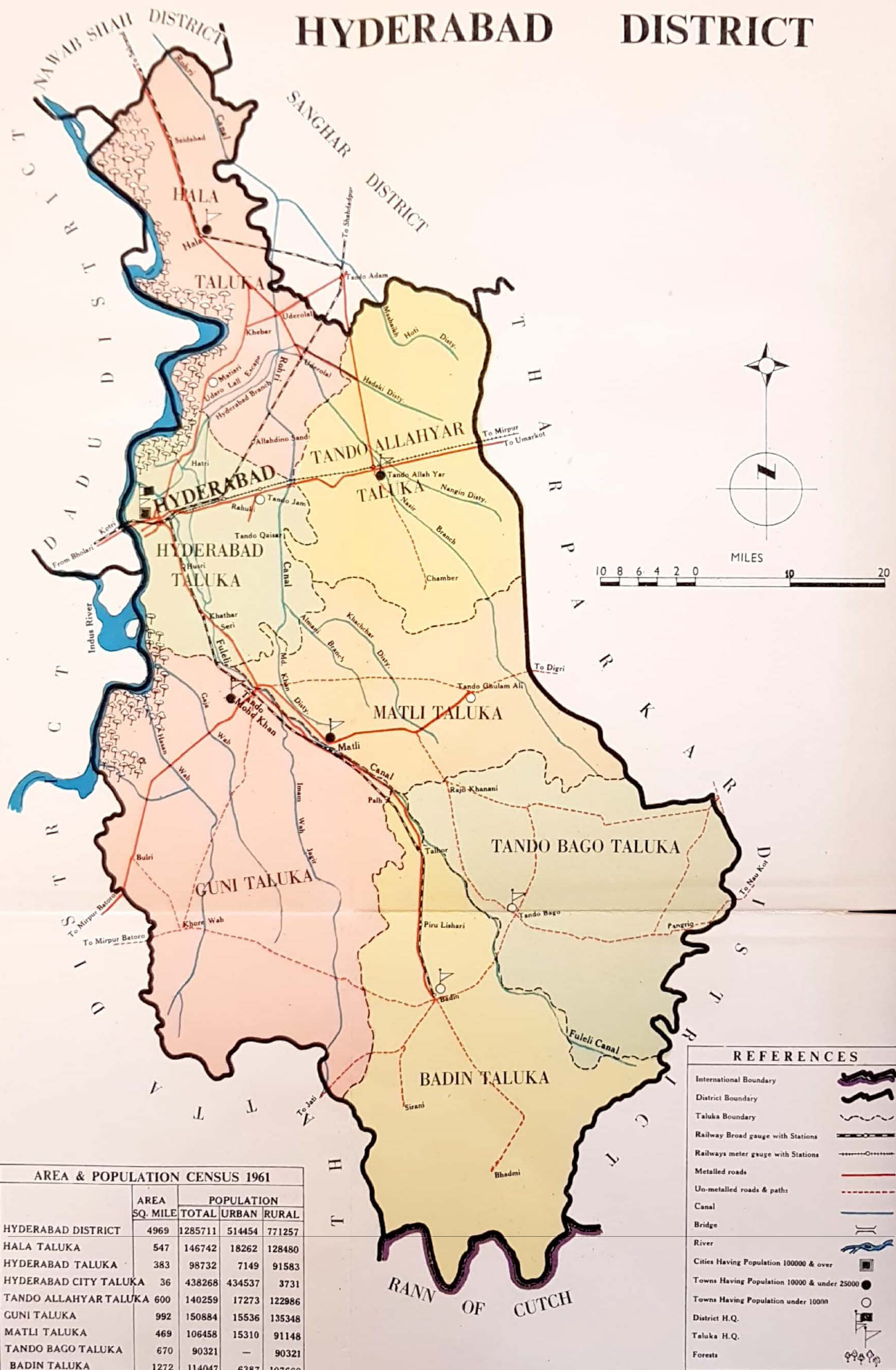
**LARKANA.**

Mujahid Stationery Mart and Book Sellers,  
Bunder Road.

**II FOREIGN:**

All Pakistan Missions abroad.

# HYDERABAD DISTRICT



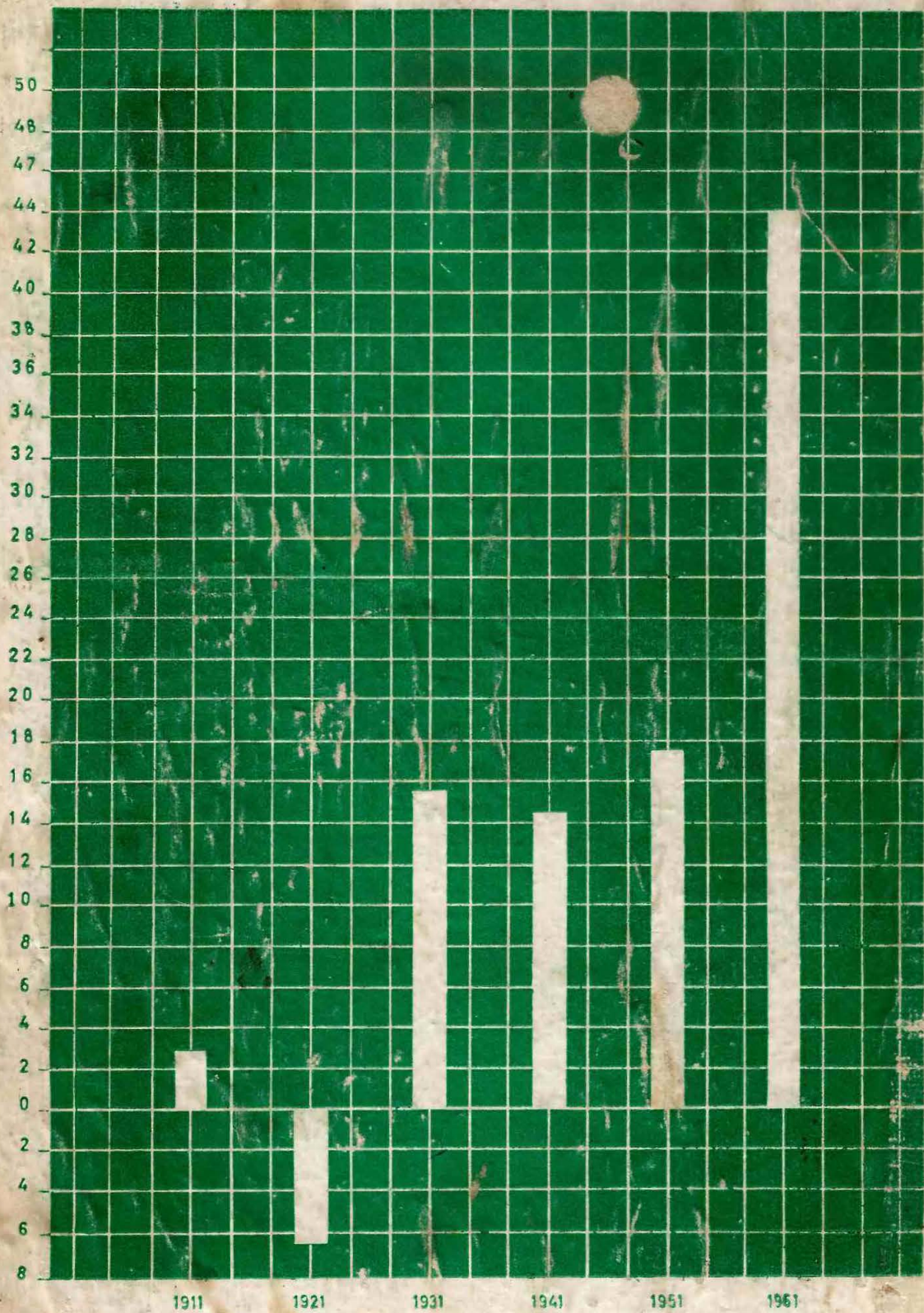
AREA & POPULATION CENSUS 1961

	AREA SQ. MILE	POPULATION		
		TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
HYDERABAD DISTRICT	4969	1285711	514454	771257
HALA TALUKA	547	146742	18262	128480
HYDERABAD TALUKA	383	98732	7149	91583
HYDERABAD CITY TALUKA	36	438268	434537	3731
TANDO ALLAHYAR TALUKA	600	140259	17273	122986
GUNI TALUKA	992	150884	15536	135348
MATLI TALUKA	469	106458	15310	91148
TANDO BAGO TALUKA	670	90321	—	90321
BADIN TALUKA	1272	114047	6387	107660

## REFERENCES

- International Boundary
- District Boundary
- Taluka Boundary
- Railway Broad gauge with Stations
- Railways meter gauge with Stations
- Metalled roads
- Un-metalled roads & paths
- Canal
- Bridge
- River
- Cities Having Population 100000 & over
- Towns Having Population 10000 & under 25000
- Towns Having Population under 10000
- District H.Q.
- Taluka H.Q.
- Forests





DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE