

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1941



VOLUME XII

SIND

TABLES

by

H. T. LAMBRICK, I.C.S.

Superintendent of Census Operations, Sind

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NOTE

The census enumeration was carried out in full according to plan but the Government of India decided to restrict the tabulation for British India. Consequently the tables in this volume cover less than half the contemplated range and offer in effect only the distribution of the population by community and by province or state, district, tehsil and town.

Opportunity has been taken however to sort wherever possible the 1/50 random sample taken in every area.

2. The slips in which the remaining unsorted information is to be found are stored in each province against a possible reopening of tabulation in happier circumstances.

I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

1. *Area*.—It will be observed that the 1941 figure for the total area of the province differs from that given in the corresponding table for 1931.

No change in the external boundaries of the province has taken place, and the difference is simply the effect of recent revision operations by the Survey of India.

Considerable changes in the internal divisions of Sind have occurred since 1931, due to the creation of a new district, Dadu. It was formed of parts of the old districts of Larkana and Karachi; the new Larkana district absorbed part of the old Upper Sind Frontier district, while the latter gained some trifling areas from Sukkur and the old Larkana district.

These changes make comparison with the statistics of former years a matter of considerable difficulty, as the boundaries of a number of talukas have undergone alteration.

2. *House*.—In 1921, Mr. Sedgwick the then Bombay-Sind Provincial Superintendent of Census observed "The Census House is a hopeless hybrid between the family and the building". This I consider to be in great measure inevitable, owing to the diversity in the manner of life among the population.

The definitions adopted for the Sind census of 1941 were as follows:—

Building.—"A roofed structure, made of any materials, which is likely to remain in existence on the same site during the census period, whether used for purposes residential or non-residential: being under one undivided roof, or under two or more roofs connected *inter-se* by a subsidiary roof."

House.—"A building or part of a building which is and is likely to remain during the census period, a dwelling regularly inhabited by a human being or a family living together in one common mess, with their dependents and resident servants."

It cannot be said that these definitions were completely satisfactory. An enumerator brought to my notice the case of a family who regularly lived under a large tree, surrounded by *kanats*; and the degree of permanence on the spot of "buildings", and the degree of permanence of their habitation, often proved baffling questions.

On the whole, however, the main object of recording separately the essentially house-dwelling population and the essentially fluid or nomad population may be considered to have been achieved.

The total number of persons recorded as houseless was 80,689, or 1·8 per cent of the entire population. These elements include seasonal and other temporary immigrants from the countries to the north-west and south-east; fakirs of many descriptions; and wandering tribes such as Ods, Bhats, Karias (wandering blacksmiths) and Wagrís.

Three per cent of the population in the districts subject to seasonal immigration were recorded as "houseless", the average in other districts being 1½%.

Average population of a "house".—As indicated above, a "house" might be anything from a town mansion occupied by a joint family comprising thirty or forty souls, to the "pish"-mat shelter of a Baloch herdsman.

The average number of persons per house in British Sind was a little under five in the urban areas, and 5·8 in the rural areas. The latter show a higher rate than the former in every district: and it is also noteworthy that it is higher in the Upper Sind districts than in those of Lower Sind, attaining the high average of 7·7 in the rural area of Upper Sind Frontier district.

This is probably due to the tendency among rural Muslims, particularly Balochis, for a family to continue to live together after the sons have grown up and married.

In Khairpur State the average in both urban and rural areas is higher than the average in British Sind, being respectively 5·7 and 6·3 persons per house.

Distribution of the population between urban and rural areas.—Municipal and cantonment areas, which alone were reckoned as urban areas, numbered 29 in 1941 as against 30 in 1931. During the decade, two municipalities (Bubak and Keti Bunder) were abolished and two (Dadu and Nawabshah) constituted. The two latter however were treated as towns in the 1931 census.

A new cantonment, Drigh Road, came into existence: but for the purpose of this table the cantonments of Karachi, Manora and Drigh Road have been included with Karachi municipal area as Karachi City, and Hyderabad cantonment with Hyderabad municipal area as Hyderabad City.

The number of towns thus appears as 26.

The new classification of rural units of population by "villages" and "dehs" will be explained in the preface to Imperial Table III.

Of the house-dwelling population of Sind, nearly 20% live in urban areas and a little over 80% in rural areas.

The corresponding percentages in 1931 were 18% and 82%.

The urban : rural ratio calculated on the population living in towns of 5,000 and over is 1 : 4.

The percentage rate of increase of the urban and rural population were respectively 27·6 and 14·3 for the decade 1931-41. In the previous decade they were 27·9 and 16·6.

This steady continuing tendency for the population of the towns to increase at a higher rate than the country may be considered as "urbanization" only in a very limited degree, and the whole subject will be dealt with in detail in the explanations to Imperial Tables III and V.

Density.—Sind now has an average density of population of 94 souls to the square mile, as against 81 in 1931.

The district rates follow in the same order in this respect as in every census since 1918:—viz., Larkana (179), Hyderabad (170), Upper Sind Frontier (154), Nawabshah (149), Sukkur (125), Karachi (85), Dadu (53) and Thar Parkar (43).

More than two-thirds of the area comprised in Dadu district is barren hill country and a similar proportion of Thar Parkar district is sandy desert.

About one-third of Sukkur and Karachi districts is barren waste; sand, bare hills, or salt flats.

Khairpur State is in this respect on practically the same footing as Thar Parkar district.

The average density of "Sind" proper, i.e., the country irrigable from the river Indus, may be estimated at 165 souls to the square mile.

I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District or State	Area in square miles	Towns	Villages	Dehs	Occupied houses		
					Total	In towns	In villages and dehs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIND	48,136	26	6,583	5,495	814,315	179,039	635,276
Dadu	7,370	4	645	505	64,972	6,193	58,779
Hyderabad	4,476	6	1,038	967	142,985	34,165	108,820
Karachi	8,357	2	371	671	139,004	78,370	60,634
Larkana	2,857	3	1,041	471	82,200	9,647	72,553
Nawabshah	3,908	3	867	822	101,757	8,783	92,974
Sukkur	5,550	5	965	719	124,899	31,644	93,255
Thar Parkar	13,649	2	1,127	976	117,561	5,882	111,679
Upper Sind Frontier	1,969	1	529	364	40,937	4,355	36,582
Khairpur State	6,050	2	350	356	48,722	3,898	44,824

Population										
Persons			Males			Females				
Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
SIND	4,535,008	891,703	3,643,305	2,494,190	499,974	1,994,216	2,040,818	391,729	1,649,089	
Dadu	389,380	28,264	361,116	212,428	15,473	196,955	176,952	12,791	164,161	
Hyderabad	758,748	169,301	589,447	417,684	92,835	324,849	341,064	76,466	264,598	
Karachi	713,900	394,917	318,983	400,465	226,984	173,481	313,435	167,933	145,502	
Larkana	511,208	49,691	461,517	276,440	26,732	249,708	234,768	22,959	211,809	
Nawabshah	584,178	46,510	537,668	321,001	25,826	295,175	263,177	20,684	242,493	
Sukkur	692,556	157,566	534,990	377,556	85,849	291,707	315,000	71,717	243,283	
Thar Parkar	581,004	23,866	557,138	322,465	11,248	308,217	258,539	9,618	248,921	
Upper Sind Frontier	304,034	21,588	282,446	166,151	12,027	154,124	137,883	9,561	128,322	
Khairpur State	305,787	22,403	283,384	168,043	12,066	155,977	137,744	10,337	127,407	

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

(i) *Persons per 1,000 houses and Houses per 100 square miles*

Natural division			Persons per 1,000 houses				
			1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
<i>1</i>			<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
SIND	..	..	5,569	5,217	5,000	5,000	5,000

			Houses per 100 square miles				
			1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
			<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
SIND	..	..	1,692	1,540	1,400	1,400	1,200

(ii) *Proportion of sexes of by natural divisions*

Natural division			Females per 1,000 males				
			1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
<i>1</i>			<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
SIND	..	..	818	782	785	812	828

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

The creation of Dadu district after the census of 1931 has made it necessary, for the purpose of this and other comparative tables, to adjust the previous census figures of population of the districts which contributed to its formation, as though Dadu had always had an independent existence. The area transferred was made up not only of whole talukas, but also parts of talukas, and the population figures for the earlier years are therefore inevitably rough approximations: Karachi, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur are all thus affected, though in the latter the change was all but negligible.

It may also be mentioned that Nawabshah district came into existence between the 1911 and the 1921 census, and occasioned some rearrangement between Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts.

Subject to the above considerations, the figures in the table speak for themselves. They show a fairly steady rate of increase all over the province, with a single decade 1911-1921 in which the population suffered a set-back due in the main to the heavy mortality in the influenza epidemic of 1918-19.

The gain in population in the whole province during the last fifty years amounts to nearly sixty per cent over the figures of the 1891 census.

Turning to the districts, we find that Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier have increased by nearly 100% in the half century.

In the former, this is due almost entirely to the growth of Karachi City itself: the increase in Upper Sind Frontier on the other hand results from steady development of irrigation facilities in a tract bordering upon a country dependent almost exclusively on precarious rainfall; in the last three decades, the change over in this district from approximately 1/3 rice and 2/3 dry crop cultivation, to the reverse proportions has attracted cultivators.

The steady growth of prosperity in Khairpur State, which passed during these fifty years from a completely feudal organization, under His Highness Mir Ali Murad, the contemporary of the late rulers of Sind, who like them kept much of the best land in the State under his shooting preserves, to the well administered and prosperous conditions of the present-day, is reflected in the increase of nearly 140%.

Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, which have both seen vast improvements in rail communication and irrigation in the half century, show a gain of about 60 per cent.

Hyderabad district has increased by over 50 per cent, Sukkur by about 46 per cent, Dadu by a little over 40 per cent and Larkana by 35 per cent.

The latter district, comprising roughly the tract known as Chandukah in former days, has been perhaps the most highly developed part of the province for over a century, and has always been comparatively thickly populated.

Taking into consideration the two last decades we find that the percentage rate of increase in 1931-1941 has fallen somewhat from that recorded in the previous decade, the provincial figures being 16.67% as against 18.53%. The only districts which show a higher rate of increase in 1931-1941 than in 1921-1931 are Karachi and Thar Parkar: and in the former this is due entirely to the growth of Karachi city, the tempo of which was phenomenal during the decade.

Scarcity conditions in the countries to the south and east of Thar Parkar district in the years immediately preceding the census of 1941 undoubtedly contributed a substantial amount to the increase in its population by 24%—the highest in British Sind—recorded this year. But this district has also benefited from the introduction of barrage irrigation more, probably, than any other: and much of this immigration is likely to be permanent.

The remarkable advance in the rate of increase in Khairpur State, from 17.63% in 1921-1931 to 34.6% in 1931-1941, is due largely to the development of cultivation after the introduction of the Barrage system: numbers of people who had left the State previously for various reasons having now returned to take up new lands.

The effects of the Barrage irrigation in particular areas will be discussed under Provincial Table I, but some general observations may appropriately be made here.

The total area cultivated in the province of Sind in the year 1931-32 the last season before the Barrage canals came into operation, was approximately three million acres, of which about two million were in what subsequently became the Barrage Zone, and one million in the Non-Barrage Area.

By 1937-38, well over three million acres were cultivated in the Barrage Zone alone, while the Non-Barrage Area showed a figure of nearly a million acres.

In 1938-39, the last season for which figures are available, the total area Barrage and Non-Barrage in the province under cultivation was four million two hundred thousand acres; an increase in eight years of more than one million one hundred and forty-three thousand acres, or over 37% of the 1931-32 figures.

This vast extension of cultivation has occasioned a demand for hiris which has attracted numbers of people from the countries adjacent to Sind, in the north-west, and the south-east. It has also been responsible for population movements within the province. These phenomena are dealt with in the remarks appended to Imperial Table XIV and Provincial Table I.

As to the natural increase in the indigenous population during the period 1931—1941, it is difficult to say much. It may be presumed to have been fairly steady, at some figure in the neighbourhood of 10% per ten years. There have been no serious epidemics during the decennium, the condition of public health being reported as either good or satisfactory for every year in the decennium.

The rate of infant mortality has remained fairly steady at about 120 deaths per 1,000 registered births, which compares favourably with most provinces in India. It must however be admitted that vital statistics in Sind are less accurate than in most other provinces, so that it is not safe to draw very definite conclusions at this point. In fact, the likelihood of the true rate being far higher is apparent when we find that infant mortality in Karachi City, with all its efficient Health Services, and where the vital statistics are tolerably accurate, amounts to nearly 150 per mille.

Improvement in the style of living has been noticeable only among the middle and upper classes; but the condition of the lower classes may be considered as fairly satisfactory, judged by the regrettably poor standard which alone can be applied as a criterion. Sind has never been a country where people are likely to starve, and fluctuations in the price of staple foods have not much effect on the condition of the hari class who grow these grains, and retain from their share of the crop sufficient for their own use; while money crops like cotton have commanded prices sufficiently high to give the hari a fair margin from the sale of his produce.

These remarks must of course be taken as generalisations, which have many occasional and local exceptions. Indebtedness, bad cultivation, failure of particular crops, litigiousness, extravagance, and similar factors all tend, separately or combined, to produce distress in varying degrees.

On the whole, it may be held that the people of Sind prospered during the decade 1931-1941.

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

District and year	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891-1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIND—							
1891	2,875,100	..	..	1,570,423	..	1,304,677	..
1901	3,210,910	+335,810	..	1,761,790	+191,367	1,449,120	+144,443
1911	3,513,435	+302,525	..	1,939,324	+177,534	1,574,111	+124,991
1921	3,279,377	-234,058	..	1,837,265	-102,059	1,442,112	-131,999
1931	3,887,070	+607,693	..	2,180,954	+343,689	1,706,116	+264,004
1941	4,535,008	+647,938	+1,659,908	2,494,190	+313,236	2,040,818	+334,702
DADU—							
1891	268,064	..	..	145,769	..	122,295	..
1901	299,340	+31,276	..	162,807	+17,038	136,533	+14,238
1911	311,522	+12,182	..	170,626	+7,819	140,896	+4,363
1921	288,750	-22,772	..	162,994	-7,632	125,756	-15,140
1931	338,394	+49,644	..	189,219	+26,225	149,175	+23,419
1941	389,380	+50,986	+121,316	212,428	+23,209	176,952	+27,777
HYDERABAD—							
1891	496,799	..	..	270,472	..	226,327	..
1901	595,212	+98,413	..	326,457	+55,985	268,755	+42,428
1911	612,039	+16,827	..	338,293	+11,836	273,746	+4,991
1921	573,450	-38,589	..	322,444	-15,849	251,006	-22,740
1931	662,924	+89,474	..	371,788	+49,344	291,136	+40,130
1941	758,748	+95,824	+261,949	417,684	+45,896	341,064	+49,928
KARACHI—							
1891	372,280	..	..	208,022	..	164,258	..
1901	404,443	+32,163	..	225,373	+17,351	179,070	+14,812
1911	472,565	+68,122	..	266,563	+41,190	206,002	+26,932
1921	490,993	+18,428	..	280,821	+14,258	210,172	+4,170
1931	588,976	+97,983	..	336,030	+55,209	252,946	+42,774
1941	713,900	+124,924	+341,620	400,465	+64,435	313,435	+60,489
LARKANA—							
1891	384,735	..	..	207,880	..	176,855	..
1901	424,506	+39,571	..	229,008	+21,128	195,298	+18,443
1911	427,408	+3,102	..	232,525	+3,317	195,083	-215
1921	386,717	-40,691	..	214,207	-18,118	172,510	-22,573
1931	448,657	+61,940	..	248,190	+33,983	200,467	+27,957
1941	511,208	+62,551	+126,473	276,440	+28,250	234,768	+34,301
NAWABSHAH—							
1891	364,874	..	..	198,954	..	165,940	..
1901	397,884	+33,010	..	220,224	+21,290	177,660	+11,720
1911	448,478	+50,594	..	247,719	+27,495	200,759	+23,099
1921	418,660	-29,818	..	233,830	-13,889	184,830	-15,020
1931	496,612	+77,952	..	279,052	+45,202	217,560	+32,750
1941	584,178	+87,566	+219,304	321,001	+41,969	263,177	+45,597
SUKKUR—							
1891	474,461	..	..	255,922	..	218,539	..
1901	523,328	+48,867	..	281,838	+25,916	241,490	+22,951
1911	573,894	+50,566	..	312,921	+31,083	260,973	+19,483
1921	510,275	-63,619	..	282,297	-30,624	227,978	-32,995
1931	623,758	+113,483	..	349,391	+67,004	274,457	+46,479
1941	692,556	+68,798	+218,095	377,556	+28,255	315,000	+40,546
THAR PARKAR—							
1891	358,502	..	..	197,720	..	160,782	..
1901	359,828	+1,326	..	200,466	+2,746	159,362	-1,420
1911	433,398	+73,570	..	241,259	+40,833	192,099	+32,737
1921	396,331	-37,067	..	221,095	-20,204	175,236	-16,863
1931	468,040	+71,709	..	261,945	+40,850	206,095	+30,850
1941	581,004	+112,964	+222,502	322,465	+60,520	258,539	+52,444

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

Variation and Density

Natural division and district			Percentage variation				
			1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1901 to 1941
1			2	3	4	5	6
SIND	..	..	+16.7	+18.5	-6.7	+9.4	+41.2
Dadu	..	..	+15.0	+17.2	-7.3	+4.1	+30.0
Hyderabad	..	..	+14.5	+15.6	-6.3	+2.8	+27.5
Karachi	..	..	+21.2	+20.0	+3.9	+16.8	+76.5
Larkana	..	..	+13.9	+16.0	-9.5	+0.7	+20.5
Nawabshah	..	..	+17.6	+18.6	-6.7	+12.7	+46.8
Sukkur	..	..	+11.0	+22.2	-11.1	+9.7	+32.3
Thar Parkar	..	..	+24.1	+18.0	-8.6	+20.5	+61.5
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	+17.1	+21.3	-8.5	+13.3	+47.2

			Density				
			1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
			7	8	9	10	11
SIND	..	..	94	81	68	73	67
Dadu	..	..	53	46	39	42	41
Hyderabad	..	..	170	148	128	137	133
Karachi	..	..	85	70	59	57	48
Larkana	..	..	179	157	135	150	149
Nawabshah	..	..	149	127	107	115	102
Sukkur	..	..	125	112	92	103	94
Thar Parkar	..	..	43	34	29	32	26
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	154	132	109	119	105

III—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

I—*Villages*.—One important innovation introduced for the Sind census of 1941 was in the classification of “villages.”

The basis of the 1931 compilation under this table was the “revenue village”, known in Sind as the “deh”. These were classified, inclusive of “inhabited places”, by population: *e.g.*, under 500, over 500 but under 1,000, and so on.

Sind returned 5,352 revenue villages, and 5,180 inhabited towns and villages in 1931, 2,841 of these having population under 500 souls.

The second figure is quite misleading, giving no indication of the manner in which Sind's rural population lives and is distributed; on which head accurate information is necessary for Sind, and interesting in comparison with other provinces. The error was due to the attempt to treat Sind on the lines of the Bombay Presidency.

The average revenue village in the Deccan is roughly about the same size as the “deh” in Sind: but almost all the people who till its fields actually live in houses in the “gaothan”, which in nine cases out of ten is the only residential place in the revenue village limits.

In Sind it is entirely different. There may be half-a-dozen sanctioned village sites within the deh, some of which may be inhabited, others deserted: but in addition there may be dozens of clusters of huts in or on the borders of the fields, and also single huts, which the peasantry are allowed to build on or near the land they cultivate, by the zemindar who owns it.

It was obviously impracticable to recognize each such agglomeration of huts as a “village” for census purposes: indeed, many of them have only an ephemeral existence in one spot, a fluidity characteristic of the province. But as the usual residential unit, whether permanent or not, is much smaller in Sind than in Bombay, it was decided to adopt a group of 20 houses standing on the same spot, or a community of 100 souls, as the lowest number to qualify for classification as an “individual village”.

The inhabitants of all hamlets and clusters of huts, etc., mustering less than 100 inhabitants, were added together and classed as “other scattered population of the deh”.

The deh thus remains the standard unit for dealing with the rural population, but may comprise within its boundaries several “individual villages”.

As a result of this classification, we find the number of “individual villages” containing more than 100, but less than 500 souls, to be 5,885 in British Sind, and 282 in Khairpur State. The corresponding number of dehs in which the balance of the house-dwelling population is less than 500, after that of any individual villages within their limits has been deducted, amounts to 4,598 for Sind, and 262 for Khairpur State.

The population living in these small residential units does not fall far short of half the total house-dwelling population of the province, amounting to 2,177,135 out of 4,535,008 in British Sind, and 142,669 out of 305,787 in Khairpur State.

I would here invite a comparison with the figures given in statements No. 8 and 13 on pages 39 and 43 of the Bombay Presidency Census Report of 1931, which will immediately reveal how distorted is their picture of the distribution of Sind's population, based on the “revenue village” alone.

Looking forward in the 1941 table, for British Sind, we find four dehs figuring in the 2,000 to 5,000 class: which means that apart from any individual villages they may contain, their scattered population still attains this figure. This calls up a picture of very extensive wild tracts, thinly peopled, and as a matter of interest I may identify them: part of the *kohistan* of Tatta taluka: Deh Nind, in the Kharo tract at the mouth of the river Indus in Shahbunder taluka: Bakar Jagir, in the *registan* of Rohri taluka: and Deh Hathungo, a vast tract in the *registan* of Khipro taluka.

Similarly, in the 5,000--10,000 class, we find as a deh another and very extensive part of the *kohistan* of Tatta taluka.

Each of these tracts is inhabited by a class of people typical of the locality, living in scattered huts or tiny hamlets.

Their total population, of 18,824, may be reckoned as belonging in reality to the smallest class, to which they may be added for the purpose of taking a dividing line at the figure of 2,000: we then find that 3,334,404, or close on $\frac{3}{4}$ of the house-dwelling population of British Sind lives in places containing less than 2,000 inhabitants.

The number of individual villages, towns and cities containing each more than 2,000 inhabitants is only ninety-nine in British Sind, and contain a population of 1,138,739 souls.

In Khairpur State, division in the same manner reveals that out of a house dwelling population of 302,167; 258,463 or over five-sixths, live in places with a population of less than 2,000 ; and 43,704 in nine places with more than 2,000 inhabitants each.

II- *Towns*.—The term “ town ” was applied to all municipal and cantonment areas. Some of the former have much smaller populations than a number of the rising villages of the Barrage Area, and other flourishing tracts, and I was prepared to include as towns such places, having urban characteristics and more than 5,000 population ; but for administrative reasons it proved convenient to adhere to the old classification.

Villages in the 5,000 to 10,000 class which are not municipalities, and thus not classified as towns, are as follows :—

<i>Hyderabad</i>	..	..	Tando Jam Matli
<i>Larkana</i>	..	..	Shahdadkot
<i>Nawabshah</i>	..	..	Kandiaro
<i>Sukkur</i>	..	..	Khanpur Pir-jo-Goth
<i>Thar Parkar</i>	..	..	Mithi

In Khairpur State, Khairpur Notified Area, and Gambat, were classed as towns.

III. *Cities*.—For the purpose of this table, the three cantonment areas in and in the vicinity of Karachi Municipal district have been treated as component parts of Karachi City ; and Hyderabad cantonment as part of Hyderabad City.

IV. For the purposes of this table, the floating population is shown separately from the populations gathered under columns, 5, 7, 9 etc. This element however is included in town population for the purposes of Imperial Tables IV and V and hence slight differences in total.

III--TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Population	Under 500			500—1,000		
	Villages	Dehs	Population	Villages	Dehs	Population
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
525,008	5,885	4,508	2,177,135	493	779	819,292
339,380	557	445	217,166	63	51	74,725
758,748	922	828	333,029	90	127	141,210
713,930	332	500	172,995	26	93	81,172
511,238	911	411	269,457	87	51	88,828
581,178	792	631	321,073	48	159	118,218
632,553	811	581	235,263	85	113	130,893
581,031	1,011	880	387,241	65	88	98,167
301,931	486	253	151,911	29	97	88,109
315,787	232	262	142,639	47	37	89,991
2,000—5,000			5,000—10,000			
Population	Villages and towns		Population	Villages and towns		Population
	11	12		13	14	
15	16	17	18	19		
319,053	70	4	211,383	16	1	123,719
35,920	9	..	27,653	1	..	9,979
22,547	10	..	27,117	6	..	42,194
23,713	6	2	22,120	1	1	15,416
43,157	9	..	23,509	2	..	18,680
57,933	10	..	29,043	1	..	5,068
59,078	13	1	39,969	4	..	28,860
23,388	10	1	32,540	1	..	5,524
30,377	3	..	9,422	..	..	..
25,803	8	1	26,194	..	..	..
10,000—20,000			20,000—50,000			
Dehs		Population	Towns	Dehs	Population	
21	22	23	24	25		
..	103,399	2	..	49,673		
..	10,896	..	..	..
..		
..		
..	11,681	1	..	28,085		
..	43,510	..	..	..
..	14,721	..	..	..
..	19,591	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	21,588		
..	17,510	..	..	..
100,000 and over			Floating population unclassified			
Dehs	Population	Cities	Dehs	Population	32	
27	28	29	30	31	32	
..	129,212	2	..	521,348	80,689	
..	..	..	..	..	12,971	
..	..	1	..	184,693	11,058	
..	..	1	..	386,655	6,819	
..	..	..	..	..	17,741	
..	..	..	..	..	3,420	
..	129,212	..	..	..	9,560	
..	..	..	..	..	14,493	
..	..	..	..	..	4,627	
..	..	..	..	..	3,620	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE*Distribution of the population between towns and villages*

Natural division				Population per		Number per 1,000 in	
				Town	Village	Towns	Villages
<i>1</i>				<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
SIND	..	..	..	34,296	553	197	803

Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of

				20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000
				<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
SIND	..	..	..	747	134	94	25

Number per 1,000 of rural population in villages with a population of

				5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
				<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
SIND	..	..	..	16	53	320	611

IV-- CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891

- (a) The first steps towards industrial development, hitherto virtually unknown in Karachi, were taken in the decade. More important than the opening of factories, however, was the growth of Karachi's fishing industry, stimulated by an increasing demand for Karachi fish all over north-west India.

Many Makrani fishermen have settled in the Lyari Quarter in the past few years.

- (c) The decade opened in the depth of the world-wide trade depression: but the entrepot trade on which the prosperity of Karachi was founded has benefited considerably from the development of the Barrage Area, and from extension of irrigation in the Punjab and Bahawalpur. The number of bales of cotton annually exported through Karachi has risen by nearly 100% on the average, since 1932. In addition, exports of wool, hides and skins and iron ore, all show substantial increases.

Imports of commodities such as piece-goods and sugar have naturally declined in view of the present tariff policy: but the carrying and forwarding business of Karachi is thriving: and vast development in agency business of every kind has taken place during the decade. These factors have contributed not a little to the growth of the city's population.

There seems no reason to suppose that these factors in the growth of Karachi's population will cease to have an important influence in the course of the next ten years. On the contrary, others are likely to develop. The only limiting factor would seem to be the water supply, which cannot be considered adequate even to the present population. But if the Indus Water Supply Scheme is undertaken and completed in the next six or seven years, the growth of Karachi may become even more rapid. Given virtually unlimited water, no place could be found better suited for development of the textile industry, and it is not unreasonable to contemplate a time when Karachi, with a huge cotton growing tract almost at its back-door, may compete successfully with Ahmedabad and Bombay.

IV-- CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891

City	Province, district, etc.	Persons	Variation	Net variation		Males	Variation	Females	Variation
				1891	1941				
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9
Karachi (Corporation)	Sind								
1891	..	98,195	..	..		57,356	..	40,839	..
1901	..	103,644	+ 10,449			62,779	+ 5,423	45,865	+ 5,025
1911	..	140,511	+ 31,867			82,026	+ 19,247	58,485	+ 12,620
1921	..	201,691	+ 61,180			121,565	+ 39,539	80,126	+ 21,641
1931	..	247,791	+ 46,100			145,052	+ 23,487	102,739	+ 22,613
1941	..	359,492	+ 111,701	+ 261,297		201,940	+ 56,888	157,552	+ 54,813
Hyderabad (M)	.. Sind								
1891	..	54,569	..	..		..	..	..	..
1901	..	64,790	+ 10,221	..		..	..	..	..
1911	..	69,140	+ 4,350	..		37,201	..	31,936	..
1921	..	73,951	+ 4,811	..		40,518	+ 3,314	33,433	+ 1,497
1931	..	93,021	+ 22,070	..		53,339	+ 12,821	42,682	+ 9,249
1941	..	127,521	+ 31,500	+ 72,952		69,637	+ 16,298	57,884	+ 15,202

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

(i) Towns classified by population

Towns of each class in 1941	Proportion to total urban population	Females per 1,000 males	Variation percent in the class totals					
			1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1891 to 1941
			5	6	7	8	9	10
2	58	754	+42.7	+22.3	+31.1	+22.5	+13.9	+219.2
2	14	832	-1.9	+34.1	+10.1	+10.4	+13.3	+81.5
2	6	824	+16.6	+50.5	+3.1	+8.4	+3.7	+103.4
7	12	774	+40.8	+42.2	+21.5	+20.5	+20.1	+127.7
2	8	882	+12.1	+18.8	-1.4	+3.4	+9.6	+48.8
4	2	905	-8.0	+4.5	-0.1	-9.3	+19.9	..

(ii) Cities Chief figures

City	Population 1941	Density	Females per 1,000 males	Literates per 1,000		Percentage variation						
						1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1881 to 1941
				M	F	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karachi ..	386,655	8,851	755	442	250	+46.7	+21.5	+42.8	+30.2	+10.9	+43.0	+425.7
Hyderabad	134,693	..	810	374	247	+32.4	+24.3	+7.8	+9.5	+19.5	+20.6	+179.9

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

The figures presented in this table, when compared with the corresponding figures for 1931, and with those in Provincial Table II for these years respectively, throw more light on general conditions in the province during the decade than can be obtained from any other compilation of the 1941 census.

The number of places classified as cities increased by one ; it was anticipated that Hyderabad's population would exceed one lakh : it has in fact surpassed this figure by a large margin.

The number of places classified as towns was reduced by one : the municipalities of Bubak and Ketibunder having been abolished after the 1931 census, while Drigh Road Cantonment came into existence. Municipalities were constituted at Nawabshah and Dadu during the decade, but these places had been classified as towns in the 1931 census.

In discussion of the changes in the urban population, the strictly military areas will be excluded from consideration.

The total urban population of the province increased by 192,396 souls, or 27·5 percent. The increase during the decade 1921—1931 was 156,210, or 29%.

The tendency towards urbanization would appear therefore to be losing rather than gaining strength in the province as a whole.

But when we consider cities and towns individually, it is evident that the movement has attained unprecedented vigour in particular directions. The magnetic influence of Karachi City was never greater ; Hyderabad is obviously drawing upon the mofussil for a considerable proportion of its increase : but their development is eclipsed by that in the " young " towns in the Barrage Area, Nawabshah and Mirpurkhas.

The former has gained by 10,486 and the latter by 9,413 representing 149% and 92% respectively.

Other towns in the Barrage area which have developed greatly in the decade are

Dadu

Tando Allahyar

Ratodero

Shahdadpur

Tando Adam

and Khairpur, in Khairpur State ; while Hala, Kambar, Larkana, and Garhi Yasin are all progressing.

Towns outside the Barrage area which are evidently thriving are Tando Mahomed Khan and Jacobabad.

The following must be classed as decaying towns :—

Schwan

Matjari

Nasarpur

Tatta

These have all suffered from the attractive influence of Karachi and Hyderabad. The three last named are centres of the handloom weaving industry, which is passing through hard times : and the trade formerly contributing to the prosperity of Schwan and Tatta has shifted to other centres.

The position may now be examined from another aspect.

It is a common place that in Sind the indigenous Hindu population, *i.e.*, the Lohanas, Bhatias, and allied races, tend to live in the large villages and towns ; while the Muslims are predominantly dwellers in small villages and hamlets.

This distinction is becoming more sharply defined : for while there is a strong centripetal movement among Hindus, a centrifugal tendency has begun among the Muslims.

The following statistics reveal the manner in which the distribution of population between town and country is changing :—

Total and percentage increases. 1931-41

- (i) Hindu urban population:—over 1½ lakhs, or by 40%
- (ii) Hindu rural population:—a little over one lakh, or 15%
- (iii) Muslim urban population:—a little over one quarter of a lakh, or 9%
- (iv) Muslim rural population:—over 3½ lakhs, or 14%

Proportions of Hindu urban and rural population to their total population:

- (a) 1931—Urban 36.9%, Rural 63.1%.
- (b) 1941—Urban 41.6%, Rural 58.4%.

Proportions of Muslim urban and rural population to their total population

- (c) 1931—Urban, 10.2%, Rural 89.8%.
- (d) 1941—Urban, 9.8%, Rural 90.2%.

The Hindu figures include, for 1931 the “ depressed classes ” and for 1941 the “ scheduled castes.”

In Sind, the latter term includes the various Bhangi castes and the Menghwars, and very few others. Of these, 11.16% live in towns and 88.84% in the mofussil; and if we separate them from the “ other Hindus ”, it will be found that almost half of the “ caste Hindus ” live in towns: the figures for the urban and rural areas amounting to 48.52% and 51.48% respectively of their total population.

It may be added that Bhils and Kolis, who are considered as “ Caste Hindus ” in Sind, form a very substantial proportion of the Hindu community dwelling in the rural areas of Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Nawabshah. Their numbers include many immigrants from Cutch, Marwar, and adjacent countries, but the majority hail from the Thar within the limits of the province. They are comparatively speaking a recent and unstable element in “ Sind ” (i.e. the valley of the Indus) and they remain even more sharply distinguished from the indigenous Sind Hindus (Lohanas, etc.) than the immigrating Balochis and Brahuis from the indigenous Sindhi Muslim population.

Some interest therefore attaches to the result of deducting the totals of Bhils and Kolis from the figures for Hindus in the urban and rural areas. 7,205 Bhils and Kolis were recorded in cities and towns, and 176,369 in the rural areas.

We are left with 494,399 Hindus in the urban areas, as against 355,771 in the rural areas: in other words, 58% of the Sind Lohana and allied Hindu population live in towns as against 42% in the country.

This element is not being recruited to any appreciable degree from outside the Province. Hindu immigrants into Sind are mainly Cutchis, Kolis, Bhils, and Menghwars, all of whom tend to live in the villages rather than the towns, with the possible exception of the first named.

It is therefore clear that the huge increases in the Hindu community in towns, e.g. 150% in Nawabshah 90% in Mirpurkhas, 70% in Dadu and Tando Allahyar, 50% in Karachi, Jacobabad and Shahdadpur, are made up mainly by migration from smaller towns and villages in Sind.

If the village tables could be compiled and compared with those of 1931, the full extent of the process would be apparent: for non-municipal places such as the head-quarters of talukas, large villages at railway stations, and those at which there are Police thanas, are also almost all gaining Hindu settlers migrating from the small mofussil villages where they had lived for generations.

The causes for this movement have been discussed in the introduction.

The area irrigated by inundation canals in the tract now commanded by the Barrage was twenty million acres in 1931-32. It has risen under the Barrage to thirty-two million acres. The average annual acreage under cotton and wheat respectively during the previous decade have been almost trebled and quintupled in recent years.

This vast extension of cultivation occasioned a continuous and urgent demand for more "haris". In the districts to the south-east of the province, it was supplied in great part by Kolis, Bhils, Cutchis and similar Hindu classes, many of them immigrants from Rajputana, Gujarat and Cutch, as mentioned above.

But here too, and more particularly in the north and west of the province, Muslim cultivators are much in demand; and it seems evident that many are drawn from the classes who previously lived by casual labour in towns. Under perennial irrigation, the land offers a comparatively secure means of livelihood; and the shortage of Haris has had the effect of improving their economic position in some respects. A zemindar will think twice before he turns a man off his land: he may on the contrary have to give concessions in order to keep him.

Again, the throwing into the market on easy terms, of vast quantities of land to which water can be brought without anything approaching the outlay on karias, etc., required in pre-barrage days, must have tended to encourage Muslims, who have previously pursued other avocations in towns, to set up as small landholders.

To sum up, it appears that the effect of the introduction of Barrage irrigation has been to attract Muslims out of the towns on to the land; and in some degree to induce Hindus previously living in small villages to concentrate in the towns and larger villages which are handling the growing transit trade in agricultural produce.

Of the other communities, the Sikhs show remarkable increases in Dadu, Hyderabad, Karachi, Larkana, Nawabshah, Shahdadpur, Tando Adam, Mirpurkhas, Jacobabad and Khairpur Mirs.

Their numbers in the towns in Sukkur district on the other hand have decreased, except in Shikarpur. These changes are probably connected with the demand for technical men—mistries, electricians, and so on: it is well known that Sikhs are peculiarly skilful in matters connected with engineering. The fall in their numbers at Sukkur and Rohri may be ascribed simply to the completion of the barrage which was under construction in 1931.

On the other hand, the towns where their numbers have increased (leaving the cities of Karachi and Hyderabad out of consideration), have all developed electric lighting or factories since the barrage opened.

There do not seem any remarkable developments among the other communities.

Towns in Khairpur State

The town of Gambat was on this occasion limited to the area built over, and excluded the rest of the deh. This probably explains the apparent fall in the number of Muslims; this town is in fact thriving.

The remarkable increase in the population of Khairpur Mirs is to be ascribed largely to the devastation of a number of villages in the vicinity, including Lukman, by seepage from the Rohri canal. A special colony has been laid out for immigrants from these villages.

The trade of the town has moreover benefited greatly from the introduction of barrage irrigation in the State.

WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
184,343	138,426	6,710	5,325	1,922	1,558	7,572	4,353	7,133	4,632
7,757	5,853	45	29	1	1	145	87	68	45
3,067	2,112	..	1	..	..	73	32	5	5
2,841	2,296	45	28	1	1	71	55	63	40
584	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,242	976	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
59,223	22,145	296	178	125	92	1,141	635	76	56
2,695	2,347	..	..	119	92	57	57	..	..
18,696	13,317	147	116	6	..	786	468	32	24
1,537	1,130	52	16	..	..	88	59	41	32
1,314	105	9	5	..	..	121	6	3	..
2,329	2,095	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,165	1,166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
945	745	10	7	..	..	52	25	..	..
1,572	1,320	8	3	..	..	37	20	..	..
94,876	71,789	6,197	4,898	1,765	1,449	3,696	2,141	6,855	4,386
84,166	68,219	4,619	3,774	1,765	1,449	2,944	1,850	3,493	3,330
578	317	799	766	..	..	17	6	682	679
816	356	239	172	..	..	118	65	19	19
562	370	78	43	..	..	106	77	24	28
6,667	456	459	139	..	..	479	143	2,637	329
2,127	2,071	3	4	..	..	2	..	..	1
9,295	7,229	20	29	..	..	190	98	3	2
3,508	2,789	4	1	..	..	14	4	..	..
1,168	3,366	16	28	..	..	161	89	3	2
1,319	1,071	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..
5,625	3,687	60	50	..	..	749	453	4	3
2,861	1,619	26	27	..	..	587	394	4	3
1,165	793	2	1	..	..	60	25	..	..
1,719	1,275	32	22	..	..	102	34	..	..
27,265	21,222	135	112	..	..	1,140	701	119	138
1,565	1,330	..	..	..	..	41	35	..	..
820	713	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
2,321	1,811	9	12	..	..	35	32	19	22
11,693	10,082	5	6	..	..	187	76	7	10
10,866	7,286	121	91	..	..	875	558	93	106
3,735	2,337	41	22	31	16	356	152	6	2
3,185	1,901	44	22	..	..	339	145	6	2
550	436	..	..	31	16	17	7	..	..
5,610	4,164	3	7	..	..	155	86	2	..
5,610	4,164	3	7	..	..	155	86	2	..
6,666	4,962	11	11	..	..	43	21	6	..
1,172	817	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	..
5,494	4,145	11	10	..	..	41	20	3	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

(i) *Number per 1,000 of the total population and of each main community who live in towns*

Natural division	Population	Number per 1,000 who live in towns							
		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Tribes	Jains	Buddhists	Parsees	Jews
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SIND	197	431	101	931	30	944	1,000	988	995

(ii) *Communities of urban and rural population*

Natural division	Per 10,000 of urban population					
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Tribes	Jains	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND	5,941	3,620	211	12	38	178

Per 10,000 of rural population						
Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Tribes	Jains	Others	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
SIND	1,922	7,920	4	98	1	55

XIII—COMMUNITY

"Community" has been adopted as a more suitable term than "religion" for this table, which however corresponds in the main with 1931 Imperial Table XVI, but assumes a much less elaborate form.

Hindus are now divided into "scheduled castes" and "others", instead of the old division of Hindus into Brahmanic, Arya, and Brahmo. In 1931, the "depressed classes" which correspond fairly closely with the "scheduled castes" were not shown separately in the table for religion, but appeared in Table XVII (Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality).

Tribes.—The "tribals" of the 1931 Table XVI (religion) were the primitive people who were understood to worship Animistic Deities distinct from the Hindu Pantheon.

The "Tribes" in the 1941 community table are in Sind exclusively Thakurs, who are classified as a primitive aboriginal caste in Sind, though there would be equal justification in including the Bhils, Kolis and similar peoples of Eastern Sind.

In 1931, the class "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes (Primitive)" under Table XVII included Bhils, Dhodias, Dublas, Koli Mahadevs, and Konkas, as well as Thakurs. All but the latter have been placed with "Other Hindus" in view of the caste classification issued under the Bombay Government G. R. No. 9330 (G. D.) of 3rd December 1934. There does not seem sufficient justification for drawing this distinction between Thakurs on the one hand and Bhils and Kolis on the other. The numbers of the two latter are however recorded in 1941 Table XIV.

It will be observed that the number of persons recorded as Thakur has increased from 6,317 in 1931 to 56,819 in 1941. Allowing that immigration may be responsible for part of this, it must also be presumed that numbers of these people returned, or were recorded by, some other name in 1931.

Hindus:—Scheduled Castes.—The "Depressed Classes" in 1931 Table XVII amounting to 99,551 included Menghwaris, Bhangis, Mochis, Mahons or Dheds, and a few others. The same castes were enumerated as "scheduled castes" in 1941; but their numbers were found to have nearly doubled, reaching the figure of 191,634. Of these 94,964, or nearly the provincial total of 1931, were returned from Thar Parkar District.

Leaving aside possibilities of less or more accurate record, it may be assumed that a considerable number of Menghwaris, at least, recorded in Sind were immigrants from Marwar, and northern Gujarat, countries which for some years past have suffered from scarcity.

Muslims.—Sunnis and Shias are no longer tabulated separately.

Christians.—The sectarian divisions have given place to the main community divisions, into Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Others (mostly Europeans).

Sikhs.—The figures of Sikhs have increased from 18,505 in 1931 to 31,011 in 1941. Immigration has taken place to some slight extent, but the rise is in the main due to more accurate enumeration. The leaders of the community in Sind have long been dissatisfied with the census returns for Sikhs and on this occasion did considerable propaganda to ensure that every follower of Guru Nanak would see that he was recorded as a Sikh.

There are in Sind a considerable number of Sahejdhari Sikhs; that is, people who have adopted the Sikh religion but in their social customs remain almost if not quite indistinguishable from Hindus. Many members of the Amil community in Karachi, Hyderabad, and Sukkur are Sahejdhari Sikhs.

At the other end of the scale are the Labana Sikhs, who are very backward and poor, living mainly by weaving grass mats and labour; they however observe the five "Kakas" and are perfectly distinct from the Hindus. It was the complaint of Sikh leaders in Sind that Hindu enumerators had in previous years written up these ignorant people as Hindus; and that such a tendency may well have existed was evident to me, when on one occasion I actually found a Hindu enumerator putting down two recently arrived Punjabi Sikhs—Khalsas as "Hindus".

Jains.—The increase in the number of persons returned as Jains, from 1,144 in 1931 to 3,687 in 1941 may perhaps be due to new arrivals in Karachi of members of that community from Gujarat; but much more probably results from more accurate enumeration.

Christians.—In view of the new classification, comparison of the 1931 figures with those of 1941 will not reveal which Christian "community" is mainly responsible for the large increase of 5,076, or over 33%, above the totals of the former year.

The decreases in Hyderabad and Sukkur are mainly due to changes in the composition of the garrison at the former place, and the completion of the Barrage works at the latter.

The increase in Thar Parkar may perhaps be due to conversions among the local population : but the numbers involved are trifling.

The increase in Karachi results mainly from the expansion of the Fighting Services stationed there : the numbers of European personnel being greatly above normal strength.

Parsis, Jews, and Others.—No increases or changes worthy of remark appear to have taken place among these communities.

Relative strength of the Muslim and Hindu communities in Sind

It must be admitted that information on this subject has become, for most people in India, incomparably the most interesting product of the decennial census.

The subsidiary table reproduced herewith discloses that the proportion of Muslims to the total population has declined from 76% in 1901 to 71% in 1941. The proportion of Hindus (including Scheduled Castes) has increased in the same period from 23% to 27%. "All other" communities, though relatively unimportant, have improved their position from 1.4% to 2.1%.

The redistribution of districts after 1931 renders it rather difficult to assess the change in balance in each part of Sind. Immigration is of course a disturbing factor, as it is quite impossible to determine what degree of permanence it may be assumed to have. This problem is further discussed in the preface to Table XIV.

However this may be, the proportions of Muslim and Hindu population respectively to total population in particular districts may be briefly indicated.

As before, the predominance of Muslims is greatest in Upper Sind Frontier, where there are nine of them for every one Hindu : and least in Thar Parkar, where the two communities are almost even in numbers.

In Hyderabad there are rather more than two Muslims to one Hindu, and in Sukkur five Muslims to two Hindus. In Nawabshah three to one, in Larkana and Dadu, five to one.

If these figures are presented in the form of percentages, and compared with those for 1931, we find that in one district, Upper Sind Frontier, the Muslims have gained ground at the expense of Hindus, but that in the south-eastern districts the reverse is the case, and to a greater degree : thus :—

								Muslims	Hindus
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	1931	..	..	..	89%	10%
				1941	..	..	..	90%	9.4%
Dadu, Larkana, and Sukkur	..	..	..	1931	..	..	..	} Steady	Steady
				1941	..	..	..
Thar Parkar	..	..	..	1931	..	..	..	52%	47%
				1941	..	..	..	50%	48%
Hyderabad	..	..	..	1931	..	..	..	69%	30%
				1941	..	..	..	67%	32%
Nawabshah	..	..	..	1931	..	..	..	76%	23%
				1941	..	..	..	75%	24%

In Khairpur State, as in Upper Sind Frontier, Muslims have improved their position. They are in the proportion of over five to one Hindus : the percentages of the two years are as follows :—

								Muslims	Hindus
Khairpur State	..	..	..	1931	..	..	..	82%	17%
				1941	..	..	..	83%	16%

In connection with the subsidiary table 2, showing the distribution of the main communities, it may be mentioned that in the census of 1891 Muslims and Hindus were in the proportions of nearly four to one : in that of 1881, they had appeared as six to one.

This sudden decline, as it appears, in the Muslim predominance, is really due to the fact that in 1881, 127,000 persons were recorded as Sikhs : of whom more than one lakh should almost certainly have been shown as Hindus.

In this connection, some interest attaches to the figures of the census of the Province of Sind held when Sir Bartle Frere was Commissioner in February 1851. The percentages of the Muslim, Hindu and " Other " population to the total population were then 74%, 21% and 5%.

This census was not, of course one of the Imperial Series, and the degree of accuracy which it attained cannot be estimated at this distance of time.

One test we can apply : and that is to compare the sex-proportion of the population with that recorded in subsequent censuses. This was marked upon in a note as follows :—

" The great disproportion between the males and females in this schedule may be in part accounted for by the dislike of orientals and especially Mussalmans, to speak of anything connected with the *haram*. It is probable that not a few wives and female attendants are thus passed over ".

Such a tendency to conceal might be assumed to have decreased with the growth of education : but the number of Muslim females to one thousand Muslim males in Sind actually appears less in 1931 than in 1851 : namely 781 as against 787. Among Hindus, the 1851 census showed 810 females to 1,000 males, the figure for 1931 being 792.

The causes of the deficiency of females in Sind are discussed in the 1931 Bombay-Sind Census Report at pages 116, 124-125, 128, 133, and 135. The gradual reduction of the proportion of Muslim to total population in Sind since 1881 is not to be ascribed to the influence of this factor so much as to extraneous causes mentioned above. It will be observed that their percentage in 1881 was considerably higher than in 1851, and it was not till 1921 that it fell below 74%, the figure recorded seventy years before.

XIII—COMMUNITY

Province, State or Agency 1	Population								
				Hindus					
				Scheduled castes			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
SIND	4,535,008	2,424,190	2,040,818	191,634	102,967	88,067	1,038,892	571,065	467,227
Dadu	389,380	212,428	176,952	975	554	421	57,397	30,512	26,885
Hyderabad ..	758,748	417,684	341,064	41,107	21,996	19,111	204,742	110,996	93,746
Karachi	713,900	400,465	313,435	17,496	9,281	8,215	205,101	118,678	86,423
Larkana	511,208	276,440	234,768	2,074	1,122	952	88,908	47,530	41,458
Nawabshah ..	584,178	321,001	263,177	21,057	11,366	9,691	119,371	64,151	55,220
Sukkur	692,556	377,556	315,000	12,809	6,951	5,858	132,649	98,168	81,481
Thar Parkar ..	581,004	322,465	258,539	94,064	50,573	43,491	153,432	86,007	67,425
Upper Sind Frontier	304,034	166,151	137,883	2,052	1,124	928	26,612	15,023	11,589
Khairpur State ..	305,787	168,043	137,744	3,564	1,945	1,619	46,040	24,609	21,941
Christians									
Muslims			Indian Christians			Anglo-Indians			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
SIND	3,208,325	1,763,998	1,444,327	13,232	7,430	5,802	2,731	1,416	1,315
Dadu	329,991	180,756	149,235	74	45	29	88	59	29
Hyderabad ..	507,620	281,577	226,013	490	267	223	49	24	25
Karachi	457,035	252,471	204,564	11,310	6,326	4,981	2,381	1,237	1,144
Larkana	418,543	226,903	191,640	49	20	29	..	..	..
Nawabshah ..	436,414	241,210	195,204	212	120	92	14	7	7
Sukkur	491,634	269,274	222,360	277	148	129	193	84	109
Thar Parkar ..	292,025	161,996	130,029	800	496	304	4	3	1
Upper Sind Frontier	275,063	149,811	125,252	20	8	12	2	2	..
Khairpur State ..	253,690	140,545	113,145	92	58	34	2	2	..
Christians—contd									
Others			Sikhs			Jains			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
SIND	4,246	3,273	973	31,011	18,564	12,447	3,687	2,047	1,640
Dadu .. ..	..	..	..	630	370	260	43	36	7
Hyderabad ..	41	28	13	3,669	2,231	1,438	217	125	92
Karachi	4,004	3,138	866	7,589	4,603	2,986	3,215	1,766	1,449
Larkana	5	3	2	1,549	862	687	..	..	..
Nawabshah ..	6	4	2	5,778	3,378	2,400	..	..	..
Sukkur	178	91	87	4,696	2,758	1,938	..	..	..
Thar Parkar ..	12	9	3	6,815	4,179	2,636	212	120	92
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	285	183	102	..	..	..
Khairpur State ..	1	1	..	1,616	923	693	..	..	..
Parsees									
Buddhists			Jews			Tribes			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
SIND	3,838	1,936	1,902	111	103	8	1,082	530	552
Dadu	24	10	14	..	..	..	4	2	2
Hyderabad ..	30	16	14	..	..	..	14	8	6
Karachi	3,721	1,876	1,815	111	103	8	1,053	514	539
Larkana .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nawabshah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sukkur	59	31	28	..	..	..	10	5	5
Thar Parkar ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khairpur State ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribes									
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
SIND	36,819	20,861	15,958	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dadu	154	84	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	769	416	353	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	884	472	412	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larkana .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nawabshah ..	1,326	765	561	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sukkur	51	46	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar Parkar ..	33,635	19,078	14,557	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khairpur State ..	779	467	312	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

(i) General distribution of population by communities

Community and locality				Proportion per 10,000 of population in				
				1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1				2	3	4	5	6
SIND								
HINDUS	..	..	..	2,712	2,612	2,565	2,385	2,340
MUSLIMS	..	..	..	7,075	7,283	7,337	7,514	7,619
OTHERS	..	..	..	213	105	98	101	41
				Variation per cent				
				1931—41	1921—31	1911—21	1901—11	1901—41
				7	8	9	10	11
HINDUS	..	..	..	+21.1	+20.7	+0.4	+11.5	+63.7
MUSLIMS	..	..	..	+13.3	+17.7	—8.8	+7.9	+31.2
OTHERS	..	..	..	+135.7	—21.8	—0.3	+141.8	+1,007.3

(ii) Distribution of the main communities

Community and locality				Number per 10,000 of the population				
				1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1				2	3	4	5	6
SIND								
HINDUS	..	..	..	2,712	2,612	2,565	2,385	2,340
MUSLIMS	..	..	..	7,075	7,283	7,337	7,514	7,619
OTHERS	..	..	..	213	105	98	101	41

(iii) Christians—Percentage variation

Natural division				Percentage variation				
				1931—41	1921—31	1911—21	1901—11	1901—41
1				2	3	4	5	6
SIND	..	..	..	+33.5	+29.0	+7.5	+39.6	+158.5

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES

This corresponds with old Imperial Table XVIII, but the tribes included in 1931 were evidently selected with an eye to the Bombay Presidency rather than to Sind, no Muslim tribes appearing at all.

The figures for Kolis and Bhils alone appearing tended to stress an orientation of the province to the south and east, which is perhaps less important than that to the north and west; and I obtained permission of the Census Commissioner to add to the table figures for Baloch, Brahui and Jatt (camel-owner) tribes.

Previous figures for Baloch and Brahui are available from Imperial Table XVII.

The interest attaching to the Jat tribes is mainly bound up with their traditional means of livelihood, i.e. to what extent they continue to depend on camel breeding and camel transport for their living. Unfortunately, the "means of livelihood" table could not be compiled, and this information, like so much else, lies "buried" for the present.

BHIL

The total population of this tribe has increased from 67,963 to 82,118, or by 21 per cent.

As in 1931, they are most numerous in Thar Parkar district, but their relative increase there is trifling, while in Hyderabad they have risen from 7,330 to 16,560, or by 126 per cent. A notable feature in this increase is that while the 1931 figure was made up of 6,325 males to 1,005 females, in 1941 the relative numbers of the sexes are almost in their normal proportions, 8,943 males to 7,617 females.

This may indicate a tendency, ever since the Barrage canals opened, for these people to settle on the land as Haris, instead of wandering about looking for casual labour, doing cotton picking etc., and then returning to their old homes in the Thar. The increase in their numbers in Nawabshah is also notable—over 33%.

But looking back to 1921, we find 13,500 Bhils recorded in Hyderabad district that year, or only 3,000 less than in 1941; which shows that the marked increase there over the 1931 figures may not only be ascribed to the attraction of Barrage irrigation as such, but also as reflecting conditions in the Thar.

It must be remembered not only that 1940 was almost a famine year in the Thar but that in the countries to the eastward—Marwar, Palanpur, etc., where Bhils are numerous, scarcity conditions have prevailed for several years. A considerable number of the Bhils who were recorded in Sind in 1940-41 census period were probably inhabitants of Rajputana States who had migrated to Sind to find a living, and would return to their own country as soon as good rain falls there.

The few Bhils found west of the river Indus make their living as casual labourers and hunters, and like other wandering people are constantly under suspicion of responsibility for any petty theft that occurs.

In general, however, the Bhils despite their wild appearance are well behaved, and it appears that they are considered true Hindus by the indigenous Hindu population, though their religion has usually been recorded as "tribal" in the past. If the criteria suggested by Mr. Dracup, on page 356 of the 1931 Bombay-Sind Census Volume were applied, the great majority of them would still have to be reckoned as "tribal" in religion.

The majority of Bhils speak Thareli or Dhatki, the dialect of Sindhi characteristic of the Thar. They do not mix with other tribes, but live in their own hamlets and encampments, in huts of wattle and grass matting. Like other Hindus, they marry within the caste but not within their own "Nukh".

KOLI

The number of these people has increased from 60,562 in 1931 to 101,456 in 1941.

They, like the Bhils, are most numerous in Thar Parkar district; but their increase there, though by more than 50%, is as nothing to Hyderabad, where they have risen from 16,849 to 40,455, or by 140%. The figure for this district in 1921 was 17,000; and 27,000 in Thar Parkar: where they have now risen to 54,000.

The phenomenon noticed in regard to Bhils in Hyderabad district recurs among the Kolis; viz. in 1931 there were 11,492 men to 5,357 women recorded, but in 1941 the proportions are almost normal—21,652 men to 18,803 women.

The Kolis are cultivators and labourers; of their three main divisions, the Parkaris are mostly regular Haris, and the Mewasis and Waghers, coolies and agricultural labourers. Some collect "lac".

Since the Barrage canals opened, Kolis have tended more and more to settle on the land instead of wandering about, doing cotton-picking, earth work, and similar labour. Hindu zemindars in Hyderabad district have lately encouraged them to become their Haris.

This however alone does not explain the very heavy increase in the number of Kolis in Hyderabad district. The 1941 figure must include many temporary immigrants from Cutch, and to a less degree from Marwar, Palanpur, and even Guajarat, who have been driven from their ordinary homes by long continuing scarcity there. This must also have contributed to the substantial increase in their numbers in Thar Parkar district.

The Kolis, like the Bhils, are accepted in Sind as true Hindus. They speak Gujarati, Thareli, or Kachhi (mainly the former) and live in their own villages. Where these are permanent, they affect the round "behive" type of construction for their huts; and like the Bhils they marry within the caste, but outside the "Nukh".

BALOCH

At first sight, the figures of the people of this race recorded in Sind in 1941 seem to show an even more remarkable increase in the preceding decennium than the Kolis, *i.e.*, about 75% over the figures of 1931; and it might be assumed that the attractions of Barrage irrigation have occasioned a huge influx from the barren hills of the Mari-Bugti country, or the arid plains of Kachhi.

But though a certain amount of immigration from these areas has taken place, it is obvious that another explanation must be sought; and it will be found by reference to the figures of Balochis in Sind in the years 1921 and 1911.

In 1921 they amounted to 607,714 and in 1911 to 613,691: the decrease in that decennium being in accordance with that in the total population, due largely to the influenza epidemic of 1918-19.

There is no adequate reason for the recorded fall by 28% to the figure of 427,869 in 1931, as that decade was on the whole favourable.

The apparent rise by 75% in the decennium 1931—1941 is therefore misleading: if we omit the 1931 figures from consideration, we find the increase in the twenty years since 1921 to be just under twenty per cent; which is a moderate and natural amount.

Moreover, the 1941 figure of 748,797 represents roughly 23% of the total Muslim population of the Province, and we find that the 607,714 Balochis recorded in 1921 constituted 25% of the Muslim population of that year: while the proportion recorded in 1931 was only 15%.

It seems necessary therefore to reject the 1931 figure as entirely erroneous.

Classification of the Muslim castes and tribes of Sind has been found a difficult problem by all Superintendents of the Bombay-Sind census: and the instructions to enumerators in 1931 were not helpful in this behalf: *i.e.*, "For Mohammedans just as for Hindus, you should record them as Sheikh, Sayyed, Pathan, Pinjara, Bohra etc. The word Sindhi should on no account be accepted as a caste name, but all Mohammedans returning the word Sindhi should be asked what kind of Sindhi, and the name given by them recorded."

I have not been able to find what instructions the sorters in the 1931 Abstraction Office were given, for evolving figures of Balochis: but one must presume that many of the tribal names returned (and Balochis in Sind often call themselves by the name of a sub-tribe) were not recognised as Baloch in the 1931 compilation. On the present occasion the instructions to the enumerators were as follows:—

"The general rule in regard to this question (race, tribe or caste) is for enumerator to put down

The object of these elaborate instructions was to guard against Brahmis, Serais, and other classes who have long been living in the neighbourhood of Balochis in Sind, and have tended to adopt their customs, from getting themselves recorded as Baloch.

When the time for sorting arrived, I compiled a list giving the names of all Baloch tribes, and of those sub-tribes the members of which use their name rather than that of the tribe, which I had ascertained to be in current use in the Province, by personal inquiry in almost every part of it.

I therefore have reason to believe that the results are fairly accurate; but if anything, more likely to be rather less than in excess of the truth.

DISTRIBUTION OF BALOCHIS

While the Kolis and Bhils in Sind are for the most part confined to the districts on the left bank of the Indus, and the bulk of the Brahmis, as we shall see hereafter, are to be found in those on the right bank, Balochis are scattered over the entire province, from Kashmir to the Indus delta, and from the hills near Karachi to those of Nagar Parkar.

It may be noted in passing, that if we estimate their probable figure of 1931 at 10% in excess of that of 1921, it will appear that there are more persons of the Baloch race in Sind than in either Baluchistan or the Punjab, the figures for which were 229,473 and 624,691 respectively; in both of which provinces they occupy limited and fairly well defined tracts.

The creation since 1931 of the new district of Dadu makes it difficult to draw up an accurate set of figures by Sind districts for comparison; but if it is assumed that Balochis formed about the same proportion to the total Muslim population in each of the two parts of old Larkana district, one of which remained as Larkana, and the other became the more important half of Dadu district; and, that the proportions in Upper Sind Frontier and Karachi districts were not seriously upset by their loss of certain areas, the table given below tends to indicate that the census of 1911 is reliable so far as Balochis are concerned:—

Proportion of Baloch to total Muslim population, in each district of Sind, and Khairpur State

District	1941	1931	
Dadu	28%	25% (approximate).	
Hydrabad	25%	23%	
Karachi	18%	19% area of district reduced.	
Larkana	26%	25% (approximate).	
Nawalpoh	21%	28%	
Sukkur	15%	16%	
Tar Parkar	23%	21%	
Upper Sind Frontier	37%	36% area of district reduced.	
Khairpur State	18%	18%	
Totals	23%	25%	

It does not appear, therefore, that the Baloch element in the population is increasing at as high a rate as the other Muslim elements; for though a certain number of Punjabi Muslims have immigrated into Sind since the Barrage canals opened, they cannot be as many in proportion to the indigenous non-Baloch Muslims as Baloch immigrants (including Makranis) to indigenous Balochis.

TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION AND ORGANIZATION

The tribes which may be held to belong almost exclusively to Sind are the Talpurs, (including Nizamans), Chandias, Buledhis, and Karmatis.

Of these, the Talpurs and Buledhis have for many years been split up into entirely independent sections. The Talpurs, from the circumstances of their rule in Sind, have long abandoned the traditional Baloch tribal organization; but it retains much of its vigour in each of the Buledhis sections, under their respective chiefs.

The Chandia and Karmati tribes on the other hand have always recognized a single chief; though the former are scattered throughout the province, the Tumandar is kept in touch with his tribesmen everywhere through their local "muqadims".

Generally speaking, however, the Baloch tribes in Sind have not retained an organization comparable with that still in force among their neighbours in Baluchistan, where each tribe has been in occupation of homogeneous tracts of land for centuries.

The Tumandar of the Rinds (of Shoran in Kachhi) has practically made over the chiefship of his tribesmen in Sind to his brother, who lives in Nawabshah district. The former is however looked up to as superior by members of the tribe, including sections like the Mastois and Jalbanis who have long since become virtually independent units; and a certain degree of deference to the chief of the rinds is paid by most other tribes, in virtue of the prestige attaching to him as the representative of Mir Chakar.

The Bugtis, Dombkis and Mazaris everywhere in Sind recognize the authority of their tumandar.

Others, like the Khosas, Jatois, Lagharis, Lunds, and Bozdars, who are numerous in Sind, have become almost entirely distinct from those sections of their tribe who remained in the lands they first acquired, under their tumandars, in Kachhi or Dera Ghazi Khan district; and now look up to their own local sardars in Sind.

There is a tendency for Baloch tribes in Sind to lose their cohesion, and for muqadims of sections to set up as independent sardars. This has been noticed in respect of the Buledhis. Another instance is the Jamali tribe, which is very numerous and widely scattered in Sind: this has one sardar in Dadu district and another in Nasirabad tahsil of Baluchistan, each claiming the predominant position: while the Gabols have two sardars both living in the same place.

BALUCH SOCIAL CUSTOMS IN SIND

(i) *Tribal contributions*.—The system of "phori", by which every tribesman contributes something for the benefit of his chief, on occasions such as marriages or death ceremonies in the latter's family, is still followed in many tribes.

(ii) *Inheritance of land*. Among many tribes, the ancient custom of not allowing females to inherit land continues in force. The provisions of the *Shariat* in this behalf are sometimes nominally complied with by giving a female her share, with the assurance that she will make it over in absolute gift to a brother or other male relation.

An elder son in respectable Baloch families is generally given a share in addition to what is strictly his due, as "mehman-nawaz", i.e., in recognition of his obligation to entertain guests. The object of these customs is to prevent fragmentation of family land.

(iii) *Marriage*.—The rule among Balochis continues to be, marriage as close in the family as possible outside the prohibited degrees. The ideal match is for a youth to marry his father's brother's daughter.

Failing first cousins, he will turn to remoter relations, and in the last resort to a family of the same "paro" or clan. Marriage beyond the "paro" is almost unknown among families of equal status.

In addition to this general endogamy, is occasional hypergamy: i.e., a Baloch of position will often marry a Brahui or Sindhi woman; but the very poorest Baloch would not give a bride to a non-Baloch. The history of their race, both in Sind and in the countries they first occupied, affords many examples of the strictness of this rule.

The traditional social obligation on a Baloch husband to put his wife to death for infidelity is still widely observed, especially in Upper Sind and the border country, where the force of the custom is accorded recognition under the *Jirga* system of trial for such offences, and compensation is recovered from the paramour's family, in the event of his not being killed at the same time as the erring woman.

To prevent the continuance of blood-feuds between families which have thus fallen out, it was in the past customary for the *Jirgas* to recommend an exchange of marriageable girls between them: and in some cases, when a marriageable girl was not available on one side, bound the family concerned to betroth their next born girl to a boy of the other party. In these arrangements, family, section, and tribal responsibility was enforced. Of late years effect has not been given to such recommendations, as it is held that they are contrary to public policy.

(iv) *Shaping of children's heads*.—The Balochis are a brachycephalic race, but anthropologist should take into consideration the universal prevalence of the custom of aiding nature to produce the desired shape.

A Baloch mother will let her baby spend much of the first six months of its life, when the bones of the skull are still pliable, flat on its back with the head resting on the hard ground, from which position the child is prevented from rolling over. The effect is to flatten the back of the head to an almost absurd degree; and by this means, it is held, a broad forehead and wide-spaced eyes, which are held in high esteem, will be produced.

OCCUPATION

The great majority of Balochis in Sind are zemindars and haris. Particular tribes or sub-tribes however depend more on their livestock than land: for instance, the Lunds of Dadu district ply camels for hire, and the Kapris (Marris) of Thar Parkar graze sheep and goats. Most of the Balochis located in the Western hills, and in the "Kachhi" under them, gain their livelihood from their flocks and herds rather than from land, which in those tracts is unirrigated except for a minute proportion watered by hill streams.

It is in these areas that the traditional Baloch manner of life is best observed : *i.e.*, among the hill Chandias, Kalois (Lagharis), Bozdars, the Rustamanis Alikanis, Shahanis (Rinds), and Gabols.

The latter, for instance, appear at some remote period to have shared out the barren hill tracts which they occupy, assigning particular areas to particular " paros ". The people of each " paro " wander about in their area, pitching their mat-tents according to convenience of grazing, but do not intrude upon the area belonging to another paro. In the event of scarcity, they migrate into Sind, and support themselves by selling their cattle, harvesting, and other casual labour : but return to the hills as soon as they hear that rain has fallen.

The Balochis who depend on flocks and herds for their living do not, in general, sell milk, which is contrary to their traditions : though this custom is no longer observed by those in the vicinity of such places as Karachi.

Many of the hill-Balochis eke out their livelihood by selling mats of " pish " (dwarf-palm) and the women of many tribes in all parts of Sind weave " falasis " and camel-trappings for sale.

MAKRANIS

No attempt was made this year to produce separate figures for the Western Baloch tribes, commonly known in Sind by the territorial designation of Makrani.

These have long been prominent in Karachi city, and its vicinity, the figures for Karachi district in 1921 and 1931 being 12,084 and 11,939 respectively, out of totals for the province of 14,785 and 14,545.

These people depend on manual labour of all kinds, and numbers of them move into Eastern Sind for several months of the year, to work in cotton ginning factories : and seem to a considerable extent to be settling down there, maintaining themselves by harvesting and casual labour when the factories are not working.

LANGUAGE

As statistics of mother-tongue have only been evolved on a sample basis, one-fiftieth of the total population having come under review : and as the results cannot be correlated with race and tribe, only a few remarks may be offered on the subject. The conventional multiplication of the figure of 5,756 Balochi-speakers in Sind and Khairpur emerging from the sampling, by fifty, gives a total of 287,800 ; while the full census of 1931 showed 292,987 Balochi speakers in the province.

Comparison on such a basis is risky ; but if we proceed on the assumption that at least the number of Balochi-speakers has not shown an increase comparable with the increase in persons of the Baloch race, the reason is not far to seek.

While the language remains vigorous in Upper and Western Sind, and particularly in the hilly tracts, and while particular tribes or their sections are tenacious of their old tongue wherever they may be, there is in general a strong tendency to speak more and more Sindhi ; and the younger generation, particularly those who receive education, will often be found to know no Balochi, while their fathers and mothers' knowledge of the language is becoming " rusty ".

Out of almost eight lakhs of people of the Baloch race in Sind, perhaps one quarter speak Siraiki—often differing little from Sindhi : and this is particularly marked among the tribes living in Sukkur, Nawabshah, and Thar Parkar districts. Others speak only Sindhi : and it is not infrequently found that in a single tribe, for instance the Chandias, particular sections speak respectively Balochi, Siraiki, and Sindhi as their mother tongue.

The Makranis are on the whole more tenacious of their mother tongue, Western Baluchi ; which differs a good deal from the Eastern and Northern dialect, and are disinclined to speak Sindhi.

BRAHUIS

The number of persons of the Brahui race recorded in Sind in 1941 was 82,326 as against 71,610 in 1931. But the 1931 figure must be rejected, as the returns for that year under " language " give a figure of 7,468 persons whose mother tongue was Brahuiki : and it stands to reason that no one but a Brahui would speak this language as his mother tongue.

It is therefore difficult to make deductions from a comparison of the 1931 figures by districts for persons of the Brahui race, with those of 1941 : and only a few general inferences will be suggested.

At each decennial census since 1901, the Baluchistan authorities have noticed with concern the growing tendency of their people, and particularly the Brahuists, to settle in Sind.

That this process is on the increase is certain ; but its exact assessment is extremely difficult.

The census is always held at a time when a substantial number of the inhabitants of Baluchistan will be found in Sind on their regular annual cold weather migration.

The Brahuīs censused in Sind therefore always comprise a large number of these migrants, in addition to permanent settlers. If the census were held in, say, May, only the latter would be found: and there is really no justification for considering the former as part of Sind's population, even though they may spend nearly as many months of each year in this province as in their homelands.

The difficulty is to differentiate the two. In the 1931 Census Report, under the heading "Immigration", we find that the term meant "residence in the Bombay Presidency on the night of the census of a person born outside Bombay Presidency", and the then Superintendent admits that this will not throw much direct light on the question of immigration. Three types of immigration are recognized: periodic, semi-permanent, and permanent. The Brahuīs censused in Sind comprise all three classes.

According to the 1931 Bombay-Sind Census, the number of persons with a Baluchistan birthplace found in Sind was only 35,449; the figures for 1921, 1911, and 1901 being 54,352, 69,373 and 65,669 respectively. The 1931 Baluchistan Provincial Census Superintendent shows conclusively that the 1931 figure is far too low.

In 1941, tabulation for birthplace and mother tongue was done, as for the majority of the tables, on the basis of sampling of 1/50th of the enumeration slips, the sample slips being extracted in a manner to secure the greatest possible degree of randomness.

From these samples, amounting to 90,439 for the whole of Sind, we find 508 males and 232 females returning a Baluchistan birthplace. Assuming that these are actually 1/50th of the total, we obtain the figure 37,000. Similarly, we find 403 males and 331 females returned as speaking Brahuiki as their mother tongue, which gives a calculated total of 36,700. The coincidence is at first sight striking; but these figures are quite misleading. They show only 47, or a calculated total of 2,350, Brahuiki speakers for the whole of Larkana and Dadu district, which are notoriously the areas in which Brahuīs are most numerous. It is evident that sampling in this manner may fail, through pure chance, to produce representative figures; but I am inclined to think that the main reason why this result is so much below the known probability is that many enumerators failed to take sufficient pains in asking and recording the answer to these questions in 1941, as they seem to have done in 1931 as regards birthplace.

Even if we arbitrarily doubled or trebled these obviously incorrect figures, we should not be any nearer to solving the particular problem, namely, to what extent are Brahuīs settling permanently in Sind.

With a view to elucidating this question, which is of mutual interest to the two provinces, I attempted to ascertain the number of seasonal immigrants, i.e., those who intended to return to Baluchistan after the cold weather, by ordering them to be recorded in separate enumeration pads: but it is evident from the figure returned—17,500—that these orders were not everywhere carried out.

Something may be gleaned from the numbers of "houseless" or "floating population" returned in the district summaries for the areas most affected by seasonal immigration from Baluchistan viz., Larkana, Dadu, Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts. It may be observed that the proportion of "houseless" to "household" population in Larkana and Dadu districts amounted to 3% as against 1½% in every other district except Thar Parkar, which is also affected by immigration from Marwar, Palanpur and Cutch.

The floating population enumerated in the four districts first named amounted to 44,000. But even if we may take $\frac{2}{3}$ of these, or 30,000, to be Brahuīs, this figure is still in my opinion much below the probable number of these seasonal immigrants.

It is in fact difficult for enumerators to elicit from these people, who are in general uncouth and suspicious, what their movements are likely to be: and as they often remain in the same encampment for several months of the cold weather, enumerators must often have succumbed to the temptation to record their details at the same period and in the same enumeration pads as the house-hold population in the vicinity, instead of in the three days reserved for enumeration of the floating population, and in the pads reserved for seasonal immigrants.

Another difficulty for enumerators in this matter probably arose from the fact that more and more Brahuīs tend to become "semi-permanent" immigrants. They will stay in Sind for one hot weather, perhaps two or more: first intending to return to the hills when they have saved enough money, and then rather turning their thoughts to devoting it to buying land in Sind. Such people still live in temporary shelters or tents, but they are no longer seasonal immigrants, though it is very difficult to distinguish them from these latter.

The resulting failure to ascertain the number of Brahuī temporary immigrants is the more regrettable as the Superintendent of Census, Baluchistan had expressed particular concern about it, and I had devoted considerable care to the framing of instructions in the matter. It may be added that more satisfactory results would probably have emerged had the sorting of all enumeration slips been performed in the Central Abstraction Office by the trained staff. As this was impracticable on the score of expense, this work so far as the rural and smaller urban charges were concerned was entrusted to the taluka staffs.

I am of opinion that the only satisfactory method of determining the extent to which Brahui migrants are settling in Sind would be to station enumerators on the routes which they follow, *e.g.*, the Bolan, Mullah. Harbab and Phusi passes, for the months of October and November, and again in March and April, to count the number going down and the number coming up.

The number by which the latter figure fell short of the former would represent the people settling either semi-permanently or permanently in Sind : but it would not be possible to differentiate between these two classes.

The population of Baluchistan recorded at this Census was 850,000, showing a fall of 18,000 from the totals of 1931 : but the deficiency in Kalat State amounts to 69,000, and the figure of Brahuks returned for the whole of Baluchistan was 128,336 as compared with 152,588 censused in 1931.

Referring once more to the 1941 Sind district figures of Brahuks, the increases in Nawabshah and Thar Parkar in particular are notable. These districts are beyond the ordinary range of the seasonal immigration, and there can be little doubt but that the demand for hiris, for factory labour, and for camel-transport occasioned by the development of the Barrage canals, is attracting permanent Brahui settlers. There was already a nucleus of land-owning Brahuks in Nabwabshah district : and in Shahdadkot taluka of Larkana District I found that many Brahuks had purchased small holdings of Barrage land on a family basis, and were considered efficient cultivators.

The substantial increase in their numbers recorded in Karachi district, from 6,071 to 10,178, requires some explanation. Irrigation has been developed in the Tatta division in the last ten years. There are a number of Brahui villages of considerable standing in Tatta taluka to which their fellow tribesmen are probably attracted. This taluka accounts for 2,468 of the district total.

Similarly in Karachi taluka, Brahuks have long been well-established, chiefly in the immediate neighbourhood of the city : *e.g.*, Mangho Pir, Malir, Darsano Chano and Landhi. Karachi's demand for market garden produce, and milk is ever on the increase, and transport by motor lorry has by no means superseded the camel. The trade in " pish ", or dwarf palm, between southern Jhalawan and Karachi also continues to flourish, and its transport is almost exclusively carried on by Brahuks.

Thus the figure of 5,550 Brahuks in Karachi taluka may be readily accounted for.

The number of Brahuks in Karachi municipal district amounted to 1,824 : they are mostly labourers, camel drivers, and artisans.

There was a fall in the numbers returned from Dadu district, from 13,536 in 1931 to 11,503 in 1941. The former number was of course calculated on the basis of the boundaries of the subsequently constituted district.

Being the area most subject to seasonal immigration, the decrease does not call for particular remarks. 7,806 of the total was recorded as " floating population ".

The falling off in Upper Sind Frontier may be ascribed to the same causes : *viz.*, the fluidity of immigration. Larkana district between Upper Sind Frontier and Dadu, shows an increase of 4,925.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS

The Brahuks being essentially a race belonging to Baluchistan, their social customs need only be mentioned so far as they have a bearing on their sojourn in Sind.

Like the Balochis, people of different Brahui tribes generally camp in separate places ; or if settling altogether in Sind, build separate villages. This applies also to sections, and sub-sections of tribes. The inhabitants of a particular valley in Jhalawan, if belonging to the same section or sub-section, will probably journey and remain together while in Sind. They usually travel complete with their tents (" gidans ") beds, grind-stones, cooking apparatus, spinning wheels and all household belongings, loaded on bullocks and donkeys : on these beasts of burden are also carried children, old and infirm members of the family ; kids, lambs, and puppies unable to keep up on the march : and chickens. The Brahuks almost always take their women and children on their migrations. a practice quite contrary to that of the Pathans : but a few men generally stay in their own country to look after those cattle, etc., which are not brought into Sind, and the crops which they leave to ripen.

Many sections or families tend to make for the same place in Sind each year, having established a sort of labour connection in the area.

They camp either in their " gidans " (blanket tents) or in shelters which they build out of brushwood or grass mats, remaining in each place for so long as the men can find work, and moving on when it is finished.

The move into the plains begins in October, and they return to the hills in March or April, often staying in Sind until the rabi harvest is over.

Until recent years, the Brahuīs were accustomed to sell their girls to Baluchis and Sindhis in marriage : being for the most part very good looking in youth, the market was brisk, and the temptation to make easy money too great to refuse. His Highness the Khan of Kalat has, I believe, ordered all Brahui Sardars to put a stop to this practice, which must have become an important contributing factor in that decline of the numbers of their race in its ancient habitat, and disintegration of the tribal system, which was remarked by Sir Denys Bray in 1911.

If, as Brahuīs themselves declare, they have discontinued this practice, it will be interesting to see in 1951 whether the race has at all recovered its lost ground.

Adding together the figures of Brahuīs enumerated in Baluchistan and Sind in the previous three censuses (Sind's figure for 1931 being that of Brahuiki speakers) the totals are :—

						1931	1921	1911
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	152,588	159,734	167,787
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	79,561	51,737	69,389
Total						232,149	211,471	237,176

—it does not therefore appear that during this period the Brahuīs as a race were declining in vitality. The drop between 1911 and 1921 reflects that recorded all over India, being the result mainly of the influenza epidemic. On the other hand, the rise during the favourable decade 1921—1931 was 15,768, giving the respectable figure of 8%.

But the corresponding figures for 1941 certainly indicate that the apprehensions of the Baluchistan authorities are well founded. As mentioned above, people of the Brahui race enumerated this year in Baluchistan amounted to 128,336. The Sind figure was 82,326 : and the total for both provinces, of 210,662 shows a decrease by 21,487 or nearly 10% from 1931.

Some allowance must be made for errors and omissions resulting from the "amateur" compilation in the Sind taluka offices which had to be resorted to on this occasion ; and we must take into consideration the possibility that a certain number of Brahuīs in Sind have given, in reply to the question "What is your Race, Tribe or Caste ?" Tribal names which have not been recognized by enumerators as belonging to the Brahui race.

But whatever the tendencies in the race as a whole, it seems certain that they are resorting to Sind as permanent and semi-permanent immigrants to an ever-increasing degree.

OCCUPATION

The Brahuīs who are permanently settled in Sind are zemindars, cultivators, engaged in camel-transport, blacksmiths and "kalaigars", or labourers.

The seasonal immigrants engage chiefly in levelling Sind zemindar's fields by means of "keens", for which they bring their oxen : working in the rice-husking factories : harvesting : and other casual labour.

As mentioned above, they often establish regular relations with zemindars and employers of casual labour in particular localities, and come for work there year after year.

The women make and sell "pish" mats : and also spin goats' hair and wool and weave "falasis", "kurjins", etc. for sale.

LANGUAGE

The figures of Brahuiki speakers in the province calculated from the 1/50th samples sorted for mother-tongue, only amount to about half the probable total. Brahuīs who visit Sind rapidly become bi-lingual and the probability is that many returned Sindhi as their mother tongue when it was only their secondary language. Association with Sindhis is liable to produce on Brahuīs the impression that their tongue is uncivilized.

TRIBES AND HOME COUNTRY OF BRAHUIS FOUND IN SIND

Most of the Brahuīs found in Sind hail from the Jhalawan province of Kalat State : and the Mengal and Zahri tribes supply the great majority.

The following among others are also regular visitors : Muhammad Hassanis, Bizanjavs, Sasolis, Bajois, Jattaks (permanent near Tatta) and Pandranis : the last mentioned being largely settled permanently in Upper Sind.

A fair number of Sarawan tribesmen are found, for instance Lahris and Langavs.

JATS OF JATI AND SHAHBUNDER TALUKAS

The Jat tribes in the Delta of the Indus have given their name to Jati taluka, and may be considered indigenous, and probably among the "oldest inhabitants" of Sind.

The Malikani section, which is associated exclusively with this taluka, have their headquarters at Raj Mahi, where their Chief lives; but they have no permanent villages. They wander about the taluka with herds of female camels, remaining in one spot only for so long as there is sufficient grazing in the vicinity. Their encampments are known as "Wandhs", and consist of huts made of grass matting.

These people are exceedingly primitive in their customs. They live almost entirely on their she-camels milk, and hardly ever eat bread, or even drink water, incredible as this may seem. They sell the male calves of their camels at fairs, but it cannot be said that they really depend on breeding for sale for their "livelihood".

The sections of the Jats living in Shahbunder taluka, particularly the Fakiranis, follow a similar manner of life.

This tract in the Delta of the Indus is peculiarly suitable for grazing camels, as their favourite "khabar" bush grows profusely everywhere, and the areas under cultivation are very restricted.

The language of these Jats is considered to be Seraiki, but their dialect is peculiar and merits investigation by philologists. It would hardly be intelligible to the "Sindhi-Seraiki" speaking people of North Eastern Sind.

OTHER JAT TRIBES

Tribes such as the Lishari and Jiskani, and many more, are scattered all over Sind and are ordinarily engaged in camel transport, though some own land. They generally have permanent villages where their families stay, while the men spend most of their time transporting grain, etc., from one place to another. Some contract with merchants or Government servants for their transport work over a period of time; others move from one place to another picking up loads wherever they can. Thus Jats belonging to Kotri taluka will be found as far east as Mirpurkhas, and as far north as Larkana.

It follows that the distribution of the people of this race, as it appears from the district totals under this table, has no particular significance; the addition of details of birthplace would be necessary before any conclusions could be drawn.

Almost all Jats speak Seraiki among themselves, though they use Sindhi in dealing with their clients. Many of them also speak Balochi, having been associated in former days with the Baloch tribes as their camel-drivers. There is a marked tendency among these Jats to claim Baloch origin, and a number of their tribes would seem, from the very appearance of their men, to have received a strong infusion of Baloch blood. The Hypergamous Baloch will sometimes marry a "Jatni", though the formal tie is often dispensed with. Students of Baloch legendary history will recall that the war of the Rinds and Lasharis was mainly due to the rivalry of the two Chiefs of these tribes, Chakar and Gwahtam, for the favours of Mai Gohar, a rich camel-owning Jatni.

The women, and occasionally the men, of the Jat tribes weave falasis out of camel hair, with which they mix goat hair and wool.

Like the Balochis, Brahuis, and the majority of the Sind Muslim tribes, the Jats are accustomed to mould the shape of their children's heads in infancy.

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES

Tribes and locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BHIL (Sind) ..	82,118	67,933	+14,155	44,401	39,772	+4,629	37,717	28,191	+9,526
Dadu ..	58	289	-231	27	180	-153	31	109	-78
Hyderabad ..	16,560	7,330	+9,230	8,943	6,325	+2,618	7,617	1,005	+6,612
Karachi ..	2,252	1,377	+875	1,221	841	+380	1,031	536	+495
Larkana ..	292	258	+34	153	168	-15	139	90	+49
Nawabshah ..	13,154	9,581	+3,573	6,925	5,237	+1,688	6,229	4,344	+1,885
Sukkur ..	326	496	-170	166	296	-130	160	200	-40
Thar Parkar ..	49,478	48,599	+877	26,966	26,703	+258	22,510	21,891	+619
Upper Sind Frontier	..	33	-33	..	17	-17	..	16	-16
KOLI (Sind) ..	101,456	60,562	+40,894	53,697	34,888	+18,809	47,759	25,674	+22,085
Dadu ..	..	211	-211	..	118	-118	..	93	-93
Hyderabad ..	40,455	16,849	+23,606	21,652	11,492	+10,160	18,893	5,357	+13,446
Karachi ..	1,389	2,730	-641	733	1,176	-443	656	854	-198
Larkana ..	..	1	-1	..	1	-1	..	..	..
Nawabshah ..	5,603	6,361	-758	2,932	3,306	-374	2,671	3,055	-384
Sukkur ..	..	19	-19	..	13	-13	..	6	-6
Thar Parkar ..	54,009	35,091	+18,918	28,380	16,782	+9,598	25,629	16,399	+9,230
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BALUCH (Sind) ..	748,797	427,863	+320,933	407,827	238,528	+169,299	340,970	189,341	+151,629
Dadu ..	90,026	46,281	+43,745	49,001	27,036	+21,965	41,025	19,245	+21,780
Hyderabad ..	128,790	73,558	+55,232	70,791	40,645	+30,146	57,999	33,513	+24,486
Karachi ..	84,089	52,912	+31,157	45,538	27,812	+17,726	38,531	25,109	+13,421
Larkana ..	109,846	64,118	+45,728	53,821	37,936	+15,885	51,025	26,182	+24,843
Nawabshah ..	91,648	60,475	+31,173	50,171	34,135	+16,036	41,477	26,340	+15,137
Sukkur ..	74,376	46,152	+28,224	40,717	23,284	+17,433	33,659	22,863	+10,791
Thar Parkar ..	67,597	38,298	+29,299	36,865	22,976	+13,889	30,732	16,222	+14,510
Upper Sind Frontier	102,445	46,075	+56,370	55,923	26,204	+29,719	46,522	19,871	+26,651
BRAHUI (Sind) ..	82,326	71,610	+10,716	44,535	41,012	+3,523	37,791	30,593	+7,193
Dadu ..	11,503	13,536	-2,033	6,417	7,810	-1,393	5,086	5,726	-640
Hyderabad ..	1,087	1,037	+50	621	628	-7	466	469	-3
Karachi ..	10,178	6,071	+4,107	5,624	3,688	+1,936	4,554	2,353	+2,201
Larkana ..	24,133	19,208	+4,925	12,791	10,933	+1,858	11,342	8,275	+3,067
Nawabshah ..	8,724	5,054	+3,670	4,655	2,770	+1,885	4,069	2,284	+1,785
Sukkur ..	7,124	6,254	+870	3,830	3,422	+408	3,294	2,832	+462
Thar Parkar ..	1,875	926	+949	1,027	596	+431	848	420	+428
Upper Sind Frontier	17,702	19,524	-1,822	9,570	11,253	-1,683	8,132	8,269	-137
JAT (Sind) ..	84,372	..	..	46,260	..	..	38,112	..	..
Dadu ..	8,853	..	..	4,887	..	..	3,996	..	..
Hyderabad ..	17,205	..	..	9,462	..	..	7,743	..	..
Karachi ..	12,664	..	..	6,858	..	..	5,806	..	..
Larkana ..	8,828	..	..	4,837	..	..	3,991	..	..
Nawabshah ..	18,201	..	..	10,073	..	..	8,123	..	..
Sukkur ..	5,456	..	..	2,965	..	..	2,491	..	..
Thar Parkar ..	2,132	..	..	1,181	..	..	951	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	11,003	..	..	5,997	..	..	5,006	..	..
BHIL } Khairpur	333	135	+198	168	67	+101	165	63	+97
KOLI } State	525	17	+508	232	9	+223	263	8	+255
BALUCH }	46,112	21,673	+24,439	25,495	11,657	+13,748	20,707	10,016	+10,691
BRAHUI }	595	217	+378	278	103	+175	232	109	+123
JAT }	8,349	..	..	4,649	..	..	3,691	..	..

PROVINCIAL TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION OF TALUKAS.

1. Considerable changes in the internal divisions of Sindh have occurred since 1931, due to the creation of a new district, Pudu. It is not possible to get accurate figures for the areas of talukas and consequently taluk densities have not been worked out in this table.

2. The effect of the Barrage on population in Sind, which cannot be gauged from the district totals in Imperial Table II, is at once apparent when comparative figures for talukas are reviewed.

DADU DISTRICT

Considerable increases might have been expected in *Dadu* and *Johi* talukas, which prior to the opening of the Barrage were irrigated by the tail reaches of the Western Nara canal. But the gain in population here is a mere 9%, far less than their increases in the decennium 1921-1931.

Kokar on the other hand shows a 20% gain, though this Taluka, like Mehar, was comparatively well irrigated by inundation canals in the pre-Barrage period.

The only significance of the 37% increase in *Kohistan Mahal*, is that the hill country received fairly satisfactory rain fall in the last year of the decade.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

As was to be expected, *Tando Allahyar* taluka has gained enormously in population since the Barrage. This area was previously ill-served by inundation canals, much of it being beyond their command, while now the Nasir Branch flows right through the middle of the taluka on the high level. An increase in population by 50% is thus readily accounted for.

Dero Mohbat, commonly known from its headquarters as *Matli*, exceeds this figure, with 62%, the highest rate in the whole of British Sind in the decade and the reasons for the increase are similar.

The 20% gain in Hyderabad taluka, maintaining that of the previous decennium, may be ascribed mainly to the growth of Hyderabad city.

Of the other talukas, *Hala* was comparatively well irrigated in pre-Barrage days, and its population has remained almost stationary, as compared with an increase by 19% between 1921 and 1931.

Tando Bago, of which about a third now falls within the Barrage zone, maintains a modest 8% increase.

Of the talukas depending entirely on inundation canals, *Guni*'s population is almost stationary, after gaining by 20% in the previous decade, and *Badin*, at the tail of the Fuleli system has actually lost by 12%.

KARACHI DISTRICT

The 45% increase in *Karachi* taluka is nothing more or less than the increase in Karachi city.

The population of the mofussil, on the contrary, has actually decreased in the past ten years. *Ghorabari* had shown a heavy loss in the decade 1921-31, and a further fall has now taken place.

Jati and *Tatta*, which were both gainers in the previous decennium, have decreased to the same extent as *Ghorabari*: *Shahbunder* and *Sujawal*, which had registered respectable increases in 1921-31, are now stationary.

Keti Bunder has lost heavily: but the enormous increase recorded for this area in 1931 was probably due in the main to fortuitous circumstances.

The only talukas which show a gain in the past ten years are *Mirpur Bathoro* and *Mirpur Sakro*.

The irrigation facilities in the former area are probably better than in any taluka of the district; and in the latter, the development during the last ten years of the Nari Chach canal has attracted settlers.

It may be confidently affirmed that the general decrease in population in the district of Karachi is due to the effect of the Barrage: perhaps not so much as having an adverse influence on the functioning of the inundation canals in the area, as in the superior attraction of its perennial irrigation, and the demand for "haris" in previously thinly peopled tracts to the eastward, which have begun to thrive as never before.

Considerable improvements in the canal systems of the area have been carried out in the last few years; and it is hoped that they will have the effect of restoring prosperity to the district, and arresting the tendency of the people to look for a better livelihood elsewhere.

LARKANA DISTRICT

The talukas constituting the present district of Larkana were among the most prosperous in the whole of Sind in pre-Barrage days, under the Ghar and Western Nara canal systems. The exceptions were *Shahdadkot* (then part of Upper Sind Frontier) and *Warah*, served by the tail branches of the Begari and Ghar respectively.

The result of the introduction of Barrage irrigation has not unnaturally been to bring a considerable increase in population to these two talukas, while the others record figures indicating nothing more than the natural increase.

Shahdadkot has attracted a large number of Brahuis from Kalat State, and Balochis from Nasirabad tehsil and Kachhi, especially the Magsi country, who have bought land and settled.

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT

Nawabshah district was a considerable gainer in the decade 1921-31, recording a 19% increase. This rate is not quite maintained in the decennium under review : but the percentage of increase continues to be high in all talukas except *Kandiaro* and *Sakrand*, where it is 8%. These areas were comparatively speaking well served by inundation canals.

Nawabshah shows the highest rate of increase, 35% ; but it had gained by 48% in the previous decade, and relatively *Moro* has prospered more, returning 22% as against 10% in the period 1921-31.

Sinjhoro's rate of increase has also advanced from 12% to 17%.

It is therefore evident that Nawabshah has benefited greatly from the introduction of Barrage Irrigation : though it can be seen most clearly in the increases recorded in its three towns, Nawabshah, Tando Adam and Shahdadpur.

SUKKUR DISTRICT

The gains of *Samaro* and *Sanghar* are also respectable.

Of the purely Desert talukas, *Chachro* continues to increase at a high rate ; 21% as against 22% in 1921-31. *Mithi* has almost become stationary, and *Nagar Parkar* records a loss by 22%. The increase in *Diplo* by 35% is almost entirely due to the opening of a canal in the strip between the Thar and the Dhoro Naro.

It is difficult to account for the comparative prosperity of Chachro. The Thar has suffered much in the last two years, and part of the increase in the " Sind " tract of this district may be due to immigration temporary or permanent, of the people of the Desert :—not only of that portion which lies within Sind province, but from Marwar, Palanpur and other States which have been afflicted with scarcity during the same period.

In fact, it would not be safe to ascribe the increase in population of Thar Parkar district as a whole solely to the effect of the inauguration of the Barrage : though whatever the condition of the countries to the Eastward, the comparative ease of livelihood Sind now offers is probably having the same attractive influence in that quarter as on the inhabitants of Kalat to the westward.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT

About one half of *Garhi Khairo* taluka receives irrigation from the Barrage : and it is in this taluka that the population has increased at the highest rate—by 25%—in the decennium under review. It should be observed that the figure for the previous decade is a calculation, the taluka having been formed of parts of old Jacobabad and Shahdadkot talukas, with small portions from Ratodero and Garhi Yasin.

Jacobabad has also gained, and there is a slight increase in *Kashmor* over the previous figures. *Kandhkot*, though not maintaining its former high rate of increase, still gains by 17%, and thus all may be considered as increasing at more than the normal rate except *Thul*, the figure for which is 11%.

The prosperity in this non-Barrage district is due to constant local improvements in irrigation, and more particularly to the progressive removal of restriction on the growing of rice. From its position close to less favoured lands, it continues to draw a fair number of settlers from outside the province.

KHAIRPUR STATE

1931 Talukwar figures for Khairpur State are not available ; and moreover a new taluka, Kot Diji, has been formed only recently which would make comparison difficult.

The increase in population in the State as a whole, during the past ten years, outstrips that of any District in British Sind, amounting to 35%, or almost double the substantial rate of 18% recorded for the previous decade.

This growth may be ascribed in the main to the success of the Barrage Irrigation, under which Mirwah taluka in particular has developed greatly. Other causes too probably contribute to attract State subjects who had previously migrated in British India to settle again in Khairpur State.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION OF TALUKAS

Taluka	Area in square miles	Number of			Occupied houses	Population			1931	Percentage Variation		Density (sq. mile) 1941
		Towns	Villages	Dehs		1941				1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	
						P	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SIND	48,136	26	6,583	5,495	814,315	4,535,008	2,494,190	2,040,818	3,897,070	+17	+19	94
Dadu District	7,370	4	645	505	64,972	389,380	212,423	176,952	339,394	+15	+17	53
Dadu	..	1	79	68	10,682	62,476	34,357	28,119	57,549	+9	+25	..
Johi	71	110	9,421	55,851	30,608	25,243	51,448	+9	+60	..
Kakar	117	93	9,721	62,609	34,109	28,500	48,448	+29	+10	..
Kohistan Mahal	55	28	4,596	13,801	12,908	10,893	17,374	+37	+100	..
Kotri	..	2	47	75	8,572	45,146	24,341	20,805	43,890	+3	+5	..
Mehar	189	75	12,500	86,491	47,192	39,299	71,597	+21	+16	..
Schwan	..	1	87	56	9,100	53,006	28,913	24,093	48,088	+10	+16	..
Hyderabad District	4,476	6	1,038	957	142,985	758,748	417,684	341,064	662,921	+14	+16	170
Badin	111	190	14,387	78,835	42,881	35,954	89,280	-12	+9	..
Dero Mohbat	123	118	14,368	75,624	41,141	34,083	46,638	+62	+16	..
Guni	..	1	122	215	19,778	107,126	58,696	48,430	104,545	+2	+20	..
Hala	..	2	239	103	20,939	116,615	64,302	52,313	113,496	+3	+19	..
Hyderabad	..	1	142	97	41,946	214,933	118,619	96,314	179,647	+20	+19	..
Tando Allahyar	..	2	150	95	18,267	92,014	51,084	40,930	61,320	+50	+13	..
Tando Bago	151	149	13,300	73,701	40,661	33,040	67,993	+8	+8	..
Karachi District	8,357	2	371	671	133,004	713,900	499,485	313,435	533,976	+21	+20	85
Ghorabari	22	58	3,796	21,327	11,909	9,918	24,418	-11	-33	..
Jati	23	117	5,656	30,356	16,791	13,565	34,651	-12	+9	..
Karachi	..	1	95	93	88,640	435,887	249,144	186,743	300,779	+45	+23	..
Keti Bunder	10	32	1,501	9,248	4,864	4,384	13,558	-32	+849	..
Mahal	64	60	8,526	45,493	25,120	20,373	42,826	+6	+18	..
Mirpur Bathoro	64	60	8,526	45,493	25,120	20,373	42,826	+6	+18	..
Mirpur Sakro	11	84	7,778	38,757	20,682	18,075	34,356	+13	+29	..
Shah Bunder	29	95	6,970	39,681	21,621	18,060	39,890	-1	+15	..
Stajawal	63	72	6,542	37,922	20,673	17,249	37,946	..	+18	..
Tatta	..	1	54	60	9,595	54,729	29,661	25,068	60,552	-10	+29	..
Larkana District	2,857	3	1,041	471	82,200	511,208	276,440	234,768	448,657	+14	+16	179
Kambar	..	1	173	63	13,594	89,583	48,392	41,191	81,745	+10	+6	..
Labdarya	187	73	12,834	82,058	44,202	37,856	76,567	+7	+11	..
Larkana	..	1	178	64	18,213	103,018	56,157	46,861	95,111	+8	+21	..
Miro Khan	119	70	7,400	45,870	24,770	21,100	47,214	-3	+7	..
Ratodero	..	1	122	61	10,377	65,941	35,310	30,631	58,477	+13	+14	..
Shahdadkot	84	76	8,876	50,342	27,383	22,959	33,356	+51	+42	..
Warah	178	64	10,906	74,396	40,226	34,170	56,187	+32	+11	..
Nawabshah District	3,908	3	867	822	101,757	584,178	321,001	263,177	496,612	+18	+19	149
Kandiaro	168	86	14,729	87,116	46,582	40,534	80,814	+8	+15	..
Moro	111	88	11,464	72,899	39,718	33,181	59,563	+22	+10	..
Nawabshah Feroz	155	100	17,162	103,806	56,864	46,942	86,068	+21	+21	..
Nawabshah	..	1	103	184	12,854	76,250	42,691	33,559	56,270	+35	+48	..
Sakrand	127	117	11,836	67,626	37,730	29,896	62,476	+8	+17	..
Shahdadpur	..	2	133	110	22,385	120,254	66,204	54,050	103,217	+17	+17	..
Sinjhoro	70	137	11,327	56,227	31,212	25,015	48,204	+17	+12	..

PROVINCIAL TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION OF TALUKAS—*contd*

Taluka	Area in square miles	Number of			Occupied houses	Population				Percentage variation		Density (sq mile) 1941
		Towns	Villages	Dehs		1941			1931	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	
						P	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sukkur District ..	5,550	5	965	719	124,899	692,556	377,556	315,000	623,758	+11	+22	125
Garhi Yasin	1	169	99	13,583	79,429	43,106	36,323	68,653	+16	+10	..
Ghotki	1	106	93	10,121	56,674	30,979	25,695	46,839	+21	+12	..
Mirpur Mathelo	109	90	11,126	59,017	32,216	26,801	48,556	+22	+26	..
Pano Akil	79	99	9,444	56,410	30,411	25,999	47,287	+19	+14	..
Rohri	1	129	90	17,374	95,365	52,713	42,652	94,726	+1	+23	..
Shikarpur	1	153	93	26,213	151,878	81,237	70,651	135,924	+12	+20	..
Sukkur	1	138	61	27,622	149,118	77,531	62,587	135,627	+3	+37	..
Ubauro	82	94	9,416	53,665	29,373	24,292	46,146	+16	+26	..
Thar Parkar Dis- trict	13,649	2	1,127	976	117,561	581,004	322,465	258,539	468,040	+24	+18	43
Chachro	204	40	14,558	74,727	40,716	34,011	61,974	+21	+22	..
Digri	92	133	10,873	59,243	32,837	26,406	43,053	+38	+100	..
Diplo	113	42	6,245	34,001	18,724	15,277	25,242	+35	+44	..
Jamesabad	82	119	8,445	41,357	22,815	18,542	30,745	+34	-21	..
Khipro	98	120	12,997	64,494	36,356	28,138	51,030	+26	+41	..
Mirpurkhas	1	80	134	15,507	68,973	39,205	29,768	47,536	+45	+16	..
Mithi	132	47	9,443	46,698	25,322	21,376	45,709	+2	+12	..
Nagar Parkar	105	33	6,543	32,458	17,130	15,328	41,726	-22	+3	..
Samaro	45	126	10,792	51,511	28,888	22,623	43,779	+18	+38	..
Sanghar	36	67	7,787	40,027	22,910	17,117	33,777	+18	+4	..
Umarkot	1	140	115	14,371	67,515	37,562	29,953	43,469	+55	-4	..
Upper Sind Fron- tier District	1,969	1	529	364	40,937	304,034	166,151	137,883	259,709	+17	+21	154
Gathi Khairo	105	60	7,230	47,554	26,032	21,522	37,966	+25	+18	..
Jacobabad	1	103	58	11,490	65,207	35,707	29,600	54,503	+20	+16	..
Kandhkot	130	88	3,190	75,481	41,442	34,039	64,525	+17	+21	..
Kashmor	79	62	8,366	47,765	26,041	21,724	41,407	+15	+14	..
Thul	112	96	10,661	67,927	36,929	30,998	61,303	+11	+23	..
Khairpur State ..	6,050	2	350	356	48,722	305,787	168,043	137,744	227,183	+35	+18	54
Faiz Ganj	18	56	3,457	24,036	13,420	10,616	..	..	..	..
Gambat	1	36	78	13,703	85,816	46,718	39,098	..	..	..	..
Khairpur	1	134	64	14,997	93,725	50,952	42,773	..	..	..	..
Kot-Diji	89	51	8,121	47,121	25,966	21,155	..	..	..	..
Mirwah	68	53	6,147	41,420	23,121	18,299	..	..	..	..
Nara	5	54	2,297	13,669	7,866	5,803	..	..	..	..

PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKAS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY

According to the census of 1941, 389,339 males and 90,020 females in the province of Sind are literate representing 15·6% and 4·4% of the total male and female population respectively.

The corresponding figures for 1931 were 200,360 literate males and 29,359 literate females, the percentages to the total population of each sex being 9·2 and 1·7.

The increase in ten years of literate persons, by 188,979 males and 60,661 females—nearly double the 1931 number of males, and more than three times the number of females—is highly gratifying, and as a first step in examination of its causes the figures may be placed in opposition to those of educational institutions in Sind at the beginning and towards the close of the period.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT DURING THE DECADE

The total number of schools in Sind in 1931 was 2,439. In 1939 it had risen to 2,812, an increase of 373, or by 15%.

The total number of pupils in the former year was 79,930 : in the latter year, 102,369, an increase of 22,439, or by 28%. In 1931, for every student attending school, there were nearly two literate persons outside : in 1941, the proportions have risen to nearly four to one.

This development is striking : it is nevertheless necessary to record the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, that there is a vast amount of wastage in education in Sind : in other words, a substantial number of those attending school leave early, and do not retain what they have learned, but soon relapse into illiteracy.

Compulsory primary education was introduced in 1929 in Larkana taluka, and in the Lyari and trans-Lyari quarters of Karachi city in 1930. Towards the end of the decade, in 1939, it was introduced in Sukkur and Dadu talukas.

Another feature in the educational history of the decade was the literacy campaign inaugurated by the Honourable Minister for Education, in 1939, to stimulate adult education.

VALUE OF THE FIGURES

The census qualification for “ literacy ” on this as on former occasions was, ability both to read and to write, in any language : and persons able only to read were not to be classed as literate. In subsequent circular instructions, it was pointed out that the mere fact that a child was attending school, *e.g.* in the infant class, did not mean that it was literate.

It must not be assumed that these criteria were invariably explained by enumerators in their interrogation of persons whose qualification was *prima facie* doubtful : or that these latter would never claim to be literate simply on the strength of ability to sign their name. The value, or it may be termed the prestige, attaching to literacy is more widely felt now than it was ten years ago ; and it may be supposed that a substantial proportion of persons who had once known the rudiments of reading and writing, but have wholly forgotten them, may have claimed to be literate when questioned by an enumerator.

The degree of inaccuracy in the recorded figures due to this cause may perhaps have been greater than in 1931.

The whole question is most ably discussed by my predecessor at page 288 of the 1931 Bombay-Sind Census Report, to which I would invite reference. There is little doubt but that the census returns under literacy are always much in excess of the actual truth : but it is impossible to judge what proportion of the numbers recorded as literate ought to be discounted.

I may merely state my opinion that this excess was probably greater in 1941 than in 1931 : but subject to this assumption, a direct comparison may usefully be instituted between the two sets of figures, as whatever the degree of error, the influences likely to produce it are the same now as then.

The relative figures for the scheduled (depressed) classes disclose an exception : it may safely be concluded that they were far too optimistic in 1931, and that the returns for 1941 are, at least, nearer to the truth.

Education among the Scheduled Castes has made most progress in the city of Karachi, where the sweeper class are well looked after by the Corporation. This explains the relatively high literacy percentages of 11 and 1.5 for males and females respectively under Karachi district. Elsewhere, the figures are disappointing: but it must be borne in mind that a substantial proportion of the people of these classes are, if not temporary visitors, recent arrivals in Sind from adjacent countries where education is even more backward. This total population was returned as almost double that of 1931, and this must have had the effect of lowering the percentage of literacy. The extremely low percentages for literate Scheduled class females in Thar Parkar (.003) and Hyderabad (.006) may be considered as largely the effect of such immigration.

Sikhs.—Sikhs in Sind are literate to about the same degree as Hindus, and like the latter community, they have their backward class. These are the Labanas, who are extremely poor and ignorant; and their almost complete illiteracy has the effect of keeping the general average down. Apart from them, the progress of literacy in the Sikh community during the decade has been gratifying.

Jains.—The total numbers of this community are shown to have increased during the decade: among males, the percentage of literacy has fallen, while it has risen among females. But the total number of Jains is so small that it is not possible to gauge the significance of these changes.

Christians, Parsees, Jews.—These communities have maintained their previous high standard of literacy, which is now almost equal for males and females: the latter having advanced from 51% to 61%.

LITERACY IN ENGLISH

The qualification for English literacy was ability to read a letter in that language and write a reply to it. This was expressly stated in the instructions to enumerators, but it is not to be supposed that it was invariably explained, or that all who claimed to be literate in English could have passed such a test.

However this may be, the advance in English literacy during the decade was substantial; far greater than in the two previous decades, as will appear from subsidiary Table XI (iv).

The majority of persons literate in English are, of course, to be found in the towns: but no one who toured through the province in 1931 and again in 1941 could fail to be impressed by the comparatively considerable amount of English that is now to be heard spoken in the mofussil.

LITERACY BY DISTRICTS

The proportion of literate to total population in the districts of Sind is, as might be expected, highest in Karachi district, and lowest in Upper Sind Frontier. Between them the order is, (for males)—Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Dadu, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar. For female literacy the order is, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Dadu and Nawabshah equal, Larkana, and Thar Parkar. It is difficult to account for the low position of Larkana on the list. All these districts are more or less subject to the intrusion, at the season at which the census is held, of generally illiterate elements from the adjacent countries, and on this occasion Thar Parkar and Hyderabad were probably more affected than others.

KHAIRPUR STATE

The extent of literacy in Khairpur State appears to be much below the general average for British Sind. It approximates for males to that of Upper Sind Frontier district, which as we have seen occupied the lowest position in the order of Sind districts: female literacy in the State falls far short of the Upper Sind Frontier figure. In fact, the proportion of literate females to total females in Khairpur is lower than in 1931, and among Muslims an actual decline from 247 to 143 literate females has taken place. Among Hindus, male and female, an advance is recorded. In English literacy, on the other hand, the State has the advantage over Upper Sind Frontier.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS

District and taluka						Hindus					
						Scheduled castes				Other	
						Persons		Literates		Persons	
						M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SIND	102,967	88,667	2,451	191	571,065	467,227					
Dadu	554	421	19	3	20,512	26,885					
1. Dadu	88	82	9	..	4,911	4,237					
2. Johi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,219	2,634					
3. Kakar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,897	4,085					
4. Kohistan Mahal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,490	1,251					
5. Kotri	266	198	5	3	5,708	5,791					
6. Mehr	17	11	..	..	6,046	5,916					
7. Sehwan	183	130	6	..	4,211	3,841					
Hyderabad	21,996	19,111	193	12	110,996	93,746					
1. Badin	2,425	2,149	27	2	4,711	3,876					
2. Dero Mohbat	2,079	1,919	15	..	9,836	7,976					
3. Guni	1,655	1,427	11	..	9,581	8,503					
4. Hala	1,387	1,240	10	1	11,868	9,848					
5. Hyderabad	4,468	3,766	81	9	57,214	49,567					
(a) Hyderabad Mty	1,886	1,607	42	8	48,093	42,321					
(b) Cantonment Civil	35	16	1	..	1,325	914					
(c) Cantonment Military	9	18	..	..	275	52					
(d) Rest of Hyderabad Taluka	2,538	2,125	38	1	7,521	6,250					
6. Tando Allahyar	1,474	1,355	11	..	15,885	12,571					
7. Tando Bago	8,508	7,255	38	..	1,901	1,405					
Karachi	9,281	8,215	1,020	127	118,678	86,423					
1. Ghorabari	155	121	7	..	598	455					
2. Jati	92	68	2	..	906	683					
3. Karachi	7,127	6,287	921	110	106,027	75,816					
(a) Karachi M. C.	5,913	5,538	799	95	98,919	73,316					
(b) Karachi Cantt. Civil	261	171	59	13	936	612					
(c) Manora Cantt. Civil	66	56	1	..	675	491					
(d) Drigh Road Cantonment Civil	8	2	..	..	653	384					
(e) Cantonment Military	419	168	23	2	3,165	494					
(f) Rest of Karachi Taluka	439	352	8	..	1,219	543					
4. Koti Bunder Mahal	6	7	..	..	701	611					
5. Murpur Bathoro	1,134	1,005	32	1	1,984	1,663					
6. Murpur Sakro	98	77	4	1	1,310	1,033					
7. Shah Bunder	246	251	45	15	1,695	1,268					
8. Sujawal	237	231	6	..	1,828	1,575					
9. Tutta	186	165	3	..	3,607	3,284					
Larkana	1,122	952	35	4	47,530	41,458					
1. Kumbhar	151	137	..	..	6,857	6,016					
2. Larkana	74	57	1	..	7,932	6,979					
3. Larkana	760	594	23	2	13,894	12,256					
4. Mankhota	22	15	..	..	1,962	1,543					
5. Mankhota	107	94	6	..	7,917	7,410					
6. Mankhota	35	34	3	2	2,574	2,791					
7. Mankhota	33	17	..	..	5,374	4,409					

AND TALUKAS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY

Hindus		Jains				Sikhs			
Literates		Persons		Literates		Persons		Literates	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
231,515	64,458	2,047	1,640	1,409	722	18,564	12,447	6,223	1,727
15,457	2,699	36	7	36	4	370	280	145	36
2,765	494	..	..	..	..	76	33	31	3
1,532	127	35	6	35	3	132	110	72	24
2,397	228	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..
851	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
2,970	845	1	1	1	1	74	56	26	7
2,814	574	..	..	..	..	75	57	14	2
2,128	427	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	..
36,414	15,228	125	92	78	2	2,231	1,438	902	321
1,222	53	..	..	..	..	95	75	24	6
1,449	186	..	..	..	..	53	28	17	2
2,016	222	..	..	..	..	181	154	41	6
3,570	544	119	92	69	2	173	143	76	38
24,242	13,801	6	..	4	..	1,038	549	622	255
21,481	13,334	6	..	4	..	786	468	456	209
490	115	..	..	..	..	88	59	54	38
121	4	..	..	..	..	121	6	98	6
2,150	348	..	..	..	..	43	16	14	2
3,209	390	..	..	..	..	282	152	46	14
706	26	..	..	..	..	409	337	76	..
60,077	25,901	1,766	1,449	1,227	703	4,603	2,986	2,302	775
309	3	..	..	..	..	49	48	..	..
511	34	..	..	..	..	46	55	7	..
54,032	25,039	1,766	1,449	1,227	703	3,753	2,179	2,258	771
51,359	24,560	1,765	1,449	1,226	703	2,944	1,850	1,854	674
148	75	..	..	..	..	17	6	9	2
312	83	..	..	..	..	106	77	32	7
282	121	..	..	..	..	148	65	102	46
1,387	121	..	..	..	..	479	143	255	40
544	79	1	..	1	..	59	38	16	2
347	7	..	..	..	..	300	276	14	..
1,032	116	..	..	..	..	52	53	12	1
619	27	..	..	..	..	60	74	3	2
784	152	..	..	..	..	119	108	3	..
756	55	..	..	..	..	184	162	..	..
1,687	468	..	..	..	..	40	21	5	1
23,526	3,628	..	..	..	..	862	687	211	36
2,748	744	..	..	..	..	14	4	9	..
3,696	214	..	..	..	..	134	104	10	..
7,102	2,002	..	..	..	..	422	341	168	29
1,003	64	..	..	..	..	78	52	6	..
4,191	277	..	..	..	..	149	132	8	1
2,101	138	..	..	..	..	14	11	7	6
2,685	89	..	..	..	..	51	41	3	..

PROVINCIAL TABLE II—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS

District and Taluka						Population					
						Males		Females		Total	
						M	F	M	F	M	F
						1	2	3	4	5	6
SIND						1,763,938	1,444,327	133,253	19,416	7,430	5,892
Dadu						190,755	143,235	11,430	1,933	45	23
1. Dadu						23,277	23,761	2,848	183	..	1
2. Johi						27,192	22,493	1,197	44	..	..
3. Kakar						24,208	24,413	1,612	199	..	..
4. Kohistan Mahal						11,316	9,642	543	152	..	..
5. Kotri						18,181	14,691	1,693	171	15	24
6. Mchar						41,692	34,174	2,013	393	..	..
7. Schwan						24,459	20,961	1,594	199	..	..
Hyderabad						251,577	223,043	20,216	2,193	237	223
1. Badin						25,659	20,854	1,458	63	..	..
2. Dero Mohbat						24,424	21,128	1,491	99	59	52
3. Guni						17,299	18,542	1,874	83	19	3
4. Hala						50,755	40,989	4,346	519	..	1
5. Hyderabad						53,557	42,295	7,419	1,179	185	167
(a) Hyderabad Mty						18,666	17,217	4,618	323	147	146
(b) Cantonment Civil						1,537	1,139	649	179	32	16
(c) Cantonment Military						1,714	197	273	8	9	5
(d) Rest of Hyderabad Taluka						31,919	27,652	2,163	69	..	..
6. Tando Allahyar						33,984	25,487	2,195	129	15	15
7. Tando Bago						29,839	24,935	1,523	133	4	5
Karachi						252,471	204,554	33,749	9,163	6,335	4,934
1. Ghorabari						11,193	9,294	455	19	..	..
2. Jati						15,747	12,759	295	42	..	..
3. Karachi						117,252	91,614	33,479	8,721	6,264	4,974
(a) Karachi M.C.						84,169	65,219	25,839	8,379	4,619	3,774
(b) Karachi Cantt Civil						578	317	144	38	759	765
(c) Manora Cantt Civil						562	379	244	59	75	43
(d) Drigh Road Cantonment Civil						816	356	236	55	239	172
(e) Cantonment Military						6,697	456	2,557	59	479	139
(f) Rest of Karachi Taluka						21,533	21,596	1,459	169	79	49
4. Keti Bunder Mahal						3,856	3,499	138	11	..	..
5. Mirpur Bakhoro						21,547	17,277	1,643	151	29	27
6. Mirpur Sakro						19,162	16,861	847	59	1	..
7. Shah Bunder						19,569	16,493	892	15	..	..
8. Sujawal						15,395	15,299	792	25	26	18
9. Tatta						23,512	21,576	1,352	132	6	5
Larkana						226,993	191,649	15,785	746	20	79
1. Hambar						41,266	35,009	2,042	147	4	..
2. Isildarya						33,962	30,716	2,133	69	..	1
3. Larkana						41,132	33,649	5,235	313	16	28
4. Mirakhan						22,705	19,489	1,416	29	..	..
5. Rastodero						27,197	22,964	2,531	85	..	..
6. Shahdadkot						23,799	20,119	835	45	..	..
7. Warah						24,763	23,793	1,553	58	..	..

AND TALUKAS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY—*contd.*

Christians		Tribes				Others						Literate in English	
Literates		Persons		Literates		Persons		Literates		Literate in English			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
3,525	2,966	20,861	15,958	356	40	7,258	4,750	5,607	3,500	81,976	14,554		
17	14	84	70	47	31	71	45	44	28	2,493	111		
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	3	640	21		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..		
17	14	..	..	..	..	66	40	40	25	804	55		
..	..	22	11	12	2	..	..	..	..	274	14		
..	..	62	59	35	29	..	..	..	..	530	21		
89	68	416	353	2	..	76	58	61	41	13,215	3,759		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..		
22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	8		
6	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	244	10		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	442	7		
54	53	72	3	..	..	76	57	61	40	11,514	3,714		
36	42	21	1	..	..	32	24	22	10	10,114	3,596		
18	11	..	..	..	..	41	32	36	29	945	83		
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	24	..		
..	..	51	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	431	35		
5	5	344	350	2	..	..	..	..	..	394	17		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281	3		
3,231	2,741	472	412	25	..	6,868	4,402	5,278	3,250	43,051	8,958		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	23	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..		
3,221	2,735	92	63	25	..	6,863	4,401	5,273	3,249	42,161	8,916		
2,203	2,229	61	46	17	..	3,493	3,330	2,855	2,582	37,254	8,418		
517	408	..	..	..	..	682	679	613	356	1,105	55		
45	10	30	17	7	..	24	28	16	14	182	23		
77	43	..	..	..	..	19	19	17	13	200	69		
265	27	..	..	..	..	2,637	329	1,765	268	3,151	295		
24	18	1	..	1	..	8	16	7	16	259	35		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..		
4	..	370	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	..		
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	42	3		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	56	1		
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	6		
5	4	9	6	..	..	1	1	1	1	538	32		
5	14	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	1	2,923	213		
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	14		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	9		
2	13	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	1	1,663	155		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	2		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	14		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	18		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	1		

AND TALUKAS BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY—*contd*

[illegible]

PROVINCIAL TABLE II--POPULATION OF DISTRICTS

District and Taluka	Males				Indian	
	Persons		Literate		Persons	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	18	19	20	21	22	23
SIND—contd.						
Nawabshah	211,216	195,201	12,917	1,213	120	92
1. Kandiaro	28,090	21,724	2,823	598	..	..
2. Moro	33,795	27,579	1,800	61	..	..
3. Nauchahro Feroz	16,737	37,802	2,980	285	..	..
4. Nawabshah	30,382	24,179	1,591	151	27	27
5. Sakrand	32,954	26,449	1,563	32	1	5
6. Shahdadpur	50,695	31,572	1,299	43	55	39
7. Sinjhoro	19,647	15,899	861	43	37	22
Sukkur	269,274	232,360	21,675	1,279	148	129
1. Garhi Masin	35,625	29,977	3,103	152	..	..
2. Ghotki	25,108	20,920	1,544	51	..	..
3. Mirpur Bathoro	26,337	21,919	1,244	15	..	1
4. Pano Akil	21,694	20,543	2,105	121	..	..
5. Rohri	35,419	28,028	2,862	103	21	24
6. Shikarpur	51,957	46,604	3,776	460	6	9
7. Sukkur	42,503	34,152	6,015	365	121	94
8. Ubauro	24,421	20,217	1,025	12	..	1
Thar Parkar	161,996	130,029	9,591	532	496	304
1. Chachro	17,184	14,607	280	18	..	..
2. Digri	17,247	14,091	1,224	61	2	1
3. Diplo	13,219	10,743	726	90	..	..
4. Jamesabad	10,818	8,901	918	73	30	24
5. Khipro	21,018	15,756	1,067	19	22	16
6. Mirpurkhas	17,457	13,383	1,791	101	44	22
7. Mithi	10,869	9,464	261	21	..	..
8. Nagar Parkar	6,851	6,120	359	20	1	..
9. Samaro	14,681	11,604	879	29	44	30
10. Sanghar	16,517	12,563	705	25	199	159
11. Umarkot	16,105	12,785	1,381	75	154	52
Upper Sind Frontier	149,811	125,252	8,899	199	8	12
1. Garhi Khairo	24,631	20,614	1,216	12	..	..
2. Jacobabad	28,835	23,979	1,807	115	3	7
3. Kandhkot	37,903	31,526	1,322	22	2	3
4. Kushnor	24,472	20,488	1,283	40	..	..
5. Thal	33,970	28,645	1,271	10	3	2
Ehairpur STATE	140,545	113,145	6,115	143	58	34
1. Faiz Ganj	12,131	9,729	306	2	..	..
2. Gambat	39,393	31,716	1,892	31	2	1
3. Khairpur	40,286	33,208	2,252	91	11	10
4. Kot Diji	22,517	18,101	897	13	34	21
5. Mirwah	19,320	15,261	680	6	11	2
6. Nara	6,898	5,130	88	..	..	..

SAMPLE TABLES VI, VII, VIII, XI AND XII

This census has seen the beginning of random sampling. Every 50th slip in Sind was taken out during the main sorting. Only Imperial Tables I to V, XIII and XIV have been sanctioned on this occasion but opportunity has been taken to sort the sample slips for Tables VI, VII, VIII, XI and XII.

One fiftieth of the population of Sind is 90,700 ; the number of slips in the sample batch is 90,439.

2. The community table shows the following community proportions :—

Hindus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·1%
Muslims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·8%
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·1%

The community proportions according to the sample are :—

Hindus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·0%
Muslims	..	:	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·7%
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·3%

The sample shows an agreement within 1% and in the case of the majority community there is a difference of only 0·1%.

VI—BIRTHPLACE

Province, State, Province or Country where born	Province, District or State where enumerated					
	Sind			Dadu		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7
A. I Districts within the Province (excluding Khairpur State)	83,126	45,234	37,892	7,461	3,946	3,515
A. II Provinces or States in India beyond the Province	7,134	4,376	2,758	129	91	38
Total A ..	90,260	49,610	40,650	7,590	4,037	3,553
B. Countries in Asia beyond India ..	111	87	24	6	5	1
C. Countries in Europe ..	58	45	13	..	..	..
D. Countries in Africa ..	10	8	2	..	..	..
Total population ..	90,439	49,750	40,689	7,596	4,042	3,554

Province, State, Province or Country where born	Province, District or State where enumerated					
	Hyderabad			Karachi		
	Persons 8	Males 9	Females 10	Persons 11	Males 12	Females 13
A. I Districts within the Province (excluding Khairpur State)	14,197	7,768	6,429	11,079	5,922	5,157
A. II Provinces or States in India beyond the Province	1,064	635	429	2,973	1,908	1,065
Total A ..	15,261	8,403	6,858	14,052	7,830	6,222
B. Countries in Asia beyond India ..	2	2	..	62	44	18
C. Countries in Europe ..	..	..	..	57	44	13
D. Countries in Africa ..	..	..	..	10	8	2
Total population ..	15,263	8,405	6,858	14,181	7,926	6,255

VI—BIRTHPLACE—*contd*

		Province, District or State where enumerated					
		Upper Sind Frontier			Khairpur State		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		26	27	28	29	30	31
A I	Districts within the Province (excluding Khairpur State)	5,871	3,312	2,559	5,974	3,317	2,657
A II	Provinces or States in India beyond the Province	168	101	67	107	59	48
	Total A ..	6,039	3,413	2,626	6,081	3,376	2,705
B	Countries in Asia beyond India ..	3	2	1	..	..	..
C	Countries in Europe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	Countries in Africa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total population ..	6,042	3,415	2,627	6,081	3,376	2,705

VII.—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—*contd*

Community and Age			Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SIND—<i>contd</i>														
Muslims			63,897	35,149	23,748	31,669	19,589	12,030	27,058	13,445	13,613	5,170	2,115	3,055
0-1			3,211	1,509	1,612	3,199	1,591	1,608	12	8	4	..	..	..
1-2			1,947	919	998	1,945	917	998	2	2	..	..	..	..
2-3			2,492	1,213	1,279	2,434	1,207	1,277	8	6	2	..	..	..
3-4			2,267	1,183	1,081	2,257	1,182	1,075	9	3	6	1	1	..
4-5			2,473	1,325	1,148	2,452	1,320	1,142	10	4	6	1	1	..
0-5			12,590	6,472	6,118	12,547	6,547	6,100	41	23	18	2	2	..
5-10			9,695	5,601	4,997	9,570	5,555	4,915	122	43	79	6	3	3
10-15			4,475	2,696	1,779	3,865	2,535	1,330	577	137	410	33	24	9
15-20			6,023	3,216	2,799	2,730	2,309	424	3,177	853	2,324	99	57	42
20-25			6,028	3,176	2,852	1,474	1,397	77	4,349	1,667	2,642	205	112	93
25-30			6,421	3,500	2,921	871	821	50	5,146	2,459	2,637	404	220	184
30-35			4,343	2,513	1,820	302	282	20	3,641	2,037	1,604	400	224	176
35-40			4,219	2,318	1,901	220	192	28	3,395	1,819	1,513	604	277	327
40-45			2,533	1,181	1,357	93	87	6	1,967	1,207	760	478	187	291
45-50			2,864	1,633	1,231	76	71	5	2,033	1,304	734	750	278	472
50-55			1,219	721	498	34	28	6	790	515	245	395	148	247
55-60			1,846	1,002	844	37	29	8	1,035	735	300	774	238	536
60-65			570	301	269	14	11	3	233	201	84	263	86	182
65-70			605	328	277	13	8	5	251	201	60	331	119	212
Over 70			675	341	334	23	20	3	231	181	50	421	140	281
CHRISTIANS			375	235	140	210	141	69	143	86	57	22	8	14
0-1			13	6	7	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2			4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3			9	6	3	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4			6	4	2	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5			9	5	4	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-5			41	22	19	41	22	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10			37	22	15	37	22	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15			33	16	17	33	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20			32	23	9	24	20	4	7	2	5	1	1	..
20-25			49	35	11	34	20	5	15	6	9	..	..	..
25-30			55	37	18	21	20	1	30	14	16	4	3	1
30-35			27	16	11	6	3	3	19	12	7	2	1	1
35-40			29	18	11	6	5	1	21	12	9	2	1	1
40-45			15	9	6	1	..	1	12	9	3	2	..	2
45-50			26	17	9	4	1	3	18	15	3	4	1	3
50-55			14	12	2	1	1	..	13	11	2	..	..	..
55-60			10	4	6	..	..	..	5	3	2	5	1	4
60-65			3	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
65-70			2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Over 70			2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sikhs			628	370	258	291	191	100	305	161	144	32	18	14
0-1			31	13	18	31	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2			17	9	8	17	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3			21	9	12	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4			18	11	7	18	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5			23	13	10	22	13	9	1	..	1	..	..	..
0-5			110	55	55	100	55	54	1	..	1	..	..	..
5-10			71	40	31	70	39	31	1	1	..	..	..	..
10-15			62	40	22	52	38	14	10	2	8	..	..	..
15-20			66	41	25	26	25	1	40	16	24	..	..	..
20-25			70	46	24	18	18	..	48	25	23	4	3	1
25-30			75	34	41	9	9	..	65	24	41	1	1	..
30-35			45	25	20	2	2	..	41	23	18	2	..	2
35-40			41	28	13	2	2	..	39	26	13	..	..	..
40-45			25	19	6	1	1	..	20	14	6	4	4	..
45-50			29	18	11	..	..	..	20	13	7	9	5	4
50-55			4	4	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
55-60			13	9	4	..	..	..	8	8	..	5	1	4
60-65			6	2	4	..	..	..	4	1	3	2	1	1
65-70			3	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Over 70			8	6	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	5	3	2

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—*contd.*

Community and Age			Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
SIND—contd														
Jains	70	38	32	33	22	11	32	15	17	5	1	4	
0-1	7	6	1	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-5	14	10	4	14	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	7	3	4	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	
15-20	10	5	5	6	4	2	4	1	3	..	..	..
20-25	16	8	8	4	4	..	10	3	7	2	1	1	
25-30	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
30-35	5	4	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..
35-40	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
40-45	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
45-50	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
50-55	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
55-60	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	3	
60-65	
65-70	
Over 70	
Parsees	87	27	60	44	15	29	33	12	24	7	..	7	
0-1	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	
2-3	
3-4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-5	5	1	4	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	6	3	3	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	13	2	11	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	8	1	7	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30	9	5	4	3	2	1	6	3	3	..	..	..
30-35	5	3	2	2	2	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
35-40	11	2	9	4	2	2	6	..	6	1	..	1	
40-45	10	2	8	..	..	..	10	2	8	..	..	..
45-50	7	5	2	1	1	..	6	4	2	..	..	..
50-55	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
55-60	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	
60-65	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
65-70	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	
Over 70	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	
Buddhists	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
0-1	
1-2	
2-3	
3-4	
4-5	
0-5	
5-10	
10-15	
15-20	
20-25	
25-30	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-35	
35-40	
40-45	
45-50	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
50-55	
55-60	
60-65	
65-70	
Over 70	

VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—*contd*

Community and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SIND—contd													
Jews	19	12	7	13	6	7	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
0-1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-5	4	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	5	1	4	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
25-30	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
30-35	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
35-40	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
40-45 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
50-55 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 70 .. .. .	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DADU													
Total Population ..	7,596	4,012	3,554	3,735	2,233	1,472	3,219	1,517	1,702	642	262	380	..
0-1	381	174	207	331	174	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	227	111	116	227	111	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	306	148	158	305	147	158	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	279	133	146	276	131	145	1	1	..	2	1	1	..
4-5	304	160	144	301	157	144	1	1	..	2	2	..	..
0-5	1,497	726	771	1,490	720	770	3	3	..	4	3	1	..
5-10	1,153	693	460	1,137	688	449	11	2	9	5	3	2	..
10-15	589	325	264	491	304	187	93	18	75	5	3	2	..
15-20	697	364	333	301	256	45	385	103	282	11	5	6	..
20-30	1,432	708	724	214	203	11	1,153	470	683	65	35	30	..
30-40	1,001	577	424	56	50	6	841	475	306	104	52	52	..
40-50	639	344	295	23	26	2	442	252	190	169	66	103	..
50-60	373	202	171	11	11	..	204	134	70	158	57	101	..
Over 60	215	103	112	7	5	2	87	60	27	121	38	83	..
HYDERABAD													
Total Population ..	15,263	8,405	6,858	7,623	4,678	2,945	6,262	3,192	3,070	1,378	535	843	..
0-1	720	353	367	720	353	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	424	203	221	424	203	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	519	270	249	515	268	247	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
3-4	523	269	254	519	267	252	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
4-5	571	303	268	569	302	267	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
0-5	2,757	1,398	1,359	2,747	1,393	1,354	10	5	5	..	..	..	..
5-10	2,218	1,237	981	2,198	1,228	970	20	9	11	..	..	..	..
10-15	1,211	688	523	1,082	658	424	126	28	98	3	2	1	..
15-20	1,590	866	724	782	644	138	794	215	579	14	7	7	..
20-30	3,084	1,699	1,385	587	549	38	2,328	1,066	1,262	169	84	85	..
30-40	2,024	1,186	838	147	134	13	1,571	924	647	306	128	178	..
40-50	1,287	725	562	48	43	5	901	562	339	338	120	218	..
50-60	688	393	295	20	17	3	364	271	93	304	105	199	..
Over 60	404	213	191	12	12	..	148	112	36	244	89	155	..
KARACHI													
Total Population ..	14,181	7,926	6,255	7,120	4,250	2,870	6,019	3,300	2,719	1,042	376	666	..
0-1	731	360	371	720	360	370	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1-2	419	206	213	418	205	213	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	493	258	255	490	235	255	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	468	241	227	468	241	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	448	229	219	446	227	219	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
0-5	2,559	1,274	1,285	2,552	1,268	1,284	7	6	1	..	..	..	..
5-10	1,971	1,062	909	1,957	1,052	905	13	9	4	1	1	..	..
10-15	1,158	662	496	1,079	630	449	64	18	46	15	14	1	..
15-20	1,499	831	668	749	594	155	721	216	505	29	21	8	..
20-30	2,966	1,779	1,217	624	574	50	2,233	1,121	1,112	129	84	55	..
30-40	1,965	1,204	761	103	89	14	1,641	1,015	626	221	100	121	..
40-50	1,155	682	473	37	32	5	857	572	285	261	78	183	..
50-60	579	306	273	13	9	4	354	248	106	212	49	103	..
Over 60	299	126	173	6	2	4	129	95	34	164	29	135	..

VII--AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION *contd.*

Community and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LARKANA												
Total Population ..	10,207	5,479	4,723	4,871	2,956	1,915	4,481	2,183	2,235	852	334	518
0-1 ..	530	277	253	526	273	253	4	4	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	298	131	161	298	131	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	396	185	211	396	185	211	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	363	177	186	363	177	186	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	338	216	172	387	216	171	1	..	1	..	..	..
0-5 ..	1,975	989	986	1,970	935	985	5	4	1	..	..	..
5-10 ..	1,541	855	686	1,507	813	661	35	11	22	1	1	..
10-15 ..	766	411	262	692	411	191	99	29	70	5	1	1
15-20 ..	912	473	439	854	432	52	529	118	381	13	13	6
20-30 ..	1,945	1,003	912	316	363	13	1,519	673	887	89	47	42
30-40 ..	1,386	757	629	81	75	6	1,140	601	536	165	78	87
40-50 ..	933	519	411	16	16	..	701	426	278	213	77	136
50-60 ..	501	281	217	6	5	1	300	217	83	195	62	133
Over 60 ..	308	155	153	9	6	3	131	97	37	165	52	113
NAWABSHAH												
Total Population ..	11,580	6,400	5,280	5,765	3,191	2,274	4,931	2,487	2,444	931	422	562
0-1 ..	625	293	332	622	293	329	3	..	3	..	..	..
1-2 ..	375	178	197	373	178	197	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	464	213	251	462	213	219	2	..	2	..	..	..
3-4 ..	421	223	198	419	223	196	2	..	2	..	..	..
4-5 ..	459	250	209	458	250	208	1	..	1	..	..	..
0-5 ..	2,344	1,157	1,187	2,336	1,157	1,179	8	..	8	..	..	..
5-10 ..	1,747	985	762	1,715	975	710	30	9	21	2	1	1
10-15 ..	887	508	379	733	435	268	151	41	110	3	2	1
15-20 ..	1,101	572	529	447	386	61	637	171	463	17	12	5
20-30 ..	2,293	1,259	1,031	395	385	10	1,776	811	962	122	60	62
30-40 ..	1,502	854	618	88	78	10	1,206	680	526	203	96	112
40-50 ..	932	581	371	23	25	3	791	459	212	223	97	126
50-60 ..	518	245	223	11	10	1	239	206	83	218	79	139
Over 60 ..	336	189	147	12	10	2	133	104	29	191	75	116
SUKKUR												
Total Population ..	13,843	7,505	6,333	6,797	4,179	2,618	5,953	2,899	3,054	1,093	427	636
0-1 ..	790	422	368	788	420	368	2	2	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	441	222	219	440	221	219	1	1	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	570	280	290	568	278	290	2	2	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	476	215	231	476	215	231	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	544	284	260	540	283	257	4	1	3	..	..	..
0-5 ..	2,321	1,453	1,368	2,312	1,447	1,365	9	6	3	..	..	..
5-10 ..	1,959	1,076	883	1,924	1,063	861	35	13	22	..	..	..
10-15 ..	1,085	619	416	892	585	307	165	51	134	8	3	5
15-20 ..	1,250	675	575	541	493	48	691	171	520	18	11	7
20-30 ..	2,635	1,365	1,270	451	428	23	2,069	878	1,191	115	59	55
30-40 ..	1,848	1,020	828	96	91	5	1,548	828	720	204	101	103
40-50 ..	1,204	702	502	49	44	5	878	562	316	277	96	181
50-60 ..	672	386	287	18	14	4	408	291	114	247	78	169
Over 60 ..	388	209	179	14	14	..	150	116	34	224	79	145
THAR PARKAR												
Total Population ..	11,627	6,578	5,049	5,915	3,716	2,199	4,650	2,452	2,195	1,062	410	652
0-1 ..	539	278	261	537	276	261	2	2	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	344	161	183	344	161	183	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	431	227	204	431	227	204	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	380	192	188	380	192	188	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	400	219	181	397	218	179	3	1	2	..	..	..
0-5 ..	2,034	1,077	1,017	2,039	1,074	1,015	5	3	2	..	..	..
5-10 ..	1,902	1,102	800	1,891	1,096	795	11	6	5	..	..	..
10-15 ..	815	504	311	761	483	278	82	19	63	2	2	..
15-20 ..	1,161	679	505	551	471	80	595	180	415	18	8	10
20-30 ..	2,393	1,375	1,038	483	467	16	1,753	822	936	152	66	86
30-40 ..	1,459	811	618	90	84	6	1,161	679	482	208	78	139
40-50 ..	920	544	376	29	27	2	622	420	202	269	97	172
50-60 ..	569	311	219	15	11	4	307	236	71	238	94	144
Over 60 ..	239	135	135	6	3	3	109	87	22	173	63	110

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VII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—*concl'd*

Community and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UPPER SIND FRONTIER													
Total Population	..	6,012	3,415	2,627	2,996	1,929	1,067	2,675	1,352	1,323	371	134	237
0-1	..	293	145	148	293	145	148	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	..	187	92	95	187	92	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	..	212	120	122	212	120	122	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	..	225	115	110	224	115	109	1	..	1	..	..	..
4-5	..	261	148	113	259	148	111	2	..	2	..	..	..
0-5	..	1,208	620	588	1,205	620	585	3	..	3	..	..	..
5-10	..	915	589	356	936	589	347	9	..	9	..	..	..
10-15	..	406	267	139	349	250	99	55	17	38	2	..	2
15-20	..	604	352	252	260	236	24	333	112	221	11	4	7
20-30	..	1,141	610	531	184	177	7	927	414	513	30	19	11
30-40	..	807	450	357	49	44	5	683	364	319	75	42	33
40-50	..	488	297	191	9	9	..	389	256	133	90	32	58
50-60	..	279	140	139	2	2	..	190	124	66	87	14	73
Over 60	..	164	90	74	2	2	..	86	65	21	76	23	53
KHAIRPUR STATE													
Total Population	..	6,051	3,376	2,705	2,995	1,866	1,129	2,606	1,302	1,304	480	208	272
0-1	..	317	171	146	317	171	146	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	..	208	82	126	207	82	125	1	..	1	..	..	..
2-3	..	259	126	133	259	126	133	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	..	263	141	122	263	141	122	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	..	247	127	120	243	125	118	4	2	2	..	..	..
0-5	..	1,294	647	647	1,289	645	644	5	2	3	..	..	..
5-10	..	952	550	402	902	534	368	50	16	34	..	..	..
10-15	..	400	255	145	304	230	74	96	25	71	..	..	..
15-20	..	546	282	264	215	188	27	319	87	232	12	7	5
20-30	..	1,161	624	537	212	200	12	884	389	495	65	35	30
30-40	..	779	417	332	48	45	3	651	369	282	80	33	47
40-50	..	485	294	191	15	14	1	351	233	118	119	47	72
50-60	..	283	171	112	8	8	..	167	121	46	108	42	66
Over 60	..	181	105	75	2	2	..	83	60	23	96	44	55

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

(i) Females per 1,000 males by community

Natural division				Total population				Hindus			
				1911	1931	1921	1911	1911	1931	1921	1911
				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SIND	..	..	..	818	782	785	812	823	863	792	804
				Muslims				Christians			
				1911	1931	1921	1911	1911	1931	1921	1911
				10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SIND	..	..	..	819	781	784	816	608	589	541	..
				Jains				Sikhs			
				1911	1931	1921	1911	1911	1931	1921	1911
				18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SIND	..	..	..	801	807	767	..	670	652	564	..
				Parsees				Jews			
				1911	1931	1921	1911	1911	1931	1921	1911
				26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
SIND	..	..	..	982	893	933	..	1 041	935	974	..

(ii) Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex and age by community

Community		Males																	
		All ages			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 over		
		U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																			
SIND																			
Hindu ..	..	536	410	54	996	2	..	990	8	2	943	52	5	312	640	48	49	737	213
Muslims ..	..	557	383	60	996	4	..	991	8	..	940	51	9	339	601	60	44	751	205
		Females																	
		All ages			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 over		
		U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
SIND																			
Hindus ..	..	440	435	125	997	2	..	984	16	..	815	182	3	44	861	95	7	401	592
Muslims	..	417	470	106	997	3	..	980	19	1	747	247	5	49	884	67	8	497	495

(iii) Sex ratio by civil condition, age and community

		Females per 1,000 males														
Community		All ages			0—10			10—15			15—40			40 & over		
		U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SIND																
Hindus ..	..	671	868	1,870	953	1,611	250	694	2,817	500	105	995	1,459	110	431	2,195
Muslims ..	..	617	1,012	1,444	857	1,470	600	525	3,212	375	120	1,223	924	142	510	1,857

VIII--MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

TOTAL EMPLOYED

Said		Dadu		Hydrabad		Karachi		Larkana	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25,942	1,534	2,194	79	4,489	287	3,379	242	2,955	93
2,749	124	295	3	359	11	309	23	397	6
12,703	655	1,165	8	2,296	167	971	5	1,669	52
784	46	83	1	111	9	177	13	49	1
229	16	34	4	8	1	108	2	17	..
15	9	2	..	21	..	4	3	1	..
65	2	3	..	27	1	8	..	1	..
12	1	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
163	3	8	..	81	1	12	..	18	..
193	4	14	..	57	..	48	1	24	..
79	56	5	41	1	..	11	7	13	3
221	2	12	..	55	1	65	..	13	..
144	3	7	..	46	2	9	..	14	..
278	12	19	1	26	..	46	..	33	..
169	22	6	..	19	3	20	..	20	..
167	6	15	..	38	4	38	..	5	..
413	22	30	2	107	6	71	5	34	1
264	4	16	1	70	..	109	2	47	..
37	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..
497	8	22	..	75	..	98	1	36	..
1,733	15	156	..	192	6	206	3	272	1
1,865	69	122	1	411	12	553	22	121	8
126	5	13	..	20	..	11	..	17	..
114	10	6	..	21	2	28	6	13	..
27	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
679	208	101	6	250	27	365	45	131	8
316	168	24	6	105	21	55	79	37	6
436	72	29	5	96	7	49	21	72	6
..	11	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..

VIII—MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*concd*TOTAL EMPLOYED—*concd*

Group No	Means of livelihood	Nawalshah		Sukkur		Thar Parkar		Upper Sind Frontier		Khairpur State	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total All Classes	.. ..	3,588	183	4,261	149	3,672	436	1,404	65	1,906	26
A—Production of raw materials	Jagirdars, zamindars, landlords, lessees of agricultural land, gardeners	277	5	480	17	648	56	203	3	971	3
<i>Ind</i>	Haris, agricultural labourers, paid servants employed in agriculture	2,226	76	1,839	48	1,695	237	850	42	360	5
	Stock-raising, malders, milk-selling	61	4	97	3	189	15	17	..	52	..
	Fishing	19	2	22	1	9	4	3	2	6	..
B—Preparation and supply of material substances	Weaving	8	3	43	2	..	1	6	..	12	..
	Dyeing and printing ..	7	1	7	..	10	..	3	..	3	..
	Rope, twine and string ..	..	..	8	..	6	1	..	..	1	..

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE

Community and age		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SIND														
Total Population	..	90,439	49,750	40,689	9,333	7,572	1,761	81,106	42,178	38,928	1,935	1,605	330	
0-5	..	17,238	8,634	8,604	25	17	8	17,213	8,617	8,596	2	1	1	
5-10	..	13,438	7,599	5,839	753	545	208	12,671	7,054	5,616	18	14	4	
10-15	..	8,988	4,917	2,831	1,446	1,032	414	7,542	3,885	2,437	277	158	82	
15-20	..	8,817	4,732	4,085	1,338	1,078	260	7,479	3,734	3,735	372	330	72	
20-25	..	17,919	9,778	8,141	2,455	2,069	426	15,464	7,710	7,755	622	549	73	
25-30	..	19,593	11,282	8,311	2,584	2,270	324	17,015	9,012	7,993	514	432	82	
30-35	..	25,775	13,584	12,191	683	581	102	25,194	13,007	12,087	100	91	9	
Scheduled Castes	..	2,388	1,286	1,102	35	30	5	2,353	1,256	1,097	2	2	..	
0-5	..	494	247	247	..	..	..	494	247	247	..	..	..
5-10	..	281	147	134	5	1	4	276	146	132	..	..	..
10-15	..	194	107	87	6	6	2	188	101	85	..	..	..
15-20	..	133	73	60	6	6	..	127	67	60	1	1	..	
20-25	..	478	253	215	12	11	1	466	242	214	1	1	..	
25-30	..	473	271	202	6	6	..	472	265	207	..	..	..
30-35	..	117	68	49	..	..	..	117	68	49	..	..	..
Hindus	..	22,933	12,651	10,342	6,157	4,910	1,247	16,776	7,741	9,035	1,533	1,083	184	
0-5	..	4,195	2,103	2,092	12	15	6	4,173	2,087	2,086	..	..	..
5-10	..	3,234	1,731	1,503	493	358	138	2,741	1,373	1,375	10	8	..	
10-15	..	2,281	1,134	937	933	651	282	1,318	683	635	291	159	62	
15-20	..	2,439	1,273	1,166	891	671	220	1,573	782	876	288	215	73	
20-25	..	4,739	2,630	2,109	1,633	1,392	311	3,106	1,437	1,669	322	242	80	
25-30	..	4,342	2,442	2,000	1,773	1,581	212	2,569	1,261	1,308	330	317	13	
30-35	..	1,653	773	684	433	381	148	1,224	636	588	84	83	1	
Muslims	..	68,997	36,149	29,745	2,656	2,662	322	61,239	32,533	28,423	330	346	14	
0-5	..	12,333	6,232	6,103	..	..	..	12,333	6,232	6,103	..	..	..
5-10	..	8,433	4,631	4,802	121	171	50	8,312	4,460	4,647	..	..	..
10-15	..	4,433	2,332	1,773	413	342	74	4,020	2,029	1,733	38	32	6	
15-20	..	4,433	2,332	2,103	333	343	47	3,893	2,029	2,043	61	59	..	
20-25	..	12,333	6,232	5,173	1,233	1,031	202	11,100	5,201	5,899	131	128	3	
25-30	..	13,934	7,033	5,933	681	601	80	13,253	6,432	5,820	83	80	3	
30-35	..	4,633	2,333	1,933	197	170	17	4,436	2,163	2,265	17	17	..	
Christians	..	373	133	143	33	133	73	340	79	65	133	133	55	
0-5	..	41	12	13	..	1	1	40	21	18	..	1	1	
5-10	..	23	12	11	..	6	6	17	14	11	..	6	..	
10-15	..	23	12	11	..	11	11	12	11	10	..	1	..	
15-20	..	23	12	11	..	11	11	12	11	10	..	1	..	
20-25	..	123	63	53	33	33	13	110	50	50	33	40	13	
25-30	..	97	53	47	21	42	22	76	55	41	33	33	13	
30-35	..	21	13	11	13	17	6	8	6	6	13	15	4	
Others	..	63	37	23	133	133	33	43	27	23	47	43	4	
0-5	..	112	57	43	..	..	..	112	57	55	..	..	..
5-10	..	77	43	33	13	13	..	64	30	33	1	1	..	
10-15	..	63	43	33	23	23	6	40	27	13	10	8	..	
15-20	..	133	73	63	33	33	6	100	43	57	11	10	1	
20-25	..	143	73	70	44	33	6	109	40	69	14	13	1	
25-30	..	94	53	43	9	9	..	85	40	45	9	9	..	
30-35	..	44	23	13	9	9	..	35	13	19	9	9	..	
Verbs	..	73	33	33	41	24	17	28	14	15	17	15	1	
0-5	..	14	10	4	..	..	..	14	10	4	..	..	..
5-10	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
10-15	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
15-20	..	10	8	8	10	10	9	1	1	1	..	..	..
20-25	..	11	8	8	8	8	..	3	..	3	6	6	..	
25-30	..	4	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
Others	..	37	27	23	73	23	53	12	9	10	33	13	27	
0-5	..	5	1	4	1	..	1	4	1	3	..	..	..
5-10	..	13	1	1	13	1	11	2	1	1	..	1	..	
10-15	..	8	1	1	8	1	6	..	..	..	9	9	..
15-20	..	11	6	6	11	6	6	..	..	..	11	6	6
20-25	..	23	12	11	12	12	17	4	..	4	25	12	13	
25-30	..	11	9	9	11	12	9	..	..	..	6	9	4

XI—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE—*concl'd*

Community and age		Total			Literate			Illiterate			Literate in English		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SUKKUR													
Total Population	..	13,843	7,505	6,338	1,643	1,434	209	12,200	6,071	6,129	212	203	9
0—5	..	2,821	1,453	1,368	..	..	..	2,821	1,453	1,368	..	..	..
5—10	..	1,959	1,076	883	152	121	31	1,807	955	852	1	..	1
10—15	..	1,085	619	446	236	228	58	779	391	388	42	40	2
15—20	..	1,250	675	575	241	208	33	1,009	467	542	46	45	1
20—30	..	2,635	1,365	1,270	392	338	51	2,243	1,027	1,216	60	56	4
30—50	..	3,052	1,722	1,330	442	413	29	2,610	1,309	1,301	52	51	1
Over 50	..	1,961	595	466	130	126	4	931	469	462	11	11	..
THAR PARKAR													
Total Population	..	11,627	6,578	5,049	666	592	74	10,961	5,986	4,975	63	62	1
0—5	..	2,094	1,077	1,017	4	4	..	2,090	1,073	1,017	..	..	..
5—10	..	1,932	1,102	800	53	46	7	1,849	1,056	793	..	..	..
10—15	..	845	504	341	69	61	8	776	443	333	2	2	..
15—20	..	1,164	659	505	91	83	8	1,072	576	497	14	14	..
20—30	..	2,393	1,355	1,038	213	185	28	2,180	1,170	1,010	28	27	1
30—50	..	2,379	1,385	994	173	164	14	2,201	1,221	980	17	17	..
Over 50	..	859	496	354	59	49	9	792	447	345	2	2	..
UPPER SIND FRONTIER													
Total Population	..	6,042	3,415	2,627	239	259	10	5,773	3,158	2,617	20	20	..
0—5	..	1,293	620	588	..	..	..	1,298	620	588	..	..	..
5—10	..	945	589	356	15	15	..	930	574	356	..	..	..
10—15	..	408	267	139	27	27	..	379	240	139	4	4	..
15—20	..	604	352	252	26	24	2	578	328	250	4	4	..
20—30	..	1,141	610	531	69	65	4	1,072	545	527	5	5	..
30—50	..	1,295	747	548	97	94	3	1,198	653	545	6	6	..
Over 50	..	443	230	213	35	34	1	498	196	213	1	1	..
KHAIRPUR STATE													
Total Population	..	6,081	3,376	2,705	293	232	11	5,788	3,094	2,694	28	26	2
0—5	..	1,231	647	647	..	..	..	1,294	647	647	..	..	..
5—10	..	952	550	402	5	5	..	947	545	402	..	..	..
10—15	..	400	235	145	38	37	1	362	218	144	5	5	..
15—20	..	543	282	261	22	19	3	521	263	258	6	5	1
20—30	..	1,164	624	540	84	80	4	1,080	544	536	10	10	..
30—50	..	1,264	741	523	111	110	1	1,153	631	522	6	5	1
Over 50	..	464	277	167	33	31	2	431	246	185	1	1	..

(iii) Literacy by community, sex and locality

District	Literate per 10,000											
	Hindus		Scheduled Castes		Muslims		Indian Christians		Sikhs		Parsees	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SIND	4,054	1,379	238	2	784	114	4,744	5,112	3,352	1,387	8,931	7,045
India	5,066	1,091	313	71	632	72	3,778	4,828	3,919	1,385	8,000	7,857
Hyderabad ..	3,281	1,624	88	6	718	97	3,333	3,049	4,043	2,232	5,623	9,286
Karnataka ..	5,062	2,597	1,099	155	1,574	448	5,107	5,500	5,001	2,595	8,955	6,997
Madras	4,950	875	312	42	696	39	2,500	4,828	2,448	524	..	..
Nizamabad ..	3,650	854	215	19	536	62	1,833	1,956	2,954	754	..	..
Salt Range ..	4,800	1,121	455	22	805	58	5,473	5,969	2,661	1,078	9,677	8,571
Thar Parkar ..	2,105	309	98	3	592	41	1,573	888	2,067	565	6,667	10,000
Upper Sind Frontier	4,926	633	836	..	461	16	2,500	5,833	3,661	1,961	6,667	..

(iv) Literacy in English by sex and locality

		Per 10,000 of population										
		1941		1931		1921		1911				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
SIND	322	74	186	34	147	30	103	17

[illegible]

													Group A—Indian					
			Sanskrit			Lahnda			Siraiki or Jatki			Sindhi			Thoreli or Dhatki			
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
SIND	1	1	..	5,325	3,136	2,169	63,499	34,094	29,395	3,617	2,025	1,592	
Dadu	952	523	429	5,593	2,867	2,716	..	..	..
Hyderabad	1,243	638	585	11,524	6,358	5,166	160	75	85	
Karachi	1	1	..	54	22	32	8,121	4,408	3,713	11	11	..	
Larkana	616	507	109	8,938	4,337	4,501	..	..	..
Nawabshah	1,187	672	515	8,339	4,682	3,657	24	9	15	
Sukkur	562	323	259	12,108	6,533	5,575	..	..	..
Thar Parkar	326	186	140	4,981	2,844	2,137	3,422	1,930	1,492	
Upper Sind	365	245	120	3,995	2,065	1,930	..	..	..
Frontier																		
Kairpur State	431	230	151	5,353	2,917	2,441	..	..	..

													Group A—Indian		
Hindustani			Western Hindi			Rajasthani			Gujarati			Bhili			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	
SIND	378	272	106	814	559	255	2,433	1,331	1,102	2,809	1,453	1,355	12	6	6
Dadu	17	11	6	25	14	11	8	3	5	8	4	4	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	48	33	15	205	135	70	423	213	210	608	307	301	1	..	1
Karachi	218	169	49	372	281	91	134	81	53	1,492	779	713	2	2	..
Larkana	4	2	2	25	10	15	4	3	1	1	1	..	2	..	2
Nawabshah ..	23	19	4	25	19	6	588	295	293	149	68	72	3	..	3
Sukkur	48	28	20	77	44	33	203	111	92	22	9	13	..	..	..
Thar Parkar ..	10	2	8	73	49	24	1,045	612	433	537	284	253	4	4	..
Upper Sind Frontier	10	8	2	12	7	5	28	13	15	1	1	..	..	..	..
Khairpur State ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	46	30	16	3	3	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

Tolugu			Brahui			Pashto			Baluchi			Kashmiri		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
10	4	6	734	403	331	315	247	68	5,639	3,301	2,338	2	2	..
..	46	46	..	8	7	1	883	520	363
..	27	12	15	31	27	4	423	255	171
10	4	6	25	17	8	151	106	45	1,079	497	582	2	2	..
..	1	..	1	10	10	..	648	573	75
..	147	73	74	12	7	5	704	276	428
..	135	43	92	18	15	3	336	211	125
..	30	30	..	17	13	4	416	211	205
..	323	182	141	68	62	6	1,147	758	369
..	5	5	..	3	3	..	117	75	42

Kachhi			Marathi			Konkani			Bengali			Urdu		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1,182	629	553	302	174	128	69	42	27	14	11	3	1,059	688	371
2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	17	13	4
232	107	125	8	3	5	1	1	160	128	32
669	369	300	289	167	122	68	41	27	13	11	2	601	366	235
2	1	1	11	4	7
130	67	63	1	1	73	40	33
..	3	2	1	98	73	25
147	83	64	61	36	25
..	38	28	10
..	20	10	10

Language— <i>concl'd</i>									Group B—Asiatic languages					
Punjabi			Central Pahari			Unclassified			Total Group B			Persian		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
1,730	1,078	652	21	20	1	210	86	124	80	60	20	32	29	3
41	27	14	1	1	..	3	2	1
128	68	60	32	20	12	2	2
602	402	200	19	19	..	41	31	10	31	24	7	10	7	3
40	30	10	5	1	4
271	168	103	5	..	5	7	4	3	1	1	..
189	103	86	2	2	..	10	..	10
444	267	177	1	..	1	112	26	86	1	1	..	1	1	..
15	13	2	10	4	6	29	29	..	20	20	..
91	53	38	4	..	4

[illegible]

BILINGUALISM

subsidiary to

Peshawar																		Baluch	
																		Baluch	
Brahui		Baluchi		Seraiki		Sindhi		Hindustani		Gujarati		Brahui - Hindustani		Seraiki - Hindustani		Hindustani - Punjabi		Baluch	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
4	..	12	..	1	..	35	1	65	26	1	..	4	..	4	1	..	2	16	2
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
..	7	..	49	23	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	12	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
..

subsidiary to

Seraiki or Jatki

Sindh																		Baluch	
																		Baluch	
Hindustani		Baluchi - Sindh		Sindh - Hindustani		Brahui		Baluch		Seraiki or Jatki		Thatcher or Dhatki		Hindustani		Baluch		Baluch	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	..
3	1	2	..	..	..	23	9	154	73	197	113	8	1	556	223	29	18	41	41
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	22	55	46	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	20	11	27	..	1	122	89	2	1	10	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	5	6	2	..	..	24	180	..	..	21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	22	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	3	1	6	18	31	37	24	2	6	1	2	10
2	4	..	7	1	68	13	9	6	..	1
..	2	..	5	2	..	8	..	21	1	2	1	8	7
..	..	1	17	5	72	3	63	2	2	1
..	2	..	5	..	6	..	18	5	13

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II—SIZE OF FAMILY BY AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD

Age at birth of first child	No of married women	Total No of children born	Average	Total No of children surviving	Age at birth of first child	No of married women	Total No of children born	Average	Total No of children surviving		
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
RURAL AREA—SCHEDULED CASTES					RURAL AREA MUSLIMS— <i>contd</i>						
12	22	..	419	1,389	3.3	1,017	
13	..	2	13	..	23	..	207	587	2.8	462	
14	..	8	44	..	24	..	199	555	2.8	428	
15	..	34	128	3.8	25	..	346	1,236	3.6	882	
16	..	27	121	4.5	80	26—30	..	381	1,233	3.2	953
17	..	27	93	3.4	80	31—35	..	73	223	3.1	180
18	..	42	145	3.5	104	36—40	..	31	70	2.3	59
19	..	19	30	1.6	27	41—45	..	6	19	..	18
20	..	51	188	3.7	141	46—50	..	1	2	..	2
21	..	10	36	3.6	32	51—55	..	1	1	..	1
22	..	13	43	3.3	31	RURAL AREA—SIKHS					
23	..	5	13	..	10	14	..	1	10	..	5
24	..	8	19	..	15	15	..	7	27	..	15
25	..	12	48	4.0	42	16	..	10	26	2.6	25
26—30	..	5	21	..	20	17	..	11	38	3.5	28
31—35	..	4	13	..	12	18	..	15	67	4.5	48
RURAL AREA—HINDUS					19	..	7	27	..	18	
12	..	4	14	..	11	20	..	11	35	3.2	26
13	..	37	129	3.2	90	21	..	3	12	..	9
14	..	162	661	4.1	441	22	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	343	1,516	4.4	1,027	23	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	590	1,192	3.1	1,174	24	..	3	17	..	7
17	..	256	1,057	4.2	733	25	..	6	20	..	18
18	..	433	1,784	4.1	1,193	26—30	..	4	14	..	17
19	..	161	582	3.6	413	CITY AREA—SCHEDULED CASTES					
20	..	375	1,500	4.1	1,072						
21	..	15	294	3.1	145						

II—SIZE OF FAMILY BY AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD—*contd*

Age at birth of first child	No of married women	Total No of children born	Average	Total No of children surviving	Age at birth of first child	No of married women	Total No of children born	Average	Total No of children surviving		
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
CITY AREA HINDUS— <i>contd</i>					CITY AREA SIKHS— <i>contd</i>						
17	..	78	265	3.4	214	18	..	2	3	..	2
18	..	103	368	3.6	276	19	..	2	2	..	2
19	..	82	273	3.3	228	20	..	2	3	..	2
20	..	80	270	3.4	180	21	..	1	5	..	5
21	..	19	70	3.7	58	22	..	1	1	..	1
22	..	11	50	4.5	33	23	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	9	37	..	28	24	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	13	38	2.9	34	25	..	1	1	..	1
25	..	15	45	3.0	32	26—30	..	1	1	..	1
26—30	..	22	92	4.2	63	CITY AREA—CHRISTIANS					
31—35	..	5	11	..	7	15	..	2	9	..	8
CITY AREA—MUSLIMS					16	..	3	13	4.3	12	
12	..	4	16	..	15	17	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	2	11	..	8	18	..	4	6	..	5
14	..	21	100	4.8	66	19	..	2	9	..	6
15	..	58	224	3.9	162	20	..	5	14	2.8	9
16	..	53	189	3.6	138	21	..	8	36	4.5	31
17	..	51	228	4.5	176	22	..	6	16	2.7	13
18	..	64	255	4.0	195	23	..	3	9	..	7
19	..	22	103	4.7	63	24	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	89	366	4.0	243	25	..	6	17	2.8	16
21	..	10	32	3.2	29	26—30	..	3	5	..	5
22	..	25	101	4.0	78	31—35	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	13	47	3.6	37	36—40	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	12	40	3.3	25	41—45	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	25	90	3.6	82	46—50	..	1	1	..	1
26—30	..	27	68	2.5	50	CITY AREA—PARSEES					
31—35	..	5	11	..	9	20	..	1	3	..	3
36—40	..	2	3	..	2	21	..	2	13	6.5	6
CITY AREA—SIKHS					22	..	1	2	..	2	
13	..	1	3	..	3	23	..	1	4	..	3
14	24	..	3	12	4.0	11
15	..	4	11	..	11	25	..	1	4	..	4
16	..	4	12	..	12	26—30	..	2	5	..	4
17	..	3	11	..	8	31—35	..	1	1	..	1
						36—40	..	..	..	..	..
						41—45	..	1	1	..	..

BORN AND SURVIVING

S Surviving)

9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

SCHEDULED CASTES

[illegible]

HINDUS

[illegible]

MUSLIMS

[illegible]

KARACHI CITY TABLES

I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Name of Quarter	Area in acres	Houses			Houses per acre	Population			
		Occu- pied	Un- occu- pied	Total		Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KARACHI CITY	27,954.24	76,725	16,522	93,247	3	386,655	222,803	163,852	14
Old Town	29.90	1,786	645	2,431	81	11,794	5,919	5,875	393
Lea	62.03	195	103	298	5	1,431	759	672	23
Napier	39.52	2,316	641	2,957	75	12,025	6,383	5,642	301
Market	32.90	1,481	540	2,021	61	8,416	4,696	3,720	255
Bunder	24.63	1,085	259	1,344	54	5,371	3,574	1,797	215
Ghulam Hussain Kassim ..	57.70	2,911	668	3,579	62	14,838	8,283	6,555	256
Queens Road	156.60	63	39	102	1	238	156	82	2
Railway	116.08	223	55	278	2	847	636	211	7
Serai	162.01	3,014	840	3,854	24	16,256	10,062	6,194	100
Rambaugh	190.91	2,794	591	3,385	18	14,858	8,395	6,463	78
Wadhmal Udham ..	91.37	2,703	533	3,236	36	13,788	7,345	6,443	152
Runchore	209.17	7,800	1,731	9,531	45	37,172	20,790	16,382	177
Ramswami	40.49	2,434	695	3,129	78	11,134	6,200	4,934	278
Harchandrai Vishindas ..	76.68	719	147	866	11	2,917	1,839	1,078	38
Soldier Bazar	15.98	476	134	610	38	2,755	1,554	1,201	172
New Jail	448.00	149	66	215	..	1,201	1,035	166	3
Preedy	71.40	1,395	550	1,945	27	6,264	3,563	2,701	88
Saddar Bazar	87.92	2,497	683	3,180	36	13,805	7,447	5,858	151
Civil Lines	201.85	1,613	974	2,587	13	5,103	3,211	1,892	25
Frere Town & Bath Islands ..	149.39	846	198	1,044	7	2,466	1,500	966	16
Clifton	119.94	252	107	359	3	753	459	294	6
Ghizri	27.95	264	5	269	10	1,390	743	647	49
Garden West	350.30	792	196	988	3	3,522	2,071	1,451	10
Garden East	757.00	1,707	305	2,012	3	7,729	4,207	3,522	10
Tahilram	29.96	1,387	351	1,738	58	5,784	3,207	2,577	193
Lawrence	105.49	3,958	518	4,476	43	17,259	10,136	7,123	164
Lyari	1,322.72	16,561	2,542	19,103	14	81,768	43,484	38,284	62
Janshed	429.00	1,686	481	2,167	5	10,306	5,656	4,650	24
Artillery Maidan	214.04	1,967	165	2,132	10	11,099	6,355	5,344	55
Trans Lyari	4,078.27	2,067	329	2,396	1	8,397	4,378	4,019	2
Tatta Naka	45.09	309	44	353	8	1,358	752	606	30
Quarry No. 1, 2 & other quarries ..	67.90	86	20	106	2	310	161	149	5
Scattered Hamlets	193.15	233	41	274	2	972	506	466	5
Keamari	737.36	2,966	414	3,380	5	14,242	9,438	4,804	19
Baba Island	13.39	282	9	291	22	1,393	723	670	107
Blit Island	9.00	178	7	185	21	849	439	410	91
Shamspir & Goth Mahomed ..	103.00	107	17	124	1	475	247	228	5
Bunker Island	4.34	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	1
Railway Area	694.10	1,995	283	2,278	3	6,541	4,119	2,422	9
Maurypur	6,876.00	621	8	629	..	2,560	1,508	1,052	..
Karachi Cantt. Civil ..	2,030.57	1,587	522	2,109	1	5,854	3,273	2,581	1
Manora Cantt. Civil ..	321.26	568	28	596	2	2,533	1,541	992	8
Drigh Road Cantt. Civil ..	7,159.88	652	38	690	..	2,681	1,883	998	..
Military Cantt. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,695	14,166	1,729	..

II—VARIATION

Quarter	Persons			Variation		Net variation 1921 to 1941
	1921	1931	1941	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1941	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KARACHI CITY	216,833	263,565	386,655	+46,682	+123,090	+169,772
Old Town	8,844	8,830	11,784	—14	+2,964	+2,950
Lea .. .. .	..	934	1,431	..	+497	..
Napier	10,886	10,103	12,025	—783	+1,922	+1,139
Market	7,094	6,745	8,416	—349	+1,671	+1,322
Bunder	2,710	3,373	5,371	+663	+1,998	+2,661
Chokri Hussain Kachra	7,115	8,883	14,838	+1,771	+5,952	+7,723
Queen Road	2,357	163	233	—2,194	+75	—2,119
Railway	5,671	6,463	6,541	+797	+73	+870
Seam	10,003	13,039	16,256	+3,036	+3,167	+6,248
Ramabach	8,316	11,833	14,853	+3,567	+2,975	+6,542
W. H. H. Uthman	7,950	7,703	13,788	—242	+6,086	+5,848
Ranch	22,619	24,924	37,172	+2,305	+12,248	+14,553
Ranch	6,223	7,033	11,134	+815	+4,096	+4,911
Hussaini and Vakil	1,665	2,263	2,917	+598	+654	+1,312
Ch. H. B.	1,474	1,592	2,755	+118	+1,163	+1,281
.. .. .	..	1,159	1,201	..	+42	..
.. .. .	1,247	1,793	6,264	+551	+4,466	+5,017
.. .. .	10,100	10,516	13,305	+416	+2,789	+3,205
.. .. .	1,639	4,422	5,163	+2,502	+741	+3,243
.. .. .	..	2,256	2,466	..	+210	..
.. .. .	3,217	422	753	—199	+331	+1,312
.. .. .	..	1,059	1,390	..	+331	..
.. .. .	..	8,091	3,522	..	—3,169	..

IN POPULATION

Males					Females				
1921	1931	1941	Variation 1921 to 1931	Variation 1931 to 1941	1921	1931	1941	Variation 1921 to 1931	Variation 1931 to 1941
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
133,084	156,120	222,803	+23,036	+66,683	83,799	107,445	163,852	+23,646	+56,407
4,786	4,651	5,919	-135	+1,268	4,058	4,179	5,875	+121	+1,696
..	502	759	..	+257	..	432	672	..	+240
5,981	5,555	6,383	-426	+828	4,905	4,548	5,642	-357	+1,094
4,067	3,805	4,696	-262	+891	3,027	2,940	3,720	-87	+780
2,002	2,494	3,574	+492	+1,080	708	879	1,797	+171	+918
3,986	4,914	8,283	+928	+3,369	3,129	3,972	6,555	+843	+2,583
1,575	110	156	-1,465	+46	782	53	82	-729	+29
4,174	4,374	4,119	+200	-55	1,497	2,094	2,422	+597	+328
6,559	8,416	10,062	+1,857	+1,646	3,449	4,673	6,194	+1,224	+1,521
5,041	6,826	8,395	+1,785	+1,569	3,275	5,057	6,463	+1,782	+1,406
4,468	4,210	7,345	-258	+3,135	3,482	3,498	6,443	+16	+2,945
13,729	14,597	20,790	+868	+6,193	8,890	10,327	16,382	+1,437	+6,055
3,541	3,982	6,200	+441	+2,218	2,682	3,056	4,934	+374	+1,878
1,059	1,412	1,839	+353	+427	546	854	1,078	+308	+224
837	906	1,554	+69	+648	637	686	1,201	+49	+515
..	968	1,035	..	+67	..	191	166	..	-25
747	1,064	3,563	+317	+2,499	500	734	2,701	+234	+1,967
5,926	6,191	7,447	+265	+1,256	4,174	4,325	5,858	+151	+1,533
1,145	2,936	3,211	+1,791	+275	485	1,496	1,892	+1,011	+396
..	1,434	1,500	..	+66	..	822	966	..	+144
1,938	253	459	+323	+206	1,279	169	294	+167	+125
..	574	743	..	+169	..	455	647	..	+192
..	4,537	2,071	..	+1,741	..	3,554	1,451	..	+1,419
10,204	4,207	4,207	..	+565	..	3,522	3,522	..	..
..	2,642	3,207	+3,213	..	7,061	2,001	2,577	+2,533	+576
..	6,238	10,136	..	+3,898	..	4,039	7,123	..	+3,084
22,915	32,773	43,484	+9,858	+10,711	19,564	27,244	38,284	+7,680	+11,040
..	1,276	5,656	..	+4,380	..	894	4,650	..	+3,756
..	378	6,355	..	+5,977	..	176	5,341	..	+5,163
..	3,142	4,378	..	+1,236	..	2,621	4,019	..	+1,398
..	534	752	..	+218	..	326	606	..	+280
..	240	161	..	-79	..	184	149	..	-35
6,017	448	506	-5,569	+58	2,186	422	466	-1,764	+44
9,497	10,316	9,438	+819	-878	2,828	3,946	4,804	+1,118	+858
..	614	723	..	+109	..	588	670	..	+82
729	414	439	+299	+25	547	332	410	+423	+28
..	225	247	+145	+22	65	239	228	+174	-11
..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	+2
137	263	636	+126	+373	5	95	211	+90	+116
425	817	1,508	+392	+691	365	583	1,052	+218	+469
4,231	3,707	3,273	-524	-434	2,787	2,533	2,581	-254	+48
..	1,255	1,541	..	+286	..	763	992	..	+229
..	17	1,883	..	+1,866	..	5	998	..	+993
7,288	6,106	14,166	-1,182	+8,060	886	1,410	1,729	+524	+319

MUNITY

Scheduled Castes			Muslims			Christians		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12,632	6,697	5,935	162,447	92,729	69,718	17,466	10,564	6,902
..	..	..	697	354	343	..	..	..
..	..	..	152	89	63	23	10	13
122	56	66	2,571	1,416	1,155	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,314	739	575	..	..	..
1	1	..	276	182	94	11	5	6
262	140	122	5,048	2,694	2,444	17	13	4
..	..	..	78	48	30	97	53	44
3	3	..	85	63	22	55	21	31
122	83	59	2,607	1,625	982	105	57	48
14	9	5	2,530	1,393	1,137	96	51	45
13	3	10	1,916	1,067	849	141	62	79
4,039	2,067	1,982	7,272	4,129	3,143	300	182	168
13	6	7	1,701	940	761	86	49	46
16	6	10	1,701	1,091	610	48	32	16
350	155	155	1,051	661	459	28	16	12
18	12	6	867	748	119	12	5	7
12	6	6	1,225	828	397	913	462	481
..	..	..	5,237	3,015	2,222	3,488	1,849	1,639
139	94	45	1,115	813	272	1,112	632	480
245	164	91	451	313	188	726	391	335
41	27	14	128	86	42	77	34	43
23	12	11	1,265	667	598	..	..	..
8	4	4	2,293	1,260	1,033	62	32	30
53	35	18	3,868	2,106	1,762	661	342	319
244	119	125	4,224	2,263	1,961	8	2	6
1,878	973	905	4,746	2,794	1,952	195	100	95
3,190	1,600	1,590	72,246	37,976	34,270	968	543	425
..	..	..	700	400	300	341	172	169
12	4	8	235	161	74	179	87	92
115	55	60	8,003	4,154	3,849	..	..	..
20	14	12	790	431	359	246	127	119
..	..	..	310	161	149	..	..	..
8	2	6	759	391	368	..	..	..
332	173	159	7,728	5,101	2,625	976	664	312
..	..	..	1,352	696	656	..	..	..
..	..	..	836	430	406	..	..	..
..	..	..	470	242	228	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
161	87	64	2,780	1,787	993	387	222	165
31	13	18	1,756	970	786	4	3	1
432	261	171	895	578	317	1,916	973	944
122	66	56	932	562	370	173	102	71
10	8	2	1,172	816	356	448	257	191
587	419	168	7,063	6,607	456	3,537	3,071	466

Name of Quarter	Sikhs			Jains		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	17	18	19	20	21	22
KARACHI CITY	5,835	3,694	2,141	3,214	1,765	1,449
Old Town	65	41	24	..	..	..
Lea	3	4	4	1	..	1
Napier	112	61	51	..	..	..
Market	3	3	..	5	3	2
Bunder	34	24	10	2	2	..
Ghulam Hussain Kassim	191	117	74	..	..	..
Queens Road	2	2	..	..	..	..
Railway	1	1	..	..	..	..
Serai	180	124	56	10	6	4
Rambaugh	517	309	208	6	4	2
Wadhmal Udham	195	116	79	58	32	26
Runchore	325	212	113	2,896	1,592	1,304
Ramswami	683	411	272	117	64	53
Harchandrai Vishindas	146	90	56	..	..	..
Soldier Bazar	24	16	8	..	..	..
New Jail	18	16	2	..	..	..
Preedy	231	123	108	..	..	..
Saddar Bazar	110	64	46	113	58	55
Civil Lines	26	21	5	..	..	..
Frere Town & Bath Islands	5	4	1	..	..	..
Clifton	7	4	3	..	..	..
Ghizri .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garden West	97	57	40	..	..	..
Garden East	62	38	24	..	..	..
Tahilram	17	10	7	..	..	..
Lawrence	779	521	258	..	..	..
Lyari	155	100	55	..	..	..
Jamshed	113	53	60	5	3	2
Artillery Maidan	153	98	55	1	1	..
Trans Lyari .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tatta Naka	47	22	25	..	..	..
Quarry No. 1, 2 & other quarries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scattered Hamlets	2	1	1	..	..	..
Keamari	228	140	88	..	..	..
Baba Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhit Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shamspir & Goth Mahomed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bunker Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Area	242	129	113	..	..	..
Maurypur	16	12	4	..	..	..
Karachi Cantonment Civil	23	17	6	..	..	..
Manera Cantonment Civil	183	106	77	..	..	..
Drish Road Cantonment Civil	213	148	65	..	..	..
Military Cantonment	622	479	143	..	..	..

MUNICIPALITY—contd

Parsons			Buddhists			Jews			Others		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
3,700	1,869	1,831	75	68	7	1,051	513	538	36	35	1
..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
22	14	8	..	..	..	35	16	19	..	..	..
76	38	38	1	..	1	103	51	52	7	6	1
8	1	7	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..
445	216	229	..	..	..	55	35	20	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	203	93	110	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	160	81	79	..	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
686	325	361	..	..	..	86	42	43	..	..	..
169	86	173	..	..	..	17	7	10	21	21	..
152	78	74	22	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	36	34	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
25	13	12	..	..	..	137	61	76	..	..	..
49	26	21	..	..	..	48	17	31	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
18	9	9	..	..	..	22	14	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
146	73	73	..	..	..	48	23	25	..	..	..
356	175	181	..	..	..	56	22	34	..	..	..
..
..
..
18	13	5	43	42	1	27	14	13	..	..	..
..
..
..
4	2	2	..	..	..	13	8	5	..	..	..
7	4	3	..	..	..	9	5	4	..	..	..
1,000	502	498	..	..	..	10	7	3	..	..	..
..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	9	..	5	5	..	10	8	2	3	3	..

IV—PART I—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY

Community	Population									Literate in English		
	Total			Literate			Illiterate					
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Communities	.. 386,655	222,803	163,852	139,420	98,376	41,044	247,235	124,427	122,808	50,753	41,872	8,881
Hindus ..	.. 180,199	104,869	75,330	78,472	53,512	24,960	101,727	51,357	50,370	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes ..	.. 12,632	6,697	5,935	1,023	913	110	11,609	5,784	5,825	..	..	..
Muslims ..	.. 162,447	92,729	69,718	40,572	32,020	8,552	121,875	60,709	61,166	..	..	..
Christians ..	.. 17,466	10,564	6,902	10,710	6,386	4,324	6,756	4,178	2,578	..	..	..
Sikhs ..	.. 5,835	3,694	2,141	3,011	2,242	769	2,824	1,452	1,372	..	..	..
Jains ..	.. 3,214	1,765	1,449	1,929	1,226	703	1,285	539	746	..	..	..
Parsees ..	.. 3,700	1,869	1,831	2,950	1,673	1,277	750	196	554	..	..	..
Buddhists ..	.. 75	68	7	44	39	5	31	29	2	..	..	..
Jews ..	.. 1,051	513	538	687	344	343	364	169	195	..	..	..
Others ..	.. 36	35	1	22	21	1	14	14	..	..	..	..

IV. PART II LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND QUARTER

Name of Quarter & Community	Population									
	Total			Literate			Illiterate			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KARACHI CITY	386,655	222,803	163,852	139,420	98,376	41,044	247,235	124,427	122,808	
Hindu ..	180,199	104,869	75,330	78,472	53,512	24,960	101,727	51,357	50,370	
Scheduled Caste ..	12,632	6,697	5,935	1,023	913	110	11,009	5,784	5,825	
Muslim ..	162,447	92,729	69,718	40,572	32,020	8,552	121,875	60,709	61,166	
Christian ..	17,466	10,564	6,902	10,710	6,386	4,324	6,756	4,178	2,578	
Sikh ..	5,835	3,694	2,141	3,011	2,242	769	2,824	1,452	1,372	
Jain ..	3,214	1,765	1,449	1,929	1,226	703	1,285	539	746	
Parsee ..	3,700	1,869	1,831	2,950	1,673	1,277	750	196	554	
Buddhist ..	75	68	7	44	39	5	31	29	2	
Jew ..	1,051	513	538	687	344	343	364	169	195	
Others ..	55	35	1	22	21	1	14	14	..	
OLD TOWN ..										
Hindu ..	11,932	5,524	5,528	4,928	3,347	1,651	6,034	2,177	3,857	
Muslim ..	697	354	343	297	179	118	400	175	225	
Sikh ..	65	41	24	34	25	9	31	16	15	
LIKA										
Hindu ..	1,245	656	589	657	402	255	588	254	334	
Muslim ..	152	89	63	46	30	16	106	59	47	
Christian ..	23	10	13	14	2	12	9	8	1	
Sikh ..	8	4	4	7	4	3	1	..	1	
Jain ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Parsee ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
NAPIER ..										
Hindu ..	9,218	4,848	4,370	3,041	2,162	879	6,177	2,686	3,491	
Scheduled Caste ..	122	56	66	14	14	..	108	42	66	
Muslim ..	2,571	1,416	1,155	743	619	124	1,828	797	1,031	
Sikh ..	112	61	51	44	28	16	68	33	35	
Jew ..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	
MARKET										
Hindu ..	7,094	3,951	3,143	2,846	2,116	730	4,248	1,835	2,413	
Muslim ..	1,314	739	575	581	378	203	733	361	372	
Sikh ..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Jain ..	5	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	..	
BUNDER ..										
Hindu ..	5,046	3,359	1,687	2,667	2,092	575	2,379	1,267	1,112	
Scheduled Caste ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Muslim ..	276	182	91	148	114	34	128	68	60	
Christian ..	11	5	6	9	4	5	2	1	1	
Sikh ..	34	24	10	13	11	2	21	13	8	
Jain ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Parsee ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
GHULAM HUSSAIN KASSIM ..										
Hindu ..	9,320	5,169	3,911	4,639	3,075	1,564	4,681	2,334	2,347	
Scheduled Caste ..	202	140	122	22	19	3	240	121	119	
Muslim ..	5,048	2,604	2,441	1,904	1,304	600	3,144	1,300	1,844	
Christian ..	17	13	4	2	2	..	15	11	4	
Sikh ..	191	117	74	102	72	30	89	45	44	

IV—PART II—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND QUARTER—*contd*

Name of Quarter & Community	Population								
	Total			Literate			Illiterate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
QUEENS ROAD—									
Hindu	61	53	8	13	13	..	48	40	8
Muslim	78	48	30	10	4	6	68	44	21
Christian	97	53	44	58	32	26	39	21	18
Sikh	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
RAILWAY—									
Hindu	703	545	158	208	185	23	495	360	135
Scheduled Caste	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Muslim	85	63	22	11	10	1	74	53	21
Christian	55	24	31	26	12	14	29	12	17
Sikh	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
SERAI—									
Hindu	13,175	8,137	5,038	6,693	5,065	1,628	6,482	3,072	3,410
Scheduled Caste	122	83	39	2	2	..	120	81	39
Muslim	2,607	1,625	982	1,322	911	381	1,285	681	601
Christian	105	57	48	58	29	29	47	28	19
Sikh	180	121	56	95	77	18	85	47	38
Jain	10	6	4	4	3	1	6	3	3
Parsee	22	11	8	20	14	6	2	..	2
Jew	25	16	19	23	11	12	12	5	7
RAMBAUGH—									
Hindu	11,508	6,531	4,974	7,581	4,213	3,368	3,927	2,321	1,606
Scheduled Caste	14	9	5	6	4	2	8	5	3
Muslim	2,539	1,393	1,137	1,022	705	317	1,508	688	820
Christian	98	51	45	74	36	38	22	15	7
Sikh	517	379	208	331	219	112	186	90	96
Jain	6	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	..
Parsee	76	38	33	63	37	26	13	1	12
English	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Jew	103	51	52	76	31	42	27	17	10
Other	7	6	1	5	1	1	2	2	..

IV - PART II - LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND QUARTER—*contd*

Names of Quarter & Community	Population								
	Total			Literate			Illiterate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAMSWAMI--									
Hindu	8,331	1,646	3,685	3,986	2,822	1,164	4,345	1,821	2,521
Scheduled Caste ..	13	6	7	4	3	1	9	3	6
Muslim	1,701	949	761	748	510	238	953	430	523
Christian	80	40	46	58	22	36	28	18	10
Sikh	683	411	272	323	259	84	360	172	188
Jain	117	64	55	67	40	27	50	24	26
Jew	203	103	110	134	62	72	69	31	38
HARCHANDEVI									
VISHINDAS									
Hindu	845	568	357	523	292	231	322	246	76
Scheduled Caste ..	16	6	10	..	..	..	16	6	10
Muslim	1,701	1,069	610	682	461	118	1,019	527	492
Christian	48	32	16	29	18	11	19	14	5
Sikh	146	101	55	77	61	16	69	29	40
Parsee	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Jew	160	81	79	87	52	35	73	29	44
SOLDIER BAZAR--									
Hindu	1,259	723	376	551	377	174	748	346	402
Scheduled Caste ..	350	195	155	9	9	..	341	186	155
Muslim	1,051	601	450	214	148	66	837	453	381
Christian	28	16	12	14	9	5	14	7	7
Sikh	24	16	8	7	6	1	17	10	7
Parsee	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
NEW JAIL--									
Hindu	286	251	32	98	92	6	188	162	26
Scheduled Caste ..	18	12	6	10	10	..	8	2	6
Muslim	867	748	119	59	59	..	808	689	119
Christian	12	5	7	11	5	6	1	..	1
Sikh	18	16	2	9	7	2	9	9	..
FREEDY--									
Hindu	3,081	1,776	1,305	1,780	1,139	641	1,301	637	664
Scheduled Caste ..	12	6	6	1	1	..	11	5	6
Muslim	1,225	828	397	500	420	149	665	408	257
Christian	943	462	481	651	319	332	292	143	149
Sikh	231	123	108	174	99	75	57	21	33
Parsee	686	325	361	577	292	285	109	33	76
Jews	86	43	43	73	36	37	13	7	6
SADDAR BAZAR--									
Hindu	3,720	2,107	1,613	1,410	1,045	365	2,310	1,062	1,248
Muslim	5,237	3,015	2,222	1,687	1,234	453	3,550	1,781	1,769
Christian	3,488	1,849	1,639	2,721	1,246	1,475	767	603	161
Sikh	110	61	46	50	35	15	60	29	31
Jain	113	58	55	70	42	28	43	16	27
Parsee	599	326	273	517	297	220	82	29	53
Jew	17	7	10	15	6	9	2	1	1
Others	21	21	..	12	12	..	9	9	..

IV—PART II—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND QUARTER—*contd*

Name of Quarter & Community	Population								
	Total			Literate			Illiterate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIVIL LINES—									
Hindu	2,537	1,524	1,013	713	528	185	1,824	996	828
Scheduled Caste ..	139	94	45	19	19	..	120	75	45
Muslim	1,115	843	272	303	252	51	812	591	221
Christian	1,112	632	480	626	361	265	486	271	215
Sikh	26	21	5	8	7	1	18	14	4
Parsee	152	78	74	140	71	69	12	7	5
Buddhist	22	19	3	20	19	1	2	..	2
FRERE TOWN & BATH ISLANDS—									
Hindu	968	601	367	299	227	72	669	374	295
Scheduled Caste ..	245	154	91	78	57	21	167	97	70
Muslim	451	313	138	118	95	23	333	218	115
Christian	726	391	335	492	269	224	234	123	111
Sikh	5	4	1	4	4	..	1	..	1
Parsee	70	36	34	63	33	30	7	3	4
Buddhist	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
CLIFTON—									
Hindu	495	306	189	101	86	15	394	220	174
Scheduled Caste ..	41	27	14	..	..	..	41	27	14
Muslim	128	86	42	16	15	1	112	71	41
Christian	77	34	43	24	11	13	53	23	30
Sikh	7	4	3	4	2	2	3	2	1
Parsee	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
Buddhist	3	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	..
GHIZRI—									
Hindu	102	64	38	13	13	..	89	51	38
Scheduled Caste ..	23	12	11	..	..	..	23	12	11
Muslim	1,265	667	598	164	156	8	1,101	511	590

IV—PART II—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND QUARTER *contd*

Name of Quarter & Community	Population								
	Total			Literate			Illiterate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAHILRAM—									
Hindu	1,286	808	478	318	259	59	968	549	419
Scheduled Caste ..	244	119	125	13	13	..	231	106	125
Muslim	4,224	2,263	1,961	981	765	216	3,243	1,498	1,745
Christian	8	2	6	8	2	6	..	..	..
Sikh	17	10	7	6	4	2	11	6	5
Others	5	5	..	3	3	..	2	2	..
LAWRENCE—									
Hindu	9,621	5,725	3,896	2,619	2,066	553	7,002	3,659	3,343
Scheduled Caste ..	1,878	973	905	177	171	6	1,701	802	899
Muslim	4,746	2,794	1,952	942	746	196	3,804	2,048	1,756
Christian	195	100	95	104	50	54	91	50	41
Sikh	779	521	258	474	428	46	305	93	212
Parsee	18	9	9	11	9	2	7	..	7
Jew	22	14	8	8	7	1	14	7	7
LYARI—									
Hindu	5,205	3,262	1,943	591	564	27	4,614	2,698	1,916
Scheduled Caste ..	3,190	1,600	1,590	202	199	3	2,988	1,401	1,587
Muslim	72,246	37,976	34,270	17,121	13,996	3,125	55,125	23,980	31,145
Christian	968	543	425	49	41	8	919	502	417
Sikh	155	100	55	10	10	..	145	90	55
Jew	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	..
JAMSHED—									
Hindu	8,953	4,932	4,021	5,756	3,293	2,463	3,197	1,639	1,558
Muslim	700	400	300	247	156	91	453	244	209
Christian	341	172	169	238	120	118	103	52	51
Sikh	113	53	60	90	40	50	23	13	10
Jain	5	3	2	1	1	..	4	2	2
Parsee	146	73	73	137	67	70	9	6	3
Jew	48	23	25	37	17	20	11	6	5
ARTILLERY MAI-DAN—									
Hindu	10,707	5,807	4,900	7,032	4,138	2,894	3,675	1,669	2,006
Scheduled Caste ..	12	4	8	1	1	..	11	3	8
Muslim	235	161	74	107	79	28	128	82	46
Christian	179	87	92	157	75	82	22	12	10
Sikh	153	98	55	105	73	32	48	25	23
Jain	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Parsee	356	175	181	303	152	151	53	23	30
Jew	56	22	34	46	18	28	10	4	6
TRANS LYARI									
Hindu	279	169	110	35	35	..	244	134	110
Scheduled Caste ..	115	55	60	1	1	..	114	54	60
Muslim	8,003	4,154	3,849	465	445	20	7,538	3,709	3,829

IV—PART II—LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND QUARTER—*contd*

Name of Quarter & Community	Population								
	Total			Literate			Illiterate		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TATTA NAKA—									
Hindu	249	158	91	19	16	3	230	142	88
Scheduled Caste ..	26	14	12	..	..	..	26	14	12
Muslim	790	431	359	68	67	1	722	364	358
Christian	246	127	119	18	14	4	228	113	115
Sikh	47	22	25	11	10	1	36	12	24
QUARRY No. 1, 2, AND OTHER QUARRIES—									
Muslim	310	161	149	6	6	..	304	155	149
SCATTERED HAMLETS—									
Hindu	203	112	91	6	6	..	197	106	91
Scheduled Caste ..	8	2	6	..	..	..	8	2	6
Muslim	759	391	368	13	13	..	746	378	368
Sikh	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
KEAMARI—									
Hindu	4,892	3,291	1,601	1,208	1,065	143	3,684	2,226	1,453
Scheduled Caste ..	332	173	159	20	18	2	312	155	157
Muslim	7,726	5,101	2,625	1,132	1,077	55	6,594	4,024	2,570
Christian	976	664	312	507	357	150	469	307	162
Sikh	228	140	88	115	82	33	113	58	55
Parsee	18	13	5	17	12	5	1	1	..
Buddhist	43	42	1	18	17	1	25	25	..
Jew	27	14	13	23	11	12	4	3	1
BABA ISLAND—									
Hindu	41	27	14	..	..	..	41	27	14
Muslim	1,352	696	656	59	54	5	1,293	642	651
BHIT ISLAND—									
Hindu	13	9	4	5	5	..	8	4	4
Muslim	838	430	406	11	9	2	825	421	404
SHAMSPIR & GOTH MAHOMED—									
Hindu	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Muslim	470	242	223	2	1	1	468	241	227
BUNKER ISLAND—									
Hindu	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Muslim	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	2	2
RAILWAY AREA—									
Hindu	2,964	1,834	1,080	783	602	161	2,201	1,282	919
Scheduled Caste ..	151	87	64	1	1	..	150	86	64
Muslim	2,780	1,787	993	427	384	43	2,353	1,403	950
Christian	387	222	165	173	120	53	214	102	112
Sikh	242	129	113	90	64	26	152	65	87
Parsee	4	2	2	2	2	..	2	..	2
Jew	13	8	5	8	5	3	5	3	2

V—HOUSING

(i) GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

Residential Buildings											
Name of Quarter				Bungalows and separate dwelling houses	Blocks of flats	Blocks of servants quarters	Blocks of Tenements	Huts	Blocks mainly of flats or tenements but containing some offices, shops, etc.	Residential hotels	Dharam- shalas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
KARACHI CITY	2,128	2,381	1,594	4,214	16,235	3,147	23	72			
Old Town	246	281	1	76	..	211	..	8			
Lea	5	11	20	2	1	9	..	1			
Napier	58	69	..	63	13	355	..	3			
Market	7	77	..	43	2	244	..	..	
Bunder .. .. .	..	4	..	6	2	104	..	..	
Ghulam Hussain Kassim	17	19	7	107	3	134	..	3			
Queens Road	2	3	11	..	..	7	2	..		
Railway .. .. .	..	2	40	10	6	13	..	..	
Serai	20	109	46	66	15	181	1	4			
Ramabagh	26	138	30	96	5	184	..	1			
Wadhmal Udham	12	39	15	104	..	189	1	..			
Runchore	125	194	50	705	29	195	..	6			
Ramswami	5	58	5	163	1	117	..	..	
Harchandrai Vishindas	13	15	4	66	34	11	..	..	
Soldier Bazar	44	47	5	23	6	35	..	..	
New Jail	1	4	3	8	47	..	..	..
Preedy	31	40	40	33	21	82	..	1			
Saddar Bazar	31	182	17	158	12	211	1	..			
Civil Lines.. .. .	82	42	188	37	14	105	9	..			
Frere Town & Bath Islands	42	45	115	1	1	22	..	..	
Clifton	27	4	59	3	82	6	..	..	
Ghizri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	280	..	2	..		
Garden West	76	30	99	44	279	11	..	6			
Garden East	135	60	152	94	521	22	7	..			
Tahilram	3	3	..	79	76	54	..	4			
Lawrance	13	21	25	298	294	79	..	5			
Lyari	439	159	53	1,186	10,326	382	3	17			
Jamshed	256	436	135	8	58	28	..	2			
Artillery Maidan	8	131	25	3	8	44	..	..	
Trans Lyari	18	2	14	6	1,967	..	..	2		
Tatta Naka	4	..	2	87	180	..	..	..
Quarry No. 1, 2 other quarries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..
Scattered Hamlets	5	..	..	..	256	1	..	..	
Keamari	25	23	64	90	479	86	..	1			
Baba Island .. .. .	..	..	..	..	234	..	..	3		
Blit & Bunker Islands	1	..	..	..	181	..	..	1		
Shamsipir & Goth Mahomed	1	..	..	..	122	..	..	3		
Railway Area	42	26	61	138	37	7	..	..	
Mourypur	27	..	..	39	370	7	..	..	
Korla Cantonment	182	89	269	94	19	7	2	..			
Mirpur Cantonment	26	3	15	19	33	8	..	1			
Dr. B. R. D. Cantonment	73	10	24	259	60	5	..	..	

TABLES

OF BUILDINGS BY USES

Non-residential Buildings

Institutions	Other and unclassifiable	Total	Places of worship	Institutions and places of amusements	Factories, Mills and Works	Offices and shops	Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and Chowkis	Others and unclassifiable	Total	Total number of buildings	Number of shops
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
113	87	29,999	449	406	309	2,334	2,172	376	6,046	36,045	6,890
1	2	826	32	7	3	121	10	8	181	1,007	455
7	..	56	1	16	..	25	88	1	131	187	46
2	3	566	21	2	25	415	45	6	514	1,080	1,096
..	..	373	11	14	9	183	16	1	234	607	586
..	..	116	5	2	..	38	4	1	50	166	188
..	1	291	13	15	7	46	44	2	127	418	258
..	..	25	..	5	..	1	9	2	17	42	..
..	2	73	1	2	6	29	116	7	161	234	9
5	2	449	11	12	6	93	109	64	295	744	374
4	..	484	13	40	9	55	36	11	164	648	343
8	..	359	15	20	6	55	23	4	123	482	306
13	..	1,317	26	52	29	99	101	8	315	1,632	665
..	..	349	5	10	1	8	7	..	31	380	204
1	..	144	6	2	..	15	6	2	31	175	13
..	..	160	4	3	..	25	11	1	44	204	72
..	..	63	1	1	2	3	19	2	28	91	5
2	..	250	1	7	8	24	38	..	73	323	83
1	..	613	7	6	13	211	69	3	309	922	568
2	1	480	5	9	14	36	65	13	142	622	41
..	..	226	1	2	1	1	21	1	27	253	7
1	..	182	1	2	..	3	10	1	17	199	2
..	..	282	3	1	..	5	2	..	11	293	..
..	..	545	7	4	10	12	56	2	91	636	31
15	..	1,006	13	19	6	40	82	15	175	1,181	46
..	..	219	22	2	2	51	24	..	101	320	121
..	..	735	38	13	58	47	94	11	261	996	141
12	55	12,632	90	55	21	322	265	31	784	13,416	761
8	..	931	4	12	1	12	64	..	93	1,024	40
..	..	219	2	4	2	20	18	1	47	266	116
2	..	2,011	26	13	4	34	22	69	163	2,179	38
..	..	273	1	..	..	7	9	..	17	290	11
..	..	166	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	108	..
..	..	262	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	265	2
4	..	777	18	22	57	136	379	24	636	1,413	151
..	..	287	3	2	..	18	10	..	33	320	15
..	..	183	..	2	..	5	4	..	11	194	5
..	..	126	2	..	..	2	12	42	58	184	2
7	7	325	5	4	6	61	136	1	213	538	17
4	..	447	13	..	..	9	..	2	24	471	19
12	12	686	10	22	2	29	118	31	212	838	9
1	..	111	6	..	1	5	4	4	20	131	1
1	2	434	4	1	..	33	24	5	67	501	26

(ii) DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY ROOMS IN RESIDENTIAL HOUSES

Name of Quarter	Total number of persons living in rooms each occupied by						Total population	Number of occupied houses	Average population per inhabited house.
	One person or less	Over 1 to 3 persons	Over 3 to 5 persons	Over 5 to 9 persons	Over 9 to 19 persons	Over 19 persons			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KARACHI CITY	23,105	125,240	109,833	81,569	17,571	1,417	359,770	76,725	4.7
Old Town	620	4,544	3,894	1,811	313	33	11,215	1,786	6.28
Lea	56	483	493	155	44	..	1,231	195	6.31
Napier	473	4,200	3,755	2,801	369	..	11,598	2,316	5.0
Market	385	2,610	2,722	1,816	416	20	7,999	1,481	5.3
Bunder	278	1,450	1,496	1,303	325	46	4,898	1,085	4.5
Ghulam Hussain Kassim	410	3,749	4,225	4,545	1,365	100	14,394	2,911	4.9
Queens Road	50	73	13	8	..	..	144	63	2.3
Railway	135	239	143	157	36	22	732	223	3.3
Serai	855	6,076	4,724	3,100	449	117	15,321	3,014	5.0
Ramabagh	1,029	6,631	4,646	2,005	123	..	14,439	2,794	5.2
Wadhmal Udhamam	735	5,563	4,315	2,103	386	20	13,122	2,703	4.9
Runchore	2,091	13,394	10,914	7,541	1,956	64	36,560	7,800	4.7
Ramswami	561	3,975	3,699	2,541	563	..	11,339	2,434	4.7
Harchandrai Virhindas	388	1,515	635	154	37	..	2,729	719	3.8
Soldier Bazar	109	1,029	886	545	55	..	2,624	476	5.5
New Jail	45	175	117	114	23	..	474	149	3.2
Preely	1,008	3,407	1,001	360	48	..	5,824	1,395	4.2
Saddar Bazar	960	5,504	3,375	2,252	423	..	12,549	2,497	5.0
Civil Lines	1,214	1,480	983	863	110	..	4,650	1,613	2.9
Frere Town & Bath Islands	691	743	471	388	86	..	2,379	846	2.8
Clifton	163	233	205	138	12	..	751	252	3.0
Ghirri	21	139	362	652	188	..	1,362	264	5.2
Garden West	391	1,409	816	520	161	..	3,336	792	4.2
Garden East	755	2,928	2,260	1,521	202	..	7,669	1,707	4.5
Tahilram	416	2,042	1,591	1,163	880	163	6,255	1,387	4.5
Lawrence	843	5,684	5,723	4,042	754	64	17,110	3,958	4.3
Lyari	2,361	18,831	26,574	26,243	5,927	701	80,637	16,561	4.9
Jumshed	1,353	6,157	1,750	414	97	21	9,792	1,686	5.8
Artillery Maidan	611	6,042	4,545	1,313	76	..	12,587	1,967	6.4
Trans Lyari	219	2,131	3,035	2,532	328	23	8,268	2,067	4.0
Tatta Naka	42	268	359	480	195	..	1,344	309	4.3
Quarry No. 1, 2 & other quarries	4	112	109	85	..	..	310	86	3.6
Scattered Hamlets	30	206	323	360	37	..	956	233	4.1
Keamari	1,142	5,035	3,625	2,233	439	..	12,474	2,966	4.2
Baba Island	25	294	482	430	143	23	1,397	282	5.0
Blit & Bunker Islands	10	230	260	288	61	..	849	178	4.8
Shamspir & Goth Mahomed	7	116	144	184	35	..	486	107	4.5
Railway Area	862	2,223	1,860	1,241	204	..	6,390	1,995	3.2
Maurypur	139	626	832	712	116	..	2,425	621	3.9
Karachi Cantt.	1,152	2,591	1,108	959	147	..	5,957	1,587	3.8
Manora Cantt.	163	840	678	541	263	..	2,485	568	4.4
Drigh Road Cantt.	273	663	690	914	169	..	2,709	652	4.2