

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SIBI



PARTS I—V

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

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY

OF

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HOME AFFAIRS DIVISION

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CENSUS ORGANISATION, WEST PAKISTAN

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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SIBI

PART - I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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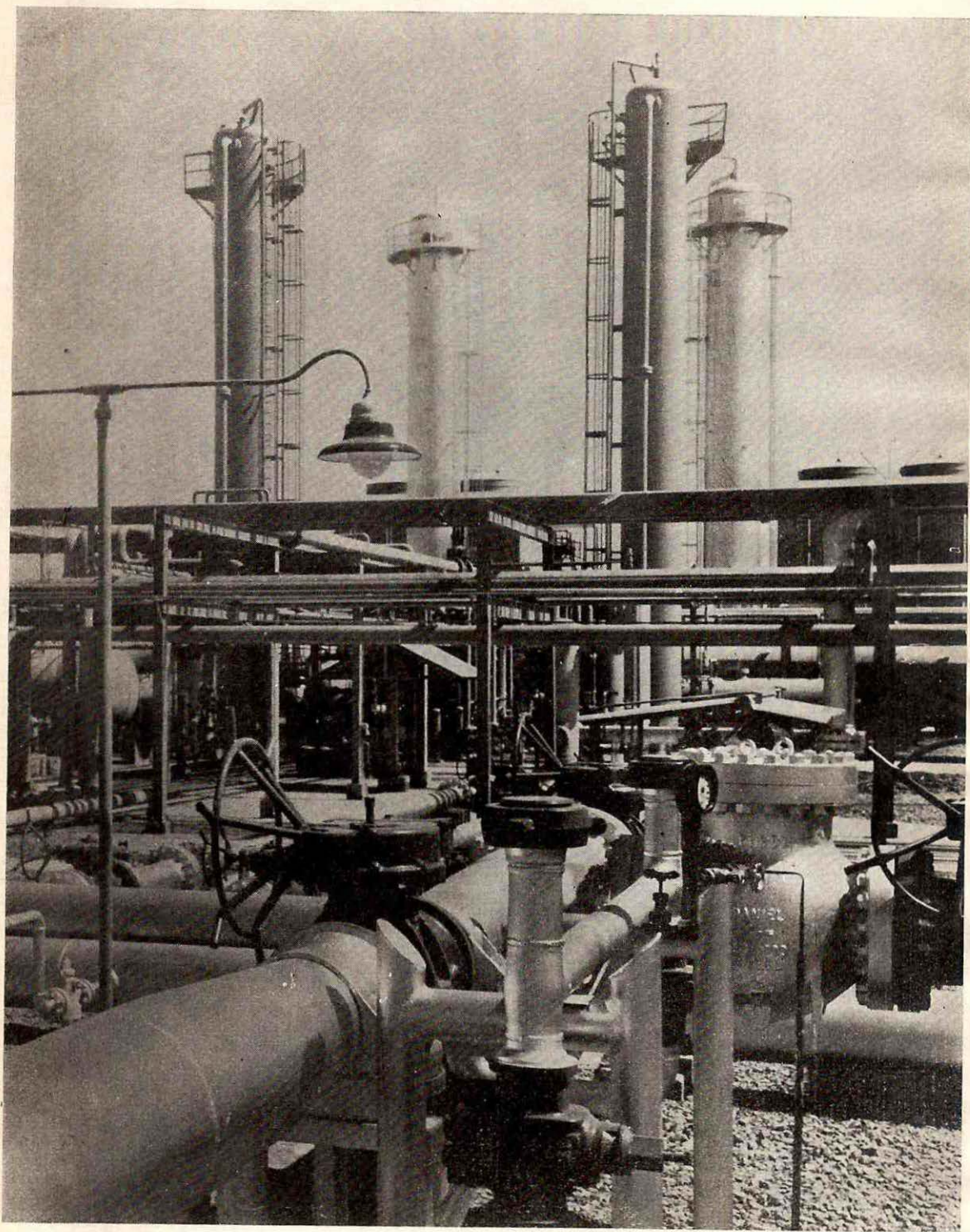
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A view of the Purification Plant of Sui gas at Sui.

SIBI DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. AREA | .. 10,446 sq.miles. |
| 2. POPULATION | .. 1,23,049 persons. |
| 3. DENSITY | .. 12 per sq. mile. |
| 4. SEX RATIO (FEMALES TO 1000 MALES) | 821 |
| 5. LITERACY | 4.80 per cent. |
| 6. CLIMATE | Very hot in summer and cold in winter but on hills climate is pleasant in summer and extremely cold in winter. |
| 7. MAIN CROPS | .. Wheat, Barley, Rice, Gram, Sugarcane and other cereals. |
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CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 NAME.

The district derives its name from the town of Sibi, or Siwi as it was written in earlier times, and local tradition attributes the origin of the name to *Siwi*, a Hindu lady of the Sewa dynasty, who is said to have ruled over this part of the country in ancient times.

1.2 LOCATION.

The district lies in east longitude $67^{\circ} 17'$ and $69^{\circ} 50'$ and north latitudes $28^{\circ} 40'$ and $30^{\circ} 38'$.

1.3 BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the district are as follows:—

On the North .. Loralai District.
On the West .. Kalat and Quetta-Pishin Districts.
On the South .. Jacobabad District.
On the East .. Dera Ghazi Khan District.

1.4 AREA.

The total area of the district is 10,446 sq. miles (66,85,440 acres). Its position in respect of area in West Pakistan as well as in the whole of Pakistan is 7th.

1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The district presents strongly marked variations, both physical and climate between its different parts. The Sibi tehsil consists chiefly of a level plain of alluvial soil, and is extremely low as regards elevation, no portion of it being much higher than 500 feet

above sea level, and its chief characteristics are its dead level surface, excessive heat in summer and a scanty and uncertain rainfall.

The remainder of the District consists entirely of mountains rising in a series of terraces from the lower hills of the Sulaiman range. These hills include Zen (3,625 feet) in the Bugti country, and Bambor (4,890 feet), Dungan (6,861 feet) and Butar (about 6,000 feet) in the Marri country. North-westward the mountains stretch to the watershed of the Central Brahui range in Zarghun and Khalifat with an elevation of 11,440 feet.

1.6 RIVERS AND NALLAS.

The drainage of the district, with the exception of the eastern side of the Marri and Bugti country, is carried off by the Nari river and its affluents, the general line of the drainage, roughly speaking, is directed from north to south.

(a) The Nari.

The Nari river rises at Tsari Momanragai, the watershed between Shahrig and Bori tehsils, 4 miles to the east of Speragha. The total length of the river from the source at Tsari Momanragai to its exit into the Sibi plain is about 190 miles. At its exit from the Nari gorge, the water is used for irrigation in Sibi and the neighbouring villages.

(b) Tributaries of the Nari.

The Dada river, joins the Beji (Nari) at Kut Mandai. The Sangan river meets the Nari at Babar Kach.

(c) Other streams.

The Talki stream, which is also known as the Sundimari, Chakar, Karmari, Manjra and Gurk in different localities, rises in the hills bordering Kohlu near Khi.

The principal streams, which do not flow into the Nari are: Shori which is joined by Tasso; and Heran.

1.7 MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.**(a) The Brahui range.**

The general formation of this range is a series of parallel ridges with narrow valleys in their midst.

The principal valleys are Harnai valley, which extends from the Chapper mountain to Spintangi, the Kach valley, which lies between the Pil and Bibai hills, the Kowas valley which is separated from Kach by the Lawarai Kotal; and the Ziarat valley which lies near the north-east end of the range.

(b) Zarghun.

This range separates Quetta/Pishin District from Sibi forming three ridges more or less parallel to one another. Between these ridges are deep *tangis* or ravines with precipitous sides.

To the north of the Harnai valley the principal peak is Khalifat, with an altitude of 11,440 feet which is the highest in the District.

(c) Subsidiary ranges.

The principal subsidiary ranges are the Chapper, the Pil Mountain, Bibai, Surgher, Khushnub, Janaksar and the Zharghat ranges which ends in Kato (10,247 feet) and on the northern slopes of which the hill station of Ziarat is situated.

(d) Ranges in the Marri country.

The principal mountains and ranges in the Marri country commencing from the

north-west corner and working to the east are: The Dugan, the Lakar range, the Sialu range, the Tikel, the Siah Koh, the Kup hills, the Chapper, the Sir Ani range, the Shatrak, the Danda and the Sunari ranges.

(c) Bugti ranges.

The principal mountains in the Bugti country are: the Bambor, Nafusk and Danda ranges, (the southern slopes of which belong to the Bugtis, and which divide their country from that of the Marris). The Zen, the Mir Dost Zard hills, Khalandri, Kup, Pir Koh and Giandari ranges.

1.8 CLIMATE.

The climate of the district is generally dry, but the temperature is as varied as its physical aspects. While the highlands possess a climate which is pleasantly cool in summer and extremely cold in winter, the plains of Sibi suffer from excessive heat common in Sind, which has the reputation of being the hottest place in West Pakistan. The low situation of these tracts, the fact of their being bordered on the west and north by bare and lofty hills, and the general want of forests and water, are considered to be the cause of their exceedingly high temperature. The Marri and Bugti country and Shahrih tehsil (2,300 to 4,500 feet) possess a climate intermediate between the extremes of the plains and the highlands.

(a) Temperature.

The average mean temperature of Sibi is about 96° in the summer and 60° in winter months. The highest temperature of the hottest days in summer frequently rises to 110° and less frequently to 120°. In average years the lowest temperature of night is a few degrees below the freezing point (32°), and the average temperature of a winter day ranges between 40° to 80°. At Shahrih the average mean temperature at day time is about 88° in July and about 46° in winter.

(b) Rainfall.

The district lies outside the monsoon area, and the rainfall is irregular and scanty. The rainfall varies with the altitude ranging from 4 to 5 inches in Sibi and nearly 12 inches in Shahrig where vapour-bearing clouds strike the Khalifat and empty their contents into the valley. In the highlands the largest rainfall occurs during the winter months, normally from October to March, the heaviest falls being recorded in January, February and March. In the plains of Sibi the rainfall mainly occurs during the months of July and August.

1.9 NATURAL PHENOMENA.**(a) Earthquakes.**

Slight shocks of earthquakes are common, but in recent times there has not been any occasion on which serious damage was caused.

(b) Floods.

Heavy floods in the streams are of frequent occurrence and often invade the lower valleys with great suddenness and rapidity causing considerable damage.

(c) Winds and Sandstorms.

In the highlands the mountainous character of the country affects the direction and force of the winds, which in many places assume the character of droughts. Between January and March the direction is very variable, and at this time there are often cold, bitter winds blowing from the north. The winter rains are caused by the south-west wind known as the *Kharani*, and the summer rains by the south-east wind. In the plains the prevailing winds are the west wind in the winter and the south wind in the summer. The *Lu or Lukh (Bad-e-Simoom)*, a scorching hot wind of the desert, is frequent during the months of July and August and causes much damage to the trees and vegetation. Sibi is subject to the *Simoom* and to frequent and severe sandstorms.

1.10 HISTORY.**(a) Early History.**

The History of the district centres chiefly round Sibi, (or Siwi) which owing to its position at the mouth of the Bolan Pass, has always been a place of considerable importance. Local traditions assert that the former rulers of this part of the country, inuding Kalat, were Hindus who were called Sewas. About the seventh century of the Chris an era, Sibi seems to have formed a portion of an extensive Hindu kingdom on the Indus, which at the time of its first contact with the Arabs was ruled over by Sihra Rai. His capital was Alor a populous city near Bhakkar and after the death of his successor Sahsi, the kingdom passed into the hands of Rai Chach, the Brahman who ruled Sind for forty years.

(b) Muhammad Bin Qasim A.D. 711.

During the reign of Raja Dahir, the son of Chach, the seizure of Arab ships at the Sind seaport of Debal (present Thatha near Karachi) and subsequent acts of hostility towards Muslims culminated in the first Muslim expedition to Sind in 711. The young general Muhammad Bin Qasim led the victorious army through Mekran to Sind (including present Sibi) and conquered the area up to Multan.

(c) The Ghaznavid and later.

In 3 or 4 centuries that followed, nothing is known of the history of the district, but, at the beginning of the eleventh century, Sibi and the neighbouring country are known to have formed part of the Ghaznavid Empire under Mahmud, who captured Multan in 1004.

In the time of Nasiruddin, Kabacha, who asserted his independence in Sind during the reign of King Altamash of Delhi, Sibi is mentioned forming as one of the seven kingdoms of Sind tributary to Multan and as being ruled by Rana Wakji, son of Punnun Channun. The subsequent history is obscure, but about

1250 the town of Sibi and its dependencies are said to have been held by Rai Shira, the head of the Langah tribe of Multan.

In 1470, Sultan Hasain Mirza of Herat is said to have made over the territories of Shal (Quetta), Pushang (Pishin) and Sibi to Amir Shujauddin Zunnun, the Arghun, but according to the *Ain-i-Akbari*, "Siwi" was conferred as a fief in 1488 on Shah Beg, the son of Shujauddin Zunnun, by Jam Nizamuddin of Sind, generally known as Jam Nanda.

(d) Arghun Dynasty.

Shah Beg died in 1522 when leading an expedition against Gujrat and was succeeded by his son Mirza Shah Husain. In 1513 Shah Husain bestowed the Government of Sibi on Sultan Mahmud, son of Mir Fazal, Kokaltash, a favourite of his father.

In 1573 Sultan Muhammad tendered his allegiance to Emperor Akbar, and the territory, hitherto held by him independently, was confirmed to him as a fief.

In the time of Akbar, Sibi was assessed to revenue as a *mahal* of the Bhakkar *sarkar* of the Multan *suba*, and paid 13,81,930 *dirams* in cash and furnished a contingent of 500 cavalry and 1,500 infantry.

(c) Kalhora Dynasty of Sind.

In 1712, Yar Muhammad, Kalhora of Sind, was appointed Governor of Bhakkar by Muizzuddin, who had succeeded to the throne of Delhi as Jehandar Shah, and received the title of Nawab. In 1739, the province west of the Indus were annexed to the Persian empire by Nadir Shah. After Nadir Shah's death, the Pannis seized opportunity to acquire Sibi and Sangan, and the Durrani found it convenient to confirm the Baruzai chiefs in the position which they had established, but as *Hakims* rather than as independent rulers.

The Baruzais retained their position

during the rule of the Barakzai Durrani until at the outbreak of the first Afghan-British War in 1839, Masti Khan, the head of the Panni tribe tendered his services to Shah Shuja who was sided by the British and was taken into British service with a number of his followers, who were styled the "Baloch Levy." From November 1841 to September 1842 an Assistant Political Officer resided at Sibi. When the British troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan on the termination of the war, the district was handed over by the British to the Khan of Kalat, but it does not appear to have been occupied by him and in 1843 again came under the Barakzai rule.

(f) The Marris and Bugtis.

The immigration of the Baloch tribes into India from Kech and Mekran appears to have coincided with the time of Babar and Humayun. The Baloch hero Mir Chakar Rind is said to have allied himself with the latter and accompanied him to Delhi. About this time the Rind Baloch commenced to overrun the hills of the present Marri country, and according to tradition Mir Chakar himself stopped for some time near the defile which bears his name. It was at this time that the Usbegs were pouring down from the north, and it is probable that the wandering tribes of the Rind and Lashari were retiring them.

The Baloch continued to increase in strength and importance, and by degrees the hilly country to the north and north-west of Kachhi was occupied by the Marris, and a powerful tribe formed by a Confederation of refugees and deserters from other clans. The hills to the south of this tract were held by the Bugti who like the Marris made raiding their principal occupation. Both tribes were claimed as subject by the Khans of Kalat and during the time of great Nasir Khan (1750—1793) seem to have been subject to the Kalat State; but on his death

the reins of authority were relaxed, and during the rule of his successors and the weakness of the Baruzais, these tribes as well as the Dombkis extended their raiding activities in all directions. They were at the same time engaged in a constant round of blood feuds among themselves. This state of affairs prevailed when the British Government first came in contact with these tribes in 1839. The British Army having suffered losses during its march to Afghanistan through Kachhi and the Bolan, a British force was sent in 1840 to occupy the Marri headquarters. Kahan, permanently. Later, it was compelled to accept terms from the Marris and evacuate the fort. A number of expeditions against the Marris and Bugtis followed during which heavy losses were inflicted on them but they could not be permanently subdued for another 25 years.

(g) Sir Robert Sandeman, 1867.

In 1867, Captain (afterwards Sir Robert) Sandeman, as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, entered into direct relations with the Marris and Bugtis and proposed that these tribes should be subsidised on a regular system by the Government. This Officer took two missions to Kalat in 1875 and 1876, which resulted in the establishment of the Baluchistan Agency at Quetta in 1876, when the relations with the Marris and Bugtis became closer and they were dealt with independently by the Khan of Kalat.

(h) Formation of the District.

Up to the Second Afghan War (1879) Sibi continued to be held by the Baruzai chiefs as Governors of the Afghan rulers; but the country was, at the request of some of the Sardars and people, occupied at the commencement of the War by a British detachment of troops from Jacobabad and the administration of the District was controlled by a Political Officer who was also placed in charge of the Bolan Pass.

The first phase of the War closed with the treaty of Gandamak (May 1879) by which Sibi, Harnai and Thal Chotiali were handed over by Amir Yaqub Khan to the British Government.

In November 1887 the Kach-Kowas and Harnai valleys, Sibi, Duki and Thal-Chotiali were declared parts of British India, and for the purposes of administration as regards these tracts, the designation of the Political Agent was changed to that of Deputy Commissioner.

A period of consolidation and extension of British power followed. In 1918 the Marri rising took place but the tribe was again brought under control by the British forces. In 1938 for the first time a Sub-Tehsil was established at Dera Butgi. The Second World War came in 1939-46. Meanwhile political and constitutional concepts which were not given much attention prior to the First War, had gained popularity and there had grown a widely felt sympathy with the movement for freedom and the demand for formation of a separate Muslim State.

(i) Emergence of Pakistan.

At the end of the Second World War when a referendum was held, a Jirga of Tribal and Political leaders of Baluchistan held in Quetta in early 1947 opted for Pakistan which came into being on 15th August of the same year. The people of this District among other districts of the former Baluchistan Province have since held reasonable representation in the Central and Provincial Governments. The unification of the former Provinces of Punjab, Sind, N.W.F. and Baluchistan into a single unit i.e. West Pakistan came in October 1955 and the Revolution on 8th October, 1958. With the introduction of the Basic Democracies in 1960, the people are taking greater interest in social and administrative affairs.

1.11 ADMINISTRATION.

The district is under the general charge of a Political Agent, who combines the functions of Deputy Commissioner, District Magistrate as well as Collector. He is also responsible for the coordination of the functions of all nation-building departments in the district. On the judicial side he is assisted by an Assistant Political Agent and two Sub-Divisional Officers (Extra Assistant Commissioners) who are all first class Magistrates and are delegated the powers of Additional District Magistrates under the Frontier Crimes Regulations. For revenue administration the district is divided into five Tehsils and Sub-Tehsils as under :—

Sibi/Shahrig Sub-Division.

Sibi Tehsil.

Shahrig Tehsil.

Marri-Bugti Sub-Division.

Kohlu Tehsil.

Kahan Sub-Tehsil.

Dera Bugti Tehsil.

Each Tehsil is under a Tehsildar, who is assisted by a Naib-Tehsildar except in the Kohlu tehil.

The Police administration of the district is vested in the District Superintendent of Police for Quetta-Pishin and Sibi assisted by 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police. There are three Police Stations namely at Sibi, Harnai and Ziarat. Each Police Station is under the charge of a Station House Officer with an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police. Outside the Urban localities the duties of the Police are performed by locally raised Tribal Levies.

The Judicial administration of the district is under the charge of the District and Sessions Judge, Quetta Division, who is

assisted by a Civil Judge for the District. On the Criminal side the jurisdiction vests in the Naib-Tehsildar, Tehsildars and Extra Assistant Commissioners, who are respectively 3rd class, 2nd class and 1st class Magistrates; and appeals against judgements of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates lie to the District Magistrate whereas the appellate court for the 1st class Magistrates is the Sessions Judge.

The set up of other departments in the district is given in the following paragraphs:—

(1) Agriculture.

The Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture represents the department in the district under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Quetta Division. The Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture is assisted by his field men and other staff who looks after the distribution of Wheat seed, artificial fertilizer, and fruit plants, laying of orchards, assisting the farmers in pruning, budding and plant protection operations in the district.

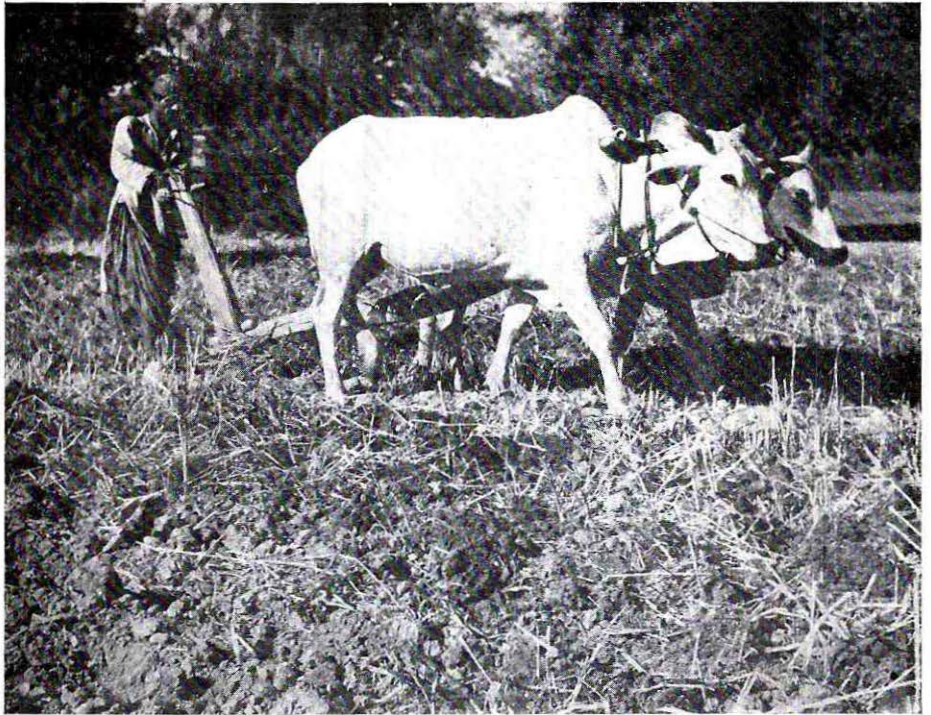
(2) Animal Husbandry.

There is a Veterinary Hospital at Sibi and 5 Veterinary dispensaries at Harnai, Kowas, Kan Bunglow, and Badra, also 9 Veterinary outposts in distant rural areas, which are under the control of an Assistant Director stationed at Sibi, who is under the over-all charge of the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Quetta. The Department provides aid and advice regarding sheep-breeding to the flock-owners and to the Zamindars for the maintenance and development of the famous *Bhag Nari* breed of bulls.

(3) P.W.D. (B and R) and (Irrigation).

There are two branches of this department namely;

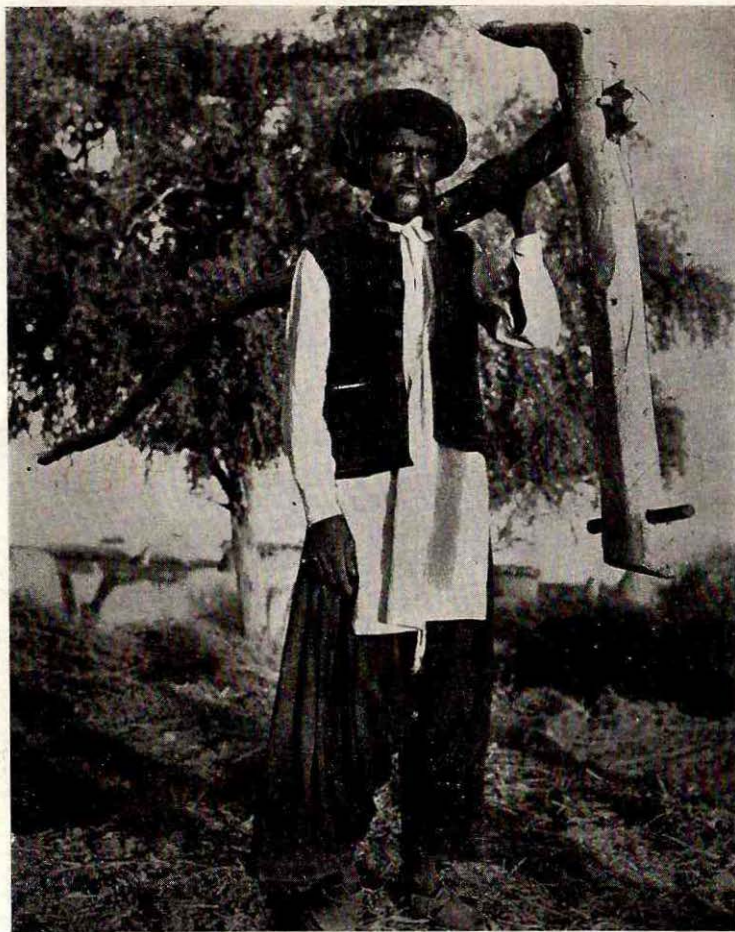
(i) Public Works Department (B & R)



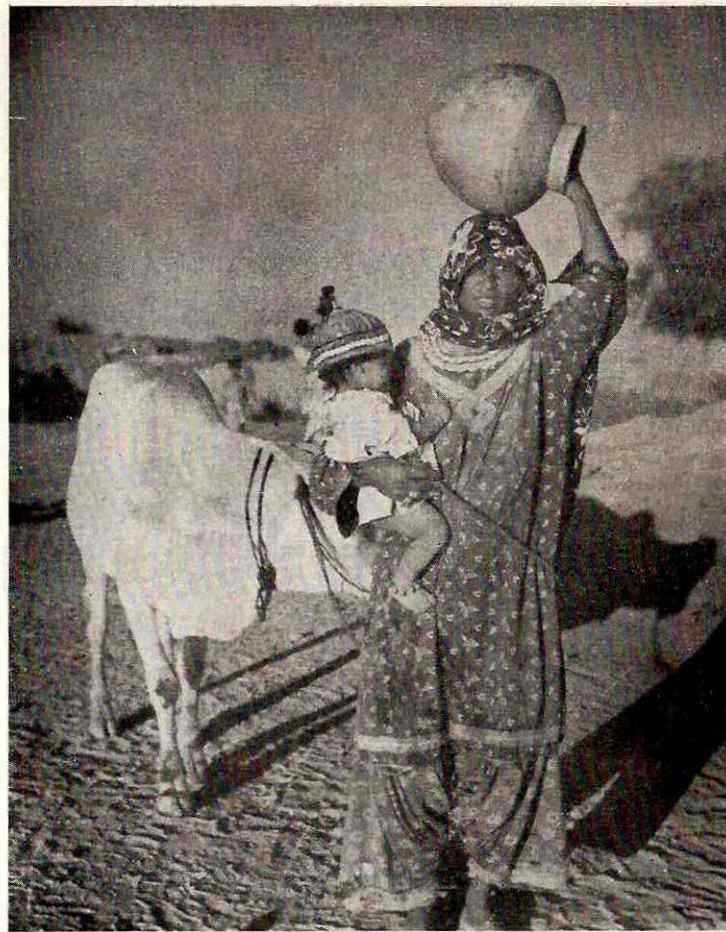
An adult male in his working dress ploughing the land



Peasants in their typical dress working in the field



An adult male in working dress with his agricultural implements



An adult female going to fetch water

(ii) Public Works Department (Irrigation).

Sub-Divisional Officers and their staff look after the execution of schemes and repair works which are usually done by giving contracts to financier from amongst the local tribesmen. The Divisional Superintending Engineers and the Chief Engineers of both branches are stationed at Quetta.

(4) Medical.

There is a Civil Surgeon for the District, under whom the Medical Officer holds charge of the Civil Hospital at Sibi. In addition, there is a Female Hospital at Sibi, and female dispensaries at Harnai and Ziarat (seasonal). There are 8 other dispensaries located at Khajjak, Talli, Spentangi, Shahrig, Jungle Bandat, Dera Bugti, Kohlu and Kahan. One Travelling Dispensary Van also serve the rural areas from Sibi.

(5) Industries.

The industries department, recently set up, is represented in the district by an Industrial Development Officer. The senior and technical staff located at Quetta keeps constant touch to study the existing conditions and examine possibilities of developing the present industries and introduce new ones.

(6) Forests.

There is a Divisional Forest Officer in the District stationed at Sibi who is assisted by two Range Forest Officers and controls the forest preservation staff and looks after the scientific management and development of the forest areas. He is also responsible for executing the afforestation and range management schemes introduced in the district.

(7) Education.

There is a District Inspector of Schools who works under the Divisional Director of

Education at Quetta and is entrusted with the control of the Educational Institutions.

(8) Food.

A Naib-Tehsildar of Supplies is stationed at Sibi who works under the control of the Assistant Director of Food at Quetta. He deals with the departmental purchase of Wheat etc. and with the distribution of rationed articles such as Sugar.

(9) Fisheries.

The Survey and Development of Fishery sources is the responsibility of the Extra Assistant Director of Fisheries, Quetta/Kalat Circle who has at present an Assistant Warden of Fisheries and a Fishery *Darogha* at Sibi.

(10) Games.

An Inspector of Games is responsible for the preservation and maintenance of the numerous games reserves in the district. He is under the Assistant Games Warden at Quetta.

(11) Basic Democracies.

The activities of this newly established department are controlled by the Divisional Deputy Director at Quetta under whom the Assistant Director, Sibi District, works. The details of the organisation are given in the separate para on "Basic Democracies".

(12) Excise and Taxation Central Excise and Customs.

These two departments are controlled respectively by the Deputy Director of Excise and the Assistant Collector of Customs who are both stationed at Quetta, and work in the district with their staff.

(13) Income Tax.

There is an Income-Tax Officer at Quetta who is responsible for the whole of the Quetta/Kalat Region and tours the districts for his work.

(14) **Cooperative.**

This newly established department is being run by an Extra Assistant Registrar assisted by an Inspector who works under the control of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies at Quetta.

(15) **Post and Telegraphs.**

These two departments are on the charge respectively of the Superintendent of Post Offices and the Divisional Engineer Telegraphs for Quetta/Kalat Region. There are 4 combined Post and telegraph offices and 12 sub Post Offices in the district.

1.12 **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 are indicated in the table below:—

STATEMENT

Name of Council	Number	Number of members			
		Official	Non-official		
			Representatives	Others	
1. District Council ..	2	(1) Sibi District ..	22	14	9
				23	
		(2) Kohlu Marri/Bugti;	24	66	
2. Tehsil Council ..	2	(1) Sibi Tehsil ..	2	3	1
				4	
		(2) Shahrig Tehsil ..	2	4	2
			Selected	6	Nominated
3. Town Committee ..	1	(1) Sibi ..	13	6	
4. Union Council ..	6	(2) Sibi Saddar ..	14	7	
		(2) Talli/Mall ..	10	5	
		(3) Harnai ..	9	4	
		(4) Ziarat ..	5	2	
		(5) Shahrig ..	7	3	
		(6) Babihan ..	5	2	

The representative of all the departments in the district are members of the District Council.

1.13 IRRIGATION.

There is only one small canal known as Nari Canal which irrigates Sibi Saddar, Kurak and Khajjak circles of Sibi Tehsil.

In Harnai Tehsil, springs, vialas and karezes are main sources of irrigation. In a few places dams have been constructed for collecting rain water for irrigation purposes. A few wells have also been constructed.

In Kohlu tehsil a small area is irrigated by karezes and wells.

The following is a summary of sources of irrigation :—

	Sibi	Harnai	Kohlu
1. Canals ..	1	—	—
2. Karezes ..	—	19	2
3. Vialas (Nullahs)	—	108	—
4. Reservoirs ..	—	4	—
5. Wells ..	—	4	2

1.14 AGRICULTURE.

There are large mountainous tracts in this district, which cannot be brought under cultivation and only a small proportion of land possesses perennial sources of irrigation. A large part of the cultivable area consists of land which is not under regular irrigation and is entirely dependent on rainfall. This cultivation, however, is always precarious and a fair crop cannot be expected with any degree of certainty oftener than once in about 5 years

The conditions of different parts of the district vary as greatly as the physical features. Some circles of Sibi tehsil are irrigated by channels bringing permanent supply of water from the Nari river, while the others consist largely of dry crop areas. The cultivation of the Kohlu plain depends chiefly on rain. In the Harnai valley water is

abundant, but land is comparatively scarce and in the Ziarat hills the cultivation is principally confined to small valleys, which are irrigated by springs or karezes. The Marri and Bugti hills afford small opportunity for cultivation

The total culturable and cultivated land in various tehsils is given in the table below:—

	Sibi	Harani	Kohlu
Total ..	1,45,025	18,971	22,322
Cultivated ..	26,577	11,417	9,119

The following table gives the acreage of total area under crops and the area of crops irrigated; showing also the sources of irrigation based on resource figures:—

	Sibi	Harnai	Kohlu
Sibi	26,577	17,045	15,474
Harnai	11,417	8,190	—
Kohlu	9,119	355	—
Total	47,113	25,490	15,474

1.15 PRINCIPAL CROPS.

The table below indicates the area in acreage under the principal crops —

Crops	Sibi tehsil	Harnai	Kohlu
<i>Rabi</i>			
Wheat ..	10,981	7,232	5,358
Barely ..	40	57	8
Sarshaf & Jamba	1,685	—	—
Gram ..	47	—	—
<i>Kharif</i>			
Rice	5	861	—
Jowar	11,497	653	1,931
Til ..	23	2	—
Bajra	6	6	1,670
Maize ..	—	863	1
Sugarcane ..	—	34	—
Mung ..	9	708	54

1.16 CROSS HUSBANDRY PRACTICES.

The types of agricultural implements used are primitive and old fashioned. Only animal power is employed—bullocks being most commonly used.

(a) *Camels and donkeys* are used for transport but not in agricultural farming. Bullock carts are the chief means of transporting crop produce to places on the main motor road or to railway stations.

(b) *Mechanical cultivation* hitherto not known in the district is being popularized by the Government. The Department of Agriculture lends or hires out tractors to Zamindars on nominal hire.

1.17 USE OF FERTILIZERS.

The use of organic manure and chemical fertilizers has also been introduced and is becoming common gradually.

Co-operative farming is not practised.

1.18 INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT AND ABIANA (WATER RATE).

In Shahrig (Harnai) Tehsil the cash assessment is fixed but in Sibi and Kohlu tehsils revenue is recovered by *Tashkhish/Batai*. The following statement shows the incidence of land revenue for 1960-61 :—

	Land revenue	Abiana
Sibi Tehsil ..	88,611	94,857
Harnai Tehsil	42,671	426
Kohlu Tehsil ..	46,517	—

1.19 HORTICULTURE.

The main fruits grown in the district are: mulberries, apricots, melons, water-melons, pomegranate, grapes and citrus fruits. The orchards located in the district lie mainly in the Kowas, Zindra and Harnai valleys of the Shahrig tehsil. The area under fruit crops is not much. Small quantities of

sugarcane and lemons and oranges are exported from Harnai to Sibi and Quetta.

All kinds of vegetables are grown in the district. Of these the principal ones are potatoes, onions, carrots, spinach, brinjal, pumpkin, turnips, radish, peas, and ladies fingers etc.

1.20 WATER-LOGGING AND SALINITY.

The water-logging problem as such has nowhere in the district been seriously encountered.

1.21 SOIL RECLAMATION PROJECT.

A small land reclamation project in the Ziarat valley has been taken in hand at a cost of Rs. 6,000 financed by the District Council funds.

1.22 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND LIVE-STOCK.

Bullocks, cows, sheep, goats, buffaloes, horses, camels and donkeys are the principal domestic animals.

There are no live-stock farms or horse-breeding farms in the district. But the Zamindars take a great interest in breeding animals especially the famous *Bagh Nari* stock of bullocks which is known to be the most superior throughout the Indo-Pak sub-continent.

Sheep breeding is the principal occupation of the Marri and Bugti Baloch, who are out all the year round in search of grazing for their flocks. The Pathan tribesmen of the Ziarat and Kowas valleys move during the winter to the Zawarh valley (extending from Spentangi north-wards to Harnai and Khost with their flocks and return after the snow have melted and the tracks are possible again in March or April.

1.23 MEDICAL.

(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There are three Civil hospitals situated

at Sibi, Harnai and Ziarat, a female hospital at Sibi, and female dispensaries at Sibi, Harnai and Ziarat. There are also 9 village dispensaries and a Mobile Dispensary Van to attend rural areas from Sibi.

(ii) **Incidence of common diseases.**

The common diseases are Malaria, Influenza, Pneumonia and diseases of the eyes and skin especially among females. Out-breaks of Cholera and Small-Pox have been common in the past. The major portion of the district is now accessible to modern medical aid and vaccination facilities, except for the far-flung areas of the Marri and Bugti tehsils, where new hospitals and dispensaries are being established.

In remote areas, however, indigenous remedies are still resorted to. In cases of pneumonia and typhus, the patient is wrapped in the skin of a freshly slaughtered sheep and kept in it for several hours. The stem of oman (*Ephedra pachyclede*) boiled in water is administered for coughs and bronchitis. Powered rind of the pomegranate mixed with curd is administered for dysentery.

1.24 COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) **Roads.**

The district is served by the following roads:—

(1) *Quetta-Sibi-Jacobabad Highway*—the distance from Quetta is 104 miles. The road enters the Jacobabad district at Jhatpat 100 miles from Sibi, and continues to Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi.

The important un-metalled roads in the district are as under :—

(1) *Quetta-Bostan-Harnai-Ziarat-Loralai Road*—This road is metalled upto the point where it enters Sibi district at 36 miles from Quetta. It runs for 46 miles in Sibi district enters the Loralai district near a place called "Nana Sahib Ziarat", about six miles beyond

the Civil Station of Ziarat.

(2) *Harnai-Loralai Road*—(55 miles) which runs in Sibi district for the first 24 miles up to the top of the Torkhan mountain.

(3) Jeepable fair weather roads between Quetta and Kach (30 miles) and onwards to Harnai via Mangi Khost and Nakus (51 miles).

Small arterial fair weather tracks which are jeepable cover the whole Sibi-Shahrig Sub-division.

In the Marri/Bugti sub-division, Dera Bugti is approached via Jacobabad and Kashmore. There is also a railway line upto Kashmore which is connected by a motor road with Sui, the gas centre, (24 miles) and thence onward is a jeepable hill track 35 miles to Dera Bugti. Kahan, the headquarters of the Marri area, is now connected by a jeep track with Dera Bugti and also with Kohlu which is approached by a jeepable hill track from Duki (in the Loralai district) via Hosri Pass.

(b) **Railway.**

The district is served by the following railway lines :—

(i) Sibi to Quetta by main line (88 miles).

(ii) Sibi to Spintangi-Harnai and Khost (83 Miles).

The principal railway stations on the two lines respectively are—

(1) Mach (headquarters of Bolan tehsil of Kalat District) and coal mining centre.

(2) *Harnai* headquarter of Shahrig tehsil and rail terminus for Loralai (55 miles).

(c) **Air Lines.**

There is no Air Service extending to the district. Air strips exist at Sibi and Sui

which are used by Government air-craft and at the latter place by the air-craft of the Sui Gas Company.

1.25 INDUSTRIES

(a) Large scale.

There is no large scale industry in the district except the Harnai Woollen Mills which produce woollen cloth and blankets of several qualities. Possibilities of establishing Oil Mills etc. are also under consideration of the Government.

(b) Small scale.

Of the small industries in the district may be mentioned the making of baskets and mats etc. from *Mazri* (dwraf palum) in the Harnai area and the collection of Ephedra, a medical herb. The contract for collection of the herb is leased out annually by the Forest Department to local tribesmen who deliver the quantities collected to

the department at Quetta for local sales or export to purchasers abroad. The chief buyer of the commodity are the Marker's Alkoloids, a factory at Quetta who manufacture Epherine tablets and other medicines.

(c) Cottage industries.

The cottage industries, apart from Embroidery of different patterns which is iproduced by women and from mat-making nclude the manufacture on a small scale by primitive methods of woollen blankets, rugs, *Khurjis* (horse saddle bags) and ropes etc., made of camel or goat's hair.

1.26 LAND REFORMS.

Land reforms were enforced in this district only in Jhatpat and Usta Muhammad Tehsils of Nasirabad Sub-Division which has been transferred to the Jacobabad District of Khairpur Division with effect from the 1st May 1961.

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 POPULATION.

The total population enumerated in 1961 was 1,23,049 out of which 67,570 were males and 55,479 females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census excluding Non-Pakistanis, was 1,19,083 out of which 65,194 were males and females were 53,889. The

percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 3.33—the percentage of increase amongst the males 3.64 and among the females 2.95. The sub-joined statement indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901 to 1961 :—

STATEMENT

TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION FROM 1901 TO 1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population	1,14,280	1,19,285	1,23,082	1,47,693	1,70,908	1,20,492	1,23,049
Increase/Decrease of Population over preceding Census.	—	5,005	3,797	24,611	23,215	—50,416	2,557
Percentage of increase/decrease over preceding Census.	—	4.4	3.2	20.0	15.7	—29.50	2.12

2.2 DENSITY.

The average density of population per square mile in the district works to 12 persons. The position of the district in order of population is 57th in Pakistan and 40th in West Pakistan. In order of density also the district stands 57th in Pakistan and 40th in West Pakistan.

2.3 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION.

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

	1961	1951	Percentage 1961
Total	1,23,049	1,20,492	100.00
Rural	1,06,700	1,08,650	86.71
Urban	16,349	11,842	13.29

1951 data includes non-Pakistanis.

The areas classified as urban in the district in the 1961 Census were Sibi Town, Harnai Town and Sui Town.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 38.06 per cent over the decennial period, which shows the extent of mobility of the population. The principal reasons for mobility are industrialisation, and greater educational and employment opportunities in urban localities.

2.4 LANGUAGES AND LITERACY.

The principal mother tongue of the district is Baluchi. The other important languages spoken in the district are Pushtu, Urdu, Sindhi, Punjabi and Brahui. The percentage of people speaking these languages

in the district is indicated in the table below:—

Languages	Percentage
Baluchi	66.59
Pushtu	24.21
Urdu	10.01
Sindhi	5.88
Punjabi	5.85
Brahui	4.57

The number of literates recorded in the 1961 Census is 5,907 out of which 5,120 are males and 787 females, which gives an overall percentage of 4.80. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 7.58 and females 1.42.

The position of the district in respect of literacy in Pakistan is 57th and in West Pakistan 40th.

2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

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

	Total	Males	Females
Post Graduates	18	15	3
Graduates	53	51	2
Under Graduates	100	92	8
Matriculate	631	579	52
Middle	1,033	914	119
Primary	1,808	1,544	264
Below Primary	1,681	1,392	289

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

	Total	Males	Females
Education	144	121	23
Medicine	30	27	3
Engineering	58	58	—
Agriculture	8	8	—
Commerce	2	2	—
Law	3	3	—
Other Professions	5	5	—

2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY.

The inhabitants of Sibi District may be grouped into two broad divisions: Balochs and Pathans, the former being in an overwhelming majority. The predominant Baloch tribes are Marris and Bugtis. In addition, there are a large number of minor tribes of Baluchis, mainly belonging to Rind division. Most of these tribesmen speak the Eastern dialect of Balochi, but some can speak Sindhi also. Each tribe is divided into a number of section, sub-sections and clans. The tribal organisation has been retained in its original form in Marris and Bugtis, where the Sardar (also known as *Tumandar*) occupies a very privileged position. He is assisted by *Waderas* and *Muqaddams*, who head the sections and sub-sections of the tribe. All these officers are hereditary in nature. In the more advanced Baloch tribes the tribal system is showing signs of disintegration.

The sub-division of the Sibi/Shahrig is inhabited mostly by Pathan tribes. In Sharing tehsil the language spoken is Pushto and the tribes are Kakars and Tarins, belonging respectively to Gurgusht and Saraban divisions of Pathans. In Sibi tehsil, on the other hand, the Pathans have adapted themselves to local conditions and have forgotten even their language and they mostly speak Sindhi. Only Khajjaks living in the village of the same name speak Pushto and Sindhi both. The predominant tribes belong to Panni and Kakar sections of Gurgusht division. There is a sizable population of Balochs, Jats and Brahuis living in Sibi tehsil which has, therefore, a more heterogeneous population than other sub-divisions of the district.

(a) Seasonal migration of tribes.

The majority of the tribesmen in the Sibi plains are settled agriculturists, but in hilly parts of the District there is a constant flow of migration, the causes being the

nomadic habits of the tribes, the variations in the climate and the periodical visitations of scarcity and drought which compel the people to seek more favourable locations.

The Sarangzai, Panezai, Dumar and Wanechi tribes of the Shahrig Tehsil are largely flock-owners and spend summer in the hills and winter in the Zawar valley. Large number of Marris move to the Kohlu valley, Duki and Barkhan in summer months in search of grazing their cattle and the Sibi plains is a regular resort in the winter for Brahuis, Ghilzais, Marris and Bugtis. Large number of Jats from the lower portions of Kalat also regularly visit Sibi during the spring harvest when they work as agricultural labourers.

(b) **Physical and moral characteristics.**

(i) *The Baloch.*

The Baloch has the reputation of being a good fighting man. He is tall and sparse in appearance, temperate in his habits and endowed with great powers of endurance being capable of sustaining prolonged fatigues on very poor food. The face is long and oval and the features aquiline. The hair is worn long in curls on either side of the face and the beard and whiskers are allowed to grow untrimmed. They are frank and good mannered people. They are docile and obedient to their chiefs though their behaviour to others is proud and independent.

(ii) *The Pathans.*

Next to the Baloch the numerically important race are the Pathans consisting of Dumar, Kakars, Pannis, Zarkuns, Spintarin and other tribes. They have broad heads, fine to medium noses with usually a tall stature and fair complexion. They are well-behaved people, intelligent, venturesome and self-respecting.

2.7 SUPERSTITIONS AND BELIEF.

The tribesmen are generally devout

in performing their prayers, at keeping the fasts and performing other religious obligations. Among the majority however superstition still prevails. They believe in omens and charms, but enlightenment is coming with education which is spreading fast.

2.8 SOCIAL LIFE.

Social or class distinction is little observed among the Pathans as a rule, with the exception perhaps of a few families, such as Sayeds, the Baruzais among the Panni of Sibi and the Torzai among the Makhian Tarins. Among the Baloch social precedence takes a more definite form than among the Pathans.

2.9 HOSPITALITY.

Hospitality is considered to be sacred duty amongst the Baloch and the Pathans, perhaps more profuse in the former. A tribesman's door is open to all comers, and even an enemy may not come out of his house without being supplied with the best the host can offer.

2.10 COOPERATION.

It is customary among the tribesmen to raise subscriptions among themselves on certain occasions, the system being known as *Bijar*. Such subscriptions are raised when an individual has been reduced to poverty owing to unforeseen circumstances, such as the burning down of his house, or when a heavy fine has been imposed on him, or when he has to pay blood money etc.

2.11 FOOD.

The majority of the people take only two meals daily. In the higher parts of the district wheat is the staple grain food and is made into unleavened cakes (*patiri*) baked on a griddle. In summer leavened cakes (*khamiri*) are usually eaten for the morning meal. Maize, rice and millets

are also used. In the plains the staple grain foods are *jaur* and *bajra*, the former being the most common. *Dal* and vegetables are also used, but wheat flour is only eaten by the well-to-do. The nomad tribes generally bake their bread in the form of *k'ak* which is made by wrapping dough round a hot stone and putting it on the embers. Most people eat their bread plain and without relish, but an infusion of *krut* is sometimes poured over the pieces to which boiling ghee is added. Flock-owners and Jats (Camel-breeders) use milk and its preparations, generally butter milk, with their meals. Ogra or porridge made of crushed wheat or maize boiled in water with an addition of butter milk or ghee is popular among the Kakars. Meat is eaten freely when it can be obtained but it can seldom be afforded by the poorer classes. *Sajji* or mutton roasted before a wood fire is a speciality of the Baloch hill tribes (particularly of the Marri) and is partaken of on all special occasions and given to important guests. The use of *Landi*, a kind of dried meat generally made of mutton is common among the well-to-do classes and also among some of the poor class in the Kohlu and Shahrig Tehsils.

With the development of outside contacts the diet of the people is becoming more modern. The use of tea and tobacco is common. In the highlands, mulberries, grapes, and melons are largely eaten.

2.12 DRESS.

A Baloch tribesman wears a long shirt and loose trousers, a long *chaddar*, and *Chappel* or *sandals* of leather. A Baloch woman wears a red or white cotton sheet over her head, and a long shirt which reaches down to the ankles and is nicely embroidered in front. She also wears red or white *pajamas*. The hair is worn in long queue and the ordinary ornaments in

use are bracelets, a nose ring, a necklet and ear-rings.

The dress of the Jats and Pannis resembles that of the Baloch, but their shirts are shorter, and the Jats often wear *khaki* or blue trousers; the trousers of their married women are generally red and those of the girls white.

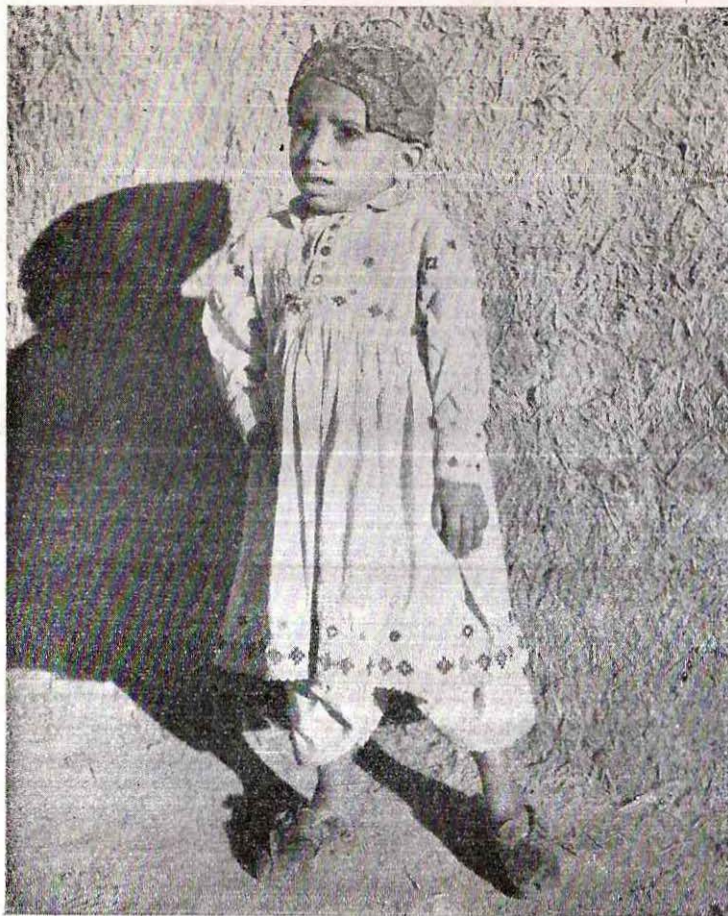
Among other Pathans, the dress of a male consists of baggy trousers or *shalwar*, a shirt which reaches to the knee, *patka* or turban tied over a conical cap (*khawalai*), a *poti* or scarf and a pair of shoes or *sandals*. The women have a wrapper (*tikair*) and a long shirt (*kamiz*) reaching down to the ankles, which in the case of married women is richly embroidered in the front. In the highlands felt-coats (*kesae*) and *postins* are worn in the winter. Sandles are the usual footwear. The rise in the standard of living has led to a general improvement in the style of dress among the wealthier classes in all parts of the district, and the home made materials are being rapidly replaced by the finer piece-goods. Many educated young men amongst the Pathan or Baloch can be seen dressed in clothes of European style.

2.13 HAIR.

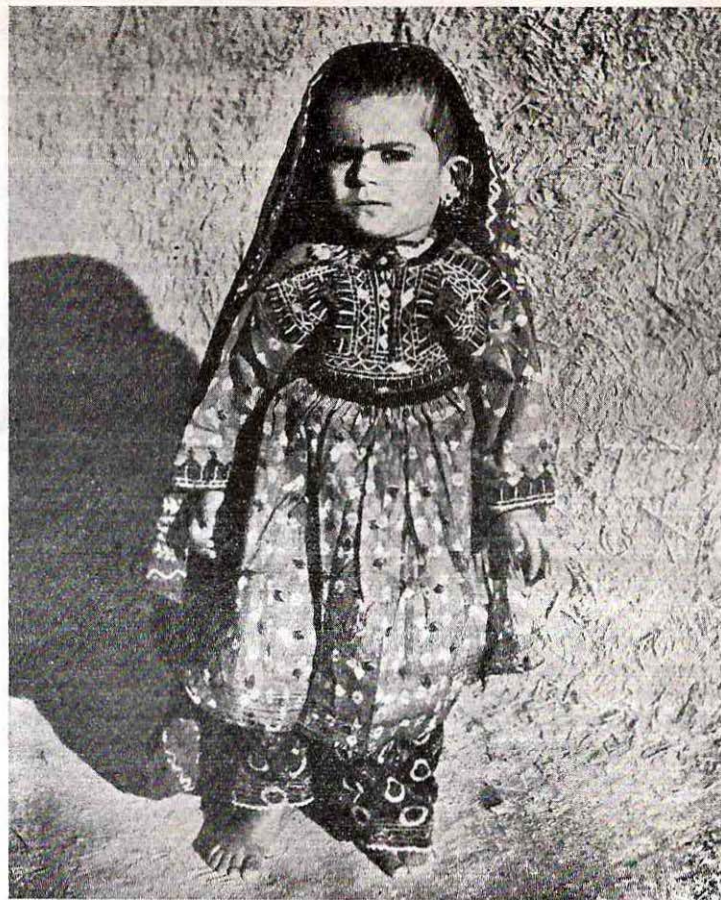
Most of the tribesmen, Baloch, Pathan and Brahui as well as Jats wear long hair which falls in curls on either side of the face. Among the Pathan part of the hair of unmarried girl is made into fine *plaits* over the forehead and tied with a brooch (*zaringae*) the mark of maidenhood, and the rest is tied in a single *plait* at the back. That of the married women is divided by a parting brought round the ear and made into two *plaits* at the back.

2.14 DWELLINGS.

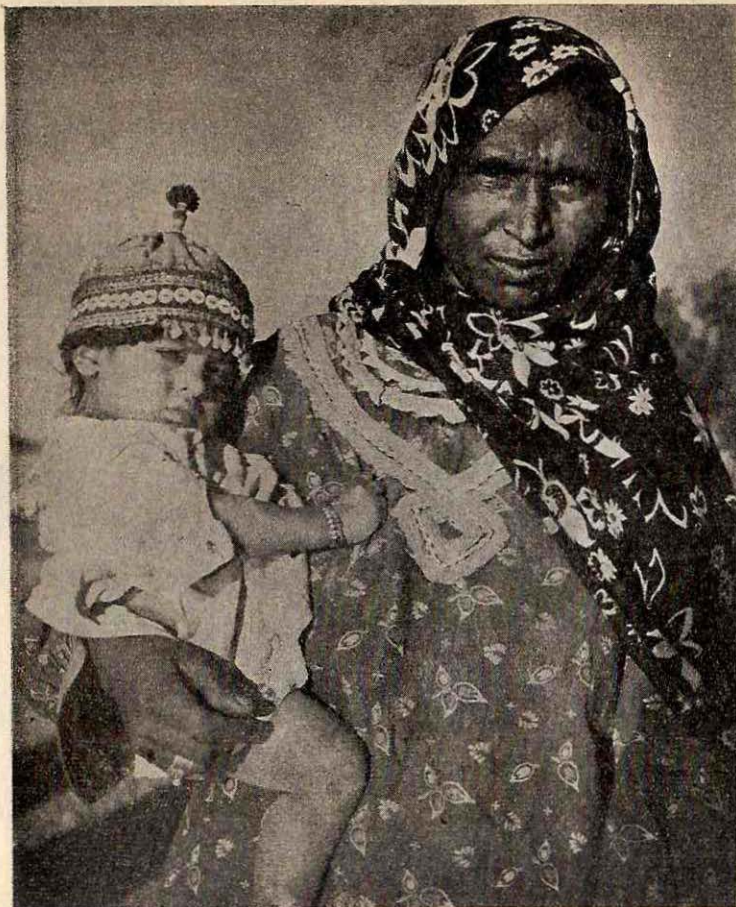
The settled inhabitants of the poorer class live in mud huts, consisting generally



A young boy below 10 year of age in his typical dress.



A Baloch girl below 10 years of age in her typical dress



A mother with her infant baby



Females in their typical dress

of a single room. The roof is either flat or sloping, *Pucca* brick houses are common in Urban areas.

The nomads of the highlands generally use blanket tents (*kizhadi*) made of goats' hair. A variation of the *Kizhadi* is the summer shelter, which is covered with mats or bushes instead of blankets and is called *kudhal*. Many of the cultivators in the Zawarh valley of the Shahrigh tehsil abandon their villages in the summer and erect temporary encampments in the hills which are known as *Mannes*.

2.15 RULES OF HONOUR.

The rules of honour (*mayar*) which have prevailed among the people for generations still influence the actions of many of them although gradually giving way before regular law and order. It was incumbent on a tribesman—

1. To avenge blood.
2. To fight to the death for a person who had taken refuge with him.
3. To refrain from killing a woman, a Hindu, minstrel, or a boy who had not taken to trousers, had entered the shrine of a *Pir*, so long as he remained within its precincts; and also a man who whilst fighting begged for quarter with grass in his mouth put down his arms.
4. To cease fighting when a mulla, a Sayed, or a woman, bearing the Koran on his or her head, intervened between the parties.
5. To punish an adulterer with death.

2.16 SYSTEM OF REPRISALS.

In the days gone-by, blood had to be avenged by blood and this still prevails, but where vengeance has not been taken the matter is compromised by the payment of compensation.

2.17 BLOOD COMPENSATION.

Different rates of blood compensation are prevalent among different tribes. The compensation for a mulla, a Sayed or a person belonging to a Sardar Khel or leading family is considerably more than that payable for a tribesman. The general rate varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000.

2.18 BETROTHALS AND MARRIAGES.

(a) Baloch.

Among the Baloch *lab* or bride price is only paid when a bride belongs to a separate clan or tribe. Among endogamous groups there are three systems of marriage:—

(1) the *nang* when no stipulations are made.

(2) the *sa badal* also known as *kanowati* or a system of exchange of girls between families, and the *pet* when the condition is made that a daughter born of the marriage will be given to a relation of the bride's parents. Among the Jats the *lab* is always paid, the amount varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 3,000 according to the position of the parties. Clothes, ornaments, and furniture are given to the bride by the parents on both sides, and she also receives her *haq-i-mahar* or dower, which ordinarily consists of a cow, buffalo or camel or some amount in cash.

(b) Afghans.

Among the Pathan tribes the amount and payment of *walwar* (bride price) is the most important factor in all matrimonial arrangements, but the system of exchange of girls, which is known as *Sarai*, *sarbadal* and *kanowati* also prevails.

(c) Bride price.

Amongst the Pathans the bride price varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 for a virgin and about half the amount for a widow, and is usually paid partly in cash and partly in kind.

(d) Divorce.

Divorce is rare among the Baloch as the usual punishment for infidelity is death and it is considered a disgrace to put away a wife for other reasons; it is frequent among the Pannis and the better classes of Jat zamindars.

In old times according to the tribal custom death was the punishment for a faithless wife. This still holds good among the majority of the tribesmen, but the custom also allows of the acceptance by the injured husband of compensation in girls, money etc. the amount payable varying in different tribes. No compensation is payable if both the seducer and the woman are killed. Among most tribes there is no fixed rate, the compensation (*nek*), which generally consists of one or more girls and about Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1000/- in cash, being determined on the merits of each case.

(e) Inheritance.

Except among the Sayeds and Panezai

and Sarangzai Kakars who follow the Muslim law in such cases, the custom is that women are allowed no share in inheritance.

2.19 AMUSEMENT AND FESTIVALS.

The only indoor game is *chak* or *bet*, which resembles chess and is played by two or four players. Boys play with knuckle bones *badai* and are fond of marbles.

The out-door game is a *henda*, played by the Kakars and *tir kaman* or spear-throwing which is practised by the Zarkuns. The Marris are keen marksmen and spend much time in shooting at a target. The well-to-do class both shoot and course. Dancing (*attanur* or *jhumar*) is popular among the men and women on all festive occasions.

The only festivals of consequence are the two Idds. Horse races, dancing and shooting at a mark and wrestling form the amusements on these occasions.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SIBI

PART-II

GENERAL TABLES

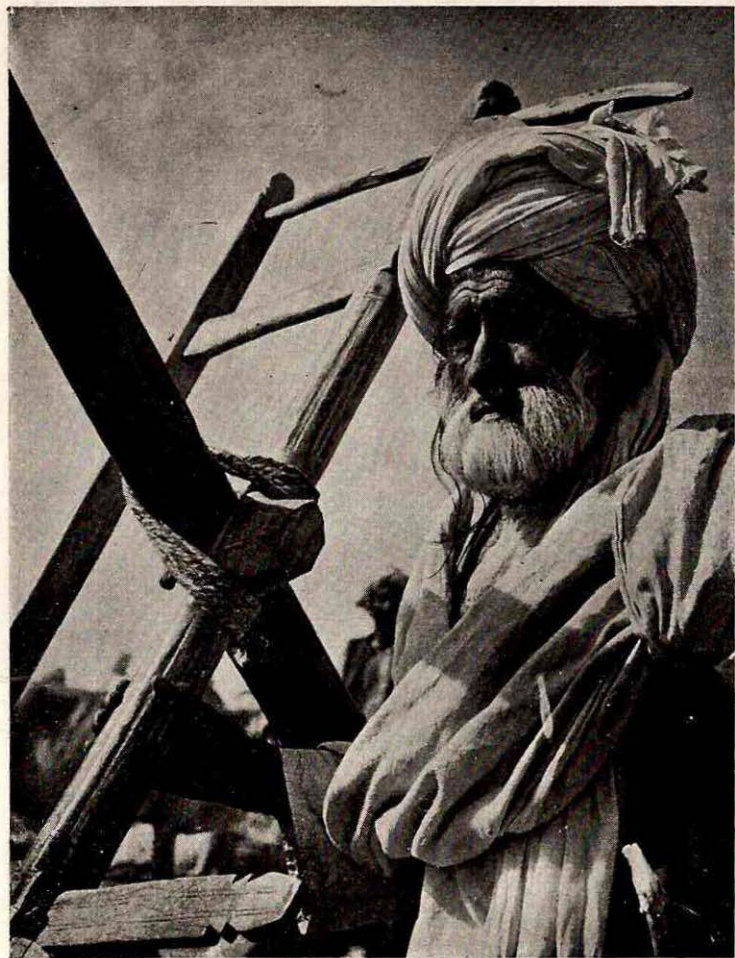
COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF
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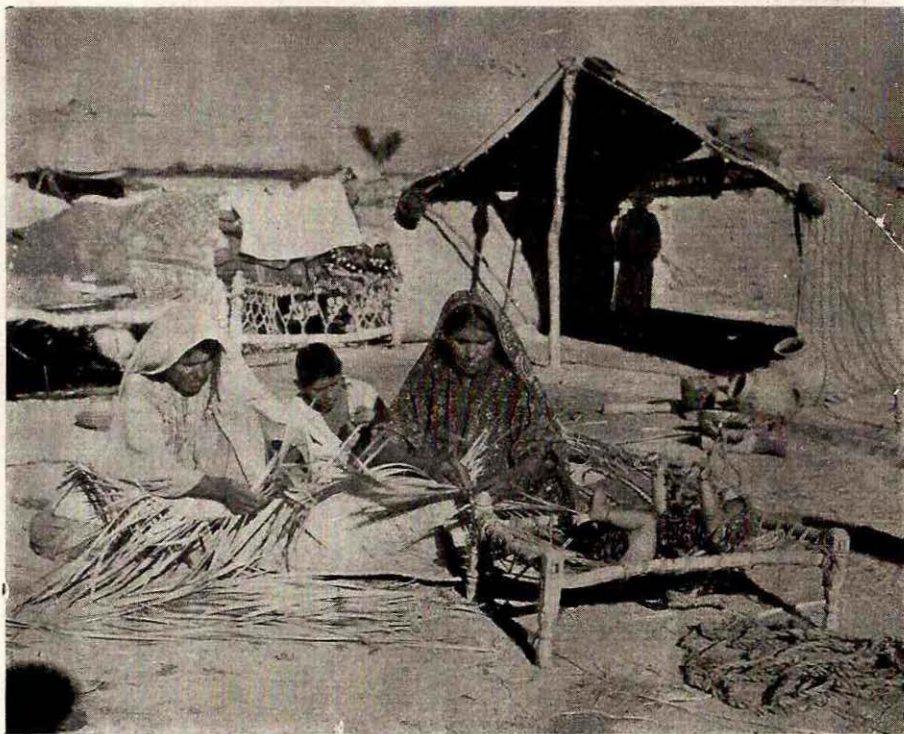
A typical dwelling house at Ziarat in the Sibi District



A view of dwelling house



An adult male in festive dress



A scene of females in their typical dress working outside their house Mat making.

CHAPTER 3

IMPORTANT PLACES

3.1 DAMB OR KOHNA KILA.

There are no imposing structures of any kind to indicate the condition of the country in ancient times, but many mounds, said to be the ruins of old cities, with local traditions attached to them, are found scattered throughout the district. A mound about 628 yards in circumference and about 135 feet in height above the level of the surrounding country is situated in the Usmani land near the Luni village about 8 miles from Sibi.

3.2 OLD MUD FORTS.

The ruins of ancient mud forts are found near the villages Ahmadun and Manra in the Ziarat hills. These are ascribed, like most other ruins, to the Mughals. There are also forts at Sangan and Sibi which are attributed to the Mughals. The Sibi fort lying just close to the town and in fast decay has probably a more ancient origin, it may even be the ancient strong-hold of the Siwi Rani of the pre-Muslim era.

3.3 SHRINES.

Shrines are ubiquitous in the district. Almost every village grave-yard have a patron saint, who in his life time was a village or tribal elder. Reverence for such saints is especially strong among the Kakar and Tarin Pathans. Their shrines generally consist of little more than a heap of stones, or a rough mud or stone enclosure surrounded by some poles to which rags, horns and metal bells are attached.

(a) Shrines in Shahrig ; Mano Nika.

In the Shahrig tehsil the best known

shrines are those of: (1) *Mano Nika*, a saint of the Manra valley, who miraculously produced a spring of water and whose shrine cures many diseases and is specially efficacious for childless women; (2) *Mian Shadi Nika of Kowas*, who is said to have destroyed the old village of Kowas, the ruins of which are still pointed out; (3) *Kharwari Nika*, at Goshki near Ziarat; (4) *Ismail Nika*, a Kadian Sayed at Khost who produced a spring of water near Khost village; (5) *Sheikh Musa* whose shrine lies at about a mile and a half from the Shahrig tehsil, and who was the progenitor of the Sheikhs, and is said to have produced water which irrigates the Shahrig lands; and (6) *Bare Shah of Mian Kach*. The Wanechis also attach great reverence to the shrine of *Pir Bukhari*, who turned the water of the Pui stream into milk *Pai* or *Pui* and thus gave its name to the Pui valley.

(b) Shrines in Kohlu.

Pir Shah Mahmud, whose shrines are situated at Choti in the Jandran hill and at Dathi in Barkhan, is credited with having produced a spring of water. He is also supposed to have subsisted solely on the milk of wild sheep. The shrine is held in great reverence by the Zarkuns of Kohlu, the Khetrans and by the Luni Afghans of Duki. The shrine at Maidan Gari of the *Tawakli Mast Fakir*, a Shirani Marri has also great local reputation.

(c) Shrines in Sibi.

In the Sibi tehsil the important shrines are those of (1) *Male* or the *Akhund Sahib*

near Safi; (2) *Pirak Pir*, a Marri saint; (3) *Pir Haji* and *Pir Bukhari* whose shrines are near Sibi; (4) *Sheikh Katte* near Nari; (5) *Hotman the Marri*, at Quat-Mandai; and (6) *Sayed Nur Muhammad* at Sangan. Another famous saint in Sibi district was *Sayed Bachan Shah*, who, in order to show his miraculous power to Nawab Misri Khan, Baruzai, cast his own son, Jumman Shah, into the fire and brought him out unhurt.

3.4 HARNAI.

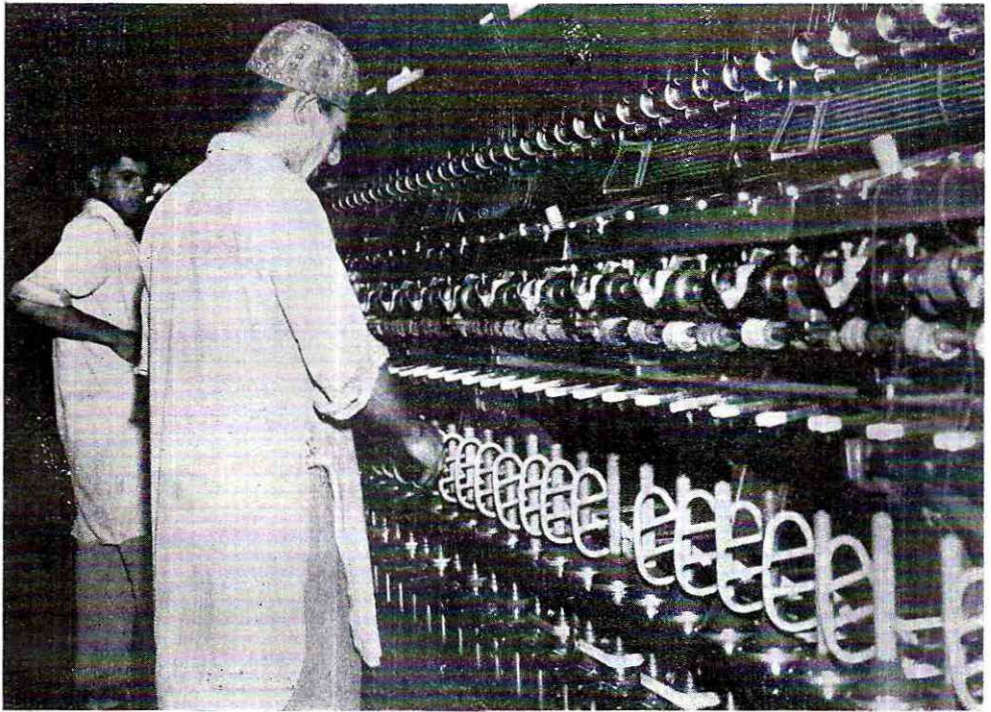
Harnai is the headquarter station of Shahrigh Tehsil. This town is situated on the old Sind-Pishin section of the Pakistan Western Railway and is 58 miles from Sibi. It is accessible by road from Quetta (151) miles, via Kach-Ziarat-Sinjawi. A new road is being built between Harnai and Kach, as the Railway line between Zardalu and Khanai was dismantled about eighteen years ago. The population of this place was 980 in 1951 and 1940 in 1961 i.e. an increase of 98.98%. This is mostly due to the construction of a Woollen Mills in 1953. Previously this town was included in the Sibi District Bazar Fund but now it forms a part of the Harnai Saddar Union Council which was set up in 1960 under the Basic Democracies Order, 1959. The drinking water is drawn from springs and irrigation is also done in the same manner. Electric connection for street lights and private houses and shops have been extended from the Power House of the Harnai Woollen Mills and the electrification of Government buildings is also under consideration. There is a Government High School for boys and a Middle School for Girls. The soil and climate of Harnai is suitable for several kinds of agricultural produce, particularly sugarcane, citrus fruits and rice. Only cheap quality of rice is grown at present and experiments for growing *Basmati* are being carried on by the Agricultural Department. Harnai has gained consider-

able importance with the establishment of the Harnai Woollen Mills under the Management of the P.I.D.C. Woollen cloth, sugar-cane and citrus fruits are exported from Harnai to numerous places outside the District.

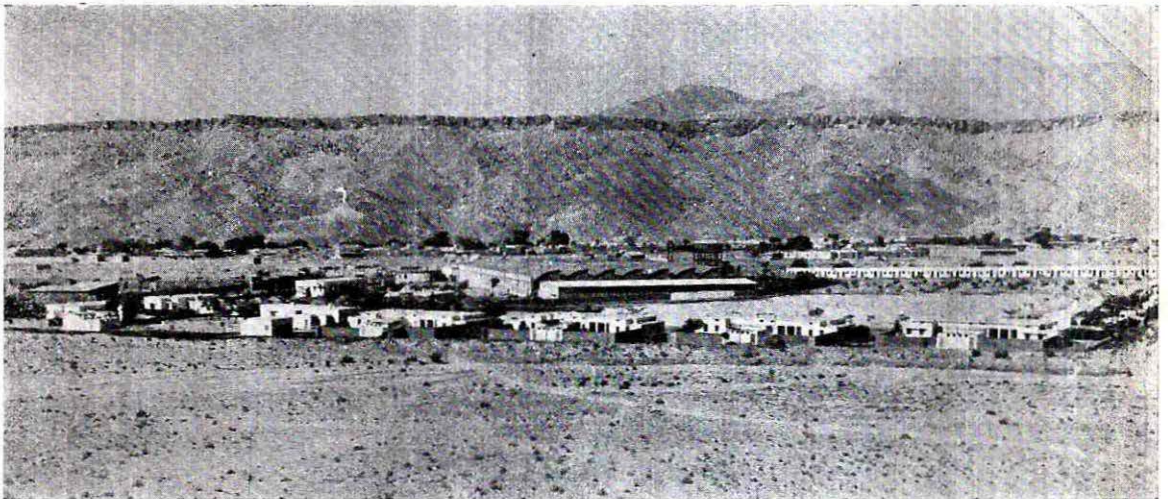
3.5 ZIARAT.

Ziarat lies in the Shahrigh Tehsil of Sibi District. The height above mean sea level is over 8,000 feet. This hill station was established in 1886. It is the Summer headquarter of District Administration. Formerly the Agent to the Governor General, the Revenue Commissioner and a few other heads of Departments also used to recess here for about three months but now the Divisional and Regional Heads do not shift their offices from Quetta. Ziarat is 76 miles from Quetta and 59 miles from Loralai by a fair weather road. The place attracts tourists from the southern Divisions of West Pakistan and there is a considerable demand for accommodation which has been extremely limited so far. Plans are now in hand for the development of the station for summer resort and nearly 200 plots have been leased out for construction of private houses by people from different parts of the country. There is scarcity of water but springs can be developed to provide about 5,00,000 gallons of water daily. A Generator exists for providing light in the Residency and the Commissioner's House when these are occupied. The development plan envisages adequate supply of electricity for the expanded town.

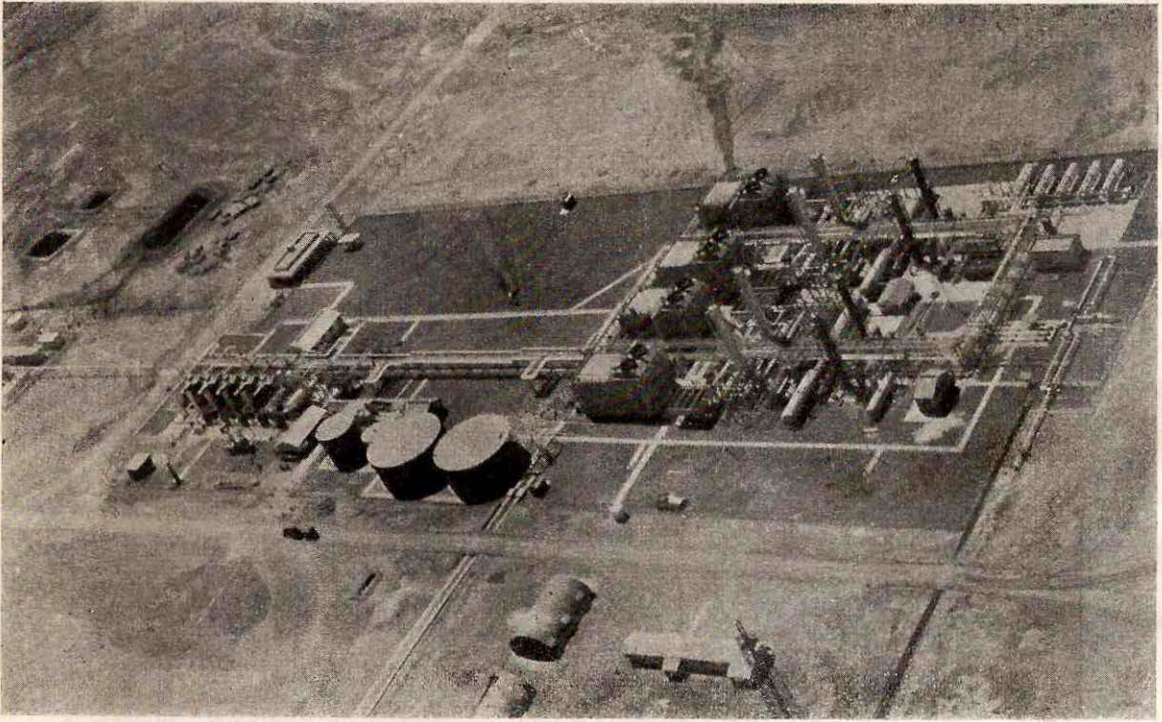
Except for a score of *Chowkidar* and a few levymen, the entire population of the station and surrounding villages move down to other places in October until next April. The Town population consists of officials, their families, some tribesmen and temporary visitors. It is estimated to be about 700 persons in the summer months. A Government High School is improvised every year by deputing teachers from other



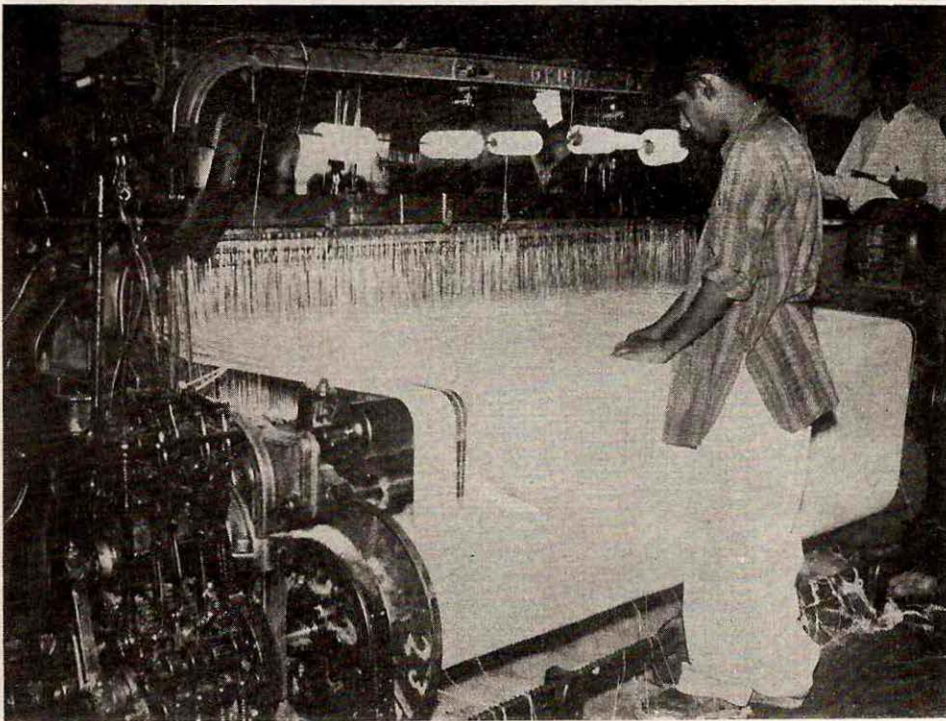
Ring Spindle in operation at the WPIDC's Harnai woollen mills, at Harnai in West Pakistan.



A general view of Harnai woollen mills and its housing colony area



A general view of Purification Plant of Sui gas at Sui



Automobile weaving looms in operation at the Harnai woollen mills of WPIDC at Harnai in West Pakistan.

schools in the District for the benefit of the students. A seasonal Primary School is also opened.

The rugged mountainous character of this part of the District is covered with ever-green Juniper trees. There are several scenic places which are visited by the tourists and inhabitants of Ziarat.

3.6 KOHLU TOWN.

Kohlu is the tehsil headquarter in the Marri/Bugti Sub-Division in the Sibi District and is situated in the north-east corner of Sibi. Its height above mean sea level is about 4,000 feet.

Kohlu is not directly connected with Sibi, the District Headquarters. However, in order to reach Kohlu from the District Headquarters one has to travel—

- (a) from Sibi to Harnai by train (55 miles) and then by road via Sinjawi (35 miles), to Duki (20 miles) and on to Kohlu (80 miles), *i.e.* total 55 rail mileage and 135 road mileage.
- (b) from Sibi to Quetta by rail or road about 100 miles, thence to Ziarat by road (76 miles). Ziarat is the summer Headquarters of Sibi District. From Ziarat one has to travel again to Sinjawi (40 miles) and on to Kohlu (100 miles) as explained at (a) above.
- (c) There is a 3rd. route which at the time of census, was only a horse track and has now been converted into jeepable track in 1962. This route joins in the first instance Sibi-Kahan 120 miles due east-south-east and then to Kohlu 72 miles due north.

There are no other roads and the people

within the Marri country still travel on horse and camel back.

Both in the census of 1951 and 1961 Kohlu was treated as a rural area. In 1951 census the population of Kohlu civil station was 110. In 1961 Kohlu civil station including its suburbs was treated as a block and its population was 554.

There is a Tehsildar at Kohlu who is responsible for the collection of revenue and also for the maintenance of law and order under the control of Extra Assistant Commissioner/Additional District Magistrate, Marri/Bugti and the Political Agent, Sibi. Kohlu Tehsil is a tribal area and law and order is maintained with the assistance of the tribal levies on the basis of tribal responsibility. The civil and criminal cases are decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. There is no Police Station or Treasury at Kohlu. There is one Union Council namely Kohlu Union Council with 11 members. Kohlu is also the headquarters of the Kohlu Tehsil Council which is represented by the Chairmen, Union Councils, Kohlu, Kahan, Janat Ali and Kut Mundai with Tehsildar Kohlu as the Chairman.

There is no satisfactory arrangement for drinking water except a small Karez (under ground channel) which provides for the meagre population of the tehsil. There are no electricity arrangements.

There is a small Middle School at Kohlu. There is also a Civil Dispensary at Kohlu headed by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

There are a few shops at the Tehsil Headquarters which provide various necessities for Kohlu and its suburbs which extend about 20 miles each side. As the people keep sheep flocks in the area they bring wool twice a year to the shopkeepers at Kohlu and sell it. There is no other industry. About

20 miles from Kohlu towards south-east, there is a *Mazar* of a Marri Saint named *Tawakli Mast* who is said to have died some 55 years ago.

3.7 KAHAN TOWN.

Kahan is situated at a height of about 2,353 feet above mean sea level due east-south-east from Sibi, the District Headquarters. It is the heart of the Marri country and is the seat of the Marri Tumandar for the last 400 years when the Marris indulged in looting and guerrilla warfare in Bolan area and retreated to Kahan by unfrequented tracks.

Kahan is about 120 miles due east-south-east from Sibi, the District Headquarters. At the time of 1961 Census there was no road except a horse and camel track. It was made accessible by the jeep track during the year 1962. This track still requires a lot of improvement.

In the census of 1951 the population figure of Kahan was 920 and 477 in 1961. It was treated as a rural area in both the censuses.

Kahan is a Sub-Tehsil Headquarter in the charge of a Naib-Tehsildar who works under the direct control of the Extra Assistant Commissioner/Additional District Magistrate Marri/Bugti and the Political Agent, Sibi. There are no Public buildings at Kahan. The Naib-Tehsildar lives in a mud hut. His levies are similarly provided. The lock up building belongs to the Tumandar Marri but the prisoners are fed by the Government. At Kahan there is a Union Council.

There is no improved system of drinking water at Kahan and water is drawn from a stream which runs nearby Kahan. There is no electricity.

There is only one primary school in a most wretched condition. Sanction, however, has been accorded for the construction of a pucca building. Construction of Civil Dispensary has been taken in hand but difficulties in transporting material to Kahan have held up the work.

There are no important features about Kahan. The people of the area keep sheep and bring wool to Kahan and sell it to the shopkeepers mainly on barter system. This business is in the hands of Hindus.

3.8 DERA BUGTI.

Dera Bugti is located towards south-east of Sibi, the District Headquarters. Its height above mean sea level is about 1,478 feet.

Dera Bugti is not directly connected with the district headquarters. In order to go to Dera Bugti one has to travel from Sibi by the following routes:—

- (a) By train via Jacobabad on to Kashmore. From Kashmore to Sui by road (37 miles) and on to Dera Bugti 45 miles through the beds of nullahs by jeep or on horse back.
- (b) From Sibi to Jacobabad by road 100 miles, on to Shikarpur 26 miles, thence to Kashmore 70 miles and on to Sui and Dera Bugti by the route mentioned in (a) above.
- (c) A shorter route is from Sibi to Jhat Pat by rail or road 91 miles and then by Shahiwah canal route 77 miles upto Kashmore and from there onwards the route mentioned at (a) above.
- (d) The horse track from Dera Bugti to Sibi is via Sangsillakh 20 miles, then to Lehri in Kalat District

about 50 miles and then to Sibi via an ancient track.

Dera Bugti is a Sub-Tehsil Headquarter under Sui, the Tehsil Headquarters. Tehsil buildings are being constructed only now. The levies *thana* and the lock up buildings belong to the Tumandar Bugti. The under-trial prisoners are fed from the Tumandari Fund. Dera Bugti is a Union Council.

There are no water supply arrangements and the people drink from Dera Bugti Viala stream. There is no power supply in this area.

There is a small High School at Dera Bugti and is accommodated in a dilapidated building provided by the Tumandar. The teachers live in a most miserable condition in two rooms of the school building and the boys receive their instructions under the shade of trees. Scheme for the construction of a school building has been taken up very recently. A small Dispensary is being constructed and is likely to be completed by the end of this year.

There are no important features at Dera Bugti except that it is located, in a most inaccessible part of Bugti country. The people of the area bring wool and sell it to the Hindu shopkeepers who then send it out to Karachi and other markets of Kashmore and Kandkot, Jacobabad.

About 6 months ago, parts of ancient earthen-ware were discovered from a place near Sangsillakh, about 20 miles from Dera Bugti towards west.

3.9 SUI TOWN.

Sui is situated towards south-east of Sibi, the district headquarters at a height of about 443 feet above mean sea level.

Sui is 37 miles by road from Kashmore Railway Station. It has a good landing ground of Sui Gas Company.

In the Census of 1951 Sui was treated as a rural area. In 1961 Census it was treated as an urban area and its population was 1090.

Sui is a Tehsil Headquarter with Tehsildar as its administrative head under the control of the Extra Assistant Commissioner/Additional District Magistrate Marri/Bugti and the Political Agent Sibi. It has a Union Council. The Tehsil Council has also been constituted which is represented by the Chairmen of Union Councils of Sui, Dera Bugti and Lop. The Tehsildar is the Chairman of the Tehsil Council. Recently a Police Station has also been set up at Sui.

Sui had no local importance. It is the Sui Gas Field which has given it an international importance. Water is provided from the Indus river by the Sui Gas Company, who have set up special water works and feed Sui station by a pipeline which is about 30 miles long. The Company has provided modern arrangements for supply of electricity for its establishments and employees' Colony. This facility has also been extended to the Tehsil officials.

A small Government primary school exists at Sui for the children of local labour. A small dispensary has also been opened with a resident compounder as its Incharge.

Besides, the Sui Gas Company has a Grammar School, a club on modern lines, a swimming pool, a cinema, a stadium, a shopping centre, an up-to-date hospital and a good landing ground.

The important feature of Sui is the discovery of natural gas setting up of a Gas Field and purification plant which has given it an international fame. Only a fraction of potential gas supply is being consumed in important cities of West Pakistan. But there is ample scope for its more extensive use with the extension of the pipe-lines to the northern parts of the province.

vegetables grown around the town are exported to Quetta and other places in a limited quantity. Groceries and consumers' goods are the only main articles of trade. The main shopping centres are Bruce Road, Sandeman Road and Jamiat Rai Road.

4.6 PLACES OF INTEREST.

There are ruins of a kacha fort of Mughal times near the town. The other buildings of public interest are the Jirga Hall (Victoria Memorial Hall) and the Suhbat Sarai.

CHAPTER 4

SIBI TOWN

4.1 LOCATION, AREA AND CLIMATE.

Sibi is the headquarter town of the district and of the tehsil as well. Its area is about 2 sq. miles. It was established in about 1880. It is an important Junction on the Rohri-Quetta Railway line and a branch line also goes to Harnai from Sibi. It is 97 miles from Jacobabad and 88 miles from Quetta by Rail. Sibi is connected with Quetta and Jacobabad by a metalled road. The climate of Sibi is hot and dry with scanty rainfall. Sibi is one of the hottest places in West Pakistan. The houses in the town are built of *pucca* and *kacha* bricks to resist the extremes of the climate.

4.2 POPULATION.

The population of Sibi Town as recorded in 1961 Census was 13,327 out of which 7,457 were Males and 5,870 Females. The population of the town in 1951 Census was 11,842 out of which 6,789 were Males and 5,053 Females, which shows an increase of 13 per cent during the last decade.

4.3 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Formerly there was a Bazar Fund established under the Baluchistan Bazars Regulation, 1910, but a Town Committee has been constituted since 1960 under the provisions of the Basic Democracies Order, 1959.

4.4 CIVIC AMENITIES.

The drinking water supply is drawn from Nari river by a pumping engine at Nari Gorge, 8 miles north of Sibi. The waterworks is maintained by P. W. D., but a fair propor-

tion of the expenditure is borne by the Town Committee. The irrigation water also comes through a small canal taking off at Nari Gorge from the Nari river.

Electricity is supplied to all public buildings and to some private houses and shops from the Railway Power House. A proposal for setting up another plant by private enterprise is under consideration.

There are two Government High School for boys and girls. One Adult Education Centre run by the Town Committee and a Private *Madrisa* by the name of Miftah-ul-Uloom for imparting religious teaching.

There are a few buses and other motor vehicles, but *tongas* are the main means of transport. The main roads within the town are :—

- (1) Sandeman Road
- (2) Bruce Road
- (3) Dobba Road
- (4) Ramsay Road
- (5) Mc-Conghey Road
- (6) Jamiat Rai Road
- and
- (7) Circular Road.

4.5 TRADE.

Owing to insufficient agricultural produce there is no market. Petty tradesmen import most of the articles required for consumption in the town and the rural areas. But

CENSUS ORGANISATION, PAKISTAN

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER, KARACHI

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

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Mr. Lowell T. Galt	13-6-62	—

DY. CENSUS COMMISSIONER

Mr. N. Shamsi	24-7-59	31-8-62
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O.S.D. (CENSUS)

Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh	3-9-62	—
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Mr. Ghulam Hussain, Dy. Director of Census, Quetta Zone	29-2-60	31-3-62

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS, KARACHI

Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash, Dy. Director of Census, Karachi	4-2-60	1-1-62
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MACHINE SORTING CENTRE, KARACHI

Mr. W.A. Abbasi, Asstt. Director, Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi	15-9-60	—
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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I must admit that the inclusion of the last three

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

tion of the census.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The "Village Lists" published for the first time in 1951 provided limited information for all villages in each district giving the

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

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

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

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

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contains a brief description of the district headquarters town. Besides, this Part also contains maps and pictures which have been provided to enable the reader to have a clearer perspective of the district and its people.

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

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

Housing Tables provide invaluable information about the housing conditions in both urban and rural areas, the number of occupied and unoccupied houses, congested houses, size and structural characteristics of the housing units, size of family and the size of households, etc. All this work was done in the Machine Sorting Centre at Karachi under the able direction of Mr. W.A. Abbasi, Assistant Director, Machine Sorting Centre, to whom my thanks are due for furnishing this part of the Report.

Part IV contains the Population Tables which are based on data collected during the Big Count in January, 1961. These Tables provide data about population for smaller administrative areas down to Tehsils by sex and religion, urban and rural population, the composition of the population by age, sex and marital status, literacy and by mother-tongue, birthplace and main economic activities. It may be noted that detailed cross-classification of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force by occupations and industry has been left to be done by machine-sorting and the results will be published separately in a set of tables especially designed for the purpose. The Population Tables have been extracted from the Provincial Tables pertaining to this District. They are based on the data collected on the Individual Census Schedules by a large army of Census field workers, viz., the Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, District Census Officers and Zonal, Deputy/Assistant Directors. The names of some officers of each category are given elsewhere in this Report. In the District of Sibi the Census was taken by 411 Enumerators, 50 Supervisors, 11 Charge Superintendents and 2 District Census Officers. After the field work was over records were sent by the District Census Officers to the Hand Sorting Centre, Quetta which worked under the able guidance and control of Hakim Ghulam Hussain, Deputy Director

of Census, Quetta, Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and re-sorted according to different characteristics, in accordance with Sorting and Compilation instructions, issued from the office of the Census Commissioner, Pakistan. A large number of Sorters, Supervisors, Inspectors and Compilers worked on this tedious and difficult job under the inspiring leadership of Hakim Ghulam Hussain. 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 Tehsils, Qanungo Halqas and Patwari Circles. The Village Statistics give for each village, the Hadbast Number, area, total population by sex, total literates, total number of houses and households. Besides the above, local details showing the location, Schools, Post and Telegraph Offices, Railway Stations, Police Stations, Union Council Offices, Dak Bungalows, Dispensaries and Hospitals, etc., have been shown by appropriate symbols. The Village Statistics were originally compiled in the Hand Sorting Centre, Quetta, from the summaries prepared by the Census Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. The figures of population were thoroughly checked after physical counting of the individual enumeration schedules at the Circle Sort. The data about houses and households

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

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

Part I—General Description was compiled by Hakim Ghulam Hussain and the Chapters on People and Important Cities were drafted by Raja Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Sibi. In preparing this Part they made extensive use of the District Gazetteers 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

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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 Raja Ahmad Khan, Hakim Ghulam Hussain, Sh. Muhammad Sharif and myself, besides M. Abdul Rauf Bhatti, my Stenographer, who typed several drafts of it. I am, therefore, grateful to them all for their efforts.

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

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

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

I must express my gratitude to Raja Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Sibi, all Heads of Departments of the Government of West Pakistan, the Assistant Political Agents and all subordinate revenue staff, who have rendered invaluable services in the collection and compilation of the Village Statistics and other data presented in this volume.

I must also record my appreciation for the hard work put in by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, Hakim Ghulam Hussain, Deputy Director of Census, Hand Sorting Centre, Quetta and Mr. Haq Nawaz, Statistical Officer and the 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 reference material.

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

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