

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SIBI



PARTS I—V

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

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY

OF

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I must admit that the inclusion of the last three

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

tion of the census.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part I—General Description was compiled by Hakim Ghulam Hussain and the Chapters on People and Important Cities were drafted by Raja Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Sibi. In preparing this Part they made extensive use of the District Gazetteers and various other published materials. The draft was seen by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, who added several useful suggestions. The Census Commissioner was kind enough to spare enough

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time to edit this part of the Report and I am grateful to him for his guidance, inspiration and help in giving a final shape to it. In its present form and content this part is the result of the cumulative efforts of Raja Ahmad Khan, Hakim Ghulam Hussain, Sh. Muhammad Sharif and myself, besides M. Abdul Rauf Bhatti, my Stenographer, who typed several drafts of it. I am, therefore, grateful to them all for their efforts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SIBI

PART - I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

COMPILED BY

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QUETTA

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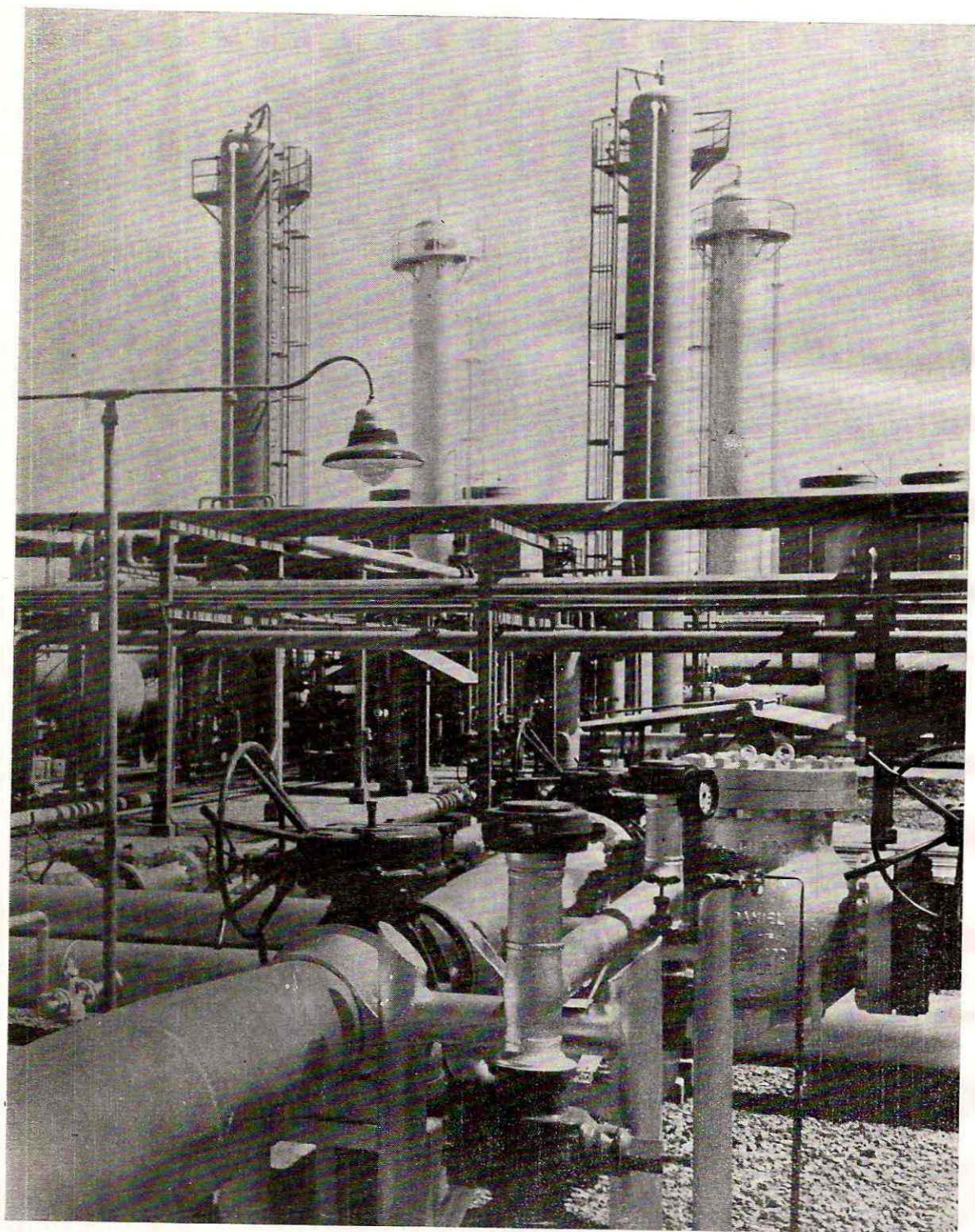
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LAHORE

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

SIBI DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. AREA | .. 10,446 sq.miles. |
| 2. POPULATION | .. 1,23,049 persons. |
| 3. DENSITY | .. 12 per sq. mile. |
| 4. SEX RATIO (FEMALES TO 1000 MALES) | 821 |
| 5. LITERACY | 4.80 per cent. |
| 6. CLIMATE | Very hot in summer and cold in winter but on hills climate is pleasant in summer and extremely cold in winter. |
| 7. MAIN CROPS | .. Wheat, Barley, Rice, Gram, Sugarcane and other cereals. |
| 8. MAIN LANGUAGES SPOKEN | .. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindi, Punjabi and Barhui. |
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CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 NAME.

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

1.2 LOCATION.

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

1.3 BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the district are as follows:—

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

1.4 AREA.

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

1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

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

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

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

1.6 RIVERS AND NALLAS.

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

(a) The Nari.

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

(b) Tributaries of the Nari.

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

(c) Other streams.

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

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

1.7 MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

(a) The Brahui range.

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

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

(b) Zarghun.

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

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

(c) Subsidiary ranges.

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

(d) Ranges in the Marri country.

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

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

(c) Bugti ranges.

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

1.8 CLIMATE.

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

(a) Temperature.

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

(b) Rainfall.

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

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

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

(b) Floods.

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

(c) Winds and Sandstorms.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The Ghaznavid and later.

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

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

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

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

(d) Arghun Dynasty.

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

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

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

(c) Kalhora Dynasty of Sind.

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

The Baruzais retained their position

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

(f) The Marris and Bugtis.

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

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

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

(g) *Sir Robert Sandeman, 1867.*

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

(h) *Formation of the District.*

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

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

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

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

(i) *Emergence of Pakistan.*

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

1.11 ADMINISTRATION.

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

Sibi/Shahrig Sub-Division.

Sibi Tehsil.

Shahrig Tehsil.

Marri-Bugti Sub-Division.

Kohlu Tehsil.

Kahan Sub-Tehsil.

Dera Bugti Tehsil.

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

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

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

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

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

(1) **Agriculture.**

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

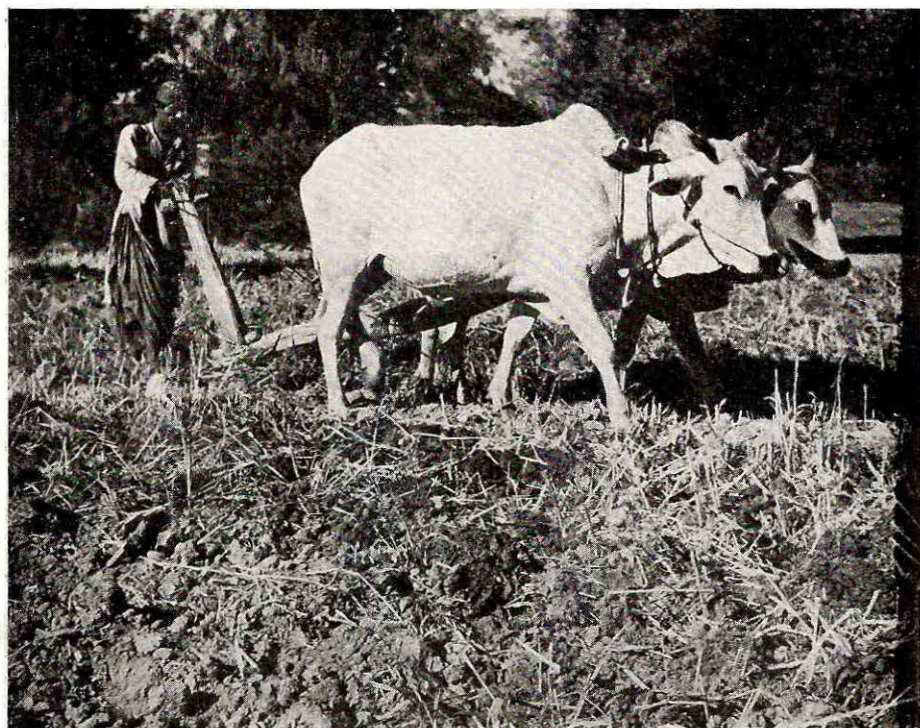
(2) **Animal Husbandry.**

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

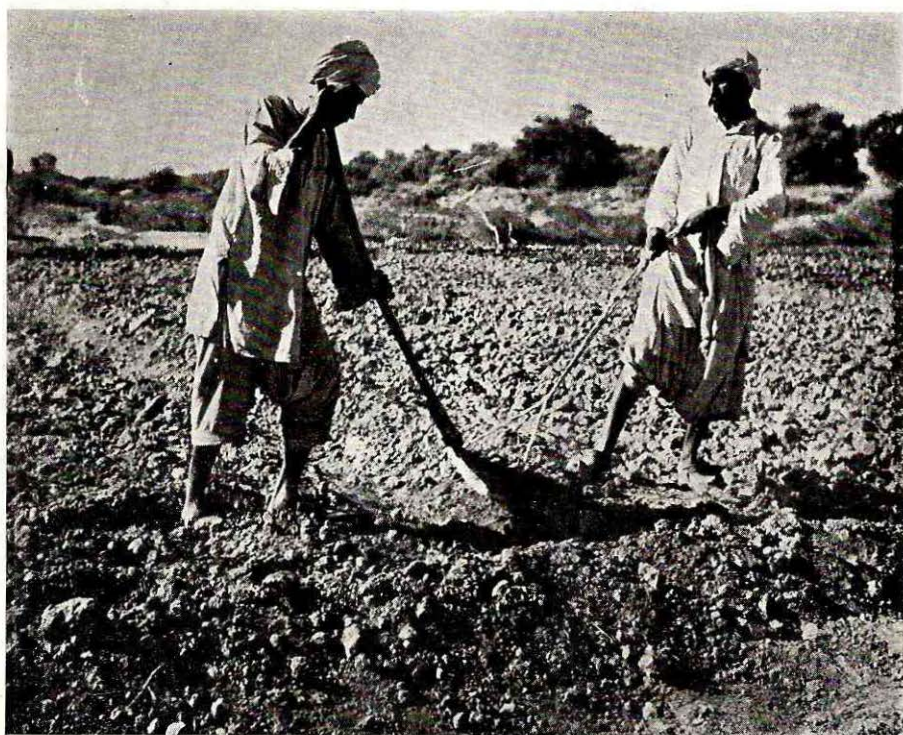
(3) **P.W.D. (B and R) and (Irrigation).**

There are two branches of this department namely;

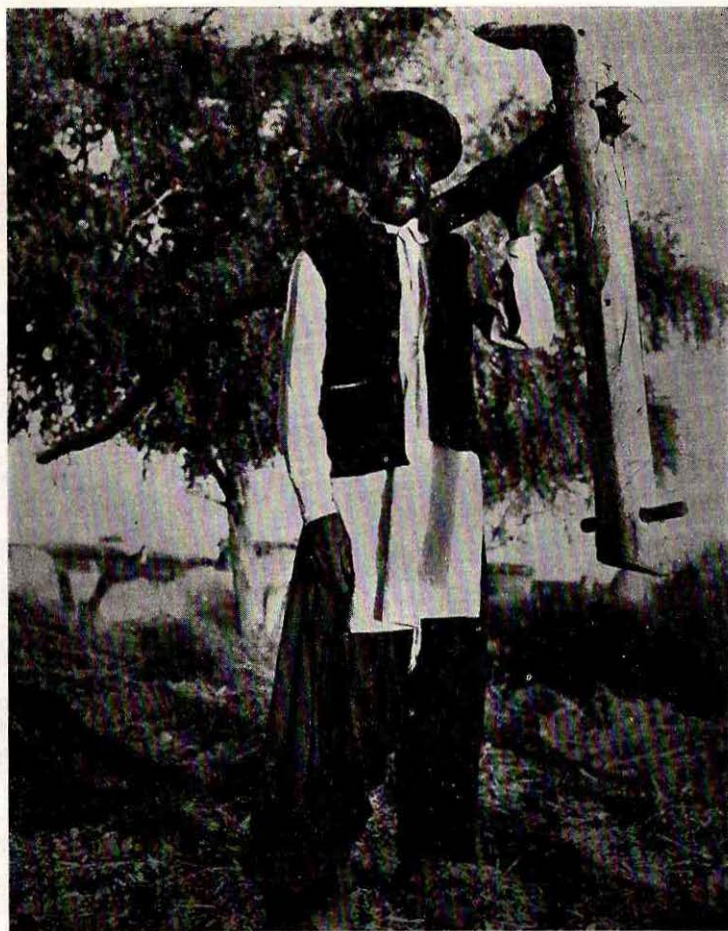
(i) **Public Works Department (B & R)**



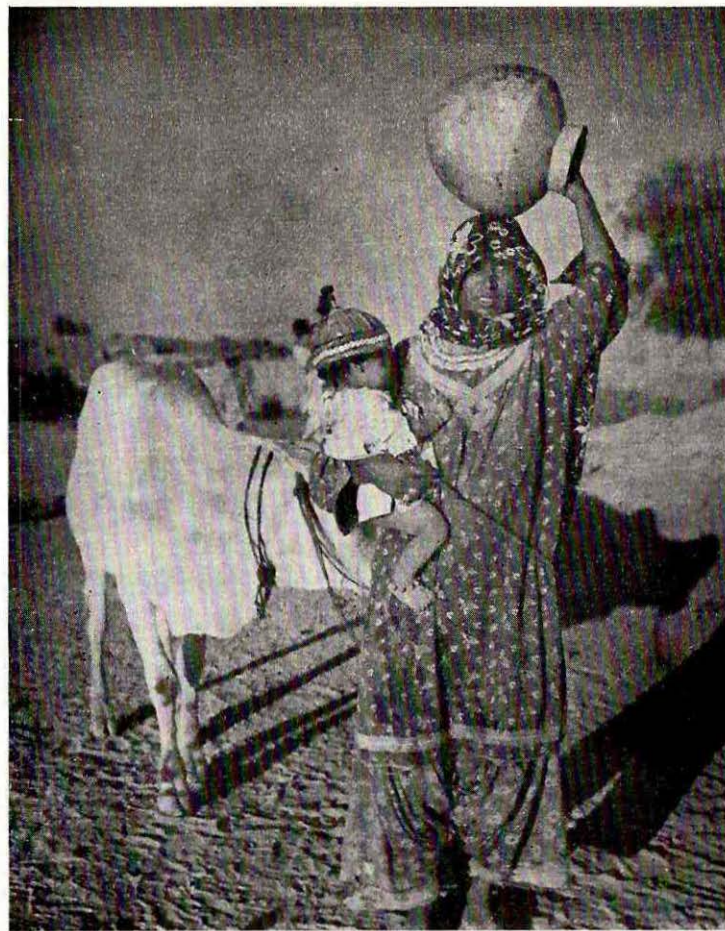
An adult male in his working dress ploughing the land



Peasants in their typical dress working in the field



An adult male in working dress with his agricultural implements



An adult female going to fetch water

(ii) Public Works Department (Irrigation).

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

(4) Medical.

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

(5) Industries.

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

(6) Forests.

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

(7) Education.

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

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

(8) Food.

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

(9) Fisheries.

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

(10) Games.

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

(11) Basic Democracies.

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

(12) Excise and Taxation Central Excise and Customs.

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

(13) Income Tax.

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

(14) Cooperative.

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

(15) Post and Telegraphs.

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

1.12 BASIC DEMOCRACIES.

One of the most far-reaching and

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

STATEMENT

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

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

1.13 IRRIGATION.

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

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

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

The following is a summary of sources of irrigation :—

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

1.14 AGRICULTURE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sibi	26,577	17,045	15,474	1,571
Harnai	11,417	8,190	—	8,190
Kohlu	9,119	355	—	355
Total	47,113	25,490	15,474	10,116

1.15 PRINCIPAL CROPS.

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

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

1.16 CROSS HUSBANDRY PRACTICES.

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

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

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

1.17 USE OF FERTILIZERS.

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

Co-operative farming is not practised.

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

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

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

1.19 HORTICULTURE.

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

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

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

1.20 WATER-LOGGING AND SALINITY.

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

1.21 SOIL RECLAMATION PROJECT.

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

1.22 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND LIVE-STOCK.

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

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

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

1.23 MEDICAL.**(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries.**

There are three Civil hospitals situated

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

(ii) Incidence of common diseases.

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

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

1.24 COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads.

The district is served by the following roads:—

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

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

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

the Civil Station of Ziarat.

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

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

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

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

(b) Railway.

The district is served by the following railway lines :—

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

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

The principal railway stations on the two lines respectively are—

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

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

(c) Air Lines.

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

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

1.25 INDUSTRIES

(a) Large scale.

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

(b) Small scale.

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

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

(c) Cottage industries.

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

1.26 LAND REFORMS.

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

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 POPULATION.

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

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

STATEMENT

TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION FROM 1901 TO 1961

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

2.2 DENSITY.

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

2.3 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION.

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

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

1951 data includes non-Pakistanis.

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

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

2.4 LANGUAGES AND LITERACY.

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

in the district is indicated in the table below:—

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

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

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

2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

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

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

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

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

2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY.

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

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

(a) Seasonal migration of tribes.

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

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

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

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

(i) *The Baloch.*

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

(ii) *The Pathans.*

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

2.7 SUPERSTITIONS AND BELIEF.

The tribesmen are generally devout

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

2.8 SOCIAL LIFE.

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

2.9 HOSPITALITY.

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

2.10 COOPERATION.

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

2.11 FOOD.

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

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

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

2.12 DRESS.

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

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

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

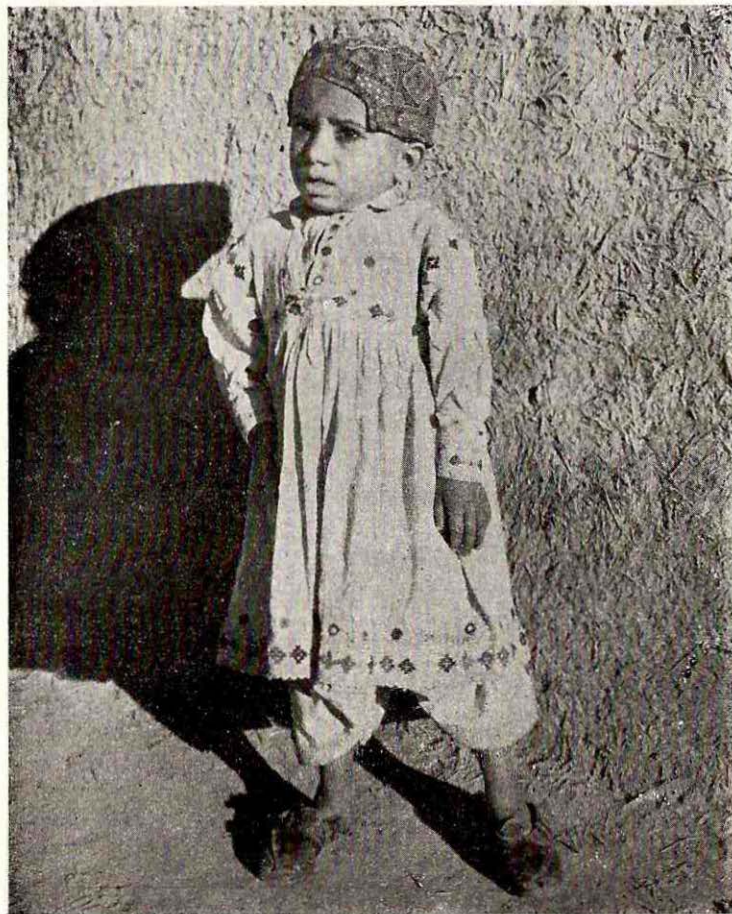
Among other Pathans, the dress of a male consists of baggy trousers or *shalwar*, a shirt which reaches to the knee, *patka* or turban tied over a conical cap (*khawalai*), a *poti* or scarf and a pair of shoes or *sandals*. The women have a wrapper (*tikair*) and a long shirt (*kamiz*) reaching down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

2.13 HAIR.

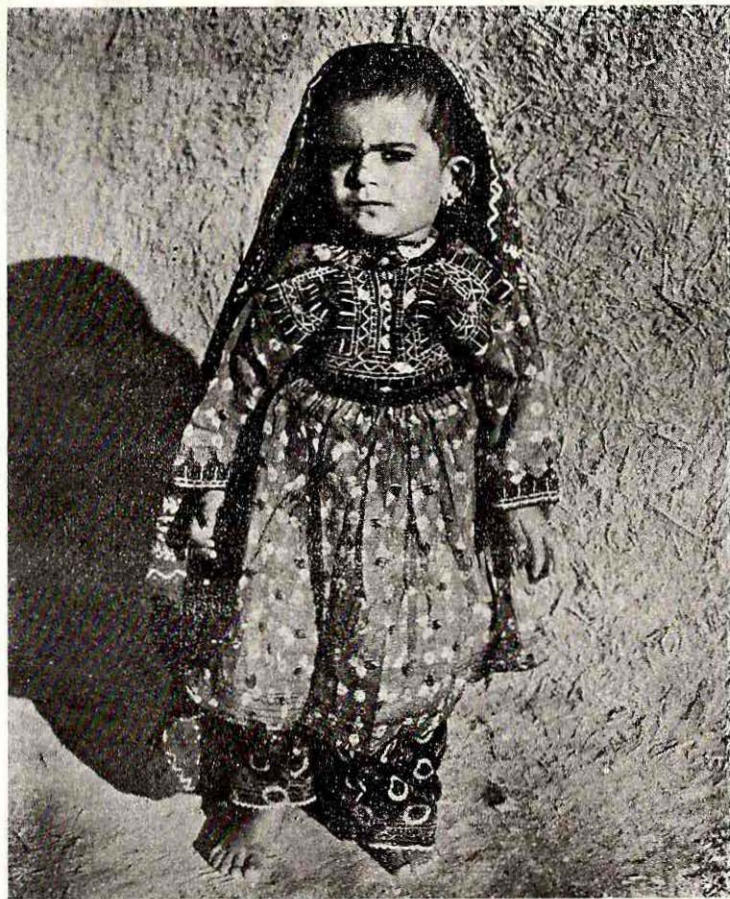
Most of the tribesmen, Baloch, Pathan and Brahui as well as Jats wear long hair which falls in curls on either side of the face. Among the Pathan part of the hair of unmarried girl is made into fine *plaits* over the forehead and tied with a brooch (*zaringae*) the mark of maidenhood, and the rest is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

2.14 DWELLINGS.

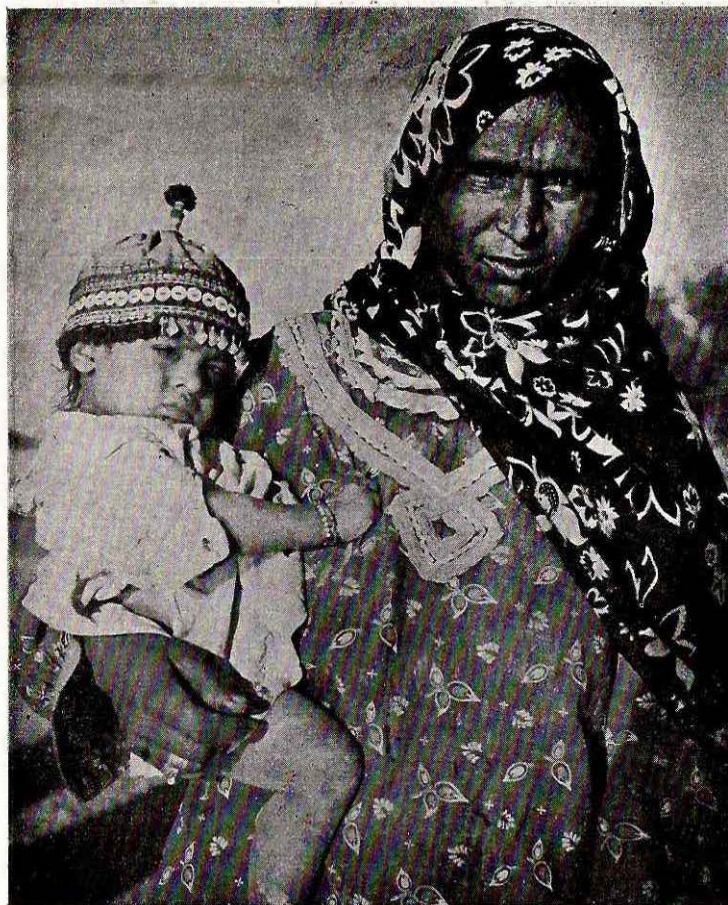
The settled inhabitants of the poorer class live in mud huts, consisting generally



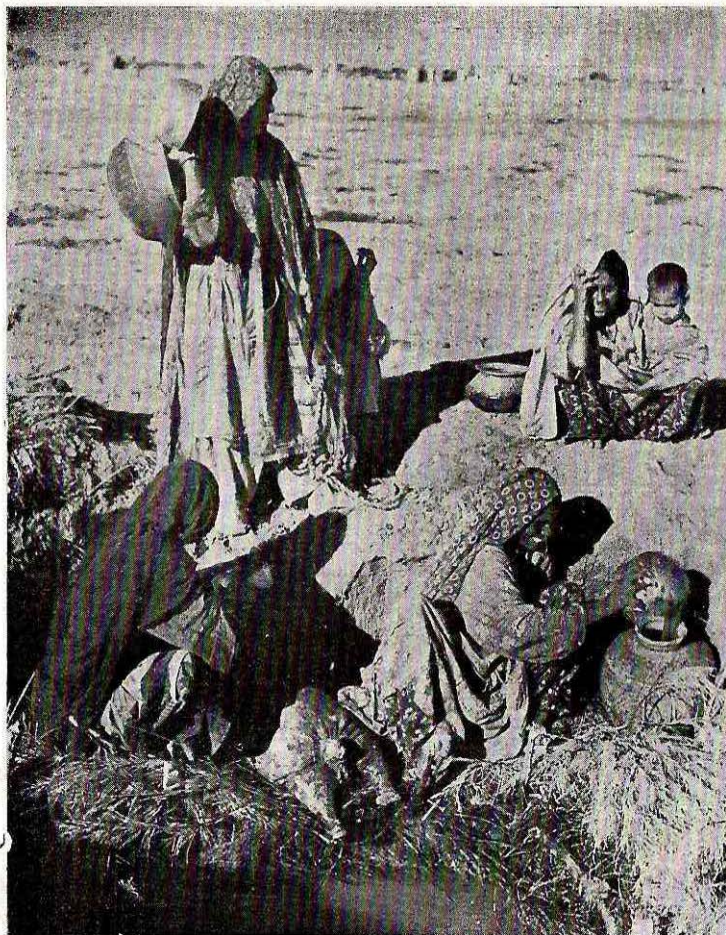
A young boy below 10 year of age in his typical dress.



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



A mother with her infant baby



Females in their typical dress

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

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

2.15 RULES OF HONOUR.

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

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

2.16 SYSTEM OF REPRISALS.

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

2.17 BLOOD COMPENSATION.

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

2.18 BETROTHALS AND MARRIAGES.

(a) Baloch.

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

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

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

(b) Afghans.

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

(c) Bride price.

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

(d) Divorce.

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

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

(e) Inheritance.

Except among the Sayeds and Panezai

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

2.19 AMUSEMENT AND FESTIVALS.

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

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

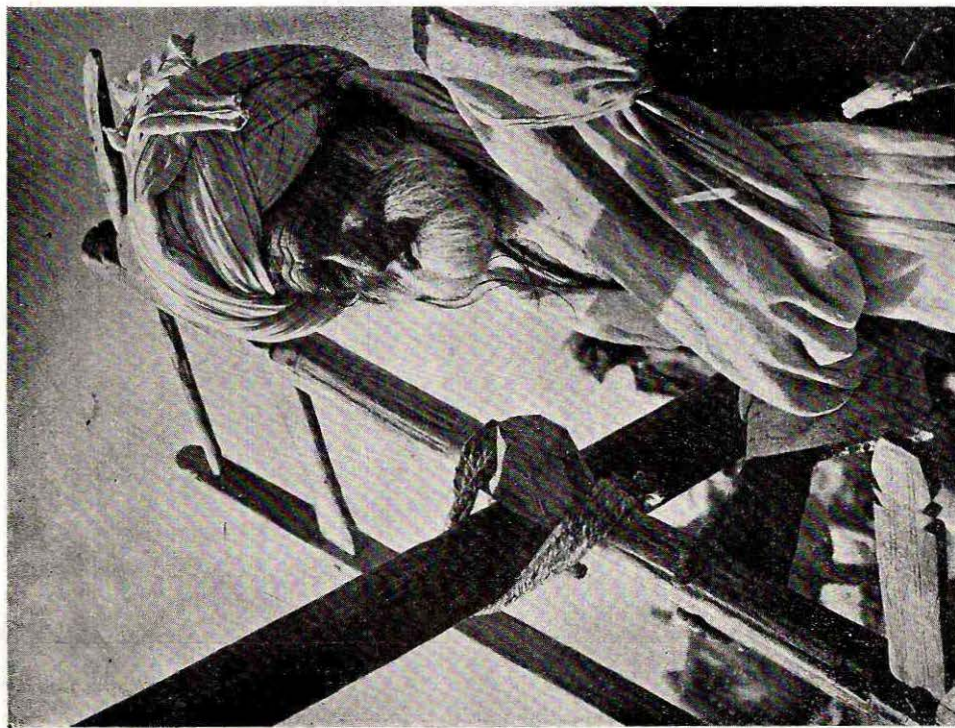
The only festivals of consequence are the two Idds. Horse races, dancing and shooting at a mark and wrestling form the amusements on these occasions.



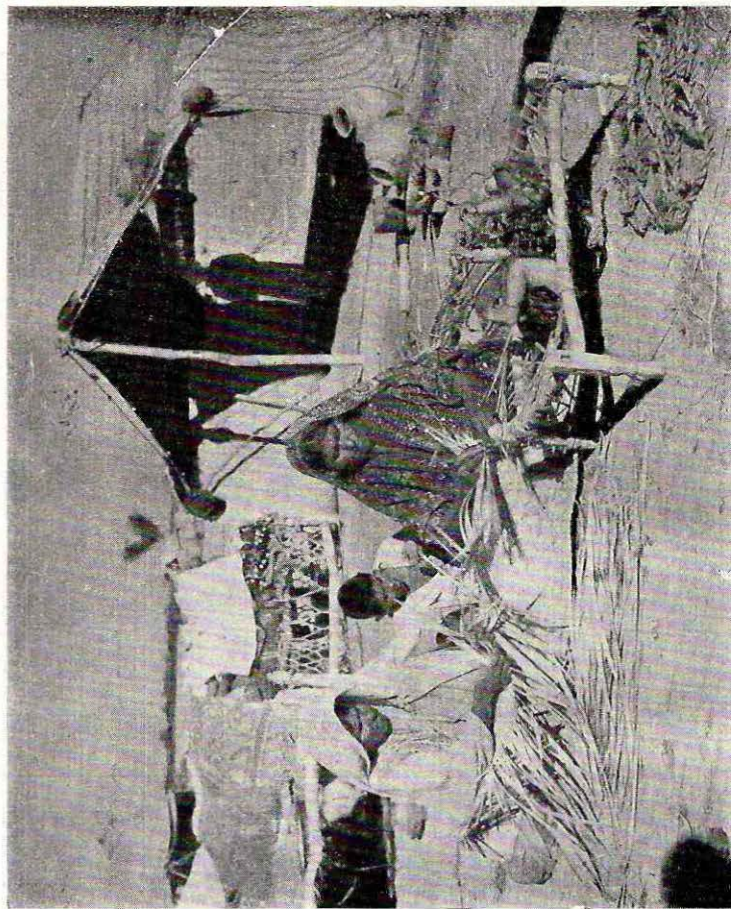
A typical dwelling house at Ziarat in the Sibi District



A view of dwelling house



An adult male in festive dress



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

CHAPTER 3

IMPORTANT PLACES

3.1 DAMB OR KOHNA KILA.

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

3.2 OLD MUD FORTS.

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

3.3 SHRINES.

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

(a) Shrines in Shahrig ; Mano Nika.

In the Shahrig tehsil the best known

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

(b) Shrines in Kohlu.

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

(c) Shrines in Sibi.

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

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

3.4 HARNAI.

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

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

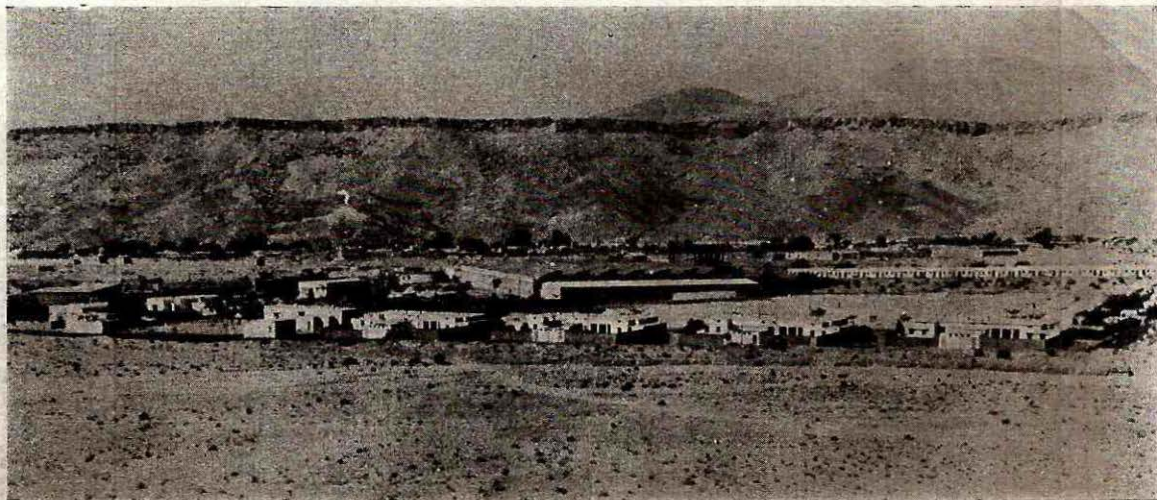
3.5 ZIARAT.

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

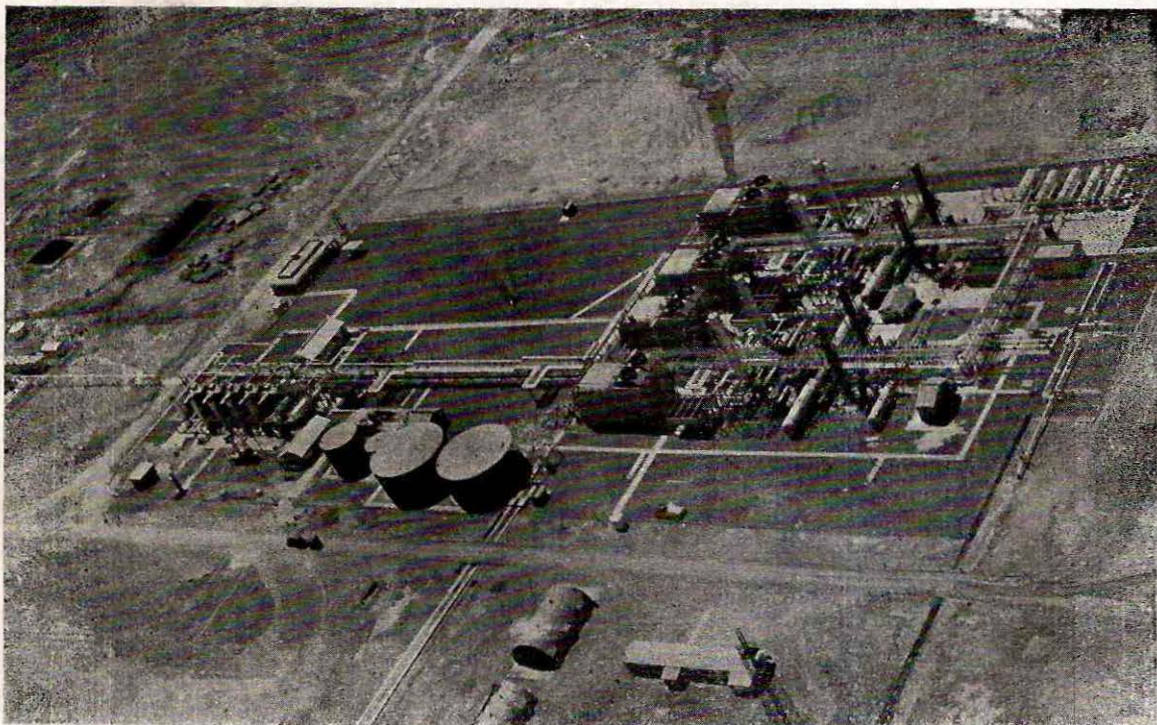
Except for a score of *Chowkidar* and a few levymen, the entire population of the station and surrounding villages move down to other places in October until next April. The Town population consists of officials, their families, some tribesmen and temporary visitors. It is estimated to be about 700 persons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



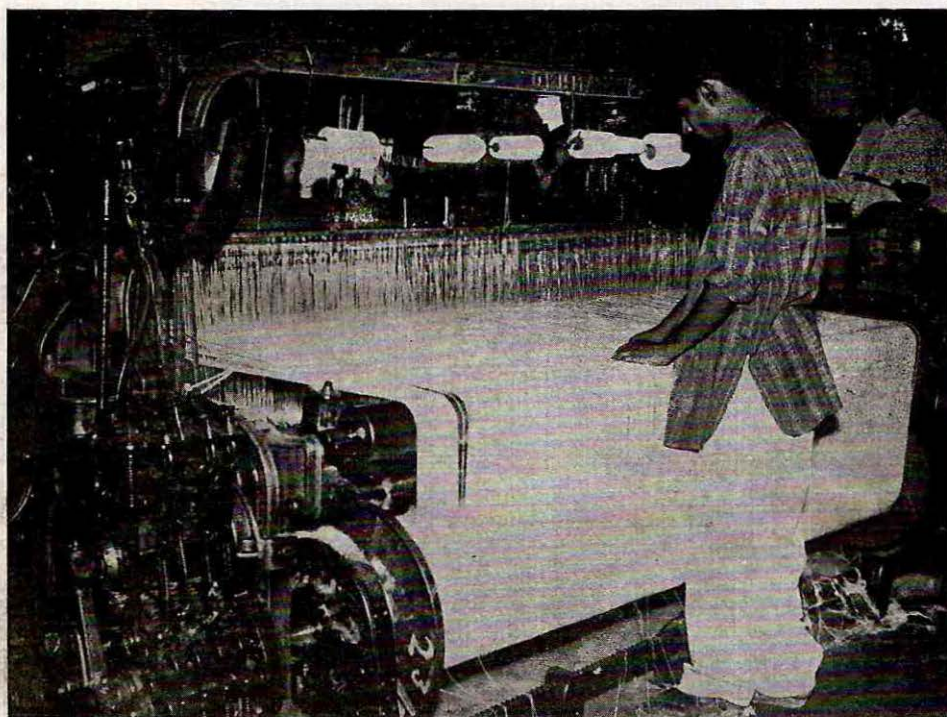
Ring Spindle in operation at the WPIDC's Harnai woollen mills, at Harnai in West Pakistan.



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



A general view of Purification Plant of Sui gas at Sui



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

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

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

3.6 KOHLU TOWN.

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

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

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

There are no other roads and the people

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.7 KAHAN TOWN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.8 DERA BUGTI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.9 SUI TOWN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4

SIBI TOWN

4.1 LOCATION, AREA AND CLIMATE.

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

4.2 POPULATION.

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

4.3 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

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

4.4 CIVIC AMENITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5 TRADE.

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

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

4.6 PLACES OF INTEREST.

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

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SIBI

PART-II

GENERAL TABLES

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

PART II

11-1

TABLE 1—TEMPERATURE

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Mean ..	81.1	81.7	82.1	81.0	81.0	80.1	78.0	79.8	78.7	78.8

Source : Meteorological Department.

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (IN INCHES)

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Mean ..	5.55	4.03	5.92	8.35	6.25	11.56	15.83	9.95	10.88	4.46

Source:—Meteorological Department.

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Other Cereals	
1	1947	.. 1,563	20,861	191	9,405	220	—	4,085	1
2	1948	.. 1,547	21,898	147	18,481	399	—	5,379	2
3	1949	.. 1,578	19,850	166	24,714	805	—	5,272	3
4	1950	.. 1,655	21,511	238	19,933	775	—	8,748	4
5	1951	.. 1,269	23,945	180	16,081	491	—	3,721	5
6	1952	.. 1,011	19,594	114	19,917	463	—	3,985	6
7	1953	.. 1,386	18,126	60	30,503	1,433	—	4,089	7
8	1954	.. 870	21,177	138	19,562	315	—	3,817	8
9	1955	.. 819	19,721	95	12,825	885	—	4,031	9
10	1956	.. 968	23,590	177	21,726	414	—	3,854	10
11	1957	.. 1,086	24,486	202	7,955	—	—	4,319	11
12	1958	.. 1,230	24,423	243	8,424	38	—	5,603	12
13	1959	.. 1,439	22,878	200	17,328	699	—	3,854	13
14	1960	.. 1,502	31,019	217	8,352	6	—	4,753	14

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Mung and Mash	Peas, Moth and other Pulses	Oil- seeds	Sugar- cane	Cotton	Indigo	Total Area Cropped	Total Area of Crops Failed	
1	422	—	8,59	22	—	—	41,453	19,037	1
2	627	—	2,303	6	—	—	56,539	25,471	2
3	1,458	—	150	58	—	—	59,170	30,344	3
4	1,421	—	677	25	—	—	60,654	28,808	4
5	847	—	286	29	—	—	52,101	24,422	5
6	1,306	—	301	53	12	—	56,221	28,857	6
7	1,216	—	332	31	2	—	64,370	38,315	7
8	948	—	1,602	42	—	—	53,667	27,667	8
9	698	—	1,602	34	—	—	45,725	21,477	9
10	982	—	9,778	30	—	—	67,011	34,705	10
11	701	—	3,249	49	—	—	48,840	26,061	11
12	648	—	1,621	43	—	—	48,733	18,143	12
13	1,047	—	3,094	34	—	—	59,943	31,946	13
14	669	—	7,511	42	1	—	58,955	32,856	14

Source: Political Agent.

TABLE 4—FORESTS

FORESTS	1947-48		1948-49		1949-50	
	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)
1 Reserved ..	2,31,329	—	2,31,329	—	2,31,329	—
2 Unclassed ..	69,235	—	69,235	—	69,235	—
3 Protected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Section 38 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,00,564	—	3,00,564	—	3,00,564	—

FORESTS	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57	
	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)
1 Reserved ..	2,31,329	—	2,31,329	—	2,31,329	—
2 Unclassed ..	69,235	—	69,235	—	69,235	—
3 Protected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Section 38 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3,00,564	—	3,00,564	—	3,00,564	—

TABLE 4—FORESTS

1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54	
Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)
2,31,329	—	2,31,329	—	2,31,329	—	2,31,329	—
69,235	—	69,235	—	69,235	—	69,235	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,00,564	—	3,00,564	—	3,00,564	—	3,00,564	—

1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)
2,31,329	—	2,31,329	—	2,31,329	—	2,31,329	—
69,235	—	69,235	—	69,235	—	69,235	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,00,564	—	3,00,564	—	3,00,564	—	3,00,564	—

Source: Forest Department.

TABLE 5—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING THE POSITION AS FROM 1947 TO 1960

Left hand spread

	Particular	Year	Central	Credit		Supply and Sale	Production and labour	Thrift	
				Primary Agri-cultural	Primary Non-Agri-cultural				
1	Number of Societies	1947 to 1960	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
2	Number of Members	1947 to 1960	—	—	—	—	19	—	2

Right hand spread

	Consolidation (Area in acres)	Better farming (Area in acres)	Stock breeding (number of cattles)	Moral improvement	Miscellaneous	
1	—	—	—	—	17	1
2	—	—	—	—	754	2

Source: Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

TABLE 6—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sub-office	Branch Office
Sibi	Bellpat Damboli Dingra Haji Shahr Lindsay Lehari Mithri R.S. Mithri Village Khajjak Kurk Talli Babar Kach
Ziarat	Kewas
Harnai	Khost Nakus Spintangi
Shahrig	—

Source: Superintendent, Post Offices.

TABLE 7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

Name of Sub-Division with Division	Name of Towns & Villages	System of supply AC or DC	Rural or Urban	Remarks
1.	1. Sibi	AC 3 phase 400 V	Urban	
	2. Harnai Town	Ditto	Ditto	

Source : WAPDA.

TABLE 8—RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

		MALE						FEMALE					
		Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS													
UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES													
Art Science		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary Science		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Schools		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Schools	{ English { Vernacular }	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools		59	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPECIAL SCHOOLS													
Art		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Normal & Training		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		63	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Education Department.

TABLE 9—REST HOUSES

Serial No.	Department to which the Rest House belong	Name of Place	Accommodation						Remarks
			Bed Room	Dining Room	Drawing Room	Bath Room	Dressing Room	Total	
1	P.W. D. Dak Bungalow	Sibi	4	2	2	4	2	14	
2	M. E. S. Inspection Bungalow	Sibi	3	1	1	5	2	12	
3	Irrigation Inspection Bungalow	Gulu Shahr	2	—	—	2	—	4	
4	Irrigation Inspection Bungalow	Sibi	1	—	—	1	—	2	(under construction).
5	Railway Rest House	Sibi	1	—	—	1	—	2	
6	Railway Rest House	Babar Kach	1	—	—	—	—	1	
7	Civil Rest House	Sangan	1	—	—	—	—	1	
8	P.W. D. Inspection Bungalow	Harnai	1	1	1	2	1	6	
9	P.W. D. Inspection Bungalow	Harnai	1	1	1	1	1	5	
10	P.W. D. Frontier Bungalow	Harnai	3	1	1	3	—	8	
11	Railway Rest House	Shahrig	2	1	1	1	1	6	
12	Railway Rest House	Khost	1	—	—	1	—	2	
13	P.W. D. Rest House	Kach	2	1	1	1	1	6	
14	P.W. D. Rest House	Kan	1	1	1	1	—	4	
15	P.W. D. Inspection Bungalow	Ziarat	2	1	1	2	1	7	
16	P.W. D. Rest House 1	Ziarat	2	1	1	3	2	9	
17	P.W. D. Rest House 2	Ziarat	2	1	1	2	2	8	
18	P.W. D. Rest House 3	Ziarat	2	—	—	1	—	3	
19	P.W. D. Rest House No. 4	Ziarat	2	—	—	1	—	3	
20	P.W. D. Rest House No. 5	Ziarat	2	—	—	1	—	3	
21	P.W. D. Dak Bungalow 1	Ziarat	4	—	—	6	2	12	
22	P.W. D. Dak Bungalow No. 3	Ziarat	4	1	—	2	—	7	
23	District Council Dak Bungalow 2.	Ziarat	8	1	—	2	—	11	
24	P.W. D. Annexes 1	Ziarat	2	1	—	2	2	7	
25	P.W. D. Annexes 2	Ziarat	2	1	—	2	2	7	
26	P.W. D. Annexes 3	Ziarat	2	1	—	2	2	7	
27	M. E. S. Rest House	Ziarat	4	1	2	4	4	16	
28	Civil Rest House	Kohlu	1	1	1	—	—	3	

Source : Political Agent.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SIBI

PART-III

HOUSING TABLES-1960

COMPILED BY

W. A. ABBASI

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MACHINE SORTING CENTRE
KARACHI

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

NOTES

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

NOTES

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

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

Locality					Houses		
					Total	*Residential	**Non-residential but inhabited
ALL AREAS							
1	Sibi District	..	..	..	28,859	28,834	25
2	Sibi Tehsil	..	..	..	6,685	6,675	10
3	Kohlu Tehsil	..	..	..	1,688	1,688	—
4	Marri Area	..	..	..	4,955	4,955	—
5	Bugti Area	..	..	..	8,199	8,196	3
6	Shahrig Tehsil	..	..	..	7,332	7,320	12
URBAN LOCALITIES							
7	Sibi District	..	..	..	4,154	4,139	15
8	Sibi Town	..	..	..	2,669	2,569	10
9	Harnai Town	..	..	..	655	653	2
10	Sui Town	..	..	..	487	484	3
11	Ziarat Town	..	..	..	343	343	—

† Normal residents.

*Residential Houses include Vacant fully Constructed and Vacant under Construction also.

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

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

Households	÷ Persons in the Households			Persons per household	Persons per house	
	Total	Male	Female			
ALL AREAS						
1	24,671	1,26,434	69,984	56,450	5.1	4.4
2	5,047	26,791	14,287	12,504	5.3	4.0
3	1,678	9,021	4,985	4,036	5.4	5.3
4	4,955	25,375	14,046	11,329	5.1	5.1
5	8,141	40,138	22,497	17,641	4.9	4.9
6	4,850	25,109	14,169	10,940	5.2	3.4
URBAN LOCALITIES						
7	3,063	12,907	7,716	5,191	4.2	3.1
8	1,880	8,559	4,826	3,733	4.6	3.2
9	522	1,890	1,173	717	3.7	2.9
10	449	1,786	1,278	508	4.0	3.7
11	212	672	439	233	3.2	2.0

TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

		Residential Houses			
Locality	Population	Total	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile
ALL AREAS					
1	Sibi District	.. 1,26,434	28,834	17,633	35 6,822
2	Sibi Tehsil	.. 26,791	6,675	4,647	12 290
3	Kohlu Tehsil	.. 9,021	1,688	450	— 1,228
4	Marri Area	.. 25,375	4,955	300	— 4 655
5	Bugti Area	.. 40,138	8,196	7,999	10 129
6	Shahrig Tehsil	.. 25,109	7,320	4,237	13 520
URBAN LOCALITIES					
7	Sibi District	.. 12,907	4,139	2,928	15 9
8	Sibi Town	.. 8,559	2,659	1,780	12 —
9	Harnai Town	.. 1,890	653	499	3 —
10	Sui Town	.. 1,786	484	437	— 9
11	Ziarat Town	.. 672	343	212	— —

TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

		Non-Residential structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools etc.		Persons in				
Vacant fully construc- ted	Vacant under Construc- tion	Inhabited	Un-Inhabi- ted	Occupied Static Private House	Occupied Institutional House	Occupied Mobile House	Non-resi- dential but inhabi- ted struc- tures other than Mobile	
ALL AREAS								
1	4,274	70	25	3,742	90,969	205	35,217	43
2	1,704	22	10	1,410	25,253	147	1,369	22
3	10	—	—	370	2,418	—	6,603	—
4	—	—	—	60	1,508	—	23,867	—
5	57	1	3	284	39,708	20	401	9
6	2,503	47	12	1,618	22,082	38	2,977	12
URBAN LOCALITIES								
7	1,147	40	15	1,503	12,688	165	21	33
8	845	22	10	880	8,390	147	—	22
9	134	17	2	322	1,870	18	—	2
10	37	1	3	44	1,756	—	21	9
11	131	—	—	257	672	—	—	—

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

Locality		Households	Households by number of persons				
			1	2	3	4	5
ALL AREAS							
1	Sibi District	24,671	1,362	3,252	3,469	3,936	3,511
2	Sibi Tehsil ..	5,047	429	482	872	632	674
3	Kchlu Tehsil ..	1,678	90	200	210	299	220
4	Marri Area ..	4,955	80	809	749	889	689
5	Bugti Area ..	8,141	151	1,257	1,132	1,478	1,300
6	Shahrig Tehsil ..	4,850	612	504	506	638	628
URBAN LOCALITIES							
7	Sibi District ..	3,063	632	425	422	369	346
2	Sibi Town ..	1,880	329	202	263	232	245
9	Harnai Town ..	522	160	83	48	65	43
10	Sui Town ..	449	61	108	83	49	42
11	Ziarat Town ..	212	82	32	28	23	16

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

Households by number of persons						Average number of persons per household	Households by tenure		
6	7	8	9	10 and over	Owned		Rented	Free	
ALL AREAS									
1	3,013	21,472	1,209	939	1,833	5.1	21,067	2,044	1,560
2	618	440	251	168	481	5.3	3,232	1423	392
3	260	130	49	100	120	5.4	1,638	—	40
4	590	330	279	150	390	5.1	4,945	—	10
5	1,022	723	338	344	396	4.9	7,898	2	241
6	523	524	292	177	446	5.2	3,354	619	877
URBAN LOCALITIES									
7	275	219	132	89	154	4.2	538	1,774	751
8	198	150	92	58	111	4.6	245	1,403	232
9	40	37	18	11	17	3.6	86	297	139
10	33	24	18	14	17	4.0	206	2	241
11	4	8	4	6	9	3.2	1	72	139

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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
ALL AREAS							
Sibi District							
1	Total	All sizes	.. 24,671	21,123	2,321	760	1
2		1 Person	.. 1,362	1,212	91	34	2
3		2 Persons	.. 3,252	3,019	167	41	3
4		3 Persons	.. 3,469	3,247	176	30	4
5		4 Persons	.. 3,936	3,527	308	61	5
6		5 Persons	.. 3,511	3,012	347	93	6
7		6 Persons	.. 3,013	2,564	270	110	7
8		7—9 Persons	.. 4,295	3,371	648	155	8
9		10 & over Persons	.. 1,833	1,171	314	236	9
10	Owned	All sizes	.. 21,067	18,844	1,448	471	10
11		1 Person	.. 493	462	16	4	11
12		2 Persons	.. 2,737	2,628	73	24	12
13		3 Persons	.. 2,995	2,913	74	5	13
14		4 Persons	.. 3,462	3,243	163	33	14
15		5 Persons	.. 3,123	2,812	222	55	15
16		6 Persons	.. 2,698	2,427	149	68	16
17		7—9 Persons	.. 3,873	3,218	465	91	17
18		10 & over Persons	.. 1,686	1,141	286	191	18
19	Rented	All sizes	.. 2,044	1,155	542	216	19
20		1 Person	.. 527	446	57	14	20
21		2 Persons	.. 231	151	57	14	21
22		3 Persons	.. 243	140	69	23	22
23		4 Persons	.. 265	141	90	23	23
24		5 Persons	.. 216	94	77	24	24
25		6 Persons	.. 178	59	76	33	25
26		7—9 Persons	.. 273	102	106	45	26
27		10 & over Persons	.. 111	22	10	40	27
28	Free	All sizes	.. 1,560	1,124	331	73	28
29		1 Person	.. 341	303	18	16	29
30		2 Persons	.. 285	241	37	3	30
31		3 Persons	.. 231	194	33	2	31
32		4 Persons	.. 209	143	55	5	32
33		5 Persons	.. 172	106	48	14	33
34		6 Persons	.. 137	78	45	9	34
35		7—9 Persons	.. 149	51	77	19	35
36		10 & over Persons	.. 36	8	18	5	36

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

Households by number of rooms							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
ALL AREAS										
1	258	145	30	22	3	1	2	6	1.2	1
2	15	3	5	—	—	—	—	2	1.2	2
3	4	15	4	1	—	—	—	1	1.1	3
4	10	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	1.1	4
5	7	29	—	1	1	—	—	2	1.1	5
6	53	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	6
7	39	16	2	11	1	—	—	—	1.3	7
8	59	48	13	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	8
9	71	26	6	6	1	—	2	—	1.7	9
10	169	108	13	12	1	—	—	1	1.2	10
11	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11
12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	12
13	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.1	13
14	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	14
15	33	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	15
16	31	12	—	10	1	—	—	—	1.2	16
17	45	42	12	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	17
18	46	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	18
19	77	28	13	9	1	—	—	3	1.7	19
20	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	20
21	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	21
22	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	22
23	3	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.7	23
24	18	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	24
25	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.0	25
26	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.9	26
27	22	6	5	5	1	—	—	—	3.2	27
28	12	9	4	1	1	1	2	2	1.4	28
29	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	29
30	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.2	30
31	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.2	31
32	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.4	32
33	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	33
34	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	34
35	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	35
36	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2.3	36

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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms		
	Size	Number	1	2	3
Sibi Tehsil					
37 Total	All sizes ..	5,047	3,470	1,034	328
38	1 Person ..	429	330	74	17
39	2 Persons ..	482	374	64	24
40	3 Persons ..	872	723	111	25
41	4 Persons ..	632	494	103	23
42	5 Persons ..	674	438	166	23
43	6 Persons ..	618	397	155	38
44	7—9 Persons ..	859	496	244	84
45	10 & over Persons ..	481	218	117	94
46 Owned	All sizes ..	3,232	2,507	487	149
47	1 Person ..	106	89	13	3
48	2 Persons ..	280	231	23	14
49	3 Persons ..	609	558	43	5
50	4 Persons ..	401	367	29	3
51	5 Persons ..	433	326	79	4
52	6 Persons ..	418	301	86	17
53	7—9 Persons ..	597	421	110	47
54	10 & over Persons ..	388	214	104	56
55 Rented	All sizes ..	1,423	694	450	167
56	1 Person ..	269	197	55	11
57	2 Persons ..	152	102	33	9
58	3 Persons ..	203	111	62	20
59	4 Persons ..	189	93	69	18
60	5 Persons ..	185	81	66	18
61	6 Persons ..	138	50	61	18
62	7—9 Persons ..	206	59	96	36
63	10 & over Persons ..	81	1	8	37
64 Free	All sizes ..	392	269	97	12
65	1 Person ..	54	44	6	3
66	2 Persons ..	50	41	8	1
67	3 Persons ..	60	54	6	—
68	4 Persons ..	42	34	5	2
69	5 Persons ..	56	31	21	1
70	6 Persons ..	62	46	8	3
71	7—9 Persons ..	56	16	38	1
72	10 & over Persons ..	12	3	5	1

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

Households by number of rooms							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
37	140	50	14	8	2	—	1	—	1.5	37
38	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	38
39	4	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	39
40	10	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1.2	40
41	6	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	41
42	43	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	42
43	19	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	1.5	43
44	29	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	44
45	25	16	5	4	1	—	1	—	1.7	45
46	56	28	3	1	1	—	—	—	1.3	46
47	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	47
48	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	48
49	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.1	49
50	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	50
51	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	51
52	11	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.4	52
53	15	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	53
54	3	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	54
55	74	21	9	7	1	—	—	—	1.8	55
56	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	56
57	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	57
58	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	58
59	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	59
60	18	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	60
61	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	61
62	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	62
63	20	6	4	4	1	—	—	—	2.7	63
64	10	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1.4	64
65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	65
66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	66
67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	67
68	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	68
69	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	69
70	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	70
71	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	71
72	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.9	72

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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms				
		Size	Number	1	2	3		
Kohlu Tehsil								
73	Total	All sizes	..	1,678	1,568	90	10	73
74		1 Person	..	90	90	—	—	74
75		2 Persons	..	200	200	—	—	75
76		3 Persons	..	210	210	—	—	76
77		4 Persons	..	299	299	—	—	77
78		5 Persons	..	220	210	10	—	78
79		6 Persons	..	260	240	20	—	79
80		7—9 Persons	..	279	239	30	—	80
81		10 & over Persons	..	120	80	30	10	81
82	Owned	All sizes	..	1,638	1,538	80	10	82
83		1 Person	..	80	80	—	—	83
84		2 Persons	..	190	190	—	—	84
85		3 Persons	..	210	210	—	—	85
86		4 Persons	..	299	299	—	—	86
87		5 Persons	..	210	200	10	—	87
88		6 Persons	..	250	240	10	—	88
89		7—9 Persons	..	279	239	30	—	89
90		10 & over Persons	..	120	80	30	10	90
91	Rented	All sizes	..	—	—	—	—	91
92		1 Person	..	—	—	—	—	92
93		2 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	93
94		3 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	94
95		4 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	95
96		5 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	96
97		6 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	97
98		7—9 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	98
99		10 & over Persons	..	—	—	—	—	99
100	Free	All sizes	..	40	30	10	—	100
101		1 Person	..	10	10	—	—	101
102		2 Persons	..	10	10	—	—	102
103		3 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	103
104		4 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	104
105		5 Persons	..	10	10	—	—	105
106		6 Persons	..	10	—	10	—	106
107		7—9 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	107
108		10 & over Persons	..	—	—	—	—	108

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

[illegible]

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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms		
	Size	Number	1	2	3
Marri Area					
109 Total	All sizes ..	4,955	4,855	90	—
110 1 Person ..		80	80	—	—
111 2 Persons ..		809	789	20	—
112 3 Persons ..		749	749	—	—
113 4 Persons ..		889	889	—	—
114 5 Persons ..		689	679	10	—
115 6 Persons ..		590	570	10	—
116 7—9 Persons ..		759	719	40	—
117 10 & over Persons ..		390	380	10	—
118 Owned	All sizes ..	4,945	4,845	90	—
119 1 Person ..		80	80	—	—
120 2 Persons ..		799	779	20	—
121 3 Persons ..		749	749	—	—
122 4 Persons ..		889	889	—	—
123 5 Persons ..		689	679	10	—
124 6 Persons ..		590	570	10	—
125 7—9 Persons ..		759	719	40	—
126 10 & over Persons ..		390	380	10	—
127 Rented	All sizes ..	—	—	—	—
128 1 Person ..		—	—	—	—
129 2 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
130 3 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
131 4 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
132 5 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
133 6 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
134 7—9 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
135 10 & over Persons ..		—	—	—	—
136 Free	All sizes ..	10	10	—	—
137 1 Person ..		—	—	—	—
138 2 Persons ..		10	10	—	—
139 3 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
140 4 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
141 5 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
142 6 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
143 7—9 Persons ..		—	—	—	—
144 10 & over Persons ..		—	—	—	—

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

[illegible]

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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
Bugti Area							
145	Total	All sizes	.. 8,141	7,674	310	109	145
146		1 Person	.. 151	129	10	1	146
147		2 Persons	.. 1,257	1,236	19	—	147
148		3 Persons	.. 1,132	1,120	10	1	148
149		4 Persons	.. 1,478	1,419	56	1	149
150		5 Persons	.. 1,300	1,227	60	13	150
151		6 Persons	.. 1,022	996	12	14	151
152		7—9 Persons	.. 1,405	1,268	100	26	152
153		10 & over Persons	.. 396	279	43	53	153
154	Owned	All sizes	.. 7,898	7,544	224	90	154
155		1 Person	.. 122	110	2	—	155
156		2 Persons	.. 1,184	1,174	10	—	156
157		3 Persons	.. 1,091	1,091	—	—	157
158		4 Persons	.. 1,455	1,414	41	—	158
159		5 Persons	.. 1,283	1,223	50	10	159
160		6 Persons	.. 1,001	991	—	10	160
161		7—9 Persons	.. 1,376	1,265	81	20	161
162		10 & over Persons	.. 386	276	40	50	162
163	Rented	All sizes	.. 2	2	—	—	163
164		1 Person	.. 1	1	—	—	164
165		2 Persons	.. 1	1	—	—	165
166		3 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	166
167		4 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	167
168		5 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	168
169		6 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	169
170		7—9 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	170
171		10 & over Persons	.. —	—	—	—	171
172	Free	All sizes	.. 241	128	86	19	172
173		1 Person	.. 28	18	8	1	173
174		2 Persons	.. 72	61	9	—	174
175		3 Persons	.. 41	29	10	1	175
176		4 Persons	.. 23	5	15	1	176
177		5 Persons	.. 17	4	10	3	177
178		6 Persons	.. 21	5	12	4	178
179		7—9 Persons	.. 29	3	19	6	179
180		10 & over Persons	.. 10	3	3	3	180

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

	Households by number of rooms							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
145	30	16	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.1	145
146	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	146
147	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	147
148	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	148
149	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	149
150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	150
151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	151
152	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	152
153	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	153
154	30	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.1	154
155	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	155
156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	156
157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	157
158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	158
159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	159
160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	160
161	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	161
162	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	162
163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	163
164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	164
165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	165
166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167
168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168
169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169
170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170
171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171
172	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.7	172
173	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	173
174	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	174
175	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	175
176	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	176
177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	177
178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	178
179	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	179
180	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.8	180

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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms		
	Size	Number	1	2	3
Shahrig Tehsil					
181 Total	All sizes	.. 4,850	3,556	797	313
182 1 Person	..	612	583	7	16
183 2 Persons	..	504	420	64	17
184 3 Persons	..	506	445	55	4
185 4 Persons	..	638	426	149	37
186 5 Persons	..	628	458	101	57
187 6 Persons	..	523	361	73	58
188 7—9 Persons	..	993	649	234	45
189 10 & over Persons	..	446	214	114	79
190 Owned	All sizes	.. 3,354	2,410	567	222
191 1 Person	..	105	103	1	1
192 2 Persons	..	284	254	20	10
193 3 Persons	..	336	305	31	—
194 4 Persons	..	418	274	93	30
195 5 Persons	..	508	384	73	41
196 6 Persons	..	439	325	43	41
197 7—9 Persons	..	862	574	204	24
198 10 & over Persons	..	402	191	102	75
199 Rented	All sizes	.. 619	459	92	49
200 1 Person	..	257	248	2	3
201 2 Persons	..	78	48	24	5
202 3 Persons	..	40	29	7	3
203 4 Persons	..	76	48	21	5
204 5 Persons	..	31	13	11	6
205 6 Persons	..	40	9	15	15
206 7—9 Persons	..	67	43	10	9
207 10 & over Persons	..	30	21	2	3
208 Free	All sizes	.. 877	687	138	42
209 1 Person	..	250	232	4	12
210 2 Persons	..	142	118	20	2
211 3 Persons	..	130	111	17	1
212 4 Persons	..	144	104	35	2
213 5 Persons	..	89	61	17	10
214 6 Persons	..	55	27	15	2
215 7—9 Persons	..	64	32	20	12
216 10 & over Persons	..	14	2	10	1

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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms				
		Size	Number	1	2	3		
URBAN LOCALITIES								
Sibi District								
217	Total	All sizes	..	3,063	1,775	791	310	217
218		1 Person	..	632	512	81	24	218
219		2 Persons	..	425	312	77	21	219
220		3 Persons	..	422	280	96	30	220
221		4 Persons	..	369	200	118	31	221
222		5 Persons	..	346	177	117	33	222
223		6 Persons	..	275	116	100	40	223
224		7—9 Persons	..	440	156	178	75	224
225		10 & over Persons	..	154	22	24	56	225
226	Owned	All sizes	..	538	365	78	61	226
227		1 Person	..	73	62	6	4	227
228		2 Persons	..	69	60	3	4	228
229		3 Persons	..	78	66	4	5	229
230		4 Persons	..	65	46	13	3	230
231		5 Persons	..	68	47	12	5	231
232		6 Persons	..	50	29	9	8	232
233		7—9 Persons	..	98	43	25	21	233
234		10 & over Persons	..	37	12	6	11	234
235	Rented	All sizes	..	1,774	935	512	206	235
236		1 Person	..	387	306	57	14	236
237		2 Persons	..	211	141	47	14	237
238		3 Persons	..	243	140	69	23	238
239		4 Persons	..	225	111	80	23	239
240		5 Persons	..	206	94	77	24	240
241		6 Persons	..	158	59	66	23	241
242		7—9 Persons	..	253	82	106	45	242
243		10 & over Persons	..	91	2	10	40	243
244	Free	All sizes	..	751	475	201	43	244
245		1 Person	..	172	144	18	6	245
246		2 Persons	..	145	111	27	3	246
247		3 Persons	..	101	74	23	2	247
248		4 Persons	..	79	43	25	5	248
249		5 Persons	..	72	36	28	4	249
250		6 Persons	..	67	28	25	9	250
251		7—9 Persons	..	89	31	47	9	251
252		10 & over Persons	..	26	8	8	5	252

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

Households by number of rooms							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
217	98	45	20	12	3	1	2	6	1.7	217
218	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	2	1.3	218
219	4	5	4	1	—	—	—	1	1.4	219
220	10	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	1.5	220
221	7	9	—	1	1	—	—	2	1.7	221
222	13	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	222
223	9	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	1.9	223
224	19	8	3	—	—	—	—	1	2.0	224
225	31	6	6	6	1	—	2	—	3.2	225
226	19	8	3	2	1	—	—	1	1.6	226
227	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	227
228	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	228
229	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	229
230	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	230
231	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	231
232	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.9	232
233	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	233
234	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.5	234
235	67	28	13	9	1	—	—	3	1.8	235
236	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	236
237	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	237
238	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	238
239	3	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.7	239
240	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	240
241	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	241
242	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.1	242
243	22	6	5	5	1	—	—	—	3.7	243
244	12	9	4	1	1	1	2	2	1.5	244
245	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	245
246	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.3	246
247	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.4	247
248	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.8	248
249	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	249
250	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	250
251	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	251
252	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2.9	252

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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms				
		Size	Number	1	2	3		
URBAN LOCALITIES								
Sibi Town								
253	Total	All sizes	..	1,880	933	574	228	253
254		1 Person	..	329	240	64	17	254
255		2 Persons	..	202	134	44	14	255
256		3 Persons	..	263	154	71	25	256
257		4 Persons	..	232	114	83	23	257
258		5 Persons	..	245	119	86	23	258
259		6 Persons	..	198	77	75	28	259
260		7—9 Persons	..	300	87	134	54	260
261		10 & over Persons	..	111	8	17	44	261
262	Owned	All sizes	..	245	110	57	49	262
263		1 Person	..	26	19	3	3	263
264		2 Persons	..	20	11	3	4	264
265		3 Persons	..	30	19	3	5	265
266		4 Persons	..	31	17	9	3	266
267		5 Persons	..	34	17	9	4	267
268		6 Persons	..	28	11	6	7	268
269		7—9 Persons	..	58	12	20	17	269
270		10 & over Persons	..	18	4	4	6	270
271	Rented	All sizes	..	1,403	684	450	167	271
272		1 Person	..	269	197	55	11	272
273		2 Persons	..	152	102	33	9	273
274		3 Persons	..	203	111	62	20	274
275		4 Persons	..	179	83	69	18	275
276		5 Persons	..	175	81	66	18	276
277		6 Persons	..	138	50	61	18	277
278		7—9 Persons	..	206	59	96	36	278
279		10 & over Persons	..	81	1	8	37	279
280	Free	All sizes	..	232	139	67	12	280
281		1 Person	..	34	24	6	3	281
282		2 Persons	..	30	21	8	1	282
283		3 Persons	..	30	24	6	—	283
284		4 Persons	..	22	14	5	2	284
285		5 Persons	..	36	21	11	1	285
286		6 Persons	..	32	16	8	3	286
287		7—9 Persons	..	36	16	18	1	287
288		10 & over Persons	..	12	3	5	1	288

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

Households by number of rooms							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
URBAN LOCALITIES										
253	90	30	14	8	2	—	1	—	1.8	253
254	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	254
255	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	255
256	10	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1.6	256
257	6	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	257
258	13	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	258
259	9	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	2.0	259
260	19	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	260
261	25	6	5	4	1	—	1	—	3.4	261
262	16	8	3	1	1	—	—	—	2.1	262
263	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	263
264	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	264
265	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	265
266	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	266
267	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	267
268	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.4	268
269	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	269
270	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	270
271	64	21	9	7	1	—	—	—	1.8	271
272	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	272
273	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	273
274	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	274
275	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	275
276	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	276
277	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	277
278	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	278
279	20	6	4	4	1	—	—	—	3.7	279
280	10	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1.6	280
281	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	281
282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	282
283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	283
284	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	284
285	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	285
286	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	286
287	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	287
288	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.8	288

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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms				
		Size	Number	1	2	3		
Harnai Town								
289	Total	All sizes	..	522	375	96	36	289
290		1 Person	..	160	152	3	3	290
291		2 Persons	..	83	64	14	4	291
292		3 Persons	..	48	37	8	2	292
293		4 Persons	..	65	43	16	4	293
294		5 Persons	..	43	19	18	5	294
295		6 Persons	..	40	21	12	6	295
296		7—9 Persons	..	66	36	22	7	296
297		10 & over Persons	..	17	3	3	5	297
298	Owned	All sizes	..	86	52	17	12	298
299		1 Person	..	15	13	1	1	299
300		3 Persons	..	14	14	—	—	300
301		3 Persons	..	5	4	1	—	301
302		4 Persons	..	8	4	3	—	302
303		5 Persons	..	9	5	3	1	303
304		6 Persons	..	10	6	3	1	304
305		7—9 Persons	..	13	5	4	4	305
306		10 & over Persons	..	12	1	2	5	306
307	Rented	All sizes	..	297	222	50	18	307
308		1 Person	..	105	100	2	2	308
309		2 Persons	..	48	43	11	3	309
310		3 Persons	..	33	26	5	1	310
311		4 Persons	..	37	24	9	3	311
312		5 Persons	..	22	9	9	4	312
313		6 Persons	..	17	9	4	3	313
314		7—9 Persons	..	32	20	9	2	314
315		10 & over Persons	..	3	—	1	—	315
316	Free	All sizes	..	139	101	29	6	316
317		1 Person	..	40	39	—	—	317
318		2 Persons	..	21	16	3	1	318
319		3 Persons	..	10	7	2	1	319
320		4 Persons	..	20	15	4	1	320
321		5 Persons	..	12	5	6	—	321
322		6 Persons	..	13	6	5	2	322
323		7—9 Persons	..	21	11	9	1	323
324		10 & over Persons	..	2	2	—	—	324

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

[illegible]

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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms				
		Size	Number	1	2	3		
Sui Town								
325	Total	All sizes	..	449	332	90	19	325
326		1 Person	..	61	49	10	1	326
327		2 Persons	..	108	97	9	—	327
328		3 Persons	..	83	71	10	1	328
329		4 Persons	..	49	30	16	1	329
330		5 Persons	..	42	29	10	3	330
331		6 Persons	..	33	17	12	4	331
332		7—9 Persons	..	56	29	20	6	332
333		10 & over Persons	..	17	10	3	3	333
334	Owned	All sizes	..	206	202	4	—	334
335		1 Person	..	32	30	2	—	335
336		2 Persons	..	35	35	—	—	336
337		3 Persons	..	42	42	—	—	337
338		4 Persons	..	26	25	1	—	338
339		5 Persons	..	25	25	—	—	339
340		6 Persons	..	12	12	—	—	340
341		7—9 Persons	..	27	26	1	—	341
342		10 & over Persons	..	7	7	—	—	342
343	Rented	All sizes	..	2	2	—	—	343
344		1 Person	..	1	1	—	—	344
345		2 Persons	..	1	1	—	—	345
346		3 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	346
347		4 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	347
348		5 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	348
349		6 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	349
350		7—9 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	350
351		10 & over Persons	..	—	—	—	—	351
352	Free	All sizes	..	241	128	86	19	352
353		1 Person	..	28	18	8	1	353
354		2 Persons	..	72	61	9	—	354
355		3 Persons	..	41	29	10	1	355
356		4 Persons	..	23	5	15	1	356
357		5 Persons	..	17	4	10	3	357
358		6 Persons	..	21	5	12	4	358
359		7—9 Persons	..	29	3	19	6	359
360		10 & over Persons	..	10	3	3	3	360

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

Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
325	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.4	325
326	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	326
327	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	327
328	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	328
329	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	329
330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	330
331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	331
332	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	332
333	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.1	333
334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	334
335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	335
336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	336
337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	337
338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	338
339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	339
340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	340
341	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	341
342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	342
343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	343
344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	344
345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	345
346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346
347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348
349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349
350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350
351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	351
352	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.7	352
353	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	353
354	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	354
355	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	355
356	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	356
357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	357
358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	358
359	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	359
360	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.8	360

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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms				
		Size	Number	1	2	3		
Ziarat Town								
361	Total	All sizes	..	212	135	31	27	361
362		1 Person	..	82	71	4	3	362
363		2 Persons	..	32	17	10	3	363
364		3 Persons	..	28	18	7	2	364
365		4 Persons	..	23	13	3	3	365
366		5 Persons	..	16	10	3	2	366
367		6 Persons	..	4	1	1	2	367
368		7—9 Persons	..	18	4	2	8	368
369		10 & over Persons	..	9	1	1	4	369
370	Owned	All sizes	..	1	1	—	—	370
371		1 Person	..	—	—	—	—	371
372		2 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	372
373		3 Persons	..	1	1	—	—	373
374		4 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	374
375		5 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	375
376		6 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	376
377		7—9 Persons	..	—	—	—	—	377
378		10 & over Persons	..	—	—	—	—	378
379	Rented	All sizes	..	72	27	12	21	379
380		1 Person	..	12	8	—	1	380
381		2 Persons	..	10	4	3	2	381
382		3 Persons	..	7	3	2	2	382
383		4 Persons	..	9	4	2	2	383
384		5 Persons	..	9	4	2	2	384
385		6 Persons	..	3	—	1	2	385
386		7—9 Persons	..	15	3	1	7	386
387		10 & over Persons	..	7	1	1	3	387
388	Free	All sizes	..	139	107	19	6	388
389		1 Person	..	70	63	4	2	389
390		2 Persons	..	22	13	7	1	390
391		3 Persons	..	20	14	5	—	391
392		4 Persons	..	14	9	1	1	392
393		5 Persons	..	7	6	1	—	393
394		6 Persons	..	1	1	—	—	394
395		7—9 Persons	..	3	1	1	1	395
396		10 & over Persons	..	2	—	—	1	396

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

[illegible]

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

	Locality and tenure	Households	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
				Under 1	1	
	Sibi District	ALL AREAS				
1	Total	24,671	1,26,434	523	4,730	1
2	Owned	21,067	1,12,300	258	2,544	2
3	Rented	2,044	8,392	194	1,437	3
4	Free	1,560	5,742	71	749	4
	Sibi Tehsil					
5	Total	5,047	26,791	261	1,793	5
6	Owned	3,232	18,749	84	642	6
7	Rented	1,423	6,284	165	994	7
8	Free	392	1,758	12	157	8
	Kohlu Tehsil					
9	Total	1,678	9,021	—	180	9
10	Owned	1,638	8,881	—	170	10
11	Rented	—	—	—	—	11
12	Free	40	140	—	10	12
	Marri Area					
13	Total	4,955	25,375	—	180	13
14	Owned	4,945	25,355	—	180	14
15	Rented	—	—	—	—	15
16	Free	10	20	—	—	16
	Bugti Area					
17	Total	8,141	40,138	37	370	17
18	Owned	7,898	39,180	12	260	18
19	Rented	2	3	—	1	19
20	Free	241	955	25	109	20
	Shahrig Tehsil					
21	Total	4,850	25,109	225	2,207	21
22	Owned	3,354	20,135	162	1,292	22
23	Rented	619	2,105	29	442	23
24	Free	877	2,869	34	473	24

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

Number of persons per room					Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room
2	3	4	5 and over			
ALL AREAS						
1	11,498	16,733	17,620	75,307	23	4.2
2	8,506	13,670	15,554	71,764	4	4.6
3	1,913	1,920	1,080	1,835	13	2.4
4	1,079	1,143	986	1,708	6	2.7
5	3,275	5,271	3,177	13,011	3	5.6
6	1,503	3,422	1,996	11,102	—	4.3
7	1,522	1,569	775	1,259	—	2.4
8	250	280	406	650	3	3.1
9	449	969	1,369	6,054	—	5.0
10	429	909	1,369	6,004	—	5.0
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	20	60	—	50	—	2.8
13	1,628	2,448	3,716	17,403	—	5.0
14	1,608	2,448	3,716	17,403	—	5.0
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	20	—	—	—	—	2.0
17	3,288	4,407	6,383	25,653	—	4.5
18	2,991	4,152	6,262	25,503	—	4.5
19	2	—	—	—	—	1.5
20	295	255	121	150	—	2.4
21	2,858	3,638	2,975	13,186	20	3.6
22	1,975	2,739	2,211	11,752	4	4.1
23	389	351	305	576	13	2.4
24	494	548	459	858	3	2.5

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

Locality and tenure		House- holds	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
				Under 1	1	
URBAN LOCALITIES						
Sibi District						
25	Total	3,063	12,907	293	1,881	25
26	Owned	538	2,569	38	245	26
27	Rented	1,774	7,483	194	1,227	27
28	Free	751	2,855	61	409	28
Sibi Town						
29	Total	1,880	8,559	211	1,263	29
30	Owned	245	1,296	34	182	30
31	Rented	1,403	6,194	165	944	31
32	Free	232	1,069	12	137	32
Harnai Town						
33	Total	522	1,890	23	280	33
34	Owned	86	442	2	33	34
35	Rented	297	935	19	184	35
36	Free	139	513	2	63	36
Sui Town						
37	Total	449	1,786	27	140	37
38	Owned	206	828	2	30	38
39	Rented	2	3	—	1	39
40	Free	241	955	25	109	40
Ziarat Town						
41	Total	212	672	32	198	41
42	Owned	1	3	—	—	42
43	Rented	72	351	10	98	43
44	Free	139	318	22	100	44

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

Number of persons per room					Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room	
2	3	4	5 and over				
URBAN LOCALITIES							
25	2,857	2,907	1,616	3,330	23	2.5	25
26	465	523	329	965	4	3.0	26
27	1,793	1,790	830	1,586	13	2.4	27
28	599	594	407	779	6	2.5	28
29	1,976	2,014	1,070	2,022	3	2.5	29
30	294	255	188	343	—	2.3	30
31	1,522	1,569	735	1,259	—	2.4	31
32	160	190	147	420	3	2.8	32
33	389	362	257	559	20	2.6	33
34	97	139	33	134	4	3.1	34
35	194	137	129	259	13	3.3	35
36	98	86	95	166	3	2.8	36
37	371	381	229	638	—	2.9	37
38	74	126	108	488	—	3.9	38
39	2	—	—	—	—	1.5	39
40	295	255	121	150	—	2.4	40
41	121	150	60	111	—	1.8	41
42	—	3	—	—	—	3.0	42
43	75	84	16	68	—	2.0	43
44	46	63	44	43	—	1.5	44

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

Locality and tenure	House-holds	Houses and structures	Principal material used in house Wall					Wood
			Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbes- tos		
ALL AREAS								
Sibi District								
Total	24,671	24,515	1,298	2,766	6,143	83	155	1
Owned	21,067	21,041	33	2,359	4,494	40	70	2
Rented	2,044	1,958	956	48	860	7	85	3
Free	1,560	1,516	309	359	789	36	—	4
Sibi Tehsil								
Total	5,047	4,959	700	5	3,883	6	74	5
Owned	3,232	3,207	23	1	2,893	—	—	6
Rented	1,423	1,368	646	4	638	5	74	7
Free	392	384	31	—	352	1	—	8
Kohlu Tehsil								
Total	1,678	1,678	—	130	320	—	—	9
Owned	1,638	1,638	—	120	290	—	—	10
Rented	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Free	40	40	—	10	30	—	—	12
Marri Area								
Total	4,955	4,955	10	50	220	—	—	13
Owned	4,945	4,945	10	50	210	—	—	14
Rented	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Free	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	16
Bugti Area								
Total	8,141	8,141	215	500	101	65	—	17
Owned	7,898	7,898	—	500	98	40	—	18
Rented	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	19
Free	241	241	215	—	1	25	—	20
Shahrig Tehsil								
Total	4,850	4,782	373	2,081	1,619	12	81	21
Owned	3,354	3,353	—	1,688	1,003	—	70	22
Rented	619	588	310	44	220	2	11	23
Free	877	841	63	349	396	10	—	24

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

Principal material used in Roof											Mobile	
Bam- boo	That- ched	Others	Concrete baked/ bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. I./ Asbes- tos	Wood	Bamboo	Mud Thatch	Others			
ALL AREAS												
1	2	7,196	50	498	38	648	2,272	8,058	5,962	217	6,822	1
2	—	7,183	50	17	22	57	1,456	7,891	4,594	192	6,812	2
3	1	1	—	221	15	314	659	83	663	3	—	3
4	1	12	—	260	1	277	157	84	705	22	10	4
5	—	1	—	170	8	92	752	158	3,484	5	290	5
6	—	—	—	7	2	7	97	26	278	—	290	6
7	—	1	—	147	5	51	602	79	481	3	—	7
8	—	—	—	16	1	34	53	53	225	2	—	8
9	—	—	—	10	10	10	—	350	70	—	1,228	9
10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	350	50	—	1,228	10
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	20	—	—	12
13	—	—	20	10	—	—	—	—	270	20	4,655	13
14	—	—	20	10	—	—	—	—	260	20	4,655	14
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	16
17	—	7,121	10	215	—	70	10	7,513	184	20	129	17
18	—	7,121	10	—	—	45	10	7,513	191	20	129	18
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	19
20	—	—	—	215	—	25	—	—	1	—	—	20
21	2	74	20	93	20	476	1,510	37	1,954	172	520	21
22	—	62	20	—	10	5	1,349	2	1,325	152	510	22
23	1	—	—	74	10	263	57	4	180	—	—	23
24	1	12	—	19	—	208	104	31	449	20	10	24

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

Locality and tenure	House-holds	Houses and structures	Principal material used in house Wall					Wood	
			Concrete/ backed bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbes- tos			
URBAN LOCALITIES									
Sibi District									
25	Total	3,063	2,967	1,078	29	1,617	73	75	25
26	Owned	538	522	23	1	368	40	—	26
27	Rented	1,774	1,708	776	28	820	7	75	27
28	Free	751	737	279	—	429	26	—	28
Sibi Tehsil									
29	Total	1,880	1,802	690	5	1,026	6	74	29
30	Owned	245	230	23	1	206	—	—	30
31	Rented	1,403	1,348	646	4	618	5	74	31
32	Free	232	224	21	—	202	1	—	32
Harnai Town									
33	Total	522	504	136	24	335	2	1	33
34	Owned	86	85	—	—	83	—	—	34
35	Rented	297	286	119	24	139	2	1	35
36	Free	139	133	17	—	113	—	—	36
Sui Town									
37	Total	449	449	215	—	81	65	—	37
38	Owned	206	206	—	—	78	40	—	38
39	Rened	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	39
40	Free	241	241	215	—	1	25	—	40
Ziarat Town									
41	Total	212	212	37	—	175	—	—	41
42	Owned	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	42
43	Rented	72	72	11	—	61	—	—	43
44	Free	139	139	26	—	113	—	—	44

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

			Principal material used in house Roof								Mobile
Bam- boo	That- ched	Others	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. I./ Asbes- tos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others		
URBAN LOCALITIES											
25	2	84	—	468	8	428	644	216	1,187	7	9
26	—	81	—	7	2	57	18	79	348	2	9
27	1	1	—	211	5	174	609	83	623	3	—
28	1	2	—	250	1	197	17	54	216	2	—
29	—	1	—	170	8	82	622	148	767	5	—
30	—	—	—	7	2	7	17	16	181	—	—
31	—	1	—	147	5	51	602	79	461	3	—
32	—	—	—	16	1	24	3	53	125	2	—
33	2	4	—	74	—	79	21	7	321	2	—
34	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	2	76	2	—
35	1	—	—	61	—	54	7	4	160	—	—
36	1	2	—	13	—	20	14	1	85	—	—
37	—	79	—	215	—	70	—	61	94	—	9
38	—	79	—	—	—	45	—	61	91	—	9
39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
40	—	—	—	215	—	25	—	—	1	—	—
41	—	—	—	9	—	197	1	—	5	—	—
42	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
43	—	—	—	3	—	69	—	—	—	—	—
44	—	—	—	6	—	128	—	—	5	—	—

TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

Number of Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figures in italics

Locality		Houses and structures	Number of Houses according to type*			
			Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	
ALL AREAS						
1	Sibi District	.. 24,515	478	773	918	1
2		.. 156	15	18	10	2
3	Sibi Tehsil	.. 4,959	164	477	2	3
4		.. 88	5	18	—	4
5	Kohlu Tehsil	.. 1,678	—	—	—	5
6		.. —	—	—	—	6
7	Marri Area	.. 4,955	10	—	—	7
8		.. —	—	—	—	8
9	Bugti Area	.. 8,141	215	10	—	9
10		.. —	—	—	—	10
11	Shahrig Tehsil	.. 4,782	89	286	916	11
12		.. 68	10	—	10	12
URBAN LOCALITIES						
13	Sibi District	.. 2,967	458	553	9	13
14		.. 96	15	18	—	14
15	Sibi Town	.. 1,802	164	467	2	15
16		.. 78	5	18	—	16
17	Harnai Town	.. 504	74	54	7	17
18		.. 18	10	—	—	18
19	Sui Town	.. 449	215	—	—	19
20		.. —	—	—	—	20
21	Ziarat Town	.. 212	5	32	—	21
22		.. —	—	—	—	22

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

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

Type 3 :—Wall of Earth/Kutch Bricks.
Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones, Baked tiles, G. I./Asbestos Sheets and Wood.

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

TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

Number of Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figures in *italics*

Number of Houses according to type*						
	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9
ALL AREAS						
1	1,378	7,687	6,076	72	6,822	311
2	2	10	86	5	—	10
3	294	75	3,581	61	290	15
4	2	—	48	5	—	10
5	10	350	20	—	1,228	70
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	270	—	—	—	4,655	20
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	70	7,115	580	2	129	20
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	734	147	1,895	9	520	186
12	—	10	38	—	—	—
URBAN LOCALITIES						
13	439	154	1,252	72	9	21
14	2	—	56	5	—	—
15	164	75	854	61	—	15
16	2	—	48	5	—	—
17	39	7	312	9	—	2
18	—	—	8	—	—	—
19	70	72	81	2	9	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	166	—	5	—	—	4
22	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Type 6 :—Wall of Earth/Kutch bricks and G. I./Asbestos Sheets.
Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 7 :—Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and Wood.
Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 8 :—Mobile.

Type 9 :—Other and unclassified.

TABLE 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

	Locality	*Number of families	Persons in families	Average number of persons per family	
	ALL AREAS				
1	Sibi District	.. 24,633	1,05,016	4.3	1
2	Sibi Tehsil	.. 5,032	20,418	4.1	2
3	Kohlu Tehsil	.. 1,678	6,904	4.1	3
4	Marri Area	.. 4,955	21,920	4.4	4
5	Bugti Area	.. 8,121	35,695	4.4	5
6	Shahrig Tehsil	.. 4,847	20,079	4.1	6
	URBAN LOCALITIES				
7	Sibi District	.. 73,045	10,338	3.4	7
8	Sibi Town	.. 1,865	7,087	3.8	8
9	Harnai Town	.. 519	1,551	3.0	9
10	Sui Town	.. 449	1,177	2.6	10
11	Ziarat Town	.. 212	523	2.5	11

TABLE 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

Families by type					Families with	
One person only	Husband and wife without sons or daughters	Husband and/or wife with own sons and/or daughters only	Husband and/or wife with or without own sons and/or daughters but having parents and/or daughters in-law		Other relatives	Non-relatives
ALL AREAS						
1	2,563	2,961	11,271	7,838	6,857	927
2	660	415	2,233	1,724	1,848	248
3	150	240	569	719	659	30
4	190	839	2,378	1,548	1,049	240
5	557	1,208	4,470	1,886	1,742	86
6	1,006	259	1,621	1,961	1,559	323
URBAN LOCALITIES						
7	1,045	233	991	776	973	167
8	450	155	685	575	529	88
9	228	36	152	103	137	37
10	248	29	104	68	244	26
11	119	13	50	30	63	16

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

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

Locality		*Families	Families by number of persons per family			
			1	2	3	
ALL AREAS						
1	Sibi District	..	24,633	2,563	3,902	3,754
2	Sibi Tehsil	..	5,032	660	803	875
3	Kohlu Tehsil	..	1,678	150	299	270
4	Marri Area	..	44,55	190	979	789
5	Bugti Area	..	8,121	557	1,300	1,249
6	Shahrig Tehsil	..	4,847	1,006	521	571
URBAN LOCALITIES						
7	Sibi District	..	3,045	1,045	346	348
8	Sibi Town	..	1,865	450	234	246
9	Harnai Town	..	519	228	62	41
10	Sui Town	..	449	248	31	40
11	Ziarat Town	..	212	119	19	21

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

Families by number of persons per family								Average number of persons per family
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over		
ALL AREAS								
1	3,979	3,527	2,899	1,758	892	590	769	4.3
2	694	700	550	361	181	104	104	4.1
3	279	270	230	70	30	30	50	4.1
4	859	759	569	280	190	120	220	4.4
5	1,475	1,181	963	647	298	215	236	4.4
6	672	617	587	400	193	121	159	4.1
URBAN LOCALITIES								
7	354	320	252	179	92	50	59	3.4
8	245	230	190	121	71	34	44	3.8
9	53	47	31	34	9	7	7	3.0
10	37	32	24	18	8	5	6	2.6
11	19	11	7	6	4	4	2	2.5

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

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



HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

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

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

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

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

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

I have checked _____ entries in this register.

Signature of Enumerator
and Date

Signature of Supervisor
and Date

Signature of Charge Superintendent and Date

(ii)

HOUSING

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

(iii)

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

No. of Households ()

Page
Total

(iv)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column (6) : Give serial number to the households residing in the same house whose particulars are to be recorded on different lines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DETAILS ABOUT HOUSE-TYPE

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

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SIBI

PART-IV

POPULATION TABLES

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

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Land Area (Sq. Miles) 1961	1961				Females per 1,000 Males
		Population				
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1 Sibi District	10,446	1,23,049	67,570	55,479	821	
2 Kohlu Tehsil	357	8,230	4,523	3,707	820	
3 Marri Area	3,378	22,780	11,462	9,318	813	
4 Bugti Area	3,923	32,049	17,477	14,572	834	
5 Sibi Tehsil	1,251	33,709	18,404	15,305	832	
6 Shahrig Tehsil	1,537	28,281	15,704	12,577	801	

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Urban Population					
	1961			1951	Variation 1951—61	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent
1 Sibi District	.. 16,349	9,350	6,999	11,842	4,507	38.06
2 Kohlu Tehsil	.. —	—	—	—	—	—
3 Marri Area	.. —	—	—	—	—	—
4 Bugti Area	1,082	720	362	—	1,082	—
5 Sibi Tehsil	.. 13,327	7,457	5,870	11,842	1,485	12.54
6 Shahrig Tehsil	.. 1,940	11,73	767	—	1,940	—

1951 data includes non-Pakistanis

1961 data excludes non-Pakistanis

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

1951				Increase/decrease in population 1951—61		Persons per square mile		
Population			Females per, 1000 Males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
Both Sexes	Male	Female						
1	1,19,083	65,194	53,889	826	3,966	3.33	12	11
2	" "	" "	" "	—	—	—	23	—
3	" "	" "	" "	—	—	—	6	—
4	" "	" "	" "	—	—	—	8	—
5	" "	" "	" "	—	—	—	27	—
6	" "	" "	" "	—	—	—	18	—

" " " Denotes not available.

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Rural Population					
1961			1951	Variation 1951—61	
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent
1 1,06,700	58,220	48,480	1,08,650	—1,950	—1.79
2 8,230	4,523	3,707	5,856	2,374	40.54
3 20,780	11,462	9,318	32,464	—11,684	—35.99
4 3,0967	16,757	14,210	27,607	3,360	12.17
5 20,382	10,947	9,435	19,714	668	3.39
6 26,341	14,531	11,810	23,009	3,332	14.48

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Religion	Population 1961		
		Both Sexes	Male	
1 Sibi Town	(a) All Religions	13,327	74,59	1
2	(b) Muslims	12,125	6,878	2
3	Per cent	90.98	92.24	3
4	(c) Caste Hindus	903	422	4
5	(d) Scheduled Caste	187	91	5
6	(e) Christians	111	66	6
7	(f) Other Religions	1	—	7

TABLE 4—HEADQUARTERS TOWN BY POPULATION BY SEX, 1951 AND 1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Number of Persons, 1961			Number of Persons, 1951		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Sibi Town	13,527	7,457	5,870	11,842	6,789	5,053

1951 data includes non-Pakistanis

1961 data excludes non-Pakistanis

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

SIBI DISTRICT		Number of Persons	
		Population 1951	Increase 1951—1961 Both Sexes
	Female	Both Sexes	Number Per cent
1	5,870	" "	" "
2	5,247	" "	" "
3	89.39	" "	" "
4	481	" "	" "
5	96	" "	" "
6	45	" "	" "
7	1	" "	" "

Footnote:—1951 data for Sibi Town is not available.

TABLE 4—HEADQUARTERS TOWN BY POPULATION BY SEX, 1951 AND 1961

SIBI DISTRICT		Number of Persons	
Increase 1951—61 (—Decrease)		Females per 1,000 males	
Number	Per cent	1961	1951
1,485	13	787	744

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	1901		1911				1921		
	Popula- tion	Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation	Number	Per cent	
			Number	Per cent					
1 Sibi District	.. 1,14,280	1,19,285	5,005	4.4	1,23,082	3,797	3.2		1
2 Sui Town	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3 Sibi Town	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4 Harnai Town	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

1931				1941			1951			1961		
Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation		
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
1	1,47,693	24,611	20.0	1,70,908	23,215	15.7 *	1,20,492	50,416	29.50	1,23,049	2,557	2.12
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,082	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,842	—	—	13,327	1,485	12.54
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,940	—	—

*Includes figures of Bolan Tehsil transferred from Sibi District to Kalat District.

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age group		1961				
		Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
BOTH SEXES						
1	All Ages	.. 1,23,049	64,498	53,439	5,046	66
MALES						
2	All Ages	.. 67,570	39,671	26,133	1,740	26
3	0—9	.. 23,822	23,822	—	—	—
4	10—19	.. 11,412	10,160	1,224	27	1
5	20—39	.. 20,357	5,312	14,409	617	19
6	40—59	.. 9,485	336	8,444	700	5
7	60 and over	.. 2,494	41	2,056	396	1
FEMALES						
8	All Ages	.. 55,479	24,827	27,306	3,306	40
9	0—9	.. 20,367	20,367	—	—	—
10	10—19	.. 8,239	4,118	4,088	18	15
11	20—39	.. 18,261	279	17,613	353	16
12	40—59	.. 6,810	54	5,064	1,683	9
13	60 and over	.. 1,802	9	541	1,252	—

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

1951					
Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
BOTH SEXES					
1	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	1
MALES					
2	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	2
3	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	3
4	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	4
5	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	5
6	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	6
7	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	7
FEMALES					
8	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	8
9	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	9
10	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	10
11	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	11
12	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	12
13	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	66 39 ..	13

1951 data is not available due to the transfer of Usta Mohd and Jhatput Tehsils.

".." Denotes not available.

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

		SIBI DISTRICT						Number of Persons	
	Marital Status	Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	
ALL AREAS									
1	All persons	T	1,23,049	3,074	18,103	23,012	9,991	9,660	1
2		M	67,570	1,585	9,168	13,069	6,149	5,263	2
3		F	55,479	1,489	8,935	9,943	3,842	4,397	3
4	Never Married	T	64,498	3,074	18,103	23,012	9,241	5,037	4
5		M	39,671	1,585	9,168	13,069	6,000	4,160	5
6		F	24,827	1,489	8,935	9,943	3,241	877	6
7	Married	T	53,439	—	—	—	742	4,570	7
8		M	26,133	—	—	—	146	1,078	8
9		F	27,306	—	—	—	596	3,492	9
10	Widowed	T	5,046	—	—	—	5	40	10
11		M	1,740	—	—	—	3	24	11
12		F	3,306	—	—	—	2	16	12
13	Divorced	T	66	—	—	—	3	13	13
14		M	26	—	—	—	—	1	14
15		F	40	—	—	—	3	12	15
URBAN AREAS									
16	All persons	T	16,349	475	1,980	2,498	1,614	1,188	16
17		M	9,350	241	998	1,300	845	702	17
18		F	6,999	234	982	1,198	769	486	18
19	Never Married	T	8,790	475	1,980	2,498	1,560	809	19
20		M	5,409	241	998	1,300	838	624	20
21		F	3,381	234	982	1,198	722	185	21
22	Married	T	6,697	—	—	—	53	369	22
23		M	3,587	—	—	—	6	73	23
24		F	3,110	—	—	—	47	296	24
25	Widowed	T	849	—	—	—	1	6	25
26		M	350	—	—	—	1	4	26
27		F	499	—	—	—	—	2	27
28	Divorced	T	13	—	—	—	—	4	28
29		M	4	—	—	—	—	1	29
30		F	9	—	—	—	—	3	30
RURAL AREAS									
31	All persons	T	1,06,700	2,599	16,123	20,514	8,377	8,472	31
32		M	58,220	1,344	8,170	11,769	5,304	4,561	32
33		F	48,480	1,255	7,953	8,745	3,073	3,911	33
34	Never Married	T	55,708	2,599	16,123	20,514	7,681	4,228	34
35		M	34,262	1,344	8,170	11,769	5,162	3,536	35
36		F	21,446	1,255	7,953	8,745	2,519	692	36
37	Married	T	46,742	—	—	—	689	4,201	37
38		M	22,546	—	—	—	140	1,005	38
39		F	24,196	—	—	—	549	3,196	39
40	Widowed	T	4,197	—	—	—	4	34	40
41		M	1,390	—	—	—	2	20	41
42		F	2,807	—	—	—	2	14	42
43	Divorced	T	53	—	—	—	3	9	43
44		M	22	—	—	—	—	—	44
45		F	31	—	—	—	3	9	45

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

SIBI DISTRICT										Number of persons
	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 and over	
ALL AREAS										
1	9,912	11,212	9,803	7,691	6,415	4,413	3,836	1,631	4,296	1
2	5,055	5,837	5,230	4,235	3,711	2,572	2,275	927	2,494	2
3	4,857	5,375	4,573	3,456	2,704	1,841	1,561	704	1,802	3
4	2,739	1,760	711	381	196	84	79	31	50	4
5	2,577	1,688	678	369	180	70	69	17	41	5
6	162	72	33	12	16	14	10	14	9	6
7	7,033	9,253	8,758	6,978	5,663	3,724	2,948	1,173	2,597	7
8	2,390	4,026	4,319	3,674	3,325	2,317	2,005	797	2,056	8
9	4,643	5,227	4,439	3,304	2,338	1,407	943	376	541	9
10	127	191	328	324	551	599	807	426	1,648	10
11	84	118	228	187	203	183	201	113	396	11
12	43	73	100	137	348	416	606	313	1,252	12
13	13	8	6	8	5	6	2	1	1	13
14	4	5	5	5	3	2	—	—	—	14
15	9	3	1	3	2	4	2	1	—	15
URBAN AREAS										
16	1,496	1,614	1,253	1,036	963	667	599	248	718	16
17	915	960	755	647	599	458	348	168	414	17
18	581	654	498	389	364	209	251	80	304	18
19	638	421	188	84	67	27	24	8	11	19
20	600	411	185	82	64	26	23	7	10	20
21	38	10	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	21
22	835	1,158	1,016	896	810	557	429	192	382	22
23	302	532	534	527	493	386	284	142	308	23
24	533	626	482	369	317	171	145	50	74	24
25	20	32	49	55	86	83	145	48	324	25
26	13	15	36	38	42	46	41	19	95	26
27	7	17	13	17	44	37	104	29	229	27
28	3	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	28
29	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
30	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	30
RURAL AREAS										
31	8,416	9,598	8,550	6,655	5,452	3,746	3,237	1,383	3,578	31
32	4,140	4,877	4,475	3,588	3,112	2,114	1,927	759	2,080	32
33	4,276	4,721	4,075	3,067	2,340	1,632	1,310	624	1,498	33
34	2,101	1,339	523	297	129	57	55	23	39	34
35	1,977	1,277	493	287	116	44	46	10	31	35
36	124	62	30	10	13	13	9	13	8	36
37	6,198	8,095	7,742	6,082	4,853	3,167	2,519	981	2,215	37
38	2,088	3,494	3,785	3,147	2,832	1,931	1,721	655	1,748	38
39	4,110	4,601	3,957	2,935	2,021	1,236	798	326	467	39
40	107	159	279	269	465	516	662	378	1,324	40
41	71	103	192	149	161	137	160	94	301	41
42	36	56	87	120	304	379	502	284	1,023	42
43	10	5	6	7	5	6	1	1	—	43
44	4	3	5	5	3	2	—	—	—	44
45	6	2	1	2	2	4	1	1	—	45

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality		Sex	Aged 60 and over	60—69	
1	Sibi District	T	4,296	2,893	1
2		M	2,494	1,678	2
3		F	1,802	1,215	3
4	Urban Areas	T	718	494	4
5		M	414	293	5
6		F	304	201	6
7	Rural Areas	T	3,578	2,399	7
8		M	2,080	1,385	8
9		F	1,498	1,014	9

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 and over	
1	854	411	103	35	1
2	499	227	62	28	2
3	355	184	41	7	3
4	141	62	18	3	4
5	85	29	6	1	5
6	56	33	12	2	6
7	713	349	85	32	7
8	414	198	56	27	8
9	299	151	29	5	9

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

All Areas/Urban and Rural

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age-group		All Areas			
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	All Ages 0 to 9	..	44,189	23,822	20,367	1
2	Infants under 1 year	..	3,074	1,585	1,489	2
3	Under 1 month	..	259	182	77	3
4	1 month (s)	..	443	247	196	4
5	2 "	..	377	210	167	5
6	3 "	..	308	135	173	6
7	4 "	..	207	105	102	7
8	5 "	..	152	83	69	8
9	6 "	..	587	265	322	9
10	7 "	..	132	68	64	10
11	8 "	..	231	107	124	11
12	9 "	..	168	74	94	12
13	10 "	..	121	57	64	13
14	11 "	..	89	52	37	14
15	Children 1—4 years	..	18,103	9,168	8,935	15
16	1 year(s)	..	3,468	1,707	1,761	16
17	2 years	..	4,319	2,100	2,219	17
18	3 "	..	5,764	2,901	2,863	18
19	4 "	..	4,552	2,460	2,092	19
20	Children 5—9 years	..	23,012	13,069	9,943	20
21	5 years	..	4,814	2,560	2,254	21
22	6 "	..	4,612	2,582	2,030	22
23	7 "	..	4,957	2,725	2,232	23
24	8 "	..	4,171	2,505	1,666	24
25	9 "	..	4,458	2,697	1,761	25
26	Children 10—14 years	..	9,991	6,149	3,842	26
27	10—11 years	..	4,049	2,428	1,621	27
28	12—14 "	..	5,942	3,721	2,221	28

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	4,953	2,539	2,414	39,236	21,283	17,953	1
2	475	241	234	2,599	1,344	1,255	2
3	52	27	25	207	155	52	3
4	46	26	20	397	221	176	4
5	43	24	19	334	186	148	5
6	47	23	24	261	112	149	6
7	32	15	17	175	90	85	7
8	32	17	15	120	66	54	8
9	86	40	46	501	225	276	9
10	29	14	15	103	54	49	10
11	36	20	16	195	87	108	11
12	31	16	15	137	58	79	12
13	31	14	17	90	43	47	13
14	10	5	5	79	47	32	14
15	1,980	998	982	16,123	8,170	7,953	15
16	357	197	160	3,111	1,510	1,601	16
17	521	248	273	3,798	1,852	1,946	17
18	609	307	302	5,155	2,594	2,561	18
19	493	246	247	4,059	2,214	1,845	19
20	2,498	1,300	1,198	20,514	11,769	8,745	20
21	506	246	260	4,308	2,314	1,994	21
22	482	268	214	4,130	2,314	1,816	22
23	545	269	276	4,412	2,456	1,956	23
24	495	243	252	3,676	2,262	1,414	24
25	470	274	196	3,988	2,423	1,565	25
26	1,614	845	769	8,377	5,304	3,073	26
27	612	324	288	3,437	2,104	1,333	27
28	1,002	521	481	4,940	3,200	1,740	28

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH—1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Place of Birth					Place of Enumeration			
					Sibi District			
					Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	All Places—	..	..	..	1,23,049	67,570	55,479	1
2	East Pakistan	..	..	..	45	38	7	2
3	Rajshahi Division	..	..	..	14	13	1	3
4	Khulna Division	..	..	..	—	—	—	4
5	Dacca Division	..	..	..	15	10	5	5
6	Chittagong Division	..	..	..	16	15	1	6
7	West Pakistan	..	..	..	1,20,419	65,930	54,489	7
8	Hazara District	..	..	..	235	192	43	8
9	Mardan District	..	..	..	107	90	17	9
10	Peshawar District	..	..	..	71	55	16	10
11	Kohat District	..	..	..	36	22	14	11
12	D. I. Khan District	..	..	..	58	41	17	12
13	Bannu District	..	..	..	54	39	15	13
14	Campbellpur District	..	..	..	64	50	14	14
15	Rawalpindi District	..	..	..	277	203	74	15
16	Jhelum District	..	..	..	240	181	59	16
17	Gujrat District	..	..	..	216	151	65	17
18	Sargodha District	..	..	..	80	52	28	18
19	Mianwali District	..	..	..	71	51	20	19
20	Lyallpur District	..	..	..	110	72	38	20
21	Jhang District	..	..	..	17	10	7	21
22	Lahore District	..	..	..	191	108	83	22
23	Gujranwala District	..	..	..	78	45	33	23
24	Sheikhupura District	..	..	..	23	14	9	24
25	Sialkot District	..	..	..	291	174	117	25
26	D.G. Khan District	..	..	..	171	121	50	26
27	Muzaffargarh District	..	..	..	8	5	3	27
28	Multan District	..	..	..	134	73	61	28
29	Montgomery District	..	..	..	36	26	10	29
30	Bahawalpur District	..	..	..	32	21	11	30
31	Bahawalnagar District	..	..	..	2	1	1	31
32	Rahimyar Khan District	..	..	..	15	11	4	32
33	Jacobabad District	..	..	..	176	97	79	33
34	Sukkur District	..	..	..	112	69	43	34
35	Larkana District	..	..	..	17	11	6	35
36	Nawabshah District	..	..	..	25	17	8	36
37	Khairpur District	..	..	..	2	1	1	37
38	Hyderabad District	..	..	..	30	14	16	38
39	Dadu District	..	..	..	9	6	3	39
40	Tharparkar District	..	..	..	20	16	4	40
41	Sanghar District	..	..	..	—	—	—	41
42	Thatta District	..	..	..	14	12	2	42

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH—1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Place of Birth				Place of Enumeration			
				Sibi District			
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	
43	Quetta/Pishin District	..	..	3,805	2,200	1,605	43
44	Sibi District	..	..	1,07,915	58,561	49,354	44
45	Loralai District	..	..	2,674	1,402	1,272	45
46	Zhob District	..	..	79	53	26	46
47	Chagai District	..	..	134	82	52	47
48	Kalat District	..	..	2,287	1,277	1,010	48
49	Mekran District	..	..	274	153	121	49
50	Kharan District	..	..	1	1	—	50
51	Karachi District	..	..	173	98	75	51
52	Lasbela District	..	..	—	—	—	52
53	Frontier Regions	..	..	55	52	3	53
54	Pakistanis born in Kashmir	..	..	290	237	53	54
55	Other parts of Pak-India Sub-Continent	..	..	2,168	1,275	893	55
56	Other Muslim Countries	..	..	121	87	34	56
57	Afghanistan	..	..	107	82	25	57
58	Arabian Peninsula	..	..	—	—	—	58
59	Indonesia	..	..	—	—	—	59
60	Iran	..	..	14	5	9	60
61	Iraq	..	..	—	—	—	61
62	Others	..	..	—	—	—	62
63	Other Countries in Asia	..	..	4	3	1	63
64	Burma	..	..	3	2	1	64
65	Ceylon	..	..	1	1	—	65
66	China	..	..	—	—	—	66
67	Tibet	..	..	—	—	—	67
68	Others	..	..	—	—	—	68
69	Other Muslim Countries	..	..	—	—	—	69
70	Other Countries	..	..	2	—	2	70

TABLE II—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951 AND 1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality				All Religions		Muslims			
				1961	1951	1961	1951		
1	Sibi District	..	..	..	1,23,049	2,07,562	1,21,446	2,04,682	1
2	Kohlu Tehsil	..	..	..	8,230	—	8,230	—	2
3	Marri Area	..	..	..	20,780	—	20,720	—	3
4	Bugti Area	..	..	..	32,049	—	31,836	—	4
5	Sibi Tehsil	..	..	..	33,709	—	32,507	—	5
6	Shahrig Tehsil	..	..	..	28,281	—	28,153	—	6

TABLE I2—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	All Religions		Muslims	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sibi District	67,570	55,479	66,757	54,689

TABLE II—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951 AND 1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Budhists		Parsis		Others	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	1,201	2,338	212	379	187	160	—	—	1	3	2	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	203	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	903	—	187	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	35	—	25	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Footnote :—1951 data for Sibi District includes figures for Usta Mohd and Jhatpat Tehsils in Jacobabad District of Khairpur Division.

TABLE 12—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Caste Hindus		Scheduled Castes		Christians		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
596	605	107	105	108	79	2	1

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Group	Totally Blind		Deaf and Dumb		Crippled	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 All Ages	162	153	70	32	122	57
2 0—9	12	11	9	6	26	10
3 10—19	14	11	14	7	25	10
4 20—29	21	16	24	9	30	16
5 40 and over	115	115	23	10	41	21

TABLE 14—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Mother Tongue	Number			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL ..	1,23,049	67,570	55,479	100	100	100
Dravidian Family						
Brahui	3,592	2,002	1,590	2.92	2.96	2.87
South Indian Languages	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indo-European Family						
Dardic Branch						
Kafir Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kashmiri	14	11	3	—	0.02	—
Kohwar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kohistani	—	—	—	—	—	—
European Branch						
English	15	9	6	—	0.01	—
Indo-Aryan Branch						
Bengali	59	44	15	.05	0.07	0.03
Gujrati	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marathi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjabi	5,966	3,618	2,350	4.85	5.35	4.24
Rajasthani	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sindhi	3,842	2,179	1,663	3.12	3.22	3.00
Urdu	2,654	1,459	1,195	2.16	2.16	2.15
Iranian Branch						
Baluchi	79,573	43,258	36,315	64.67	64.02	65.46
Persian	285	215	70	0.24	0.32	0.13
Pushtu	27,027	14,761	12,266	21.96	21.85	22.11
Semitic Branch						
Arabic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Languages and Languages not stated.	20	14	6	.02	0.02	0.01

TABLE 15—PERSONS WHO COMMONLY SPEAK ONE OR MORE OF THE MAIN LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN 1951—1961

Includes both the persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (see Table 14) and those who reported it as an additional language commonly spoken. Since many people can speak more than one language the totals do not agree with the total population.

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Population and languages		Sibi District							
		1961			1951	Percentage			
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951		
1	Population	..	67,570	55,479	1,23,049	2,07,562			1
2	Bengali	..	55	18	73	24	0.06	—	2
3	Punjabi	..	4,492	2,704	7,196	11,394	5.85	5.50	3
4	Pushtu	..	16,911	12,878	29,789	26,576	24.21	13.00	4
5	Sindhi	..	4,897	2,342	7,239	52,863	5.88	26.00	5
6	Urdu	..	9,268	3,053	12,321	10,059	10.01	4.80	6
7	Baluchi	..	44,955	36,983	81,938	1,18,157	66.59	57.00	7
8	Brahui	..	3,513	2,111	5,624	1,416	4.57	6.83	8
9	Persian	..	846	219	1,065	918	0.87	0.40	9
10	Arabic	..	64	11	75	2	0.06	—	10
11	English	..	915	123	1,038	575	0.84	0.30	11
12	Kashmiri	..	11	3	14	—	—	—	12
13	Rajasthani	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
14	Gujrati	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	14

Footnote:—1951 data for Sibi District includes figures for Usta Muhammad and Jhatpat Tehsils now forming part of Jacobabad District of Khairpur Division.

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality					Population 1961		
					Both Sexes	Male	Female
1	Sibi District	..	..	..	1,23,049	67,570	55,479
2	Kohlu Tehsil	..	..	..	8,230	4,523	3,707
3	Marri Area	..	..	..	20,780	11,462	9,318
4	Bugti Area	..	..	..	32,049	17,477	14,572
5	Sibi Tehsil	..	..	..	33,709	18,404	15,305
6	Shahrig Tehsil	..	..	..	28,281	15,704	12,577

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality				Population 1961		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female
1	Sibi Town	..	..	13,327	7,457	5,870
2	Harnai Town	..	..	1,940	1,173	767
3	Sui Town	..	..	1,082	720	362

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons as per cent of Total Populaion in sex Group		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1 5,907	5,120	787	4.80	7.58	1.42
2 192	184	8	2.33	4.07	0.21
3 107	107	—	0.51	0.93	0.00
4 556	502	54	1.73	2.87	0.37
5 3,335	2,780	555	9.89	15.11	3.63
6 1,717	1,547	170	6.07	9.85	1.35

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons as per cent of total Population in ex groups,		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1 2,750	2,201	549	20.63	29.52	9.35
2 582	462	120	30.00	39.39	15.65
3 312	267	45	28.84	37.08	12.43

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

Locality	All Literates			Muslims			Caste Hindus	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sibi District	5,907	5,120	787	5,625	4,857	768	224	7

TABLE 19—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATES, BY AGE AND SEX—1961**All Areas, Urban and Rural**

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

SIBI DISTRICT				Number of Persons		
Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons			Urban Areas	
		All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Able to write	Able to read
All Ages	T	1,23,049	16,349	1,06,700	3,586	58
	M	67,570	9,350	58,220	2,888	42
	F	55,479	6,999	48,480	698	16
0—4	T	21,177	2,455	18,722	—	—
	M	10,753	1,239	9,514	—	—
	F	10,424	1,216	9,208	—	—
5—9	T	23,012	2,498	20,514	160	13
	M	13,069	1,300	11,769	108	13
	F	9,943	1,198	8,745	52	—
10—14	T	9,991	1,614	8,377	595	16
	M	6,149	845	5,304	412	7
	F	3,842	769	3,073	183	9
15—19	T	9,660	1,188	8,472	524	5
	M	5,263	702	4,561	394	—
	F	4,397	486	3,911	130	5
20—24	T	9,912	1,496	8,416	566	6
	M	5,055	915	4,140	460	6
	F	4,857	581	4,276	106	—
25 and over	T	49,297	7,098	42,199	1,741	18
	M	27,281	4,349	22,932	1,514	16
	F	22,016	2,749	19,267	227	2

TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

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

SIBI DISTRICT Number of Persons

Scheduled Castes		Christians		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
3	—	34	12	2	—

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Urban Areas			Rural Areas		
Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate
1,219	11,486	2,145	118	31,04	101,333
398	6,022	2,091	99	1,736	54,294
821	5,464	54	19	1,368	47,039
—	2,455	—	—	—	18,722
—	1,239	—	—	—	9,514
—	1,216	—	—	—	9,208
15	2,310	137	12	156	20,209
3	1,176	131	10	90	11,538
12	1,134	6	2	66	8,671
193	810	351	13	300	7,713
26	400	342	11	165	4,786
167	410	9	2	135	2,927
146	513	308	14	284	7,866
26	282	294	11	130	4,126
120	231	14	3	154	3,740
144	780	330	9	317	7,760
13	436	319	7	122	3,692
31	344	11	2	195	4,068
721	4,618	1,019	70	2,047	39,063
330	2,489	1,005	60	1,229	20,638
391	2,129	14	10	818	18,425

TABLE 20—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951, 1961

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Bengali		Punjabi		Pushto	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
Sibi District	3	18	140	98	128	56
	—	2	4	33	13	21

TABLE 21—STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS ETC., AT THE TIME OF CENSUS, 1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Group	Sex.	All Grades	Primary Grades Passed.					
			0—4	0—(X)	1	2	3	4
ALL AREAS								
All ages 5 years and over	T	2,140	1,450	886	48	146	197	173
	M	1,730	1,137	694	43	112	147	141
	F	410	313	192	5	34	50	32
RURAL AREAS								
All Ages	T	867	687	440	30	66	83	68
	M	787	611	371	28	64	82	66
	F	80	76	69	2	2	1	2
5—9	T	424	417	316	18	33	31	19
	M	367	360	263	17	32	30	18
	F	57	57	53	1	1	1	1
10—14	T	376	270	124	12	33	52	49
	M	354	251	108	11	32	52	48
	F	22	19	16	1	1	—	1
15—19	T	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	T	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1219
20
21

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age groups	Population	Male	Female	All Students attending School/College, etc.			
				Both Sexes		Male	
				Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group
All Ages	1,23,049	67,570	55,479	2,140	1.74	1,730	2.56
5—9	23,012	13,069	9,943	929	4.04	745	5.70
10—14	9,991	6,149	3,842	945	9.46	744	12.10
15—19	9,660	5,263	4,397	263	2.72	238	4.52

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

		Students attending School/College (General Education)								
Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female				
Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	
1	410	0.74	2,068	1.68	1,659	2.46	409	0.74		1
2	184	1.85	910	3.95	727	5.56	183	1.84		2
3	201	5.23	915	9.16	714	11.61	201	5.23		3
4	25	0.57	241	2.49	216	4.10	25	0.57		4

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

Urban and Rural Areas

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Group		All Students				
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
URBAN AREAS						
1	All Ages 5 years and over	..	1,273	943	330	1,248
2	5—9	..	505	378	127	500
3	10—14	..	569	390	179	560
4	15—19	..	197	173	24	186
5	20—24	..	1	1	—	1
6	25 and over	..	1	1	—	1
RURAL AREAS						
7	All Ages 5 years and over	..	867	787	80	820
8	5—9	..	424	367	57	410
9	10—14	..	376	354	22	355
10	15—19	..	66	65	1	55
11	20—24	..	1	1	—	—
12	25 and over	..	—	—	—	—

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons 1961				Number of	
		Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Total Population	Attending School/College
All ages 5 and over	T	1,01,872	1,267	4,057	5,324	1,76,514	2,554
	M	56,817	1,047	3,540	4,587	99,716	2,187
	F	45,055	220	517	737	76,798	367
5—9	T	23,012	262	41	303	36,367	956
	M	13,069	206	37	243	20,736	794
	F	9,943	56	4	60	15,631	162
10+	T	78,860	1,005	4,016	5,021	1,40,147	1,598
	M	43,748	841	3,503	4,344	78,980	1,393
	F	35,112	164	513	677	61,167	205
10—14	T	9,991	739	211	950	—	—
	M	6,149	600	158	758	—	—
	F	3,842	139	53	192	—	—
15—19	T	9,660	263	560	823	—	—
	M	5,263	238	442	680	—	—
	F	4,397	25	118	143	—	—
20—24	T	9,912	2	869	871	—	—
	M	5,055	2	757	759	—	—
	F	4,857	—	112	112	—	—
25 and over	T	49,297	1	2,376	2,377	—	—
	M	27,281	1	2,146	2,147	—	—
	F	22,016	—	230	230	—	—

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

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	667	539	128
10—11	206	144	62

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Persons 1951			Percentage of Total Population of Groups					
Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	1961			1951			
		Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	
1	1,963	4,517	1.25	3.98	5.23	1.45	1.11	2.56
2	1,606	3,793	1.84	6.23	8.07	2.19	1.61	3.80
3	357	724	0.49	1.15	1.64	0.48	0.46	0.94
4	36	992	1.14	0.18	1.32	2.63	0.10	2.73
5	27	821	1.58	0.28	1.86	3.83	0.13	3.96
6	9	171	0.56	0.04	0.60	1.03	0.06	1.09
7	1,927	3,525	1.28	5.09	6.37	1.14	1.38	2.52
8	1,579	2,972	1.92	8.01	9.93	1.76	2.00	3.76
9	348	553	0.47	1.46	1.93	0.33	0.57	0.90
10	—	—	7.40	2.11	9.51	—	—	—
11	—	—	9.76	2.57	12.33	—	—	—
12	—	—	3.62	1.38	5.00	—	—	—
13	—	—	2.72	5.80	8.52	—	—	—
14	—	—	4.52	8.40	12.92	—	—	—
15	—	—	0.57	2.68	3.25	—	—	—
16	—	—	0.02	8.77	8.79	—	—	—
17	—	—	0.04	14.97	15.01	—	—	—
18	—	—	0.00	2.31	2.31	—	—	—
19	—	—	0.00	4.82	4.82	—	—	—
20	—	—	0.00	7.87	7.87	—	—	—
21	—	—	0.00	1.04	1.04	—	—	—

(2) The figures in column 7—9 for 5—9 age group are for 0—9 age group for 1951. It is assumed that few, if any, children under 5 were included in 1951 Tables as "received education".

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

		UNBAN AREAS								
		Number of Persons—1961				Percentage of Total Population of groups, 1961				
Age Group	Sex	Total Population	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons		
1	All ages 5 and over	T	13,894	836	2,627	3,463	6.02	18.91	24.93	1
2		M	8,111	628	2,154	2,782	7.74	26.56	34.30	2
3		F	5,783	208	473	681	3.60	8.18	11.78	3
4	5—9	T	2,498	149	15	164	5.96	0.60	6.56	4
5		M	1,300	98	14	112	7.54	1.08	8.62	5
6		F	1,198	51	1	52	4.26	0.08	4.34	6
7	10—14	T	1,614	488	105	593	30.24	6.51	36.75	7
8		M	845	355	56	411	42.01	6.63	48.64	8
9		F	769	133	49	182	17.30	6.37	23.67	9
10	15—19	T	1,188	197	322	519	16.58	27.10	43.68	10
11		M	702	173	218	391	24.64	31.05	55.69	11
12		F	486	24	104	128	4.94	21.40	26.34	12
13	20—24	T	1,496	1	555	556	0.07	37.10	37.17	13
14		M	915	1	453	454	0.11	49.51	49.62	14
15		F	581	—	102	102	0.00	17.56	17.56	15
16	25 and over	T	7,098	1	1,630	1,631	0.01	22.96	22.97	16
17		M	4,349	1	1,413	1,414	0.02	32.49	32.51	17
18		F	2,749	—	217	217	0.00	7.89	7.89	18

Footnote :—Exclude the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in table 23 but not claiming to be literates:—

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	356	280	76
10—11	81	35	46

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

RURAL AREAS							
Total Population	Number of Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population of groups, 1961			
	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	
1 87,978	431	1,430	1,861	0.49	1.63	2.12	1
2 48,706	419	1,386	1,805	0.86	2.85	3.71	2
3 39,272	12	44	56	0.03	0.11	0.14	3
4 20,514	113	26	139	0.55	0.13	0.68	4
5 11,769	108	23	131	0.92	0.19	1.11	5
6 8,745	5	3	8	0.06	0.03	0.09	6
7 8,377	251	106	357	3.00	1.26	4.26	7
8 5,304	245	102	347	4.62	1.92	6.54	8
9 3,073	6	4	10	0.20	0.13	0.33	9
10 8,472	66	238	304	0.78	2.81	3.59	10
11 4,561	65	224	289	1.43	4.91	6.34	11
12 3,911	1	14	15	0.02	0.36	0.38	12
13 8,416	1	314	315	0.01	3.73	3.74	13
14 4,140	1	304	305	0.03	7.34	7.37	14
15 4,276	—	10	10	0.00	0.23	0.23	15
16 42,199	—	746	746	0.00	1.77	1.77	16
17 22,932	—	733	733	0.00	3.20	3.20	17
18 19,267	—	13	13	0.00	0.07	0.07	18

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

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	311	259	52
10—11	125	109	16

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

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age group	Sex	Total Population	Illite- rates	Literates		Highest Grade Passed in				
				Without Formal education	Educated	0 and 1	2	3	4	
1 2 3	All Ages 5 and over	T M F	1,01,872 56,817 45,055	95,965 51,679 44,268	583 533 50	5,324 4,587 737	98 91 7	289 224 65	415 341 74	879 736 143
4 5 6	5—9	T M F	23,012 13,069 9,943	22,690 12,807 9,883	19 19 —	303 243 60	37 34 3	91 68 23	90 69 21	57 50 7
7 8 9	10—14	T M F	9,991 6,149 3,842	9,016 5,337 3,639	25 14 11	950 758 192	29 25 4	78 63 15	142 108 34	166 130 36
10 11 12	15—19	T M F	9,660 5,263 4,397	8,809 4,564 4,245	28 19 9	823 680 143	9 9 —	20 17 3	39 33 6	101 76 25
13 14 15	20—24	T M F	9,912 5,055 4,857	9,001 4,263 4,738	40 33 7	871 759 112	8 8 —	12 8 4		105 84 21
16 17 18	25 and over	T M F	49,297 27,281 22,016	46,449 24,686 21,763	471 448 23	2,377 2,147 230	15 15 —	88 68 20	118 106 12	450 396 54

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

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

SIBI DISTRICT											Number of Persons
General or Professional Education											Per-centage educated in age/sex group
5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Inter-mediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Orien-tal and others		
1	863	456	489	659	374	631	100	53	18	—	5.23
2	717	388	439	560	354	579	92	51	15	—	8.07
3	146	38	50	99	20	52	8	2	3	—	1.64
4	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.32
5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.86
6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.60
7	225	117	136	37	15	5	—	—	—	—	9.51
8	183	94	111	27	13	4	—	—	—	—	12.33
9	42	23	25	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	5.00
10	140	82	135	103	106	75	13	—	—	—	8.52
11	118	73	121	70	100	55	8	—	—	—	12.92
12	22	9	14	33	6	20	5	—	—	—	3.25
13	129	79	68	156	87	172	18	8	3	—	8.79
14	103	65	64	140	84	153	17	6	3	—	15.01
15	27	14	4	16	3	19	1	2	—	—	2.31
16	341	178	150	363	166	379	69	45	15	—	4.82
17	292	156	143	323	157	367	67	45	12	—	7.87
18	49	22	7	40	9	12	2	—	3	—	1.04

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

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

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

SIBI DISTRICT			Number of Persons		
Locality	Sexes	Holders of Certificates in the fields of—			
		Education	Medicine	Engineering	
1 Sibi District	Both Sexes	126	14	26	1
2	Male	106	12	26	2
3	Female	20	2	—	3

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

SIBI DISTRICT				Number of Persons		
Locality	Sex	All Owners	Muslims by Age-groups			
			All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39
1 Sibi District	Both Sexes	12,175	12,161	470	1,180	5,380
2	Male	11,979	11,965	437	1,135	5,302
3	Female	196	196	33	45	78

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

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Agriculture	Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the fields of—						
	Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions
6	18	16	32	2	2	3	5
6	15	15	32	2	2	3	5
—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

		Non-Muslim by Age Groups						
40—59	60 and over	All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59	60 and over	
3,938	1,193	14	—	—	8	2	4	1
3,909	1,182	14	—	—	8	2	4	2
29	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over	
			Total	Working
Sibi District	T	1,23,049	39,833	39,722
	M	67,570	38,881	38,572
	F	55,479	1,152	1,150
Kohlu Tehsil	T	8,230	2,662	2,662
	M	4,523	2,659	2,659
	F	3,707	3	3
Marri Area	T	20,780	6,819	6,819
	M	11,462	6,796	6,796
	F	9,318	23	23
Bugti Area	T	32,049	1,0094	10,089
	M	17,477	9,143	9,140
	F	14,572	951	949
Sibi Tehsil	T	33,709	10,569	10,466
	M	18,404	10,425	10,322
	F	15,305	144	144
Shahrig Tehsil	T	28,281	9,689	9,686
	M	15,704	9,658	9,655
	F	12,577	31	31

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over			Dependants aged below 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household Work only	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Others		
1	111	39,027	31,275	7,752	44,189	1
2	109	5,067	—	5,067	23,822	2
3	2	33,960	31,275	2,685	20,367	3
4	—	2,428	2,135	293	3,140	4
5	—	177	—	177	1,687	5
6	—	2,251	2,135	116	1,453	6
7	—	6,156	5,848	308	7,805	7
8	—	146	—	146	4,520	8
9	—	6,010	5,848	162	3,285	9
10	5	9,686	7,177	2,509	12,269	10
11	3	1,566	—	1,566	6,768	11
12	2	8,120	71,77	943	5,501	12
13	103	11,868	8,633	3,185	11,272	13
14	103	2,119	—	2,119	5,860	14
15	—	9,749	8,683	1,066	5,412	15
16	3	8,889	7,432	1,457	9,703	16
17	3	1,059	—	1,059	4,987	17
18	—	7,830	7,432	398	4,716	18

TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force—aged 10 years and over	
			Total	Working
Sibi District	T	1,06,700	34,409	34,309
	M	58,220	33,353	33,255
	F	48,480	1,056	1,054
Kohlu Tehsil	T	8,230	2,662	2,662
	M	4,523	2,659	2,659
	F	3,707	3	3
Marri Area	T	20,780	6,819	6,819
	M	11,462	6,796	6,796
	F	9,318	23	23
Bugti Area	T	30,967	9,615	9,612
	M	16,757	8,666	8,665
	F	14,210	949	947
Sibi Tehsil	T	20,382	6,357	6,260
	M	10,947	6,294	6,197
	F	9,435	63	63
Shahrig Tehsil	T	26,341	8,956	8,956
	M	14,531	8,938	8,938
	F	11,810	18	18

TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL

Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over			Dependants aged below 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household Work only	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Others		
1	100	33,055	27,572	5,483	39,236	1
2	98	3,584	—	3,584	21,283	2
3	2	29,471	27,572	1,899	17,953	3
4	—	2,428	2,135	293	3,140	4
5	—	177	—	177	1,687	5
6	—	2,251	2,135	116	1,453	6
7	—	6,156	5,848	308	7,805	7
8	—	146	—	146	4,520	8
9	—	6,010	5,848	162	3,285	9
10	3	9,407	7,001	2,406	11,945	10
11	1	1,499	—	1,499	6,592	11
12	2	7,908	7,001	907	5,353	12
13	97	6,777	5,519	1,258	7,248	13
14	97	838	—	838	3,815	14
15	—	5,939	5,519	420	3,433	15
16	—	8,287	7,069	1,218	9,098	16
17	—	924	—	924	4,669	17
18	—	7,363	7,069	294	4,429	18

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality and Economic Status	Age in completed years									
	All Ages		0—9		10—11		12—14		15—19	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 Sibi District ..	67,570	55,479	23,822	20,367	2,428	1,621	3,721	2,221	5,263	4,397
2 Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force ..	38,681	1,152	—	—	1,092	29	2,509	36	4,492	189
3 Cultivators ..	21,801	952	—	—	470	19	1,286	32	2,539	175
4 Other Agriculturists ..	7,686	26	—	—	535	3	949	2	1,086	2
5 Non-Agriculturists ..	9,194	174	—	—	87	7	274	2	867	12
6 Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents ..	28,889	54,327	23,822	20,367	1,336	1,592	1,212	1,285	771	4,208

TABLE 32—OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Persons Aged 10 years and over					
		Total agricultural labour force	Cultivators and agricultural labourers	Orchard and nursery workers	Malis	Market gardeners	Tea garden labourers
1 Sibi District	T	30,465	22,753	10	43	4	—
2	M	29,487	21,801	10	43	4	—
3	F	978	952	—	—	—	—

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

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age in completed years											
20—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—59		60 and over	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5,055	4,857	11,067	9,948	7,946	6,160	4,847	3,402	927	704	2,494	1,802
4,731	196	10,692	350	7,713	190	4,571	99	857	4	2,024	59
2,398	172	6,164	294	4,409	143	2,717	68	501	3	1,317	46
935	3	1,649	9	1,362	4	732	2	135	—	303	1
1,398	21	2,879	47	1,942	43	1,122	29	221	1	404	12
324	4,661	375	9,598	233	5,970	276	3,303	70	700	470	1,743

TABLE 32—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

SIBI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Persons Aged 10 years and over							
Diary farmers and Poultry Keepers	Herdsmen and Animal Breeders	Bee-Keepers	Silk Worm Keepers	Other Breeders	Drivers of Farm Tractors and Machines	Hunters and Trappers	Other Agriculturists
55	7,597	—	—	—	2	1	—
54	7,572	—	—	—	2	1	—
1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—

Census of Pakistan, 1961

ENUMERATOR'S BOOKLET

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

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

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

Pocket Instructions for Enumerators

General :

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) — 21 x 11 cm 1/2

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

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

Whom to Count:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Post Enumeration check:

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

Questions.	How to write answers.
------------	-----------------------

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS :

House No.	Write in the box.
Household No.	Write in the box.
(within the house).	(This will nearly always be "1" save in cities).

Have you been enumerated already?

If "NO" ask question (a).

(a) Is this your present REGULAR residence or lodging place?

If "YES" carry out enumeration in full.
If "NO" ask question (b).

(b) Will you be BACK in your normal residence before 31st JANUARY, 1961?

If "NO" or doubtful, carry out enumeration.

If "YES" do not fill in this form, but carefully warn the person that it is his/her duty to see that a form is made out at his/her normal residence.

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

Relationship to
HEAD OF
HOUSE-
HOLD ?

Write it out.

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

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

Q. 1. NAME ?

Write it out.

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

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

Q. 2. SEX ?

Ring round "male" or "female".

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

Q. 3. AGE ?

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

For infants under one year.

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

(iv)

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

Q. 4. MARITAL STATUS?

Single.	Ring round “1” under ‘Single.’
Married.	Ring round “2” under ‘Married’.
Widowed.	Ring round “3” under ‘Widowed.’
Divorced.	Ring round “4” under ‘Divorced’.

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

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

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

“Divorced” applies to both ~~divorcer~~ divorcer and divorcee if not remarried.

Q. 5. WERE YOU BORN IN THIS DISTRICT?

If not, WHERE?

If yes, ring round “Born in”.

For other places in Pakistan write name of the District.

If born in “Azad Kashmir” or “Occupied Kashmir” the word “Azad Kashmir” or “Occupied Kashmir” should be written along with the name of District.

If born in India, write “India” along with the name of District.

Elsewhere write name of COUNTRY ONLY.

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

Q. 6. ARE YOU A PAKISTANI?

If a Powindah; ask are you an Afghan Powindah?

If a Kashmiri:

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

If yes, ring round “PAK”.

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

Write one of them.

If not what is
your NATIONAL-
ITY? | Write it out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IF NOT DISABLED PUT A CROSS IN THIS BOX

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

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

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

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

Q. 11. LITERACY?

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

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

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

Q. 12. SCHOOL OR COLLEGE ATTENDANCE?

- Are you *NOW* ATTENDING A SCHOOL OR COLLEGE OR AN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION? If attending a school or college of General or Professional Education ring round "G". If attending an Institution of

Technical Education ring round "T".

If attending a Maktab ring round "M".

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

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

Technical Institutions include Polytechnics, Technical High Schools, etc.

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

Q. 13. EDUCATION?

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

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

FIELD

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

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

(a) *For below Matriculation :*

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

(b) *For Matriculation and above.*

Ring "M" for Matriculate.

Ring "Int" for Intermediate Passed.

Ring "D" for Degree Holder.

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

Ring "O" for others including Oriental Degrees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ring round "6" for Law.

Ring round "7" for Others.

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

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

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

(viii)

INDIVIDUAL POPULATION

(Front)

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

		Admin. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block									
1 & 2	Name				House No.	House- hold No.	Males								
	Relationship						Females								
AGE		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced										
3 & 4	Years	Under one year	Months	1	2	3	4								
5 & 6	Born in			PAK											
7 & 8	Mus. 1	Caste Hindu 2	Sch. C. 3	Budh. 4	Chr. 5	Parsi 6	Blind 1	Deaf & Dumb 2	Crip- pled 3						
		Bengali	Punjabi	Pushto	Sindhi	Urdu	Baluchi	Brauhi	Persian	Arabic	English				
9	Mother Tongue	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
10	Other Languages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
11	Write and Read	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Read only	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
12 & 13	Now going to School or College	Highest grade passed in Gen. or Prof. Education										Cert. Dip.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	M.	Int.	D.	HD.	O.
	G : T : M	FIELD	Educ.		Med.	Engin.	Agri.	Com.	Law	Other					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
14	Own Agricultural land in Pakistan.										Yes.	No.			

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.

CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

(Back)

FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY

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

(x)

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

Q. 14. OWNERS
OF AGRICUL-
TURAL LAND.
DO YOU OWN
AGRICULTUR-
AL LAND IN
PAKISTAN?

Ring round "Yes" or
"No" as appro-
priate.

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

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

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

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

Q. 15. ECONOMI-
CALLY ACTIVE
UN-EMPLOYED
AND INACTIVE.

Are you *WORK-
ING FOR PROFIT*
or to *EARN*
WAGES or
SALARY or do you

If "Yes", ring
round (1).

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

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

If "yes", ring
round (2).

If "No", ring
round (3).

Explanation.—(1) If the respondent is *not* a tiller of the soil, this question should be put with specific reference to "WORKING" or "NOT WORKING BUT LOOKING FOR WORK" *during the last week, i.e.,* a non-agricultural worker who has not been working, but looking for work during the last week will be ringed "2", but if he has done any work for profit, etc., during the week, he will be ringed "1".

(2) "Inactive" is a person who is not working to earn his livelihood nor is he in search of any work. Students and Housewives doing *only household duties* are to be treated as "Inactive". But persons who are helping any member of their family in his profession or trade, even if they are not paid for such work in cash or kind, are to be classed as "Working". Persons not working and living on rent or pension *only* are also to be treated as inactives. Beggars and Prostitutes are also to be classed as inactives, because, although they do earn, they are not helping in the production of economic goods.

(3) In the case of "Inactives" questions 16 to 20 will *not* be asked but the details of their categories will be ascertained from Question No. 21 and recorded accordingly.

Questions 16 to 20 to be asked only of persons who are "WORKING" OR "LOOKING FOR WORK", *i.e.,* who are ringed (1) or (2) in Q. No. 15.

**Q. 16. WHAT IS
YOUR MAIN
OCCUPATION?**

(what kind of
work do you do)?

If a TILLER OF
THE SOIL, ring
round "T" and
move on to Q. 18.
Otherwise write
the OCCUPA-
TION.

Explanation.—A tiller of the soil is one who himself works on the land or gets it cultivated under his direct personal supervision. Information regarding "Main Occupation" is required only if the person is "WORKING" or, if not working is "LOOKING FOR WORK". It is essential that a person's occupation be recorded in such a way that it may provide an adequate description of the work he is doing, or is looking for. In the case of a person looking for work for the first time, enter "NONE YET".

For your guidance a list of descriptions of occupations which are not acceptable without qualification is given below. This list is not comprehensive but gives an idea of the precision required.

Administrative Officer.—State whether Government Administrative, City Council Administrative Officer, etc.

Clerk.—State whether accounts clerk, correspondence clerk, stores clerk, solicitor's clerk, tally clerk, timekeeper, etc.

Driver.—State whether lorry driver, bus driver, taxi driver, car driver, tractor driver, railway engine driver, crane driver, bulldozer driver, etc.

Conductor.—State whether bus conductor, band conductor, railway conductor, etc.

Engineer.—State whether civil engineer, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, motor engineer, etc.

Factory Worker.—State the exact nature of work done and the kind of factory.

Inspector.—State whether fire inspector, health inspector, labour inspector, police inspector, traffic inspector, ticket inspector, railway inspector, vehicle inspector, etc.

Labourer.—State whether dock labourer, earth moving labourer, godown labourer, transport labourer, etc.

Manager.—State whether finance manager, personnel manager, general sales manager, textile retail manager, owner or partner (stating nature of business), etc.

Mechanic.—State whether motor mechanic, radio mechanic, lift mechanic, etc.

Owner Proprietor.—State nature of business owned.

Salesman.—State whether retail shop salesman, insurance salesman, ticket salesman, newsboy, street vendor, wholesale commodities salesman, broker, auctioneer, etc.

The description should be appropriate to the actual work done irrespective of educational, professional, or technical qualifications achieved by a person. Vague, incomplete and ambiguous descriptions like "service" "Labourer" "Mulazmat" should be avoided.

**For PERSONS NOT RINGED "T" IN
QUESTION NO. 16.**

**Q. 17. NAME AND
TYPE OF INDUS-
TRY, BUSINESS
OR SERVICE?** Write it out.

Explanation.—Enter the name of the Industry, Business or Service in which the person is working.

(xii)

The entry has to be made *only* if the person is working, or if not working, has been previously working and is at present looking for work. In the case of a person who is looking for work for the first time, enter "X" against this question.

Industry refers to the activity of the firm, establishment or department in which the person is employed or to the kind of business the person operates. The following are examples of Industry/Business descriptions:—

Stock-raising, forestry and logging, fishery, biscuit making, clothes making, furniture making, brick manufacturing, pineapple canning, cotton ginning, cotton textiles, jute textiles, woollen textiles, tannery, leather products, blacksmithy, motor repairing, road making, fish retailing, boot and shoe retailing, banking, insurance, architecture, advertising, cinema, restaurants, hotels, laundries, hair-dressing, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Write it out.

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 21. DETAILS OF INACTIVES?

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

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

*Only those persons
who are ringed as
"3" in question No.
15 should be asked:
Ring round number
"1".*

*Ring round number
"2".*

(xiv)

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

Ring round number "3".

(iv) DEPENDENT and others.

Ring round number "4".

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

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

(i) *During your whole married life:*

How many CHILDREN have been born ALIVE altogether?

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

(ii) *During your whole life:*

How many years you REMAINED MARRIED altogether?

Write under "Years Wed" total number of years.

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

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

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

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

Progress Reports:

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

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

The End of the Work :

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

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

SUPERVISOR'S RECEIPT

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

Date.....

Signature of Circle Supervisor.

ENUMERATOR'S REPORT FORM

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

with the official instructions.

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

Date.....

Signature of Enumerator.

DUTIES OF THE CENSUS OFFICER UNDER CENSUS ORDINANCE, 1959

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

[Sec. 7(1)].

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

[Sec. 13(b)].

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

[Secs. 10 and 13(b)].

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SIBI

PART-V

VILLAGE STATISTICS

COMPILED BY

HAKIM GHULAM HUSSAIN

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

Q U E T T A

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

by Patwar Circles. The name of the Field Qanungo Circle has been separated from the text by double lines and the village in which the Patwari's headquarter is located is shown in bold print.

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

A summary giving the total population of the district and distribution by sexes to the nearest thousand has been given in the beginning. Similar summaries by tehsils and by Field Qanungo Circles within each tehsil have also been added.

ASLAM ABDULLAH KHAN, C.S.P.

*Director of Census,
West Pakistan.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The symbols to denote local details are: —

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

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SIBI DISTRICT

Summary Table by Tehsils

Tehsil	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of			Page No.
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Qanungo Halqas	Patwari Circles	Villages	
Sibi District	128	70	58	7	34	332	
Sibi Tehsil	37	20	17	2	6	38	V-7
Kohlu ..	8	4	4	1	2	35	V-10
Kahan .. (Marri Area)	21	12	9	1	10	103	V-12
Dera Bugti,,	32	17	15	1	8	32	V-17
Shahrig ..	30	17	13	2	8	124	V-20

VILLAGE STATISTICS SIBI DISTRICT

Summary Table by Qanungo Halqas and Urban Localities

Qanungo Halqa and Urban Locality	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of		Page No.
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Patwari Circles	Villages	
SIBI TEHSIL ..	37	20	17	6	38	V-7
Urban Localities ..	13	7	6	—	—	V-7
Saddar Sibi ..	10	6	4	3	23	V-7
Khajak ..	14	7	7	3	15	V-9
KOHLU TEHSIL ..	8	4	4	2	35	V-10
Urban Localities ..	—	—	—	—	—	V-10
Kohlu ..	8	4	4	2	35	V-10
KAHAN TEHSIL ..	21	12	9	10	103	V-12
Urban Localities ..	—	—	—	—	—	V-12
Kahan ..	21	12	9	10	103	V-12
DERA BUGTI TEHSIL	32	17	15	8	32	V-17
Urban Localities ..	1	0·7	0·3	—	—	V-17
Dera Bugti ..	31	16·3	14·7	8	32	V-17
SHAHRIQ TEHSIL ..	30	17	13	8	124	V-20
Urban Localities ..	2	1	1	—	—	V-20
Harnai Saddar ..	14	8	6	4	63	V-20
Kach Kowas ..	14	8	6	4	61	V-23

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SIBI TEHSIL

Serial No.	Name of and Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
	Sibi Tehsil سبی تحصیل	36641	19870	16771	—	—	—	—
	Sibi Tehsil (Rural) سبی تحصیل (دیہاتی)	23304	12408	10896	—	—	—	—
	Sibi Tehsil (Urban) سبی تحصیل (شہری)	13337	7462	5875	1912	1780	1880	8559
1	Sibi Town سبی ٹاؤن ✍✍✍✍✍✍✍✍	13337	7462	5875	1912	1780	1880	8559

SADDAR SIBI QANUNGO HALQA صدر سبی قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
Saddar Sibi*									
5	Talrakhmin تل رخمیں	36	75	37	38	—	1	1	10
6	Bakhara Ghulam Bolak بھکھڑا غلام بولاک	8	776	432	344	4	105	105	533
7	Bakhara Shakarkhan بھکھڑا شکر خان	5	436	242	194	—	77	77	416
8	Dhapal دھپال	18	807	457	350	37	118	118	602
9	Kach Walhari Khan کچھ ولہاریخان	3	456	230	226	5	36	36	167
10	Safi Pirak صافی پیرک	5	217	113	104	—	26	26	137
12	Bostan بوستان	7	1130	576	554	8	84	84	336

*Saddar Sibi patwar circle is partly urban and partly rural. Saddar Sibi itself is urban and its population and housing data are included in Sibi Town.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SIBI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
—	Mithri Railway Station & gang huts مٹھری ریلوے سٹیشن اور گینگ ہٹس	—	99	63	36	1	10	10	10
—	Railway Line Sibi Tospin Tongi ریلوے لائن سبی تاسپین ٹونگی	—	35	25	10	8	37	37	37
—	Nari Bank Station & gang huts ناری بنک سٹیشن اور گینگ ہٹس	—	54	43	11	9	35	35	46
2	Sangan سانگان بج	70	1538	808	730	22	154	188	868
1	Pir Ismail پیر اسماعیل	34	Uninhabited				بے چراغ		
3	Lakhi لاکھی	8	440	240	200	—	84	84	377
4	Badra بادرہ بج	38	927	489	438	45	66	149	781
36	Mull مل	15	33	20	13	1	9	9	51
23	Gishkori گشکوری بج	47	1192	662	530	66	188	188	1438
29	Hara ہارہ	5	217	111	106	2	37	37	233
30	Kor Zamin Basti Walhari Khan کور زمین بستی ولہاری خان	8	175	106	69	—	39	39	240
31	Kalwar کلاوار	4	Uninhabited				بے چراغ		
32	Drug درگ	6	Uninhabited				بے چراغ		

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SIBI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
33	Izzat Wah عزت واہ	4	98	45	53	—	14	14	103
34	Kharota کھڑوٹہ	4	Uninhabited				بے چراغ		
35	Gurgaje گارا گئیچ	6	467	255	212	—	74	74	411
KHAJAK QANUNGO HALQA خجک قانونگو حلقہ									
20	Khajak خجک	71	3812	1926	1886	119	452	452	2402
21	Luni لونی	6	958	509	449	14	99	99	781
13	Kurak کڑک	18	1062	559	503	96	205	205	1059
14	Dawi داوی	4	154	82	72	15	25	25	132
15	Marghazani مرغزانی	19	773	418	355	14	140	140	638
16	Mizri مزری	7	267	151	116	16	40	40	201
17	Safi Abdul Wahab صافی عبدالوہاب	8	Uninhabited				بے چراغ		
18	Usmani عثمانی	3	112	62	50	3	21	21	85
19	Gullu Shaher گلو شہر	7	936	513	423	60	115	115	626
22	Talli ٹلی	26	2507	1343	1164	94	404	404	2602
23	Machi Khou ماچی کھوہ	16	1416	787	629	9	129	209	1421
24	Chachar چاچڑ	6	247	135	112	4	25	25	251
25	Qaisar قیصر	13	576	295	281	9	83	83	358
26	Raza رضا	13	648	345	303	2	88	89	582
27	Chandia چانڈیا	11	664	329	335	3	151	151	774

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KOHLU TEHSIL

Serial No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Kohlu Tehsil کوہلو تحصیل	8233	4526	3707	—	—	—	—
	Kohlu Tehsil (Rural) کوہلو تحصیل (دیہاتی)	8233	4526	3707	—	—	—	—
	Kohlu Teshil (Urban) کوہلو تحصیل (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

KOHLU QANUNGO HALQA کوہلو قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Uriani اوریانی	—	822	451	371	3	41	79	823
	Azad Khan Shahr آزاد خان شہر	—	554	341	213	75	86	86	554
	Malikzai ملک زئی	—	456	247	209	7	59	84	441
	Dad Ali داد علی	—	110	60	50	10	3	8	81
	Basti Hasni بستی حسنی	—	151	76	75	2	14	35	187
	Lasazai لاسرزی	—	137	67	70	2	10	32	121
	Jandran Thal چندران تھل	—	216	126	90	—	38	38	163
	Garisani گیری سانی	—	1084	615	469	—	212	244	1143
	Chishmani چشمانی	—	88	44	44	—	16	18	107
	Bahaniwala بہانی والہ	—	40	20	20	—	11	11	94
	Kach Baladhaka کچ بالا ڈھاکہ	—	66	39	27	—	11	11	62
	Suka Thal سکا تھل	—	20	13	7	—	8	8	47
	Kote Shahr کوٹے شہر	—	1013	538	475	26	43	171	980
	Karam Khan Shahr کرم خان شہر	—	788	413	375	28	81	192	910

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KOHLU TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Loterates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
	Kuchar Shaheja کچڑ شاہجہ	—	283	157	126	3	3	52	420
	Bagh Thal باغ تھل	—	401	210	191	—	23	23	175
	Makorhi مکوڑی	—	40	23	17	—	12	12	43
	Pirai پیرائی	—	288	158	130	3	51	52	50
	Ablun Thal ایبلون تھل	—	188	93	95	—	8	8	—
	Bargar Powadi برگڑ پوادی	—	288	163	125	—	36	43	295
	Bargar Sherani برگڑ شیرانی	—	36	21	15	1	16	16	46
	Nargosi نرگوسی	—	*				7	7	33
	Siray Shah سرے شاہ	—	57	34	23	—	5	5	21
	Abbo Thal ابو تھل	—	*				9	9	58
	Janjore جنجور	—	*				2	2	9
	Narhyal Thal نڑیال تھل	—	75	44	31	1	21	21	77
	Pashani پاشانی	—	93	57	36	—	23	23	90
	Gado Ghozho گڈو گوزو	—	65	31	34	—	8	8	55
	Narhyal Ghozho نڑیال گوزو	—	3		1	—	5	5	26
	Mehran Ghozho مہران گوزو	—	7	5	2	—	43	43	224
	Madan Ghozho میدان گوزو	—	222	135	87	—	21	21	81
	Kali Karh کالی کڑ	—	79	44	35	9	80	80	378
	Gallu Ghozo گلو گوزو	—	52	28	24	—	10	10	49
	Basti Mir Hazar بستی میر ہزار	—	430	217	213	14	196	196	1192
	Dhonka ڈھونکا	—	81	54	27	2	2	2	2

*Being hill tract population shifts to other places during winter.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHAN TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
	Kahan Tehsil کاہان تحصیل	20782	11464	9318	—	—	—	—
	Kahan Tehsil (Rural) کاہان تحصیل (دیہاتی)	20782	11464	9318	—	—	—	—
	Kahan Tehsil (Urban) کاہان تحصیل (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

KAHAN QANUNGO HALQA کاہان قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
	Kahan کاہان	—	477	275	202	47	104	104	626
	Sahrod سہرود	—	349	172	177	—	102	102	512
	Kashi کاشی	—	35	21	14	—	73	73	452
	Dazi دازی	—	356	184	172	—	87	87	403
	Daman دامن	—	185	100	85	—	82	82	507
	Rekh ریخ	—	104	53	51	—	110	110	611
	Kach کچ	—	611	336	275	—	146	146	694
	Shehni شہنی	—	186	103	83	—	46	46	223
	Malik Band مالک بند	—	73	31	42	—	54	54	301
	Janat Ali جنت علی	—	266	154	112	—	64	64	294
	Pharkai پھڑکئی	—	228	122	106	—	76	76	315
	Lolao لولاؤ	—	218	125	93	—	47	47	206
	Philawagh Marri	—	311	183	128	—	48	48	213
	پھیلاؤغ مری	—	258	160	98	—	59	59	343
	Sakhin سخین	—	417	245	172	—	110	110	464
	Loop Marri لوپ مری	—	301	171	130	—	34	34	129
	Chabdar Marri چہددر مری	—	301	171	130	—	34	34	129

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
	Hangiri ہنگیری	—	114	65	49	—	30	30	113
	Piraloo پیرالو	—	195	105	90	—	44	44	205
	Shaheed شہید	—	141	80	61	—	37	37	153
	Thangwani تھنگوانی	—	161	98	63	—	47	47	166
	Kurrari کوراڑی	—	249	128	121	—	46	46	280
	Nasau نساؤ	—	624	363	261	2	107	107	619
	Rabicanki ربی کانکی	—	117	60	57	—	24	24	134
	Landi لنڈی	—	253	149	104	—	43	43	330
	Pangorha پنگورہ	—	160	92	68	—	43	43	166
	Rabainko رباہینکو	—	135	65	70	—	21	21	139
	Sorin Khore سورین کھور	—	231	137	94	—	26	26	132
	Bhot Bheerh بھٹ بیڑ	—	221	115	106	—	46	46	143
	Shimsar شمسر	—	308	166	142	1	48	48	326
	Safidin سیفدین	—	178	103	75	—	39	39	230
	Waso واسو	—	164	90	74	—	30	30	172
	Danshahan دان شاہان	—	199	118	81	—	30	30	252
	Makhmar مخماڑ	—	210	111	99	—	46	46	206
	Safaid سفید	—	472	281	191	4	58	136	764
	Chappi چپی	—	216	118	98	—	46	46	281
	Kachh کچھ	—	179	86	93	—	33	33	201
	Dhal ڈھل	—	411	241	170	—	86	86	409
	Mongay Wali مونگے والی	—	402	214	188	1	83	83	423
	Shalwar شلوار	—	363	197	166	2	29	29	123
	Muhammad Kund محمد کند	—	66	33	33	—	13	13	57
	Ghazi Marhi غازی مارھی	—	93	48	45	—	14	14	99

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Tikrhau تکرہاؤ	—	132	72	60	—	25	25	133
	Mawand ماوند	—	414	219	195	21	97	97	436
	Sond سنڈ	—	95	53	42	—	58	58	401
	Kashkani کشکانی	—	109	56	53	—	31	31	118
	Gowashani گواشانی	—	50	25	25	—	30	30	119
	Bagha Rode باغا روڈ	—	291	153	138	1	82	82	401
	Manjhra منجرا	—	442	251	191	—	90	90	355
	Kanal کینل	—	388	189	199	—	88	88	475
	Gari گری	—	113	68	45	—	27	27	133
	Sathinwali ساتھینوالی	—	158	84	74	—	62	62	265
	Sondwani سوندوانی	—	194	110	84	1	30	30	136
	Ustrani آسترانی	—	287	172	115	1	60	60	316
	Thadrhi تھڈری	—	272	158	114	—	52	52	301
	Siakhuch سیاہ کچ	—	295	171	124	—	66	66	415
	Sarathkhore ساڑتھ کھور	—	105	57	48	—	14	14	101
	Phailan Kushtagh* پھیلان کشتیغ	—	—	—	—	—	93	93	431
	Wazi وازی	—	79	45	34	—	17	17	90
	Dhal ڈھل	—	151	84	67	—	60	60	349
	Thal Thaurhi تھل تھوڑی	—	258	155	103	—	61	61	285
	Sharin Sindh شہرین سندھ	—	69	44	25	—	6	6	37
	Bijaroad بیجاروڈ	—	190	107	83	—	21	21	198
	Gararh گرڑھ	—	66	33	33	—	10	10	69
	Taratani تراتانی	—	95	53	42	—	25	25	105
	Dahu ڈاھو	—	—	—	—	—	130	130	599
	Sharin شہرین	—	329	186	143	—	76	76	317

*Being hill tracts population shifts to other places during winter.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
	Peshi پشی	—	222	125	97	—	83	83	331
	Mirimurli مری مرلی	—	129	75	54	—	40	40	138
	Mehi مہی	—	130	65	65	—	49	49	243
	Nilagh نیلغ	—	103	60	43	—	16	16	74
	Darani دارانی	—	193	106	87	—	16	16	72
	Bebargi بیبرگی	—	98	56	42	—	12	12	46
	Gokhi * گوخی	—					11	11	50
	Bombore بامبور	—	273	161	112	—	39	39	298
	Muzag مزگ	—	230	133	97	—	93	93	524
	Gori گوری	—	112	65	47	—	35	35	135
	Sarthal سرتھل	—	243	130	113	—	55	55	301
	Gunkoh گن کوہ	—	119	65	54	—	41	41	217
	Siahof سیاہ آف	—	118	59	59	—	30	30	141
	Naghari نغاری	—	269	146	123	—	48	48	167
	Omari عو مری	—	253	142	111	—	47	47	263
	Gazthal گز تھل	—	117	66	51	—	10	10	44
	Doke Thal ڈوک تھل	—	271	141	130	—	60	60	361
	Borh بوڑھ	—	61	34	27	—	30	30	189
	Kala Boo کالا بوو	—	200	106	94	—	13	13	105
	Dangcheel ڈھنگ چیل	—	155	89	66	—	11	11	94
	Koongi کونگی	—	39	24	15	—	6	6	44
	Margarh مارگرھ	—	80	40	40	—	4	4	24
	Domkar ڈومکر	—	6	2	4	—	7	7	38
	Sayrinboa شیریں بوا	—	240	119	121	—	4	4	32
	Katmandai کشمندائی	—	217	104	113	1	19	51	364
	Thoki ٹھوکی	—	78	35	43	—	14	14	82

*Being hill tracts population shifts to other places during winter.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of Households	Population
	Gorhi گورھی	—	71	35	36	—	13	13	81
	Dahboli ڈھا بولی	—	147	78	69	—	30	30	199
	Mashken مشکین	—	117	62	55	—	30	30	152
	Kangdal کنگ ڈال	—	106	58	48	—	23	23	107
	Neele نیلی	—	362	195	167	—	90	90	—
	Gumboli گمبولی	—	252	133	119	—	60	60	252
	Borial بوریال	—	196	103	93	—	39	90	410
	Mahsonari مہسوناری	—	158	87	71	—	30	39	157
	Kotori کوٹوری	—	56	28	28	—	15	15	55
	Berg Shom برگ شوم	—	360	193	167	—	60	60	356
	Dongal ڈونگل	—	182	101	81	—	30	30	258

VILLAGE STATISTICS - DERA BUGTI TEHSIL

Serial No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
	Dera Bugti Tehsil ڈیرہ بگتی تحصیل	32057	17480	14577	—	—	—	—
	Dera Bugti Tehsil (Rural) ڈیرہ بگتی تحصیل (دیہاتی)	30967	16757	14210	—	—	—	—
	Dera Bugti Tehsil (Urban) ڈیرہ بگتی تحصیل (شہری)	1090	723	367	254	437	449	1786
	Sui Town سوئی ٹاؤن ✍ ✎ ✚ ✨	1090	723	367	254	437	449	1786

DERA BUGTI QANUNGO HALQA ڈیرہ بگتی قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
	Saif Dera Bugti سیف ڈیرہ بگتی ✍ ✎ ✚ ✨	—	3511	1688	1823	350	611	611	3234
	Marru مارو	—	796	448	348	—	220	220	930
	Dasht Gauran دشت گوران	—	1333	768	565	—	300	300	1311
	Shamsar شامسر	—	1715	892	823	285	570	570	792
	Gandoi گندوئی	—	623	334	289	—	157	235	642
	Dilbar دلبر ✎	—	622	342	280	—	150	166	717
	Shahdeen شاہدین	—	699	400	299	—	150	150	655
	Zarani زارانی	—	533	285	248	—	150	162	597
	Sonari سوناڑی	—	533	285	248	—	150	162	597
	Loop لوپ	—	1078	583	495	—	510	510	2284
	Khalari خلیری ✍	—	1002	576	426	—	330	330	1478
	Letro Patti لیٹرو پٹی	—	1002	576	426	—	330	330	1478

VILLAGE STATISTICS - DERA BUGTI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of Households	Population
	Pirkoh پیرکوه	—	838	432	406	—	420	420	2226
	Zerandani زیراندانی	—	513	291	222	—	206	570	1792
	Loti لوٹی	—	458	240	218	—	150	207	995
	Lashkarani لشکرانی	—	922	515	407	3	235	532	1342
	Baith بیتھ	—	584	316	268	—	166	166	960
	Kakari کاکری	—	439	232	207	1	162	162	673
	Phaila Wagha پھیلا واگہ	—							
	Khalchas خلچاس	—	1604	836	768	7	290	290	1733
	Kandeli کندیلی	—	1769	978	791	6	210	210	1028
	Borh بوڑھ	—	1577	907	670	5	268	268	1073
	Dilgowash دل گواش	—	1241	661	580	4	150	150	901
	Sui * سوئی	—							
	Saghari ساگری	—	673	376	297	—	150	150	749
	Peshoghi پیشوگی	—	1204	662	542	—	506	506	2314
	Lanja لنجا	—	512	286	226	3	116	116	554
	Marhi مارٹی	—	383	212	171	—	93	93	420
	Gora Narri گورا ناری	—							
	Khattan کھٹن	—	446	312	134	—	270	270	1271
	Gazi** گزی	—					192	192	477
	Jhandathal جھنڈا تھل	—	436	253	183	—	150	150	707
	Balai Toba بالائی توبہ	—	365	201	164	—	100	100	536
	Sangsilah سنگ سیلاح	—							

*Sui Patwar circle is partly urban and partly rural. Sui itself is urban, and its population and Housing data are included in Sui Town.

**Being hill tract, population shifts to other places during winter.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - DERA BUGTI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
	Pir Mehri Darbar	—	1340	727	613	—	270	270	1331
	پیر مہری دربار								
	Gunbad	—	972	510	462	2	176	176	830
	گنبد								
	Tobah	—	2272	1218	1054	—	390	390	2210
	ٹوبہ								
	Bandho	—	507	276	231	—	84	84	489
	بندھو								

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHRIG TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Shahrig Tehsil شاهرگ تحصیل	29630	16418	13212	—	—	—	—
	Shahrig Tehsil (Rural) شاهرگ تحصیل (دیہاتی)	27690	15245	12445	—	—	—	—
	Shahrig Tehsil (Urban) شاهرگ تحصیل (شہری)	1940	1173	767	558	499	522	1890
1	Harnai Town ہرنائی ٹاؤن ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	1940	1173	767	558	499	522	1890

HARNAI SADDAR QANUNGO HALQA ہرنائی صدر قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
76	Killi Gurmi کلی غرمی ✍	.196	212	109	103	12	40	40	225
62	Nakus ناکس ✍ ✍	.783	550	323	227	51	58	58	331
63	Gacheena گچینہ ✍	1.309	804	464	340	13	164	164	693
64	Band بند	.670	Uninhabited				یہ چراغ		
65	Shamluk شملوک	.042	160	84	76	—	9	9	64
66	Khasnob خشنوب	.056	108	61	47	—	14	14	94
67	Ourak اورک	.007	164	91	73	—	39	39	145
68	Pieru Kachi پیرو کچی	.009	243	127	116	—	44	44	172
69	Nishpah نشپہ	.046	92	46	46	—	19	19	95
70	Wam Tungi وام تنگی	.154	281	151	130	1	56	56	50
71	Basti Rahim بستی رحیم	.048	28	14	14	5	5	5	30

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHRIG TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
72	Kan کان	.159	578	307	271	6	64	64	379
73	Killa Ghoza قلعہ غوزہ	.110	266	149	117	11	46	46	261
74	Gad Ghoza گڈغوزہ	.246	135	61	74	—	21	21	126
75	Ghund غنڈ	.059	125	57	68	1	8	8	57
77	Roghi روغی	.051	102	50	52	1	16	16	73
78	Turwoo تروو	.143	51	23	28	1	11	11	51
79	Sehan سہان	.179	74	32	42	1	9	9	44
80	Zarmana زرمانہ	.425	373	184	179	1	63	63	327
81	Khorrri خورڑی	.117	410	219	191	1	75	75	418
84	Basti Shaikhan بستی شیخان	—	322	169	153	32	39	270	—
83	Merza Bhai میرزا بھٹی	—	198	102	96	8	32	32	196
85	Killi Lal Khan کلی لعل خان	—	126	66	60	1	21	21	125
86	Qasim Killi قاسم کلی	—	131	63	68	—	27	27	132
87	Nazi نظی	—	96	53	43	2	18	18	85
88	Lundi Killi لنڈی کلی	—	93	53	44	1	14	14	88
89	Koti کوٹی	—	—	—	—	Uninhabited		یہ چراغ	—
90	Paiwai پائی وائی	—	21	12	9	—	3	3	21
91	Arboaz اربوز	—	147	79	69	10	24	25	148
92	Tor Gharnawar تورغرناور	—	70	39	31	—	13	14	65
93	Mar Pani مرپانی	—	106	58	48	—	22	24	112
94	Zawi زاوی	—	32	16	16	—	5	5	30

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHRIG TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
95	Khodrani خودرانی	—	272	126	146	12	50	50	253
96	Shor Shahr شور شہر	—	375	202	173	16	58	58	332
97	Ispani اسپانی	—	303	156	147	15	44	44	265
98	Mian Takhari میان تخیاری	—	55	27	28	—	9	9	48
99	Mehra مہرا	—	393	180	213	—	16	16	99
	Marri Babihan ماری بابی ہان								
115	Pur پور	—	1684	951	733	3	121	121	629
116	Koryaka کوریاکہ	0.084	317	147	170	—	53	53	316
117	Gullo Shah گلو شاہ	0.051	120	67	53	—	25	25	106
118	Dallo Jall ڈلو جال	0.008				Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
119	Mian Kach میان کچہ	1.070	152	78	74	18	30	30	162
120	Andarh اندر	1.332	115	63	62	1	24	24	111
121	Phorh پھوڑ	0.238	282	174	108	—	23	23	102
122	Mopak موپک	0.197	80	51	29	—	18	18	80
123	Aspinkhi اسپنکی	0.053	—			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
124	Jutani Kand جوٹانی کنڈ	0.021	79	39	40	—	16	16	78
125	Tanduri ٹندوری	0.081	71	39	32	—	14	14	65
	Venechi Babihan ونچی بابی ہان								
100	Tukha تکہہ	—	1064	565	499	1	69	69	376
101	Warikha Khurd وڑیکھہ خورد	—	177	88	89	—	36	36	167

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHRIG TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
102	Warikha Kalan وڑیخہ کلان	—	571	310	261	1	114	115	475
103	Gadh Dargha Seni گڑہ درگہ سینی	—	245	137	108	—	49	49	248
104	Ashkhubi اشخوبی	—	37	16	21	—	8	9	32
105	Chhap چھاپ	—	284	145	139	—	45	45	275
106	Sandrhi سندرہی	—	291	159	132	3	37	37	175
107	Bali بیلی	—	119	60	59	3	24	24	119
108	Zabar Wal زبروال	—	36	15	21	—	8	8	35
109	Dub ڈب	—	100	56	44	—	28	28	127
110	Kot Ali Khan کوٹ علی خان	—	173	89	84	—	28	28	139
111	Shin Kach شین کچھ	—	237	136	101	22	58	58	207
112	Tillu ٹیلو	—	104	55	49	—	25	25	117
113	Pir Shahr پیر شہر	—	129	64	65	—	22	22	109
114	Shofa شفہ	—	92	47	45	—	6	8	47

KACH KOWAS QANUNGO HALQA کچھ کواس قانونگو حلقہ

46	Shahrig Bazar شاہرگ بازار	5.0	1522	1117	405	166	371	371	1318
47	Kalo Tungi کالو تنگی	—	125	72	53	6	12	12	83
48	Wahab Tungi وہاب تنگی	—	45	24	21	—	8	8	43
49	Doran Tungi دوران تنگی	—	189	99	90	15	23	23	134
50	Loni لونی	—	9	4	5	—	3	3	15

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHRIG TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
51	Poongha پونگه	—	338	171	167	5	70	70	319
52	Patri پاٹری	—	238	130	108	1	48	49	245
53	Ghundi غندی	—	6	5	1	—	1	1	12
54	Kanoki کانوکی	—	11	5	6	—	1	1	6
55	Murgha مرغہ	—	12	6	6	—	3	3	16
56	Zawar زاور	—	109	53	56	1	4	4	16
57	Shozghi شوزگی	—	124	55	69	—	2	2	12
58	Wanghi ونگی	—	126	65	61	—	25	25	129
59	Damb Kach ڈمب کچھ	—	24	1	13	—	2	2	14
60	Sazoo سزو	—	465	251	214	12	28	28	127
61	Raghni رغنئی	—	469	240	229	41	11	11	75
	Khost Railway Station خوست ریلوے سٹیشن	—	22	18	4	10	34	34	62
30	Mangi مانگی	—	121	103	18	23	54	54	268
31	Zarghun Ghar زرغون غر	—	889	515	374	17	167	167	802
32	Durghi درگی	—	177	109	68	4	23	23	103
33	Sorabak سورابک	—	72	58	14	6	2	2	6
34	Kamal Kach کمال کچھ	—	19	12	7	—	3	3	18
35	Zin Kach زین کچھ	—	51	34	17	5	10	11	52
36	Ozki Ragha اوزکی راغہ	—	66	35	31	3	6	6	42
37	Charghozoi چرغوزوئی	—	19	9	10	—	9	9	90
38	Sarleza سرلیزہ	—	176	98	78	7	21	21	92
39	Ziarat Kach زیارت کچھ	—	124	70	54	13	20	20	103
40	Shin Leza شین لیزہ	—	225	126	99	—	45	45	241

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHRIG TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
41	Khost خوشت ✍ ✎ ✎	—	479	273	206	70	107	109	445
42	Abnowah انبوه	—	376	205	171	15	32	32	52
43	Changi چنگی	—	420	223	197	29	56	62	398
44	Shahrig شاہرگ ✍ ✍ ✎ ✎ ✎ ✎	—	698	394	304	35	61	71	512
45	Basti Sheikhan بستی شیخان	—	696	361	335	37	22	22	187
29	Kachh کچھ ✎ ✎	10	244	125	119	38	50	50	314
18	Kan کان ✍ ✎ ✎	10	252	149	103	35	57	57	293
19	Wam وام	11	154	81	73	8	33	33	153
20	Talari تلاری	9	137	73	64	7	23	23	150
21	Tor Zawar تورزاور	—	—			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
22	Halaq Ghand ہلک غنڈ	1				Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
23	Push پش	2	13	6	7	—	4	4	28
24	Saro سارو	1	—			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
25	Punki پنکی	10				Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
26	Tungi تنگی	6	334	196	138	4	60	60	333
27	Gogi گوگی	9	474	241	233	25	64	64	494
28	Ahmadoon احمدون ✍	18	763	401	362	96	146	146	721
16	Kowas کواس ✍ ✍ ✎ ✎	28.0	1025	523	502	34	204	204	1233
1	Spera Ragha سپرا راغہ ✎ ✎	2.7	219	122	97	4	5	5	14
2	Spazandi سپزندہ	22.6	83	34	49	5	55	55	446
3	Sar Ghausi سر غوسی	1.6	118	71	47	4	36	36	267

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHRIG TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Male	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Population
4	Spin Sakhar سپین سخر	2.6	—			Uninhabited	لے چراغ		
5	Sasanak ساسنک	2.8	*				23	23	652
6	Monha منہ	15.2	21	9	12	2	135	135	984
7	Sasanaha Manha ساسنہ منہ	1.8	*	—	—	—	23	23	152
8	Basarghi بسرگی	2.0	* *				23	30	224
9	Chanak چھنک	0.6	*				45	45	335
10	Ghaski غاسکی	5.4	*				13	13	82
11	Ziarat زیارت	0.9	15	15	—	1	212	212	72
12	Zergi زرگی	0.7	*				20	20	138
	✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂								
13	Ghoski غوسکی	1.7	*				68	68	474
14	Murdar Kach مردار کچھ	1.8	*				21	21	136
15	Zandra زندره	37.8	1142	617	525	62	203	207	1225
	✂ ✂								
17	War Choom وارچوم	153.0	159	85	74	19	34	35	167

*Being hill tracts, population shifts to other places during winter.

CENSUS ORGANISATION, WEST PAKISTAN

A—Enumeration Period

DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

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

(ii)

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

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
North Waziristan	671	(i) Capt. Sibghat Ullah Khan, P.C.S. Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(ii) Khan Saad Ullah Khan, P.C.S. Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(iii) Khan Zaffar Ali Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan
South Waziristan	681	Mr. Izzat Bakhsh Awan, P.C.S., Political Agent, South Waziristan.
Campbellpur	211	(i) Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant Campbellpur.
		(ii) Khan Tariq Ismail Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Campbellpur.
Jhelum	212	Mr. K.Z. Durrani, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pindigheb.
	271	Sh. Muhammad Tuffail, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pind Dadan Khan.
	272	S. Sardar Ali Gardezi, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Chakwal.
	273	Rai Ghulam Mehdi, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhelum.
Rawalpindi	281	Mr. A.R. Siddiqui, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree.
	282	Sh. Hamid Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Rawalpindi.
	283	(i) Khan Sher Bahadur Khan, Administrator, Rawalpindi Municipality.
		(ii) Sh. Altaf Hussain, Chief Officer, Rawalpindi Municipality.
	284	Mr. Z.K. Mahmud, Executive Officer, Rawalpindi Cantonment.
Gujrat	291	Sardar Zaka-ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Gujrat.
Sargodha	261	Mr. Saeed Ahmad, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Khushab.
	262	Ch. Ashfaq Ali Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sargodha.

(iv)

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

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

(vi)

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

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

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

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

(x)

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

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