





# Census of India, 1931

VOLUME IV

## BALUCHISTAN

### PARTS I & II.

PART I.—Report.

PART II.—Imperial and Provincial Tab.

BY

GUL MUHAMMAD KHAN,  
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS  
IN BALUCHISTAN

1934

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# General Table of Contents.

## Census of India, 1931

### VOLUME IV—BALUCHISTAN.

#### CONSISTING OF THREE PARTS.

Part I—Report

Part II—Imperial and Provincial Tables

Part III—Administrative Report

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**PART I.**

**The Report.**



# DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF

Volume IV

Part I—Report

Page-

## INTRODUCTION

1—ix.

### CHAPTER I—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Paragraph		
1	Reference to Statistics	1
2—3	Geographical	1
4—6	Political Divisions	2
7—8	Administrative Divisions	4
9	Population—Definition	4
10—14	Enumeration Procedure	5
15	<i>De Facto</i> Population	6
16	Normal Population	7
17	Area and Population	7
18—20	Density	8
21—22	Variation in Population of the Province—Census of 1891	9
23	Variation in Population of the Province—Census of 1901	9
24—25	Variation in Population of the Province—Census of 1911	9
26	Variation in Population of the Province—Census of 1921	10
27—30	Census of 1931—Conditions of the decade	10
31	Public Health	11
32	Communications	11
33—35	Movement of Population	11
36	Variation in the Population of Districts and States	13
37—42	Districts	13
43—44	States	13
45	Density	15
46—47	Houses	15
48—49	Families	16
50—52	Summary	16

#### Subsidiary Tables—

1	Density, Water-Supply and Crops	18
2	Distribution of the Population of 193 classified according to density	18
3	Variation in Indigenous Population by Districts and States	19
4	Variation in Population in relation to Density	20
5	Vital Statistics of the Town of Quetta	20
6	Racial Variation	21
7	Persons per house and Houses per square mile	22
8	Racial Distribution in the Regular and Tribal Areas	22
9	Area and Population of the Tribal and Regular Areas by Tahsils and Political Agencies	23

### CHAPTER II—THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

53	Reference to Statistics	24
54	Definitions—City	24
55—56	Town	24
57—58	Village	24
59—62	Distribution of Urban and Rural Population	25
63	Distribution of Urban and Rural Population by Religion	26
64	Growth of Towns	26

Paragraph		Page
65	Towns in Baluchistan	27
66	Quetta Town	27
67	Rural Areas	28
<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>		
10	Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages	28
11	Number <i>per mille</i> of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns	29
12	Towns Classified by population	29
<b>CHAPTER III.—BIRTH PLACE AND MIGRATION.</b>		
68	Reference to Statistics	30
69	How the Statistics were collected	30
70—71	Main Results	30
72—73	Types of Migration	31
74—76	Immigration	32
77—78	Internal Migration	33
79	Periodic Immigration	34
80—81	Emigration	35
82	Transit Migration—Afghan POWindahs	36
<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>		
13	Immigration (Actual Figures)	38
14	Emigrants born in Baluchistan and enumerated in other Provinces	38
15	Migration between Districts	39
16	Migration between Baluchistan and other parts of India, etc.	39
17	Nomadism among selected tribes	40-43
<b>CHAPTER IV.—AGE.</b>		
83	Reference to Statistics	44
84—85	Record of Age—Synchronous Areas.	44
86—87	Record of Age—Tribal Areas	44
88—84	Female Precocity	45
85	Age Statistics for Kharan	47
96—99	Age Distribution in Kharan	47
100	Progressive Population	48
<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>		
18	Puberal Distribution by race	49
19	Puberal Distribution by locality	49
20	Puberal Distribution by race for three censuses	50
1	Variation in puberal distribution by locality since 1911	51
22	Age distribution of 1 000 of each sex in certain selected indigenous and semi-indigenous tribes	52
<b>CHAPTER V.—SEX.</b>		
101—102	Reference to Statistics	53
103	Proportion of Males	53
104	Sex ratio by locality	53
105	Comparison with other provinces	54
106	Sex proportion among nomads	55
107	Distribution by age-groups	55
108	Higher male births—Prescription for sex and birth control	55
109	Fertility and mortality returns—Natural fecundity	56
110	The statistics—	
	Sex of first born	56
	Size of family by occupation of husband	57
	Size of families by cast or religion	57

Paragraph		Page
<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>		
23	General Proportion of the sexes by Districts and States	57
24	Sex variation by locality	58
25	Sex variation by nomadism	58
<b>Appendix—</b>		
	Sex Table I—Sex of first born (Regular Areas)	59
	Sex Table I—Sex of first born (Tribal Areas)	59
	Sex Table II—Size of families by occupation of husband	60—63
	Sex Table III—Size of families by caste or religion of family	64
	Sex Table IV—Average size of family correlated with age of wife at marriage (Regular Areas)	64
	Sex Table IV—Average size of family correlated with age of wife at marriage (Tribal Areas)	64
	Sex Table VI—Duration of marriage correlated with caste or religion of family	65
<b>CHAPTER VI—CIVIL CONDITION</b>		
111	Reference to statistics—Instructions to enumerators	66
112	Scope of enquiry	66
113	Main features	66
114	Universality of marriage	66
115	The age of marriage	67
116	Polygyny	67
117	Widowhood	68
118	Civil condition for selected tribes	68
<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>		
26	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages among Muslims in Kharan	69
27	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected indigenous tribes (Kharan and Kasi-Nichari)	69
<b>CHAPTER VII—INFIRMITIES</b>		
<b>All Infirmities—</b>		
119	Reference to statistics	70
120	Scope of enquiry	70
121	Instructions to enumerators	70
122	Accuracy of the results	70
123—124	General results	71
125—127	Variation	72
128	Distribution by religion	72
129—130	Racial distribution	73
131	Distribution by Districts and States	73
<b>Insanity—</b>		
132	Local distribution	74
133	Comparison with other provinces and states	74
134	Racial distribution	74
135	Variation	74
136	Causes of insanity	75
<b>Deaf-muteness—</b>		
137—140	Deaf-mutes in Baluchistan and other parts of India	75
141	Racial distribution of deaf mutes	76
142	Variation	76
143	Causes of deaf-muteness	76

Paragraph.		Page
	<b>Blindness—</b>	
144	Blindness in Baluchistan and other parts of India	76
145—148	Local distribution	77
149	Variation	78
	<b>Leprosy—</b>	
150	Number of lepers	78
	Noshadri	78
	Cure for Noshadri	78
	<b>Other infirmities</b>	79
151	Ankylostomiasis	79
152	Tuberculous	79
153	Syphilis	79
	<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>	
	28. Incidence of infirmities	81
	29. Incidence of infirmities among females	81
<b>CHAPTER VIII.—OCCUPATION</b>		
	<b>Scope of Enquiry—</b>	
154	Statistical data	82
155	Scheme of classification of occupations	82
156	Instructions to enumerators—Forms of enumeration schedules used in Baluchistan	83
157	Value of the statistics	87
158	Changes in the nature of the occupational census	88
	<b>General review of occupational distribution—</b>	
159	Working and non-working population	89
160	Numbers of workers and dependents by sex	90
161	Indigenous earners and dependents	90
162	Distribution of workers by locality	91
163	Main occupations of workers	91
164	Working dependent	92
165	Variation since 1921	92
166	Subsidiary occupation	92
167	Occupations of females	94
	<b>Details of certain important principal occupations—</b>	
168	Agriculture	95
169	Pasture	96
170	Fishing	96
171	Exploitation of minerals	97
172	Industry	97
173	Transport	98
174	Trade	99
175	Public Force	99
176	Public Administration	99
177	Professions and liberal art	99
178	Other occupations	100
179	Occupation by race, tribe and cast	100
	<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>	
	30. General distribution of occupations	101
	(a) Farmers and working dependents	101
	(b) Distribution of subsidiary earners	102

Paragraph		Page
	<b>Subsidiary Tables—concl'd</b>	
31	Distribution by sub-classes—	
	(a) Earners and working dependents (principal occupation)	103
	(b) Earners (subsidiary occupation)	103
32	Occupation of females	104
33	Comparative figures for selected occupations	106
34	Occupational distribution for 1931 per 1,000 workers among selected tribes	108
35	Number of persons employed in the irrigation, the post office and telegraph and railway departments	114
36	Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists	115
37	Certain mixed occupations	117

#### CHAPTER IX —LITERACY

180	Reference to statistics	119
181	Definition of literacy and instructions to enumerators	119
182	Extent of literacy	119
183	Literacy by Districts and States	120
184	Literacy by religion	121
185	Racial distribution of indigenous Muslim literates	121
186	Literacy by indigenous Muslim tribes	122
187	Literacy by language for indigenous races and tribes	122
188	Literacy in English	122
189	Literacy among females	123
190	Variation in literacy	123
191	Racial and tribal variation	124
192	Variation by districts and divisions of states	125
193	Educated unemployment	125
194	Progress of Education	125
	<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>	
38	Literacy among Muslims by locality	126
39	Literacy among indigenous Muslim tribes	127
40	Numbers of institutions and pupils in 1921 and 1931	128

#### Appendix—

	Superintendent of Education's note on the progress of education in Baluchistan	129
--	--	-----

#### CHAPTER X.—LANGUAGE

195	Statistical data	131
196	Nature of the enquiry	131
197	Classification of languages	131
198	Numbers of languages spoken and of speakers	132
199	Vernaculars of Baluchistan	133
200	Linguistic map	133
201	Balochi	}
202	Pashto	
203	Dehwari	
204	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	135
205	Sindhi	136
206	Brahui	136
207	Vernaculars of other parts of India	137
208	Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa and European languages	137
209	Racial distribution	137
210	Bilingualism	138



Paragraph.		Page
	<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>	
41	Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey	139
42.	Distribution by language of population of each District (for indigenous population only)	141
43	Comparison of tribe and language tables	143
	<b>Appendix—</b>	
	Key to linguistic map	144
<b>CHAPTER XL.—RELIGION</b>		
211	Reference to statistics	147
212	Instructions to enumerators	147
213	Accuracy of the results	148
214	Numerical strength of each religion	148
215	Proportions among indigenous inhabitants	148
216	Distribution by Districts and States	149
217	Variation in all indigenous religions.	149
	<b>Muslims—</b>	
218	Muslim population	149
219	Variation in Muslim population of Province	149
—	Variation in Districts	149
—	Variation in States	149
220	Muslim Sects	151
	<b>Hindus—</b>	
221	Hindu population	151
222	Local distribution of Hindus	151
223	Hindu Sects	151
224	Variation in Hindu population	151
225	Sikhs	152
226	Christians	152
227	Other Religions	152
228-229	Religious movements and changes in religious beliefs	153
	<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>	
44	General distribution of the population by religion	154
45.	Christians—Number and Variation	154
46.	Religions of Urban and Rural population	155
<b>CHAPTER XII.—RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.</b>		
230	Reference to statistical data	156
231	How the statistics were collected	156
23.	Necessity or advisability of retaining returns of race tribe or cast	156
	<b>Distribution of population by race tribe and caste—</b>	
233	Indigenous, semi-indigenous and alien population	157
234	Indigenous population	157
235	Indigenous P than tribes	158
236	Tar	158
237	Kakar	158
238	Pani	159
239	Miani	159
40	Shirani	159
41	Kasi	160
4	Barch	160

Paragraph.		Page
243	Indigenous Baloch Tribes (Baloch)	160
244	Eastern Baloch—Bugti	160
245	Dombki	160
246	Khetran	160
247	Magasi	161
248	Mari	161
249	Rind	161
250	Umran	161
251	Western Baloch	161
	Brahuis—	
252-253	Origin of Brahuis	161
254	Brahui population	162
255	Disintegration of Brahui confederacy	162
256	Other indigenous Muslim races	163
257	Lasi	163
258	Jatt	163
259	Sayyid	163
260	Other Muslims	164
261	<b>Indigenous Hindus and Sikhs</b>	164
262	Semi-indigenous	164
263	<b>Aliens</b>	165
	<b>Subsidiary Tables—</b>	
	47 Variation by caste, tribe, race or nationality	166
	48 Rough estimate of the fighting strength of each race and tribe in 1931	168
	<b>Appendix—</b>	
	Bilingualism and nomadism by races and by Tahsils	169

LIST OF MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

No.	<i>Maps.</i>	Facing page.
1.	Geographical situation of Baluchistan	1
2.	Administrative Divisions of Baluchistan	3
3, 4 5, and 6	showing how the Census was taken in 1901 1911 1921 and 1931	9
7	Density of Population	15
8.	Transit migration of Afghans and Persians	36
9	Proportion of insane per 100 000 of total population of each District and divisions of States	74
10	Proportion of deaf mutes per 100 000 of total population of each District and divisions of States	75
11	Proportion of the blind per 100 000 of total population of each District and divisions of States	77
12.	Linguistic Map of Baluchistan	131
13.	Social Map of Baluchistan	147
<i>Diagrams.</i>		
1.	Ratio of area and population of Districts and divisions of States to total area and population of the Province	7
2.	Comparison of area and population of Baluchistan with other countries and provinces	7
3	Variation in wages during the decades 1911—20 and 1921—30	11
4	Percentage of Urban and Rural population of Baluchistan, 1931	.5
5.	Urban and Rural population of Baluchistan and adjoining provinces	23
6	Proportion of population of Baluchistan born within the province to that born elsewhere	31
7	Proportion of Nomad to Semi nomad and Settled population in 1911 1921 and 1931	33
8.	Proportion of Nomad, Semi-nomad and Settled population among the principal indigenous tribes of Baluchistan	34
9	Kharan—Distribution of males and females by different age-groups	48
10	Distribution by Civil condition of 1 000 persons of either sex in each age-group in Kharan	66
11.	Percentage of married females of each race at different age periods	67
12.	Proportion of persons afflicted with each infirmity per 10 000 of total population of different indigenous races	73
13.	Distribution of population by male and female workers and dependents for 1911 1921 and 1931	80
14	Earners, Working dependents and Non-working dependents in every 1,000 of total population of each locality	91
15.	Percentage of workers in each sub-class of occupation followed by indigenous, semi-indigenous and alien inhabitants	91
16.	Relative proportion of occupations of working population in 1921 and 1931	92
17	Occupations followed by the working population in 1931	95
18.	Proportion per 1,000 workers in each sub-class of occupation by Races	100
19	Total literate and illiterate population of Baluchistan compared with other provinces and states of India	120
20	Proportion of literacy to total population in British territory and States in Baluchistan	1 1
21	Ratio of literates to the population of each religion in Baluchistan	122
22.	Variation of proportional distribution by religion	149
23.	Indigenous, Semi-indigenous and Alien population of Baluchistan in 1911 1921 and 1931	157
†	Population of indigenous races of Baluchistan for 1911 1921 and 1931	153

# INTRODUCTION.

## CENSUS HISTORY

This report deals with the results of the 1931 census of Baluchistan which was technically the fifth but in reality the third complete enumeration of the whole province

The first attempt at a census of this province was made in 1891 Previous Censuses  
The enumeration was fragmentary, covering an area of only 20,568 square miles out of a total area of 134,638, and consisted of a synchronous enumeration on the Standard Schedule of only the alien settlements in towns and cantonments and railway premises and a rough non-synchronous estimate of the population of the Quetta-Pishin District and of parts of the Sibi, Loralai and Zhob Districts. The second census was taken in 1901. It covered an area of 82,950 square miles, Makran, Kharan and Western Sanjran country being left out of the count. The third census took place in 1911. This was the first real census in view of the fact that for the first time it embraced the whole province on a comprehensive schedule. The operations of the two succeeding censuses were identical with those of 1911 in respect of area and procedure.

The population is so thin and widely scattered that a synchronous census of the whole province in the present state of its advancement is physically impracticable. An enumeration within a reasonable time limit is rendered possible only by splitting the province into Regular and Tribal Areas. The former consisting of towns and cantonments, railway premises and headquarters stations are subjected to a synchronous census while the Tribal Areas comprising the rest of the province are enumerated non-synchronously. In the Regular Areas the census has been taken from its inception on the Standard Indian Schedule. The dates on which the various synchronous censuses were taken are given below —

February 26, 1891

March 1, 1901

March 10, 1911

March 18, 1921

February 26, 1931

In the Tribal Areas the Schedule has undergone gradual change. It began in 1891 with merely an estimate of human heads, for, complete figures even for each sex were not recorded, children of both sexes being entered as females. In 1901 the scope of the enquiry was enlarged so as to include tribe, sex, religion and occupation, the record of age being confined to a distinction between under 12 and over 12 years of age. The enumeration was conducted not by individuals but by families in British and Administered territory, the numbers in the States and Tribal Areas being based on estimates for each section and sub-section arrived at with the help of Tribal Chiefs and headmen. Similarly the occupation of the head of the family in British and Administered territory and of the head of the tribal group in the States and Tribal Areas was assumed to be the occupation of all members of the family or group concerned. No information was collected in respect of subsidiary occupations, birth-place, language, literacy, infirmities and civil condition. In 1911, however, a more

Forms of Schedule

comprehensive schedule was introduced in the Tribal Areas. It fell short of the standard schedule only in regard to the record of individual ages and civil condition while on the other hand it went a step further in adding a column for bilingualism.

Census of 1921.

The Censuses of 1921 and 1931 followed the model of their predecessor of 1911. A special feature of the Census of 1931 however was that a beginning was made successfully to break tribal prejudice against the searching inquiries of the standard schedule by enumerating the whole of Kharan in full detail of the standard schedule. At the same time the principal and subsidiary occupations as well as mother tongues and secondary languages were, for the first time in the census history of the province, recorded for each individual throughout the Tribal Areas as distinguished from the Regular Areas. Special statistics were also compiled in 1931 for educated unemployment while fertility and mortality statistics were collected for 39 744 families against 6 041 and 3 583 families at the two preceding censuses respectively.

### HOW THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN IN 1931

Census Division  
and Census Officers.

For purposes of taking the census the whole province was divided into census districts which were coterminous with the civil administrative divisions. With the exception of the Bolan and Chagai Districts where the Extra Assistant Commissioners were appointed District Census Officers under their respective Political Agents the Assistant Political Agent for each district and State was appointed as District Census Officer under the control of his Political Agent who was relieved of all routine census work. All instructions and orders were, however, forwarded through him to the District Census Officer who was instructed to keep his Political Agent informed of progress of work or other important questions relating to census operations.

Railway Census  
Officer.

A separate Railway Census Officer was appointed for the census of railway premises within the limits of the province. He was made responsible for the organisation and conduct of census operations within railway limits and had instructions to work in direct communication with the Provincial Census Superintendent in regard to instructions and the supply of forms etc. and to co-operate and work in consultation with the District Census Officer concerned for delimitation of boundaries and submission of provisional total.

Military Census  
Officers.

Similarly the census of Strictly Military Areas which actually comprised persons subject to military law was placed in the case of each cantonment or outpost in the Quetta Military District under the charge of a Military Census Officer who received instruction and forms in direct from the Provincial Census Superintendent but worked for purposes of delimitation of boundaries and advice in co-operation and direct consultation with the local Civil District Census Officer and Charge Superintendent of each station. In the Zhob Independent Military Area the Officer Commanding each station or outpost or an officer nominated by him was appointed the Charge Superintendent. The census of the population not comprised in the Strictly Military Area was taken by the Executive Officer of the Cantonment or the person appointed by him under and in accordance with the direction of the Civil Census Authority. This distinction between Strictly Military and Non-Strictly Military Areas proved extremely inconvenient to the officers in charge of both areas owing to overlapping of charges and the procedure needs improvement at future censuses.

The first thing that a District Census Officer was required to do was to prepare a village register showing all towns and inhabited and uninhabited villages and hamlets as well as all inhabited or uninhabited camping grounds of nomads. After delimitation of boundaries in consultation with the Military and Railway Census Officers he proceeded with the division of his census district into Charges and selection of Charge Superintendents who in turn were required to subdivide their Charges into Circles and Blocks and prepare lists of officials and non-officials whom it was proposed to appoint Supervisors of Circles and Enumerators in charge of Blocks. The models for forms were based on these lists and the forms were obtained from the Provincial Census Superintendent. The same procedure was followed by the Military and Railway Census Officers.

Duties of Census officers

In the Regular Areas a Charge usually corresponded to a town or cantonment or a headquarters station. A Circle was a compact block of 10 to 15 Enumerators Blocks while a Block consisted usually of 30 to 50 houses. In the Tribal Areas a Charge usually corresponded with a recognised administrative division such as the Tahsil in British territory, or a whole State or a Division of a State. A Circle was usually coterminous with the Kanungo's jurisdiction or a Nabat etc., while a Block coincided with a Patwari's circle or other recognised administrative or tribal unit. The division of the province into Census Districts and Sub-Divisions was made with the advice of the Provincial Census Superintendent in each and every case.

As soon as forms were received from the Provincial Census Superintendent, steps were taken by District and other Census Officers to give a thorough coaching to the enumerating and supervising staff at meetings held at central places. Then followed the numbering of houses in the Regular Areas and the preparation of House Lists. Houses were not numbered in the Tribal Areas where lists of families living in villages and its hamlets were prepared at a meeting in which all headmen and the majority of the heads of families were required to be present at a place and time previously notified. House-numbering was commenced and completed in some places in January 1931. In a few places it was put off till the last moment in order to prevent damage by winter rains but experience has shown that winter rains cause but little damage and it is therefore, advisable to finish house-numbering as early in the summer as possible.

Altogether a staff of over 82 Charge Superintendents, 443 Supervisors and 2 784 Enumerators was employed for the Census of 1931. Of these, 58 Charge Superintendents, 300 Supervisors and 1 347 Enumerators were employed in the Regular Areas and 24 Charge Superintendents, 143 Supervisors and 1,437 Enumerators in the Tribal Areas or altogether 1 604 men including supervising officers for an area covering 134 438 square miles of country which was subjected to a non-synchronous census extending over nearly three months. All this staff was drawn from amongst officials of all departments and private individuals including school-boys.

Census Staff

In the tracts not subject to inter-provincial migration the enumeration was commenced about the end of August 1930. In the greater part of the province subject to autumn migration, however enumeration was not started until after the close of the seasonal migration. It was commenced about the middle of November 1930 and completed by January 15th 1931. The enumeration books with summaries giving totals for Blocks, Circles and Charges in each District were forwarded to the Central Tabulation office at Quetta where the

Preliminary record Tribal Areas.

entries were checked and the totals incorporated in a statement a copy of which was supplied to each Political Agent before the date of final census

Preliminary Record-  
Regular Areas.

As elsewhere in India the operation was divided into two processes, the preliminary record and the final census. The preliminary record commenced three to six weeks before the date of the final census, and was completed one to two weeks before the census night. The schedules were filled up for each person ordinarily residing in each house. Between the date of the commencement of the preliminary enumeration and the final census the record was checked and corrected where necessary by all grades of supervising officers. At sunset on February 26 the night of the final census, the enumerators revisited each house in order to bring the record up-to-date by striking out all persons who had left the house and entering those who had newly arrived omitting residents of Tribal Areas who happened to be unavoidably present within the Regular Areas on the census night. All supervising officers remained on duty till after midnight inspecting and checking the results of the enumerators' second visit to each house.

Railway trains and  
platform enumerators.  
Gen.

For the persons in trains on the census night and for platform enumeration detailed instructions were issued by the Railway Census Officer in consultation with the Provincial Census Superintendent. Six up and down trains expected to run within the limits of the province were enumerated on the night intervening February 26 and 27 1931. Two female enumerators were detailed by the Railway authorities to enumerate the females in these trains. A couple of trained clerks were also deputed by the Provincial Census Superintendent to help in enumeration work. For the enumeration of ballast trains the guards in charge were held responsible. The Station Masters at all railway stations were instructed to enumerate all passengers who bought tickets at their stations after 7 p.m. on February 26 and before 6 a.m. on February 27 and to give them enumeration passes supplied by the census office to show that they had been enumerated. For platform enumeration of the Sibi Railway Station additional instructions were issued in consultation with the Extra Assistant Commissioner Sibi for the enumeration of the passengers who alighted or embarked at Sibi.

Provincial totals.

On the morning following the final check on the night between February 26 and 27 1931 all enumerators of a Circle met in a central place and under the supervision of the Supervisor checked the number of enumeration books due from each Circle and the household schedules due from each Block, and examined every entry in each enumeration book to correct obvious mistakes and supply omissions. Two enumerators then made totals of males and females in each enumeration book and filled up the enumerator's abstract from which the Circle Summary was prepared and handed over to the Charge Superintendent together with the enumeration books. The same procedure was followed in the Charge Superintendent's office who compiled the Charge Summary giving the number of occupied houses and of males and females and forwarded it to the District Census Officer the books with copies of Charge and Circle summaries being forwarded direct to the Central Tabulation office at Quetta. The District Census officer consolidated the figures for each Civil District including the Military and Railway premises and the totals for the Tribal Areas previously supplied to him, and telegraphed the figures to the Census Commissioner for India and the Provincial Census Superintendent by the 4th of March 1931. The only exception was the Kalit State whose

totals were delayed till the 8th of March owing to the alleged return from Sind on the last day of a large number of Jhalawan nomads. The provisional totals for the province thus telegraphed disclosed a variation from the final figures by 0.1 per cent which was due to the omission of a whole tribe by the Kalat State enumerators. The mistake was discovered by the Central Census office and the tribe was enumerated a few days after the provisional totals had been telegraphed.

### TABULATION OF THE RESULTS

The second phase of the operations opened with the tabulation of the results of enumeration. This consisted of three stages namely Slip-Copying, Sorting and Compilation. All enumeration books were forwarded by the various Charge Superintendents direct to the Central Tabulation office at Quetta immediately after reporting the provisional totals. Full details of the procedure followed in the Tabulation office have been preserved in the Census Administration Report. It will suffice to give here merely an outline of the process. On receipt in the Tabulation Office the books were examined and after carrying out corrections where necessary were passed on to the Slip-Copying Branch of the Tabulation office where all entries were copied on to slips, a separate slip being used for each individual for the Regular Areas. A special slip was devised for the Tribal Areas where the basis of enumeration was the family. After entries on the slips had been compared and corrected by the Checking Branch, they were passed on to the Sorting Branch where they were sorted according to the requirements of the various Imperial or Provincial Tables and for purposes of revision of the B Volumes of District Gazetteers. The results were entered in the Sorter's tickets which after being checked by the Checking Branch were handed over to the Compilation Branch to compile the statistics in the prescribed forms of tables.

### CATTLE CENSUS AND REVISION OF GAZETTEERS

The census of cattle and the compilation of material for the revision of the B Volumes of District Gazetteers were carried out *pari passu* with the population census. Owing to financial stringency, however, the Gazetteer work was discontinued. The results of the cattle census were tabulated and the information was supplied to the Director of Statistics in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.

### COST

The total expenditure in connection with the census of 1931 amounted to Rs 1,37,271 against Rs 1,28,111 for the census of 1921 showing an increase of Rs 9,160 or 7 per cent. The increase would have been greater but for the fact that the allotments were cut down considerably as an economy measure in view of financial stringency, which entailed considerable hard work on all concerned in the Central office. Several causes contributed to the increase, the principal ones being the increase in wages varying from 18 to 34 per cent since 1921, the larger size of the report including the addition of two large scale maps, 11 smaller maps, 24 diagrams and the printing of the Administrative Volume which was not printed in 1921. In 1921 the report was printed at the Government of India Press free of all over-head charges. In 1931, it was printed at a private press and all charges for printing the two reports and preparing and printing the maps had to be debited to the census grant besides the additional expenditure thrown on the census by a change in the method of accounting.



Excluding the additional expenditure thus debited against the census budget the cost of the operations in 1931 was decidedly lower than in 1921 in spite of the increase in wages.

### THE REPORT

This brings me to the last phase of the operations namely the analysis of the statistics which appear in the form of this report. Unluckily I was not so fortunate here as I had been during the first two stages. I took over charge as a temporary measure on March 1 1930 when I was acting as Assistant Political Agent Kalat, pending the arrival of Captain Burnett of the Political Department who had been nominated as Census Superintendent. I was relieved of the additional duties of Assistant Political Agent Kalat on June 4 1930 and it was only on November 20 1930 that I was informed that Captain Burnett's services could not be spared and that I had been appointed Provincial Census Superintendent for the duration of the operations. I thus had the misfortune to lose, marking time, nearly nine months during which I could have done a great deal to prepare the frame-work of my report. All Imperial, Provincial and Subdivisory Tables had been completed and the Tables Volume had been printed off by the end of February 1932 and I had been able to complete only the first three chapters of the report when on March 1 1932 I was appointed Wazir-i-Azam Kalat State. In spite of the Local Administration's representation to relieve me of census work, it was decided by Government that I should complete the report in preference to a new officer. I did my best but the multifarious duties of Wazir-i-Azam which had multiplied with the inauguration of the new regime in Kalat accompanied by the activities of the new generation left me but little time to devote to census work which needed continuous and concentrated attention to study and translate masses of dull, deceptive figures into facts. This was not all. The two fat Jail Manuals for the Province which I had been compiling since 1929 still needed my attention and I was grateful to the Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater who not only relieved me of this duty when the time came to send the volumes to the press but also, through his timely intervention as Revenue Commissioner prevented a possible failure of the census operations at an early stage in the Kalat State owing to some misapprehension on the part of the State authorities. At the same time His late Highness's prolonged tours followed by his prolonged illness kept me fully occupied so that I was able to complete altogether three more chapters. Thus the rest of the seven chapters including the Introduction besides the Census Administration Report were written by me after my official demise both as Wazir-i-Azam and a paid servant of Government.

#### Acknowledgments.

So much for an explanation for this rather belated report which I close with apologies to the friendly critic who I doubt will, excepting a few ever read this dry discussion of statistics bereft of that fascinating fund of ethnographical and other valuable information that is contained in the 1911 report. Standing as it does shoulders high above census reports with reputation as the best report ever written, the report for 1911 has been my guiding star with its wide range of illuminating information, its searching enquiries and unavailing prophetic conclusions, and its perfect diagnosis and infallible prescriptions for social, economic and political ailments. I owe its author the Rt Hon. Sir Denys Bray P.C. K.C.I.E. K.C.V.C. both my apologies and my grateful acknowledgments.

I now turn to my duty of recording my obligations to those whose efforts and co-operation were instrumental in bringing the first phase of the operations to a successful issue. First and foremost are the Political Officers. Although they were relieved of all routine census work, the responsibility for the successful conduct of the operations continued to rest on their shoulders and it was due entirely to their personal influence, co-operation and constant vigilance that the enumeration was completed so smoothly and well without a single untoward incident throughout the province. The actual duties of organisation, selection and training of the staff, complete and correct enumeration, the prompt collection from all Departments and from all parts of their Districts of the provisional totals and their compilation and timely submission fell to the lot of the District Census Officers. 87 per cent of the population lives in widely isolated villages and nomadic encampments constantly shifting from place to place. Most of it is subject to inconvenient waves of seasonal migration so that an accurate census is rendered extremely difficult. Thanks to the zeal and intelligent interest taken by the whole revenue staff that the results proved to be as satisfactory as could be expected in such adverse circumstances and I do not hesitate to place on record the fact that the lion's share of the obligations under which the census department is placed at each successive census goes to the District Census Officer and his staff who have to bear the heaviest burden. While speaking of the census of the Tribal Areas, I cannot help singling out a couple of individual cases. Sardar Bahadur Nawab Habibullah Khan, Chief of Kharan, realising the benefits of the census inquiry voluntarily undertook to census the whole of Kharan on the Standard Schedule. He came to Quetta to receive personally practical instruction in filling up the various census forms. On return to Kharan he sent for the enumerating staff from distant parts of the country, gave them practical instruction at his headquarters and personally supervised and checked their work from start to finish. He has set an admirable example for tribal Chiefs in the rest of the Province who will, it is to be hoped, benefit by his example at future censuses.

The Jam Sahib of Las Bela evinced similar personal interest in the operations and under his keen and constant guidance the Wazir of Las Bela—K. S. Mir Yakub Shah and the Tahsildar, M. Ahmadali Khan, did everything in their power to make the operations a success. And I should be failing in my duty of expressing my acknowledgments if I did not place on record the valuable assistance rendered by the Marri and Bugti Chiefs, K. B. Nawab Mehrulla Khan Marri and K. B. Nawab Mehrab Khan Bugti, C. I. E., C. B. E., in whose tribal territories a census of the population is still beset with peculiar difficulties. The successful termination of the operations in the rest of the Tribal Areas speaks loudly of the public spirit shown by all Sardars and headmen who have now come to look on this inquiry with amusement instead of resentment. Without the good humour infused by them into this inconveniently searching inquiry, the tribesmen would not have entered into the spirit of this periodical stock-taking with alacrity.

Speaking of the Regular Areas here, the census, though covering only about 13 per cent of the population, is by no means less difficult than that of the Tribal Areas. In fact it is more confusing in some aspects and needs greater intelligence and care for both organisers and the enumerating and supervising staff. Quetta with its continual encroachments on surrounding villages will soon have to be treated as a City with a separate set of tables and a report. The

Census work for the Municipality with its suburbs which formed the largest and most difficult charge throughout the synchronously censused area was entrusted to K. B. Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan, City Magistrate. His task was rendered more trying owing to the inclusion in the regular census of the Kasu and Nichari villages inhabited by local tribesmen who resented the questionnaire of the standard schedule. He had to work hard in the rains and severe cold of January and February to complete the house-numbering and the preliminary and final census. Aably assisted by Wazirzada Abdul Abad Khan Assistant Municipal Secretary and Arbab Mohammad Umar Khan in Kasu and tactfully securing the co-operation of all communities he acquitted himself creditably and I am indebted to them all for the successful conduct of work in this area.

In the synchronous operations however the Military Department has placed the census authorities under a special debt of gratitude. The courtesy shown by the highest local Military Authorities and their rank and file, their willing co-operation and the manner in which they entered into the spirit of the inquiry were most admirable. If a Census Superintendent could be assured from all parts of the province of efficiency and accuracy such as that displayed by the Military Department he could confidently say that the enumeration of his province was accurate to a man. Captain D. E. Murray in charge of all Military census arrangements in the Quetta Military District who displayed extraordinary ability in respect of organisation and enviable energy efficiency and keenness all through the operations deserves special mention. Captain Davis Charge Superintendent of the Non-Strictly Military Areas, had a difficult task in his limited area in consequence of the confusing distinction between Strictly Military and Non-Strictly Military Areas introduced at the census of 1931. He spared no pains to overcome his difficulties and personally to train his staff and to check their work.

The Railway Census Officer Captain H. V. Simmer R.E. had difficulties of his own. At the most critical moment in the operations a portion of his charge became snow bound while another was rendered impassable by breaches caused by floods rendering enumeration and check at out-stations and outlying gang huts extremely difficult. Thanks to the energetic action taken by him and his European and Indian colleagues, the situation was handled quite successfully. I am grateful to Captain Simmer and his staff for all the trouble they took to make the Railway Census a success over a wide area which passed through a large number of administrative units and rendered the work of organisation and allocation of duties so perplexing.

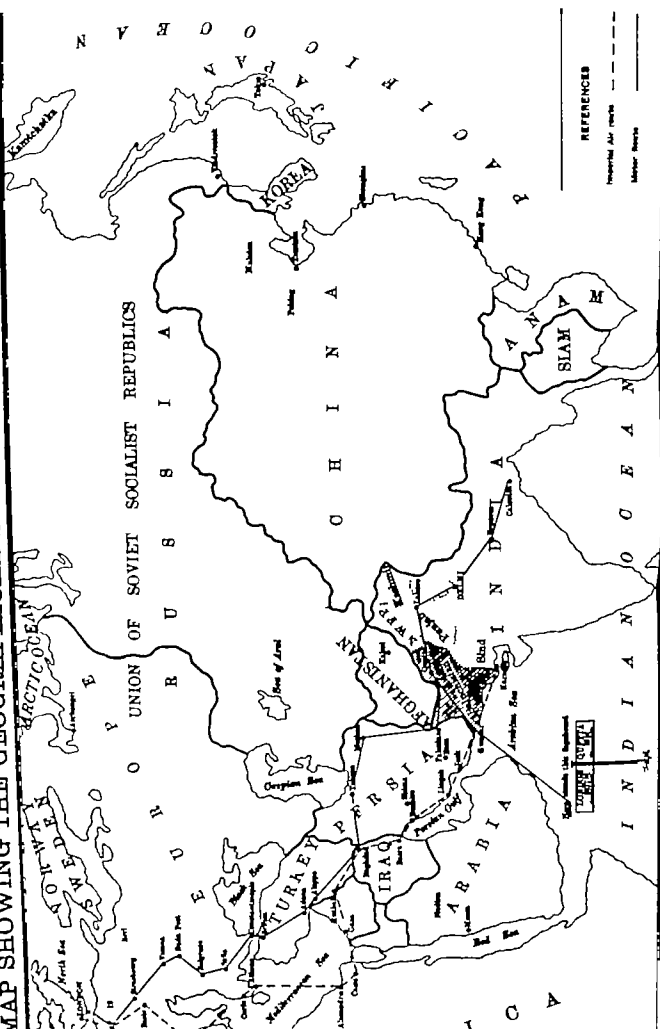
It now remains for me to acknowledge my obligations to those who have actively helped me in connection with my Report. I am specially indebted to Dewan Bahadur Dewan Jamiat Rai, C. I. E. who with his previous experience of census work and his wide and intimate knowledge of the country and its people came to my help at a time when his ripe experience was most needed. He very kindly examined the whole Report within the shortest space of time and made valuable suggestions for which I am deeply grateful. Mr C. I. Skrine, Political Agent Kalat with all his preoccupations, very kindly gave finishing touches to my draft of Chapter I. Doctor H. T. Holland, C. I. E. was kind enough to examine the Chapter on Infirmities. Major J. E. Indlerth, M.B.F. Assistant Secretary to the Local Government and Major H. J. Ford of the Grammar School examined the proofs of the Report for which they have earned my sincere gratitude. I am also indebted to

Sheikh Abdul Samad, B A , Superintendent of Education, for examining the Chapter on Literacy and to K B Maulvi Najmud-din for his note on educational progress which is printed as an appendix to Chapter IX. K B Mirza Sher Muhammad Khan, my Deputy Superintendent and colleague in three censuses, and Lala Choith Ram, my Assistant for gazetteer work, helped me whole-heartedly and I acknowledge with great pleasure their loyal co-operation and devotion to duty. But my special debt of gratitude is due to L Sunder Dass Johar of the Revenue Commissioner's Office who was in charge of the Tabulation work. He was selected by me for his general experience of office routine and for his previous experience of census and revenue work both in the Punjab and Baluchistan. He worked as Head Clerk for one year when the work of drafting and translating the instructions was heavy. Later on he was appointed as Assistant Superintendent in charge of Tabulation which is the most intricate and tedious stage in the Census Operations requiring technical knowledge of the processes of Shp-Copying, Sorting and Compilation which in this province keep changing at every census owing to the dual system of enumeration. The Officer in charge has to control a large low-paid temporary establishment not easily amenable to discipline and is expected to get the maximum amount of work out of every one under him. L Sunder Dass not only discharged his arduous personal duties with remarkable diligence and ability but also continued to help me without remuneration, while on leave, in completing the Report for about six months. Of my Ministerial Staff I have specially to thank my painstaking Head Clerk, Sheikh Bashir Ahmed, for running the office smoothly throughout the period. He lightened my task appreciably by rendering valuable assistance in preparing a large number of difficult maps and diagrams to illustrate my Report.

In conclusion I must express my indebtedness to the Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore, where the Report has been printed, for the excellence of this difficult work. Many of the tables were most unwieldy and difficult to compress into suitable sizes. They were rearranged in the press, and the clear and compact forms in which they have been finally printed are due entirely to the keen personal interest taken in the work by Mr Wollen, the Works Manager, and the intelligent manner in which his instructions were carried out by his painstaking Foreman, Shaikh Mohammad Ashraff.

GUL MUHAMAD

MAP SHOWING THE GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF BALUCHISTAN MAP NO. 1



# REPORT

ON THE

# CENSUS OF BALUCHISTAN

## 1931.

### CHAPTER I.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Total Area of Baluchistan	134,638 square miles
Total Population	868,617 persons

1 The statistical data will be found in the following tables —

Reference to  
statistics

Particulars	Table	Part I of this Report Page	Part II Page
Area, Houses and population	Imperial Table I		1
Variation in population	Imperial Table II		3
Race, Tribe or Caste	Imperial Table XVII		107
Population by Political Agencies and Tahsils	Provincial Tables I and II		125 & 127
Density, Water Supply and Crops	Subsidiary Table 1	18	
Density	Subsidiary Tables 2 and 4	18 & 20	
Variation in Indigenous population by Districts and States	Subsidiary Table 3	19	
Vital Statistics for Quetta Town	Subsidiary Table 5	20	
Racial Variation	Subsidiary Table 6	21	
House Population in Regular and Tribal Areas	Subsidiary Tables 7 and 9	22 & 23	
Distribution of Indigenous and Alien Popu- lation in Regular and Tribal Areas	Subsidiary Table 8	22	

2 Map No 1 on the opposite page shows the geographical situation of Baluchistan excluding the small inlet of territory round Gwadur which is at present in the possession of the Sultan of Muscat but to which the Khans of Kalat have never waived claim It also excludes, as at previous censuses, the interesting little Island, Haptalar, known to the Arabs as Astalo, to the Meds Geographical

as Astalu and to the Hindus as Satadep. It is situated in the Arabian Sea about 16 miles off the Makran coast and 26 from the Pasni Port. It is about three miles long and one mile broad. An atmosphere of mystery and legend has always surrounded Haptalar. It has been identified with the Noeala of Arrian the word accounts of which frightened the superstitious seamen of Niarohus. In Hindu mythology it is believed to be the abode of the goddess Kalidevi who is said to remain there for seven out of eight periods into which the day and night are divided. Only in the morning is she believed to leave it to take her bath at Hinglaj some 100 miles away in the Lasbela State of Baluchistan. The place is held in extreme veneration by the Hindus, and pilgrims from all parts visit it in small numbers. The island has never figured before in the census returns evidently owing to its isolated situation. It nearly met the same fate at the Census of 1931 and only came to notice through a Bengali mendicant whom I met in Pasni in the course of my tours when it was too late to include him in the census returns. He assured me, however that he had been in the island for a year all by himself and that there were no pilgrims or other visible human beings there on the Census night. An interesting account of this little island is given in Mr Hughes Buller's Gazetteer of Makran.

3 With these two exceptions the province includes the whole of the remaining area within the boundaries indicated on the map and consists of British Baluchistan and British-administered territory. Tribal Areas and the States of (1) Kalat including Kharan, and (2) Las Bela. Its geographical and physical features are described in previous Census Reports and Imperial and Provincial Gazetteers. With a frontier of 520 miles with Persia 723 miles with Afghanistan 38 with what was formerly no-man's-land in the extreme North 471 miles of coast line several miles of the Imperial Airways route and finally a long and important link in the Calcutta London Motor road which in the near future promises to become the high road to the Hedjaz and beyond Baluchistan enjoys a pride of place which justly entitles it to high rank among Indian provinces as India's sentinel on the most gigantic historical gateway to India.

- 4 The province is composed of the following political divisions —
- I British Baluchistan (including British-administered territory).
  - II Tribal Areas.
  - III, Baluchistan States, namely (a) Kalat including Kharan and (ii) Las Bela.

Legally, only two divisions are recognised under British Baluchistan namely British Baluchistan and Agency Territories. The smaller units included in each category are shown in the subjoined table with their respective areas and population.

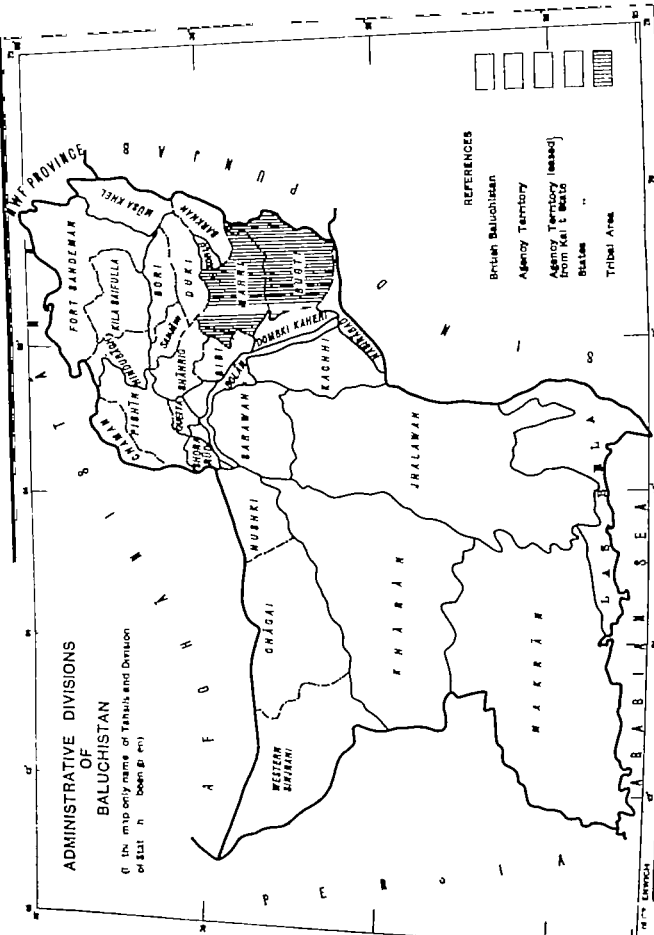
Administrative Divisions.	TOTAL		PARTS IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.		PARTS IN AGENCY TERRITORIES.			
	Area (Square miles.)	Population.	Divisions.	Area (square miles.)	Population.	Divisions.	Area (square miles.)	Population.
BALUCHISTAN	134,835	868,517		8,064	136,793		37,864	271,491
L.—BRITISH BALUCHISTAN DISTRICTS	84,328	483,605		8,064	136,793		37,864	271,491
1 Quetta-Peshawar District.	4,678	147,841	Makran-Tahsil Chaman Sub-Division	3,822	52,375	Quetta Tahsil	846	78,849
				1,246	17,817			
				4,358	70,862			
2. Local District.	7,522	86,767	Dakki-Tahsil	1,588	17,868	Bori Tahsil	1,671	18,822
						Barkhan Tahsil	1,390	20,424
						Mashkhal Tahsil	2,181	22,270
						Saaja 1 Sub-Tahsil	678	6,213
							8,237	68,949





ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS  
OF  
BALUCHISTAN

(The map only name of Tahsil and Division  
of State has been given)



REFERENCES

- British Baluchistan
- Agency Territory
- Agency Territory leased from Kalat State
- States
- Tribal Area

Administrative Divisions	TOTAL		PARTS IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN			PARTS IN AGENCY TERRITORIES		
	Area (Square miles)	Population	Divisions	Area (Square miles)	Population	Divisions	Area (Square miles)	Population
3 Zhob District	10,315	57,963				Fort Sandeman Tahsil	6,458	32,989
						Hundubagh Tahsil	1,459	11,580
						Killa Saifullah Tahsil	2,398	13,394
							10,315	57,963
4 Chagai District	20,036	24,224	Shorapur Sub Tahsil	414	2,219	Nushki Tahsil	2,361	10,820
						Dalbandin Tahsil	17,261	11,185
							19,622	22,005
5 Bolan and Kachhi Railway District	359	4,688					359	4,688
6 Sibi District	11,187	143,005						
Administered area	3,907	87,781	Sibi Tahsil	1,148	27,507	Nasirabad Tahsil	821	36,634
			Shahrug Tahsil	1,676	18,177	Kohlu Sub Tahsil	362	5,463
				2,724	45,684		1,183	42,097
II—TRIBAL AREAS	7,280	35,224						
Mari "	3,404	24,860						
Bugti "	3,876	30,364						
III—STATES	80,410	405,109						
1 Kalat	73,278	342,101						
Sarawan	5,230	28,464						
Jhalawan	20,795	88,978						
Kachhi	4,060	105,886						
Dombki Kaheri country	1,359	26,953						
Makran	23,269	68,462						
Kharan	18,565	23,358						
2 Las Bela	7,132	63,008						

\* For administrative purposes these form part of Sibi District

The distinction between British Baluchistan and Agency Territories is however only nominal. For practical purposes they are one and the same. Chagai was the only tract in which administration was carried on by executive order on the lines of Agency Territories until 1924 when it was declared to be Agency Territory and formally included in that category.

5 The Tribal Areas consist of the Mari and Bugti countries which are administered by the tribal Chiefs under the political control of the Political Agent, Sibi. It may be mentioned that the term "Agency Territories" includes the tracts named in the margin which are held on lease from Kalat and are shown in green in Map No 2 facing this page.

Tahsil	Area	Population
TOTAL	4,089	128,701
Quetta Tahsil	548	76,649
Nushki Tahsil	2,361	10,820
Nasirabad Tahsil	821	36,634
Bolan Tahsil	359	4,688

6 British Baluchistan proper represents 7 per cent of the total area and 16 per cent of the total population of the Province. Including Agency Territories, Tribal Areas and areas leased from Kalat the figures rise to 40 and 53 respectively but excluding Tribal Areas and areas leased from Kalat the percentage of both area and population falls to 32.

4 CHAPTER L.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Administrative Divisions.

7 The administrative divisions of the province including States with their respective areas and population are shown in the subjoined table —

	Area	Population
BALUCHISTAN	134,638	868,617
DISTRICTS	54,228	463,508
Quetta-Pishin	4,806	147,541
Loralai	7,625	86,087
Zhob	10,315	57,963
Bohan	359	4,688
Chagai	20,036	24,324
Sibi	11,187	143,006
(e) Administered area	3,907	87,781
(b) Mari and Bugti Tribal Areas	7,280	55,224
STATES	80,410	406,100
Kalat	73,378	342,101
Serawan	5,230	28,464
Jhalawan	20,796	88,978
Kachhi	4,090	106,886
Dombki-Kaberi country	1,359	26,963
Makran	23,969	68,462
Kharan	18,565	23,358
Las Bela	7,152	63,008

8 The total area of the province covered by the Census of 1931 was 134 638 square miles which is the same as in 1921 and 1911. The areas and population of Districts and States are given in Imperial Table I. Those of minor divisions will be found in Provincial Table I. The external boundaries of the province remained unchanged but the following inter-district transfers of area and population took place during the decade 1921-1931:

Name of unit or area transferred.	Area transferred.	Population (1931).	Unit from which transferred.	Unit to which transferred.
Secured Sub-tahsil	414	1,373	Quetta-Pishin District	Chagai District
Kachhi Raile y Bus between Jhalpai and Park Railway stations.	6	1,250	Sibi District	Bohan District.
Quat-Mandal Valley	12	925	Sibi District, Administered area.	Sibi District, Mari Tribal country

Internal changes of area within a unit are confined to the Sibi and Chagai districts. In the former the Pur Valley covering an area of 9 square miles with a population of 1 052 and forming part of the Sibi Tahsil in the Sibi District, was transferred to the Shahrig Tahsil of the same district. The Quat-Mandal Valley with an area of 12 miles and a population of 925 was transferred from the Sibi Tahsil to the Mari Tribal area. The Western Sanjrani country a part of the Chagai District which had formerly been treated as a separate unit was amalgamated with the Chagai (Dalbandin) Tahsil in the same district and declared as Agency Territory.

Population Definition

9 The term population as used in this report means all persons who were present within the limits of the province on the night of February 20, 1931 the date of the final Census—whether in houses or tents, in trains or in boats or on the march. The statistics collected at the Census thus represent the *de facto* population which the Indian Census aims at and not the *de jure* population. Every effort was made to ascertain the correct numbers but this is no easy task in a province covering a vast area with a surprisingly small population living in scattered villages and hamlets or constantly wandering over difficult mountains and through deserts grazing their flocks or looking for means of livelihood. A synchroous census of the whole area in such conditions is a physical impossibility.

This is particularly so because the average distance to be covered by an enumerator ranges from 50 to over 150 miles while private literate enumerating agencies are practically non-existent owing to educational backwardness

10 To overcome these difficulties the province was divided for purposes of Census into (a) Regular Areas and (b) Tribal Areas In the Regular Areas the Census was taken synchronously on the Standard Schedule This category covered only 200 square miles The inhabitants of this region are almost entirely aliens with a negligible admixture of local tribesmen On the other hand, the Tribal Areas inhabited practically exclusively by indigenous tribesmen extend over 134,438 square miles These divisions are shown in Map No 6 The tracts shown in black on the map represent the Regular Areas in which the Census was taken synchronously on the Standard Schedule excepting Kharan which though censused on the Standard Schedule for the first time, had, for reasons explained above, to be subjected to a non-synchronous enumeration The map indicates plainly the manifold dangers to which a synchronous census is exposed In the first place the synchronous and non-synchronous areas are inter-mixed and great care has to be exercised to prevent double enumeration. In the second place the population keeps constantly shifting in considerable numbers from one part of the country to another, in search of work and pasturage Again in the autumn, a regular exodus of the local population takes place towards India and the plains of Kachhi and Sibi as well as towards Afghanistan, and to a small extent to Persia, while in winter an enormous wave of migration sets in from Afghanistan bringing down large caravans of nomads some of whom winter in Baluchistan and some drift into Sind, the Derajat and beyond The chances of double-counting in Sind and other adjoining provinces were further increased at the Census of 1931 owing to the fact that the final date of the Census was fixed about three weeks earlier than in 1921 The emigrants to Sind and other Indian provinces do not begin to return before the beginning or middle of March and it was certain that if enumerated in Baluchistan they would also be included in the census of Indian provinces in which they were present on the Census night (26th February 1931)

Enumeration Procedure.

11 To prevent duplication and omissions, various methods were employed In the Regular Areas censused synchronously, the enumerators were instructed to enumerate only such tribesmen as were actually employed and were living within synchronous areas All tribesmen not living within these areas were prohibited from entering them on the Census night Where their presence was unavoidable they were scrupulously excluded On the other hand enumerators in non-synchronous areas were told to exclude from their papers tribesmen and others who were employed in the synchronous areas and were actually living there The local shifting population was enumerated wherever found The heads of families were supplied with enumeration passes To prevent double-counting, copies of these passes were supplied to the enumerating staff of the areas which they were likely to visit before the Census night

12 The prevention of duplication due to seasonal migration was, however, a more difficult matter This disturbance sets in motion at the fall of the year To enumerate these migrants within the province would have resulted in double-counting both in the plains as well as in Indian provinces for the reasons already explained The best way out of this difficult position was found in putting off their enumeration until after the shifting part of the population had filtered through the passes to settle down in their winter quarters within or outside Baluchistan The actual enumeration for these reasons was commenced in areas subject to this disturbance as late as the first week of December 1930 and was completed by February 26, 1931

13 A different method was employed in respect of nomads from Afghan territory passing through Baluchistan on their annual winter excursions into Sind and the Derajat The enumerators were instructed to ignore them altogether Such families or individuals however as were actually wintering in the province or were found within the limits of the province on the Census night on their way back to their homes in Afghanistan were included in the census of the population

of Baluchistan. Such of these nomads as were sure to cross the border before the Census night were not taken into account. Under instructions from the Census Commissioner for India a separate modified schedule for their census was issued to all enumerators at the outposts through which these nomads commonly known as Powindahs cross into India. The statistics thus collected will be dealt with separately. Another factor which affects the accuracy of the figures in non-synchronous areas is the number of births and deaths that occur during the interval between the commencement of enumeration and the final census. In order to reduce the loss from this source to a minimum instructions were issued to all enumerators in non-synchronous areas to call upon the headmen to collect and report figures of births and deaths a few days before the Census night. The results I am afraid are not very satisfactory but the resultant loss is insignificant.

14. On the whole, the instructions mentioned were faithfully carried out to the best of the enumerators' ability and I am satisfied that the results presented in Part II of this volume are normally accurate. The enumerators work was subjected to a variety of tests by a number of supervising officers. These tests need not be discussed in detail. One of them is however noteworthy. In the course of our tours to check non-synchronous enumeration my assistants and myself as well as the supervising staff encountered travellers and flock-owners and questioned them at random. All particulars relating to them, the heads of their families and other details as to tribe, religion and occupation in respect of themselves and the other members of their families were noted. On arrival at the enumerator's headquarters the enumeration book concerned was examined and in almost every case the entries were found to tally.

*De Facto  
Population.*

15. The total *de facto* population in 1931 was 868 617 persons. This consists of the following —

- (1) Indigenous resident population (760 125).
- (2) Semi-indigenous population (21 922)
- (3) Aliens from India and all other orientals and foreigners (86,570).
- (4) Seasonal nomads from Afghanistan who winter in Baluchistan and were present in the province on the Census night (included in (2))

The population thus excludes —

- (1) The permanent indigenous and semi-indigenous residents away in India and beyond on the Census night
- (2) The permanent indigenous and semi-indigenous residents away in Afghanistan or Persia for the winter months.
- (3) Aliens or their families ordinarily residing in the province but away on the Census night to escape the winter
- (4) Temporary spring and summer visitors from Sind and elsewhere.

The statistics, actual and estimated for each of these classes are given in the subjoined table

1	Indigenous population	60 123
2	Semi-indigenous	6,900
3	Aliens	86,570
4	Seasonal Afghan nomads	14,933
5	Temporary emigrants to India	42,594
6	Temporary emigrants to Foreign countries	Not known.
7	Seasonal emigrants to Afghanistan (estimated)	1 000

By adding the emigrants (42,594) to the total (868 617) and subtracting the Afghan seasonal nomads (14,933) we get a total of 897,258 which based on the ordinary methods of gauging the normal population represents the normal population of the province. Again if the alien population (86,570) were deducted from the balance the actual resident population would fall to 810,688 which represents



Diagram showing ratio of area of each district and division to total area of provinces

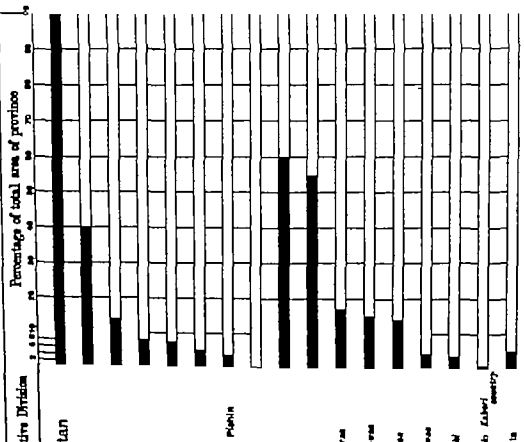
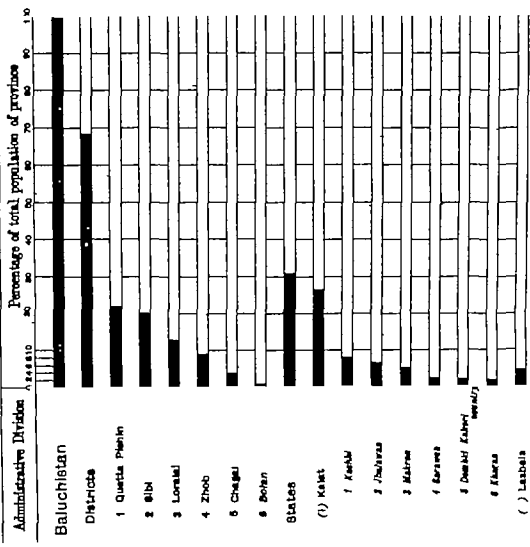


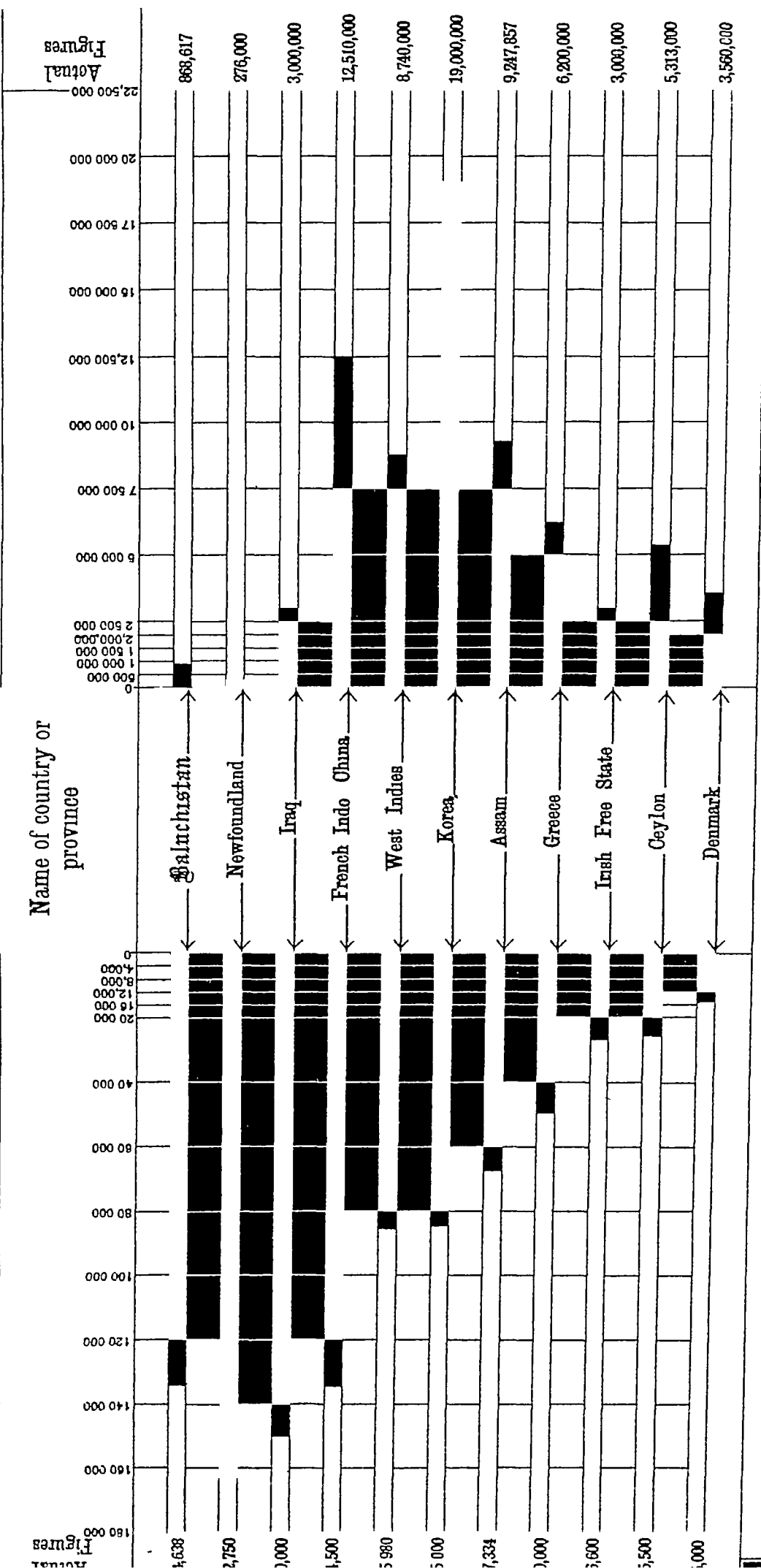
Diagram showing ratio of population of each district and division to total population of province



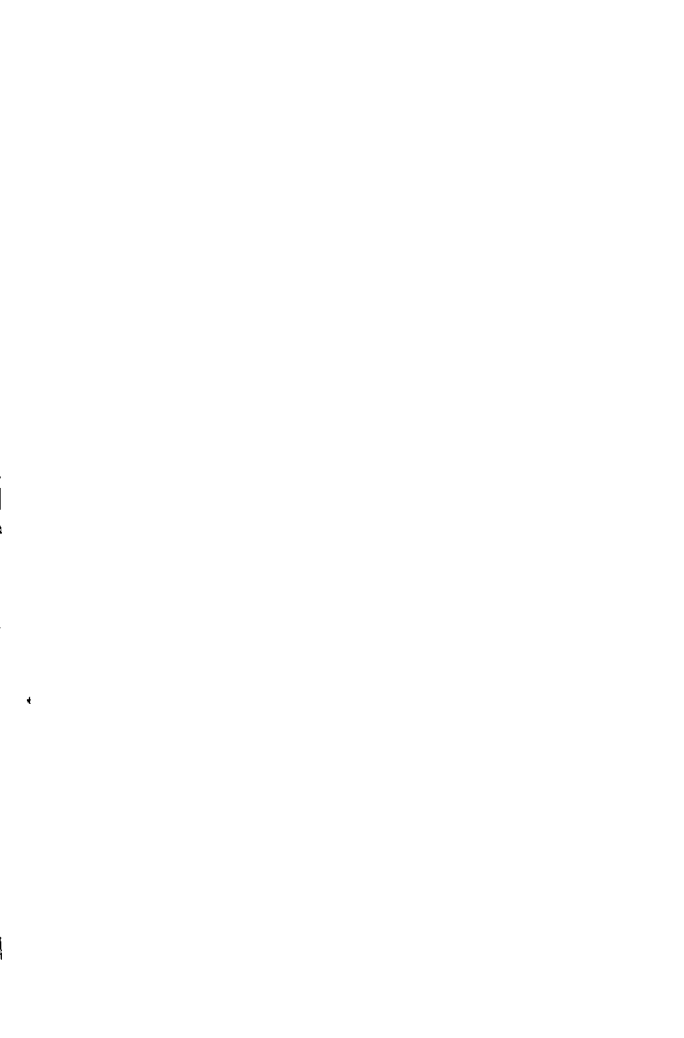
# DIAGRAM COMPARING THE AREA AND POPULATION OF BALUCHISTAN WITH OTHER COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES

Area in square miles

Population







with the exception of 6,969 semi-indigenous residents, the purely resident indigenous population of the province. The birthplace statistics supplied by the Indian provinces, however, are not very encouraging as pointed out in the Census Report for 1911. On the one hand they include children of parents from Indian provinces and foreign countries who happened to be temporarily sojourning in Baluchistan at the time of the birth of their children. And these are not few, for Quetta has become a summer health resort especially for Sind from where large numbers visit the province to escape the heat of the plains, for health, and for the sake of expectant mothers. On the other hand, questions as to birthplace are difficult for the ignorant indigenous inhabitants of Baluchistan to answer and more difficult to record for the enumerator of Sind and elsewhere owing to lack of detailed geographical knowledge. A resident of Makran found in India would call himself a Makrani, and that of Las Bela, a Lasi. Similarly a resident of Jhalawan would either give only the name of his country or of his village which are difficult for the enumerator to locate. Baluchistan thus loses many of the indigenous inhabitants which it should rightly claim as its own. The gain from the source first named is comparatively small but the loss from the second is considerable, amounting I believe to several thousands. Another source of error which is inseparable from birthplace statistics is that large numbers of Makrams from Makran, Lasis from Las Bela, Brahu, Baloch and Jatts from Jhalawan and Kachhi have migrated into Sind and settled down there temporarily or semi-permanently. The birthplace record automatically gives births in these families to Sind which means a corresponding loss to Baluchistan.

16 In framing estimates of the normal population of Baluchistan the fact should not however be lost sight of that the population has been subject to a regular winter migration ever since the restoration of peace and prosperity with British occupation. This emigration will not cease so long as economic conditions in the Kalat State do not change for the better. In the winter the population moves down *en masse* to the plains and into Sind to escape the winter in the highlands, and to find grazing and more lucrative employment. In the spring the tide turns and it flows back through the old channels into its summer quarters. So long as the process continues the *de facto* population as disclosed by a winter census must be taken to be the normal *winter* population. The normal population for the summer, however, would be considerably larger.

<i>De facto</i> population including 86,570 aliens	868,617
<i>Deduct</i> —Afghan nomads who return to Afghanistan in the summer	14,953
Balance	853,664
<i>Add</i> —	
1 Emigrants who return in the summer	42,594
2 Omissions due to mistakes in birthplace return of other provinces and due to emigration to Afghanistan and Persia, etc (estimated)	32,742
3 Summer visitors from India, etc., and seasonal immigrants in Regular Areas approximately	45,000
Total	974,000

at an approximately correct estimate of the normal summer population we should include not only the emigrants but also the large crowds of summer visitors from Sind and elsewhere who have been causing so much anxiety every year to the local authorities of Quetta owing to pressure on the limited accommodation available and an inadequate supply of drinking water. The marginal calculations put the normal summer population at close upon one million souls. Unless the water difficulty proves insurmountable, this is likely to continue to grow rapidly in future years, for, Quetta has acquired considerable popularity as a sanatorium amongst residents of Sind and other adjoining districts.

17 The administrative divisions of the province with their respective Area and areas and population, in 1931 have been given in paragraph 7 Diagram No 1 illustrates the proportions per cent of each unit to the total area and population of the province. The population and area of Baluchistan are compared with some of the other Indian provinces and foreign countries, etc., in the marginal table and are illustrated in a more convenient form in Diagram No 2. Taking the area and population of Baluchistan as 100 the proportions which these provinces and countries bear to Baluchistan in point of area and population are exhibited in the subjoined table.

Name of Country or Province	Area	Population
1 Assam	67,334	9,247,857
2 Baluchistan	134,638	868,617
3 Ceylon	23,500	5,313,000
4 Denmark	15,000	3,560,000
5 French Indo China	134,500	12,500,000
6 Greece	50,000	6,200,000
7 Iraq	150,000	3,000,000
8 Korea	85,000	10,000,000
9 Newfoundland	162,750	276,000
10 West Indies	55,980	9,740,000

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	Area.	Population.
Baluchistan	100	100
Assam	50	1,067
Bengal	62	5,831
Bombay	113	3,024
Central Provinces and Berar	74	1,783
North-West Frontier Province	27	539
Punjab	101	3,230
Sind	34	448
Ceylon	19	61
Denmark	11	410
French Indo-China	100	1,534
Greece	37	714
Iraq	111	345
Korea	63	2,187
Newfoundland	122	32
West Indies	64	1,006

Density

18 In the marginal table are set forth statistics of density for Baluchistan

District, State, Province or Country.	Area	Population.	Density per square mile.
<b>L.—BALUCHISTAN</b>	124,626	898,817	6
<b>DISTRICTS</b>	64,326	482,508	6
Quetta Tahsil	4,376	147,841	31
Larabai	7,823	80,987	11
Khad	10,215	97,983	6
Bala	3,30	4,896	13
Chagal	29,028	34,321	1
Sala	11,187	143,003	13
Administrated area	3,507	67,781	2.
Mad-Raghi country	7,280	44,234	8
<b>STATES</b>	60,410	406,308	5
Kalat	73,378	342,361	5
Las Bela	7,132	63,946	9
<b>II.—INDIAN PROVINCES AND STATES.</b>			
(a) Provinces.			
1. North-West Frontier Province	36,338	4,861,361	132
2. Punjab	133,498	23,690,837	236
3. Bombay	181,082	26,271,784	173
4. Orissa	82,832	51,067,338	618
5. Assam	67,334	8,247,357	137
6. Central Provinces and Berar	60,820	15,507,722	163
(b) States.			
1. Travancore	7,423	5,063,973	663
2. Orissa	26,267	2,523,070	134
3. Hyderabad	22,086	14,426,114	173
4. Bhopal	8,164	2,443,007	290
5. Mysore	28,328	6,827,302	224
6. Cochin	1,487	1,303,016	814
7. Central India Agency	81,267	6,622,790	129
<b>III.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>			
1. China	2,100,000	340,000,000	67
2. Kipl and Hadjaz	1,000,000	1,200,000	2
3. Tibet	730,000	2,800,000	4
4. Persia	620,000	10,000,000	16
5. Egypt	360,000	14,000,000	31
6. Afghanistan	243,000	6,400,000	21
7. Iraq	180,000	2,000,000	20

and its main political divisions as well as some of the Indian provinces and States and a few foreign countries with approximately corresponding dimensions. Strange to say Baluchistan can beat in density of population two countries at least namely Nejd and Hedjaz, and Tibet which have only two and four persons respectively to the square mile. A glance at the list of Indian provinces and States will show that Baluchistan stands at the lowest rung. Looking from another angle one can clearly see that density is comparatively higher in almost all areas under direct British control where the magnetic charm of European civilization, safety of life and property, medical facilities, industrial and agricultural improvements, more lucrative employment and other amenities are attracting people from all directions and are slowly but surely breaking down the walls of that traditional insularity which has been a characteristic of the people of this province.

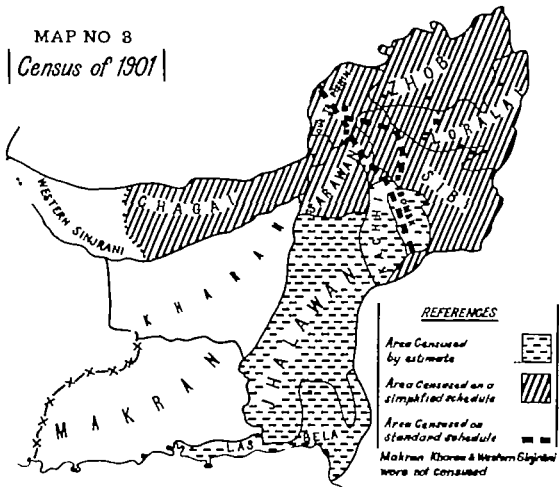
10 The mean density for Baluchistan is 6 persons to the square mile. Excluding alien settlements it falls to 5. Taking the political divisions separately, British Baluchistan including British Administered territory as well as Tribal Areas has a density of 9. In the States it is only 5. Splitting the province again into the three main natural divisions—the uplands, the plains and the barren sandy deserts, the most densely populated part in the highlands is the Quetta tahsil with 140 persons to the square mile. This is largely due to the presence of the Military garrison in the Quetta Cantonment and the alien population of all classes in the Quetta town, the largest business and industrial centre of the province which is continually attracting additional population from all quarters of the Baluchistan as well as adjoining Indian provinces and from across the Afghan and Persian borders. Without the Quetta town and cantonment the density of the Quetta tahsil falls to 30.



# HOW THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN IN BALUCHISTAN

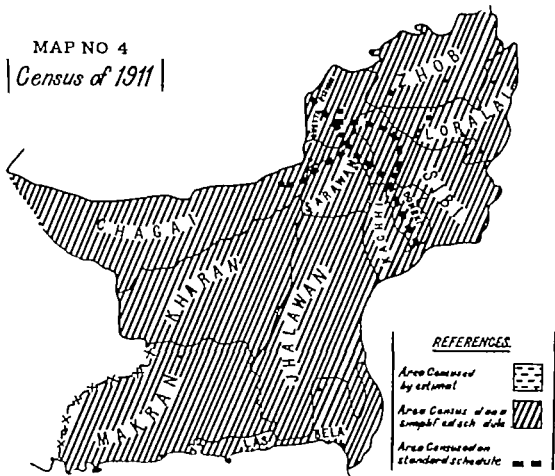
MAP NO 8

*Census of 1901*



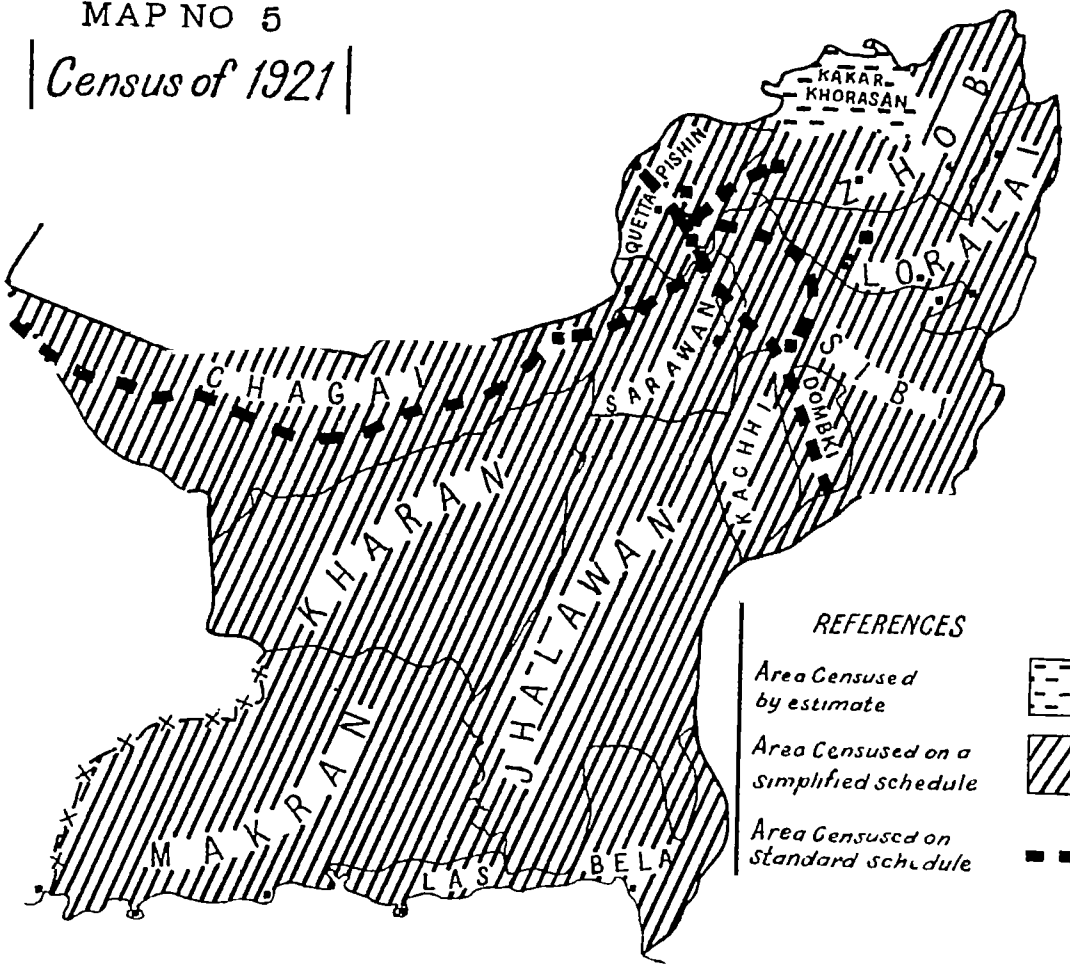
MAP NO 4

*Census of 1911*



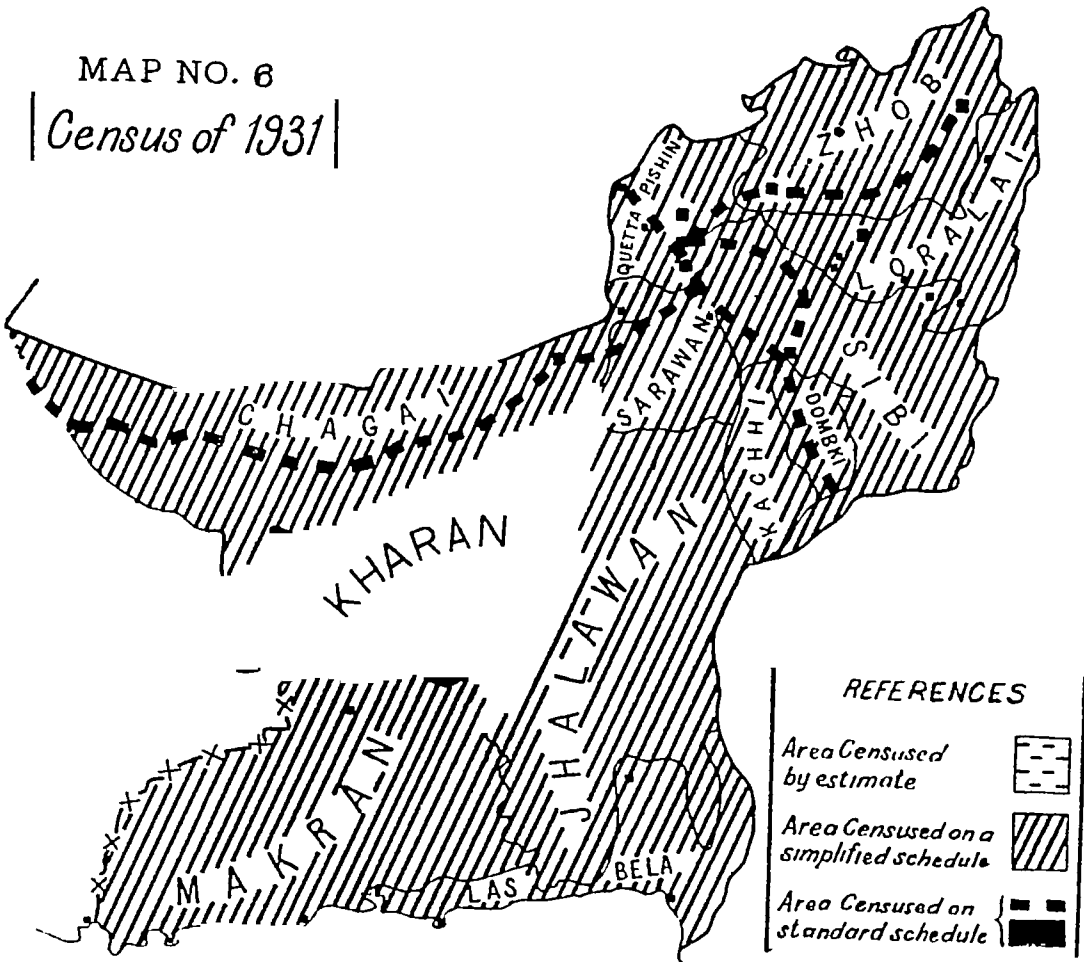
MAP NO 5

*Census of 1921*



MAP NO. 6

*Census of 1931*





20 In the plains which include the Sibi and Nasirabad tahsils of the Sibi district and the Kachhi division of the Kalat State the most densely populated area lies in the Nasirabad tahsil with 45, followed by Kachhi 26, and the Sibi tahsil with 24 persons to the square mile. The figures for Kachhi and Sibi fluctuate chiefly owing to seasonal immigration of Brahms from the highlands, and Powmdahs from Afghanistan. The numbers would have been considerably smaller had the Census been taken in the summer. In Nasirabad, however, the density is mainly permanent. This is the only part of the province which possesses canal irrigation from the Indus and where agricultural facilities are largely responsible for the comparatively higher density. In the third natural division which in the main comprises the Chagai district and Kharan, the density is only 1.

21 The first attempt at a Census was made in 1891. A regular Census was taken synchronously in all cantonments, railway stations, railway gang-huts and the town and cantonment of Quetta. A rough estimate of the resident population was made in the remaining parts of the Quetta-Pishin district in 1890 and checked in 1891. A similar estimate was prepared for the old Thal Chotali district which has since been truncated and formed into the Sibi and Loralai districts. In the Zhob district, estimates were framed for only Bori which now forms the headquarters tahsil of the Loralai district. There was no Census Superintendent. No report was written and no records are available.

22 The total area covered was 20,568 square miles against 134,638 in 1931. The population was 171,752 against 868,617 in 1931. The Census was too fragmentary and the estimates were incomplete in as much as they included estimates of the resident population only and ignored nomads. Moreover children of both sexes were classed as females. Comparisons in these circumstances with statistics collected at subsequent censuses will only yield misleading results and

have therefore been avoided. Maps Nos 3, 4, 5 and 6 show the various methods, standard and modified, synchronous and non-synchronous by which the Census was taken between 1901 and 1931. Figures of area and population for each of these categories are shown in the marginal table.

Year of Census	Area in square miles dealt with	POPULATION ENUMERATED			Total
		On a modified schedule	On the Standard Schedule	Estimated	
1901	82,950	302,311	48,707	459,728	810,746
1911	134,638	771,696	63,007		834,703
1921	134,638	702,558	94,836	2,231	799,625
1931	134,638	757,768	110,849		868,617

23 The Census of 1901 went far beyond its predecessor. It embraced the whole province excepting Makran and Kharan, and the Western Sanjran country in the Chagai district. The alien population living in towns and cantonments, in railway limits, at District and other headquarters stations and in all alien settlements was censused synchronously by regular methods on the Standard Schedule. The indigenous population in British and British-administered districts was enumerated non-synchronously on a simple family schedule. The population of the States was estimated still more roughly on a tribal basis. Age, marriage, subsidiary occupation, means of subsistence of dependents, birthplace, language, literacy, knowledge of English and infirmities were not recorded in respect of the indigenous population both in the Districts and in the States.

24 The Census of 1911 was the first real Census and covered the whole province. It was taken by actual enumeration. In the Regular Areas inhabited practically entirely by aliens the census was carried out synchronously by actual enumeration of individuals on the Standard Schedule. Elsewhere the enumeration was conducted on a modified schedule adopted to suit local susceptibilities. The schedule together with supplementary enquiries fell short of the Standard Schedule in so far as the record of Civil condition and age was omitted. Civil condition was omitted on political grounds, age on account of ignorance of individuals or headmen to furnish even approximate ages. The 1911 Census, however, went a step further in collecting a mass of statistics of considerable administrative value for the very wide range of clans, sections and sub-sections of all indigenous tribes while it stole a march on the Indian Census in respect of bilingualism. Sir Denys Bray, my far-seeing predecessor of 1911, brought within the range of enumeration statistics of bilingualism which in subsequent decades attracted considerable attention of scientists and eventually in 1931 figured in the Standard Indian Schedule at the special request of European scientists.



25 Comparing like with like, that is to say excluding from the population of 1911 the areas not censused in 1901 the decennium ending with 1911 disclosed a decrease of 2,268 persons or 10 per cent of the total population. This decline was not due to any pestilence nor to any other unusual disturbing influences, for conditions during the decade were on the whole normal. It was due chiefly to over-estimates in 1901. In his report on the Census of 1901 Mr Hughes Buller remarked that the Extra Assistant Commissioner who was in original charge of the operations in the enumeration stage thought that the numbers of the Brahui tribes were excessive and that those for the Jhalawan country should be received with special caution. The numbers in Jhalawan as subsequently pointed out in the 1911 Report were generally felt to be pitched too high. The idea that there was a tendency among tribal chiefs to exaggerate numbers of their tribesmen cannot be brushed aside without giving it due weight. The larger the number of followers the greater was the importance of the Chief according to the criterion of strength of those backward days. The secret of tribal prowess was being exposed to the public eye for the first time so the temptation not to look small among rival chiefs was irresistible. The real strength was thus possibly magnified. And in doing so they evidently not only included in their estimates the numbers present but also all those families which had migrated to Sind permanently or to both Sind and Kachhi for the winter season.

## Census of 1921

26 In 1921 the final Census was taken on the 18th March. The division of the province into synchronous and non-synchronous areas, the forms of the Standard and Local Schedules and the procedure adopted for enumeration were identical with those of 1911. The Census was carried out by actual enumeration as in 1911 excepting a small portion of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil (Kakar Khura man) where owing to the disturbed condition of the borderland after the rising of 1919 statistics were collected by estimates. Thus, for practical purposes, the operations covered the whole province. The total population as shown in the

	1911	1921
Districts—Tan	434,702	799,825

margin revealed a drop of 35,078 persons in the decade ending with 1921. This was largely due to the influenza epidemic of 1918 followed by a serious outbreak of cholera, scarcity and famine in 1920 and 1921. The influenza epidemic alone claimed 61,452 victims which is believed to be exclusive of a considerable number of unrecorded deaths in outlying areas. All told the total loss from this cause was not less than 0,000. The death roll from cholera and famine and scarcity was not very large but famine and scarcity induced temporary emigration on an extensive scale and large numbers escaped enumeration within the province.

But for the presence of large numbers of alien immigrants composed of troops and followers, railway gangmen and other employees, traders and immigrants from Afghan territory in consequence of the Great world war and subsequently the Afghan war the decline disclosed by the Census of 1921 would have been considerably greater.

27 The past decennium (1921-31) opened under unfavourable conditions. The Sheranis and other tribesmen of Zhob who had been driven across the border into Afghanistan and the Waziri country during the troubles of 1919 had not all returned to their homes before the end of the last decennium. In subsequent years some of them gradually came in and settled down again. The drought of 1920-21 resulted in scarcity which culminated in famine in 1921-22. In 1922-23 the rainfall was generally timely and well distributed and conditions on the whole were better. The years 1923-24 and 1924-25 were comparatively prosperous ones except that grazing was scarce in the Mari-Bugti country in 1924-25. In 1925-26 the rainfall was below the average and the winter rains were deficient and untimely. The crops were damaged by severe cold. Parts of the province especially the Mari and Bugti tribal areas and the Chagai district were threatened with scarcity. In 1926-27 rainfall was above the average. Crops were better and grazing and fodder facilities were generally adequate. Locusts appeared about the end of the year and did some damage to crops. In 1927-28 and 1928-29 the rainfall was below the average. In some parts locusts did some damage in 1927-28 and there was scarcity in the Mari and Bugti country. Elsewhere agricultural conditions were unfavourable. Spring crops were below the average owing to damage caused by locusts and cold wind and grazing was poor. 1929-30 and 1930-31 were years of plentiful rain-

Census of 1931  
Coefficients of  
the Decade

Immigrants in 1911	42,309
in 1921	66,166





fall In some parts it was above, in others below the average where it adversely affected the autumn crops Conditions were bad in Chagai where both autumn and spring crops failed The Sibi district, however, suffered most from deficient rainfall and ravages of locusts In other parts of the country agricultural conditions were on the whole normal

28 Thus the unfavourable conditions under which the decennium commenced continued more or less unmitigated, though in a milder form, throughout the period in one part or the other The scarcity and famine which prevailed throughout the province in 1920-21 and 1921-22 and partly in 1922-23 caused serious devastation among the flocks Emigration naturally set in, as always happens, and scattered large numbers in all directions across the provincial frontiers Shifting sands brought in from the deserts of Chagai by clouds of sand-storms laid waste a considerable area of arable lands in the Mastung Valley and closed down a large number of perennial sources of irrigation Down in the plains of Kachhi, many villages were deserted owing to the inability of cultivators to utilise flood water on which the population mainly depends It is difficult to estimate the numbers that left their homes to save their lives outside the province, but there is no doubt that they amounted to several thousands

29 Several parts of the province were declared famine-stricken areas during the earlier years of the decennium Relief works were opened in British territory which cost over Rs 2,16,000 Gratuitous relief amounted to over Rs 1,37,000 Special Takavis to the extent of over a million rupees were also distributed in cash and kind, in addition to the ordinary Takavi loans, amounting to Rs 23,62,000 A considerable portion of the special Takavi loans was eventually written off besides remissions of revenue amounting to over Rs 1,50,000, a sure proof of the fact that economic conditions during the decade were bad enough for the natural growth of population

30 Diagram No 3 shows the rise per cent on the wages prevailing at the end of the preceding decade It seems that the rise was the lowest in the case of the Civil Junior Clerks but this is not the case, for, this class of employees had received their due share just before the commencement of the decennium under review Prices ruled high during 1921-22 and 1922-23 There was a sudden drop during the following two years They began to rise again in 1925-26 and remained practically stationary when in 1930-31 they fell to a level which had never been reached before

31 Except in the urban areas which are well supplied with means of Public Health medical relief, the standard of health was generally low in consequence of scarcity and famine and the general economic conditions after the famine years To make matters worse, before the rural population had time to show signs of recovery, another serious visitation of cholera coupled with outbreaks of small-pox and measles caused considerable loss of life in the beginning of the decade In the latter part of the decennium, however, public health regained normal proportions

32 During the decade under review, motor traffic almost completely displaced wheeled traffic and pack animals in the Districts except in remote areas In the States, motor traffic continued to increase All headquarters stations both in British territory and the States were connected by metalled or fair weather roads fit for motor traffic Mechanical transport is becoming more popular for transport of passengers, agricultural produce, and trade goods in rural areas and is causing some anxiety to the Railway Department By the extension of the Zhob Valley railway from Hundubagh to Fort Sandeman, 132 miles of rail-road were added during the decennium

33 As has been explained, the conditions of the past decennium were not very favourable to the normal growth of population Yet the Census of 1931 discloses an increase of 68,992 persons since 1921 The actual and percentage increases are exhibited below —

	ACTUAL POPULATION				ACTUAL INCREASE OR DECREASE			PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE		
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1901 1931	1911 1931	1921 1931	1901 1931	1911 1931	1921 1931
	Baluchistan	810,746	834,703	799,625	868,617	+57,871	+33,914	+68,992	+7	+4
Districts	382,106	414,412	420,648	467,508	+81,402	+40,096	+42,860	+21	+12	+10
States	428,640	420,291	378,977	401,109	-23,331	-17,182	+20,132	-5	-4	+7

The main causes which can contribute to an increase are threefold, namely double-counting, balance of immigration, and natural growth. In a province which is subject to constant waves of migration double counting is inevitable. Special measures were taken in 1931 to reduce errors from this source to a minimum and I have no doubt that the numbers have not been inflated to an extent which would vitiate the results. The various tests to which the statistics have been subjected tend to confirm this conclusion. We have thus to look to balance of immigration and natural growth as the two main causes of increase.

34. Eliminating the gain by immigration and adding the loss by emigration we find that the increase in the past decennium due to natural growth was 30,605 but that compared to the previous decade (1911) there has been a decline amounting to 31,318. Details are shown below—

	ACTUAL NUMBERS.			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1911.	1921	1931	1911-21	1921-31	1911-1931
Total Census population	834,703	790,823	865,817	-4	+9	+4
Add—Loss by emigration	76,273	60,413	4,784	-21	-20	-41
Total	910,976	850,236	870,601	-6	+6	0
Deduct—Gain by immigration	58,200	78,357	90,033	+34	+15	+54
Balance—Natural population	852,776	771,879	780,568	-6	+4	-4

It will be seen that the rate of natural growth between the intercensal period 1921-31 was 5 per cent but compared to the population of 1911 there was a decline of about 4 per cent. These figures do not disclose the true state of affairs. The natural population of Baluchistan in 1911 was 852,400. If we add to our natural population for 1931 the 70,000 lives which Baluchistan lost in its recorded and unrecorded victims of the influenza epidemic we get a total of 850,568 which means an increase of 4.5 per cent, instead of a decrease of 4 per cent since 1911 as shown above. The fact is it is not safe to commit oneself to any definite conclusions in view of the serious disturbance which is caused by migration at each successive census. We have no record of vital statistics to measure the growth of population. The only locality where registration of vital statistics is supposed to be compulsory is the town of Quetta, statistics for which are given in Subsidiary Table 5. This record is hardly of any use owing to the shifting nature of the population which is almost entirely alien. An attempt was made in 1911 to collect statistics of births and deaths for 6,841 families from all parts of the country. In 1921 figures were collected for 3,582 families but in 1931 a more elaborate form was used for this purpose and the number of families examined for fertility and mortality was 30,744. The results are exhibited in the subjoined table—

Census Year	Families examined	Survivals per thousand children born
1911	6,611	613
1921	3,582	600
1931	30,744	600

Though the rate of survival is fairly high and shows a steady increase it hardly serves any useful purpose for any definite deductions. Again we have no means of ascertaining the number of emigrants into Afghanistan and India which have a frontier of 1,281 miles with Baluchistan. Similarly we lose all our fishmen, traders and others from the Makran coast who may be on the high seas on the Census night carrying on business outside Baluchistan waters. And lastly I am convinced that our loss of population is considerable owing to incomplete record of birthplaces for emigrants who are mostly ignorant cannot give correct answers and enumerators in foreign lands cannot classify them accurately. This is proved by the statistics of Baluchistan emigrants and of Brahuis and Brahui-

	Baluchistan emigrants	Brahuis by caste	Brahui language speakers
1881			24 510
1891		29,907	28 984
1901		47,758	47,898
1911	60,373	60,389	28 930
1921	54 352	54,391	45 000
1931	35 440	71,827	70,561

speakers censused in the Bombay Presidency shown in the marginal table While the number of emigrants from Baluchistan censused in Bombay has fallen by 35 per cent, the number of Brahuus and Brahu-speakers has risen by 32 and 77 per cent in ten years This enormous increase cannot possibly be attributed to natural growth without additions by immigration, and the anomaly only serves

to strengthen the suspicion that emigration statistics are unreliable as a guide

35 With so many disturbing elements which influence the movement of population of this province, it is hopeless to draw any definite conclusions and I cannot do better, after a fruitless struggle, than leave the subject by repeating the opinion formed by Sir Denys Bray after a laborious research in 1911 that "the more clearly the nature of the problem is realised, the more hopeless it appears to attempt to measure the increase or decrease that has occurred in the population of Baluchistan during the past ten years"

36 The historical, physical and economic factors influencing the distribution of population have been fully discussed in the 1911 Report Here I shall confine the discussion to a brief analysis of the more important factors concerning the variations in respect of each district and the states

Variation by Districts and their Divisions

37 Statistics of variation in population and density for districts since 1921 are shown in the marginal table

Districts	POPULATION		Variation.	DENSITY	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
DISTRICTS	420,648	463,508	+42 860	8	9
Quetta Pishun	135,809	147,541	+11,732	28	31
Loralai	82,473	86,087	+3 614	11	11
Zhob	56 668	57 963	+1,295	5	6
Bolan	4,874	4 688	-186	14	13
Chagai	22,916	24 224	+1 608	1	1
Sibi	118,208	143 005	+24 797	11	13
Administered Area	80,249	87,781	+7 532	21	22
Mari Bugti Country	37,959	55,224	+17,265	5	8
(a) Mari Country	14 501	24,860	+10,359	4	7
(b) Bugti Country	23 458	30 364	+6,906	6	8

The Sibi district tops the list with an increase of 24,797 persons or 21 per cent The Mari-Bugti tribal area of the Sibi district shows the highest increase of 17,265 or 45 per cent Taking the two areas separately, the Mari country alone accounts for an increase of 71 per cent This high rate of increase is discounted partly by a decrease of 24 per cent in

the adjoining tahsil (Kohlu), which is inhabited chiefly by Maris who step across into the Mari country in winter in search of pasture The Bugti area has been content with a more digestible increase of only 29 per cent Both Maris and Bugtis are pastoral tribes Both lost large numbers in 1921 by emigration due to famine and scarcity the Maris perhaps in a much larger measure, and recovered their emigrants with the return of normal conditions in the decennium under review Both are turbulent rival tribes with an historic record of insatiable jealousies which year in, year out end in the spilling of valuable Baloch blood Their jealousies have so overgrown normal proportions that, despite the evident disadvantages of exaggeration or suppression of numbers, a rival section is liable to succumb to the temptation of looking large by its numerical strength I suspected the accuracy of the figures and personally interviewed the Mari Chief I was assured that the numbers at the previous Censuses had been understated and that at the Census of 1921 they were necessarily low owing to the causes stated above Amongst the Maris, as amongst some other tribes, the periodical division of agricultural land is based on the number of males of all ages Similarly, in criminal cases compensation is assessed on the numerical strength of sections or clans or even on the whole tribe The Mari Chief assured me that only in the year preceding the Census he had an opportunity of estimating the strength of the tribe which was very near that disclosed by the Census The argument, I am inclined to admit, deserves consideration Nevertheless, the recovery appears surprisingly rapid for both tribes

38 The administered area of the Sibi district as distinguished from the Mari and Bugti tribal area shows a gain of 7,532 persons or 9 per cent to which the Sibi tahsil contributed 5,067 persons This was due to temporary immigration on a larger scale consisting mostly of Brahuus from the Sarawan and

Jhalawan divisions of Kalat and the enumeration of the train population which had the train not been late on the Census night would have been enumerated in Bolan. The Nasrabad tahsil shows the next higher increase, namely 6 178 persons or 20 per cent. Here, as elsewhere, the increase is not entirely natural, for numbers were swelled to a small extent by alien gangmen working on irrigation works and by indigenous labourers from adjoining areas who move down to the plains to escape the winter in the highlands or from the plains of Kachhi to earn a living. The decrease in the Kohlu and Shahrig tahsils is due entirely to the annual winter migration.

Quetta-Pishin.

39 Next among the districts stands Quetta Pishin with an increase of 11 782 or 9 per cent followed by Loralai and Zhob with 3 614 and 1,295 persons or 4 and 2 per cent. respectively. The Quetta tahsil accounts for an increase of 8 426 persons or 12 per cent. The actual increase however in the rural population which is the natural resident population is only 3. The Quetta townslone which has a floating population contributes an increase of 9 per cent. The Pishin tahsil shows an increase of 7 per cent. The loss to Chaman of 5 per cent. should have been actually greater for the Achakzais were censused after some of the families who winter in Afghan limits had left British territory but this loss was nearly counterbalanced by immigration due to the expansion of the town which shows an increase of 1,824 since 1921.

Bolan.

40 Bolan in spite of gain of population by the opening of a Central Jail at Mach and the increase in the number of indigenous inhabitants amounting in all nearly to 2,500 persons shows a decrease of 186. This is entirely due to the absence of temporary workmen on roads and railway gangmen and employees who were discharged after the close of the Afghan war.

Loralai.

41 In the Loralai district which as a whole shows an increase of 3 614 or 4 per cent the Duki tahsil contributes the highest percentage increase of 14. Barkhan with 13 follows next, the increase being due largely to Afghan nomads. Bor and Musakhel have an increase of 4 each. These two tahsils are subject to least disturbance from migration and the increase in their cases represents approximately the normal rate of growth. The increase in Duki is due partly to internal migration from Sanjawi as well as a larger number of Afghan nomads. The absence of Afghan Powindahs at the Census of 1921 as well as the winter emigration of its permanent summer population account for the decrease of 17 per cent. in the Sanjawi tahsil.

Zhob and Chagal.

42 In Zhob with an increase of 9 per cent. only Killa Saifullah shows an increase of 13 per cent. Hindubagh a decrease of 12 per cent. and Fort Sandeman an increase of 4 per cent. Here also winter migration is mainly responsible. The same remarks apply to Chagal which shows an increase of 7 per cent.

States.  
Kalat.

43 Variations in the population and density of States are exhibited in

States and Divisions.	POPULATION.			DENSITY	
	1921	1931	Varia- tion.	1921.	1931.
STATES	378,977	443,106	+ 24,127	5	5
Kalat	219,231	242,191	+ 13,959	8	8
Purwana	84,202	104,484	+ 20,282	4	4
Jhalawan	78,710	86,976	+ 8,266	4	4
Kachhi	73,182	108,696	+ 35,514	19	29
Dombki Kaheri					
Country	18,456	26,823	+ 7,367	14	20
Makran	71,907	84,462	+ 12,555	2	2
Khuzan	27,128	23,258	- 3,870	3	3
Las Bela	80,000	83,708	+ 3,708	7	8

the marginal table. Kalat in cluding Kharan has contributed a modest 4 per cent. during the ten years 1921-31. Taking the divisions individually Kachhi accounts for an increase of 41 Dombki and Kaheri 39 and Jhalawan 12 per cent. while Sarawan heads the list with a fall of 48 followed by Kharan and Makran with decreases of 16 and 5 per cent respectively. The loss of Sarawan is the gain of Kachhi

and the Dombki Kaheri country where Brahuis from Sarawan and Jhalawan own agricultural lands and find grazing for their flocks in winter. Not only do the land-owning Brahuis, their satellites the Loris and other labouring classes find shelter in the plains but also nomads from Sborawak and other parts of Afghanistan and from the Chagal Agency follow suit in considerable numbers, thus causing an abnormal rise in the resident population of the plains. The increase would have been larger but for the fact that about 20 000 Brahuis returned much earlier to Jhalawan from the plains of Kachhi and Sind owing to timely rains which accounts for the increase of 12 per cent.







The decreases in Khairan and Makran are due to the annual winter migration into Sind and elsewhere

44 Las Bela shows an increase of 24 per cent against 4 of Kalat An increase of 12,312 persons in ten years in a total population of 50,696 in 1921 is remarkable

Race	POPULATION		Variation
	1921	1931	
Baloch	4,293	6,497	+2,204
Brahui	7,292	8,277	+985
Lasi	23,052	30,875	+7,823
Jatt	2,475	4,323	+1,848
Angaria	3,363	3,962	+599
Burra	4,270	3,397	-882
Jamot	6,658	5,104	-1,554
Ranjha	5,027	4,617	-410
Sheikh	3,725	4,261	+536
Mangu		2,555	+2,555
Shahok		1,305	+1,305
Mondra		3,231	+3,231
Gonga		2,443	+2,443

The principal contributions by indigenous races to this apparently abnormal increase are shown in the margin The increase (1,874 persons) among the Baloch is contributed mainly by the Sangur tribe and is due either to a change of classification or the emigration in 1921 of a

large number of members of this tribe to Sind The increases among the Brahuis are due to seasonal migration which vary from year to year It is difficult, however, to trace the causes of the abnormal increase among the Lasis which amounts to 7,823 or 34 per cent The marginal table gives the strength of each of the Lasi tribes in 1921 and 1931 The classification of tribes no doubt underwent some change in 1931 owing to the separation of some of the minor tribes and their amalgamation with the five main tribes called the Panj Raj but it is difficult to account for the large increase of 34 per cent unless the decline in 1921 is attributed to their wholesale emigration to Sind owing to scarcity and subsequent famine in 1920 and 1921 which is most probable in view of their close proximity to Karachi

45 Map No 7 illustrates the density of districts and states for 1931 Density

Districts and States	Persons per square mile in		
	1911	1921	1931
<b>DISTRICTS</b>	8	8	9
Quetta Pishin	26	28	31
Loralai	11	11	11
Zhob	7	5	6
Bolan	8	14	13
Chagai	1	1	1
Sibi	10	11	13
<b>STATES</b>	5	5	5
Kalat	5	5	5
Las Bela	9	7	9

In the marginal table are given statistics of density for three censuses These figures do not represent the actual state of density in the countryside, for miles and miles outside town areas and railway premises not a soul, not even a bird is to be seen over many parts of the province while in some tracts there are more grave-yards than inhabited villages Excluding the Regular Areas occupied by the shifting population living in towns and

cantonments, railway premises, headquarters stations, etc, the figures of density for 1931 shown in the following table will be found to be interesting —

	Persons per square mile excluding Regular Areas (1931)	Persons per square mile including Regular Areas (1931)		Persons per square mile excluding Regular Areas (1931)	Persons per square mile including Regular Areas (1931)
	<b>DISTRICTS</b>	7		9	Chagai
Quetta Pishin	16	31	Sibi	12	13
Loralai	11	11	<b>STATES</b>	5	5
Zhob	5	6	Kalat	5	5
Bolan	1	13	Las Bela	9	9

The Chagai district is the most sparsely populated with a density of 1 The Quetta-Pishin district is the most densely populated tract in the province with 31 persons to the square mile Compared with districts of adjoining provinces these figures present an interesting contrast The most thinly populated district of Sind, Thar Parkar, has 3 more persons to the square mile than the most densely populated district (Quetta-Pishin) in Baluchistan In the Punjab, the minimum density is 56 in the Dera Ghazi Khan district In the North-West Frontier Province, Dera Ismail Khan, the most thinly populated district, has 79 persons to the square mile against 31 of Quetta-Pishin

46 In the Regular Areas "House" was defined as the dwelling place of a commensal family including its resident dependents such as widows, servants, guests, etc This term also included hotels, serais, cooley lines, encampments, religious places, mosques, temples, etc, shops, godowns and garages where, in the majority of cases, a single person was found sleeping on the Census night In the Tribal Areas censused on a modified schedule, the term had a much wider application It included not only the houses made of sun-dried and baked bricks

as defined in the Regular Areas but also mud huts of a primitive type the Kushbu or Gidan (the common goat hair blanket tent of the nomad and semi-nomad tribesmen) shelters made of dwarf palm mats, dug-outs covered with conical roofs of juniper bark and branches Jhuggs and Bhuggs or mat hut shelters, and even oases in hill-sides.

47 The marginal table shows that there is a strong tendency towards

	TRIBAL CENSUS.			VARIATION			PERCENTAGE OF EACH CLASS TO TOTAL POPULATION			settled life The purely nomadic population fell from 33 in 1911 to 22 per cent. in 1921 It rose to 25
	1911.	1921.	1931	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.	
TOTAL	771,000	704,780	737,706	-66,907	+32,979	-13,928	100	100	100	
Kenud	253,328	137,744	191,871	-87,584	+33,903	-53,681	33	22	25	
Semi-nomad	98,963	123,820	90,434	+24,857	-34,901	-9,044	13	18	12	
Settled	418,709	443,216	455,401	+24,697	+12,647	+12,324	54	60	63	

per cent in 1931 but, if the Afghan nomads censused in the province in 1931 were excluded, the percentage would fall to 16 Semi nomads fell from 13 in 1911 to 12 in 1931 while the proportion of settled inhabitants rose from 54 in 1911 and 60 in 1921 to 63 in 1931

#### Families.

48. The number of persons per house or family as shown in the marginal

Districts and States.	Persons per house or family on total population.		Districts and States.	Persons per house or family on total population.	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
BALUCHISTAN DISTRICTS	8	8	Sibi	8	6
Quetta-Pishin	8	8	Administrated area.	8	8
Loralai	8	8	Mari Bugti country	7	9
Khob	8	8	STATES	8	8
Bolan	3	3	Kalat	8	8
Chagai	4	8	Las Bela	8	8

table is the same as it was at the last census except in the case of the Mari Bugti tribal country where it dropped to 7 from 9 in 1921 and Chagai which shows a decrease of one person per house.

49 Subsidary Table 9 and the figures in the margin show that the number

Districts and States.	Houses per square mile in the Province.	Districts and States.	Houses per square mile in the Province.
BALUCHISTAN DISTRICTS	1	Chagai	8
Quetta-Pishin	6	Sibi	8
Loralai	2	STATES	1
Khob	1	Kalat	1
Bolan	8	Las Bela	2

of inhabited houses per square mile for the province is 1 It is 2 in the districts of Loralai and Sibi and the Las Bela State The Quetta-Pishin district being densely populated has 6 houses per square mile and goes at the top. Turning to Chagai

District the area is so vast and the number of houses so small that there is only one house to two square miles. The most densely populated tahsils are Quetta in the Quetta Pishin District and Nasrabad in the Sibi District where the number of houses per square mile works out to 26 and 8 respectively In the Quetta tahsil the number in 1921 was 29 The decrease of 3 in 1931 is due mainly to the exclusion of houses for the Strictly Military Areas. In Nasrabad, however the increase of two is real owing to increase of population due to greater irrigation facilities. The two sub-divisions of Kalat State (Kachhi and Dumbki Kaheri country) though densely populated have 4 and 3 houses, respectively per square mile

#### Summary

50 It has been shown in the foregoing paragraphs that the population of Baluchistan has increased by 68 999 or about 9 per cent. between 1921 and 1931 Splitting up the population into the three main groups, namely indigenous, semi-indigenous and alien according to the classification first introduced in the 1911 report, we find that the contribution of the indigenous group towards the total increase amounts to 7 while that of the other two groups together represents only about 2 per cent. Before proceeding further it appears necessary to give a brief description of what is actually meant by this threefold classification.

The indigenous group represents the true indigenous inhabitants of pre-British days who are broadly speaking, united by bonds of common weal and woe who are subject to the system of tribal responsibility and who possess a share in tribal lands, together with the dependent occupational groups that have been attached to the various indigenous tribes from the earliest times as their cultivating classes or as their artisans or as musicians or domestic servants. The

second group, semi-indigenous, consists of the Buzdar Baloch and the Durrani and Ghilzai Pathan and Hazaras. The Buzdars who were at one time indigenous to Baluchistan emigrated to Dera Ghazi Khan. About 1,800 Buzdar were censused within the Province in 1931. With the exception of only a few, these are now settled inhabitants of Baluchistan. In the same way the Durrans who are Afghan immigrants are now permanently settled in the Province. Of the 14,000 odd Ghilzais, over two-thirds are Afghan nomads whose numbers fluctuate from year to year. The Hazaras who are mostly employed in the army still look to Afghanistan as their home and are strictly speaking all aliens. The third group, the aliens, includes all other foreigners—Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and all other orientals whether domiciled or not.

It will be observed that the grouping is, on the whole, only a rough one. Its correctness was questioned at the Census of 1931 in alien circles on the ground that the grouping is an arbitrary one in so far as it makes no distinction between the purely nomad and aliens on the one hand and on the other the domiciled semi-indigenous and aliens who now claim to be permanent residents entitled by domicile to be included among the indigenous inhabitants. The objection appears to be more in the nature of a shadow of the changing future. Whatever view may be taken of this psychological manifestation, the fact remains that so far as the ordinary scope of a census is concerned the separation of the numbers of indigenous inhabitants from the rest of the population is essential in order correctly to measure the movement of population and its progress in various other directions. And unless special circumstances necessitate a different change of classification or grouping at the next census, I venture to suggest that the population be divided up into two groups only, *i.e.*, Indigenous and Alien, all persons not covered by the former category being lumped under the latter. The labour and expense involved in the threefold classification are out of all proportion to the results obtained. It is extremely difficult to maintain the distinction throughout the report and the simplification of the classification will accelerate work without sacrificing essential detail.

Reverting to the question of the increase it will be seen that the highest increase is disclosed by the semi-indigenous who have improved by 17 per cent followed by the aliens who have gone up by 12 per cent since 1921. The increase is lowest among the indigenous group whose rate of increase is only 8 per cent.

51 The chief interest must, however, centre round the true indigenous inhabitants. Unluckily here also migration causes such a serious disturbance that the increase cannot safely be put down wholly to the credit of natural growth. On the whole the facts and figures given in the foregoing paragraphs indicate that Baluchistan is not lagging behind in contributing its normal share in normal conditions to the ever-increasing population of the world. Where birth-rate is fairly high and the rate of survivals 669 per thousand births it is difficult to believe that the population is stationary. The fact is that poverty, lack of capital and failure of means of irrigation at home, higher wages and a more congenial winter climate in Sind for the Brahu, Baloch and Jatt, Lasi and Makrani,

<i>Censused in Sind</i>		1931
1	Brahu language speakers	79,561
2	Makrans	16,906
3	Pathans	135,519
4	Baloch	} roughly 70,000
5	Jatt	
6	Lasi	
		301,986

and high profits with compound interest on trade goods and cash loans for the Pathan, have attracted into Sind and beyond during the past 50 years or so large numbers of Baluchistan tribesmen not only from Kalat and Las Bela States but also from the districts particularly Pishin. The marginal figures extracted from the Bombay tables for 1931 and partly arrived at by estimates based on personal enquiries from tribesmen have an interesting tale to tell. The 135,519 Pathans

do not wholly belong to Baluchistan but there is no doubt that they include a certain number of emigrants from this Province.

52 This large emigration which is continually though slowly swelling the ranks of emigrants who have settled down in the Bombay Presidency is naturally responsible for the low rate of increase. It is, however, a far cry yet to talk of pressure on the existing means of livelihood. There is plenty of land and irrigation water for the extension of cultivation; the means to this end have alone been lacking. Large sums of money have been spent on improving the means of irrigation during the past ten years while several schemes estimated to cost several lakhs of rupees are under consideration for the District areas. A new era has dawned in Kalat. Barring natural calamities, the next decennium



SUBSIDIARY TABLES

3 Variation in Indigenous Population by Districts and States

	TOTAL																
	1001-11	1011-21	1021-31	1001-31	1001-31	1001-31	1021-31	1021-31	1001-31	1001-31	1001-31	1001-31	1001-31	1001-31	1001-31	1001-31	1001-31
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<b>DISTRICTS AND STATES</b>																	
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>																	
Districts																	
Quetta Pishin	+23,957	-35,078	+68,992	+57,871	+6,550	-48,450	+56,181	+14,281	+10,851	-9,207	-3,284	+4,908	+6,556	+22,579	+9,547	+38,682	
Loralai	+32,306	+6,236	+42,860	+81,402	+17,081	-9,119	+30,238	+38,200	+9,877	-8,601	+3,409	+4,685	+5,348	+23,956	+9,213	+38,517	
Zob	+13,501	+9,434	+10,459	+73,151	+1,171	-5,530	+0,18	-538	+4,529	-1,308	+871	+1,002	+4,858	+10,102	+8,070	+20,000	
Sibi	+12,437	+1,704	+3,011			+3,107	+0,85			-1,084	+1,213			+521	+1,110		
Administered area	+618	-13,008	+1,296			-12,890	+1,176			-4,490	+0,15			+3,097	-490		
Unadministered area	+1,815	+2,275	+23,541	+30,001	+12,813	+3,474	+23,432	+31,148	+4,850	-834	+248	-379	+258	-305	+801	+5,802	
Administrated area	+1,130	+17	+5,311			+1,151	+4,091			-844	+231			-293	+369		
Unadministered area	+409	+2,258	+18,200			+2,320	+17,741			+10	-33			-72	+192		
Holan	+160	+1,522	+1,070	+2,752	+142	+053	+890	+1,091	-107	+137	-10	-40	+185	+732	+193	+1,110	
Chagai	+055	+1,000	+2,881	+8,535	-48	+1,810	+4,131	+5,809	+050	-20	+481	+1,111	+47	+3,200	-1,731	+1,525	
States																	
Kalat	-8,349	-41,314	+26,132	-23,531	-10,531	-39,331	+25,943	-23,919	+974	-606	-145	+223	+1,208	-1,377	+334	+165	
Sarawan	-13,115	-30,805	+13,850	-30,130	-10,611	-28,075	+13,550	-32,017	+1,082	-038	-110	+335	+2,084	-1,102	+300	+1,252	
Thakawan	-1,768	-9,510	-25,798			-9,597	-25,647			+100	-51			-22	-100		
Kacchi	-1,39,675	-1,685	+9,263			-1,600	+9,103			+62	-42			-111	+204		
Douhli Kacchi, country	+29,392	-17,600	+30,733			-10,932	+30,361			-231	+28			-390	+344		
Makran	+1,001	-3,985	+7,395	-30,170	-16,611	-3,359	+7,102	-32,017	+1,082	-127	+10	+365	+2,081	-199	-17	+1,253	
Kharan	+71,942	-82	-3,398			+126	-3,323			-371	-6			-137	-66		
Por Pula	+22,663	+4,075	-4,350			+6,140	-1,327			-68	-18			-3	-5		
	+5,000	+10,500	+12,312	+0,900	+0,080	-10,356	+12,374	+8,098	-108	+32	-30	-112	-876	-185	-20	-1,087	

The figures in columns (2-5) against districts have not been adjusted according to inter-district transfers owing to the classification of the transferred units by Indigenous, Semi Indigenous and Aliens not being available for the previous Consular

## 4. Variation in relation to density

DISTRICT OR STATE.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.			PERCENTAGE OF ABSENCE INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).		
	1921.	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1921-31.	1911-31.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	6	6	6	-4.2	+8.6	+4.1
Districts	9	9	9	+1.6	+15.2	+11.6
Quetta Division	21	23	26	+8.2	+8.6	+17.5
Loralai	11	11	11	+2.1	+1.4	+0.6
Khob	6	8	7	-19.5	+7.3	-17.6
Dolan	13	14	8	+69.2	-2.8	+82.7
Chagal	1	1	1	+2.7	+7.1	+31.6
Sibi	15	11	10	+1.5	+31.0	+22.0
Administered area	22	21	21	-6.6	+8.4	+6.1
Mir-Bagti country	5	5	5	+6.3	+42.6	+46.6
States	5	5	5	-9.8	+6.9	-3.6
Kalat	5	5	5	-6.6	+4.3	-6.7
Las Bela	9	7	9	-17.2	+27.3	+2.9

## 5. Vital Statistics for the Town of Quetta

Serial No.	Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
TOTAL	1911-1920	2,591	1,896	2,168	1,851	
TOTAL	1921-1930	*2,230	*2,081	*4,536	*2,264	
1	1911	140	134	180	93	
	19 1	164	181	403	279	
2	1912	87	226	167	227	
	19 2	166	139	678	223	
3	1913	226	16	197	122	
	19 3	192	129	399	142	
	1914	239	782	43	177	
	19 4	139	139	283	192	
4	1915	261	189	319	17*	
	19 5	494	430	412	231	
5	1916	261	298	219	197	
	19 6	442	416	412	221	
6	1917	1	194	396	261	
	19 7	227	191	225	319	
7	1918	217	176	244	266	
	19 8	329	232	441	269	
8	1919	194	155	241	221	
	19 9	300	71	579	399	
9	1920	177	185	429	1 1	
	19 0	126	64	17	37	

\*The registration of births is incomplete and the birth figures therefore do not supply correct and adequate information for statistical purposes.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

6 Racial Variation

1921

1931

RACE.	REGULAR CENSUS				TRIBAL CENSUS				REGULAR CENSUS				TRIBAL CENSUS				VARIATION									
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		1911 21		1921 31		1911 21		1921 31	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
BALUCHISTAN	110,849	80,197	30,652	757,768	408,217	349,551	94,886	77,149	17,687	704,789	383,851	320,988	-35,078	+68,892	+38,914											
Indigenous	22,824	15,315	7,509	737,301	396,626	340,675	18,289	10,178	3,086	680,705	375,826	314,879	-48,450	+56,181	+7,781											
Baloch	4,306	2,704	1,602	221,075	120,060	101,000	1,446	1,004	362	171,019	94,469	77,480	+4,205	+62,640	+56,851											
Brahui	5,554	3,784	1,770	147,034	70,744	67,290	2,748	2,270	408	150,096	80,091	70,305	-8,053	-7,146	-15,100											
Pathan	7,342	5,274	2,068	168,605	90,108	78,467	4,340	3,705	644	160,712	92,184	77,628	-11,032	+1,946	-12,086											
Iranian	13	13		31,700	16,622	15,177				23,212	12,365	10,847	-1,597	+8,000	+4,033											
Jatt	977	685	292	70,180	41,512	34,638	1,105	707	308	62,086	34,208	27,788	-16,200	+13,906	-1,210											
Sayyid	831	551	280	21,145	10,576	10,569	567	417	150	19,098	10,150	9,648	-1,011	+1,711	+680											
Other Muslims	4,302	803	550	60,220	30,070	26,150	878	576	302	70,888	30,787	34,101	-10,302	-14,175	-21,177											
Hindu	2,175	1,408	907	14,530	7,707	6,763	2,040	1,243	806	15,430	8,420	7,010	+2,404	-574	+1,920											
Sikh	4	3	1	44	32	12	107	71	36	734	402	272	-1,058	-793	-2,751											
Semi-Indigenous	6,805	4,839	1,966	15,117	8,367	6,750	5,986	4,758	1,228	12,672	7,047	5,625	-10,857	+3,264	-7,593											
Baloch	100	77	23	1,705	915	700	108	100	38	2,380	1,337	1,043	-510	-773	-1,280											
Pathan	3,000	2,671	1,125	13,322	7,401	5,921	3,440	2,634	512	10,021	5,543	4,478	-9,850	+3,551	-5,200											
Others	3,000	2,101	818	90	51	30	2,342	1,064	678	271	167	104	-1,401	+480	-1,006											
Allies	81,220	60,043	21,177	5,350	3,224	2,126	75,611	62,318	13,393	1,412	978	484	+24,229	+9,547	+33,776											
Europeans	5,024	3,802	1,222				1,751	1,000	785				+641	+273	+814											
Anglo Indians	370	200	170				234	120	105				+111	+145	+256											
Oriental	76,417	56,011	19,776	5,350	3,224	2,126	70,020	58,123	12,503	1,112	978	434	+23,577	+9,120	+32,706											



## 7 Persons per house and houses per square mile

TAMBUK ETC.	Area of square miles.	Number of houses.	Population Tot. L.	Population per house.	Population per square mile.	Houses per square mile.	
						1921	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>							
<b>L—Districts</b>							
(I) Quetta Plateau Districts	124,628	716,544	698,517	5	6	1	1
	54,323	30,116	463,508	8	9	2	2
	4,696	23,7	17,541	4	37	6	6
1. Pishin	3,702	11,703	67,373	5	17	4	3
2. Chaman	1,206	3,137	17,811	6	15	3	2
3. Quetta	848	13,899	76,449	6	14	26	29
(II) Localities District	7,473	76,967	66,967	9	11	2	2
1. Dadi	1,066	3,418	17,984	5	11	2	2
2. Dori	1,071	2,295	16,322	5	12	2	2
3. Saqavi	678	1,260	6,313	5	9	2	2
4. Durkhan	1,300	3,061	20,431	6	16	3	3
5. Munkhel	1,111	4,499	22,839	6	10	2	2
(III) Zhob District	20,373	23,673	37,863	2	2	7	7
1. Fort Sandeman	4,434	6,413	22,959	4	5	2	2
2. Handbagh	1,436	1,371	11,589	4	8	1	1
3. Kila Saifullah	396	3,339	13,391	4	6	1	1
(IV) Bolan District	19,626	6,737	21,731	4	1	6	4
(V) Ghaghal District	19,626	6,737	21,731	4	1	1	1
1. Zhakki	2,341	—	10,823	4	6	1	1
2. Daljandia including Western	17,285	3,619	11,193	4	1	—	—
3. Shorand	414	803	2,519	4	6	1	1
(VI) Sibi District	11,137	21,673	113,693	6	13	3	3
( ) Administered area	3,967	77,559	47,371	6	12	4	4
1. Sibi	1,148	6,133	37,207	4	34	4	4
2. Shikarg	1,876	3,522	16,177	6	13	2	2
3. Kahl	362	1,006	5,467	6	15	3	3
4. Kandahel	611	6,261	26,534	6	43	3	3
(8) Marri-Bugti Country	7,230	7,295	44,274	7	6	1	1
1. Marri Country	3,404	3,231	1,900	7	7	1	1
2. Bugti Country	3,826	4,064	20,364	7	6	1	1
<b>II.—STATES</b>							
(I) Kalat	98,418	76,825	408,108	5	5	1	1
	37,373	63,967	312,367	5	4	1	1
1. here as	4,30	6,371	23,661	5	4	1	1
2. Jhalawan	39,798	11,129	44,373	6	4	1	1
3. Kachhi	4,969	16,123	796,236	6	26	1	1
4. Dumbhal-Kaberi Country	1,433	1,431	6,962	6	29	2	2
5. Makran	11,263	11,661	62,463	6	3	1	1
6. Khuzdar	12,663	6,278	32,24	4	1	1	1
(II) Las Bela	7,175	11,511	63,008	6	9	2	2

Excludes houses in the strictly Military Areas.

## 8. Distribution of Indigenes and Alien Population in the Regular and Tribal Areas.

DISTRICT	No. of Sq. Yr.	INDIGENOUS		SEMI-INDIGENOUS		ALIENS				No. of (Total)			
		REGULAR AREA		TRIBAL AREA		REGULAR AREA		TRIBAL AREA					
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>													
<b>Districts</b>													
	16,173	3,096	278,825	214,879	4,788	1,528	7,047	6,826	62,218	12,363	879	424	1221
	15,314	7,897	296,828	219,674	4,329	1,966	6,387	6,789	69,912	12,177	3,217	3,776	1261
	10,141	3,053	171,037	163,445	4,780	1,328	6,745	6,420	61,828	12,215	763	178	1021
<b>Quetta Plateau</b>													
	14,891	7,163	799,137	715,913	4,878	1,861	6,157	6,699	58,719	12,891	3,123	3,111	1021
	3,473	1,274	32,771	35,671	3,571	1,529	3,331	3,679	37,963	10,178	223	61	287
	6,418	2,143	32,771	35,671	3,571	1,529	3,331	3,679	14,825	12,612	152	17	287
<b>Localities</b>													
	61	123	90,877	11,073	649	6,547	3,729	4,819	4,977	17	47	162	161
	171	379	36,861	11,623	151	133	4,311	4,411	2,15	1,225	147	681	287
<b>Plateau</b>													
	825	77	35,921	21,296	413	29	72	47	7,782	115	4	—	162
<b>Bolan</b>													
	1,311	315	26,849	11,291	16	197	236	133	6,364	1,613	35	9	287
	819	129	300	—	143	—	—	—	1,631	324	8	1	162
<b>Ghaghal</b>													
	1,229	474	379	299	89	29	7	—	1,812	391	26	9	757
	664	272	8,156	7,206	167	29	766	239	2,561	329	8	4	162
<b>Sibi</b>													
	1,723	1,911	9,462	8,377	367	43	621	379	1,311	391	44	42	757
	3,263	1,111	96,423	96,811	490	65	807	431	6,322	1,536	91	42	161
<b>Administered Area</b>													
	3,779	2,897	61,779	61,773	393	171	717	676	4,913	2,9	1,231	946	757
	6,361	2,111	31,129	36,425	456	66	411	479	6,322	1,636	31	29	757
<b>Marri-Bugti Country</b>													
	3,779	2,071	39,817	32,711	203	125	230	61	4,913	1,644	1,115	31	757
	—	—	21,856	1,817	—	—	22	—	—	—	36	—	—
	—	—	361,323	24,441	—	—	4	—	—	—	379	2,6	162
<b>Kalat</b>													
	82	13	204,739	172,436	8	1	367	206	380	78	379	281	162
	114	356	276,423	243,799	29	2	212	159	21	16	632	111	257
<b>Kandahel</b>													
	1	13	175,074	155,832	7	1	291	165	372	79	297	17	162
	711	3,4	132,869	136,296	79	2	272	159	312	18	47	252	757
<b>here as</b>													
	22	1	29,849	32,649	2	—	116	77	774	2	171	3	162
<b>Jhalawan</b>													
	47	—	11,112	12,711	118	62	32	—	84	11	126	77	162
	—	—	13,629	13,977	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	31	287
<b>Kachhi</b>													
	—	—	1,776	49,974	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	42	757
	16	1	41,279	22,706	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>Dumbhal-Kaberi Country</b>													
	—	—	37,810	47,412	—	—	—	—	64	—	250	179	757
	—	—	19,66	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
	—	—	11,329	12,306	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	162
<b>Makran</b>													
	—	1	27,515	22,971	—	—	—	—	191	79	41	25	257
	431	221	13,076	11,037	4	2	7	—	125	1	29	19	162
<b>Kharan</b>													
	—	—	11,779	19,971	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
	—	—	74,774	23,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Las Bela</b>													
	—	—	21,179	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	91	162



## CHAPTER II

### THE POPULATION OF CITIES TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Reference to  
statistic

53 This chapter deals with the population of towns and villages in Baluchistan. The statistics are contained in the following tables —

Particulars.	Table	Part I of this Report— page	Part II of this Report— page
Towns and Villages	Imperial Table III		5
Urban variation	Imperial Table IV		7
Urban population by religion	Imperial Table V		11
Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages	Subsidiary Table 10	28	
Number per <i>suils</i> of total population and of each main religion who live in towns	Subsidiary Table 11	29	
Towns classified by population	Subsidiary Table 12	29	
Tables compiled for the Quetta Municipality (printed in separate volume).			

Definition.  
City

54 A city for Census purposes means every town containing not less than 100 000 inhabitants.

Town.

55 A town includes every Municipality all civil lines not falling within Municipal limits every cantonment and other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5 000 persons treated as a town by the Provincial Census Superintendent.

56 The Census of all towns and cantonments was taken synchronously on the Standard Schedule with the exception of Bela Pasm Kalat and the suburbs of Mastung which were censused non-synchronously on the local modified schedule. The cantonments of Quetta and all Military stations which are not recognised cantonments, have for the first time been treated as towns and shown separately in the Census tables. With the exception of Quetta and Sibi Towns, all the places treated as towns have a population of less than 5,000 in each case. They have been treated as towns because they are either headquarters stations or have urban characteristics.

Village

57 In the districts, a village means a revenue *manza* with all its attached hamlets. In the States, a village means not only the revenue *manza* with its hamlets but also residential villages as well as localities which often contain no permanent dwellings are regularly occupied at certain seasons of the year by semi-nomadic population in the course of migration. A village also includes nomadic and semi-nomadic encampments outside recognised village limits. In such cases the encampment has been treated as a separate village under the name of the headman of the encampment.

58 All Railway gang-huts and roadside gang encampment have been treated as unclassified population.



# PICTOGRAPH SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF BALUCHISTAN, 1931

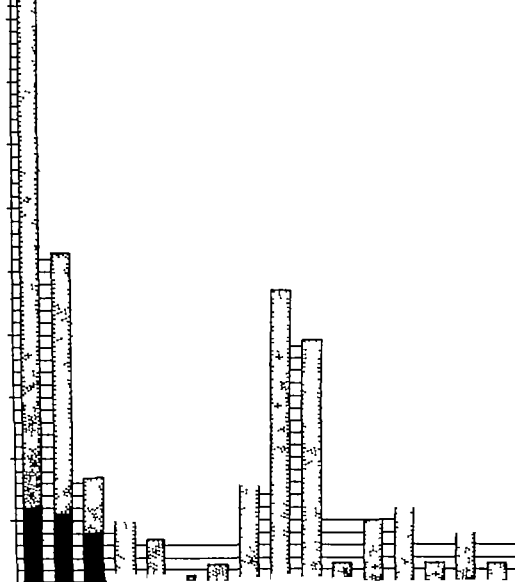
Total Population Urban Population Rural Population

Percentage of Urban and Rural Population to total Population

Urban Population shown thus Rural Population shown thus

Persons	Persons	Persons
1000000	1000000	1000000
500000	500000	500000
250000	250000	250000
125000	125000	125000
62500	62500	62500
31250	31250	31250
15625	15625	15625
7812	7812	7812
3906	3906	3906
1953	1953	1953
976	976	976
488	488	488
244	244	244
122	122	122
61	61	61
30	30	30
15	15	15
7	7	7
3	3	3
1	1	1

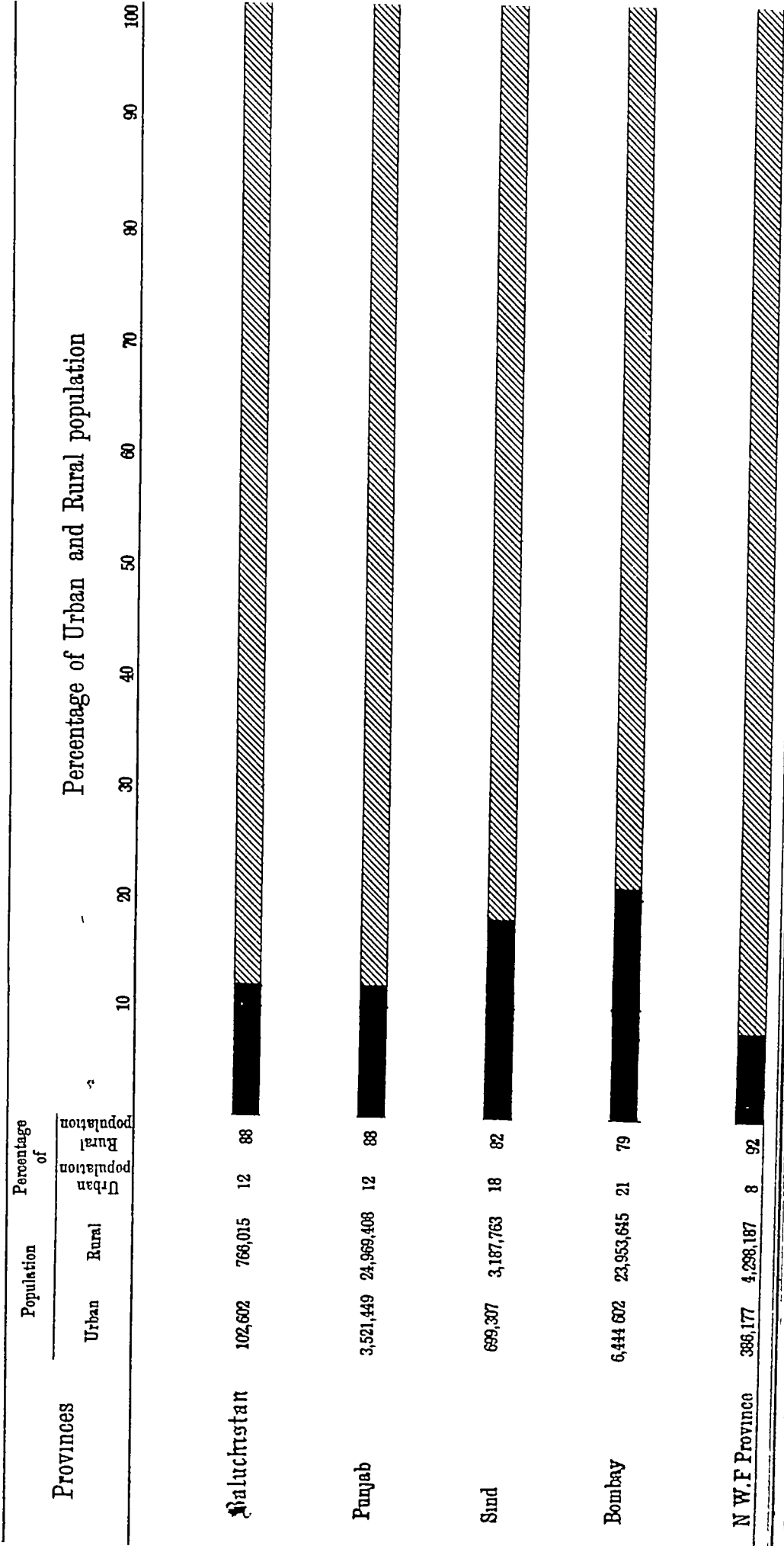
Province or District	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Urban %	Rural %
BALUCHISTAN	8,68,617	1,02,502	7,66,015	12	88
DISTRICTS	4,63,508	92,026	3,71,482	20	80
Quetta	1,47,541	68,757	78,784	46	54
Swat	86,087	5,321	80,766	6	94
Mardan	57,963	6,681	51,282	11	89
Chitral	4,668	1,834	2,834	39	61
Dir	24,224	—	24,224	0	100
Waziristan	1,43,066	9,532	1,33,473	7	93
TOTAL	4,05,109	1,0,677	3,94,432	3	97
PERCENTAGE	3,42,109	7,237	3,34,864	2	98
Urban	28,464	4,816	23,648	17	83
Rural	88,978	—	88,978	0	100
Urban	1,05,886	—	1,05,886	0	100
Rural	26,953	—	26,953	0	100
Urban	68,462	2,421	66,041	4	96
Rural	23,358	—	23,358	0	100



# URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF BALUCHISTAN AND OF ADJOINING PROVINCES

Percentage of Urban population shown thus

Percentage of Rural population shown thus





59 Statistics of urban and rural population for the past four censuses are compared in the margin with those for 1931. The figures for 1891 and 1901 are not comparable with those for subsequent years as the former did not embrace the whole province. A comparison can only be made between the urban population of 1891 and that of 1931 for such towns as existed at both these censuses. In 1891 there were only four towns namely, Quetta, Sibi, Loralai and Pishin.

**Distribution of Urban and Rural population.**

Year of Census	Urban	Rural
1891	25,952	145,800
1901	40,033	770,713
1911	59,593	775,110
1921	79,063	720,562
1931	102,602	766,015

The marginal figures will show that the total population of these four stations was only 25,952 in 1891. It rose to 34,248 in 1901, 44,209 in 1911, 61,494 in 1921 and 77,560 in 1931 showing a total increase of 51,608 persons in a period of 40 years. This increase represents the actual increase in the urban population except in so far as it includes 4,963 persons censused in the Kasi and Nichari villages which in 1931 were transferred from the rural to urban areas owing to the extension of the boundaries of the Quetta Town. The net actual increase, therefore, is 46,645 which means an increase of 180 per cent in 40 years and of 18 per cent during the ten years ending with 1931.

Town	POPULATION				
	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
TOTAL	25,952	34,248	44,209	61,494	77,560
Quetta	18,802	24,584	33,922	49,001	60,272
Sibi	2,944	4,551	6,597	6,386	9,532
Loralai	3,674	3,561	2,036	4,303	5,321
Pishin	532	1,552	754	1,804	2,436

The marginal figures will show that the total population of these four stations was only 25,952 in 1891. It rose to 34,248 in 1901, 44,209 in 1911, 61,494 in 1921 and 77,560 in 1931 showing a total increase of 51,608 persons in a period of 40 years. This increase represents the actual increase in the urban population except in so far as it includes 4,963 persons censused in the Kasi and Nichari villages which in 1931 were transferred from the rural to urban areas owing to the extension of the boundaries of the Quetta Town. The net actual increase, therefore, is 46,645 which means an increase of 180 per cent in 40 years and of 18 per cent during the ten years ending with 1931.

60 Taking, however, the three censal periods which embraced the whole province, *i.e.*, 1911, 1921 and 1931, we find that the total urban population has increased from 59,593 in 1911 to 102,602 in 1931, showing an increase of 72 per cent in 20 years. On the other hand during this period the rural population has decreased by 9,095 or 1 per cent. The transfer of 9,218 persons from rural areas representing the population of villages which were treated as towns for the first time in 1931 and the inclusion of Kasi and Nichari in the town of Quetta as well as the loss of over 60,000 persons from the influenza epidemic during the preceding inter-censal period are responsible for this decrease. The decennium under review has however more than made up the loss, for, the rural population of 1931 shows an increase since 1921 of 45,453 persons or 6 per cent. Diagram No 4 facing this page illustrates the ratio of urban to rural population in Baluchistan.

61 Of every hundred persons in Baluchistan twelve live in towns. This ratio is inclusive of the alien population numbering 86,570 who are—as is generally the case with all aliens—town dwellers almost to a man. If we exclude the aliens the ratio of town-dwellers among the indigenous population dwindles down to 2 per cent. The proportions of urban to rural population in the various provinces of India adjoining Baluchistan are compared in the margin and are illustrated in Diagram No 5.

Province	POPULATION		PROPORTION PER CENT	
	Urban	Rural	Urban.	Rural
Baluchistan	102,602	766,015	12	88
Punjab	3,521,449	24,969,408	12	88
North West Frontier Province	386,177	4,298,187	8	92
Bombay	6,444,692	23,953,615	21	79
Sind	699,307	3,137,763	18	82

ratio is inclusive of the alien population numbering 86,570 who are—as is generally the case with all aliens—town dwellers almost to a man. If we exclude the aliens the ratio of town-dwellers among the indigenous population dwindles down to 2 per cent. The proportions of urban to rural population in the various provinces of India adjoining Baluchistan are compared in the margin and are illustrated in Diagram No 5.

are illustrated in Diagram No 5



62 The distribution of population by Administrative divisions is shown below —

Divisions.	1911		1921.		1931.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
BALUCHISTAN	59,529	778,144	78,053	720,563	102,802	798,018
DISTRICTS	59,529	778,144	78,053	720,563	102,802	798,018
Quetta-Pishin	36,825	90,983	41,021	82,061	64,737	76,784
Loralai	2,930	77,823	4,370	78,170	3,321	80,796
Khob	2,391	96,972	4,228	82,440	6,261	51,327
Bolan		2,706		3,818	1,834	2,824
Chagai		16,544		21,343		24,321
Sibi	6,267	110,822	6,268	113,078	9,323	132,473
STATES	9,664	419,307	9,115	399,892	19,577	394,522
Kalat	6,87	232,104	6,479	221,878	7,217	234,864
Las Bela	2,798	58,190	2,712	47,984	2,360	59,658

It will be seen that the progress of urbanisation has been fairly satisfactory for a backward province like Baluchistan where industrial life is still in its infancy. Of the total urban population for the whole province (102,802) 60 per cent. live in the District areas while only 10 per cent. are found in the States. To the population of the districts, the Quetta Pishin District alone contributes 73 per cent. Sibi follows next with 13. Percentage figures for all districts are given in the margin.

Districts.	Percentage of urban population 1931
DISTRICTS	100
Quetta-Pishin	73
Loralai	5
Khob	7
Bolan	2
Chagai	0
Sibi	13

Distribution of Urban population by religion.

63 Of their respective total numbers, there are 68 per mille Muslims in towns, 642 Hindus, 834 Sikhs, 983 Christians and 886 Others. These figures indicate that the Christian, Sikh, Hindu and Other religions mainly live in towns, while 934 per mille of the Muslim population reside in rural areas. Further particulars are contained in Subsidiary Table 11

The main attractions for the growth of urban population and transport employment and trade. The province possesses practically no artisan class of its own—

Census Year	Population (both sexes)	Males.	Females.
Total Urban—			
1921	102,802	71,861	31,941
1931	79,083	60,000	18,984
Hindus—			
1931	31,484	24,870	6,614
1921	23,730	19,763	3,967
Sikhs—			
1931	7,829	4,194	3,635
19 1	6,844	4,412	2,432
Muslims—			
1931	32,523	33,778	17,077
1921	39,011	28,111	9,900
Christians—			
1931	7,914	6,237	2,281
1921	6,944	4,978	1,966

not even sweepers—and masons and carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, painters, tailors, potters, boot and shoe-makers and skilled labourers, etc. are all drawn from the Indian provinces principally from the Punjab. The marginal table shows how the population of urban areas has increased in each religion since 1921

Growth of Towns.

64 According to the Census of 1931 there was no city in Baluchistan the population of even the largest station in the province namely Quetta including its cantonment and suburbs being only 60,222. There were 17 towns in 1931 against 9 in 1921. The 8 new towns include 2 cantonments and 3 Military stations namely Quetta Pishin Chaman, Loralai and Fort Sandeman which at previous censuses were amalgamated with their respective towns and have been classed as separate towns in 1931. The actual increase thus amounts to 3 due to classification as towns of three places namely Pami Langgur and Mach which were treated as villages at previous censuses.

65 The whole of the urban population of 1931 is distributed over the Towns in Baluchistan following 17 towns namely —

TOWNS	POPULATION	
	1921	1931
1 Quetta	49,001	60,272
(a) Town and Suburbs	27,220	34,881
(b) Cantonment	21,781	25,391
2 Sibi	6,386	9,532
3 Fort Sandeman	4,228	6,581
(a) Town		3,944
(b) Cantonment		2,637
4 Chaman	4,226	6,050
(a) Town		36,96
(b) Cantonment		2,354
5 Mastung	4,569	3,372
6 Bela	2,712	3,340
7 Loralai	4,303	5,321
(a) Town		2,695
(b) Cantonment		2,626
8 Pasm	1,446	1,989
9 Mach	794	1,834
10 Pishin	1 804	2,435
(a) Town		1 625
(b) Cantonment		810
11 Kalat	1,834	1,444
12 Panjgur	530	432

66 All these excepting Quetta are towns by courtesy for they have been Quetta, treated as such owing partly to their being headquarters or Military stations and partly owing to their urban characteristics. Quetta still remains the only unimpeachable township. A detailed account of Quetta's past history is given in Mr Hughes-Buller's Gazetteer of the Quetta-Pishin District. An interesting description of its geographical situation and strategic importance was published in the *Statesman* of Calcutta in its issue of October 11, 1931. The following is an extract from this article —

“ Far off the beaten track of India's tourist routes, lonely guardian of the Khojak Pass and tunnel from Chaman and of the Bolan rail and road passage to India, Quetta stands as a typical outpost of Empire, ready for the day it hopes will never come \* \* \* Among Indian Military stations, Quetta, so lately the tragic scene of a terrific seismic disturbance is an outstanding example of an outpost of Empire which is in but not of the country. Unlike many other cantonments, it boasts no teeming surrounding districts, its historical associations are few, no magnificent ruins exist to remind the curious passer-by of the glories of other days. But for Nature's action, countless centuries ago, in splitting the face of those barren bluffs of India's western boundary, so providing a tortuous, inhospitable route as an alternative, albeit distant, route to that of the Khyber, there would probably be no Quetta.”

Quetta is situated at an altitude of 5 500 feet and is 536 miles from Karachi, 700 miles from Lahore and 143 miles from Kandahar. Prior to 1868, little existed beyond a few mud huts occupied by Hindus which clustered round the mound (now the Fort) under the domination of the Khan of Kalat. The Khan's Naib or Governor occupied the Miri or Fort which was garrisoned by two companies of Kalat infantry and a troop of cavalry. There was little cultivation in the valley. In 1828, Masson, the first European traveller found that the town comprised about 300 houses. In 1839 Quetta was described by General Havelock as a most miserable mud town with a small castle on a mound having one small gun on a rickety carriage.

The Quetta of 1931 however, presents quite a different picture. The number of its houses has risen to over 14,000. Its population including its cantonment now stands at 60,272. The miserable mud town of 1839 has been described by visitors as a well planned and cleaner station than most Indian cities while its peaches, apricots, melons and grapes have been praised both by Indians and foreigners. Quetta is gradually growing into a summer resort for people from the plains chiefly from Sindh and the Punjab.

The population of Quetta town itself (34,881) as revealed by the Census of 1931, represents its winter population as at previous censuses. According to the Special Census taken in September 1929, Quetta's normal population in the summer should be at least 50 per cent more than its winter population.

The subjoined table shows the racial composition for 1921 and 1931 of the indigenous element in the population of Quetta.

		Persons.				Persons.			
		1921	Males	Females		1921	Males	Females	
Total Indigenous	1921	6,305	3,314	2,992	Hazaras	1921	2,412	1,867	745
	1931	2,730	1,349	1,381		1921	1,841	1,791	499
Hindus	1921	794	420	344	Indian Christians	1921	2,090	1,371	819
	1931	881	307	244		1931	1,475	931	544
Muslims	1921	4,412	2,364	2,048	Tamil Moslems	1921	86,062	28,323	14,147
	1931	2,867	1,281	986		1931	42,908	23,141	9,765
Sikhs	1921	1,294	1,000	575	Afghan Muslims	1921	19,825	12,142	6,345
	1931	754	310	244		1931	14,707	10,999	3,009
Pathans	1921	2,709	1,868	1,017	Buddhists	1921	4,728	2,388	1,287
	1931	783	382	106		1921	4,417	2,308	822
Baluch	1921	496	220	178	Christians	1921	7,012	4,815	2,984
	1931	141	50	40		1931	6,042	4,800	1,343
Semi-Indians	1921	2,924	2,578	1,300	Hindus	1921	21,280	12,207	6,045
	1931	2,285	2,419	946		1931	18,702	12,584	4,818

The increase since 1921 in the proportion of females to males among the indigenous inhabitants is remarkable. It is due mainly to the amalgamation with the Quetta town of the Kasi and Nichan villages which are inhabited almost entirely by the indigenous races. There are indications, however, that the influx into urban areas is rapidly changing from individual to family migration of a permanent nature.

## Rural Areas.

67 In Baluchistan, 118 persons *per mille* reside in towns while 882 live in rural areas. The total rural population of the province is 766 015 residing in 3,501 villages and encampments scattered over an area of 134,584 square miles. Thus on an average, Baluchistan possesses only one village over an area of 38 square miles. In rural areas 532 *per mille* live in villages and encampments with a population of less than 500. 230 in villages with population ranging between 500 to 1,000. 143 in villages with a population of 1,000 to 2,000. 74 in villages with population 2,000 to 5,000 and 27 in villages with a population of 5,000 to 10,000. Four *per mille* represent unclassified population. Details by Districts and States are given in Subsidiary Table 10.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

10 Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.

Districts and States.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with population of						Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with population of					Un-classified	
	Total	Village	Total	Village	1,000 and under	1,000 to 2,000	2,000 to 4,000	4,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 20,000	20,000 and over	100 and under	100 to 2,000	2,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 and over		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
BALUCHISTAN	8,825	219	118	882	13	97	101	140	82	867	822	230	142	74	27	6	
DETRICOTS	7,988	261	198	801	9	26	112	83	102	865	423	258	188	98	56	7	
Quetta-Pishin	11,489	210	668	834	12	34	21	27		878	482	272	175	63	8		
Loralai	2,281	167	62	834							287	282	157				
Kohat	2,281	205	117	848			1,808	200	999		696	211	173				
Bolan	1,824	102	39	806							817						11
Cherat		228		1,000							347	272	246				182
Subt.	8,822	497	67	822				1,800			252	222	182	208	187		22
Administrative Area	8,822	322	198	791				1,800			410	379	189	28			2
Mari-Bugti Country		2,943		1,800							36	40	102	441	272		
STATES:	2,115	188	26	974	40	225		628			624	192	122	61			
Kashmir	1,576	186	21	979	80	474		646			611	177	121	62			
Saravali	2,474	127	188	821			299	708			79	81	129	76			
Jhalawan		180		1,000							236	218	81	164			
Kashmir		219		1,000							824	131	182	30			
Dumki-Kabul Country											479	156	194	188			
Makran	1,211	217	33	962	178	822					661	264	75				
Khasra		196		1,000							816	121	82				
Las-Bela	2,249	216	82	947			1,800				642	272	297	42			

11 Number per mille of the total population and of each main Religion who live in Towns

Districts and States	NUMBER per mille, WHO LIVE IN TOWNS					
	Total population	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Christian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BALUCHISTAN	118	66	642	834	983	886
DISTRICTS	198	106	805	837	983	890
Quetta Pishin	466	269	930	981	999	1,000
Loralai	62	32	579	900	847	
Zhob	114	62	819	694	722	871
Bolan	301	355	390	787	725	933
Chagai						
Sibi	67	45	463	373	910	195
STATFS	26	24	89	474	937	1,000
Kalat	21	19	68	286	937	1,000
Sarawan	168	151	829	1,000	1,000	
Jhalawan						
Kachhi						
Dombki Kaheri Country			--			
Makran	35	33	597	587	1,000	1,000
Kharan			--			
Las Bela	53	48	245	1,000		

12 Towns classified by Population

Class of Town	Number of towns of each class 1931	Proportion of total urban population	Number of females to 1000 males	Increase or decrease per cent in the population of towns at different Censuses			
				1901 11	1911 21	1921 31	1901 31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	17	100	434	+49	+33	+30	+156
1,000 and under	2	1	178		+139		
1,000 to 2,000	4	7	810	-51	-7	-15	+5
2,000 to 3,000	4	10	200	-10	+72	+23	+66
3,000 to 4,000	4	13	769	-11	+8		-7
4,000 to 5,000				+45		-21	+109
5,000 to 6,000					-9		
6,000 to 7,000					-3	+49	
7,000 to 8,000							
8,000 to 9,000							
9,000 to 10,000	1	9	766				
10,000 to 50,000	2	59	421	+38	+44	+23	+145

# CHAPTER III

## BIRTHPLACE AND MIGRATION

Reference to statistics.

68 The birthplace statistics discussed in this chapter are contained in the following tables —

Particulars.	Table	Page No. Part I.	Page No. Part II.
Birthplace	Imperial Table VI		13
Race Tribe or Caste	Imperial Table XVII		107
Immigrants	Subsidiary Table 13	38	
Emigrants	Subsidiary Table 14	38	
Migration between Districts	Subsidiary Table 15	39	
Migration between Baluchistan and other parts of India	Subsidiary Table 16	39	
Nomadism among selected tribes	Subsidiary Table 17	40	

How the statistics were collected.

69 These statistics are based on column 13 of the Standard Schedule which was confined to synchronous areas and Kharan with a population of 134,207. For every person born within the province in the synchronous areas as well as the few aliens officials or traders who were enumerated in non-synchronous areas the enumerator was required to enter the District or State only in which he or she was born. In the case of births in India beyond Baluchistan the name of the province was added for persons born outside India only the name of the country was recorded. The statistics thus collected are as accurate as can possibly be expected.

The method of registration adopted in respect of the non-synchronous areas with a population of 734,410 was however arbitrary. In these tracts it was assumed that all indigenous tribesmen censused within the District or State of their permanent residence were born in that District or State. All exceptions to this general rule which are not inconsiderable for instance births in the course of wanderings in adjoining Districts or States of Baluchistan or births in India and adjoining countries or abroad among tribesmen of Baluchistan temporarily absent from the province were ignored. In order however to ascertain the extent of growth of the resident population of each administrative unit as well as the volume of inter-district migration within the province at the time of enumeration an attempt was made to record in the remarks column of the local schedule the District or State of permanent residence of all indigenous families censused within the province but outside the district of their permanent residence.

The statistics of Baluchistan emigrants censused in India were supplied for purposes of this chapter by the Provincial and State Superintendents concerned.

M in Results.

70 It must be confessed that the birthplace statistics thus collected fail to serve the double purpose for which they are intended, namely as a means of gauging the growth of population of different parts of the province and the extent to which the people move from one part of the country to another. The reasons for this have been explained at great length in paragraph 69 of the Census Report for 1911 and it is hardly necessary to recapitulate them here. Taking the figures at their face value we find that against the actual population





of Baluchistan as disclosed by the Census of 1931 (868,617 persons) we have a natural population amounting to 821,158 as shown in the margin. The question of accuracy of the latter figure has been discussed in Chapter I of this report. Here I shall confine the discussion to bare figures relating to the tracts which supply the immigrants or support our emigrants. Out of the total Census population of 868,617 persons, 778,564 were assumed to have been born within the province as explained above. The rest 90,053 were immigrants who came from India and foreign countries while 42,594 persons born within the province were censused outside provincial boundaries. In other words, of the total census population of the province, 900 *per mille* were born within the province, 70 elsewhere in India and 30 abroad. Thus the gain *per mille* to the province by immigration was 100 while the loss by emigration amounted to 49.

71 The following table shows the numbers of foreign born as well as those born within the Province per 1 000 of population of each District or State —

District or State	BORN IN INDIA			Born outside India
	Total born in Baluchistan	Contiguous areas	Non contiguous areas	
<b>DISTRICTS</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>
Quetta Pishin	634	200	62	84
Loralai	855	47	17	81
Zhob	561	93	22	24
Bolan	530	317	130	23
Chagai	877	48	27	48
Sibi	945	35	10	10
<b>STATES</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	
Kalat	994	5	1	
Las Bela	993	6	1	

Diagram No 6 on the opposite page shows the proportions of population by birthplace

72 Five types of migration are generally recognised, namely —

Types of Migration

(a) *Casual*, which comprises minor movements between neighbouring villages, which may be of a permanent or temporary character and come into our records only when the persons cross the borders of two birthplace units,

(b) *Temporary*, due usually to the migration of coolies to meet the demand for labour on canals, railways and so forth and to journeys on business or in connection with pilgrimage, marriage ceremonies and the like,

(c) *Periodic*, due to seasonal demands for labour, generally for the harvests,

(d) *Semi-permanent*, where the inhabitants of one place earn their living in another but maintain connection with their own homes and ultimately return there,

(e) *Permanent*, usually in the nature of colonisation

To this may be added —

(f) *Daily Migration* of recent birth, and

(g) *Transit Migration* which is a special feature of Baluchistan. It covers those nomads from Afghanistan (known as the Powindahs) and travellers from Persia who pass through Baluchistan in the winter on their way to India and back in the spring to escape the severity of winter and to earn a living in more congenial climes, or for purposes of trade

73. The *casual* form of migration is at present of no importance. The daily migration is growing rapidly. Large numbers of villagers visit the headquarters every day for business, to work as coolies, to attend Courts of Law and various other purposes, and return to their homes in the evenings on



bicycles or by hired lorries of which latter regular services have been established between trade centres and outlying villages. The other types affect both immigrants and emigrants and will be dealt with later

### Immigration.

74. The total number of immigrants recorded at the Census of 1931 was 90,653. Of these 66,542 (50,061 males and 16,481 females) were born in Indian Provinces and States, 19,344 (12,959 males and 6,385 females) in other Asiatic countries, 4,082 (3,298 males and 784 females) in Europe, 29 (18 males and 11 females) in Africa, 41 (26 males and 15 females) in America, and 15 (12 males and 3 females) in Australasia. Details of immigrants from the principal Asiatic countries and other continents are shown below—

Where born	1931			1921			1911		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
A. Born in Baluchistan	778,361	423,046	355,315	721,229	393,305	327,924	778,702	420,697	358,005
B. Born in Indian Provinces and States	66,342	50,061	16,281	66,186	52,222	13,964	42,378	22,305	9,073
C. Born in other Asiatic countries	19,344	12,978	6,366	8,014	5,718	2,296	12,901	8,444	4,457
( ) Afghanistan	14,973	8,772	3,281	8,283	4,436	3,847	10,625	7,684	2,941
(b) Nepal	3,608	3,120	748	2,435	2,086	349	1,677	1,428	238
(c) Persia	417	180	236	210	149	61	214	145	69
(d) China	31	21	10	14	9	5	6	5	3
( ) Other Asiatic countries	72	57	15	86	37	49	277	186	119
D. Born in Europe	4,082	3,298	784	4,141	3,840	301	3,223	2,826	397
(a) United Kingdom	4,041	3,277	764	4,106	3,829	277	3,257	2,808	379
(b) Other European countries	41	21	20	35	20	15	36	18	18
E. Born in Africa	29	18	11	18	12	6	6	6	3
F. Born in America	41	26	15	22	14	8	27	27	16
G. Born in Australasia	15	12	3	16	12	4	19	15	4
H. Born sea							3		1

75. The number of immigrants has risen by 31,553 or 54 per cent. since 1911 and by 11,666 or 15 per cent. since 1921. Between 1911 and 1931 Indian Provinces and States alone have contributed 41 per cent. of the total increase. Since 1921 the numbers of the Indian born have been practically stationary being 66,186 in 1921 and 66,542 in 1931. The next chief contributor is Afghanistan which supplied seasonal nomads numbering 10,625 in 1911, 8,285 in 1921 and 14,973 in 1931. The immigrants from India comprise temporary immigrants, periodic immigrants as well as semi-permanent and permanent immigrants. Exact numbers of each class are not available. Roughly the temporary element represents about 40 per cent. of the total consisting mainly of troops and their followers and families


Immigrants from	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL	90,653	66,061	16,481
(a) Indian Provinces	61,112	43,636	17,476
Punjab	28,228	26,490	1,738
United Provinces	11,876	9,644	2,232
North-West Frontier Province	4,118	4,712	1,606
Bombay	4,906	3,802	1,104
Other Provinces, etc.	3,854	1,778	2,076
(b) Indian States	8,430	4,425	1,805
Kashmir States	2,781	1,783	1,008
Princely States	914	712	202
Other States	2,435	1,930	505

and States. The subjoined



PROPORTION OF NOMAD TO SEMI NOMAD AND SETTLED POPULATION IN 1911, 1921 AND 1931.

Settled population shown thus ... 

Semi nomad population shown thus 

Nomad population shown thus 

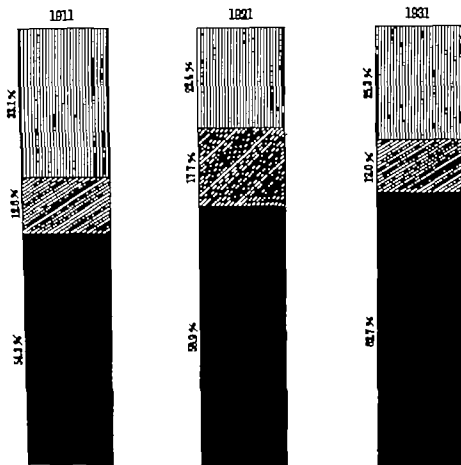


table shows the distribution by religion for these five provinces including their States —

Religion.	BOMBAY		N W FRONTIER PROVINCE.		PUNJAB		UNITED PROVINCES		DELHI	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
ALL RELIGIONS	3,898	1,366	4,762	1,421	27,322	10,023	9,668	2,239	536	216
Muslim	414	186	4,230	1,140	12,469	3,863	2,949	890	101	57
Hindu	3,290	1,052	390	214	10,103	4,581	6,447	1,211	399	144
Sikh	36	8	83	41	3,846	1,072	61	16	3	1
Christian	100	87	53	26	865	507	203	118	33	14
Others	58	33			39		8	4		

76 The immigrants from Asiatic countries other than India numbered 19,344 in 1931 —

Afghanistan	14,953
Persia	417
Nepal	3,868
Other Asiatic countries	106

66 per cent of the Afghans were seasonal nomads who pass the winter in Baluchistan. Their numbers vary from year to year according to nature of the season and the time of year at which the Census is taken. The immigrants from Persia are temporary migrants chiefly engaged in trade. The rest, Nepalese and others, are almost wholly Military employees with their families who come and go with the regiments to which they belong. The immigrants from Europe and other continents are likewise practically wholly Military and Civil employees with a few members of the trading community.

77 Internal migration from one District or State to another exists on an extensive scale. Large numbers of indigenous inhabitants keep on continually shifting from place to place in search of pasture for their flocks and for work at harvest times according to seasons and altitudes of the localities which provide grazing and field work. As actual birthplace was not recorded in the non-synchronous areas it is not possible to gauge the extent of this migration with the help of numbers. Though the permanent abode of all persons who were enumerated outside their own district was recorded (Subsidiary Table 15) the record I am afraid is not complete inasmuch as the numbers are much below the

mark in several cases. But they serve to show that the population is of a very fluid nature. It will however be noticed from the marginal figures that there are indications of a progressive preference for settled life. The number of persons leading a purely nomadic life has fallen since 1911 from 33 to 25

	TRIAL CENSUS			VARIATION		
	1911	1921	1931	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1931
TOTAL	771,696	704,789	757,768	-66,907	+52,979	-13,928
Nomad	255,338	157,744	191,647	-97,594	+33,903	-63,691
Semi Nomad	96,995	125,025	90,434	+28,030	-34,591	-6,561
Settled	419,363	422,020	475,687	+2,657	+53,667	+56,324

Those who are leading a semi-nomadic life represented 12 in 1931 against 13 per cent in 1911. On the other hand the percentage of settled inhabitants rose from 54 in 1911 to 63 in 1931. The change that has taken place between 1911 and 1931 is graphically shown in Diagram No 7.

78 Analysing these figures by races, we find that the Baloch race as a whole shows a rise of 3 per cent in the number of nomads during the past 20 years, i.e., from 1911 to 1931, while the number of semi-nomad and settled inhabitants has decreased by 2 and 1 per cent respectively. This decrease is entirely among the Eastern Baloch and is attributed to the return in 1931 of a

considerable number of nomads who had temporarily migrated to Sind and the Punjab in consequence of drought and famine. The number of those who are gradually taking to settled life is steadily on the increase among the Western Baluch. Taking the Brahuis and Pathans as individual races the number of their settled inhabitants has risen by 10 and 9 per cent respectively. Percentage variations for the three principal races and their main sub-divisions between 1911 and 1931 are shown in the following table and illustrated in Diagram No. 8.

## TRIBAL CENSUS.

RACE AND TRIBE.	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION TRADING								
	Nomad			Semi-nomad.			Settled		
	1911.	1921.	1931	1911.	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921	1931.
BALUCH	37	34	40	5	10	3	56	56	57
Eastern	30	42	43	4	6	2	57	52	55
Western	36	20	33	6	19	4	53	61	63
BRAHUI	60	58	47	13	19	7	27	43	46
Original Nomads	67	54	50	5	12	5	28	34	43
Bans an	34	28	20	29	21	13	37	51	67
Jhal an	73	43	59	8	18	4	20	49	37
Maraclanooes	30	10	24	35	67	2	35	23	74
PATHAN	54	3	6	23	30	43	43	58	52
Kakar	18	8	5	37	48	53	43	49	40
Parsi	12	1	7	56	34	31	31	63	62
Tarsi	86	1	7	7	16	23	37	63	65
Others	6	4	9	20	32	7	66	44	64

If further proof were needed of this tendency towards settled life it would be found in the figures in the subjoined table —

## REGULAR AREAS.

YEAR	BALUCH		BRAHUI		PATHAN	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1921	2,794	1,572	3,784	1,770	5,274	2,985
1921	1,094	312	296	113	2,703	844
1911	889	269	436	113	2,028	561

The number of Baluch tribesmen living in the urban areas and along the Railway line was 889 males and 269 females in 1911. In 1931 the numbers rose to 2,794 and 1,572 respectively. The Brahuis numbered only 436 males and 113 females in 1911. In 1931 the numbers rose to 3,784 males and 1,770 females. The Pathans show a similar increase the numbers having risen from 2,028 males and 561 females in 1911 to 5,274 and 2,068 respectively in 1931. The causes for this migration, which is gradually becoming permanent as is apparent from the numbers of females at each of the two periods, are more lucrative and continuous employment and better amenities of life.


## Periodic Immigration.

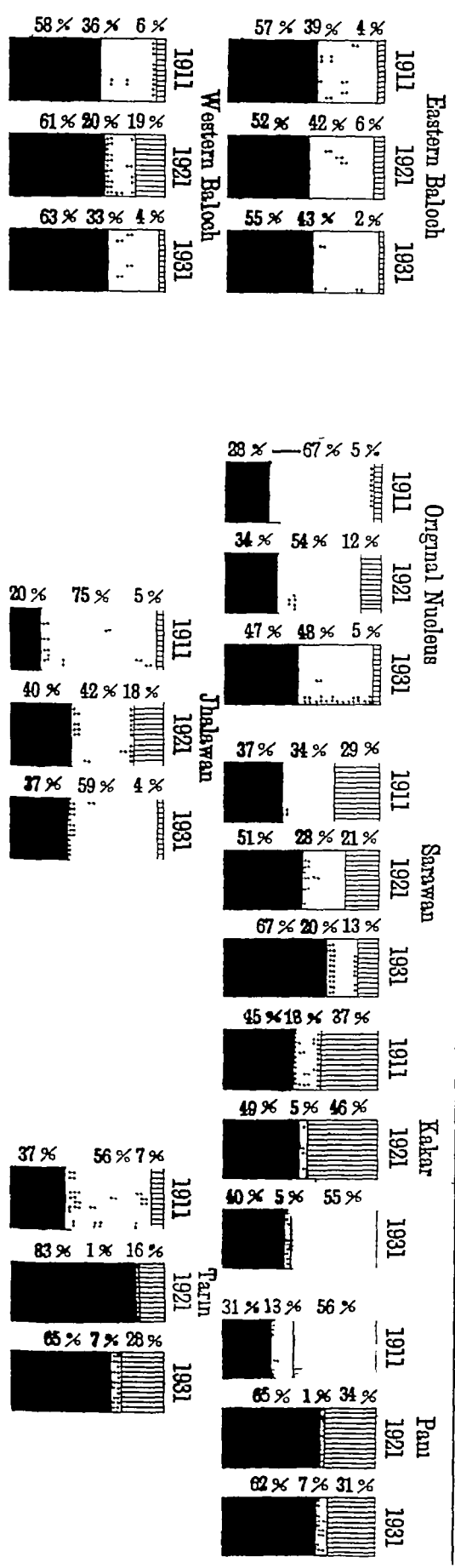
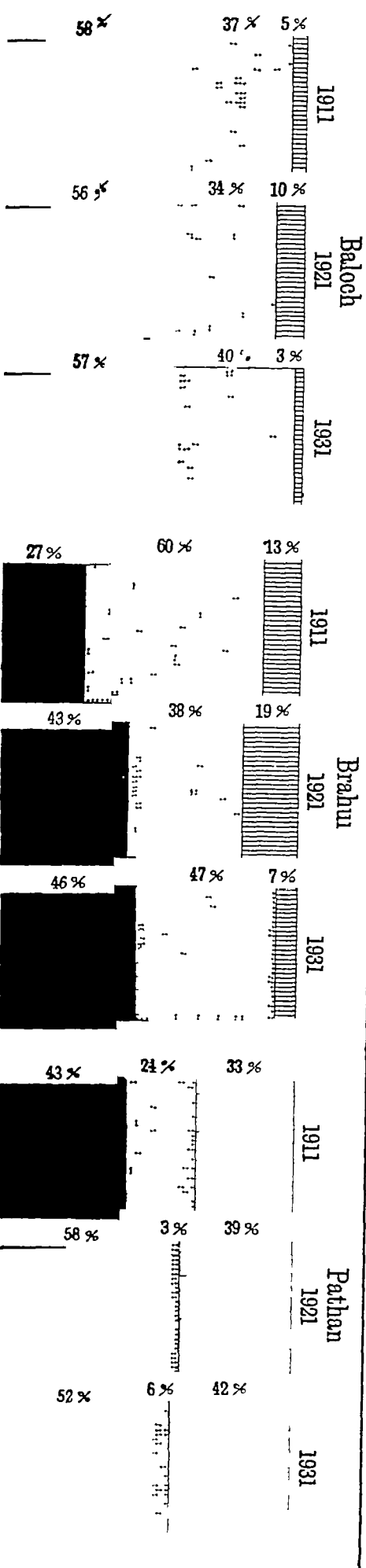
79 Statistics of periodic immigration are not included in the Census of 1931 as the movement of this form of migration did not coincide with the Census date. Thousands of residents of Sind and fairly large numbers from the Punjab and elsewhere visit the capital of the province during the summer to escape the oppressive heat of the plains. Quetta in particular has become a summer health resort for people from Sind and elsewhere who cause considerable congestion owing to deficient accommodation and drinking water supply. In spite of these obstacles and the set back brought about by the severe earthquakes of 1931 when the visitors fled in a panic the summer influx is likely to continue in increasing numbers.

PROPORTION OF NOMAD, SEMI-NOMAD AND SETTLED POPULATION AMONG THE PRINCIPAL INDIGENOUS TRIBES OF BALUCHISTAN

Settled population shown thus 

Semi-nomad population shown thus 

Nomad population shown thus 





80 The total number of Baluchistan emigrants in 1931 was 42,594 against 60,415 in 1921 and 76,031 in 1911. These figures included not only permanent residents of Baluchistan born in Baluchistan but enumerated in India on the Census night, but also those censused in India who happened to be born in Baluchistan of alien parents but have been classed as Baluchistan emigrants owing to birth in that province. These numbers, however, exclude emigrants to the adjoining countries—Afghanistan and Persia—and emigrants on the high seas or other Asiatic and foreign countries for whom statistics are not available. Estimated very roughly the number of those who emigrate into Afghanistan and Persia in the course of their seasonal winter migration do not exceed a few thousands. But the numbers of those who emigrate into India are comparatively speaking very large indeed although the statistics of birthplace supplied by Sind fail to prove this.

81 In the marginal table are given available statistics for four censuses, for the principal Indian Provinces and States which give shelter to Baluchistan emigrants. Bombay (Sind) absorbs by far the largest number of our emigrants, the number of such emigrants in 1931 according to the figures supplied by the Census Superintendent for Bombay and Sind being 35,449 out of a total of 42,594. Next comes the Punjab with 4,065. The rest (3,080) are scattered all over India. These latter may be called Baluchistan emigrants by courtesy for although a few Makranis

Emigrants in	CENSUS OF			
	1931	1921	1911	1901
TOTAL	42,594	60,415	76,031	70,267
(a) Indian Provinces	41,957	59,667	75,537	70,174
Bombay	35,449	54,352	69,373	65,669
Punjab	4,065	3,567	3,704	3,445
Other Provinces	2,443	1,748	2,460	1,060
(b) Indian States	637	674	494	93
(c) Foreign countries		74		

may be found in the Bengal mines and in Assam and Baroda, a few Pathan traders in Bengal, Hyderabad, Bombay and a few other localities, the large majority of these 3,080 are classed as emigrants only on the strength of birthplace which is a mere matter of accidental birth in the course of temporary sojourn in Baluchistan of Indian parents engaged in trade or in Military or Civil employ. True migration is confined to Sind and it was in respect of this exodus that Baluchistan received its first warning note in 1911 from Sir Denys Bray who said "Conscious though I was that Sind was luring Brahuas away from their own country, I little thought that Jhalawan was veritably draining into Sind." Yet the numbers of Baluchistan emigrants into Sind as disclosed by the Bombay Census of 1931 only tend to disprove this apparently alarming statement, for, the number of such emigrants in 1931 as supplied by Bombay was only 35,449. The corresponding

	1931	1921	1911	1901
Baluchistan emigrants censused in Sind	35,449	54,352	69,373	65,669

figures for the past three censuses show that between 1901 and 1911 the emigrants increased by 3,704. Between 1911 and 1921 they fell by 15,021 and between 1921 and 1931 there was a further decline of 18,903 persons. These figures appear to indicate that Baluchistan has no cause

to apprehend that Sind has been losing away its population. This is decidedly not the case. The Sind figures are manifestly far below the mark for they cannot stand the tests that lie in our power to apply. Take for instance the Bombay Birth place table. The Baluchistan emigrants censused in Sind in 1931 numbered 35,449 all told. The Bombay "Caste" Table for 1931 however shows that the Brahuas censused in Sind in that year numbered 71,827 while there were according to the 1931 Bombay Language table 79,561 speakers of Brahui—a language which admittedly is not enlisting new recruits but is losing ground even at home in Kalat. Add to these latter 16,906 Makranis censused in Sind. This brings the total to 96,467. To this must be added the thousands of Baloch and Jatt from Kachhi from the Marri and Bugti countries, and from the Dombki-Kaheri country which are all situated on the borders of Sind, some thousands of Rakhshans and Mengals and other miscellaneous tribesmen from Kharan and Chagari, and the crowd of freedslaves who have been sent adrift to find new homes in Sind. Again let us take into account the fairly large numbers of Lasis from Las Bela who have most probably been lumped with the Soma, Sumra and other Sind castes. Taking all these figures into consideration the number of Baluchistan emigrants who have found their way into Sind must be very considerably larger than the paltry figure of 35,449 and I am constrained to repeat the warning that



Baluchistan particularly the Jhalawan, Makran and Kacchi divisions of the Kalat State as well as Kharan and Chagai are being continually drained off by Sind. The influences at work have been so completely analysed in paragraph 79 of the report for 1911 that it hardly leaves room for further enlightenment. Land and irrigation water exist in plenty judging by the standards of a country which has been described by Sir Charles Napier as the place where after the creation of the World, the spare rubbish was shot down. It is the means—the capital and organisation to utilise them—that are lacking and, as pointed out in 1911 the only thing that is likely to bring about a wholesale change in the mode of life of the tribesmen is government irrigation on a large scale. In the districts areas, large sums of money have been laid out and earmarked for several expensive and useful schemes sanctioned and carried out or in hand or under consideration since the remedy was suggested in 1911. The parts of Kalat however which are mainly affected by this extensive emigration stand where they were twenty years ago. Of the causes enumerated in the 1911 report, I quote one which appears to be the most important in respect of the Kalat tribesman. It is says Sir Denys Bray not only the slothful ease and the fine food and fine clothes that he misses crushed by the demands of his tribal chief (for unlike his brother of Sarawan he usually has to pay revenue to his Chief—no one seems to know why) he yearns for his untroubled life in Sind where he was free to go his own way so long as he kept on the windy side of the law. The tribesman's reluctance to return home is further accentuated by the inability of the Sardar to afford any financial help for his agricultural needs. The hope lies in the new regime in Kalat. It is also not unlikely that the tide may turn with the opening of the Sukkur Barrage which has given to this Province an additional irrigation canal—the Khirtar—and Baluchistan may be able to bring back into its fold a part of its lost inhabitants. One thing appears to be certain. Although the present winter exodus from the highlands to Sind and the plains is never likely to cease for it takes place both as a winter holiday as well as a matter of necessity it is most likely to cease in the course of time as emigration of a permanent nature.

**Transit Migration. Afghan Powindahs**

82 The Afghan Powindahs or nomads who winter in Baluchistan were enumerated on the local schedule with the rest of the population. The Powindahs transiting Baluchistan on their way to India were censused on a special schedule under the special orders of the Census Commissioner for India. Map No 8 facing this page shows the various routes taken by them. The instructions issued for their enumeration have been preserved in the Administrative Volume. The main statistics relating to these nomads are given in the following table —

PLACE WHERE ENUMERATED			NUMBER OF PERSONS						NUMBER OF ANIMALS											
District.	Taluk.	Villages.	Number of Families.	Persons.			Male.			Female.			Bullocks.	Cows.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules.	Sheep.			
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Adult.	Imm. Adult.	Total.	Adult.	Imm. Adult.								
Loralai	Barkhan	Barkhan Rahmatian	311	1,379	760	602	700	469	231	872	427	178	22	15	17	31	23	662	1,064	
Bolan	Bolan	Dacht Thama	1,482	2,316	2,310	0	2,316	1,764	550	0	0	2	2	21	7	11	0	8,529		
Pak	SW	SW Baluch Malam	616	4,702	4,667	0	4,667	4,071	18	0	4	1								
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,409</b>	<b>8,397</b>	<b>8,967</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>8,067</b>	<b>7,238</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8,533</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>1,664</b>

It will be seen that 8,713 Powindahs (8,007 males and 616 females) passed through the Province in addition to the 10,000 who spent the winter within Baluchistan. The numbers I am afraid are not quite correct, for Zhob does not appear at all in the above statement. There is no doubt that a considerable number of these Powindahs cross into Dera Ismail Khan through Zhob. Unfortunately the instructions were misunderstood by the enumerators and no record was kept of these nomads on their way down to India and back.





These Powindahs are mostly Ghilzais including a few families of Tajaks, Afghan Sayyids and Durrans Their distribution by permanent residence in Afghanistan is shown in the margin About half of these nomads hail from Ghazni and Kandahar while the rest come from other parts of Afghanistan especially from the tract known as Khurasan Seventy-six per cent spent the winter in Sind, 22 per cent in the Punjab, and one per cent in Bengal other places Their distribution in India by Provinces and States is given in the marginal table Their main occupations in the Punjab were trade in cloth, cattle and dry fruit supplemented by miscellaneous labour in a few cases In Bombay city three men were engaged in trade in cloth while the fourth worked as a tailor In Sind their principal occupations were —

Permanent residence in Afghanistan	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL	8 713	8,097	616
Ghazni	4,185	4,176	9
Kandahar	429	426	3
Khurasan	1 066	1 065	1
Mukar	606	606	
Nawa	760	760	
Other places	1,667	1,064	603

The rest were scattered in various

Province or State	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL	8,713	8,097	616
Ajmer	2	2	
Bikaner State	15	15	
Calcutta (Bengal)	109	109	
Delhi	7	7	
Punjab	1,921	1,317	604
North West Frontier Province	11	11	
Bombay (Sind)	6,629	6,617	12
Unspecified	19	19	

	Males	Females
(i) Canal digging and cleaning	4,155	8
(ii) Earthwork (donkey driving)	755	
(iii) Miscellaneous labour	1,487	2
(iv) Trade unspecified	105	
(v) Stone breaking	14	
(vi) Trade in cloth	13	
(vii) Bricklayers	4	
(viii) Other miscellaneous jobs such as Baker, Barber, Beggar, Shopkeeper, Contractor, etc	80	2
	6,613	12

Arranged by occupations their numbers stand as shown below —

	Males	Females
Canal digging and cleaning	4,174	8
Miscellaneous labour	2,010	2
Trade in cloth	692	537
Trade in carpets	5	
Trade in cattle	41	36
Trade in dry fruit	30	30
Asafoetida sellers	2	
Trade unspecified	262	2
Donkey drivers	771	
Camel driver	1	
Tailor	1	
Barbers	3	
Bakers	2	
Brick-layers	4	
Stone-breakers	20	
Rosary sellers	3	
(Patients for eye treatment)	8	
Priests	4	
Receivers of religious instruction	5	
Pilgrims to Mecca	44	1
Pilgrims to shrines	4	
Contractors	2	
Field labourers	2	
Physicians	3	
Musician	1	
Beggars	3	
Total	8,097	616

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## 13 Immigration (Actual figures).

DISTRICT OR TERRITORY NAMED.	DOES IN											
	Bel chinas.			Continuing parts of other provinces, etc.			Non-Continuing parts of other Provinces, etc.			Outside India		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
BALUCHISTAN	778,844	432,046	346,798	44,732	26,928	17,804	17,750	14,079	3,671	22,511	16,313	
DISTRICTS	376,010	208,236	177,774	44,878	24,820	11,948	17,838	12,839	2,828	22,264	16,238	
Quetta-Peshawar	23,264	14,861	8,403	29,256	15,532	7,905	12,148	9,404	2,698	12,770	9,576	
Loralai	73,811	39,984	33,827	4,834	2,984	1,850	1,457	1,187	290	6,916	2,653	
Khel	49,974	27,420	22,554	4,368	4,800	884	1,309	1,227	79	1,287	1,214	
Rehan	2,423	1,770	713	1,482	1,119	369	630	484	128	107	82	
Chagai	21,258	11,617	9,641	1,122	817	311	489	322	127	1,177	730	
Bile	127,122	74,482	52,677	4,999	3,561	1,442	1,277	1,039	247	1,096	872	
STATES	402,364	216,816	185,548	2,218	1,202	566	182	136	32	147	86	
Kashmir	247,911	123,844	124,067	1,812	1,099	713	136	129	17	127	80	
Ladakh	62,452	32,170	29,273	472	254	119	22	16	16	19	12	

## 14 Emigrants born in Baluchistan and enumerated in other Provinces.

PROVINCES OR STATES WHERE C. ENRATED.	VARIATION															
	1921.		1921		1911		1901.		1901 1911.		1911 1921.		1921 1921.		1901 1921	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GRAND TOTAL	26,112	16,681	20,048	24,270	44,886	31,788	41,264	26,902	+2,902	+2,902	-8,221	-7,265	+6,723	+7,267	-18,202	-
A.—PROVINCES	26,082	16,236	20,311	24,156	43,874	31,682	41,268	26,888	+2,888	+2,779	-8,262	-7,207	-6,728	+7,239	-18,214	-
Ajmer-Merwara	84	4	18	6	12	10	11	-	+2	+8	+3	-	+26	-2	+23	-
Andhra and																
Coastal	29		67		26				+26		+26		-47		+26	
Assam	212	32	123	32	180	33	614	11	-44	+19	-23	+2	+27	+22	-422	-
Bengal	182	80	22	17	78	36	13	11	+89	+27	-21	-77	+22	+27	-	
Bihar and Orissa	11	2	22	17	19	1			+18	+1	+14	-21	-12	+11	-	
Bombay	21,188	14,281	21,811	22,441	29,225	23,988	22,141	7,028	+2,660	+2,660	-7,474	-2,477	+10,974	-2,172	-16,804	-
Burma	103	12	24	7	27	2	6	2	+21	+1	+4	+29	+4	+27	-	
Central Provinces and Berar	686	11	368	66	973	83	172	4	+786	+869	-628	-24	+23	+41	+125	-
Coastal																
Loylon			90	6							+90	+6	-	-6	-	
Madras			123	12	146	10	16	7	+104	+2	+19	+2	-123	-12	-16	
North-West Frontier Province	228	218	4	7	225	42					-222	+22	+222	+211	-	
Punjab	1278	1,487	2,189	1,277	382	1,207	2,127	1,208	+484	+44	-208	+208	+119	+119	-	
United Provinces	372	103	218	156	429	128	123	12	+256	+122	-20	+18	+122	+23	+782	
B.—STATES	486	157	669	178	262	182	72	18	+214	+67	+167	+72	-6	-86	+412	-
Barda	181	18	206	26	21	1					+172	+16	-22	-7	+181	
Central India Agency	117	18	121	27	22	2					+22	+22	-14	+18	+177	
Coastal State	4															
Chhatisgarh	4	1	20	2	171	10	12				+20	+2	+4	+4	+4	
Hyderabad	17	4	24	12	171	10	12				+17	+2	+4	+4	+4	
Jamshedpur and Kharwar	24	26	29	24	17	3	12				+2	+2	+24	+2	+26	
Mysore	68	27	47	16	6	2	2				+6	+2	+21	+17	+68	
Rajasthan Agency	21	8	26	12	146	26	46				+21	+21	+2	-7	-2	
Tripura																
C.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES			26	26							+26	+26	-26	-26	-	

15 Migration between Districts (actual figures) according to the Census of 1931

District or State in which born	NUMBER ENUMERATED IN THE DISTRICT OR STATE OF															
	Quetta Pishin		Loralai		Zhub		Bolan		Chagai		Sibi		Kalat		Las Bela	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Quetta Pishin	90,808	87,002	203	169	335	161	234	244	53	81	1,995	769	400	12	1	
Loralai	90	41	72,155	76,412	109	9	44	1	2	3	520	96		1		
Zhub	228	105	300	153	49,234	48,030	50	20	2	6	21	28	2	14		
Bolan	19	3				1	594	599			6	4				
Chagai	207	77	89	3	12	2	23	14	20,302	16,934	46	25	584			
Sibi	243	247	475	68	67	62	320	85	33	20	129,665	108,067	38	2		
Kalat	1,875	1,010	459	122	147	94	1,218	544	864	303	2,865	1,750	338,978	327,345		
Las Bela	4	6									4	4	9		62,542	50,423
Outside the Province (in India, etc)	53,977	48,589	12,400	5,740	8,059	8,309	2,205	2,111	2,968	3,936	7,883	8,721	2,090	907	465	273

16 Migration between Baluchistan and other parts of India, etc

Province or State	IMMIGRANTS TO BALUCHISTAN			EMIGRANTS FROM BALUCHISTAN			EXCESS (+) DEFICIENCY (-) OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS	
	1931	1921	Variation	1931	1921	Variation	1931	1921
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	66,542	66,166	+376	42,594	60,415	-17,821	+23,948	+5,751
(A) INDIAN PROVINCES	62,896	61,292	+1,604	41,957	59,667	-17,710	+20,939	+1,625
Ajmere-Merwara	117	257	-140	58	24	+34	+59	+233
Andamans and Nicobars	2		+2	20	67	-47	-18	-67
Assam	17	22	-5	245	188	+57	-228	-166
Bengal	578	456	+122	192	92	+100	+386	+364
Bihar and Orissa	44	150	-106	16	40	-33	+28	+101
Bombay	5,264	5,371	-107	35,449	54,352	-18,903	-30,185	-48,981
Burma	60	208	-148	115	31	+84	-65	+177
Central Provinces and Berar	203	128	+75	709	635	+74	-506	-507
Ceylon					105	-105		-105
Coorg	2		+2				+2	
Madras	180	340	+154		147	-147	+186	+193
North West Frontier	6,183	5,016	+1,167	444	11	+433	+5,730	+5,005
Punjab	37,345	36,300	+1,036	4,065	3,667	+498	+33,280	+32,742
Delhi	752	493	+259	189	34	+155	+563	+459
United Provinces	11,907	12,317	-410	455	365	+90	+11,452	+11,952
French and Portuguese Settlements	129	173	-44				+129	+173
India unspecified	107	52	+55				+107	+52
(B) INDIAN STATES	3,646	4,874	-1,228	637	674	-37	+3,009	+4,209
Baroda	22	12	+10	200	232	-32	-178	-220
Central India Agency	50	53	+3	162	158	+4	-106	-105
Cochin State	3	8	-5	8		+8	-5	+8
Gwalior	71	242	-171	7	25	-18	+64	+217
Hyderabad	150	249	-99	21	46	-25	+129	+203
Jammu and Kashmir	2,081	2,220	-148	93	94	-1	+1,988	+2,135
Mysore	107	127	-20	95	63	+32	+12	+64
Rajputana Agency	914	1,934	-1,020	51	55	-4	+863	+1,879
Sikkim	45	14	+31				+45	+14
Travancore	3	6	-3				-3	+5
Western India Agency	194		+194				+194	
(C) FOREIGN COUNTRIES					74	-74		-74
Africa					74	-74		-74
Kenya					62	-62		-62
Nyasaland					9	-9		-9
Tanganyika					3	-3		-3

## 17 Nomadism among Selected Tribes.

TRIBE.	Year of Census.	Tribal Census.						Regular Census.		
		Kamed.		Semi-Kamed.		Ramed.		Males.	Females.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
BALUCH (Lithomene)	1901	47,063	23,186	3,157	2,878	68,246	55,784	2,796	1,873	
	1921	23,745	26,648	10,720	7,818	51,686	42,812	1,961	342	
	1911	24,841	23,872	4,211	3,618	51,818	44,722	880	369	
	(i) Eastern	1921	24,880	7,837	1,606	1,187	48,118	26,872	1,049	442
	1921	25,823	19,426	3,080	2,432	20,773	25,801	798	199	
	1911	24,182	18,000	2,226	1,803	24,382	28,690	431	126	
	Bagti	1921	16,182	12,372	34	28	532	478	37	8
	1921	12,372	9,200	2	2	826	804	17	3	
	1911	10,841	8,180	25	22	313	292	14	2	
	Dombki	1921	119	104			3,737	3,148	97	45
	1921	82	32			3,201	2,679	88	34	
	1911	418	214	28	26	2,737	2,328	28	8	
	Khetran	1921	689	862	472	477	7,783	7,900	87	16
	1921	888	871	322	212	7,678	7,918	27	5	
	1911	628	604	442	401	6,273	6,774	12	2	
Magal	1921	225	102			6,974	6,877	3	4	
1921	1,917	1,484	18	14	2,628	2,84	16	1		
1911	621	487			9,118	7,252	22	12		
Man	1921	16,400	12,822	86	444	2,221	1,944	172	42	
1921	8,848	6,829	2,142	1,912	1,294	1,122	117	7		
1911	10,004	7,821	1,266	1,028	984	720	64	4		
Rind	1921	948	724	7	6	22,281	18,220	266	194	
1921	1,111	972	682	342	18,248	12,248	222	82		
1911	1,884	1,614	428	373	14,684	12,278	182	69		
Umrul	1921					1,469	1,194	27	14	
1921	444	266			123	111	12			
1911			6	6	800	488	14	4		
Others	1921	34	29			208	214	242	118	
1921			1	1	34	22	227	85		
1911	7				27	26	84	64		
(ii) Western	1921	12,082	11,266	1,781	1,884	24,026	21,180	1,281	1,120	
1921	6,910	6,082	6,688	4,428	29,822	18,112	296	182		
1911	10,749	9,222	1,974	1,222	17,828	18,278	428	112		
BRAHUI	1921	26,841	20,861	4,418	2,286	26,278	22,024	2,784	1,778	
	1921	22,218	22,869	16,227	12,622	20,248	20,277	2,278	488	
	1911	40,688	44,221	12,228	9,888	21,222	20,022	1,168	227	
	(i) Original Brahui	1921	2,222	2,227	6,222	272	3,122	2,627	272	182
	1921	8,122	4,224	1,174	1,022	3,248	2,794	172	28	
	1911	6,214	4,442	427	270	2,278	1,614	72	12	
	Atmadedi	1921					18	27	18	20
	1921					42	65	8	8	
	1911					7	8	8	1	
	Itami	1921	48	22			66	68		
	1921	122	86	70	18	264	21			
	1911	62	46			22	21			
	Garghari	1921	804	421	22	26	282	261	7	7
	1921	828	442	41	27	168	122	6	8	
	1911	926	722	22	22	147	117	6	8	
Kalanderi	1921	222	212			416	222	7	2	
211	1,222	1,201	41	22	218	218	7	1		
1911	728	667	97	91	279	216	2			
Kamleri	1921	204	214	66	47	146	66	27	20	
1921	407	222	284	267	897	428	22	18		
1911	819	627	122	126	727	642	9	7		
Mirwari	1921	274	246	18	17	622	522	2		
1921	826	418	46	48	821	717				
1911	986	794	18	11	444	222				
Daded	1921	206	187	22	27	486	361	21	16	
1921	268	227	218	22	282	222	26	7		
1911	227	212	24	22	418	266	7			
Fomalari	1921	1,411	1,228	122	118	622	644	227	107	
1921	1,975	1,228	422	282	688	627	26	7		
1911	1,667	1,208	161	112	267	121	26			

## 17 Nomadism among Selected Tribes—contd

TRIBE	Year of Census	TRIBAL CENSUS						Regular Census	
		Nomad		Semi Nomad		Settled		Males	Females
		Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
(ii) Sarawan	1931	4,110	3,603	2 833	2 411	14,339	11,915	1,808	775
	1921	7,976	6,293	5 978	4,746	14,115	11,287	1,312	250
	1911	10,277	8,246	8,680	7,077	11,035	9,259	623	173
Bangulzai	1931	821	711	29	25	2 888	2 455	345	116
	1921	2 385	1 786	607	493	2 560	2,074	320	47
	1911	2,229	1,838	1,461	1,226	2,560	2,118	127	36
Kurd	1931	368	298	14	13	696	600	157	78
	1921	121	97	49	30	1,480	1,106	69	21
	1911	491	388	894	725	510	432	33	3
Lahri	1931	825	734	42	33	1,449	1,077	212	118
	1921	1,182	830	428	298	1,497	1,194	111	23
	1911	1,641	1,260	616	436	1,011	823	46	6
Langav	1931	323	281	1,100	914	2,020	1 686	179	136
	1921	674	567	2,072	2 435	1,363	1,059	184	47
	1911	1,077	852	3 675	3,087	1,175	907	80	36
Mamashahi	1931	138	129	21	14	1,226	981	150	68
	1921	239	181	165	124	1,069	907	89	16
	1911	869	742	197	134	1,013	829	64	18
Raisani	1931	193	171	4	2	1,175	992	128	51
	1921	313	280	363	292	696	579	66	20
	1911	104	77	71	58	894	743	24	6
Rustanzai	1931					101	76	40	26
	1921	12	8			333	275	7	1
	1911			1		332	299	8	16
Sarparra	1931	40	26	51	50	852	784	86	17
	1921	117	99	406	345	564	497	80	4
	1911	118	111	302	261	726	623	67	4
Satakzai	1931	315	235	427	324	124	83	57	21
	1921	283	209	91	72	532	385	16	
	1911	654	514	5	5	43	37	13	7
Shahwani	1931	471	454	69	46	2,481	2,112	341	115
	1921	995	779	377	237	3 114	2,472	147	42
	1911	1,918	1,470	1,029	779	1,840	1 602	107	25
Zagr Mengal	1931	670	594	1,067	990	1,327	1 063	113	29
	1921	1 655	1,439	520	411	898	739	223	29
	1911	1,176	994	429	366	931	756	54	16
(iii) Jhalawan	1931	28 362	24 074	1,269	803	20 959	17 735	970	528
	1921	19 962	16 089	8 591	6 944	19 068	15 625	384	109
	1911	39,391	31,276	2,610	2 126	10,320	8 479	376	139
Bizanjav	1931	4 018	3 098	32	29	3 588	2 811	13	2
	1921	1,961	1 598	530	423	2,925	2 486		
	1911	5,099	4,260	30	19	777	673		
Haruni	1931	363	341	91	73	358	327	35	24
	1921	226	189	124	99	250	221	5	
	1911	369	310	104	92	197	170	4	2
Mamasani	1931	2 780	2,494	581	372	2,177	1,866	62	22
	1921	3,639	2,980	2,608	2,087	1 873	1,586	59	13
	1911	5,864	5,733	181	152	1,375	1,088	54	21
Mengal	1931	9 093	7,673	246	192	4,346	3 782	655	384
	1921	6,270	5 226	1,493	1,240	5 297	4,202	235	58
	1911	12,996	9,242	799	637	2,125	1,664	188	63
Nichari	1931	134	118			766	611	51	25
	1921	39	28	333	250	680	495	35	25
	1911	1,327	1,075	50	30	617	461	66	15
Pandrani	1931	59	44			505	446	8	1
	1921	84	66	197	142	544	455		
	1911	320	233	191	144	599	514	5	1
Sajdi	1931	1,307	1 054	30	22	504	358	2	2
	1921	1,130	874	172	140	1,016	804	1	
	1911	1,769	1,421	16	14	453	336	1	
Zabri	1931	10 608	9,252	289	205	8 715	7,534	153	68
	1921	6 613	5 128	3 174	2 563	6,483	5,376	49	13
	1911	12,547	9 931	1 248	1,038	4,177	3 573	58	27



## 17 Neandertal among Selected Tribes.—contd.

TRIBE.	Year of Census.	TRIAL CENSUS.						Regular Census.	
		Vanned.		Semi-Vanned.		Scalded.		Males.	Females.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
(b) Miscellaneous	1831	576	257	18	16	867	867	827	302
	1821	157	129	888	715	318	378	461	71
	1811	498	363	301	283	498	490	73	11
Kaghan	1871	100	60	17	8	490	421	1	
	1821	36	30	709	536	74	61		
	1811	147	131	400	313	177	149		
Rakira	1821	36	36	6	7	244	195	3	1
	1821	5	4	232	164	112	94		
	1811	2	2	60	75	248	189		
Others	1821	132	66			182	70	624	304
	1821	63	66	6		137	120	461	71
	1811	253	237	17	7	77	63	75	11
PATHAN (INDO-ARAB)	1821	8,067	4,642	37,164	31,080	47,107	42,548	5,274	2,068
	1821	2,947	2,222	23,807	20,780	32,240	48,428	2,708	644
	1811	4,000	18,864	32,884	28,440	42,216	37,080	2,936	562
Rabi	1821			1	2	102	86		
	1821								
	1811	2	1	1	3	128	140	11	6
Barek	1821	66	54	56	64	407	338	354	263
	1821	218	180	60	71	406	327	106	69
	1811	102	102	18	18	274	246	84	47
Jafar	1821	107	69	250	214	433	361	18	11
	1821			224	766	286	248	11	8
	1811	91	74	160	127	428	381	8	1
Kabar	1821	2,100	2,612	24,429	20,222	18,501	17,188	2,308	603
	1821	2,231	1,748	23,065	18,806	24,571	18,224	—,072	287
	1811	10,061	8,228	20,228	17,703	23,007	21,118	1,820	280
Dawl	1821	2	2	141	119	6	8		
	1821								
	1811	16	12			120	116	30	
Doma	1821	918	672	7,008	2,123	372	228	73	11
	1821	411	214	1,012	630	—,820	—,222	60	8
	1811	718	594	1,412	1,124	2,081	1,781	80	12
Famarkhal	1821	2,048	1,720	14,645	11,248	6,662	7,688	667	180
	1821	1,774	1,289	18,000	12,183	8,482	6,901	389	69
	1811	6,322	8,028	18,868	12,277	6,063	6,911	662	91
Chagara	1821	2		318	224	721	620	24	8
	1821			418	324	842	721	27	3
	1811	37	16	678	448	738	612	28	4
Kentia	1821	101	75	8,200	4,224	4,411	2,322	608	120
	1821	37	18	2,548	8,228	8,216	7,221	727	78
	1811	2,348	1,962	2,796	2,506	7,244	6,028	287	74
Torghara	1821	28	30	1,791	1,824	4,428	4,121	122	48
	1821	22	27	2,222	2,116	2,802	2,122	186	64
	1811	167	484	822	498	6,418	5,228	202	34
Ohara	1821	2	2	123	126	666	516	602	219
	1821	2	2	37	37	318	420	428	77
	1811	123	145	36	32	372	294	141	43
Karl	1821	2	2			667	52	286	236
	1821					624	604	29	16
	1811			1	1	627	618	47	16
Leal	1821	228	262	87	82	1,481	1,264	7	
	1821	4	28	126	114	1,820	1,262	2	
	1811	286	286	7	4	1,185	1,049	6	1
Fual	1821	1,048	885	4,261	2,842	8,124	7,227	207	122
	1821	212	182	8,070	4,177	6,672	8,228	202	44
	1811	1,668	1,686	8,484	7,228	1,481	4,191	236	52
Male branch	1821	47	28	24	37	2,120	1,602	8	
	1821			4	1	—,681	—,221	62	31
	1811	664	480	422	422	2,312	2,262	87	42
Isal	1821	12	12	622	782	408	297	2	
	1821	30	19	177	116	1,224	1,007		
	1811	264	218	842	678	124	102	62	

17 Nomadism among Selected Tribes—*concl'd*

TRIBE	Year of Census	TRIBAL CENSUS						Regular Census	
		Nomad		Semi Nomad		Settled		Males	Females
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Mandokhel	1931			2,169	1,765	267	231	126	77
	1921	2	2	1,857	1,462	247	205	73	22
	1911	154	137	2,278	2,031	142	123	79	
Musakhel	1931	733	627	1,405	1,246	5,212	4,321	26	8
	1921	178	132	2,464	2,080	4,455	3,796	39	1
	1911	809	666	4,774	4,192	877	802	73	9
Zarkun	1931	24	23	15	14	1,074	842	28	3
	1921			57	41	1,000	921		
	1911	43	51	8	3	995	901	2	
Unspecified	1931	240	174			62	64	69	35
	1921			573	478	26	16	29	
	1911								
Shuran	1931	18	12	2,397	2,144	1,946	1,776	85	38
	1921	52	47	3,615	3,252	115	88	89	39
	1911	128	122	2,012	1,845	2,307	2,017	91	30
Tarin	1931	1,316	1,018	5,340	4,426	11,699	11,413	1,202	340
	1921	88	79	3,073	2,703	15,326	13,882	783	76
	1911	11,264	9,397	1,305	1,156	6,851	6,664	657	117
Abdal Achakzat	1931	1,305	1,012	3,868	3,067	4,066	4,550	774	254
	1921	60	47	299	217	9,442	8,573	449	59
	1911	8,453	6,926	426	329	1,903	1,765	417	53
Spin Tarin	1931	11	6	1,467	1,353	3,371	3,230	241	30
	1921	27	30	2,757	2,468	2,218	1,868	231	14
	1911	718	624	821	777	1,149	1,015	25	5
Tor Tarin	1931					3,198	3,502	31	6
	1921	1	2	17	18	3,554	3,359	71	1
	1911	2,093	1,847	34	30	3,795	3,882	164	45
Others	1931			5	6	164	131	156	59
	1921					112	92	32	2
	1911			24	20	4	2	51	14
Zmarai	1931					1,526	1,363		
	1921	60	51	530	385	340	333	1	
	1911	14	13	63	39	610	482	7	
Others	1931	10	8	24	22	383	319	662	354
	1921	37	29	3		457	370	306	136
	1911	26	24	3	2	226	183	43	31
Ghulzai	1931	4,160	3,625	1,199	754	1,349	1,067	1,394	561
	1921	2,656	2,242	152	122	1,704	1,292	1,380	111
	1911	7,560	6,139	450	371	1,341	982	1,538	205

# CHAPTER IV

## AGE.

Reference to statistics.

83 The statistical data will be found in Imperial Table VII, parts A and B and Subsidiary Tables 18 to 22 at the end of this chapter

Record of Age. Synchronous Areas.

84 Important and interesting as the record of specific age is, the Baluchistan age statistics have little charm for the statistician, for age for each individual was recorded only in the synchronous areas and Kharan which represent only 15 per cent of the total population consisting mainly of immigrants whose numbers vary at each successive census owing to changes in the constitution of the forces of the garrison stations, the nature of employment obtainable and the season of the year at which enumeration takes place. These areas are shown in black in map No 6 printed opposite page 9 of this report

85 The instructions to the enumerator were to enter in column " of the schedule the number of years to the nearest birth-day or the nearest age known for each individual, to enter 0 for infants less than six months old and one year for infants over 6 months of age. These instructions were different from those issued at previous censuses in so far as the enumerator was instructed at past censuses to record the number of completed years, ignoring fractions of a year and to group all infants less than one year old under the age period 0

A detailed examination of the age returns thus obtained is manifestly

Year.	0-13		13-50		50 AND OVER	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1921	15,014	12,800	61,246	16,700	2,327	1,320
1921	8,577	6,619	64,525	9,865	2,960	1,181
1911	6,278	6,627	40,425	7,914	2,817	790

not likely to yield any useful results for scientific purposes. The only point of interest that is revealed by the Census of 1931 in respect of these statistics, is that the abnormalities to which reference was made in the 1911 report regarding the low proportion of the very young and the very old as well as an abnormal deficiency of females amongst the immigrants are, as will be

seen from the marginal table gradually disappearing, a clear indication that the immigration is assuming a semi-permanent and family character. Beyond this no illuminating conclusions are possible and I consider the collection and printing of this mass of information to be of doubtful utility for age statistics for Baluchistan in their present form will continue to be useless for any actuarial purposes so long as specific individual age is not recorded for the whole or a large majority of the indigenous population.

Record of Age in Tribal Areas.

86 The record of specific age in these areas would have presented interesting and valuable results. Unfortunately it was not found expedient for reasons already discussed at great length in the 1911 report to record specific age for the indigenous tribesmen representing 85 per cent. of the total population. All that was considered possible was to divide up the population into non adults and adults for each of the two sexes as at previous censuses. An attempt was however made to record specific age for each individual in Kharan where its enlightened Chief realising the object of the enquiry willingly volunteered to furnish a complete record on the standard schedule for the whole of its population numbering 22,358 persons. Before referring to these figures let us see what the figures for non-adults and adults for the rest of the tribal area stand for

87 Crude figures are contained in Subsidiary table 20 at the end of this chapter

Year	Non adults per 1,000 of each sex.		Adults per 1,000 of each sex.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1921	408	252	594	617
1921	412	287	588	612
1911	271	266	669	624

In the marginal table the results obtained at the Census of 1931 are compared with those of 1911 and 1921

It will be seen that the number of adults of both sexes fell during the decade ending with 1921 and rose again in 1931. This variation is due to the heavy toll that the great influenza epidemic took among

the adult population of both sexes during the intercensal period 1911-1921

88 On the whole, the surplus shown at previous censuses in the non-adult male population has been maintained except amongst the Hindus. The marginal table shows for each race the excess of male non-adults over female non-adults in 1,000 of each sex in 1911, 1921 and 1931. The largest increase, 72 per 1,000, occurs amongst Sayyids followed by Jatts (36). Both races take

RACE	NON ADULTS IN 1 000 OF EACH SEX		
	Male excess over females		
	1911	1921	1931
Indigenous	+25	+25	+23
Sayyid	+53	+69	+72
Miscellaneous	+34	+34	+0
Brahui	+26	+17	+24
Baluch	+25	+35	+18
Pathan	+22	+14	+25
Jatt	+19	+21	+36
Lasi	+11	+34	+37
Hindu	-1	+32	-32

wives from alien tribes which, added to the natural precocity of Sayyid and Jatt females, accounts for the comparatively large increase. The Hindus alone are an exception. In their case the male adults exceed the females. The excess is the more remarkable because it has risen from 1 to 32 per 1,000 during the decennium under review. This is mainly due to the migration of the indigenous male element to the urban areas to which they have been driven by economic pressure.

89 The proportional figures for each administrative unit for 1931 and for each race for the three censuses 1911, 1921 and 1931 are given in Subsidiary tables 20 and 21. Comparison with other provinces and countries is not possible owing to the difficulty of assigning the exact age at which adolescence begins. In the instructions issued to the enumerators no definite age was fixed for the non-adult. The head of the family was simply asked to give the number of male and female members of his family who had attained the age of maturity and those who had not. In his report for 1901 Mr. Hughes-Buller remarked —

“Several reasons appear to have influenced the committee of officers who devised the local forms in choosing these age limits. Boys were held to put away their childish things about their twelfth year. Twelve was also considered to be the age at which they don the *Toga Virilis*, in the shape of a pair of trousers, after which they are fit to carry arms and become a fair prey in tribal feuds. It was thought too, that girls became marriageable at the age of twelve. At the same time it is least arguable that the age-periods ‘fifteen and under’ and ‘over fifteen’ have been more appropriate for record. So far as my observation goes, maturity in Baluchistan is reached at a later age than in India. It is almost certain that boys have not reached the age of puberty at twelve years of age, and though they may have taken to trousers, I am doubtful if they would be counted by experts among the ‘fighting men’ of the tribe until two or three years later. Similarly although the Indian Legislature has adopted twelve, for the purposes of the Criminal Law as the age of consent, such enquiries as I have had an opportunity of making lead me to the belief that among the tribes living in the colder climate of the hills puberty is not generally reached by girls till fourteen or fifteen.”

90 The same difficulty was experienced in 1911 in fixing upon the puberal age. After examining the subject in all its aspects, the age of fifteen was fixed upon as the most appropriate year at which to draw the line between the adults and the non-adults.

“Fifteen,” says the 1911 report, “may err on the safe side, yet the margin is not so great as those accustomed to life in the warmth of India imagine. It seems to fit the males fairly well when we take them in the mass, though it probably over-steps the mark among the Jatt and other dwellers of the plains, where development seems to set in much more rapidly than in the uplands. But if it fits the males, it must necessarily fail to do justice to the superior precocity of the other sex, for a lass, as the Brahuis say, is like barley that shoots up apace, whereas a lad is like the more precious wheat that is slow of growth.”

91 No solution of this difficult question could be found in the succeeding decennium when the joint investigations of the two able authors of the 1921 report had to be content with the following remarks —

“At what age are we to put puberty? Even in a single province like Baluchistan this varies with race, sex, environment and climate.”

92 It must be admitted that it is not an easy matter to fix the right age for

Provinces or State	Year of Census.	PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION	
		Non-ULT	ADULTS
		0-15.	15 and over
Baluchistan (Tribal Area only).	1931	394	606
	1921	391	609
Punjab	1931	401	599
	1921	407	597
N. W. F. Province	1931	408	591
	1921	397	603
Bombay	1931	397	603
	1921	394	606
C. P. and Berar	1931	411	589
	1921	410	590
Madra	1931	389	611
	1921	377	623
G. aloor	1931	394	606
	1921	329	671
Kharan	1931	460	540

puberty This is clearly brought out by the marginal statement in which the proportional statistics of non adults in the tribal areas of Baluchistan are compared with those of persons of 0-15 years of age for certain Indian Provinces and States

The comparison I am afraid is not in favour of taking the puberal age for Baluchistan at 15 It is an admitted fact that male as well as female precocity in this frontier province of sturdy highlanders and robust cultivators of the plains used to a hard life is comparatively lower than in most of the Indian Provinces and States This fact is not proved by the marginal figures. The number of adults per 1 000 was 609 in 1921 and 606 in 1931 in Baluchistan whereas in the Bombay Presidency it was respectively 606 and 603 in the Central Provinces and Berar 590 and 599

and in Gwalior 611 and 606 for each of these two years. Precocity being comparatively lower in Baluchistan, the numbers of its adult population should be lower than in the provinces and states just named where owing to climatic and other reasons the young admittedly arrive at years of discretion at an earlier age. And considering the fact that the age period 0-15 oversteps the age of puberty in the provinces named above the numbers of non-adults in Baluchistan should be much higher than those disclosed by these comparative figures. This is evidenced by the figures for Kharan where the number of males per 1 000 of the total population in the age-group 0-15 is 460 or 12 per cent. higher than the corresponding proportion for the North West Frontier Province. That the puberal age 15 for Baluchistan is a bit too high is quite clear The right age would appear to be a little over 13 for females and slightly over 14 for males. But I must confess that I feel hardly less embarrassed than my predecessor of 1911 who while struggling to make use of these statistics expressed his embarrassment in the following terms —

" But whether or no there has been any speeding-up of the age of puberty the fact unfortunately stares us in the face that we are unable to assign any particular age of puberty varying as it does with the individual, with the race, with sex and with environment. Hence, much as I prize the accuracy of our statistics, it is truly embarrassing to know what to do with them now that I have got them. Comparison with other statistics seems scarcely feasible for it would be hard to lay one's hands on any statistics that are really comparable.

93 The exact puberal age varies with race and locality. Even if we take 13 as the puberal age for females and 14 for males regardless of race and locality it is not possible to find corresponding data for any of the other Indian Provinces and States for purposes of comparison. The only use, in the circumstances, that I can possibly make of these figures is to use them in working out a rough estimate of the fighting strength of the local tribes. This has been done in Subsidiary Table 48 printed at the end of Chapter XII of this Report.

94. The statistics of adults and non-adults appear to me to be of doubtful utility and it is a matter for consideration by my successor whether they should be collected at future censuses in the form in which they have so far been collected and compiled. A great change is coming over the social life of the indigenous population under the impact of Western civilization and it should not be difficult to extend the standard schedule at future censuses to a much wider area in tribal territory

95 In spite of the difficulties which beset the record of age in tribal territory it was found possible to extend the standard schedule to Kharan, detailed crude statistics for which are given in Imperial Table VII part B Age Statistics for Kharan

96 The instructions for recording age were the same as those issued for the synchronous areas. The crude ages recorded in the schedules were subjected in the Tabulation office to a process of smoothing which was briefly as follows: The ages actually returned were first grouped in alternate groups of 3 and 7, *i e*, 4—6 (which is a group of three), 7—13 (which is a group of seven), 14—16 (which is a group of three again), 17—23 (which again is a group of seven), and so on, and then redistributed into the quinary groups, namely, over 5 and under 10, over 10 and under 15 and so on, by halving the numbers in each of the adjoining alternate 3 and 7 years crude groups and then combining them into a quinary group by adding the halves. Thus, in order to find the population in the 5—10 group, the crude 4—6 and 7—13 groups were halved and added together. For the annual age periods up to 5 special adjustments, which I need not give in detail, were made Age Distribution in Kharan

97 The figures presented in Imperial Table VII, Part B, have been arrived at by this process. In the statement below, the age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in Kharan is compared with similar figures for certain other Indian Provinces

Age group	BENGAL		BIHAR AND ORISSA		MADRAS		BOMBAY		KHARAN	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—5	148	163	149	154	145	144	142	159	154	212
0—1	32	35	26	26	28	28	28	31	10	20
1—2	24	28	27	28	28	28	27	31	26	47
2—3	30	34	30	34	30	30	28	33	36	55
3—4	31	34	33	34	30	30	29	32	41	49
4—5	31	32	33	32	29	28	30	32	41	41
5—10	137	131	141	129	131	126	132	131	180	131
10—15	120	116	123	109	120	112	118	112	144	96
15—20	88	106	83	86	87	92	88	91	70	84
20—25	93	110	85	92	86	100	92	99	63	83
25—30	90	88	86	89	81	90	89	88	66	86
30—35	83	74	80	81	77	78	84	77	65	82
35—40	65	54	64	64	67	62	68	61	64	66
40—45	54	45	55	54	57	52	56	51	63	54
45—50	39	34	43	41	43	40	42	39	40	34
50—55	30	27	34	33	35	33	32	31	28	27
55—60	20	19	22	25	26	25	22	23	21	17
60—65	15	15	17	20	21	21	17	19	18	16
65—70	7	7	7	9	10	10	8	8	9	5
70 and over	11	11	11	14	14	15	10	11	15	7

98 The variations in the earlier years are most remarkable. I hesitate to offer any explanation for various reasons beyond explaining the defect among males in the age periods 15—40 which is decidedly due to emigration. In spite of all the care that may be taken to procure accurate census returns, the record of age presents peculiar difficulties in a territory which is extremely primitive in its mode of life. In a large majority of cases, the age of persons well advanced in years had to be calculated from certain notable events which took place in their life-time. The record is necessarily only an approximate one and is intended to serve as a basis for further expansion of the inquiry in respect of the record of age at future censuses. One fact, however, so far as my enquiries go appears to be established and that is that the rate of female births

is undoubtedly higher in Kharan and that mortality among females between the ages of 3 and 10 is more appalling than among males. Poverty ignorance, neglect and, above all, the primitive mode of life which always keeps an abundant stock of victims ready to sacrifice to every visitation of small pox, measles, whooping cough and all sorts of preventable diseases are among the principal causes of the high rate of mortality.

99 The graph on the opposite page illustrates the proportion of males and females in each age group. It will be seen that the number of children of both sexes increases steadily upto the third year after which the girls begin to decrease. The boys keep increasing but only for one year and after remaining stationary for another join the girls in their downward course. Taking the age group 0-5 as a unit the number of girls exceeds that of the boys. After the age of 5 they lose their superiority of numbers, the boys maintaining their lead till the age group 15-20 is reached. Here emigration thins their ranks and the females once again recover their superiority which they maintain until they pass the age of 37 when, owing to mortality from natural causes they fall behind never to rise again. The line of stability for males extends from the ages of about 25 to 45 and that of females from about 20 to 35. After 45 both lines run practically parallel.

**Progressive  
Population**

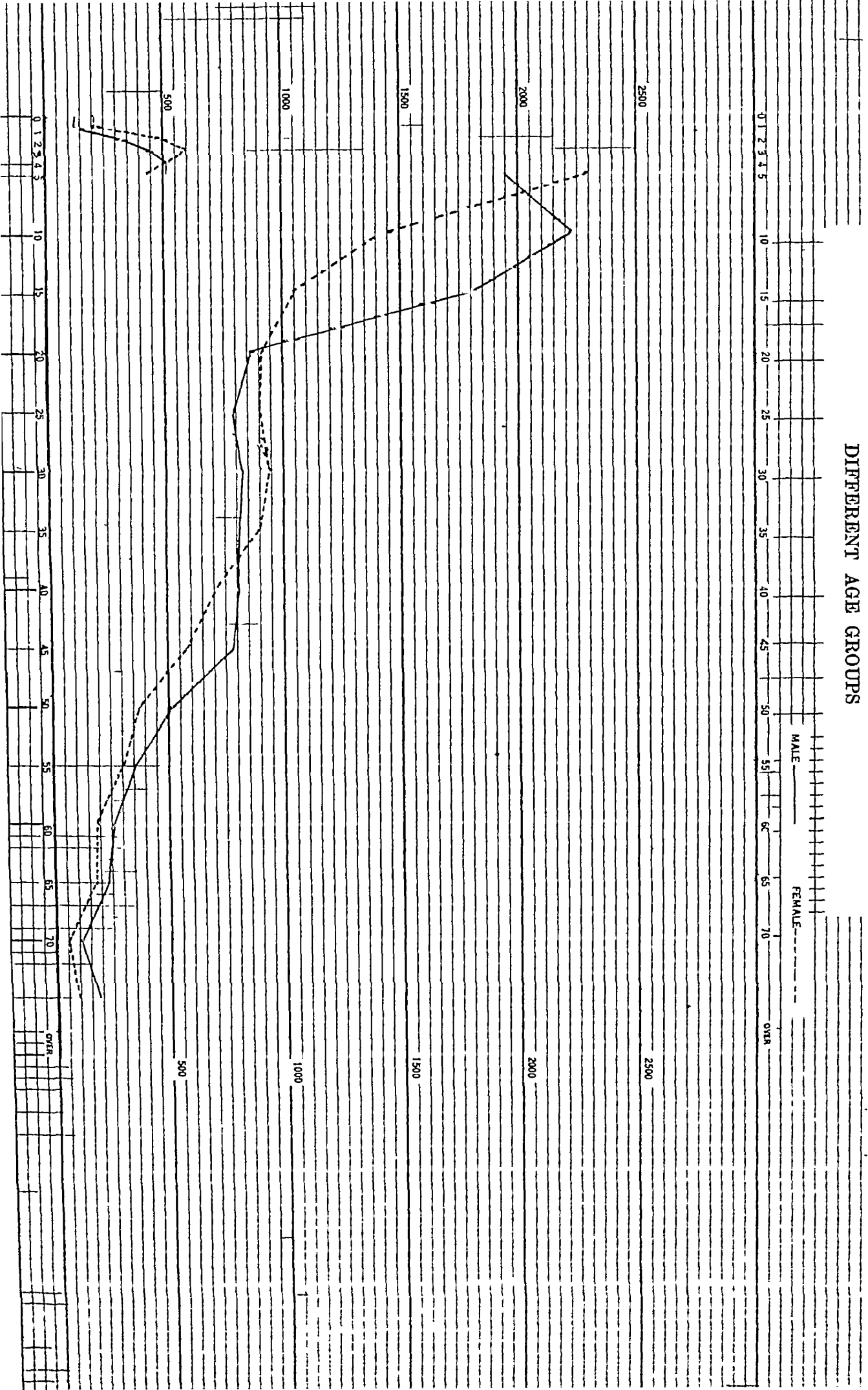
100 The conclusion that has been drawn from the ever increasing population bearing abnormal years in which famine and disease have played an important part is that the population of this Province is essentially progressive. Let us see whether this view is supported by the statistics for Kharan on the basis of the Sundberg theory. Sundberg divides the population into three age categories, 0-15 15-50 and 50 and over and three types namely progressive, Stationary and Retrogressive. His formula is that the middle category i.e. 15-50 always contains half the population of a country provided that it is not disturbed by migration or other abnormal causes. The type of population is determined by fluctuations in the other two age groups namely "0-15 and 50 and over. When the proportion in the "0-15 age group is more than twice that in group 50 and over" the population is called Progressive when it is only twice as much it is Stationary and when it is less than twice it is Retrogressive.

Province or State	DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 IN THE THREE AGE GROUPS		
	0-15	15-50	50 and over
Kharan	400	456	82
Punjab	408	483	108
M W F Provinces	408	503	88
Bombay	357	513	91
Bihar and Orissa	405	503	90
C. P. and Berar	401	500	90
Madras	389	505	106
Mysore	401	499	100
G. alsoe	394	520	98
Travancore	426	477	97
Ajmer Merwara	396	520	83

The figures for Kharan for each of the three age categories 0-15 15-50 " and 50 and over are compared in the marginal table with certain Indian Provinces and States.

The proportion in the youngest of the three categories is abnormally high. This is due possibly partially to defective age returns but largely to emigration. On the whole the figures indicate that the population is distinctly progressive.

# DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS







## 18 — Puberal Distribution by Race

(Indigenous only)

RACE OR TRIBE	Non adults per mille persons	PUBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1 000 OF EACH SEX			
		NON ADULTS		ADULTS	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>INDIGENOUS</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>617</b>
<b>Baloch</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>618</b>
Eastern	389	394	383	606	617
Western	399	414	382	586	618
<b>Brahui</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>608</b>
Original Nucleus	381	391	368	609	632
Sarawan	370	374	365	626	635
Jhalawan	422	436	406	564	594
Miscellaneous	411	442	374	555	626
<b>Pathan</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>603</b>
Kakar	409	422	396	578	604
Pani	386	384	389	616	611
Tarin	421	443	397	557	603
Others	428	441	414	559	586
<b>Lasi</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>635</b>
<b>Jatt</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>648</b>
<b>Sayyid</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>618</b>
<b>Other Muslims</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>622</b>
<b>Hindu</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>Sikh</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>750</b>

## 19 — Puberal Distribution by Locality.

(Indigenous only)

DISTRICT OR STATE	Non adults per mille persons	PUBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1 000 OF EACH SEX			
		NON ADULTS		ADULTS	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>617</b>
<b>Districts</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>609</b>
Quetta Pishin	422	452	389	548	611
Loralai	413	411	416	589	584
Zhob	399	407	391	593	609
Bolan	318	308	330	692	670
Chagai	411	427	393	573	607
Sibi	393	405	378	595	622
Administered Area	383	396	368	601	632
Mari Bugti Country	405	418	390	582	610
<b>States</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>624</b>
Kalat	389	399	377	601	623
Sardar	357	355	371	647	639
Jhalawan	423	410	404	560	596
Kachhi	362	370	352	670	648
Dombki Koheri Country	365	359	372	641	628
Makran	409	426	389	574	611
Kharan	387	385	378	605	622
Las Bela	378	385	370	615	610

## 20—Puberal Distribution by Race for Three Censuses.

(Indigenous only)

Race or Tribe.	Year of Census.	Non-adults per 1,000 persons.	PUBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX.			
			NON-ADULTS		ADULTS.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIGENOUS	1831	386	408	323	344	617
	1821	400	418	347	343	618
	1811	379	381	355	300	634
Baluch	1831	382	400	323	380	618
	1821	447	433	338	377	613
	1811	368	397	373	303	638
Eastern	1831	339	341	323	309	617
	1821	399	411	377	349	673
	1811	364	353	373	307	678
Western	1831	390	414	323	335	618
	1821	426	44	447	358	353
	1811	350	403	373	397	678
Brahui	1831	446	416	382	344	608
	1821	363	380	378	310	637
	1811	378	386	380	314	640
Original Hindus	1831	331	331	308	300	622
	1821	374	377	370	323	639
	1811	371	341	355	318	644
Saravna	1831	370	371	343	328	633
	1821	370	378	330	322	640
	1811	369	378	339	321	641
Jadhava	1831	422	436	406	381	664
	1821	351	400	390	300	625
	1811	378	393	369	307	640
Miscellaneous	1831	412	442	374	338	626
	1821	399	380	397	301	603
	1811	399	400	398	300	604
Pathan	1831	419	423	397	373	663
	1821	433	448	428	300	674
	1811	402	413	390	338	646
Kakar	1831	408	432	386	378	664
	1821	435	440	429	380	671
	1811	397	463	363	398	643
Dard	1831	396	381	349	318	611
	1821	418	437	407	347	637
	1811	400	418	381	353	618
Yaric	1831	421	429	397	437	603
	1821	413	419	434	301	561
	1811	419	430	467	379	493
Others	1831	428	441	414	359	586
	1821					
	1811					
Lest	1831	354	402	358	338	636
	1821	409	423	381	375	609
	1811	387	375	331	328	639
Jati	1831	378	388	343	318	648
	1821	354	383	343	337	668
	1811	387	388	377	334	633
Syyid	1831	418	484	382	346	618
	1821	424	487	388	343	612
	1811	385	420	377	339	633
Other Muslims	1831	393	387	378	313	622
	1821	363	419	378	340	624
	1811	380	378	343	321	638
Hindu	1831	333	318	350	302	638
	1821	329	323	303	338	607
	1811	318	318	316	331	624

## 21 Variation in Puberal Distribution by Locality Since 1911

(Indigenous only)

DISTRICT OR STATE	Year of Census	Non adults per mille, persons	PUBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX.			
			NON ADULTS		ADULTS	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	1931	395	406	383	594	617
	1921	400	412	387	588	613
	1911	379	391	366	609	634
<b>Districts</b>	1931	405	418	391	582	609
	1921	422	433	409	567	591
	1911	395	404	386	596	614
Quetta Pishin	1931	422	452	389	548	611
	1921	431	446	414	554	586
	1911	417	431	400	560	600
Loralai	1931	413	411	416	580	584
	1921	436	442	431	558	569
	1911	395	390	391	601	609
Zhob	1931	390	407	391	593	600
	1921	431	433	428	567	672
	1911	390	401	377	599	623
Bolan	1931	318	308	330	602	670
	1921	372	398	340	602	660
	1911	298	244	376	756	624
Chagai	1931	411	427	393	573	607
	1921	466	477	456	523	544
	1911	385	382	389	618	611
Sibi	1931	393	405	378	595	622
	1921	396	412	375	588	626
	1911	383	390	375	610	625
<i>Administered Area</i>	1931	383	396	368	604	632
	1921	388	404	369	596	631
	1911	373	381	363	619	637
<i>Mara Bugti Country</i>	1931	405	418	390	582	610
	1921	409	427	386	573	614
	1911	405	408	401	592	599
<b>States</b>	1931	387	396	376	604	624
	1921	382	394	369	606	631
	1911	366	380	350	620	650
<b>Kalat</b>	1931	389	399	377	601	623
	1921	378	390	364	610	636
	1911	366	381	348	610	652
<i>Sarawan</i>	1931	357	353	361	647	639
	1921	356	363	348	637	652
	1911	362	371	351	629	649
<i>Jhalawan</i>	1931	423	440	404	560	596
	1921	377	388	363	612	637
	1911	371	391	346	609	654
<i>Kachhi</i>	1931	362	370	352	630	648
	1921	339	354	327	646	679
	1911	348	364	330	636	670
<i>Dombki Kaher Country</i>	1931	365	359	372	641	628
	1921	365	374	356	626	644
	1911	359	364	354	636	646
<i>Makran</i>	1931	409	426	389	574	611
	1921	419	436	400	564	600
	1911	373	394	357	606	649
<i>Kharan</i>	1931	387	395	378	605	622
	1921	429	447	413	557	587
	1911	411	424	396	576	604
<i>Las Bela</i>	1931	378	385	370	615	630
	1921	410	410	400	581	600
	1911	360	373	364	627	636

## 22.—Age Distribution of 1 000 of each sex in certain selected indigenous and semi-indigenous tribes.

(Kharva and Kasi-Nichari Villages)

CASTE.	MALES							FEMALES						
	NUMBERS PER MILE, IN EACH AGE GROUP							NUMBERS PER MILE, IN EACH AGE GROUP						
	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-33	44 and over	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-33	44 and over		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
	<b>KHARVA</b>													
Baloch (Indigenous)														
Rakhasani	11	279	51	89	3	153	73	130	5	119	390	119		
Brah (Indigenous)														
Gurpur	471	187	83	1.8	147	167	101	778		129	22	187		
Jambhari	184	11	23	155	790	103	308	111	83	83	30	187		
Sankari	160	77	76	89	18	191	763	138	85	98	73	148		
Mamman	795	236	60	78	745	164	784	122	89	102	3	101		
Mergal	184	33	9	87	233	128	231	163	7	1.1	42	144		
Bajl	229	157	42	4	323	167	103	123	76	79	426	132		
Other Muslims (Indigenous)														
Darnada	244	44	88	18	219	116	237	132	40	44	341	184		
Lari	46	223	62	5	309	88	2.8	104	44	120	382	61		
Kakub	82	129	70	44	120	148	723	150	76	100	794	186		
Others	223	224	45	80	166	114	258	180	59	118	210	186		
	<b>KASI NICHARI</b>													
Pathan (Indigenous)														
Kalar	131	160	63	143	378	170	194	187	42	148	340	81		
Kam	157	183	50	11	790	180	183	230	61	1.3	212	67		
Pathan (Semi-Indigenous)														
Darnani	101	164	67	113	289	164	201	224	73	149	264	87		
Ghalal	188	130	54	146	382	113	157	187	62	124	266	194		

# CHAPTER V.

## SEX

101 Excepting Imperial Table III, the distribution of the population by sexes is given in all Imperial tables embodied in Part II of this report. In order to present the numbers more clearly for purposes of this chapter, the subsidiary tables noted in the margin have been prepared. These will be found at the end of this chapter.

Reference to  
Statistics

- 23 General proportion of Sexes by Districts and States
- 24 Sex variation by locality
- 25 Sex variation by nomadism

102 The instructions to enumerators were simple enough. In the synchronous areas including Khairan, the enumerator was asked to record the word male or female in column 5 of the schedule opposite the name of every individual. A few cases were discovered in the course of examination of enumeration books in which males had been shown erroneously as females and *vice versa*. All such entries were corrected by reference to names in column 3 of the schedule before slipcopying was begun.

In the Tribal Areas which covered 85 per cent of the population there was no possibility of error from this source as the entries in this case were made not by individuals but by families. On the whole the record both in synchronous and non-synchronous areas is as complete as can possibly be expected.

103 At the Census of 1931 there were 488,414 males and 380,203 females in the whole Province which give a ratio of 778 females to 1,000 males. Taking the immigrants and the natural or indigenous population separately, the proportion of females to 1,000 males was 357 and 832 respectively.

Proportion of  
Sexes

In analysing the sex figures it is necessary to exclude the population of synchronous areas which is almost entirely composed of immigrants who generally leave their families behind at home or send them down to the plains to escape the winter. The statistics from which any satisfactory inferences can be drawn are those relating to the Tribal Areas inhabited by indigenous tribesmen and in order to present as complete a picture as possible, I have included in these figures the numbers of indigenous tribesmen who have taken their abode temporarily or permanently in the synchronous areas where they were enumerated. But in dealing with these sex statistics I have left out of account our tribal emigrants for the reasons explained in paragraph 138 of the report for 1911. The population which will thus be dealt with in this Chapter numbers only 760,125 out of a total of 868,617 persons.

104 The sex ratio in the indigenous population of Baluchistan and each District and State at each of the three Censuses since 1911 is shown below —

Sex Ratio by  
Locality

	FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES		
	1911	1921	1931
<b>Baluchistan</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>845</b>
<b>Districts</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>832</b>
Quetta-Pishin	853	836	881
Loralai	864	836	847
Zhob	824	795	811
Bolan	690	332	406
Chagai	820	805	823
Sibi Administered Area	823	778	819
Mari-Bugti Country	803	756	839
<b>States</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>857</b>
Kalat	848	836	852
Las Bela	880	881	883



106 Sex variations since 1911 among the nomads, semi-nomads and settled indigenous inhabitants shown in the margin indicate that the percentage of females is higher among the settled inhabitants than among the nomad or the semi-nomad. The statistics relating to Pathan and Baloch certainly support the view expressed in 1911 and endorsed in 1921 that one of the causes of paucity of females is nomadism which plays an important part in the life of the indigenous tribesmen. In the case of the Brahuis, however, the position is reversed for the ratio of females among the nomads is 858 against 832 and 831 for semi-nomad and settled inhabitants respectively. It is an admitted fact that the Brahuis, specially the Jhalawans, lead a nomadic life on a comparatively much larger scale and I must admit that I find it difficult to account for this phenomenon. All I can say is that to the Brahui, nomadism is a normal routine of life which tells less hardly on him than on the other two principal races.

Race	Year	FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES			Sex Proportion among Nomads
		Nomads	Semi-Nomads	Settled.	
Baloch	1911	818	839	864	The statistics relating to Pathan and Baloch certainly support the view expressed in 1911 and endorsed in 1921 that one of the causes of paucity of females is nomadism which plays an important part in the life of the indigenous tribesmen. In the case of the Brahuis, however, the position is reversed for the ratio of females among the nomads is 858 against 832 and 831 for semi-nomad and settled inhabitants respectively. It is an admitted fact that the Brahuis, specially the Jhalawans, lead a nomadic life on a comparatively much larger scale and I must admit that I find it difficult to account for this phenomenon. All I can say is that to the Brahui, nomadism is a normal routine of life which tells less hardly on him than on the other two principal races.
	1921	783	790	850	
	1931	826	832	864	
Brahui	1911	798	815	831	The table in the margin shows the progress of female ratio to 100 males since 1911. Between 1911 and 1921, the proportion discloses a decrease among adult females caused by the influenza epidemic which claimed more victims among adults than among non-adults. Between 1921 and 1931, the ratio rose again in both age groups.
	1921	809	805	816	
	1931	858	832	831	
Pathan	1911	828	862	878	The subject of the causes of higher male births has been discussed at great length in previous reports. In 1911 Sir Denys Bray concluded his discussion with the following observation — “The people themselves complacently attribute it in no small measure to their overwhelming desire for male issue, a desire which is as intense among the mothers of Baluchistan as it was among the mothers of the Jewish world, where, by the bye, it had roots much more ancient and much more deep down in human nature than that divine hope of bearing the promised Messiah in which we were taught to believe. And without in any way posing as being of the tribesmen's artless faith in the direct power of the wish to become father to the fact in this simple manner, I cannot but feel that the intensity of the desire for male issue and the universality of the belief in the inherent inferiority of the female sex are factors not to be overlooked in any discussion of sex-proportion in Baluchistan.”
	1921	788	830	851	
	1931	801	840	903	

107 The only age groups which it was found possible to record for the indigenous inhabitants excepting Kharan where specific age was recorded for each individual, were adult and non-adult. The table in the margin shows the progress of female ratio to 100 males since 1911.

	FEMALES PER 100 MALES	
	Non adult females per 100 male non adults	Adult females per 100 male adults
1911	79	88
1921	79	87
1931	81	89

ed more victims among adults than among non-adults. Between 1921 and 1931, the ratio rose again in both age groups.

108 The subject of the causes of higher male births has been discussed at great length in previous reports. In 1911 Sir Denys Bray concluded his discussion with the following observation —

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Although a Census Superintendent may be treading on dangerous ground when, leaving aside generally accepted theories, he expresses a personal opinion to solve one of nature's baffling puzzles, I cannot help endorsing the theory of intense desire which is so strongly backed by local public opinion. It is probably the stronger will-power that influences the sex. Unlike other seeds, they say, the human seed lies in the blood of the parents and it is the stronger will-power that has a direct influence on the sex of the seed every particle of which in the process of manufacture is under the command of the will-power of man. It is only when the father is indifferent to the sex of the issue that the desire or will-power of the mother prevails. The secrets of nature in this direction, however still remain undiscovered. It will take many a long day before the scientist can dream of unravelling the mysteries of the process of manufacture of man and woman which lies hidden in the womb of darkness. All a Census Superintendent can perhaps safely suggest for the benefit of scientists and countries anxious to effect a change in the ratio of sexes, is to invite them to study the voluminous Oriental medical literature and Oriental traditions which give information on artificial methods employed in the East to influence the sex of children. It will not perhaps be without interest to give here by way of illustration a couple of the more popular prescriptions for sex and birth control.

\*Kindly supplied by Hakim Islamulla Khan Ghauri of Quetta



## Prescriptions.

## I—For Sex Control (For mothers)

Take the rainbow crescent from the feather of a peacock and one pellet from the droppings of a hare. Powder them well and mix them up. In the second or third month of the child's life before seeing the light of day administer the mixture to the mother. The sex of the hare will govern the sex of the child.

## II—For Birth Control (For fathers)

Take a little cotton and stuff both your nostrils not so as to stop breathing altogether but adjust it so as to allow of restricted breathing through the nose. This preliminary preparation will prevent conception.

## FERTILITY AND MORTALITY RETURNS.

## Nature of Enquiry

109 In 1911 statistics of children born to a father and the number of children that survived in his life-time from a single wife were collected for 6 641 fathers. In 1921 a slightly more elaborate form was used to collect

- 1 Husband's age.
- 2 Age of his.
- 3 Husband's occupation.
- 4 Husband's religion.
- 5 Duration of married life.
- 6 Sex of first child (whether quasi or still born).
- 7 Husband's caste.
- 8 Total number of children born alive.
- 9 Number of children still living.
- 10 Ages of children still living.
- 11 At what ages did children die?
- 12 Particulars Residence of:—  
( ) Husband  
(4) W. & C.

this information. The enquiry extended to 3,582 families. In 1931 a much more detailed form adapted from a model prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India was used for this purpose. Particulars were asked for on the points noted in the margin in respect of each father instead of each mother as elsewhere in India. This change was considered advisable chiefly for political reasons. The following instructions

were issued to those who were asked to fill up the form—

- 1 State the requisite particulars for selected married persons alive.
2. In case of more than one wife the above particulars should be given only for the wife who has been blessed with more children.
- 3 In the case of age six months and over will be taken as one year.

## The Statistics.

110 From the material thus collected the following five tables have been prepared—

- I. Sex of first born.
- II. Size of family by occupation of husband.
- III. Size of family by caste or religion.
- IV. Size of family correlated with age of wife at marriage.
- VI. Duration of marriage correlated with caste or religion of family.

These tables are printed at the end of this chapter as an appendix.

*Table I—Sex of first born* confirms the observation so often made that there are more males first born than females. It is difficult however to prove that the sex of the first born influences the sex of the subsequent children for it will be seen that although the number of first born males in Kharan—the only tract inhabited by indigenous inhabitants for which specific age was recorded in detail—is 1 000 to 400 females first born the number of surviving females in that age period 0—1 in the Census year was 1 750 per 1 000 males surviving in that year. This remarkable disparity is decidedly not due to appalling mortality among male infants. The numbers are very small and are hardly of any value for purposes of scientific investigation. The fact is that in a large number of cases male and female children have seen the light of day by rotation.

*Table II—Size of Family by Occupation of Husband*—Speaking generally the average number of children born alive is highest in families connected with out-door occupations and lowest in those in which the father follows a sedentary occupation. The number of families examined for separate occupational groups is however very small and it is therefore not possible to draw any reliable inferences from them.

*Table III—Size of Families by Caste or Religion*—The numbers of families examined and the rate of survivals per 1,000 births is shown in the margin. The improvement in the rate of survivals in the last decade compared to the previous intercensal period is remarkable. This improvement is undoubtedly due to greater amenities of life, and a greater measure of medical relief. Among the im-

migrant population the proportion of children surviving is 653 for all families examined. In the case of the indigenous population it is 669. Taking each indigenous race separately, "Unspecified Muslim" races for which 3,651 families were examined, top the list with 743 survivals per 1,000 children born. Brahuis come next with 732 followed by the indigenous Baloch 710, Jatt 708 and Hindus 645. The rate of survivals is comparatively low among the Lasis and the indigenous Pathans who have only 565 and 537 survivals per 1,000 children born.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

23 General Proportion of the Sexes by Districts and States

District or State	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1 000 MALES						
	1931		1921		1911		1901
	Tribal	Regular	Tribal	Regular	Tribal	Regular	Tribal and regular
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	856	382	836	229	850	279	820
<b>Districts</b>	855	382	830	229	848	280	741
Quetta Muslim	928	405	809	280	860	333	655
Loralai	840	318	841	124	850	166	794
Zhob	538	162	820	24	840	103	759
Bolan	736	317	754	181	826	253	305
Chagnai	846	496	865	144	834	301	900
Sibi	828	473	795	257	829	266	780
Administered Area	843	473	817	267	842	266	779
Wari Bugti Country	808		755		802		782
<b>States</b>	807	406	841	217	851	208	897
Kalat	853	406	835	321	847	210	898
Sarawan	836	270	788	193	819	386	802
Jhalawan	855		825		800		947
Kachhi	832	13	818		848	500	850
Dombli Kaheri	852		840		865		846
Makran	885	703	903	249	919	176	
Kharan	868		838		869		
Las Bela	881		870		875		888

## 24.—Sex Variation by Locality (Indigenous only)

Locality	VITA STATISTICS			SEXES STATISTICS		
	Number of births recorded.	Proportion of survivors to 1,000 born.	Female to 1,000 Male			
			Non-adults.	Adults.	A.R.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	1,84,994	989	210	303	346	
Districts	48,088	845	308	309	322	
Quetta-Peshawar	12,831	872	304	1,041	341	
Loralai	12,704	844	344	345	347	
Zheeb	6,297	417	304	302	311	
Bolan	131	430	80.	7.3	404	
Chagai	4,297	664	797	914	323	
Mt. N.	6,648	624	774	348	318	
(a) <i>Administrated Area</i>			729	337	319	
(b) <i>Non-Admin. Country</i>			736	316	309	
States	1,10,306	718	314	307	337	
Kabul	1,01,32.	72.	305	344	35.	
Burhan	7,622	611	341	320	311	
Jhalawan	20,720	329	737	912	333	
Konk	31,178	729	792	333	332	
Dumbuk-Kabul Country	4,307	674	331	331	332	
Mairan	11,891	711	345	912	318	
Khara	7,636	794	320	32	344	
Las Bela	10,044	532	17	304	343	

## 25.—Sex Variation by Nomenclature (Tribal Census only)

Name and Tribe	Year of Census.	PERCENT OF POPULATION			FEMALE TO 1,000 MALES.		
		THE SEX			PERCENT.		
		Female named.	Not named.	Not named.	Female named.	Not named.	Not named.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Baluch	1921	40	3	87	326	322	364
	1921	34	10	84	783	790	364
Eastern	1921	42		35	307	700	320
	1921	2		32	71	97	
Western	1921	22	4	61	364	70	342
	1921	70	19	1	7	330	300
Baluch	1921	47	7	46	364	322	321
	1921	28	19	43	370	306	316
Mughal Yarkand	1921	30	5	1	361	917	70
	1921	1	12	31	343	70	7
Mughal	1921	11	11	11	7	331	1
	1921	2	21	31	49	794	300
Jhaluk	1921	5		3	300	700	11
	1921	27	1	20	300	300	1
Mughal	1921	14	7		77		7.5
	1921	10			124	4	34
Pothohar	1921	6	42	52	321	346	301
	1921	3	39	3	700	330	301
Kabar	1921	3	33		701	330	30
	1921	3	34		71		300
Punjab	1921	7	31	7	3	34	30
	1921	1			70		300
Mughal	1921	9	7	64	30	30	300
	1921	47				1	300

Sex Table I—Sex of first born (Regular Area)

District or State	Number of females first born	Number of males first born	Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born	Number of slips examined	REMARKS
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	423	833	508	1 376	
Districts	423	833	508	1,376	
Quetta Pishin	160	350	457	580	
Loralai	80	139	576	239	
Zhob	15	25	600	40	
Bolan	45	100	450	153	
Chagai	43	99	434	152	
Sibi	80	120	667	212	

Sex Table I—Sex of first born (Tribal Area)

District or State	Number of females first born	Number of males first born	Number of females first born per 1 000 males first born	Number of slips examined	REMARKS
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	18,548	23,862	525	38,368	
Districts	3,367	5,263	643	9,684	
Quetta Pishin	1,341	1,801	700	3 248	
Loralai	956	1,572	608	2,553	
Zhob	368	606	607	975	
Bolan	10	23	435	33	
Chagai	345	471	732	819	
Sibi	347	700	495	1 050	
(a) Administered Area	316	651	485	976	
(b) Muris Bugti Country	31	49	633	80	
States	10,176	18,599	547	29,684	
Kalat	9,536	17,485	545	27,866	
Sarawan	719	1,281	561	2 080	
Jhalawan	1,499	1 901	789	3 407	
Kachhi	4 804	9 196	522	14,627	
Dombki Kachhi Country	401	621	644	1 022	
Makran	1 400	2 699	519	4 179	
Kharan	714	1,787	400	2 501	
Las Bela	640	1,114	575	1 818	

Sex Table II.—Size of families by occupation of husband.

Sex; no. of husband.	Number of families tabulated.	Total Number of children born.	Average per family.	Proportion of survivors to total 1,000 born.	
				3	4
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>					
	36,744	163,001	4	106,948	650
A Production of Raw Materials	23,235	129,875	4	83,407	639
I—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETA TION	21,369	129,523	4	82,277	659
1 Pastors and Agr. R. r.	21,363	129,522	4	82,256	629
(1) Pastors	39,554	129,269	4	82,332	647
1 Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind all living owners	11,192	42,143	4	29,216	6
6 Traders	1,020	6,121	4	4,031	3
7 Agricultural labourers	1,129	4,927	4	—7.7	6.7
6 Cultivators of special crops, fruit, etc. (plethora manager, clerk, and labourers)	12	32	3	22	100
1 Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	12	25	3	24	10
(1) Forestry	12	31	4	22	627
17 Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	1	1	17	1	5
19 Directors of forest produce	1	24	3	2	17
4 Mule raising	2	11,271	4	7,244	6
21 Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	29	37	5	2	1
22 Breeders of transport animal	45	1,068	4	1,114	3
23 Sheep and goat breeders	2,206	8,112	4	5,721	12
23.1 Herdsmen and shepherds	23	906	4	616	625
2 Dairymen and milking	1	1	1	1	1,000
II EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	16	23	3	30	362
Van Mooler M. r.	16	32	3	30	362
30 Coal and other mineral substances	16	3	3	30	362
III Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	2,680	14,192	4	8,978	631
III.1 (1) Textiles	1,135	6,512	4	7,377	11
Textile	41	1,144	4	129	111
1 Cotton spinning, weaving and reeling	22	119	6	7	5
Dyeing, bleaching, printing, pressing and finishing of the cloth	21	33	3	21	977
Wool	161	611	6	612	6.2
Wool spinning, reeling and weaving	150	51	4	261	7
2. Textile makers and other industries of wool in general (wool, yarn and burlers weaving, lamban, wool or in labourer in)	31	132	4	72	65
Wool	17	111	4	63	629
Wool in general (wool, yarn and burlers weaving, lamban, wool or in labourer in)	14	7	4	1	
30 Workers in coal mines and oil and gas	4	25	6		300
Workers in other mines (oil, gas, iron etc.)	29	0	0	77	7
30 Workers in other mines (oil, gas, iron etc.)	26	127	6	7	611
30 Workers in other mines (oil, gas, iron etc.)	19	3	3	11	7
30 Workers in other mines (oil, gas, iron etc.)	1	7	7	1	1,000
30 Workers in other mines (oil, gas, iron etc.)	11	14	3	7	111
30 Workers in other mines (oil, gas, iron etc.)	10	0	0		
30 Workers in other mines (oil, gas, iron etc.)	1	1	1	1	

Sex Table II—Size of families by occupation of husband—*continued*

Occupation of husband	Number of families examined	Total Number of children born	Average per family	Number of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to total 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
11 <i>Food Industries</i>	114	451	4	219	619
71 Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	29	99	3	60	606
72 Grain parchers, etc	16	57	4	39	664
73 Butchers	15	70	5	44	571
75 Sweetmeat and condiment makers	39	165	4	102	618
81 Others	15	60	4	34	767
12 <i>Industries of dress and the toilet</i>	282	1,040	4	638	613
82 Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers	135	592	4	345	583
83 Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners	46	158	4	106	655
84 Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear	19	55	3	31	564
85 Washing and cleaning	29	86	3	52	605
86 Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	53	149	3	104	698
13 <i>Furniture Industries</i>	27	100	4	75	750
88 Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc	27	100	4	75	750
14 <i>Building Industries</i>	15	167	4	88	527
90 Lime burners, cement workers, excavators and wellsinkers, stone cutters and dressers, brick layers and masons, builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc	45	167	4	88	527
17 <i>Miscellaneous and undefined Industries</i>	230	394	4	533	552
97 Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc	1	3	3	3	1,000
98 Makers of jewellery and ornaments	100	424	4	271	639
100 Scavenging	129	407	4	309	662
IV <i>TRANSPORT</i>	777	2,966	4	1,911	640
19 <i>Transport by water</i>	37	278	3	149	536
102 Ship owners, boat owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc. Ship brokers, boat men and tow men	37	278	8	149	576
20 <i>Transport by road</i>	532	2,023	4	1,320	652
106 Labourers employed on roads and bridges	15	71	5	43	606
107 Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	16	37	2	20	540
108 Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	17	65	4	38	585
110 Pack, elephant, camels, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	446	1,761	4	1,170	665
111 Porters and messengers	38	89	2	49	651
21 <i>Transport by Rail</i>	194	619	3	415	670
113 Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	194	619	3	415	670
22 <i>Post Office Telegraph and Telephone service</i>	14	46	3	27	537
114 Post Office Telegraph and Telephone service	14	46	3	27	537
Γ— <i>TRADL</i>	1,765	6,813	4	1,218	619
23 <i>Bank, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance</i>	55	196	6	99	469
115 Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employers	35	196	6	99	459
24 <i>Brokerage, commission and export</i>	50	59	3	41	695
116 Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	70	59	3	41	695

Sex Table II —Size of families by occupation of husband—contd. *cd.*

Occupation of husband.	Number of families examined.	Total Number children born.	Average per family.	Number of children surviving.	Proportion of survivors to total, 1,000 born.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20 Trade with	96	1,435	1	66	61
111 Trade in paper, coal, oil, stone, silk, hair and other materials	93	1,075	4	67	64
21 Trade in leather, iron, steel, etc.	3	73	3	11	27
11 Trade in leather, iron, steel, etc., and in articles made from these	3	23	11	11	47
2 Trade in mineral products	17	991	1	123	66
111 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	47	91	4	135	64
31 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	1	190	3	31	33
1 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	2	30	3	6	60
111 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	14	3	3	43	311
111 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	1	3	3	3	1,000
22 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	153	99	4	373	326
111 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	1	3	3	3	64
111 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	13	11	3	1	409
111 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	1	8	8	1	1,000
1 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	12	633	3	310	312
1 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	2	2	1	1	500
111 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	1	0	6	1	147
23 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	1	60	3	11	117
1 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	1	6	3	42	117
24 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	12	1	1	31	182
111 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	12	47	1	77	703
27 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	1	79	1	1	337
1 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	7	73	1	40	257
28 Trade in iron, steel, brass, etc.	1,122	1,122	1	2,717	432
1 General occupations and occupations other than professional	1,122	1,271	4	2,717	72
<b>C Public Administration and Liberal Arts</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>11 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>297</b>
111 Public Administration	41	116	3	11	76
112 Public Administration	11	79	3	27	73
113 Public Administration	1	1	1	1	100
114 Public Administration	32	11	4	60	17
41 Public Administration	117	4	1	11	479
11 Public Administration	173	77	4	412	511
1 Public Administration	4	11	3	6	143
<b>111 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>615</b>
1 Public Administration	11	21	3	111	42
1 Public Administration	677	1,329	3	979	492
1 Public Administration	71	1,679	4	111	477
1 Public Administration	1	4	1	1	11
<b>1111 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>674</b>
1 Public Administration	261	17	2	419	607
1 Public Administration	796	1,277	4	1,111	607
1 Public Administration	11	11	3	1	972

Sex Table II—Size of families by occupation of husband—concluded

Occupation of husband	Number of families examined	Total Number of children born	Average per family	Number of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to total 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
46 <i>Law</i>	11	69	6	44	677
168 Lawyers, clerks, petition writers, etc	11	69	6	44	677
47 <i>Medicines</i>	18	67	4	56	536
169 Registered medical practitioners including oculists	11	29	3	23	793
170 Other persons practising the healing arts with out being registered	4	24	6	21	575
171 Dentists	1	7	7	6	557
172 Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	1	5	5	4	800
173 Veterinary surgeons	1	2	2	2	1,000
48 <i>Instruction</i>	18	61	3	46	754
175 Clerks and servants connected with education	18	61	3	46	754
49 <i>Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)</i>	94	378	4	269	701
178 Authors editors, journalists and photo graphers	2	9	5	0	667
181 Horoscope casters, astrologers fortune tellers, wizards, witches and mediums	1	5	5	4	800
182 Musicians (composers and performers other than military) actors, dancers etc	91	364	4	255	701
D—Miscellaneous	1,302	4,043	3	3,107	763
<i>IX—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME</i>	779	2,134	3	1,825	855
50 <i>Persons living principally on their income</i>	779	2,134	3	1,825	855
185 Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners	779	2,134	3	1,825	855
X—DOMESTIC SERVICE	225	848	4	565	666
51 <i>Domestic service</i>	225	848	4	565	666
186 Private motor drivers and cleaners	7	33	5	18	545
187 Other domestic service	218	815	4	547	671
<i>XI—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS</i>	35	162	5	107	660
52 <i>General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation</i>	35	162	5	107	660
188 Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors other also unspecified	15	162	5	107	660
<i>XII—UNPRODUCTIVE</i>	263	899	3	610	679
54 <i>Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes</i>	263	899	3	610	679
193 Beggars and vagrants	263	899	3	610	679



Sex Table III.—Size of family by caste or religion of family

Caste or Religion.	Number of families examined.	Total Number of children born.	Average per family.	Number of children surviving.	Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born.	NUMBER AMONG WITH WIFE MARRIED			
						13-14	15-19	20-29	30 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	29,744	163,001	4	108,949	643	2,136	17,827	12,269	1,708
Indigeneous	27,577	153,074	4	103,713	649	2,290	16,803	11,837	1,654
Non-Indigeneous	791	3,427	4	2,236	679	77	343	94	27
Ahira	1,376	4,207	3	913	653	761	461	125	13
Baluch	9,325	23,297	4	27,218	712	1,723	4,227	2,942	411
Indigeneous	9,704	24,223	4	7,220	710	1,724	4,217	954	400
Non-Indigeneous	1	124	6	97	709	1	10	6	2
Brakhi	6,817	29,733	3	21,769	722	1,623	3,423	2,982	490
Indigeneous	6,317	29,731	3	21,765	722	1,623	3,421	2,982	490
Pathan	6,802	25,445	5	19,304	845	1,166	2,214	1,374	243
Indigeneous	6,904	22,783	5	17,609	337	1,131	2,920	1,641	212
Non-Indigeneous	399	5	4	1,704	633	39	291	33	33
Levi	1,232	6,458	5	3,663	865	311	474	605	63
Indigeneous	1,251	6,416	3	3,463	343	311	474	403	42
Jati	7,023	27,008	4	19,106	708	1,650	3,561	2,353	167
Indigeneous	7,063	27,000	4	19,106	708	1,650	3,561	2,353	167
Sayyid	736	2,908	5	2,169	853	121	213	246	63
Other Muslims	2,823	13,546	4	10,184	743	829	1,428	1,236	215
Indigeneous	2,821	13,512	3	9,41	743	77	1,359	1,297	213
Non-Indigeneous	177	604	4	41	53	3	79	33	2
Misc Indigeneous	1,160	3,993	3	2,874	645	317	397	163	23
Ahira	1,376	4,607	3	2,843	652	764	461	135	13
Muslim	74	617	3	1,370	65	314	227	73	16
Muslim	555	1,966	3	1,254	31	347	175	66	5
Shi	114		3	73	711	66	43	17	
Christian		171	4	119	641	3	12	1	1

Sex Table IV—Average size of family correlated with age of wife at marriage (Regular Area).

Age of marriage	No. of families	No. children born	Average per family	No. of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL AGES	1,376	4,807	3	2,913	3
13-14	7	7	3	171	2
15-19	441	1,111	3	911	2
20-29	11	54	3	27	2
30 and over	1	1	2	11	1

Sex Table V—Average size of family correlated with age of wife at marriage (Tribal Area)

Age of marriage	No. of families	No. children born	Average per family	No. of children surviving	Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL AGES	20,389	134,634	4	106,696	3
13-14	1	1	1	1	1
15-19	17	17	3	17	1

Sex Table VI—Duration of marriage correlated with Caste, or Religion of Family

DURATION OF MARRIAGE WITH PRESENT WIFE

Caste or Religion of family	10 YEARS										11—10 YEARS			20—31 YEARS			32 YEARS			33 YEARS AND OVER					
	Under 10 Years		10 Years		11—10 Years		20—31 Years		32 Years		33 Years and Over		Number of families		Number of children born		Average Number of children		Number of families		Number of children born		Average Number of children		
	Number of families	Number of children born	Number of families	Number of children born	Average Number of children	Number of families	Number of children born	Average Number of children	Number of families	Number of children born	Average Number of children	Number of families	Number of children born	Average Number of children	Number of families	Number of children born	Average Number of children	Number of families	Number of children born	Average Number of children	Number of families	Number of children born	Average Number of children		
<b>BALUCHISTAN,</b>																									
Indigenous	8,046	10,051	2	3,660	11,492	3	10,085	42,769	4	13,266	68,304	4	306	1,928	6	3,781	24,457	7							
Non-Indigenous	7,375	17,994	2	3,107	10,088	3	10,080	10,373	1	12,057	60,132	5	290	1,816	0	3,078	23,771	0							
Aliens	97	230	2	56	195	3	188	660	4	376	1,816	5	7	50	8	67	448	6							
Baloch	671	818	1	107	300	3	417	1,730	4	233	1,356	6	0	56	6	36	238	7							
Indigenous	1,310	3,100	2	741	2,364	3	2,978	11,456	4	3,171	14,651	4	89	476	5	1,036	6,260	6							
Non-Indigenous	1,307	3,152	2	740	2,350	3	2,975	11,113	1	3,101	11,571	1	88	167	5	1,033	6,211	0							
Aliens	3	8	3	1	5	5	3	13	1	10	80	3	1	0	0	3	10	0							
Brahui (Indigenous)	4,421	5,605	2	939	2,792	5	2,200	7,769	3	2,253	9,995	4	45	233	5	569	3,158	5							
Pathan	1,632	4,348	3	506	2,190	4	1,630	8,745	5	1,896	12,849	7	88	754	8	750	6,562	9							
Indigenous	1,561	4,160	3	161	2,030	4	1,482	8,220	0	1,608	11,408	7	81	710	8	705	6,250	0							
Non-Indigenous	71	188	3	12	151	3	118	625	1	288	1,138	5	1	41	11	15	333	8							
Aliens	153	123	3	97	388	4	263	1,330	4	619	3,366	5	7	42	6	153	1,189	7							
Last (Indigenous)	923	2,271	2	671	1,654	2	1,550	5,895	4	3,134	12,512	4	27	176	6	778	4,494	6							
Pathan	97	276	3	74	263	4	166	979	5	258	1,461	6	12	77	6	100	852	8							
Other Muslim	716	1,694	2	398	1,148	3	1,109	3,936	4	1,341	5,404	4	19	85	4	240	1,169	5							
Indigenous	603	1,651	2	385	1,112	3	1,072	3,808	4	1,263	5,100	1	17	82	5	221	1,093	5							
Non-Indigenous	23	11	2	13	30	3	37	128	1	78	298	1	2	3	2	10	66	5							
Aliens	220	156	2	127	394	3	273	931	3	361	1,623	5	10	29	3	110	565	5							
Hindu (Indigenous)	574	818	1	107	309	3	417	1,730	4	233	1,356	6	9	50	6	36	238	7							
Muslim	261	366	1	60	181	3	183	777	1	103	614	6	1	8	8	15	101	7							
Hindu	236	331	1	76	90	3	185	765	4	108	627	6	7	15	6	16	109	7							
Sikh	55	76	1	7	22	3	35	134	4	11	61	5	1	3	3	1	21	5							
Christian	19	15	2	1	7	2	11	61	5	8	51	6			6	1	7	7							

# CHAPTER VI

## CIVIL CONDITION

References to Statistics.

111 This chapter is intended to deal with statistics relating to the civil condition of the people which are contained in Imperial Tables VII and VIII

Instructions to enumerators.

The instructions to enumerators were to record for each individual whether he or she was unmarried married or widowed. A woman who had never married even though she were a prostitute or concubine was to be recorded as unmarried. Persons recognised by custom as married were to be entered as such even though they had not gone through the ceremony and divorced persons were to be entered as widowed

Scope of inquiry

112 The inquiry embraced only the Regular Areas and in the Tribal Areas only Kharan. In the rest of the Tribal Areas containing a population of 714 003 indigenous inhabitants civil condition was not recorded. The total population thus dealt with numbers only 110 849 in the Regular Areas and 23 358 in Kharan.

The Regular Areas are mostly inhabited by immigrants consisting of troops traders artisans and others whose numbers are subject to fluctuations.

The absolute figures by civil condition for this part of the population are exhibited in the margin. The disparity between the numbers of males and females is very striking. The fact is that society here is living under conditions so artificial and abnormal that any detailed examination of figures for the Regular Areas would appear to be outside the scope of

this chapter. We are thus left high and dry with only 23,358 residents of Kharan through whom we shall endeavour to have a peep at the matrimonial life prevailing in the greater part of the Province

Main features.

113 The returns for Kharan were subjected to strict scrutiny personally by the Chief and may be taken to be fairly accurate. In every 1 000 of the

total population there were 497 unmarried 453 married and 50 widowed of both sexes. These consisted of 296 unmarried males 201 unmarried females 225 married males, 228 married females 15 widowers and 35 widows. The marginal figures show how these proportional figures compare with those for Ajmere-Merwara. Calculated on the numerical strength of each sex there were in every 1 000 males and 1 000 females

553 unmarried males 433 females 410 married males 491 married females

and 28 widowers and 70 widows. In the marginal table these ratios are compared with the figures for India Burma, and Assam. Compared to India as a whole and Assam the proportion of the unmarried is fairly

high while the proportion for widowers and widows is remarkably low

114 Diagram No 10 facing this page illustrates the three features of civil condition in Kharan. It brings out clearly the universality of marriage. Almost every one who is of marriageable age gets married as soon as he or his parents are able to pay the bride-price. As age advances the number of the unmarried goes on decreasing until it reaches the limit at 40 after which a few unmarried

Civil condition.	Total	Males	Females
Total	110,849	50,197	20,802
Unmarried	40,438	27,201	12,067
Married	55,020	23,223	18,553
Widowed	5,391	2,154	1,907

Civil condition.	MALES		FEMALES	
	Kharan	Ajmere-Merwara	Kharan	Ajmere-Merwara
Unmarried	296	228	201	150
Married	225	203	228	49
Widowed	15	35	35	73

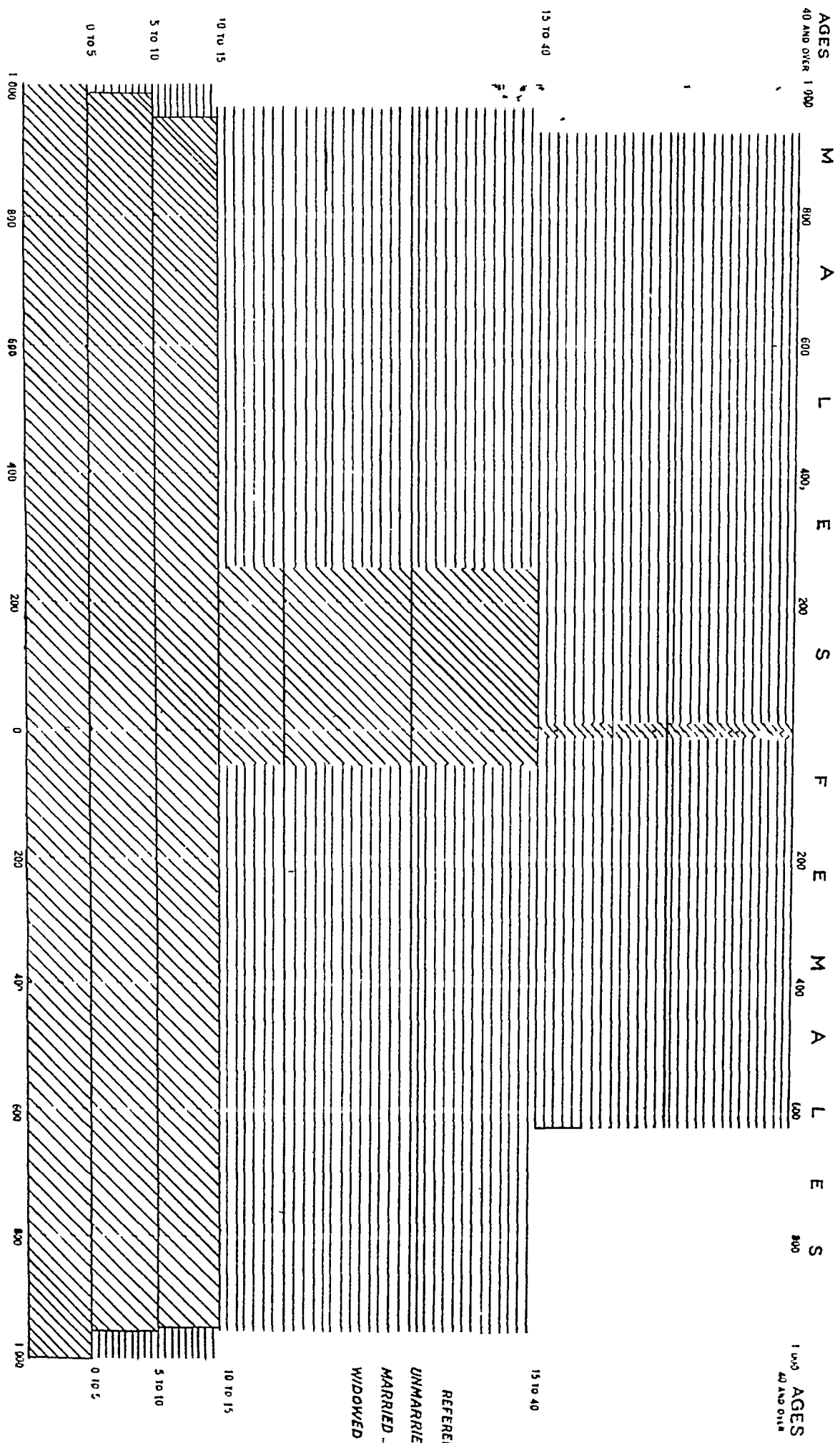
Province	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All India	478	346	467	490	51	134
Burma	561	521	362	374	47	31
Assam	520	413	420	444	44	141
Kharan	522	423	419	491	28	78

Universe City of marriage.



Diagram No 10.

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 PERSONS  
OF EITHER SEX IN EACH AGE GROUP IN KHARAN



AGES 40 AND OVER 1 000

M

A

L

E

S

F

E

M

A

L

E

S

AGES 40 AND OVER 1 000

15 to 40

REFERENCE

UNMARRIED

MARRIED

WIDOWED

10 to 15

5 to 10

0 to 5

1 000 800 600 400 200 0 200 400 600 800 1 000



remain over till the end These are obviously those who are unable to marry owing to lack of means or are unfit for married life owing to physical deformity, etc The number of such persons of the ages of 15 and over was only 1,283 in 1931 in a population of 12,613 of those ages, or only 10 per cent

115 The age at which marriage generally takes place was assumed at the Census of 1921 to be 16 for females and 22 for males This was not based on statistical data which were not available The statistics for Kharan indicate that there were one married male and one female per 1,000 of each sex in the age-group 0—5, 12 males and 45 females in the age-period 5—10 and 40 males and 229 females in the age-group 10—15 That is to say in a population of 10,745 persons of the ages of 0—15 years, only 4 per cent were married, 1 male and 3

Province or State	MARRIED PER 1 000 OF EACH SEX					
	0—5		5—10		10—15	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Kharan	1	1	12	45	40	229
Ajmere Merwara	25	48	108	235	196	455
Assam	1	7	17	98	45	277
N W F P			5	18	23	121
Punjab	2	5	26	82	72	235
Jammu and Kashmir			18	42	51	217

females And if we calculate the ratios on the total population we find that in Kharan there were only 17 persons of both sexes per 1,000 of total population who had joined in wedlock below the age of 15 In the marginal table, figures of early marriages are compared with certain other Indian Provinces and States The North West Frontier Province has the lowest proportion of all Kharan comes next Marriages below the age of 15 are practically

unknown in Kharan Those on paper are, excepting a very small percentage of marriages of girls, (for which female precocity is responsible) mostly marriages in name contracted in order to patch up blood-feuds or, in very rare instances, as mere tokens of affectionate regard between two friendly mothers or two friendly fathers Such marriages strictly speaking are mere betrothals because actual marital relations are permitted as a rule some time after the couple attain puberty

Diagram No 11 illustrates early and late marriages by each principal indigenous race

Indigenous inhabitants	Number of families out of a total of 39 744 families examined with wife married at			
	13—14	15—19	20—29	30 and over
Baloch	1,724	4 217	2,054	400
Brahui	1,023	3,422	2,982	490
Pathan	1,131	2 920	1,641	212
Lasi	341	474	405	62
Jatt	1,050	3,591	2,255	187
Sayyid	121	313	240	62
Other Muslims	782	1,359	1,297	213
Hindu	517	397	103	23

The marginal table will show that early marriages are more common among the Hindus than any other race At the ages of 13-14 years, 47 per cent Hindus, 27 Lasis, 19 Brahuis 19 Pathans, 19 Baloch, 17 Sayyid and 15 per cent Jatts enter into wedlock There are 44 per cent of all indigenous races who marry at the ages of 15—19 and 32 per cent who marry between the ages of

20—29 years Marriages at the advanced ages of 30 years and over are least common among the Hindus 5 per cent of the Lasis and 3 per cent of Jatts marry at the ages of 30 years and over Only 4 per cent Pathans and Baloch and 6 per cent 'other Muslims' marry late in life

116 "Woe betide the man who marries more wives than one" is a Polygyny standing joke! I have known many a case of plurality of wives but I have not seen one husband with more wives than one without an ironical smile on his face when you come to speak of plurality of wives in his presence The lure to possess wives to the Islamic limit of four may be great but the condition of equal treatment to all imposed by Islam is almost impossible to fulfil, for rich and poor alike, and the complacent optimist who imagines a bed of roses and oversteps the limit seldom fails to find himself trapped in a bed of thorns

Those in high families resort to Polygyny chiefly for political reasons and the rich as a luxury, while the poor as a rule cannot afford it except when one by custom inherits a brother's widow and marries her by her consent I quote below an extract on this subject from Sir Denys Bray's Census Report for 1911 The views expressed in it are as true to-day as they were 20 years ago

"Widow re-marriage (except may be in the proudest families) is the very general rule, continued widowhood the very rare exception. It would be unthrifit indeed for tribesmen to

suffer such easily convertible capital to his side. Nevertheless it is much more correct to keep a widow in the family than to dispose of her elsewhere. In most tribes she is the recognised perquisite of her deceased husband's brother if he is unmarried or childless, the chances are that he'll avail himself of it bravely enough, especially as he usually gets her without paying a penny even though there are sons who inherit their father's estate. The freedom of choice that British rule has granted to widows has done little to shake his rights indeed tribal opinion on the propriety of the match is sometimes so strong as to convert an apparent privilege into an irksome duty. And though no one has a prior claim to her hand in tribes (chiefly Baloch) where it is customary for a widow to revert to her parents' dominion, it is hardly too much to say that second marriage with the brother's widow is at the bottom of most of the polygamy from one end of the country to the other.

On the whole the practice is not very popular for the husband of more wives than one seldom has peace at home. Both the favourite wife and the rest— one or more— make him thoroughly sick of life to rue the day on which by marrying a second wife he sowed the seed of dissension for his offspring and interminable worry for himself. With such secret under-currents in social life the numbers involved cannot be but insignificant so much so that the excess among married females for which polygamous marriages may be responsible is more than counter balanced by the forced bachelorhood caused by the high rates of bride-price. This view is supported by the statistics for Kharan which show that while there are 517 men and 483 women among every 1 000 men and women of marriageable ages of 15 years and over there are only 408 married men and 398 married women. There are thus 109 unmarried men and 85 unmarried women of marriageable age. Allowing only one wife to one man we have a surplus of 24 men per 1 000 who have perforce to enjoy the mixed blessings of forced bachelorhood all through life.

#### Widowhood.

117. The numbers of widowers and widows in Kharan as disclosed by

Province.	Widowers per 1,000 males.		Widows per 1,000 females.	
	Muslims	Hindus.	Muslims	Hindus
All India	44	87	129	160
Kharan	28		76	
Ajmere Merwara	65	66	123	187
Azamgarh	25	56	137	156
Bombay	23	45	140	229
Bombay	57	53	123	181
M. W. P. Province	47	34	106	129
Punjab	66	85	106	142
United Provinces	73	50	123	156
Jammu and Kashmir	84	76	68	184

the Census of 1931 are exhibited in the marginal statement for India and certain selected Provinces. The number of both widowers and widows for Kharan is the lowest in India as a whole except that Muslim widowers in Assam and Bengal only have a slightly lower proportion. As regards the widows, Kharan goes at the bottom of the list with a remarkably low figure. It can safely be said that these figures

of civil condition in Kharan represent approximately the conditions prevailing in the greater part of the Province.

#### Civil condition for selected tribes.

118. The statistics of civil condition for selected tribes are contained in

Tribes	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Rakh-bani (Baloch)—			
Male	523	418	29
Female	437	423	75
Mamasani (Baloch)—			
Male	523	448	30
Female	459	463	48
Kasi (Pashtun)—			
Male	573	362	31
Female	453	433	67
Kakhi (Muzulmans)—			
Male	581	472	16
Female	436	417	227

Subsidiary Table 27. The proportions per 1 000 of each sex for the principal tribes are given in the margin. The highest proportion of unmarried males is found among the Nakib the lowest amongst the Mamasani. For unmarried females the Kasis top the list the Rakh-banis coming last. The Kasis have more widowers than any other tribe. The Nakib have the lowest pro-

portion of widowers and the highest proportion of widows. The disparity between the proportion of the widowed among the Nakib and other tribes is very striking and is due probably to the fact that the Nakib are a semi-depressed class whose widows are not in great demand.





# CHAPTER VII

## INFIRMITIES

**Reference to Statistics.** 119 The statistics relating to infirmities are contained in Imperial Table IX printed at page 25 of part II of this volume and in the two Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter

**Scope of enquiry** 120 The infirmities for which statistics were collected through the machinery of the Census were —

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1 Insanity  | 2 Deaf muteness. |
| 3 Blindness | 4 Leprosy        |

Two different methods were employed for collecting the data. In the Regular Areas inhabited chiefly by the immigrant population which was subjected to a synchronous census a separate column was provided in the schedule as elsewhere in India and the entry was made in this column against every individual suffering from any of these four physical disabilities. In the rest of the province classed as Tribal Areas inhabited by the indigenous tribesmen, the information was collected as at the past two censuses, on a separate form in which the total number of males and females afflicted with each infirmity was recorded for each tribal section living in each hamlet. Other details as to civil condition age and occupation recorded in the Regular Areas were omitted in the schedule for Tribal Areas.

**Instructions to enumerators.**

121 The instructions to enumerators ran as follows —

*Regular Areas (Column 18 of the Schedules).*—Care is needed to prevent the entry of persons suffering from leucoderma, or white leprosy and other infirmities not falling within the scope of column 18. Persons blind of one eye should not be entered. Only those blind of both eyes should be included. A man must be both deaf and mute in order to be included in this column.

*Tribal Areas.*—When you have finished the enumeration of a Manza put the following supplementary questions to the assembled headmen, and record the answers in the supplementary schedules in the manner indicated below —

(Each family should be taken in the order in which it is entered in the House List).

(1) Are there in the family any persons who are—

- (a) insane,
- (b) totally blind of both eyes,
- (c) deaf-mute from birth,
- (d) leper?

(2) Eye diseases in Baluchistan are common and often result in blindness. It will be interesting to ascertain the extent of blindness in the province and the age at which it generally occurs as well as its causes. In the case of the blind (blind of both eyes) give the present age of the person and also state the age at which he or she became blind. Causes of blindness, if known, should also be stated.

(3) If a person is simply weak-minded or weak-sighted, or hard of hearing or suffering from leucoderma (Pakhto—*Falako* Baluchi and Brahui—*Fal J tiki*—*Phuleri* Persian—*Bars*) you should not enter him or her in the list. Persons suffering from leprosy (Brahui—*Aekhadri* Persian—*Jarim* Panjabi—*Kodr*) should be entered in the list.

As the numbers of the infirm were very small, the figures were not tabulated by the slip system but were compiled direct from the schedules

**Accuracy of the results.**

122. The difficulty of diagnosis sentimental objections on the part of parents to disclose facts particularly in respect of females and the idiosyncrasies of the enumerator are well known pitfalls in the path of accurate enumeration. This is exemplified by certain abnormal local variations at each successive Census both among males and females. Take for instance the figures for Quetta Pishin, Zhob Sarawan Jhalawan Kachhi Makran and Las Bela. Quetta Pishin returned 133 male infirm in 1911. The number dropped to 121 in 1921 and rose again to 107 in 1931. In Sarawan there were 191 male infirm in 1911 the number

fell to 137 in 1921 and 101 in 1931. The females similarly dropped from 96 in 1911 to 37 in 1931. In Jhalawan there were 104 male infirm in 1911 which more than doubled in 1921, and decreased by 47 in the following decade. Similarly the number of female infirm rose from 71 in 1911 to 137 in 1921 dropping again to 106 in 1931. The variations in Kachhi are still more puzzling. The number of male infirm was 326 in 1911, 284 in 1921 and only 185 in 1931, with 242 female infirm in 1911 and 161 in 1931. Makran and Las Bela figures show similar inexplicable variations. In Makran the number of females fell from 191 and 205 in 1911 and 1921 respectively to 91 in 1931. Las Bela had 197 male infirm in 1911 which fell to 108 and rose again to 159 in 1921 and 1931, the females being 108 in 1911 and 146 in 1921 increasing again to 103 in 1931.

The unreliability of the record is quite apparent. The variations in some cases are probably due both in 1921 and 1931 to better enumeration but in others they appear to be equally due to one or other of the causes mentioned above. The figures for leprosy as I shall show later on are certainly inaccurate for I believe, as did my predecessors of 1911 and 1921, that Baluchistan is free from leprosy as a local disease. Fortunately the numbers are very small. On the whole, however, they furnish sufficient indication of the general prevalence of the four important infirmities and their distribution in the Province.

123 In 1931, 2,744 persons (1,712 males, 1,032 females) all told were returned as afflicted with the four infirmities in the whole Province. Of these, 421 were insane, 582 deaf-mute, 1,695 blind and 51 leper. Their distribution over Districts and States is shown below — General results

Infirmities	DISTRICTS			STATES		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
All infirmities	1,269	820	449	1,480	895	585
Insane	186	138	48	235	157	78
Deaf-mute	278	204	74	304	192	112
Blind	781	468	323	914	525	389
Leper	24	20	4	27	21	6

Note.—Multiple infirmities were confined to five persons, *i.e.*, one insane male and one female and one blind female in Quetta Pishin were also returned as deaf-mute, and two insane males in Kachhi were also returned as blind. These account for the difference of 5 in the totals.

124 In every 100 afflicted, 54 were contributed by States and 46 by

Districts. The blind claim the highest percentage (62) followed by deaf-mutes (21), insane (15) and lepers (2).

The marginal statement shows the ratio of infirm per 100,000 of total population compared to other Indian Provinces and States as well as the Provincial increases since 1921 and the ratio of this increase to that of the total population. It will be seen that Baluchistan stands eleventh among the 26 Provinces and States taking all infirmities together. In insanity it stands fifth, in deaf-muteness tenth, in blindness ninth, in leprosy twenty-third. While it stands dangerously high in insanity, it is gratifying to see it so low in the list of leprosy. In fact, I should not be overstepping the mark if I were to say that among all Provinces and States in India, Baluchistan alone claims to be entirely free from leprosy as an indigenous malady—thanks to the one redeeming feature of its climate and of its inhospitable physical conformation which have kept

Province State or Agency	Infirm per 100,000 of population 1931	Variation Increase + Decrease - since 1921	Ratio of Increase + Decrease - infirm per 100,000 of increase of population
Baluchistan	316	-556	-808
Ajmere Merwara	501	+1,255	+1,930
Andamans and Nicobars	88	-39	-1,041
Assam	297	+5,918	+471
Bengal	226	+14,753	+423
Bihar and Orissa	263	+43,904	+1,004
Bombay (including Aden)	346	+27,152	+762
Burma	466	+10,040	+740
Central Provinces and Berar	414	+11,618	+578
Coorg	152	+112	+21,918
Delhi	141	+4	+3
Madras	255	+51,475	+1,170
N W F Province	208	-937	-539
Punjab	350	+2,873	+83
United Provinces	396	+46,015	+1,482
Baroda	476	+2,247	+709
Central India	272	+3,866	+613
Cochin	257	+873	+386
Gwalior	244	-170	+72
Hyderabad	154	-7,085	-361
Jammu and Kashmir	405	+2,850	+737
Mysore	198	+3,018	+522
Rajputana	337	+13,976	+1,003
Sikkim	184	+9	+32
Travancore	214	+3,732	+342
Western India States	73	(separate figures not available)	

the Province free from the devastating moods of the demon of plague and the scourge of leprosy.

Variou.

Year	TOTAL			BLIND			DEAF MUTE			INSANE			LEPER		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
1911	3,173	1,911	1,262	370	244	126	664	452	190	2,052	1,083	957	83	65	17
1921	2,301	2,031	1,280	420	285	135	632	434	198	2,063	1,160	923	104	82	22
1931	2,749	1,715	1,034	411	295	116	582	398	184	1,993	982	712	81	11	10

125 The marginal statement gives statistics of the total afflicted population as well as figures for each affliction recorded at the censuses of 1911 1921 and 1931 for which complete figures are available. The Census of 1931 disclosed an increase of 128 afflicted since 1911 due probably to the excessive privations caused by drought and famine and a wide-spread outbreak of small pox in the years preceding the Census. The results obtained at the 1931 Census show a decrease of 427 and 556 since 1911 and 1921 respectively.

126 The distribution of the infirm over Districts and States is given below —

## All Infirmities

Year	DISTRICTS			BY SEX		
	Total afflicted	Males	Females	Total afflicted	Males	Females
1911	1,125	740	386	2,023	1,171	852
1921	1,274	821	453	2,023	1,190	833
1931	1,298	830	468	1,440	803	637

## Each Infirmity

Year	BLIND			DEAF MUTE			INSANE			LEPER		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
1911—												
Districts	130	106	24	290	228	62	686	374	312	33	17	6
States	240	182	58	360	276	84	1,366	709	657	50	49	11
1921—												
Districts	177	127	50	248	183	65	819	482	337	23	27	6
States	212	158	54	432	308	124	1,277	664	608	78	88	18
1931—												
Districts	187	138	49	278	204	74	781	438	343	24	20	4
States	222	177	45	304	182	122	912	525	388	27	21	6

While Baluchistan does not occupy an enviable place in the general list of infirmities for India it is satisfactory to note that it stands third among the four Provinces and States which alone have shown a decrease since 1921. The credit goes almost entirely to the States for the Districts contribute a net decrease of only 11 against the decrease of 545 in the States composed of 302 blind 139 deaf mute 8 insane and 46 leper.

127 The improvement in the health bill of the States is ascribed by the Kalat State authorities to medical relief on a wider scale—thanks to the activities of the Medical Department and of Dr Holland O.L.E. M.B. of the Mission Hospital whose indefatigable activities both in Quetta and Shikarpur have done a great deal to reduce the number of the blind. For the improvement in the number of deaf mutes and lepers and the insane however we must look for reasons in other directions.

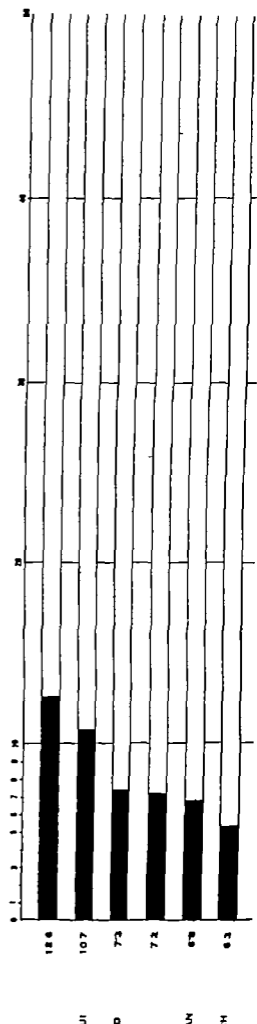
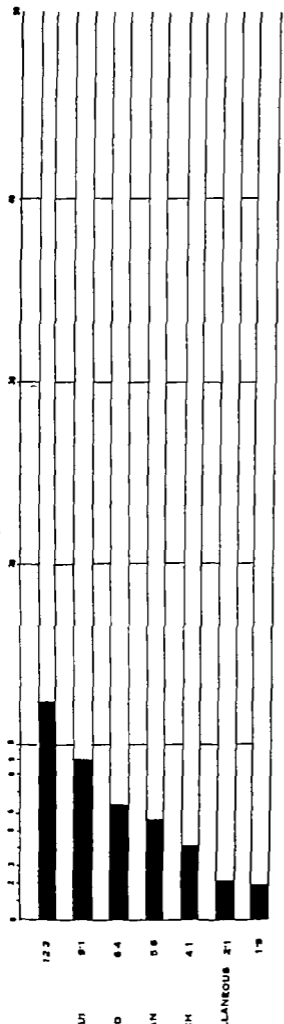
128 The infirm in 1921 and 1931 were distributed among the various religions as shown in the margin. The Muslims have shown considerable improvement since 1921. The highest proportion is found among the indigenous Hindus who in 1931 had 43 afflicted in every 10,000 of their total population against 33 and 32 respectively of the indigenous and semi indigenous Muslims.

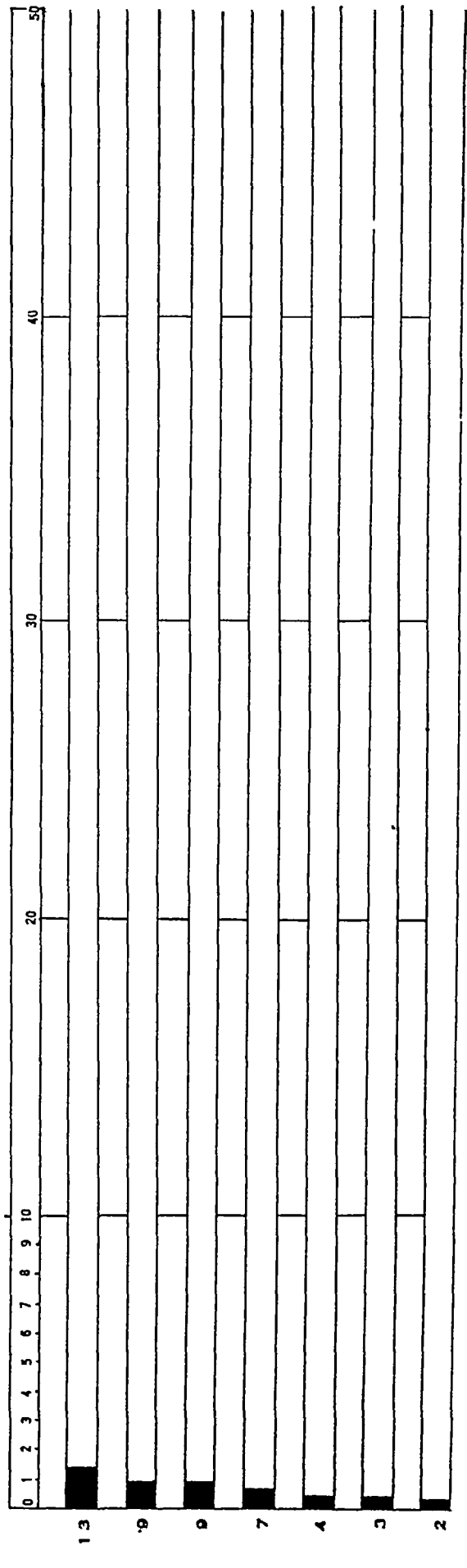
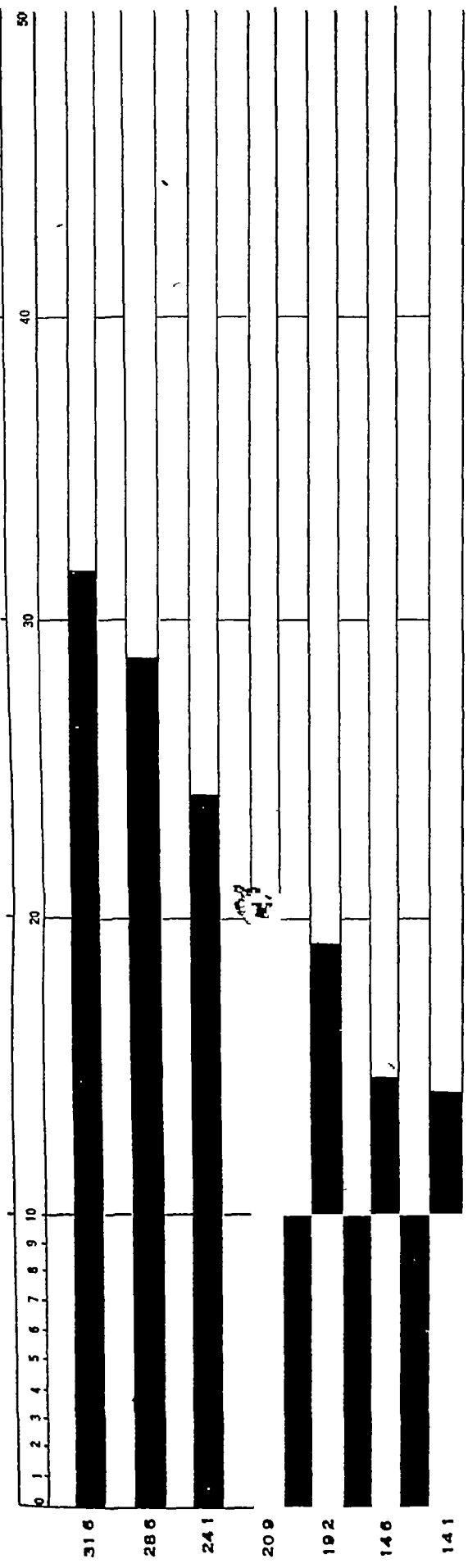
Distributed by religions.

Total afflicted	2,900	2,411
Muslims	2,154	2,429
Hindus	10	104
Pahls	7	2
Christians	4	2



Diagram No 12 SHOWING PROPORTION OF PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH EACH INFIRMITY PER 10 000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF DIFFERENT INDIGENOUS RACES







129 The racial distribution of the infirm as it stood in 1921 and 1931 is exhibited in the margin Diagram No 12 opposite this page illustrates their distribution for 1931 The figures for the Jatt, the Baloch, the Brahui and Others are decidedly suspect The only explanation that I can offer for the large increase among Lasis is increased accuracy of enumeration

Racial Distribution

Race	Total afflicted		Proportion of afflicted per 10,000 of total population of each race		Variation since 1921 Increase + Decrease -
	1921	1931	1921	1931	
Baloch	1,050	783	61	35	-26
Brahui	656	496	41	33	-8
Jatt	495	320	78	50	-28
Lasi	77	171	33	54	+21
Pathan	559	490	32	28	-4
Sayyid	56	77	28	35	+7
Others	240	110	35	19	-16

1931 is exhibited in the margin Diagram No 12 opposite this page illustrates their distribution for 1931 The figures for the Jatt, the Baloch, the Brahui and Others are decidedly suspect The only explanation that I can offer for the large increase among Lasis is increased accuracy of enumeration

130 Taking in each indigenous race the more important tribes which have a sufficiently large number of infirm we get the following results —

Tribe	Proportion per 1,000 of its total population	Tribe	Proportion per 1,000 of its total population
<i>Baloch</i>		<i>Brahu</i>	
Khetran	6	Mamashahi	7
Rakhshani	5	Shahwani	5
Dombki	5	Langav	5
Rind	5	Buzanjav	5
Bugti	3	Mengal	4
Mari	2	Zahri	2
<i>Pathan</i>		<i>Others</i>	
Kasi	10	Darzada	6
Zmarai	9	Lasi	5
Ghilzai	3	Jatt	4
Musakhel	3	Sayyid	4
Sherani	2	Hindus	4
Kakar	2		
Tarin	1		

The proportion of the infirm so far as the Pathans are concerned is highest amongst the Kasis and Zmarais Among the Baloch, the Khetrans top the list, among "Others" the Darzadas head the list with 6 infirm per 1,000 of their total population

131 The statement below gives the incidence of infirmities by Districts and States for the past three censuses —

Distribution by Districts and States

District or State	Infirm per 10,000 of total population of each locality			
	1911	1921	1931	Variation 1921 to 1931 Increase + Decrease -
<b>DISTRICTS</b>	27	30	27	-3
Quetta-Pishin	14	12	19	+7
Loralai	30	39	33	-6
Zhob	29	36	19	-17
Bolan	48	25	9	-16
Chagai	56	37	48	+11
Sibi	35	42	33	-9
<b>STATES</b>	48	53	36	-17
Sarawan	45	38	49	+11
Jhalawan	21	46	33	-13
Kachhi	61	66	33	-33
Dombki-Kaheri country	75	108	53	-55
Makran	56	62	32	-30
Kharan	38	44	34	-10
Las Bela	56	34	42	+8



## INSANITY

183 The total number of persons returned as insane at the Census of 1931 was 421 of whom 205 were males and 216 females.

Local Distribu-  
tion.

The absolute figures by Districts and States will be found in Imperial

District or State.	Proportion of insane per 10,000 of total population.			
	1921.		1931.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	6	4	6	3
<b>DISTRICTS</b>	5	3	5	5
Quetta-Pishin	2	1	2	3
Loralai	8	4	4	3
Zhob	0	0	4	1
Dolan				
Chagai	8	1	7	8
Sibi	6	4	6	6
<b>STATES</b>	8	3	7	4
Kalot	8	3	7	4
Sarawan	4	3	8	6
Jhalawa	19	4	12	6
Kachhi	8	3	4	1
Dombki-Kaberi country	8	3	1	1
Makran	8	8	5	3
Kharan	4	2	10	
Las Bela	8	6	10	8

Table IX printed at page 25 of Part II of this volume. In the margin are given proportional figures for 1921 and 1931. Taken as a whole, both Districts and States show practically no increase. This, however is not the case, for these figures are exclusive of the 107 insane 94 males and 13 females who were sent to Mental hospitals in Sind and the Punjab between 1921 and 1931 and consisted of 49 indigenous males and 1 female of whom 35 were Pathans from Baluchistan 5 Brahuis 2 Baloch, 1 Sayyid 3 other Muslim males and one female and 3 Hindus. The rest included 8 male Pathan immigrants from Afghanistan and 18 male and 7 female Muslim and 19 male and 3 female Hindu immigrants from India.

133. Taking the Census figures alone we find that in every 100 000 inhabitants in the Province there are 48 who are insane. Including the 107 persons who were sent to mental hospitals, the proportion rises to 61 which places Baluchistan at the top second only to Burma among 28 Provinces and States in India shown in the margin. But if we include only the 50 indigenous insane the proportion falls to 54 reducing Baluchistan's place on the list from second to a bad enough fourth.

Of the total number of insanies excluding inmates of asylums the Districts have 40 and the States 58 per 100 000 of their respective populations. In the Districts Chagai tops the list with 0 insane in every 10 000 of its inhabitants. Next comes Sibi Administered area with 5 followed by Quetta Pishin and Loralai with 4 each. Zhob has 3 and the Mari-Bugti tribal area only 2.

In the States the highest number of insanies is found in Jhalawan which has 10. Las Bela comes next with 9 with Sarawan a close third with 7. Kharan

has Makran 1 Kachhi 2 and Dombki 1. The distribution of the insane by locality is illustrated in map No. 9 on the opposite page.

Racial Distribu-  
tion.

134. Of all the indigenous races in the Province the Lasus contribute the largest proportion of insan per 10 000 of their total numerical strength. The Brahuis come next with 9 followed by Pathans and Sayyids who have 6 each. The Baloch have 4 Hindus 3 and Jatta and other Miscellaneous Muslim tribes 2 each. Of the principal tribes amongst the Baloch the Rakh hanis have 8 insanies per 10 000 of their total numerical strength the Maganis and the Maris. Among Brahuis the Bixanjays top the list with 15 followed by Mongals and Zahris. The Akars among the Pathans have only 5.

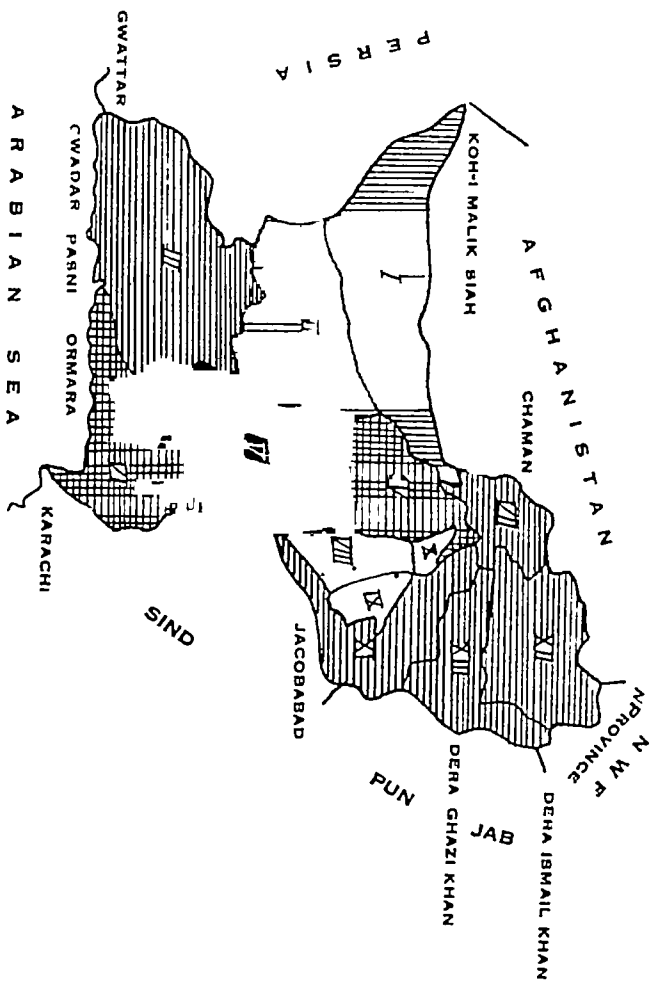
Variation.

135. Insanity on the whole has been on the increase in the Districts since 1911 while it shows an appreciable decrease in the States taken collectively. Among the Districts Quetta Pishin the centre of charity medical institutions

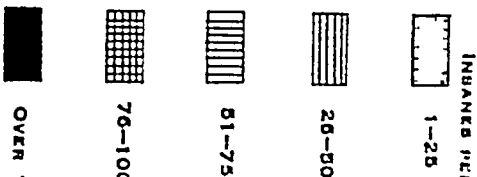
Province	State or Agency	No. of insanies per 100,000 of population 1931.	Variation of increase since 1921.
<b>INDIA</b>			
Ajmer-Merwara		24	+83
Assamese and Nioobars		30	+191
Assam		24	-1,136
Baharashtra		59	+108
Bengal		48	+1
Bihar and Orissa		44	+81
Bombay (including Aden)		1	+118
Burma		48	+82
Central Provinces and Berar		66	+80
Cooch		28	+72
Coorg		19	+2,136
Delhi		14	+
Madras		31	+184
N. W. F. Province		27	+82
Punjab		29	+37
United Provinces		23	+136
Madhya Pradesh		56	+120
Central India		22	+118
Cochin		57	+112
Gwalior		13	-1
Hyderabad		18	-14
J. and K. and Kashmir		19	-74
Mysore		27	1.
Rajasthan		23	+85
Uttar Pradesh		27	1.
Travancore		41	1.
Western India States		1	separat figures not available

PROPORTION OF INSANES PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT AND DIVISION OF STATES

- I CHAGAI
- II KHARAN
- III MAKRAN
- IV SARAWAN
- V JHALAWAN
- VI LAS-BELA
- VII QUETTA-PISHIN
- VIII KACHHI
- IX DOMBKI-KAHERI COUNTRY
- X BOLAN
- XI SIBI
- XII ZHOB
- XIII LORALAI

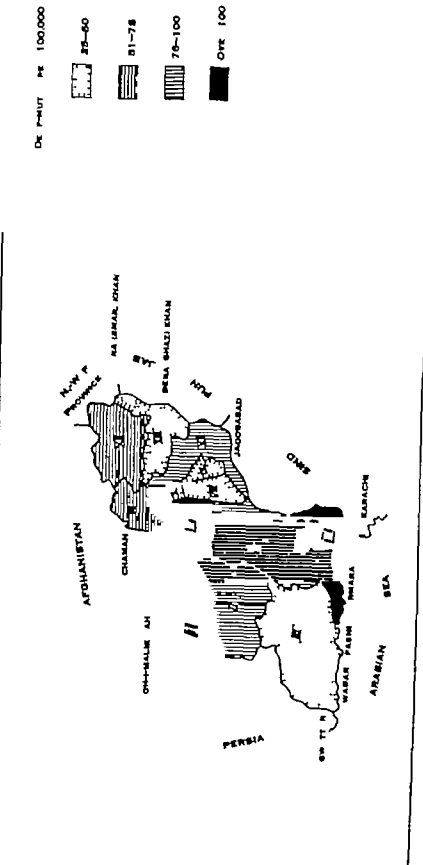


REFERENCES



MAP No. 10

PROPORTION OF DEAF MUTES PER 100,000 OF TOTAL  
POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT AND DIVISION OF STATES



- CHAGAI
- L KHARAN
- L MAKRAH
- SARAWAN
- JHALAWAN
- LAS-BELA
- A. QUETTA-PISHIN
- M. KACHHI
- C DOMSK-KANERI COUNTRY
- L SOLAN
- SIEN
- ZHOB
- M. LORALAI

DE MUTES PE 100,000

and drug smoking dens and other predisposing causes, contributes the largest increase Of the remaining districts, Loralai and Sibi Administered area show increases while Zhob, Bolan, Chagai and Mari-Bugti tribal area show an appreciable decline In the States, Sarawan, Kachhi, Dombki-Kaheri, Makran and Las Bela have shown an improvement since 1911 But there has been a large increase in Jhalawan where the number of insane has risen from 19 in 1911 to 93 in 1931 Jhalawan has 11 insane per 10,000 of its population against the maximum of 6 in the Districts areas and 9 in Las Bela At the same time its three principal tribes namely, Bizanjav, Mengal and Zahri have also the largest proportion, *i e*, 15, 10 and 7 respectively against the maximum of 8 among the Baloch and 5 among the Pathan tribes Unless this mushroom growth of the insane from 19 in 1911 to 60 in 1921 and 93 in 1931 is due to overzealous enumeration, Jhalawan's past and its present statistical history entitle it to the sorry distinction of being the centre of insanity in Baluchistan

136 The causes of insanity have been described in the Census Report for 1911 as follows — Causes of Insanity.

Insanity is variously regarded as the outcome of an excessive and heating diet, the result of a sudden shock, the punishment for perjury, or the malicious contrivance of the Jnns But Kachhi folk put it down to the burning heat like most of their ills, and regard it as one of the ordinary endings of that racking headache they call *Loti*

Province, State or Agency	No of deaf mute per 100,000 of population 1931	Variation per 100,000 of increase since 1921
INDIA	66	+120
Ajmere Merwara	73	+418
Andamans and Nicobars	27	+252
Assam	75	+113
Baluchistan	67	+146
Bengal	70	+110
Bihar and Orissa	63	+147
Bombay (including Aden)	78	+230
Burma	116	+344
Central Provinces and Berar	78	-56
Coorg	62	+15 851
Delhi	23	-5
Madras	71	+274
N W F Province	66	-173
Punjab	69	-80
United Provinces	52	+77
Baroda	52	-211
Central India	29	+23
Cochin	40	-7
Gwalior	37	-33
Hyderabad	26	+17
Jammu and Kashmir	159	+329
Mysore	60	+79
Rajputana	28	+19
Sikkim	149	+71
Travancore	57	+66
Western India States	91	(separate figures not available)

To these may be added the increasing use of Charas and Ganja as well as *Kohi Bhang* which is most destructive of the human brain And lastly I suspect that hereditary syphilis which is believed to have assumed dangerous proportions in certain localities is not only responsible for some cases of insanity but also of deaf-muteness

DEAF-MUTENESS

137 The number of deaf-mutes disclosed by the Census of 1931 was 582 of whom 396 were males and 186 females The marginal figures show how Baluchistan compares with other Indian Provinces and States Baluchistan stands twelfth among 26 Provinces and States in respect of its deaf-mutes Deaf-mutes in Baluchistan and other Parts of India

District or State	Deaf mutes in 1931— Actual figures			Proportion per 10 000 of total population of each unit		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
BALUCHISTAN	582	396	186	7	8	5
DISTRICTS	278	204	74	6	7	4
Quetta Pishin	77	56	21	6	6	4
Loralai	26	21	5	4	4	1
Zhob	31	26	5	6	5	5
Bolan	2	1	1	3	3	3
Chagai	26	21	5	11	1	5
Sibi (Administered area)	84	57	29	10	11	5
Mari Bugti country	10	4	6	5	2	2
STATES	30	192	112	5	6	6
Sarawan	50	26	10	17	8	8
Jhalawan	93	51	38	10	11	9
Kachhi	33	33	20	6	6	4
Dombki Kaheri country	12	4	8	2	2	3
Makran	23	21	4	4	4	1
Kharan	23	17	6	10	14	6
Las Bela	60	50	20	11	12	10

138 In every 100,000 of its inhabitants there are 67 persons who are afflicted with deaf-muteness distributed over Districts and States as shown in the marginal table and illustrated in Map No 10 facing this page The disease claims more victims among males than females In the Districts area there are 7 males to every 3 female deaf-mutes, in the States there are 9 males to 6 females In the Districts, the disease is comparatively more prevalent in Chagai where there are 15 male to 5 female afflicted Next to Chagai comes Sibi Administered area which has 11 males to 8 females In the Mari-Bugti tribal area there are 8 males to 2 females

139 In the States, Sarawan heads the list with 17 males to 8 females Kharan and Las Bela follow next with 14 and 12 males to 6 and 10 females respectively Jhalawan stands third with 11 males to 9 females.

140 Grouping the various units according to geographical features, Quetta Pishin Loralai Zhob Sarawan and Jhalawan fall under the high lands group Bolan may be ignored owing to its insignificant numbers. Chagai Sibi Makran Kharan Kachhi Dombki Kaheri and Las Bela belong to the lowlands and plains group

A glance at the marginal table on page 73 gives the impression that deaf muteness is more common in the lowlands-and plains-group than in the highlands In the latter group Sarawan and Jhalawan are the only exceptions and I suspect that the remarkably high ratio in their case is due to misinterpretation of the instructions In the lowlands-and plains group Makran, Kachhi and Dombki Kaheri are the exceptions and the low numbers in their case are most probably due to emigration into Sind.

Racial Distribu-  
tion.

141 The racial distribution is given in the margin for the principal indigenous races The disease is more prevalent among the Lasis both among males and females. The Sayyids come next with 13 males. The Jatts stand third the Brahuis fourth Pathans fifth and Baloch sixth Other miscellaneous tribes strange to say come last The highest proportion of female deaf mutes is found among the Lasis and the lowest among the Sayyids and Miscellaneous tribes

The principal tribes in the order of prevalence among whom the disease is comparatively more prevalent are among Pathans the Kasis 51 per 10 000 of their respective numerical strength Sherani 10 Tarins 6, and Kakars 6 The proportion among the Kasis is the highest in the Province But fortunately the actual number of deaf mutes is only 10 the total strength of the tribe being 1 973 Among the Baloch the Khosas top the list with 26 followed by the Rakhsanis 15 among the Brahuis the Muhammadshahi and Buzanjay have 26 each the Shahwani 16 Langay 8 Mengal 8 and Zahri 7

Variation.

142. Deaf muteness appears to be steadily decreasing There was an increase of 10 males and 2 females between 1911 and 1921 This was probably due to change of definition in 1921 The census of 1931 has revealed the fact that the numbers have fallen from 482 males and 188 females in 1911 and 494 males and 188 females in 1921 to 390 males and 186 females in 1931 The States account for a decrease of 117 males and 12 females since 1921 while the Districts show an increase of 10 males and 10 females

Causes of deaf  
muteness.

143 As to the causes of this malady I would refer to paragraph 248 of the 1911 Report To the general beliefs of the country folk on this subject I can only add that it is commonly believed in some parts of the country that if a drop of rain fall accidentally into an infant's mouth before it learns to speak it result in deaf muteness Another belief is that if during the eclipse of the sun or the moon one of the parents happens to be fast a leap at a certain point of time in the life of the child before it sees the light of day the child is born a deaf mute A belief of recent origin ascribes deaf muteness to impaired health of one or both the parents caused by hereditary syphilis I know at least of one case in which seven children were born in the family The first second third sixth and seventh were deaf mutes The fourth and fifth were not All are deaf except the sixth and seventh and yet the parent enjoy perfect health The variations in the numbers and the causes in short are so eccentric that it appears wiser to leave analytical discussions to the better knowledge of my successors

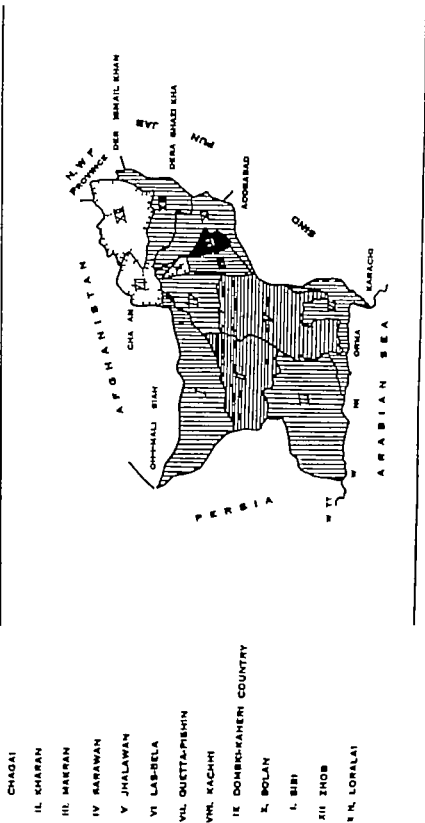
#### BLINDNESS

Blindness in  
Baluchistan and  
other Parts of  
India.

144 The blind in the Province numbered 1 625 (983 males and 712 females) This gives a ratio of 195 per 100 000 of total population against 127 for the whole of India There were 99 per 100 000 blind in the Districts



PROPORTION OF BLIND PER 100,000 OF TOTAL  
POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT AND DIVISION OF STATES



and 105 in the States in 1931 In every 100,000 of its inhabitants Baluchistan has 113 blind men and 82 blind women The proportion of males and females in the Districts and States amounts to

	Males	Females
Districts	53	37
States	60	45

The proportion of both males and females is higher in the States than in the Districts

Province, State or Agency	Number of blind per 100,000 of population 1931	Variation per 100,000 of increase since 1921	Province State or Agency	Number of blind per 100,000 of population 1931	Variation per 100,000 of increase since 1921
INDIA	172	+353	N W F Province	102	-298
Ajmere Merwara	380	+1,313	Punjab	246	+138
Andaman and Nicobars	31	+168	United Provinces	201	+1,214
Assam	107	+175	Baroda	329	+391
Baluchistan	195	-577	Central India	208	+479
Bengal	73	+91	Cochin	132	+150
Bihar and Orissa	126	+508	Gwahar	182	+83
Bombay (including Aden)	178	+370	Hyderabad	87	-137
Burma	189	+217	Jammu and Kashmir	160	+272
Central Provinces and Berar	262	+310	Mysore	100	+236
Coorg	61	+1,370	Rajputana	282	+855
Delhi	103	-2	Sikkim	24	-4
Madras	111	+344	Travancore	63	+139
			Western India States	395	(separate figures not available)

The chief causes are comparatively better climatic and economic conditions as well as greater medical facilities in the Districts Baluchistan ranks ninth in the list of 26 Indian Provinces and States Comparative figures are given in the margin

145 The proportion of the blind to 10,000 of total population of each local administrative unit is shown in the margin

Districts	Proportion per 10,000 of population	States	Proportion per 10,000 of population
Chagai	20	Dombki Kaheri country	49
Loralai	24	Sarawan	28
Sibi Administered area	24	Kachhi	25
Sibi Mari Bugti country	14	Makran	24
Zhob	10	Las Bela	21
Quetta Pishun	9	Kharan	14
Bolan	4	Jhalawan	11

The names are arranged in the order of numerical strength of the afflicted

Blindness as pointed out in previous reports, flourishes in excessive heat and glare The proportions for Loralai, Sibi and Sarawan would appear to weaken this inference, but the conclusions drawn in previous reports remain unchallenged, for, the high proportions have been traced to the Barkhan and Musakhel tahsils of

the Loralai District and Sibi and Nasirabad tahsils of the Sibi Administered territory where heat and glare are as effective predisposing causes as in any other region notorious for its barrenness, scorching heat and glare The high proportion for Sarawan is inexplicable Perhaps in their winter migration, the "lame ducks" remained behind to escape enumeration in Kachhi

146 The relative prevalence of blindness among males and females per 10,000 of total population of each locality is shown below

Districts	Proportion per 10,000 of total population		States	Proportion per 10,000 of total population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
Chagai	17	12	Dombki Kaheri country	27	22
Loralai	14	10	Sarawan	21	17
Sibi Administered area	12	12	Makran	13	11
Sibi Mari Bugti country	12	6	Las Bela	17	8
Zhob	7	3	Kachhi	12	17
Quetta Pishun	6	7	Kharan	11	7
Bolan	2	2	Jhalawan	-	4



It is difficult to offer an explanation for the remarkably low proportion of females in Sarawan

147 The racial proportion per 10 000 of total population of each race places the Jatts at the top with 38 males and 37 females. The Lous rank second with 33 males and 22 females. The Baloch come next with 23 males and 24 females followed by Sayyids who have 23 males and 19 females. The Brahmans and Pathans stand at the bottom with 17 males each and 13 and 12 females respectively

148 The tribes which are most prominently prone to blindness are the Khetran and Rakhshani among the Baloch the Muhammadshahi, Langav, Shahwani Mengal and Zahri among the Brahmans Zarkun Musakhel and Zmarai among the Pathans

#### Variation.

149 The largest decrease since 1911 and 1921 among the four infirmities is accounted for by blindness. The number of the blind has fallen from 2 052 in 1911 and 2 093 in 1921 to 1 695 in 1931. Compared to 1911 the Districts disclose an increase of 95 blind but since 1921 there has been a decrease of 38. The principal decrease is, however, accounted for by the States which had 432 and 360 fewer blind in 1931 than in 1911 and 1921 respectively. This satisfactory decline is attributed to medical institutions which between 1921 and 1931 performed 2 801 successful operations out of which credit is due to Doctor Holland of the Quetta Mission Hospital for 2 121

### LEPROSY

#### Number of lepers.

150 The Census of 1931 puts the number of lepers at 31 against 83 in 1911 and 106 in 1921. The figures for all three censuses are most suspicious for they include patients afflicted with what is locally known as Noshádrí. In leprosy cases, the disease begins with a bronze patch on the arm etc. without the accompaniment of pain. Slowly the bronze tint fades leaving the place a peculiarly dead white. In course of time the corrosive action begins and the patient's features become irrecognisable. He gradually loses his toes and fingers and in some cases his legs and arms as well. Noshádrí on the other hand begins with a headache and giddiness followed by a swelling in the throat or the nose or the tonsils or in all simultaneously. After a few days the patient is unable to swallow even liquid food. The swelling in the nose is accompanied by a ticking sound. The swellings are extremely painful. There is a constant flow of watery matter from the nose. Eventually the swelling causes a hole in the palate when corrosive action begins resulting in course of time in the disappearance of the fleshy part of the nose and the upper lip.

#### Noshádrí.

The Indian leper is shunned and feared. He is turned out of doors as a social outcast. On the other hand the Noshádrí-stricken patient lives in the same house with other members of the family and is permitted to eat and drink from the ordinary household vessels. Separate vessels are provided only when the case assumes a hæmorrhagic form. But the general belief is that contagion can only be passed through perspiration or by wearing the patient's shoes. The disease is confined to the region above the neck and never spreads to any other part of the body.

#### Cure for Noshádrí.

The cure for Noshádrí is simple enough. It consists of branding the affected parts and the head with three equidistant brands from near the centre of the forehead in a straight line to the nape of the neck. After branding is over the patient is given snuff locally prepared from indigenous herbs mixed with a little sacred earth from one of the shrines in Chagal. It is used twice daily mornings and evenings. It causes sneezing which lasts for several minutes each time and causes a copious discharge of matter from the nose. The snuff course lasts for fourteen days during which the patient is made to live on simple wheaten bread. All other food salt and sugar etc., specially fat—even the smell of fat from the cooking pot—are strictly tabooed. Only goat's milk is permitted. The patient begins to feel a change for the better on the 11th day and is discharged on the fourteenth day completely cured. I have seen a couple of successful cases. In both cases the cavity in the palate had filled up and the lost voice had been completely restored. Both patients looked perfectly healthy.

It is clear that Noshádrí is not leprosy. And I believe that leprosy figures as collected by Census Agency minus those for Noshádrí would leave

the Province with an absolutely clean slate in respect of leprosy as a local disease. Between April 1921 and December 1930, altogether 16 lepers were sent from Baluchistan to the Leper Asylum in Tarn Taran. All these had been unloaded on us by our courteous neighbours of the North. They were all residents of Afghanistan, mostly Hazaras.

151 Of the other important infirmities figures for which have been collected through the local medical institution, only Syphilis and Tuberculosis deserve notice. No cases of Yaws have come to notice and only two cases of Filariasis were reported from the Zhob Militia Hospital between 1921 and 1931. Thirty-seven cases of Ankylostomiasis were recorded out of which 36 were reported from Mastung, and one from the Zhob Militia Hospital. The disease is probably due to drinking exposed Karez water and consumption of raw, unwashed vegetables—a habit common among the indigenous population of Mastung. Other infirmities.  
Ankylostomiasis

152 4,039 cases of tuberculosis were treated in hospitals between 1921 and 1931 but the figures should not be taken to be accurate, for, some hospitals, specially hospitals for females, had kept no tabulated records while some were opened after 1921. At Quetta alone, 626 cases of tuberculosis were treated during this decade. This would give us an incorrect idea of the number of patients met with in Quetta during the summer months if we did not take into account the patients that take refuge in our Capital from other parts of India—especially Sind. Actual numbers are not available but they are not inconsiderable. Tuberculosis.

153 The total number of cases of Syphilis treated in all the dispensaries of Baluchistan between 1920 and 1930 was 10,919. This figure I believe is much below the mark. In the first place persons infected by this disease hesitate to disclose their secret. Then there are so many practitioners and *hakims* who specialise in this disease and attract a large number of patients. The patients too, in the first place mostly resort to them and to numerous indigenous and foreign patent medicines in order to escape exposure. It is feared that the actual number of sufferers from this disease has attained alarming proportions in certain local areas. Syphilis.

**SUBSIDIARY TABLES.**  
**23.—Incidence of Infirmities.**

Particulars.	Year of Occurrence.	NUMBER EXTRACTED PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.											
		All infirmities.			Lame.		Deaf mute.		Blind.		Leprosy.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	F. Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		<i>By Locality</i>											
BALUCHISTAN	1911	380	408	323	87	28	103	50	233	250	14	8	7
	1921	413	438	378	62	40	107	56	232	278	18	8	7
	1931	318	331	271	60	35	81	49	201	187	8	8	3
DISTRICTS	1911	274	308	277	44	14	83	43	166	187	7	3	3
	1921	364	325	270	80	20	72	36	193	197	11	4	2
	1931	273	303	231	81	23	78	38	170	187	7	7	2
Quetta-Pishin	1911	136	172	96	23	2	82	22	56	63	1	2	2
	1921	118	136	72	21	10	31	8	65	51	2	2	2
	1931	183	213	143	53	28	62	37	93	82	6	2	2
Lacchi	1911	97	243	240	81	19	86	31	181	184	20	6	6
	1921	290	433	307	83	36	70	28	272	234	36	6	6
	1931	279	361	289	54	31	44	13	248	241	16	3	3
Khob	1911	293	322	233	61	23	92	87	161	170	8	3	3
	1921	364	323	291	63	36	82	74	196	241	8	6	6
	1931	193	231	137	43	13	73	34	110	87	3	3	4
Dohn	1911	477	291	1,136	67		67		67	1,189			
	1921	319	172	585			34		282	377			
	1931	83	88	183			20		82	29			
Okarvi	1911	363	871	823	85	53	259	82	274	461			14
	1921	370	363	336	61	1	90	37	326	231			
	1931	479	347	369	88	57	153	49	306	278			10
Bin	1911	376	386	284	34		123	60	228	213	7	3	3
	1921	422	452	340	37	36	114	88	267	282	13	4	4
	1931	323	371	294	56	17	96	84	219	213	4		
Administered area	1911	484	431	367	28	9	141	84	248	261	6	3	3
	1921	320	331	303	31	2	98	56	208	186	6	6	6
	1931	324	361	278	62	28	111	78	14	266	6	6	6
Mari-Bugti country	1911	221	221	97	28	13	114	71	171	13	10		
	1921	618	730	540	119	107	180	73	460	374	28		
	1931	232	334	150	29	4	79	20	148	126			
STATES	1911	454	618	447	71	46	114	87	238	244	22	6	6
	1921	834	878	452	78	49	150	72	313	236	37	10	10
	1931	363	409	313	7	42	8	68	240	204	16	8	8
Kalat	1911	471	801	437	96	32	95	49	318	349	22	7	7
	1921	583	804	514	35	48	137	72	343	341	27	12	12
	1931	333	367	367	67	88	83	62	21	216	16	4	4
Narawa	1911	456	514	321	117	21	114	53	286	17	17	4	4
	1921	31	4,000	2,911	43	4	174	93	1,177	197	7	7	7
	1931	443	630	268	77	62	267	77	272	147	12		
Shahwan	1911	297	1,111	1,189	36	14	64	73	167	123	19	21	21
	1921	461	821	3,600	129	98	128	73	250	211	27	23	23
	1931	328	3	2,589	129	76	166	93	170	83	23	23	23
Kachhi	1911	612	600	4	62	21	11	68	478	479	4	3	3
	1921	639	647	821	77	50	37	77	283	279	7	7	7
	1931	227	320	313	33			41	158	179	8	6	6
Dandi Kachhi country	1911	214	26	271	79	2	7	9	672	67			
	1921	1,074	1,116	832	83	31	215	11	71	1,076			
	1931	571	536	421	6	16	31	22	491	476			
Makro	1911	56	854	57	23	61	9	3	337	435			
	1921	18	621	702	83	91	97	73	604	473			17
	1931	317	15	2,653	47	21	8	12	211	241			
Kharan	1911	278	204	3	91	7	74	4	23	27			14
	1921	626	484	403	46	16	66	62	211	204			
	1931	312	444	203	98	16	136	52	21	147			
Las Bela	1911	469	609	11	184	91	227	161	1	315	1		
	1921	243	470	273	8	23	104	67	1	1,4			7
	1931	41	475	31	92	7	116	162	21	1			

28—Incidence of Infirmities—concluded

Particulars	Year of Census	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION											
		All infirmities			Insane		Deaf mute		Blind		Lepor		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		<i>By Race.</i>											
Indigenous Muslims	1911	309	445	344	60	29	117	53	253	257	15	5	
	1921	457	511	392	70	42	124	58	296	284	22	8	
	1931	339	391	278	68	35	91	50	223	191	10	3	
Baloch	1911	468	519	407	55	35	126	60	322	308	16	4	
	1921	606	623	585	73	71	120	71	408	438	21	5	
	1931	352	394	301	55	27	81	34	252	239	6		
Brahui	1911	322	341	297	62	35	85	64	174	189	20	9	
	1921	411	473	332	70	31	135	73	240	208	28	20	
	1931	325	385	252	96	54	101	70	172	126	17	3	
Pathan	1911	280	339	209	57	16	108	34	166	157	6	2	
	1921	321	393	233	65	29	86	36	226	164	18	4	
	1931	277	345	196	76	30	89	47	167	117	13	2	
Lasi	1911	572	707	418	148	77	310	70	236	271	13		
	1921	332	372	286	73	65	105	55	178	166	16		
	1931	538	610	448	120	99	162	125	325	224	12		
Jatt	1911	625	653	590	37	22	150	81	464	487	2		
	1921	809	858	690	94	42	259	68	493	580	11		
	1931	499	526	467	38	9	109	74	377	375	7	9	
Sayyid	1911	258	345	165	54	10	73	48	218	107			
	1921	276	341	206	66	31	57	21	208	144	9	10	
	1931	350	449	249	99	37	126	18	225	194	18		
Miscellaneous	1911	450	400	406	71	30	97	33	287	333	35	10	
	1921	334	385	279	53	20	102	49	198	203	32	6	
	1931	191	204	176	16	26	39	15	149	131		4	

29—Incidence of Infirmities among females

Particulars	Females afflicted per 1 000 afflicted males				
	All infirmities	Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Lepor
1	2	3	4	5	6
BALUCHISTAN	603	<i>By Locality</i> 427	470	724	244
DISTRICTS	540	348	363	705	200
Quetta Pishin	432	333	375	660	200
Loralai	636	462	238	780	125
Zhob	400	200	308	526	1,000
Bolan	1 000		1 000	1 000	
Chagai	547	667	238	690	333
Sibi	603	275	430	766	
Administered area	779	323	527	972	
Mari Bugti Contry	363	111	208	525	
STATES	656	497	583	741	286
Kalat	637	444	736	769	333
Sarawan	366	667	385	311	
Ihalawan	570	500	745	548	273
Kachhi	870	200	606	1 023	1,000
Dombki Kaheri Contry	833	2 000	800	820	
Makran	722	588	190	875	
Kharan	379		375	594	
Las Bela	648	697	769	595	
Indigenous Muslims	602	<i>By Race</i> 434	467	725	225
Baloch	643	412	350	797	143
Brahui	740	463	571	604	143
Pathan	480	329	447	597	167
Lasi	660	770	704	650	
Jatt	734	188	505	824	1 000
Sayyid	540	400	143	457	
Miscellaneous	746	1 400	333	761	1 000

# CHAPTER VIII

## OCCUPATION

### SECTION I—SCOPE OF ENQUIRY

Statistical data.

154 The statistics dealt with in this Chapter are contained in the following Imperial and Subsidiary Tables —

Imperial Tables X and XI  
Subsidiary Tables 30 to 37

The Imperial Tables are printed in Part II of this Volume. The Subsidiary Tables will be found at the end of this Chapter.

Scheme of classification of occupations.

155 Before analyzing the statistics it is necessary to explain the system on which the occupations have been recorded, and classified in the Imperial Tables. The whole range of occupations returned at the Census has been divided into four classes, subdivided into twelve sub-classes as shown below —

Class.	S b-class.
A. Production of Raw Materials	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.
B. Preparation and supply of material substances.	II. Exploitation of Minerals.
C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts	III. Industry.
	IV. Transport.
	V. Trade.
	VI. Public Force.
	VII. Public Administration.
	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.
	IX. Parsons living on their income.
D. Miscellaneous	X. Domestic Service.
	XI. Insufficiently described occupations.
	XII. Unproductive.

The sub-classes are divided into 55 Orders which are further sub-divided into 193 Groups. The complete scheme is based on the Bertillon Scheme approved by the International Statistical Institute and adapted to Indian conditions in 1911. The first change in the scheme was made in 1921 when the number of groups was increased from 69 to 101. The second modification took place at the Census of 1931 when the three Orders of Mines, Quarries of hard rocks and salt etc. were amalgamated with the two Orders of Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and the number of Orders was reduced from 56 to 55. On the other hand the number of groups was raised from 101 to 193 with a reshuffling of groups as shown below —

1921	1931
Group 3.—Agents, Managers of landed estates, clerks, rent collectors etc.	Sub-divided into Groups 2, 3 and 4.
Group 7.—Fruit, flower vegetable betelvine pepper spaces, areca nut, etc. growers.	
Group 26.—Cotton spinning.	Combined in Group 43.
Group 27.—Cotton sizing and weaving.	
Group 31.—Wool carding and spinning.	
Group 32.—Weaving of woollen blankets.	Combined in Group 46.
Group 33.—Weaving of woollen carpets.	
Group 34.—Silk spinners.	Combined in Group 47.
Group 35.—Silk weavers.	
Group 5.—Makers of glass and crystal wares.	Combined in Group 65.
Group 53.—Makers of glass bangles, glass beads and necklaces and glass ear studs, etc.	
Group 54.—Makers of porcelain and crockery.	

Group 75 —Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	}	Group 78 Separate group
Group 66 —Bakers and biscuit makers		Group 79 assigned to each
Group 69 —Fish curers		Group 80 of these three
Group 70 —Butter, cheese and ghee makers	}	Combined in Group 81
Group 79 —Other industries pertaining to dress gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc		
Group 82 —Other industries connected with the toilet, (tattooers, shampooers, bathhouses etc )	}	Combined in Group 87
Group 85 —Lime burners, cement workers		
Group 86 —Excavators, earthworkers and well sinkers	}	Combined in Group 90
Group 87 —Stone cutters and dressers		
Group 88 —Brick layers and masons		
Group 89 —Builders, painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers etc (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials)		
Group 94 —Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc		
Group 95 —Book-binders and stitchers, envelope makers etc	}	Combined in Group 95
Group 99 —Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads		
Group 102 —Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust etc	}	Combined in Group 99
Group 103 —Sweepers, scavengers		
Group 105 —Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	}	Combined in Group 100
Group 108 —Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours and docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)		
Group 106 —Labourers in harbour works and dock yards		
Group 109 —Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	}	Combined in Group 103
Group 125 —Trade in Wood		
Group 132 —Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments		
Group 134 —Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, and molasses		
Group 131 —Fish dealers		
Group 135 —Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers	}	Divided into four separate Groups
Group 137 —Dealers in tobacco, opium, and ganja		Group 119 —Trade in wood (not firewood)
Group 181 —Cooks, watercarriers, door-keepers, watchmen, and other in-door servants		Group 120 —Trade in barks
Group 182 —Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc		Group 121 —Trade in bamboos
		Group 122 —Trade in thatches and other forest produce
		Combined in Group 130
		Combined in Group 134
		Divided into three Groups
		Group 135 —Dealers in tobacco
		Group 136 —Dealers in opium
		Group 137 —Dealers in ganja
		Combined in Group 187

Persons employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, etc in Group 101, are now classified in Group 183 Saddle-cloth makers in Group 40 of the last Census have been transferred to Embroideries in Group 50 of this Census and Saddle-cloth sellers to Group 117 Witches and Wizards have been transferred from Group 189 (b) to Group 181 Group 128 of this Census is a new group for hawkers of drink and food-stuffs

156 For the purpose of filling up the return of occupation, two sets of instructions had to be issued to enumerators one for the Regular or Enumerators

synchronous areas and Kharan which were censused on the Standard Indian Schedule, and the other for the Tribal Areas in which a modified form of the Standard Schedule was used. The forms of the two schedules with specimen entries are given below —

Standard Schedule																
Serial number of house or tenement	Serial number of person	Sex	Age in years to nearest birthday	Married, unmarried or never married	Religion and sect	Male or female	Education	Principal occupation (class to be blank for dependent)	Secondary occupation (occupations of dependent may be given)	Industry in which employed (for unorganised employment only)	Both District (or Country)	Mother language	Other language in common use	Whether literate (if able to write and read Hindi)	Whether able to read and write English	Language spoken at home
1	1	Male	30	Married	Hindu (Ch. 1a)	Male	Illiterate	Farmer	Labourer (own property)	Labourer in K. C. mill (for unorganised employment only)	Both District (Punjab)	Urdu	Punjabi, English	Urdu, English (B.L.O. English)	Urdu	Urdu
2	2	Female	12	Unmarried	Hindu (Ch. 1a)	Female	Illiterate	Domestic help	Labourer (own property)		Both District (Punjab)	Urdu	Urdu	Urdu (IV Primary)		Urdu
3	3	Male	45	Married	Hindu (Ch. 1a)	Male	Illiterate	Labourer	Labourer		Both District (Punjab)	Urdu	Urdu	Urdu (IV Primary)		Urdu
4	4	Female	15	Unmarried	Hindu (Ch. 1a)	Female	Illiterate	Domestic help	Labourer		Both District (Punjab)	Urdu	Urdu	Urdu (IV Primary)		Urdu

Local Schedule

Serial No of household or family	Name of householder	House or tent or both	Race, tribe and caste	Religion and Sect	Mother tongue	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FAMILY		OCCUPATION OF EARNERS IN THE FAMILY		DEPENDENTS		SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION OF DEPENDENTS SHOWN IN COLUMNS 15 AND 16		SECOND LANGUAGE AND NUMBER OF PERSONS IN A FAMILY WHO CAN SPEAK IT		NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN		NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE DIED												
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls											
																				Number		Number		Number						
1							8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1	All Muhammad	House	Belkhel Daulatzi	Musalman Sunni	Pashu		3	2	1	Landlord (Non cultivating) Shepherd		1	0	3	0	Field Labour		2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	*	
2	Nur Ahmed	Tent	Barech Mirzai	Musalman Sunni	Pashu		2	1	2	Tenants with Shepherd		2	3	2	3	Lambroilery		2	1	1	2	1	1	2				1		
3	Turabaz	Both	Hasankhel Yurafzai	Musalman Sunni	Pashu		1	2	1	Woodcuttr and Seller		1	4	1	1	House keeping		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1					
4	Yusuf Ali	Tent	Zarkhun Jamalzai	Musalman Sunni	Pashu		1	1	1	Lorry driver		2	2	2	2	Field Labour		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
										Levies Sowar		1																		
										Shepherd		1																		

\*Specimen entries of age  
 0-1 1-5 6-10  
 M F M F M F  
 0 1 0 1  
 10 and over  
 M F  
 1 1





The same set of instructions was applied to the Tribal Areas supplemented by the following additional instructions —

*Columns 11—16 Occupations of earners in the family and dependents*—The main occupation by which each working member of the family earns his or her livelihood should be entered in Column 11, the occupation with which he or she mainly supplements it should be entered in Column 12. In case the main and supplementary occupation of all earning members is one and the same, the numbers of male and female earners if any should be entered in Columns 13 and 14 and the numbers of such members of the family as are dependent on them should be shown in Columns 15 and 16. (Totals of Columns 13-16 should tally with the totals of Columns 7-10) When, however, the main occupation of one or more earning members of the family is different a separate entry should be made for each such earning member but the dependents of all earning members should be shown together in Columns 15 and 16.

A glance at the specimen forms given above will show that the Census of 1931 went a step beyond its predecessors in so far as it enabled us to ascertain in the Tribal Areas the occupations of each and every worker whether male or female instead of assuming, as at earlier censuses, that the occupation of all adult male members was the same as that of the head of the family and that all non-adult male and female members and adult females were dependents excepting those female workers who represented separate family units by themselves. This change, by the way, strengthens the impression that there should be little difficulty in extending the Standard Schedule at future censuses in full detail to the Tribal Areas in Baluchistan, the Column of name being altered to "Name of male house-holder and sex of others"

157 The occupation returns are admittedly the most complicated and troublesome at every stage of the operations. At the Enumeration stage the chief difficulties centered round the definition of Earners Working and Non-working dependents and the Subsidiary occupations. At earlier censuses, the population was classified as "Actual Workers" and "Dependents". No distinction was made between "Earners" and "Working dependents". The subtle distinction between Workers and Dependents of earlier censuses was further complicated in 1931 by the division of Workers into Earners and Working dependents while multiple occupations presented conundrums which pretty well exercised the ingenuity as well as patience of both the part time, rushed enumerator and the reluctant victim of his searching, inconvenient enquiries. In the Tribal Areas, a tribesman at different times of the year is a

Value of the Statistics

- |                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 cultivating owner, | 4 Railway cooly                 |
| 2 tenant,            | 5 dwarf palm leaves seller,     |
| 3 field labourer     | 6 Levy sowar or footman etc etc |

Or if he has no agricultural land, he is a

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 flock owner                                  | 5 wood chopper,                      |
| 2 porter                                       | 6 well sinker,                       |
| 3 mason's cooly on private construction work   | 7 field labourer,                    |
| 4 mason's cooly in the Public Works Department | 8 road cooly,                        |
|  | 9 brick-layer's cooly,               |
|  | 10 Shop-keeper's chowkidar and so on |

His occupation changes almost from day to day

Again take the case of the few shop-keepers who are scattered all over the Tribal Areas in small numbers. A shop-keeper sells

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Atta dal ghee, spices, parched grains country made sweets | 5 ready made clothes, boots and shoes, |
| 2 cotton and silk and woollen cloth,                        | 6 bangles,                             |
| 3 petrol drugs and dyes                                     | 7 stationery                           |
| 4 tobacco   | 8 spirituous liquors                   |

And to add to the perplexities of the Enumerator he is also a money-lender a dealer in grains and wool

It required considerable insight on the part of the Enumerator to pick out the principal the dependent and the subsidiary occupations in each and every case. His difficulties were manifold but fortunately they were perhaps not so formidable as in other Provinces

At the classification stage greater care had to be exercised in order to correct enumerators' mistakes and to classify the occupations correctly. All enumeration books on receipt in the Tabulation office were examined one by one personally by my able Assistant Superintendent for Tabulation and the entries were corrected or amplified where necessary by reference to the enumerators. No subordinate official was allowed to make any alterations in the schedules. The entries were classified on the following general principles—

- (1) Where a person both makes and sells he is classified under the manufacturing or industrial head, the commercial one being reserved for trade pure and simple. On the same principle where a person extracts some substance (such as salt petre) from the ground and also refines it he is shown under the mining and not under the industrial head.
- (2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories—
  - (a) those where the occupation is classified according to the material worked in, and
  - (b) those where it is classified according to the use it serves. Ordinarily the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined but it also includes that of specified articles for which there is no appropriate head in the second category. Thus, while shoe-making (Group 8<sup>o</sup>) is classed with other industries of dress and toilet the manufacture of certain leather articles such as water bags, saddlery, etc. would fall within Group 31—working in leather.
- (3) As a general rule wherever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training, e.g. that of a doctor, engineer, surveyor, etc. he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation. Thus a railway doctor is shown as a doctor and not as a railway employee. Only those Government servants are shown in Group 159 (Service of the State) who are engaged in general administration. Officers of the medical, irrigation, forest, post office and other similar services are classed under the special head provided for these occupations.

Further doubtful points were cleared by occasional references to the Census Commissioner. When the working sheets were ready for Tahsil and divisional offices the classification was marked on the sheets by the Tabulation Assistant Superintendent. A very reasonable degree of accuracy was thus achieved and the occupation statistics here discussed may be accepted as representing such normal functional distribution of the population of Baluchistan as may be expected from an inquiry conducted through the Census agency.

Changes in the nature of the Occupational Census

138. Before proceeding further it will be interesting to note the difference in the nature of the inquiry undertaken in 1931 in relation to earlier censuses. At the 1911 and 1921 censuses the occupational census was confined to the enumeration of

- (1) A total workers (males and females separately)
- (2) Dependent on other occupations
- (3) Partially agriculturists in each occupation

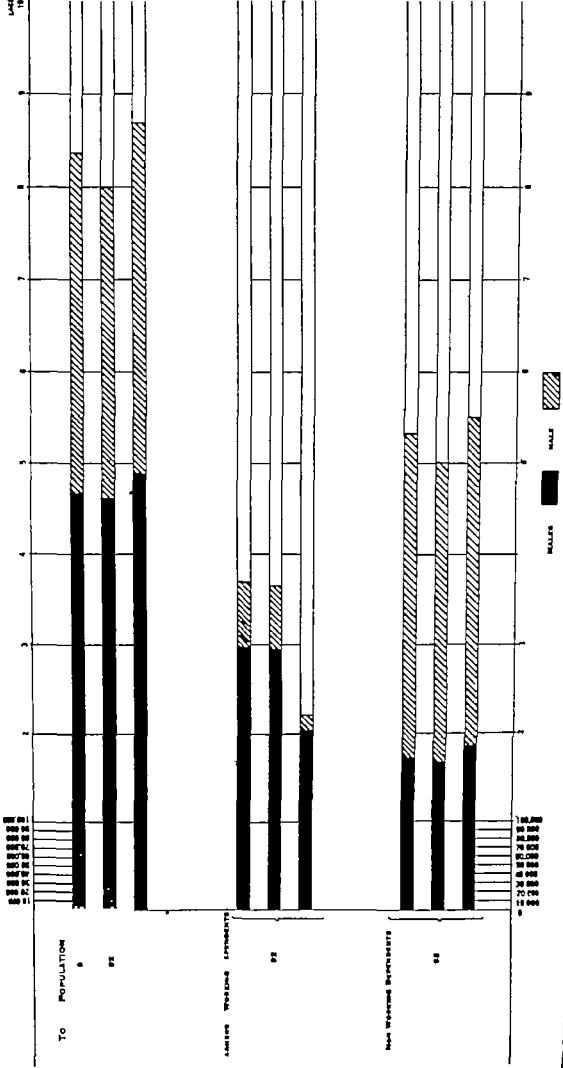
At the Census of 1931 the inquiry was intended to ascertain the number of

- (1) Earners (males and females separately)
- (2) Working dependent (males and females separately)
- (3) Non-working dependent
- (4) Subsidiary occupation of earners

The total number of workers of 1911 and 1921 were put up in 1931 into Earners and Working dependent. All male and female workers who were in receipt of a wage were included under earners and those who were not included under working dependent. All those who were actually dependent on the earners were put up as dependent workers. All those who were not dependent on the earners were put up as non-working dependent. The remaining were all included as non-workers.



# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS FOR 1911 1921 & 1931



dependents The occupation census of 1931 has thus lost by the change of definition a considerable number of persons of both sexes who were classed as "Actual Workers" in 1911 and 1921 This is an important point to remember when studying comparative statistics In the following paragraphs, working dependents for 1931 have for facility of comparison been amalgamated with earners and compared with Actual Workers of earlier censuses The other variations in the terms of the inquiry in 1931 are that in 1911 and 1921 the numbers of dependents were ascertained and recorded in the tables for each occupation on which they were dependent But the numbers of males and females were not recorded separately In 1931, the numbers of dependents (non-working) were not recorded for each occupation on which they were dependent but their numbers were tabulated for both males and females for the Province as a whole, by Districts and States, and by race and tribe As regards the subsidiary occupations, agriculture was the only subsidiary occupation for which numbers were shown in the tables for 1911 and 1921 In 1931, however, all subsidiary occupations were ascertained and were shown in the tables separately under each occupational Group for both males and females

**SECTION II—GENERAL REVIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION**

**(a) NUMBERS OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS**

159 With the above explanatory remarks we can proceed to examine the occupational distribution of the population In a total population of 868,617 in 1931, there were—

**Working and non-working population**

	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Earners	296,985	292,216	4,739
Working dependents	22,297	10,882	11,415
Non-working dependents	549,335	185,286	364,049

That is to say in every 1,000 of the population there were 342 earners, 26 working dependents and 632 non-working dependents composed of males and females in the following proportions —

	<i>Per 1,000 of total population</i>		
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Earners	342	336	6
Working dependents	26	13	13
Non-working dependents	632	213	419

As there is no record of working dependents for earlier censuses, the figures for 1931 are not comparable with those for 1921 and 1911 Taking the figures of earners plus working dependents of 1931 roughly to correspond with the Actual Workers of earlier censuses, the numbers of workers are compared in the margin for three Censuses and illustrated in Diagram No 13

	1931	1921	1911
TOTAL POPULATION	868 617	799 625	834 703
Farmers and working dependents	319 252	301,990	303 261
Non working dependents	549,335	497 630	531 430

In every 1,000 of the total population there were 363 workers in 1911 The proportion rose to 378 in 1921 and fell to 368 in 1931, indicating a decrease of 10 in comparison to that of 1921 I can find no other satisfactory explanation than attributing it to the decrease of about 30,000 in 1921 and an increase of over 40 000 in 1931 in the total female population which resulted in lowering the proportion of dependents in 1921 and raising it in 1931, causing corresponding disturbances in the proportions of workers in the two inter-censal periods Eliminating the abnormal Census year 1921 we find an increase of over five in the proportion of workers compared to 1911 which is not unsatisfactory for a Province whose industrial development is in its infancy and whose economic conditions do not permit of rapid advancement

Numbers of work-  
ers and depend-  
ents by sex.

160 The total numbers of earners, working dependents and non-working dependents by sex are shown in the margin. We have just seen that in every 1 000 persons in Baluchistan in 1931 there were 342 earners, 26 working dependents and 632 non-working dependents. Among the 342 earners, there were 336 males and 6 females. The 26 working dependents were equally divided among males and females, while to the 632 non-working dependents, the males contributed one third of the drones and females two-thirds. Of the 342 earners 273 are accounted for by the indigenous, 11 by the semi-indigenous and 59 by the alien inhabitants, while 25 out of the 26 working dependents are claimed by the indigenous population alone.

	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL POPULATION	864,617	486,416	378,201
Earners	390,945	382,246	4,732
Working dependents	22,707	10,822	11,418
Non-working dependents	548,325	183,298	364,049

Indigenous  
earners and  
dependents.

161 The marginal statement gives comparative figures of earners and dependents for each of the above three communities for 1921 and 1931. Indigenous earners have increased since 1921 by 9 semi-indigenous by 17 while the aliens have decreased by 9 per cent. The non working dependents are distributed as under —

	Earners (including working dependents).		Dependents.	
	1921.	1931	1921.	1931.
TOTAL	318,287	301,980	648,239	467,623
Indigenous	257,564	237,007	802,823	466,877
Semi-indigenous	8,732	8,304	12,196	10,284
Alien	51,991	56,670	33,220	20,462

Total non-working dependents per 1,000 of total population	633
Indigenous	578
Semi-indigenous	14
Alien	40

Taking each class separately the highest proportion is found among the semi-indigenous who have 445 earners in every 1 000 of their total numerical strength. Next come the aliens with 400. The indigenous come last with only 339 earners but 661 dependents or 61 and 98 per 1 000 more than the other two communities. The effects of the increase of female population in 1931 are reflected in the high proportion of dependents among the indigenous inhabitants in 1931.

The following table gives comparative proportional figures for Baluchistan and other parts of India —

W EARNERS AND DEPENDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION

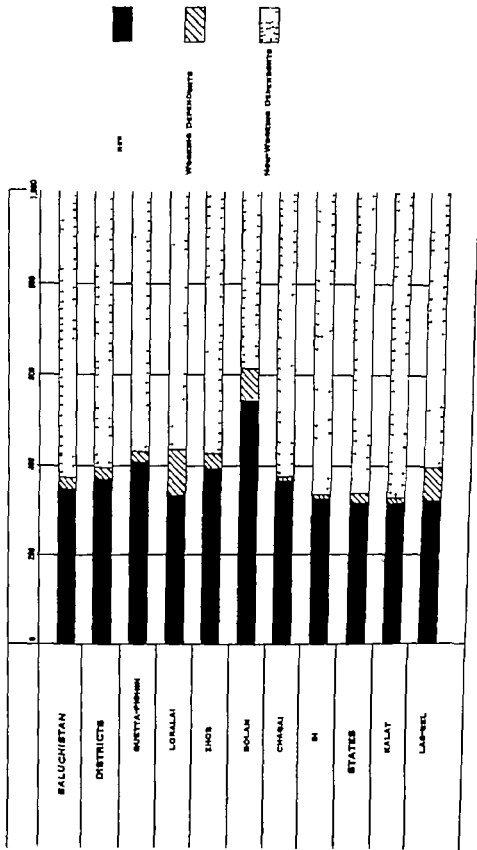
Provinces or States.	Earners.		Working-Dependents.		Non-working Dependents.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Baluchistan	326	6	13	13	313	419
M.-V. F. Provinces	304	10	26	16	300	437
Punjab	280	19	26	23	230	402
Delhi	348	30	18	28	317	361
United Provinces	321	87	11	28	183	320
Tamil Nadu	319	71	27	112	282	272
Central Provinces and Bihar	284	125	29	80	187	186
Rajasthan	308	67	25	119	181	291
Ajmer-Merwara	314	66	29	123	188	291
Bihar and Orissa	282	118	7	9	258	373
Assam	274	81	4	71	223	316
Madhya Pradesh	298	62	19	79	187	313
Madhya Pradesh Agency	318	151	18	27	180	305
Central India Agency	268	62	4	28	215	373
Bombay	288	97	12	37	226	306
Bihar	244	21	6	7	270	412
Coastal	289	129	6	116	224	286
Hyderabad	228	169	6	69	317	313
Kashmir	206	18	61	215	286	306

Baluchistan enjoys the distinction of occupying the two extreme points in the field of functional distribution, the highest in India in respect of its male earners excepting the Delhi province and the lowest in respect of its females. The position of the male earners cannot be challenged but as regards the females, the figures should be taken with a pinch of salt. At first sight it is an enviable

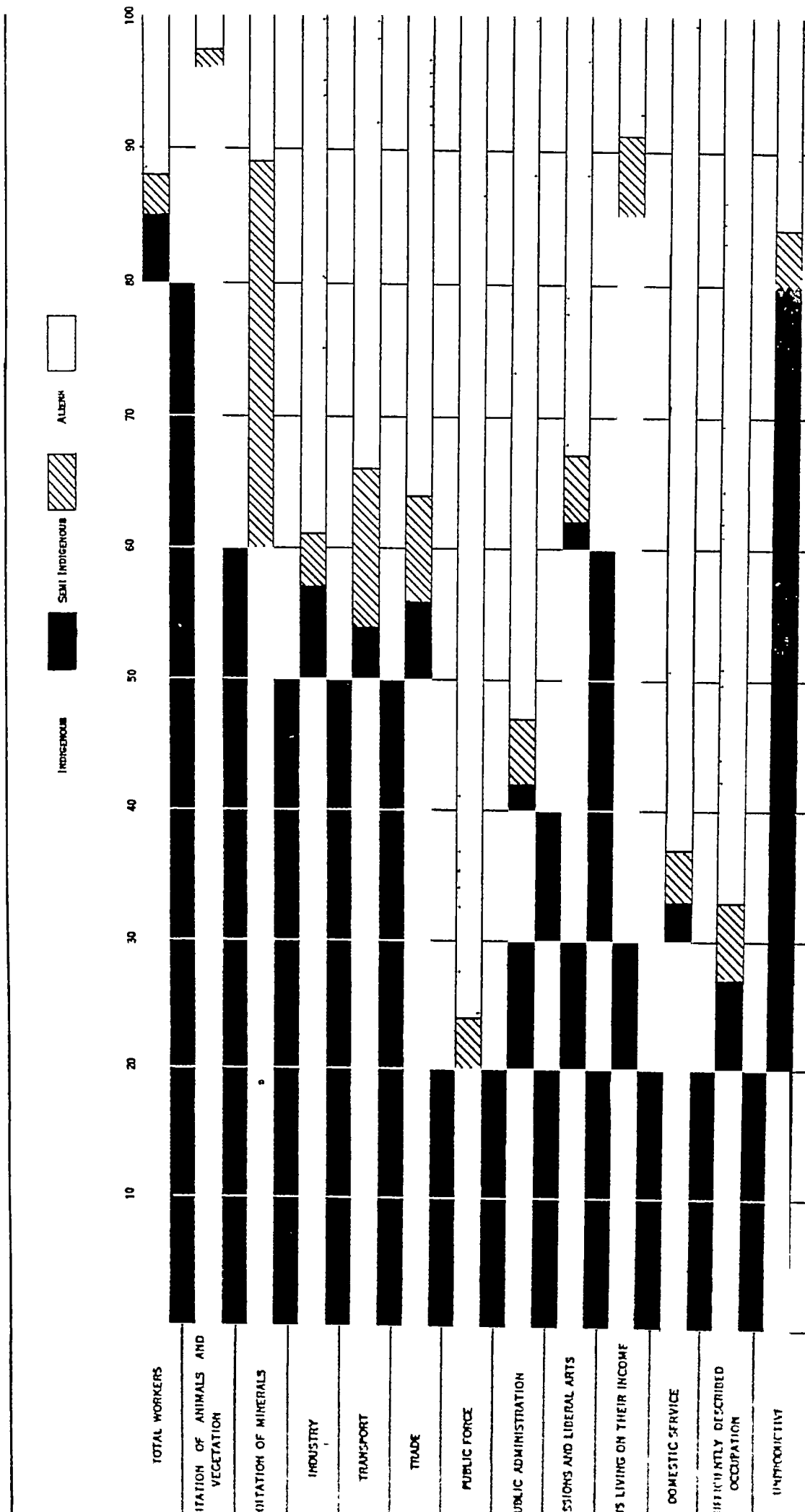




EARNERS, WORKING DEPENDENTS AND NON WORKING DEPENDENTS  
IN EVERY 1 000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH LOCALITY



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN EACH SUB-CLASS OF OCCUPATION  
 FOLLOWED BY INDIGENOUS, SEMI-INDIGENOUS AND  
 ALIEN INHABITANTS





picture of most comfortable life for the females of Baluchistan compared to their Indian sisters. In fact, however, here the statistics have failed to do justice to the womenfolk of the province whose unenviable lot is depicted by Sir Denys Bray in the following extract from his Census Report for 1911

In treating all children, whether girls or boys, as dependents on the main occupation of the head of the family, we can hardly have gone far wrong. In treating all women in the self-same way, we have at any rate faithfully reflected economic conditions, not indeed as they actually are, but as they present themselves to the minds of the tribesmen at large. Speaking broadly—for in certain parts of the country where the tribal system is breaking up, conditions are a little different—a tribeswoman remains in a state of tutelage her whole life long as a child she is subject to her father, as a married woman to her husband, as a widow to the heirs of one or the other. In theory she has no occupation at all she is a mere dependent on the family into which she was born or into which she has married. In actual fact she is one of the hardest workers in the family, though most of her work is household drudgery and other lowly labour that a tribesman considers beneath his dignity. It is, for instance, the man himself who ploughs the land, sows the seed and waters the crops, the woman helps in the reaping and threshing, and grinds the daily corn. In a nomad family it is the man who sees to the breeding and shearing of his flocks, the woman pitches the tent, does the milking and the churning and the like, and often enough has to take flocks out to graze. And everywhere she is the hewer of wood and the drawer of water. But to treat her as a farmer in the one case or as a grazier in the other would be to do violence to the deep-rooted prejudices of the tribesmen regarding the position and functions of the sex.

The picture drawn in 1911 needs no retouching even after the lapse of 20 years. Were it possible to give the females their due share in the allocation of occupations, the proportion of our *dhobis*, cooks, flour-grinders, agricultural labourers, felt-makers, embroiders and midwives would have been staggeringly high. But presumably this applies to all areas where society is in a primitive state and living precarious.

162 The proportional distribution of workers (earners including working dependents of 1931 for workers by locality of comparison) and dependents by Districts and States is shown in the margin for three censuses. It will be observed that workers have increased in the Districts by one but have decreased in the States by an equal number compared to 1911, Compared to 1921 however, both Districts and States show decreases of two and one respectively in every 1,000 of their respective populations.

PROPORTION PER 100 OF POPULATION OF EACH UNIT

Districts and States	1931		1921		1911	
	Workers	Dependents	Workers	Dependents	Workers	Dependents
BALUCHISTAN	37	63	38	62	30	64
DISTRICTS	39	61	41	59	38	62
Quetta Pishun	43	57	46	54	40	60
Loralai	42	58	35	65	35	65
Zhob	42	58	42	58	37	63
Bolan	62	38	73	27	61	39
Chagai	36	64	42	58	35	65
Sibi	33	67	37	63	37	63
STATES	34	66	35	65	35	65
Kalat	32	68	35	65	35	65
Las Bela	40	60	32	68	35	65

and dependents by Districts and States is shown in the margin for three censuses. It will be observed that workers have increased in the Districts by one but have decreased in the States by an equal number compared to 1911, Compared to 1921 however, both Districts and States show decreases of two and one respectively in every 1,000 of their respective populations.

(b) MAIN OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS AND THEIR NUMBERS IN EACH OCCUPATION

163 A glance at the marginal table will give an idea of the functional distribution of earners and working dependents by the four main classes of occupations for each of the three main groups. 68 per cent of the earners are employed

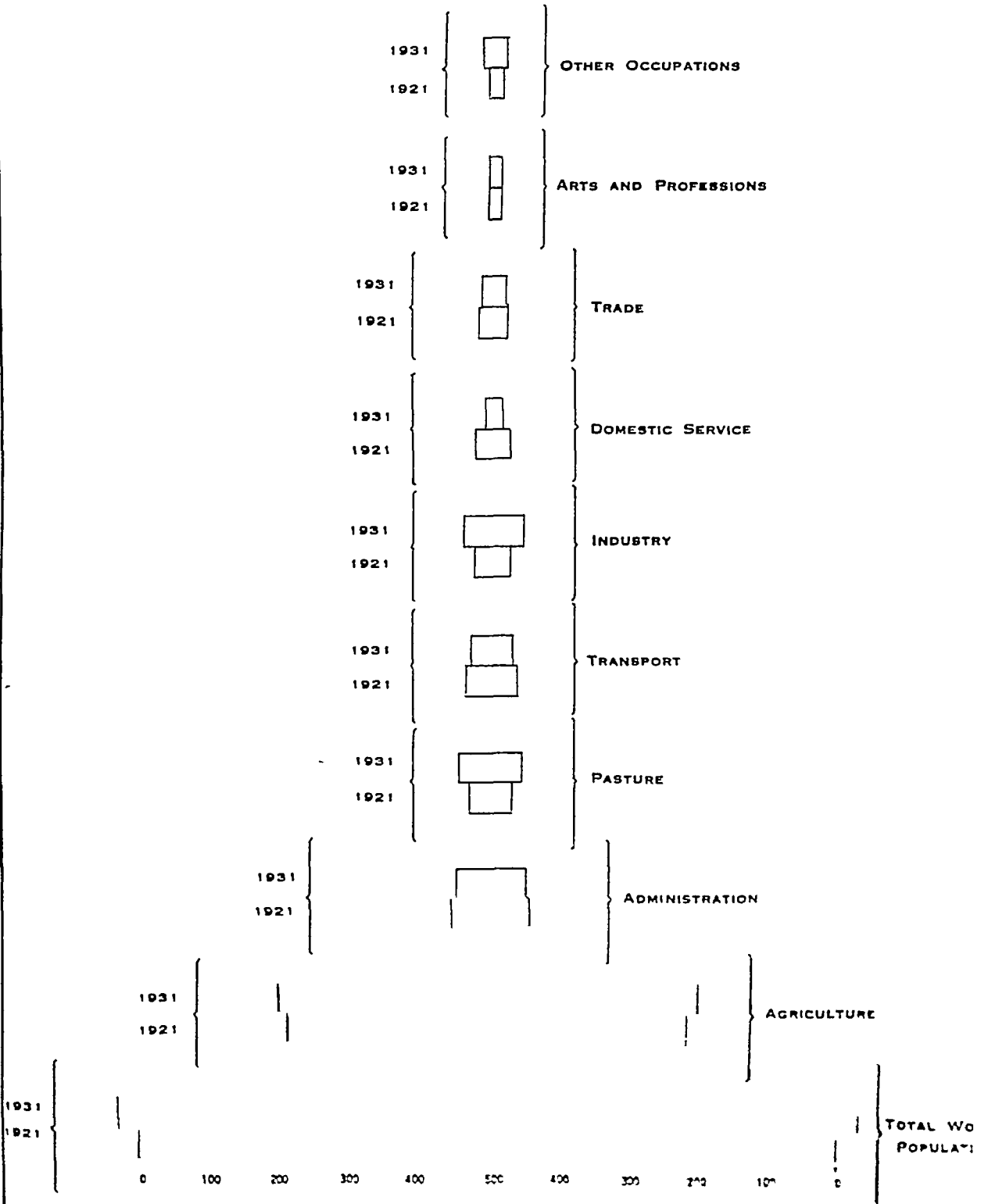
PROPORTIONS OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDENTS IN EACH CLASS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF PROVINCE AMONG INDIGENOUS, SEMI-INDIGENOUS AND ALIEN INHABITANTS

Classes	Earners	Working Dependents	Classes	Earners	Working Dependents
To all Classes	112	26	Public Administration and Liberal Arts	40	1
Indigenous	272	25	Indigenous	11	2
Semi-indigenous	11	1	Semi-indigenous	2	27
Alien	79		Alien	27	
A Production of raw materials	231	11	Miscellaneous	17	1
Indigenous	275	17	Indigenous	6	7
Semi-indigenous	4	1	Alien	7	
Alien	2				
B Preparation and supply of material substances	58	-			
Indigenous	70	-			
Semi-indigenous	7				
Alien	23				



## RELATIVE PROPORTION OF OCCUPATIONS OF WORKING POPULATION IN 1921 AND 1931

PROPORTION PER 1 000 OF TOTAL WORKING POPULATION





of subsistence should be recorded as the principal occupation and the other as subsidiary. Where there were more subsidiary occupations than one, the enumerator was asked to record the most lucrative, but if one of them was an agricultural one, the instructions were to enter the non-agricultural occupation. The accuracy of the return largely depends on the energy, ingenuity and personal knowledge of the enumerator. His difficulties are manifold. Firstly, rush of work or other causes may incline him to slackness resulting in the omission of entries in the column of subsidiary occupation which it is difficult for the supervising staff to detect. Secondly, if he is energetic and persistent, he may fail to elicit answers from persons inclined to intentional concealment. To my personal knowledge a fairly considerable number of gentlemen thought that their safety lay in following the time-honoured truth "Speech is silver, silence is gold." In spite of my repeated assurances that Census records are confidential and that the disclosure of such innocent and legitimate sources of auxiliary income as they possessed was absolutely harmless, they appear to have given preference to golden silence, for to my disappointment, I found at a later stage that all my efforts to convince them had fallen on deaf ears. The enumerator had to face another difficulty when he came to choose one subsidiary occupation from amongst many—a task which baffled even the person concerned with all his intimate personal knowledge to make the right selection. Take for instance the case of the indigenous agriculturist. As already explained, he is constantly flitting from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations almost from month to month in the course of the year. The following statement, however, shows that out of a total of 73,307 persons in the Province following subsidiary occupations, 50,241 were those following agriculture as their principal occupation —

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS

Occupation	Total principal occupation	THOSE RETURNING SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS											
		I Agriculture	II Minerals	III Industry	IV Transport	V Trade	VI Public Force	VII Public Administration	VIII Professions and Arts	IX Persons living on their income	X Domestic Service	XI Insufficiently described occupations	XII Unproductive
1 Rent receivers (Non-cultivating owners)	11,513	1,100		251	152	171	5	92	166	107	20	21	48
2 Rent payers (cultivating owners)	104,650	20,061	7	845	1,872	6,364	127	307	476	367	70	100	155
3 Tenants cultivators	50,015	5,602	5	194	384	158		16	114	74	127	13	233
4 Agricultural labourers	6,002	320		10	26			7	3	7		1	13
5 Agents, managers of landed estates	9												
Total	172,998	36,778	12	1,606	2,434	6,663	132	422	759	551	226	191	419

Of these 50,241 agricultural subsidiary occupations alone claim 36,788 while another 9,097 goes to camel transport and trade in camels leaving a balance of only about 5,000 for all other subsidiary occupations and this in spite of instructions to record a non-agricultural occupation in the case of multiple occupations one of which was agricultural. The results are manifestly disappointing. Nevertheless, I give in the following table such statistics as have been collected. They furnish at least some indication though very meagre, of the directions in which the trend of economic advancement lies in these days.



## NUMBER PER MILE OF WORKING POPULATION

	Earners (principal occupation only) and working dependents.	Earners (principal and subsidiary occupations) and working dependents.
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1 000	1,229
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	675	849
II.—Exploitation of Minerals	1	2
III.—Industry	80	86
IV.—Transport	56	69
V.—Trade	42	68
VI.—Public Force	83	82
VII.—Public Administration	11	13
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	16	18
IX.—Persons living on their income	3	5
X.—Domestic Service	4	24
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	3	3
XII.—Unproductive	8	10

In every 1 000 earners (including working dependents) there are 229 persons who add to their income by devoting part of their time to auxiliary occupations in addition to their principal means of livelihood. These 229 persons are distributed among the various occupations as under —

I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	174
II.—Exploitation of Minerals	1
III.—Industry	6
IV.—Transport	13
V.—Trade	46
VI.—Public Force	
VII.—Public Administration	3
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	3
IX.—Persons living on their income	2
X.—Domestic Service	
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	
XII.—Unproductive	3

The figures speak for themselves.

## Occupations of females.

167 Among the 488 414 males and 380,203 females in the Province there were 202,346 male and 4 739 female earners 10,882 male and 11 415 female working dependents and 185,286 male and 364,049 female non-working dependents. Thus in every 1 000 of the population, there were 336 male and six female earners. Subsidiary Table 32 at the end of this chapter gives actual numbers and proportions of male and female earners in each Order and in some of the more important groups, the groups selected being those in which the number of female earners is comparatively large or their proportion is high.

It will be interesting to study the occupational distribution of female earners and working dependents by race in the following detailed table —

Sub-Class.	BALOON.		DELA VL.		PATRAC.		LAMB.		J. IT.		S. YVIL.		OTHER-MIXED.		HINDO	
	Earners.	Working Dependents.	Earners.	Working Dependents.	Earners.	Working Dependents.	Earners.	Working Dependents.	Earners.	Working Dependents.	Earners.	Working Dependents.	Earners.	Working Dependents.	Earners.	Working Dependents.
TOTAL	1,221	4,426	471	1,293	417	2,617	167	717	221	922	87	250	673	241	141	122
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	189	2,791	61	46	180	821	89	230	30	19	212	97	12	6		
II.—Minerals																
III.—Industry	219	1,020	176	1,245	22	1,047	72	437	195	823	6	235	388	254	61	123
IV.—Transport	18	6	80	1	29	1			17	17	15		20		80	
V.—Trade	2	1	2		2		2	5	1		1		17		5	
VI.—Public Force																
VII.—Public Administration																
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	6	2	2		4	7			21	3			15		1	
IX.—Persons living on their income	12		1		2				1						2	
X.—Domestic Service	27		24		11		27		27				94		3	
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations																
XII.—Unproductive	122		22		112	1	2		29		10		27		7	





To the 4,739 female earners and 11,415 female working dependents, the indigenous and semi-indigenous inhabitants contribute 77 and 98 per cent respectively. The distribution of these earners and working dependents in the indigenous races is compared in the margin with the "Actual workers" for 1921. The numbers of female earners have increased since 1921 in each race excepting "Other Muslims". This is accounted for largely by the abolition of slavery in 1927. At previous censuses slaves were classed as servile dependents and were lumped with domestic servants. In 1931 slaves were free and their actual means of livelihood were shown under the occupational groups concerned.

	FEMALE EARNERS		
	1931	1921	
	Earners	Working Dependents	Actual Workers
<b>INDIGENOUS</b>	3,500	10,835	6,248
Baloch	1,234	4,830	117
Brahui	474	1,395	60
Pathan	417	2,017	69
Lasr	163	717	38
Jatt	331	922	10
Sayyid	57	350	20
Other Muslims	683	281	5,878
Hindu	141	123	56
<b>SEMI INDIGENOUS</b>	160	308	33
Baloch	2	149	
Pathan	142	159	21
Others	6		12

Twenty-eight per cent of the earning females are employed as makers of baskets and mats of dwarf palm leaves, 10 per cent as beggars and eight per cent as scavengers. There are six per cent earning females in each of the three groups—

- Miscellaneous Domestic Service,
  - Non-cultivating proprietors, and
  - Porters and messengers,
- and 4 per cent in each of the following four groups —
- Midwives and nurses, etc ,
  - Agricultural labourers,
  - Rice pounders and flour grinders, etc , and
  - Wool-carding, spinning and weaving

This distribution leaves 20 per cent of female earners who are employed in other minor occupations. The chief occupations in which the 11,415 female working dependents help the male earners are—

	Percentage of female working dependents in each occupation followed
1 Agricultural labourers	43
2 Makers of baskets and mats of dwarf palm leaves etc	22
3 Tailors, milliners, etc	13
4 Wool carding, spinning and weaving	11
5 Other occupations	11

**SECTION III—DETAILS OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS**

168.— This sub-class is divided into two Orders namely, Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture, Order 2—Fishing and hunting. Agriculture includes non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind, Estate agents, rent collectors, cultivating owners, tenants, agricultural labourers, market gardeners, flower and fruit growers, and forestry, the latter including forest employees, wood cutters and charcoal burners, and collectors of forest produce. Out of a total working population of 319,282 persons, no less than 185,468 or 58 per cent are employed in one or other of the agricultural occupations enumerated above. The numbers represented by each of these groups in 1921 and 1931 are shown in the marginal table. It will be observed that there is an all round increase owing evidently to better economic conditions prevailing during the decade under review. The only exception is the group "Non-cultivating proprietors" which shows a decrease of 38 per cent due mainly to economic pressure which has turned some

	1921	1931	Variations
	Actual workers	Earners and working dependents	
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	172,746	185,468	-12,722
Non-cultivating proprietors	18,719	11,713	-7,006
Cultivating owners	152,593	101,500	+2,973
Tenants cultivators		51,093	
Estate agents and managers of owners and Government as well as rent collectors etc	8	26	-18
Agricultural labourers	617	10,000	-11,378
Market gardeners etc	708	873	-165
Forestry etc	47	89	+42

of these groups in 1921 and 1931 are shown in the marginal table. It will be observed that there is an all round increase owing evidently to better economic conditions prevailing during the decade under review. The only exception is the group "Non-cultivating proprietors" which shows a decrease of 38 per cent due mainly to economic pressure which has turned some

of the non-cultivating proprietors into cultivating owners, or has forced them into other channels to look for more lucrative means of livelihood throwing agricultural proprietorship into the background to be treated as a subsidiary occupation. This is evident from the large increase in the number of persons who have returned non-cultivating proprietorship as a subsidiary occupation.

The large increase of 18 978 among agricultural labourers is due to the distinction introduced in 1931 among working dependents and non working dependents. Market gardening has reached its maximum limit and will show but little further progress unless marketing conditions in India are properly organized by the Agricultural Department. That agricultural pursuits are becoming more popular is clearly indicated by the increase of 23,539 since 1921 in the number of persons who have returned agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. And if further proof were needed it would be found in the number of ploughs in the province which have increased by over 15 000 since 1921

## Pasture.

169 Pasture includes the following occupational groups of the general scheme of occupations —

- 21 Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.
- 22 Breeders of transport animals.
- 23 Herdsmen shepherds and breeders of other animals.

The following statement gives the distribution of earners and working dependents in each of these three groups —

	1931		Variations.
	Actual workers.	Earners and working dependents.	
PASTURE			
Cattle and buffalo-breeders	18,630	27 751	+9,121
Breeders of transport animals	1 713	1 449	—264
Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	1,560	1,301	—259
( ) Sheep and goat-breeders	15,337	23 001	+7 664
(b) Others	1,551	23,816	+11,265
	2,806	1 183	—1 623

The number of persons following pasture as a principal occupation shows a net increase of 9 121 between 1921 and 1931. In addition to the 27 751 workers in 1931 there were 30,838 persons who followed pasture as a subsidiary occupation.

	1921.	1931.	Variation.
Sheep	1,143,810	1,347,301	+203,491
Goats	567 421	934,014	+366,593
Cows	69,141	106,673	+17 532
Young stock (calves)	49,703	61,713	+12,010
Buffaloes, Cow	2,764	4,216	+1,452
Ele Camels	47,000	42,299	—4,701
She Camels	44,823	62,002	+17,179
Horses	14,000	16,019	+2,019
Donkeys	49,800	64,037	+14,237

of the Cattle Census of 1931

## Fishing

170 Fishing is a growing industry along the Lak Bela and Makran coasts. The number of workers has risen from 1,000 in 1921 to 2,271 in 1931. Dried fish and fin are exported to Ceylon and China. If properly organised by the States concerned, fishing holds out promise of considerable expansion in future years.

171 This sub-class consists of (a) metallic minerals and (b) non-metallic minerals. The figures for 1921 and 1931 are compared in the margin. Chrome and coal are the principal minerals mined. Chrome mining received considerable impetus during the years of the Great War. The decrease under chrome is due to the general economic depression during the decade under review. The closing down of the Railway mines at Khost accounts for the decrease under coal.

	1921		1931		Variation
	Actual workers		Earners		
MINERALS	1,839		548		-1,291
Other metallic minerals	863		176		-687
Non metallic minerals	976		372		-604
(a) Coal	912		296		-616
(b) Saltpetre, etc	64		76		+12

Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals

172 This sub-class consists of 17 Orders. Figures for the more important ones for 1921 and 1931 are compared in the margin. Industry gives employment to 25,395 persons of whom 19,461 are earners and 5,934 working dependents. It partly supports another 2,137 persons who are employed or are interested in Industry as a subsidiary occupation. There is a general increase in numbers compared to 1921. In 1911, the Industrial Census only included establishments of 20 or more employees. In 1921, the scope of this part of the Census was widened so as to include all establishments containing 10 or more persons. At both censuses the Industrial Census was taken on special forms approved by the Government of India. At the Census of 1931, a column was provided in the Census schedule to obtain information regarding organised industries which were defined as under—

INDUSTRY	1921		1931	
	Actual workers		Earners and working dependents	Subsidiary earners
INDUSTRY	15,832		25,395	2,137
Textiles	490		2,096	274
Hides and Skins, etc	13		44	
Wood	2,174		5,404	583
Metals	2,560		2,515	178
Ceramics	526		598	217
Chemical Products	146		293	81
Food Industries	1,717		1,823	180
Dress and Toilet	3,775		5,451	220
Furniture	4		585	11
Building	977		2,043	320
Means of Transport	32		109	3
Production and transmission of physical force	6		194	
Miscellaneous	3,412		4,180	70

Sub-Class III—Industry

The minimum number of persons required to constitute a case of organized Industry is three—one paying the wage and two others working for wages simultaneously. But this minimum will only apply when the wage payer is also working himself. If he does not work then one wage-payer and three workmen is the minimum under the definition already given.

The information was collected but, later on owing to financial stringency, the tables were not printed.

Industrially, Baluchistan is very backward. The only industries of interest

Groups	Total workers (earners and working dependents)	Total supported by Industry (inclusive of Subsidiary earners)
46 Woolcarding spinning and weaving	1,670	1,804
50 Lace, crepe embroideries, fringes, etc and insufficiently described textile industries		4
51 Working in leather	41	41
52 Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles brush makers	3	3
56 Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	4,448	4,803
60 Workers in brass copper and bell metal	79	61
61 Workers in other metals (except previous metal)	118	125
64 Brick and tile makers	332	327
82 Boot shoe sandal and clog makers	1,121	1,229
88 Cabinet makers carriage painters etc	100	78
91 Persons engaged in making a machine or repairing motor vehicles or cycle	100	112

are those named in the margin with the numbers of persons employed in and supported by each in 1931. Woolcarding, spinning and weaving, embroideries, leather work, basket and mat-making from dwarf-palm leaves, are chief among the indigenous industries. The introduction of electric power in Quetta is likely to help industrial activities a great deal in future years.

**Sub-Class  
IV Transport.**

173 The number of persons supported by the occupations falling under this sub-class, namely—

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Transport by air | (c) Transport by road, |
| (b) Transport by sea | (d) Transport by rail, |

was 22 181 in 1931 consisting of 17 801 earners, 163 working dependents and 4,217 persons who follow these occupations as supplementary means of livelihood. The numbers under Transport by air are small owing to the fact that all enlisted employees have been shown under Army (Imperial) against Group 153 The Province possesses no navigable rivers or canals while the boatmen of the Las Bela and Makran coasts have been mostly classed as fishermen. 15 071 persons including 10 723 earners, 163 working dependents and 4 185 subsidiary earners are employed on Transport by road. Taking the workers alone (earners plus working dependents) the numbers have decreased by 2 418 since 1921. With the rapid substitution of mechanical transport for transport by camels and carts and tongas, the numbers of pack animal owners and drivers will continue to decrease. The progress of mechanical transport has also proved an inconvenient rival for the railway which has had to resort to retrenchment to effect economies.

**Sub-Class  
V Trade.**

174 The total number of persons employed in this sub-class in 1931 was 13,582 against 19,523 of 1921. In addition to these the Census of 1931 shows that there were 8 153 persons who were partly supported by Trade as a Subsidiary occupation.

Figures for the more important Groups are compared in the following statement —

Groups.	1921.	1931
	Actual workers.	Earners (including working dependents.)
<b>TOTAL</b>	13,523	13,582
23. Banks, etc.	313	100
24. Brokerage etc.	189	300
25. Trade in textiles	3 123	2,363
26. Trade in Skins etc.	110	67
27. Trade in Wood	33	18
28. Trade in Metals	11	18
29. Trade in Pottery etc.	4	20
30. Trade in Chemical-products	203	90
31. Hotels, etc.	307	590
32. Other trade in foodstuffs	3 767	2,824
33. Trade in clothing etc.	14.	517
34. Trade in furniture	99	78
35. Trade in building material	6	4
36. Trade in means of transport	230	332
37. Trade in fuel	11	641
38. Trade in articles of luxury	189	66
39. Trade of other sorts	3,512	5,694

Trade in banking business, in textiles chemical products foodstuffs other than hotels, and trade of all other sorts have appreciably decreased since 1921 owing to economic depression. On the other hand, insurance agents and brokers, etc hotel managers and employees persons employed in trade in means of transport and fuel have appreciably increased. It would appear that owing to paucity of capital and depression in trade there is a growing tendency among the trading classes to devote their energies to more than one occupation in order to augment their income. This tendency is reflected in the fairly large numbers of subsidiary earners in several occupations.

175 The numbers employed in this sub-class show a decrease of 1 402 persons since 1921. The numbers in the various groups of which this sub-class is composed including 136 subsidiary earners are given in the margin. A considerable proportion of the increase under Police is due to the inclusion under this Group of whole time local levymen recruited from the agricultural classes whose principal occupation was shown as agriculture in 1921.

Sub Class VI—Public Force

	1931	1921
1 Army Imperial	19,603	24 659
2 Army Baluchistan States	526	658
3 Air Force	161	133
4 Police including local civil levies and village watchmen	5,704	1,040

The numbers in the various groups of which this sub-class is composed including 136 subsidiary earners are given in the margin. A considerable proportion of the increase under Police is due to the inclusion under this Group of whole time local levymen recruited from the agricultural classes whose principal occupation was shown as agriculture in 1921.

The distribution of the workers among Indigenous and Alien categories is shown below —

	ACTUAL FIGURES	
	Indigenous	Alien
Imperial Army, including Air Force	921	18,682
Baluchistan States Army	503	23
Police and Levies	4,790	914

176 This sub-class is composed of the following groups —

- Service of the State
- Service of Baluchistan States
- Municipal Service
- Village Officials, etc

Sub Class VII Public-Administration

Retrenchment is responsible for the decrease under Service of Government and Service of the States. Village officials in 1931 included Patwaris and Lambardars. The distribution of workers in this sub-class among indigenous and alien inhabitants is shown below —

	1921		1931	
	Actual workers	Total (earners and working dependents)	Indigenous	Aliens
TOTAL	4 229	4,133	2,140	1 993
Service of the State	2,934	2 078	184	1 574
Service of Baluchistan States	944	1 163	1,089	74
Municipal Service	316	373	101	274
Village Officials etc	115	537	466	71

177 In this sub-class, the Orders, Law, Medicine, and Instruction deserve notice. Lawyers and their clerks and petition-writers have increased from 41 in 1921 to 62 in 1931, 10 being indigenous and 52 aliens. Midwives have increased from 40 in 1921 to 197 of whom 116 are indigenous. Public instruction appears to be making satisfactory progress as will be seen from the numbers of teachers which has increased from 196 to 394 during the 10 years ending with 1931. The composition of the staff is 129 indigenous and 265 aliens. Advancement of education is seriously hampered by the paucity of qualified indigenous teachers.

Sub-Class VIII Professions and Liberal Arts

While the world trade is believed to be groaning under the pressure of a widespread depression, places of public entertainment in Baluchistan appear to be enjoying unparalleled prosperity. The number of earners in this occupation has increased from 11 to 124 during the decennium under review. But Baluchistan is not an exception, for during the same period there has been an increase of 51 per cent in the followers of this occupation in India as a whole. One feels puzzled as to which one to believe to be real—the wails of depression in business circles or the rapturous shouts of "encore" in places of public entertainment! The money spent on increased entertainment is probably the reason for the businessmen's lament. The ultimate cause is surely to be sought in the psychology of mankind to-day.



Other  
Occupations.

178 The only other groups which show remarkable variations compared to 1921 are—

(a) Domestic Service decrease of 8,868.

(b) Labourers unspecified, decrease of 5 896

The decrease under other Domestic Service is due to the emancipation of slaves who in 1931 were entered under the various occupations they actually followed. Similarly unspecified labourers were classed in 1931 as porters and messengers.

Occupation by  
Race, Tribe or  
Caste

179 The statement below shows the number of earners in each of the principal indigenous races as compared with the Census of 1921

Race.	1921		1931		PERCENTAGE OF ARREARS OF 1931 TO TOTAL ARREARS					
	Earners.	Working Dependents	Non-working Dependents	Actual workers.	Dependents.	1931.			19 1.	
						Earners.	Working Dependents.	Non-working Dependents.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
Indigenous	296,507	21,177	302,340	227,607	446,937	100	100	100	100	100
Baluch	68,370	7,061	146,720	83,686	117,237	29	33	30	34	23
Brahui	44,780	1,889	101,903	58,050	104,858	31	48	30	23	23
Pathan	32,103	4,853	118,349	33,373	118,789	33	37	23	23	24
Law	8,982	2,874	20,374	7,197	18,014	4	12	4	3	3
Jatt	25,528	1,090	48,128	22,422	40,701	11	4	10	3	3
Sayyid	5,729	1,187	13,036	5,893	14,378	3	6	3	3	3
Other Muslims	17,237	664	38,370	21,123	42,374	7	3	3	12	3
Hindus	8,337	129	10,448	6,872	18,906	3	1	2	3	2

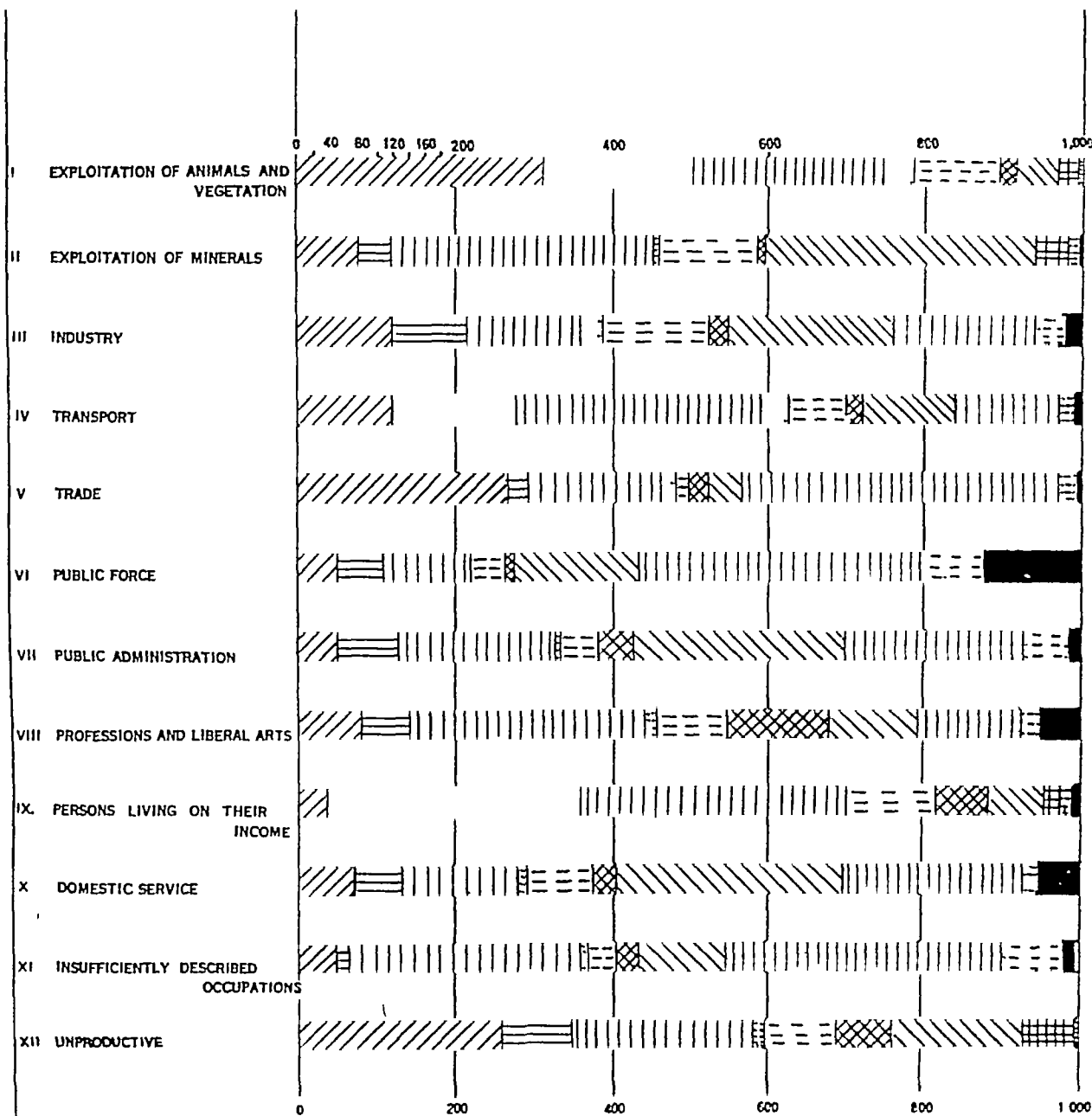
It will be observed that in every 100 earners the Baluch claim 29 the Pathan 23 the Brahui 31 and the Jatt 11 while the remaining 17 are distributed over the other indigenous races. The statement below shows by indigenous races the number per 1 000 earners engaged in each of the following occupations —

Occupation.	NUMBERS PER 1,000 EARNERS IN EACH OCCUPATION							
	Races (Indigenous)							
	Baluch.	Brahui.	Pathan.	Law.	Jatt.	Sayyid.	Other Muslims.	Hindus.
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Agriculture	229	539	781	642	822	652	840	9
Pasture	61	201	61	234	44	24	30	
Other allied agricultural occupations	17	4		13			36	
Mine	1		2	3	2		4	
Industry	24	20	22	21	64	26	137	31
Transport	39	31	84	32	22	46	44	47
Trade	3	6	20	10	1	49	18	23
Police Force	18	30	37	11	6	21	11	2
Public Administration	2	5	4	2	4	14	24	12
Professions and Liberal Arts	3	10	17	7	12	47	1	13
Persons living on their income	7	10	3		11	11	3	3
Domestic Service	7	9		0	7	17	28	43
Unofficially described occupations	1		2	1	1	3	1	7
Unproductive	7	4	9	3	10	2	30	11

The order of precedence of each race in each of these occupations is shown in the following table —

Occupation.	Baluch.	Brahui.	Pathan.	Law.	Jatt.	Sayyid.	Other Muslims.	Hindus.
Agriculture	1	2	3	6	2	4	7	8
Pasture	2	2	4	1	3	6	7	
Other allied agricultural occupations	3	1		2			1	
Mine			4	1	2		2	
Industry	3	6	6	7	2	1	1	3
Transport	7	2	1	6	4	4	5	7
Trade	7	6	2	3	6	2	1	1
Police Force	4	2	1	3	7	3	6	6
Public Administration	4	4	3	7		2	1	3
Professions and Liberal Art	3	7	2	6	3	1	2	4
Persons living on their income	4	2	4			1	3	1
Domestic Service	6	3	6	4	7	3	3	1
Unofficially described occupations	4		2	2	6	2	7	2
Unproductive		7	3	8	1	1	2	2

PROPORTION PER 1,000 WORKERS IN EACH  
SUB-CLASS OF OCCUPATION BY RACES



REFERENCES

BALUCH		OTHER MUSLIM	
BRAHUI		HINDU	
PATHAN		SIKH	
LASI		CHRISTIAN	
JATT		OTHERS	
SAYYID			

1

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES

## 30—General Distribution of Occupations (a) Earners and Working Dependents

Class Sub-class and Order	Number per 10,000 of total population	PERCENTAGE OF		Class Sub-class and Order	Number per 10,000 of total population	PERCENTAGE OF	
		Earners	Working Dependents			Earners	Working Dependents
<b>NON-WORKING DEPENDENTS</b>	6,324			26 Trade in skins, leather and furs	1	100	
<b>ALL OCCUPATIONS</b>	4,520			27 Trade in wood		100	
<b>Earners (Principal Occupation and Working Dependents)</b>	3,676	93	7	28 Trade in metals		100	
<b>A—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS</b>	2,487	93	7	29 Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles		100	
<b>I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation</b>	2,481	93	7	30 Trade in chemical products	1	99	1
1 Pasture and Agriculture	2,455	93	7	31 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	7	100	
(a) Cultivation	2,115	94	6	32 Other trade in food stuffs	33	99	1
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc (planters, managers, clerks and labourers)	10	99	1	33 Trade in clothing and toilet articles	7	100	
(c) Forestry	10	56	44	34 Trade in furniture	1	100	
(d) Stock raising	320	84	16	35 Trade in building materials		100	
(e) Raising of small animals and insects		100		36 Trade in means of transport	4	100	
2 Fishing and hunting	26	98	2	37 Trade in fuel	6	85	6
<b>II—Exploitation of Minerals</b>	6	100		38 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	1	100	
3 Metallic minerals	2	100		39 Trade of the other sorts	66	100	
4 Non metallic minerals	4	100		<b>C—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>	392	100	
<b>B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES</b>	656	89	11	<b>VI—Public Force</b>	298	100	
<b>III—Industry</b>	292	77	23	40 Army	232	100	
5 Textiles	24	41	59	41 Navy		100	
6 Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom		80	20	42 Air Force	2	100	
7 Wood	63	51	49	43 Police	64	100	
8 Metals	29	99	1	<b>VII—Public Administration</b>	42	100	
9 Ceramics	7	98	2	44 Public Administration	42	100	
10 Chemical Products properly so called and analogous	1	100		<b>VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts</b>	52	100	
11 Food Industries	21	98	2	45 Religion	29	100	
12 Industries of dress and the toilet	63	65	35	46 Law	1	100	
13 Furniture Industries	7	99	1	47 Medicine	19	100	
14 Building Industries	24	100		48 Instruction	5	100	
15 Construction of means of transport	1	100		49 Letters Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	7	99	1
16 Production and transmission of physical force	2	100		<b>D—MISCELLANEOUS</b>	141	96	4
17 Miscellaneous and undefined Industries	45	99	1	<b>IX—Persons living on their income</b>	10	100	
<b>IV—Transport</b>	207	99	1	50 Persons principally living on their income	10	100	
18 Transport by air		100		<b>X—Domestic Service</b>	86	100	
19 Transport by water	1	100		51 Domestic Service	86	100	
20 Transport by road	125	99	1	<b>XI—Insufficiently Described Occupations</b>	11	100	
21 Transport by rail	74	100		52 General terms which do not imply a definite occupation	11	100	
22 Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	6	100		<b>XII—Unproductive</b>	24	54	6
<b>V—Trade</b>	157	99	1	53 Inmates of jail, almshouse and lunatic asylums	5		100
23 Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	1	100		54 Inmates of various institutions	19	100	
24 Brokerage, commission and export	2	100		55 Other unclassified and productive in			
25 Trade in articles							

## 30.—(b) Distribution of Subsidiary Earners

Class, Sub-class and Order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	PERCENTAGES RECORDED.		Class, Sub-Class and Order	Number per 10,000 of total population.	PERCENTAGES RECORDED.	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
<b>ALL OCCUPATION</b>	4,528			26. Trade in skins, leather and furs			
(EARNERS AS SUBSIDIARY TO OTHERS)	844	90	1	27. Trade in wool			
<b>A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS</b>	640	78		28. Trade in metals			
I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	640	78		29. Trade in pottery, bric-a-brac and tiles			
1. Pasture and Agriculture	626	75		30. Trade in chemical products	1		
(a) Cultivation	279	33		31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.			
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (plantains, mangoes, clerks and in booms)				32. Other trade in food stuffs	6	1	
(c) Forestry	2			33. Trade in bedding and toilet articles			
(d) Stock raising	345	42		34. Trade in furniture	1		
(e) Raising of small animals and insects				35. Trade in building materials			
2. Fishing and hunting	4	1		36. Trade in means of transport	67	8	
3. Trade in fish				37. Trade in fuel			
4. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences				38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	6	1	
5. Trade of other sorts				39. Trade of other sorts	8		
<b>II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS</b>				<b>C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>	18	2	
1. Metallic minerals				VI.—Public Force	1		
2. Non-metallic minerals				40. Army			
<b>B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES</b>	167	19	1	41. Navy			
1. Textiles	25	2	1	42. Air Force			
2. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	3			43. Police	1		
3. Wood	7	1		VII.—Public Administration	5	1	
4. Metals	2			44. Public Administration	5	1	
5. Ceramics	2			VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	20	1	
6. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	1			45. Religion	9	1	
7. Food Industries	2			46. Law			
8. Industries of dress and toilet	2			47. Medicine			
9. Furniture Industries				48. Instruction			
10. Building Industries	4	1		49. Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 41)	1		
11. Construction of means of transport				<b>D.—MISCELLANEOUS</b>	21	2	
12. Production and transmission of physical force				IX.—Persons living on their incomes	9	1	
13. Miscellaneous and unclassified Industries	1			50. Persons principally living on their incomes	9	1	
<b>IV.—Transport</b>	68	6		X.—Domestic Service	2		
14. Transport by air				51. Domestic Service	2		
15. Transport by sea				XI.—Indistinctly described occupation	2		
16. Transport by road	43	6		52. General terms which do not indicate definite occupations	2		
1. Transport by rail				XII.—Unproductive	6	1	
2. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services				53. Instance of jail, asylums and almshouses			
<b>V.—Trade</b>	94	11		54. Peppers, vagrants, prostitutes	6	1	
17. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance				55. Other unclassified non-productive industries			
18. Drabbing, commission and export							
19. Trade in trawls	6	1					

31 —Distribution by Sub-classes in Districts and States—(a) Earners (Principal Occupations) and Working Dependents

Districts or States	TOTAL (1,000) NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OCCUPIED AS EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION) AND WORKING DEPENDENTS IN														
	Non working Dependents	Working Dependents	Earners, Principal Occupation	I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	II—Exploitation of Minerals	III—Industry	IV—Transport	V—Trade	VI—Public Force	VII—Public Administration	VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	IX—Persons living on their Income	X—Domestic Service	XI—Insufficiently Described Occupations	XII—Unproductive
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	632	26	342	675	2	80	56	42	81	12	14	3	23	3	9
<b>Districts</b>	605	30	365	568	3	84	82	50	131	13	18	2	35	4	10
Quetta Pishin	568	24	408	288	1	148	93	83	241	21	28	6	71	10	8
Loralai	579	00	331	790		48	33	31	60	7	12		10	1	6
Zhub	574	34	302	620	9	54	67	10	180	8	14		13	2	5
Bolan	382	70	530	93	17	117	417	52	87	50	12		20	3	112
Chagai	636	2	362	529		42	258	38	75	2	16	2	22	1	15
Sibi	673	3	324	782	2	49	57	37	26	8	11		17	2	9
<b>States</b>	664	20	316	819		73	22	33	13	10	9	4	8		9
Kalat	675	10	315	841	1	53	17	34	14	11	11	4	6		8
Las Bela	602	70	310	721		102	44	29	10	4	5		11	1	10

31 —(b) Earners (Subsidiary Occupations)

Districts or States	NUMBER PER MILLE OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EARNER HAVING A SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION											
	I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	II—Exploitation of Minerals	III—Industry	IV—Transport	V—Trade	VI—Public Force	VII—Public Administration	VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	IX—Persons living on their Income	X—Domestic Service	XI—Insufficiently Described Occupations	XII—Unproductive
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	758		29	57	111	2	6	12	11	4	3	7
<b>Districts</b>	727		26	42	151	3	9	13	15	3	4	7
Quetta Pishin	797		13	46	63		4	11	49	3	11	3
Loralai	798		47	46	71		13	14	3		1	4
Zhub	523		11	5	16	18	2	23	6	3	5	5
Bolan	897		6	5	3			11	75			
Chagai	541		25	41	45	1	4	13	14	7	7	4
Sibi	570		26	19	372		11	11	3	4	1	12
<b>States</b>	818		37	88	33			8	3	5	1	7
Kalat	867		11	42	24			10	14	3	1	8
Las Bela	650	1	13	123	61			5	2	10	1	4

## 32.—Occupations of Females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups.

Group No.	Occupation.	NUMBER OF FARMERS.			Group No.	Occupation.	NUMBER OF FARMERS.		
		Males.	Females.	Number of 16 males per 1,000 females.			Males.	Females.	Number of 16 males per 1,000 females.
	Total	3,21,346	4,726	16	90				
1	EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	1,96,231	983	3					
	L—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	1,97,003	987	4					
	(a) Cattle	1,73,480	826	3					
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	11,222	281	25					
8	Cultivating owners	1,04,829	30						
8	Tenant cultivators	88,908	10						
7	Agricultural labourers	5,807	183	31	98				
	(c) Forestry	464	36	78	100				
17	Forest officers, bangers, guards, etc.	69							
18	Wood cutters and forest burners	368	35	90	106				
	(d) Stock Raising	33,187	126	4	108				
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	2,170	22	22					
22	Breeders of transport animals.	1,286	8	7	110				
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	20,777	66	4	111				
	F. Fishing and Hunting	2,223	6	3					
27	Fishing and purling	2,223	6	3					
	III.—INDUSTRY	17,808	2,408	141	117				
	A. Textiles	654	194	298					
43	Cotton spinning, strapping and weaving	223	1	4	125				
44	Jute processing, spinning and weaving	16	16						
45	Rope twine string and other fibres	77	19	139	129				
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	227	167	612	127				
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and spooling of articles	66	20	128					
	B. Hides, skins and furs materials from the Animal Kingdom	27	8	298					
51	Working in leather	4	2	322	129				
	C. Wood	1,406	1,308	879	120				
64	Carpenters, turners and jobbers, etc.	969			121				
66	Basket makers and other fabricators of woody materials including braves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	437	1,308	2,934					
	D. Ceramics	564	23	36					
63	Potters and makers of earthenware	220	12	55	126				
64	Brick and tile makers	240	29	62					
	11. Food Industries	1,579	221	14					
71	Rice pounders, kneaders and steam grinding	121	196	1,199					
72	Grain processors, etc.	77	32	418					
73	Datchers	430			111				
75	Sweetmeat and confection makers	262							
81	Milk	870							
	12. Industries of Dress and the Textile	2,224	209	63	143				
82	Shoe, shoe, sandal, clothing makers	1,117	1	1	12				
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and driers	1,007	3	1					
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of dress	11	124	8,716	128				
85	Washing and laundry	486	48	97	100				
	13. Furniture Industries	870	12	21					
89	Furniture makers, carriage painters etc.	508			61				
	Fabricators, tent makers, etc.	1	12	1,200	16.				
	Line barbers, seaman workers, engravers and well sinkers, stone cutters and dressers, brick layers and masons, builders (other than building made of bamboo or similar materials)								
	Painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,024	16	8					
	II. Miscellaneous and Unfinished Industries	3,794	402	107					
	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	742							
	Scavenging	2,803	402	136					
	IV.—TRANSPORT	17,481	380	20					
	20. Transport by Road	10,378	260	24					
	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	837							
	Owners, managers and employes (including personal servants) connected with other vehicles	949							
	Pack animals, camel, mules, and bullock owners and drivers	2,780	87	23					
	Porters and messengers	8,022	262	32					
	V.—TRADE	18,261	87	4					
	25. Trade in Textiles	2,220	2	1					
	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	220							
	26. Trade in Chemical Products	86	3	35					
	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	86							
	27. Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	884	6	29					
	Vendors of wine, liquor, aerated water and ice	78							
	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, messes, etc. (and employes)	344	5	13.					
	Holders of drink and food stalls	184	1	6					
	28. Other Trade in Food Stuffs	2,800	34	12.					
	Grain and pulse dealers	451	5	11					
	Dealers in cereals, sugar and spices	28	1	36					
	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	458	6	11					
	Dealers in animals for food	197	1	5					
	Dealers in other food stuffs	1,417	22	16					
	Dealers in tobacco	186							
	29. Trade in Clothing and Textile Articles	842	5	6					
	Trade in read made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	842							
	30. Trade in stocks of Transport	279	2	6					
	Dealers and drivers of elephants, camel, horses, cattle, mules, mules etc.	277	2	7					
	31. Trade in Fuel	188	2	4					
	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, sawdust, etc.	188							
	32. Trade of other sorts	5,599	2	1					
	General stockpiles, keepers of other goods unspecialised	5,419	2	1					
	33. Public Administration	2,893	1						
	44. Public Administration	2,893	1						
	Service of the 16 to 18 service of Indian and Foreign States	2,893	1						
	Municipal and other local (not village) services	1,941							
	Village officials and servants	942							

32—Occupations of Females by Sub classes and Selected Orders and Groups—concluded

Group No	Occupation.	NUMBER OF EARNERS			Group No	Occupation	NUMBER OF EARNERS		
		Males	Females	Number of females per 1,000 males			Males	Females	Number of females per 1,000 males
	VIII—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	4,205	301	72		IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	954	32	37
	45 Religion	2,481	17	7		50 Persons living principally on their income	854	32	37
163	Priests, Ministers etc	2,052	11	5	185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	854	32	37
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	125							
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors circumcisors etc	203	6	2		X—DOMESTIC SERVICE	7,184	303	42
	47 Medicine	655	217	331		51 Domestic Service	7,184	303	42
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	177	5	28	186	Private motor drivers and cleaners	461		
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	101	13	126	187	Other domestic service	6,723	303	45
72	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	205	107	667		XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	883	4	5
	48 Instruction	397	54	136		52 General terms which do not indicate a definite Occupation	883	4	5
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	339	18	142	188	Manufacturers businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	306		
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	58	6	103	189	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employes in specified offices and warehouses and shops	472	4	5
	49 Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	611	13	21					
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	402	11	27		XII—UNPRODUCTIVE	1,899	595	314
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs	122	2	10	193	54 Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes	1,899	595	314
					194	Beggars and vagrants	1,852	461	245
						Procurers and prostitutes	17	135	7,041



Occ. yrs.	1911 (Census Workers)				1921 (Census)				1931 (Census)				Variations Increase (+) Decrease (-)					
	Rababk. tax.	Districts.	No. in	Rababk. tax.	Districts.	Stades.	Balabk. tax.	Districts.	Stades.	Balabk. tax.	Districts.	Stades.	Balabk. tax.	Districts.	Stades.	Balabk. tax.	Districts.	Stades.
TOTAL	203,254	154,718	164,566	267,466	171,219	194,771	264,886	186,050	187,628	-1,264	-14,798	-8,008	-3,188	-2,830	-6,386	+13,223	-18,021	-18,021
sectors by v. stials	219,281	161,264	151,867	194,946	91,235	103,281	205,472	93,964	97,472	-24,266	-8,738	-14,778	-1,450	+4,187	-18,979	-8,250	-18,989	-18,989
Population of Aleksh and Yezima.	219,115	161,122	177,369	193,027	86,794	102,311	199,224	93,530	107,264	-88,168	-10,229	-14,779	-2,724	+4,123	-18,181	-7,266	-18,260	-18,260
Produce and fisheries	114,181	80,125	116,271	184,278	88,794	101,280	197,881	82,222	108,181	-28,117	-10,228	-14,791	-3,723	+3,461	-18,602	-7,250	-11,210	-11,210
1) Agriculture of sugar and crops	142,252	84,422	97,180	171,427	31,222	40,084	171,015	68,882	88,882	-10,443	-3,875	-7,078	+1,078	-131	-9,572	-2,278	-7,187	-7,187
2) Fisheries (fish and shellfish)	1,111	517	414	788	678	94	861	811	40	-458	+122	-378	+122	-38	-109	+375	-457	-457
3) Forestry	1,011	203	731	43	11	31	508	63	228	-281	-781	-710	+240	+217	-284	-11	+614	+614
4) Mining	21,009	15,816	16,076	16,239	7,221	11,278	21,212	6,262	14,220	-12,220	-6,262	-8,227	+1,211	+2,241	-8,227	-6,222	-2,008	-2,008
5) Rounding of small mammals and fowls.	1,622	3	1,619	1,621	1	1,621	1,621	1	1,621	+9	-3	+12	+623	+1	+612	-3	+614	+614
Fishing and hunting	1,228	1,128	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Manufacture of materials	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Non-metallic minerals	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Metallic minerals	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Textiles	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Chemicals and allied products	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Food and kindred products	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Other manufactures	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Transportation and communication	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Other services	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7
Unemployed	1,222	1,228	77	1,228	1,713	86	848	441	84	+623	+600	+3	-1,281	-1,286	+4	-688	+7	+7

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

11,760	6,107	5,653	12,523	7,513	5,010	13,438	8,906	4,472	+763	+1,408	-643	+915	+1,453	-538	+1,078	+2,859	-1,181
254	100	145	111	221	80	100	100		+59	+115	-68	-213	-124	-89	+161	-9	-145
87	58	20	159	162	27	200	175	25	+102	+104	-2	+11	+13	-2	+113	+117	-4
1,071	1,027	911	3,105	1,908	1,227	2,322	1,005	717	+1,224	+041	+283	-873	-363	-510	+351	+078	-227
72	19	24	110	88	12	67	55	12	+38	+50	-12	-13	-43		-5	+7	-12
223	5	218	35	15		18	19		-188	+30	-218	-17	-17	+11	-205	-11	-218
10	10	11	11	11		18	18		+1	+1		+7	+7	+8	+8	+8	
0	0	4	4	4		20	0	11	-2	-2		+10	+5	+11	+14	+3	+11
312	218	121	203	123	80	80	87	2	-130	-95	-44	-114	-36	-78	-253	-111	-122
200	170	30	307	281	26	590	502	88	+08	+102	-4	+283	+221	+02	+381	+423	+58
5,621	3,116	2,207	3,267	2,065	1,042	2,874	1,026	909	-1,850	-431	-1,425	-973	-750	+174	-2,780	-1,100	-1,590
90	97	2	142	137	5	517	191	114	+43	+40	+3	+405	+200	+100	+448	+330	+112
300	110	211	99	90		78	75	3	-291	-47	-211	-21	-24	+3	-312	-71	-241
12	8	4	4	4	2	4	4		-6	-6	-6	-2	-2	-2	-8	-8	-8
120	97	12	270	105	15	331	200	11	+101	+08	+3	+101	+95	+6	+202	+101	+0
107	127	40	211	150	61	401	432	20	+44	+23	+21	+250	+32	-32	+294	+405	-11
312	250	62	180	160	20	60	60		-123	-81	-12	-123	-103	-20	-240	-181	-62
1,853	610	1,243	3,512	1,108	2,444	5,003	3,171	2,522	+1,050	+558	+1,101	+2,181	+2,603	+178	+1,840	+2,561	+1,270
20,439	22,159	4,280	35,703	32,596	3,167	34,058	29,639	4,419	+9,324	+10,437	-1,113	-1,705	-2,957	+1,253	+7,619	+7,180	+139
10,585	15,668	917	27,396	26,650	746	25,858	24,061	1,797	+10,811	+10,982	-171	-1,538	-2,559	+1,051	+9,273	+8,393	+880
15,303	14,357	916	25,917	21,573	711	20,124	19,170	915	+10,011	+10,186	-172	-5,103	-5,301	+201	+1,821	+1,702	+29
1,282	1,291	1	131	173		161	161		+133	+133		+28	+28		+101	+101	
5,238	3,655	1,573	1,916	1,911	2	5,771	4,721	852	+604	+603	+1	+1,027	+2,777	+860	+4,201	+3,440	-1,861
0,224	1,655	1,671	1,210	3,137	1,092	3,894	2,359	1,335	-999	-518	-481	-635	-778	+243	-1,534	-1,296	-238
4,630	2,830	1,790	4,138	2,809	1,329	4,506	3,219	1,287	-188	-27	-401	+368	+410	+243	-1,634	-1,200	-238
2,678	1,705	1,213	2,102	1,162	910	2,494	1,646	563	+470	-203	-273	+390	+483	-87	-120	+193	-601
72	11	29	41	17	1	61	52		0	0	-25	+20	+15	+5	-11	+10	-20
192	690	76	690	601	12	872	776	96	+204	+208	-1	+176	+112	-61	+780	+120	+00
300	751	45	224	204	20	451	400	12	-172	-117	-25	+227	+203	+22	+55	+58	+1
1,084	621	167	1,675	712	311	624	317	287	-13	+121	-174	-151	-105	-10	+401	+281	+180
13,711	6,879	6,835	20,690	10,063	10,627	11,755	9,107	2,648	+6,976	+3,184	+3,792	-8,935	-956	-7,979	-1,959	+2,228	-4,187
165	159	10	215	207	38	886	404	182	+90	+68	+22	+641	+197	+444	+731	+265	+460
152	119	16	215	207	18	886	401	182	+90	+68	+22	+641	+107	+111	+731	+265	+100
10,889	5,099	5,790	16,055	6,511	9,544	7,487	6,439	1,048	+5,166	+1,412	+3,754	-8,568	-73	-8,196	-3,402	+1,340	-4,712
10,889	5,099	5,790	16,055	6,511	9,544	7,487	6,439	1,018	+5,100	+1,412	+3,754	-8,568	-72	-8,100	-3,402	+1,340	-4,712
194	151	13	1,108	1,050	58	887	850	37	+914	+899	+15	-221	-200	-21	+693	+699	-6
104	151	13	1,108	1,050	58	887	850	17	+914	+899	+15	-221	-200	-21	+693	+699	-6
2,476	1,190	986	3,282	2,295	987	2,495	1,414	1,081	+806	+805	+1	-787	-881	+94	+10	-70	+95
117	100	17	150	105	73	105	105		+133	+105	+28	-180	-105	-75	-117	-300	-17
-129	1,190	910	2,802	1,800	912	-195	1,414	1,081	+673	+700	-27	-307	-176	+109	+300	+224	+112

34.—Occupational distribution for 1931 per 1,000 of

SUB-

Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	I.				II.		III.		IV.			
		Agri- cultures.	Pastors.	Others.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.			
<b>LEDIGEMOON</b>		725	2	80	4	9	2	2	111	27	271	42	23
<b>RALOCH</b>		828	2	81	4	12	2	1		24	1,068	29	9
<b>I. Easters—</b>		810	2	27		1				19	88	14	18
Dagti	Plillage and plunder	681								2	126	8	
Dombli	Flock owners and out-breeding owners.	822								7		18	
Khetras	Cultivating owners	919	5	19	4					22	16	4	
Magtas	C. O., Horse breeders, and Flock owners	947	1	15	7					10	803	16	4
Mar	C. O., and Horse breeders	845		24						4	13	18	21
Mar	Plillage and plunder											18	
Mar	Flock owners and C. O.											18	
Rud Duleh	C. O. and Camel breeders	927	1	13						10	429	8	
Jamal	Detto	934	4	20						8	21	4	
Kham	Detto	845	1	4						8	21	24	
Lashan	Detto	928	2	7						7	182	1	
Unspecified	Detto	877		15	7					19	30	22	
Umaras	Detto	808								19			
Others	Cult. along owners	226		17		27				120		281	23
<b>II. Westers</b>		672	6	107	7	27	2	2		48	2,165	88	6
Duleh	Cultivating owners	454				248							
Dombli	C. O. Camel breeders and Flock owners	782		71		6				17	4,800	23	
Gichki	M. C. O.	782										21	
Kawliel	Cultivating owners	727		189						14		47	
Hale	Detto	685		21		221				22	2,300	80	
Hakhschal	1. O. and X. C. O., Flock owners and Camel breeders.	809	21	162	12	2				1	300	40	11
Rud	C. O., Camel breeders and Flock owners	877		42	7	9				18	224	19	
Sagar	C. O. and trade in fish	320		128		105				23	12,321	178	
Sagarwal	C. O. and X. C. O., Flock owners and Camel breeders	208		628						20		88	
Others	Flock owners	480		204		6				67	302	111	10
<b>BRAHUI</b>		853	3	201	3	4		11		29	878	21	24
<b>I. Original Workers</b>		826	2	220	3	18		2		11	288	41	18
Ahmedra	X. C. O.	312											
Gurgari	C. O. and Flock owners	867		6	215			2		6		29	
Hawal	X. C. O.	852		120							800	30	
Kakandari	C. O. and Flock owners	802		124						12		11	
Kambhari	Detto	771	6	241				2		2	808	1	
Marvas	C. O. and X. C. O. and Flock owners	817		112		2				18	5,000	12	
Radni	C. O. and Flock owners	862		67		169				11		72	22
Samalari	Flock owners, C. O. and breeders (All kinds)	628	1	224	2					7	160	27	26
<b>II. Easters</b>		670	1	77		1		1		20	124	67	7
Bengalal	C. O., Camel transport and Flock owners	711		2	28			1		20		91	
Kurd	C. O.	867		97		26				17		87	
Lahri	C. O., Camel transport and Flock owners	867		185						14	1,722	27	8
Langi	Camel transport, Flock owners, C. O. and breeders.	781		21						42		118	7
Mamachal	C. O.	618		11						67		107	16
Raisani	C. O. and X. C. O.	661		65						20		27	21
Rostamali	Detto	872						11		10		125	30
Sarpars	C. O. and Flock owners	249		49						2		21	
Sakhschal	Flock owners	831		8						19		61	
Shahwal	C. O. X. C. O. Flock owners and Camel transport.	716	1	47						18		95	10
Zagar Kaural	Detto	279		124						16	122	66	

Notes.—C. O.—Cultivating Owner  
X. C. O.—Xam Cultivating Owner



## 34.—Occupational distribution for 1931 per 1,000 of

Code	T additional Occupation.	I				II		III		IV	
		Men per 1,000 engaged in each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Number of 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Number of female workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Number of female workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	
III. Jhalra		680	2	208	2	3	23				86
Bhaya	C, O, and X, C, O and Fleck owners	623	7	237	10			18	820		
Harna	C, O, and Fleck owners	605		18					180		
Masawa	Fleck owners	615		200					1,000		
Mogal	C, O, and X, C, O and Fleck owners	677		217	11				113	42	7
X har	C, O, and Camel transport	662		30	12				143	42	18
Pasra	Cultivating owners	651		300					253	13	6
Paal	C, O, Fleck owners and Camel breeders	618		56	2	1,000		18	4,200	13	
Lahr	C, O, and X, C, O, Fleck owners and Camel breeders.	661		56				6	10		100
IV. Mardasawa		645	2	33	8			87		178	6
Nihar	Cultivating owners and overpassary brants	634		3				30			
Bahar	Cultivating owners	601		47				130		13	
Others	Dothe	18	8	32	10			102		3.23	8
PATRA		781	4	61	6		2	22	23	84	10
Bal	Cultivating owners	677						18			
Barek	C, O, Fleck owners and Camel breeders	738		27				78		29	
Jalar	Cultivating owners	623		96	2			4		8	200
Kakar	Dothe	756					4	18	38	45	18
Das	Dothe	746						2	20	21	
Honar	C, O, and Fleck owners	784		14		1		137		25	
Harna pasara	Cultivating owners	784						11	12	25	27
Narabhar	C, O, and Fleck owners	746		2	2		1	12	17	119	14
Nayra	Cultivating owners	723		4				11	15	86	2
Namata	C, O and Fleck owners	757		17			2	3	67	64	12
Taryara	Dothe	664						173		34	
Others	Cultivating owners	61		3			8	37		211	128
Kan	C, O, and X, C, O,	244		21				21			
Lal	C, O, X, C, O and Fleck owners	676	5	19				21			
Paal		634	4	10	15			23	26	14	17
Mas Pasra	C, O, and X, C, O,	647		31				21	24	23	29
Lal	Dothe	647		15				29	2	23	23
Lal	Fleck owners	634		117				29	2	23	23
Masabhar	Cultivating owners and Fleck owners	14		219				11	15	16	167
Masabhar	Dothe	11		42	22			11	15	16	167
Zakar	Dothe	642						11	15	16	167
Lal	Cultivating owners	231						11	15	16	167
Bahar	C, O and Fleck owners	69		87				11	15	16	167
Tan		771	6	70				18	50	66	1
Ahal Arbars	C, O, and Fleck owners	720		39	6			12	18	71	2
Nah Term	Cultivating owners	645	1	11				11	187	84	84
Tarbar	Dothe	605		5				17	50	29	
Lapardal	Dothe	317		5				67	27	27	
Zakar	Cultivating owners	619		7				7	2	21	
C har Patra	Dothe	741						7		21	
Lal		64	3	236	2	18	8,167	21	628	23	
Uyara	C, O and C, O breeders	679		26	4			15	6,8	122	
Pura	Dothe	2		316				14	6	43	
Jamat	C and X, C, O	413		477	7			25	1,200	17	
Uyara	C and X, C, O and Camel transport	67		701	4	12		27	1,200	17	
Harik	C, O and X, C, O and C, O breeders and owners of grass and dwarf palm tree.	7		17				44	10,000	11	
Yara	C, O and Fleck owners and Cattle breeders	23		71				4		7	
Masabhar	Dothe	713	1	71				16		23	
Uyara	Dothe	721	2	115				16		49	
Lapardal	Dothe	721	2	115				16		49	
JATT (INDI-GEROLS)	Only of owners brants and Cattle breeders	623	1	44	2	79		2	64	129	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

workers among selected tribes

CLASSES

V		VI		VII		VIII						IX		X		XI		XII	
Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Religion	Law	Medicine	Instruction	Others	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	
3		16		2		4					1		5	76			3	19	
8		3				2							2				4	700	
3		16		2		4					1		5				3	125	
3		30		2		6		1,000			2		5	109			1	77	
13		13		1									2				2		
3		6				6							3				12	116	
2		14		2		3							2				2		
17		79		10		16		1	4	5			59	66	1		2		
3		9				17							11						
7		46				20		2	7	8			101	70	2		3		
28		128		18															
20	3	37		4		15		200	1	23	1	3	13	8	33	2	9	416	
12						59		12									48		
64		32		214		50											25		
8		20		9		56							66	57			6		
13	333	16		8		10		2	222	1	67	2	7	39		2	8	422	
110		34		3		30							30	1,000		3			
7		4		2		3							6				6		
9		28		1		15		1,000	5	4		9	4	38	2		9	430	
11		16		1		20		3	2			3	10			1	15	286	
14		61		5		18			11	167		2	8			6	10	686	
11		20		2		25			1			6	7	200	1	4	4	400	
116		112		21		16		2	2			5	69			10	7		
111		9		17		11			3			4	43	42	2	2	10	873	
9		40		1		9													
4	50	30				8		1	332	2	1		2				9	1,026	
12		24				5					2		1				1		
12		12				4											4	800	
11	113	50				16		1					6				3		
2		24				4			1,000	1			1				11	1,236	
2		11				10					1		3				8	1,200	
32		129		97		33			12				32			12	22		
4		103		6		19							2				4	123	
45		2				16			1			2	16	9	70	2	8	205	
67		40				17			1			3	9			3	1	12	
33		15				8			1				9				8	412	
22		17				28			3				21				8	182	
11		11		24		19			1				1,000	2			11	3,000	
9		11				3											11	2,000	
11		11		51		27		2	4	5			104	36	10		1	77	
10	22	11		3		2				5			9	562	1		3	143	
14		14																	
17		1				1			1	11			3				4	200	
12		17		11		4		1	1				16				1		
7	12	17																	
3		4								1									
17		11				1				1							1		
4	10	6		4		6		1	2,200	1	40	4	250	8	126	1	10	177	

Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	SUB.																			
		L.			II.		III.		IV.												
		Men per 1,000 of each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.	Number per 1,000 of female workers engaged in each occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.	Number per 1,000 of female workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.	Number per 1,000 of female workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.											
<b>SAYYID</b>	<b>V. C. O. and sporting leaders</b>	883	4	36	30																
Beikhan	Ditto	88.5																			
Chik	Ditto	83.4																			
Gharakh	Ditto	87.2																			
Kaheri	Ditto	84.3																			
Masham	Ditto	83.8																			
Tarna	Ditto	79.3																			
Ustama	Ditto	83.2																			
Others	Ditto	87.3																			
<b>OTHER MUSLIMS</b>		880	8	30	17	58	2	4	12	157	188	41	41								
Darya	C. O., carpenter, kumhars and bharats at well	77.8	1	11							100	817	17								
Dikhar	Cultivating owners	630									49	34	28								
Gadra	Domestic servants and Field labourers	58.2									120	24	77								
Gah	Ditto	81.8									18										
Jai	Camel drivers and graziers	218									277	1,022	248								
Khara	General trade and trader in stores	28									47	887									
Langra	Domestic service and unskilled	84.8									30	887									
Lori	Blacksmiths and domestic service	72	17	9							788	12	14								
Mad	Fishermen and transport by sea	8									83	1,218	19								
Kalub	Travels and C. O.	832	17	24							48	233	11								
Shorani	Domestic service and Field labour	778	10								48	28	33								
Others	Domestic service and daily labour	632	18								103	116	74								
<b>Khatris</b>		8	180								34	428	47	201							
Ura	General storekeepers and shopkeepers	8	120								33	428	43	214							
Trakhan	Ditto										27	2,800	313								
Khatti	Ditto										29	94	8								
Others	Ditto										14	74									
<b>SEMI-INDIGENOUS</b>		134	1	177	7						28	108	948	82							
<b>Kabchi</b>		882	44									20	8								
Bandar	C. O. and Field owners	843									9	7									
Others	Flock owners and Field labourers	447									238	103									
<b>Pathan</b>		103	1	238	7						7	177	283	83							
Durrani	Non-cultivating owners	171									6	707	161	11							
Chitral	C. O. and Karez diggers	8									7	81	308	66							
Others	Field labourers and daily labourers	49									8	283	287								
<b>Other Musahars</b>		18	1								63	84	180	2							
Hazara	Cultivating owners	18									62	84	178	2							
Others	C. O. and daily labourers										142	714									

NOTE.—C. O. = Cultivating Owner.  
N.C. O. = Non-Cultivating Owner





## 35.—Number of Persons Employed in the Railway Post and Telegraphs and Irrigation Departments.

(A) NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE 30TH FEBRUARY 1931, IN THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Class of persons employed.	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	REMARKS.
<b>TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED</b>		<b>213</b>	
<b>Persons directly employed</b>		<b>153</b>	
Officers		2	
Upper Subordinates		8	
Lower		11	
Clerks		1	
Peons and other servants		67	
Coolies		45	
<b>Persons indirectly employed</b>		<b>60</b>	
Contractors		4	
Contractors' regular employees		8	
Coolies		58	

(B) NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE 30TH FEBRUARY 1931, IN THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Class of persons employed.	POST OFFICE.		TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		REMARKS.
	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	
<b>TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>228</b>	
(1) Post and Telegraphs.					
Superior Officers (including Postmaster Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these)	2	3	4	1	
Postmasters, including Deputy Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters.	1	49			
Signalling establishments (including V. Extract Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Military Telegraphists and other employees)	1		1	5	
Miscellaneous Agents, Subordinate Masters, Station Masters, etc.		41		10	
Civil of all kinds		84		2	
Peons		20			
Skilled labour establishments (including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, ironmen and fitters and other employees)				171	
Unskilled labour establishments (including line coolies, cable guards, latrine men, telegraph, messengers, peons, and other employees)		60		24	
Road establishments consisting of drivers, carriers, clerks and booking agents, bootmen, yeas, coachmen, bearers, and others					
(2) Railway Mail Service					
Superior Officers (including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting)					
Civils of all kinds					
borders					
Mail Guards, mail agents, van peons					
(3) Combined Offices					
Signallers		7			
Messengers and other servants		15			

(C) NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE 30TH FEBRUARY 1931, IN THE RAIL DEPOT.

Class of persons employed.	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	REMARKS.
<b>TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6,478</b>	
<b>Persons directly employed</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6,293</b>	
Officers	9	4	
Peons drawing more than Rs. 75/- per mensem	27	432	
Subordinate Masters drawing from Rs. 75/- to 75/- per mensem		4,971	
Subordinate Masters drawing under Rs. 75/- per mensem		915	
<b>Persons indirectly employed</b>		<b>185</b>	
Contractors		40	
Contractors' regular employees		123	
Coolies		22	

36 —Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists

(WORKERS WITH PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION ONLY)

Occupation	DISTRICTS							STATES	
	Baluchistan	Quetta Pishun	Loralai	Zhob	Bolan	Chaghai	Sibi.	Kalat	Las Bela
<b>ALL RENT RECEIVERS (NON-CULTIVATING OWNERS)</b>	11,513	982	1,078	504	19	358	1,257	7,070	245
Rent receivers (Non-cultivating owners) who returned following subsidiary occupations	2,238	242	432	265	1	25	362	837	73
I { Ordinary cultivators	81	5	20				24	32	
I { Tenants	123	34	19	20			46	4	
I { Field labourers	3		1						2
I { Fruit, etc., growers									
I { Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	225		23				16	182	4
I { Breeders of transport animals	6	1							5
I { Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	742	10	176	78		12	47	407	12
I { Others	16	1		1				2	12
III Industry	251	24	60	10		2	115	36	4
IV Transport	152	45	12	44	1	2	3	37	8
V Trade	171	52	26	36			14	35	8
VI Public Force	5			4					
VII Public Administration	92	9	29			1		4	
VIII Religion	156	16	42	41			14	38	5
VIII Medicine	5			3				1	
VIII Instruction	4			3				1	
VIII Letters and Arts and Sciences	1								
IX Persons living on their Income	107	38	6	1		7	18	30	7
X Domestic Service	29	2	5	3			11	7	
XI Insufficiently described occupations	21	2	8	3		1	1	7	
XII Unproductive	48	3	5	18			3	14	5
<b>AGENTS, MANAGERS OF LANDED ESTATES</b>	9	9							
Agents, etc., who returned following Subsidiary Occupations									
<b>ALL RENT PAYERS (CULTIVATING OWNERS)</b>	104,559	9,678	14,264	10,143	199	2,118	19,633	4,140	7,414
Rent Payers who returned following Subsidiary Occupation	40,381	3,047	6,736	3,497	4	659	12,481	11,282	2,675
I { Non cultivating owners	601	6	21	4		2	73	533	2
I { Tenants	4,992	169	479	79		41	507	3,494	23
I { Field labourers	643	72	170	11			40	311	39
I { Fruit, etc. growers	27	16	3	1					7
I { Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	1,026		413	1		4	73	1,015	120
I { Breeders of transport animals	966	11	3			87		5	569
I { Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	20,538	1,229	4,798	2,502		411	5,018	4,971	674
I { Others	268	18	1	3			14	2	228
II Exploitation of minerals	7	1					2		4
III Industry	845	30	374	70		7	93	207	8
IV Transport	1,872	385	117	500	1	10	27	483	114
V Trade	6,331	528	97	16		30	5,521	55	74
VI Public Force	127		5	121			1		
VII Public Administration	307	32	108	14		4	149		
VIII Religion	463	74	88	94	2	9	95	90	
VIII Medicine	8	6	2						
VIII Instruction	3		1	2					
VIII Letters and Arts and Sciences	2		1					1	
IX Persons living on their Income	307	326	5	16	1	7	4	5	
X Domestic Service	70	18	12	15		1	3	9	1
XI Insufficiently described occupations	160	118	3	28		2	1	3	1
XII Unproductive	155	8	30	11		2	1	5	11
<b>TENANTS OF ALL KINDS</b>	50,915	3,003	3,364	548	29	605	13,079	23,578	1,375
Tenants, etc., who returned following Subsidiary Occupations	7,220	349	735	110	2	129	2,259	3,450	174
I { Non-cultivating owners	142	1		1			10	1	
I { Cultivating owners	477	16	8	27			18	41	
I { Tenants	76		4				8	17	
I { Field labourers	298	14	9	4				11	1
I { Fruit etc. growers	7								
I { Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	115		94				28	70	
I { Breeders of transport animals	71						44	24	
I { Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	519	119	470	270			1,275	1,888	1
I { Others	37								
II Exploitation of minerals	5								
III Industry	494	14	5	7		1	7	20	4
IV Transport	284	41	25	1		5	18	198	





## 37—Certain Mixed Occupations.

Occupation.	Balochistan	DISTRICTS.							STATES.		
		Total	Quetta District	Loralai	Thab.	Bolan	Chagla	Nil.	Total	Kash.	Las B.-k.
(2) As Subsidiary Occupation	2,895	828	182	270	108	2	26	156	2,196	692	1,247
With following Principal Occupations—											
I Non-cultivating owners	28	2	17	11	1	1	1		42	25	8
Cultivating owners	954	165	100	2	42	1	6	1	601	479	323
Tenant cultivators	34	142	4	19			7	95	113	82	25
Agricultural labourers	4								22	22	
Wood cutters	1								1		1
Cattle and buffalo breeders	77								71	71	77
Breeders of transport animals	401	77		63				4	127	63	64
Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	934	141		110	64			6	742	41	702
Fishing and pearling	13								13		13
III Industry	14	47	2					44	118	106	7
IV Transport	9								9	2	7
V Trade	149	136	2	144				3	12	2	10
VI Public Force											
VII Public Administration	1								1	1	
VIII Religion	7	4	1					3	3	3	
IX Persons living on their income	11								11	11	
X Domestic Service	8								8		8
XI Unofficially described occupations											
XII Unproductive	12	1						1	14	12	2

# CHAPTER IX.

## LITERACY

180 This chapter deals with the statistics contained in the following tables — Reference to statistics

Particulars	Table	Part I of	Part II of
		this Report	this Report
		page	page
Literacy by Religion and Age	Imperial Table XIII		71
Literacy by selected Castes, Tribes or Races	Imperial Table XIV		79
Population of Political Agencies by Religion and Literacy	Provincial Table II		128
Literacy among Muslims by Locality	Subsidiary Table 38	126	
Literacy among Indigenous Muslim tribes	Subsidiary Table 39	127	
Number of Institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department	Subsidiary Table 40	128	

181 The criterion of Literacy for purposes of this chapter was whether a person could read a letter and write an answer to it. All children below five years of age were excluded from this inquiry. In the synchronous areas the information was collected in columns 16 and 17 of the Standard Schedule. In non-synchronous tracts a separate form was used. As the numbers in the latter were very small, the information was collected by families or hamlets and only numbers of literate persons were recorded with the names of the languages in which literate.

The following instructions were issued to enumerators in the Regular Areas —

“ Column 16 A person should not be entered as literate unless he or she can write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it. If a person can read and write in the Roman Character, write ‘ Roman ’. In the case of persons who are literate, one of the marginal languages in which the individual is literate should be recorded in Column 16 adding the class which the person concerned has passed or up to which he or she has studied. Otherwise enter the word ‘ Literate ’ against all persons, who can both read and write a letter in any other language. If illiterate make a cross thus ×. In the case of literates in English the entry about Roman Character need not be made in this column.”

a Arabic  
b Persian  
c Urdu  
d Lunde Sindhi  
e Lunde Punjabi  
f Sindhi  
g Gurmukhi  
h Hindi Nagri  
i Roman Urdu

“ Column 17 The question is whether the person enumerated is familiar with English or not i.e. whether he or she can write and read a letter in English.”

These instructions were applied *mutatis mutandis* to the Tribal Areas.

182 Education in Baluchistan is imparted by two different methods, namely, education by indigenous methods in mosques for Muslims and in temple Pathshalas for Hindus, and education in Government and aided schools. The former consists of two stages. In the first stage the Muslim pupils are taught to read the holy Koran by rote in Arabic besides instruction in the principal religious formulae which are essential for every Muslim to know as a true follower of the Holy Prophet of Islam. This education is imparted in the mosques by the village Mullas and is considered to be almost compulsory for every Muslim family. Instruction on these lines though on the wane, is still carried on but the products of these mosque schools cannot fulfil even the simple requirements of our definition of literate. The Mullas are not regular paid servants as in Government schools.

Extent of Literacy.

excepting the few who have been trained as teachers for elementary secular education and receive Rs. 20 per mensem when they open a school in which religious education is combined with elementary secular education. He is the Imām for prayers in the mosque. He performs all religious ceremonies for the whole village and receives remuneration from his congregation at harvest time on ceremonial occasions and on festive days. This system of education has received a set back since the opening of Government schools in which religious education is not imparted.

The second stage in indigenous Muslim education consists of religious instruction to enable local youngmen to act as Mullas or priests and teachers in mosque schools. After completing his elementary spiritual instruction in his village the candidate for the Mulla class leaves his home to receive education in Mohammadan Law under a Mulla of renown within the Province in Kandahar or in India. Students of this class are known as *Talibs* and are able to read and write chiefly in Persian. Most of these *Talibs* have no means of subsistence and while under instruction away from their homes they live on the charity of the villagers who provide them with cooked food and clothing, etc.

The second method of education is, as stated above education in Government or aided schools.

Education among the indigenous and domiciled Hindus is imparted both in indigenous institutions known as Pathshahas attached to temples and in Government schools. The standard of literacy in their case is higher for a Hindu student educated in a Pathshaha is able to carry on correspondence in his own vernacular Lando-Sindhi or Lando-Punjabi. Moreover he is well trained in accounts and when he leaves the Pathshaha, he is trained in business under the eye of his father until he is a full fledged business man. The statistics discussed in this chapter deal with the products of all these institutions.

In a total population of 888 617 persons, Baluchistan can boast of only 40 775 literates. Of these, literate aliens from outside the Province numbered 31,578 or 774 per mille, while there were only 9 197 literates belonging to indigenous tribes. The latter consist of 3 101 Muslims in a total indigenous Muslim population of 743 172 and 4 084 Hindus in an indigenous Hindu population of 16 903 giving a proportion of 7 Muslim and 94 Hindu literates per mille of their respective total populations.

Literacy in Baluchistan is compared with that of some other Indian Provinces and States in Diagram No 19

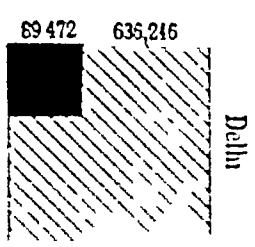
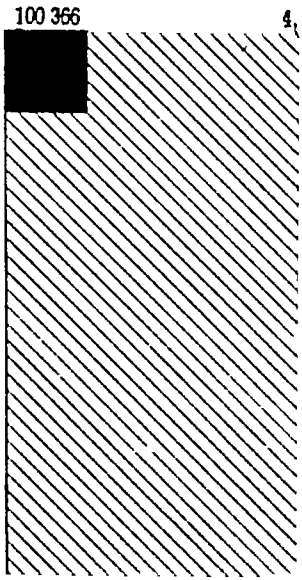
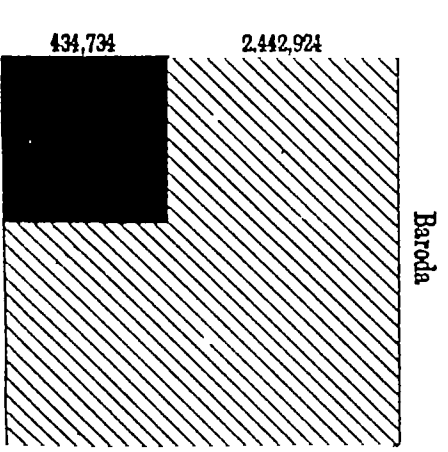
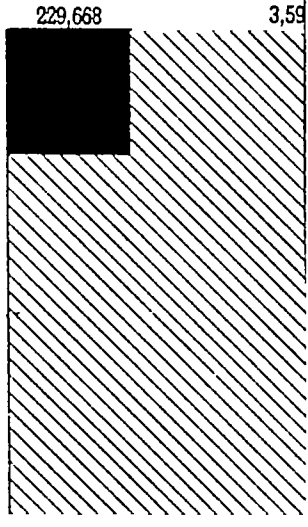
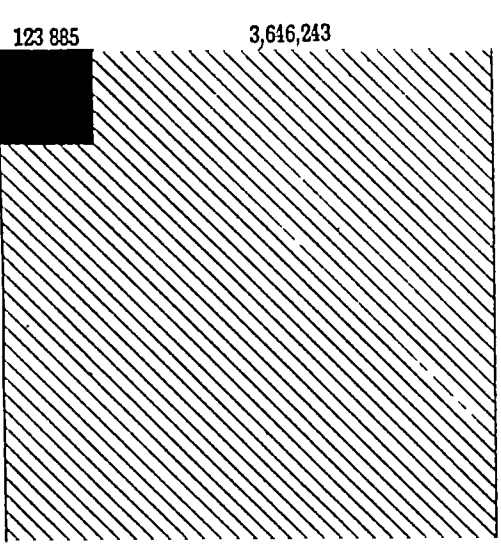
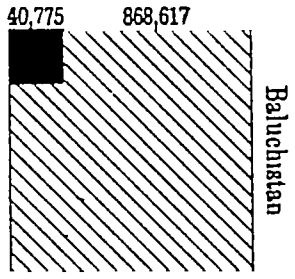
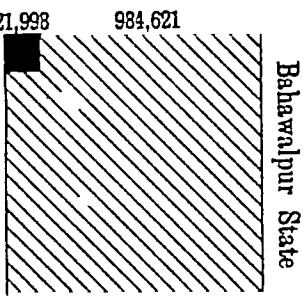
Literacy by Districts and States.

183 Literacy by Political and Administrative divisions is exhibited in the

DISTRICTS AND STATES.	TOTAL POPULATION		LITERATE			
	Persons	Males	Females	Per cent.	No. (males)	
BALUCHISTAN	888,617	488,414	390,203	40,775	36,525	3,940
DISTRICTS						
Quetta-Pishin	652,588	378,804	273,504	28,844	21,988	3,858
Loralai	117,241	60,392	57,238	24,044	21,911	2,137
Zhob	86,987	47,826	34,131	2,748	2,587	189
Bolan	87,983	34,896	23,367	3,672	3,551	121
Chagai	4,888	2,189	1,221	717	649	64
Las Bela	51,274	12,771	10,873	801	749	82
RAM	123,076	79,983	63,922	944	2,840	391
STATES						
Kalat	408,389	218,418	186,889	4,821	4,820	82
Las Bela	312,101	144,812	127,144	4,161	4,043	64
Las Bela	62,099	32,183	29,812	87	804	28

marginal table. The Districts contribute 88 per cent. and the States 12 per cent of the total literate population. Of the Districts, Quetta-Pishin accounts for 60 per cent. Zhob with 0 comes next followed by Sibi Loralai and Chagai with 7 and 3 per cent respectively. Bolan with 2 per cent comes last. In the States area the Kalat State contributes 10 per cent and Las Bela only 2. Taking

the Kalat State Divisions separately Kachhi stands foremost with 5 per cent. The remaining 5 per cent is distributed among the remaining divisions of Kalat including Kharan. Literacy by Districts and States as also by indigenous and alien population is illustrated in Diagram No 20. In every 100 literates in the Province the Quetta town and cantonment alone account for 50 per cent. Quetta is the capital of the province with a large military garrison and central Government Departmental offices. It is the biggest trade centre and possesses the largest number of schools.

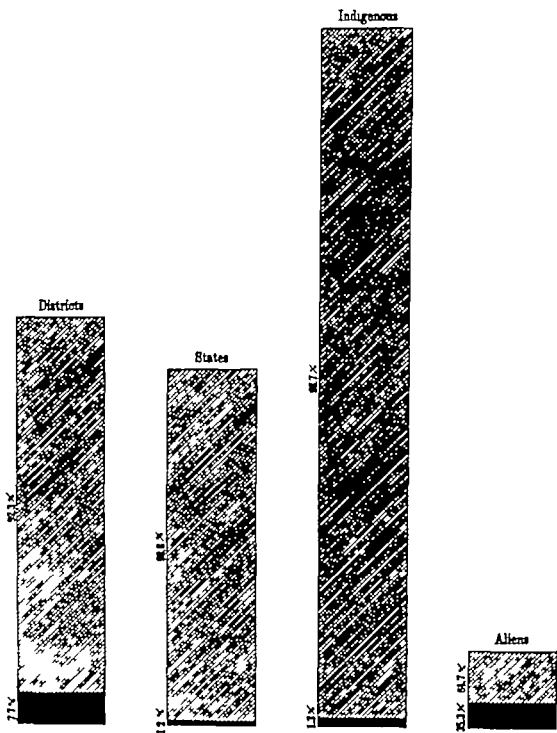




Illiterate population shown thus  
 Literate population shown thus





PROPORTION OF LITERACY TO TOTAL POPULATION  
IN BRITISH TERRITORY AND STATES IN BALUCHISTAN



Literate population shown thus   
 Illiterate population shown thus 

184 Statistics of literacy by religion are given in the margin It will be seen that in every 100 literates in the Province, there are 45 Hindus 10 Sikhs 31 Muslims (21 aliens and 10 indigenous inhabitants), 13 Christians and one belonging to other religions The statistics of percentage on the total numerical strength of each religion are still more interesting Literacy is highest among Zoroastrians Out of every 100 of their population, the Zoroastrians have 71 literates, Christians 67, Sikhs 49 Hindus 34, and Muslims 2

	Persons	Males	Females
<i>Muslims</i>			
(a) Indigenous and semi-indigenous	6,117	5,987	130
(b) Aliens	6,530	6,106	433
<i>Hindus</i>			
(a) Indigenous	4,084	3,968	116
(b) Aliens	14,277	12,890	1,387
<i>Sikhs</i>			
(a) Indigenous	12	11	1
(b) Aliens	4,181	3,658	523
<i>Christians</i>	5,369	4,075	1,294
<i>Others</i>	196	140	56

Literacy by religion

Muslims into aliens and indigenous, the percentage for the former rises to 20 while for the latter it falls to the negligible figure of one literate in every 100 indigenous inhabitants Diagram No 21 illustrates the ratio of literates to the population of each religion

185 Taking the literates by indigenous Muslim races we find that out of a total of 40,775 literates there were only 5,101 indigenous inhabitants who were returned as literate The majority of these are literate only to this extent that they can decipher a letter and write a reply in Persian or Urdu and possibly include a small admixture of those who can only read the holy Korán in Arabic and can copy the words in that script without understanding the meaning In the indigenous literate population, the Pathans have more literates than any other race For every 100 indigenous literates there are 35 Pathans who can read and write 20 Brahus, 18 Baloch, 12 Sayyids, 7 others, 6 Jatts and 2 Lasis Again, taking each tribe according to its numerical strength, we find that the Sayyids top the list as they did at the previous censuses In every 1,000 Sayyids there are 27 who can read and write The Pathans come next with 10 per 1,000 of indigenous Pathan population They live almost entirely in tracts under direct British control where they enjoy comparatively greater facilities for education The most watchful and adventurous of all indigenous races, the Pathans with their innate enthusiasm for religious instruction—they still supply most of the religious teachers—

Racial Distribution of Indigenous Muslim literates

	LITERATES			
	Population	Persons	Males	Females
Baloch	226,041	944	934	10
Brahu	152,588	1,012	1,004	8
Pathan	176,007	1,755	1,733	22
Lasi	31,812	115	115	
Jatt	77,157	318	318	
Sayyid	21,976	587	578	9
Other Indigenous Muslims	57,591	370	349	30

have taken full advantage of the facilities for secular education which Government has provided at their doors The Brahus stand third in the list with 7 literates per 1 000 of their total tribal strength Here also greater educational facilities for Brahus nearer Quetta and Mustung are responsible for this place of honour

Sayyids	27	Baloch,	4
Pathan,	10	Jatt	4
Brahu,	7	Lasi	4
Other	6		

The ranks of ' Others ' have been swelled by the Khojas and Hazaras The former belong to the trading class for whom reading and writing is essential The Hazaras get their education in Military service and having lost a foothold in their own country have turned their attention to educating their children in the local schools of Quetta where they mostly reside

Mustung are responsible for this place of honour

The Baloch and the Jatt races have each 4 literates per 1 000 of their respective numerical strengths The Baloch live chiefly in the Mari and Bugti country the plains of Kachhi and in Chagn, Mikran and Kharan The nomadic habits of the Mirs and the Bugtis and the lack of educational institutions combined with their prejudices have been a stumbling block in the way of their educational advancement Under the guidance of their enlightened chiefs however a considerable advance may be expected during the next decennium

The Baloch of Kachhi like the Jatt inhabiting that area are mostly agriculturists Owing to uncertainties of means of irrigation in this area, they have been rendered practically homeless They are constantly on the move backwards and forwards between the Kurat State and Sindh They return to their

The Baloch of Kachhi like the Jatt inhabiting that area are mostly agriculturists Owing to uncertainties of means of irrigation in this area, they have been rendered practically homeless They are constantly on the move backwards and forwards between the Kurat State and Sindh They return to their

deserted homes with the approach of normal floods in the Nari river. They return bag and baggage to Sind in search of livelihood when floods fail. In this impoverished state of life educational advancement among the Baloch and Jatt of the plains of Kachhi is out of the question.

Literacy by  
Indigenous  
Muslim Tribes.

186. Let us now examine the statistics by tribes in order to ascertain which of the tribes are educationally more advanced. Here I must offer an apology before entering into the discussion for in many cases, the proportional figures exceed the actual numbers of our literates.

Taking the Baloch first of the three principal indigenous races inhabiting the province namely the Baloch the Brahui and the Pathan the Rakhshani Baloch tribe is the most advanced with 106 literates per 10 000 of its total strength. Next come the East or Rind with 42 followed by the Khetran with 41 and the Magasis with 30.

Among the Brahuis, the Shahwanis who live largely in the vicinity of Quetta and Mustang top the list with 18 literates per 10 000. The Muhammadahis come next with 183 followed by the Raisanis with 122. Lahris 103, Bangulzais, Langis and Mengal with 73, 45 and 39 respectively. The Zahris, as was expected, stand at the bottom with 8 literates in every 10 000.

Among the Pathans the Snatia Kakars stand foremost with 140 literates per 10 000. The Tor Tarin with 120 stand second, Targharis third with 100, Abdal-Achakzais fourth with 65. The Panj Mandokhel and Panj Musakhel go last with 43 and 41 respectively.

Literacy by  
Language for  
Indigenous  
Races and  
Tribes.

187. It will be seen from the marginal table that of the 40 773 literates in

Tribe.	Total number of literates.	LITERATES IN					
		Urdu.	Persian.	Arabic.	Shahi.	Roman.	English.
<b>A.—BALUCH.</b>							
Eastern Rind	140	36	42		77		3
Khetran	70	49	11				9
Magsal	34	1	16	1	16		4
Rakhshani	238	30	222	5			
<b>B.—BRAHUI.</b>							
Shah and Raisani	114	74	63	3			4
Muhammadahis	22	11	24	1			1
Mangulzais	80	24	23				
Lahris	84	27	23	1	3		2
Langis	38	1	1				2
Mengal	16	83	84	3	1	4	12
Zahris	27	14	18		2		1
<b>C.—PATHAN.</b>							
Snatia	276	17	127	12			6
Targinis	129	164	102	13			6
Tor Tarin	81	89	23				2
Abdal-Achakzais	124	84	61				3
Panj	131	73	70	13			13
Musakhel	86	16	49	4			4

the whole province there are 11 388 literates in English of whom only 484 are indigenous and semi-indigenous or per 10 000 of their total population—a clear proof of the fact that literacy is largely confined at present to reading and writing a letter for English is

taught only in the higher classes.

Literacy in  
English.

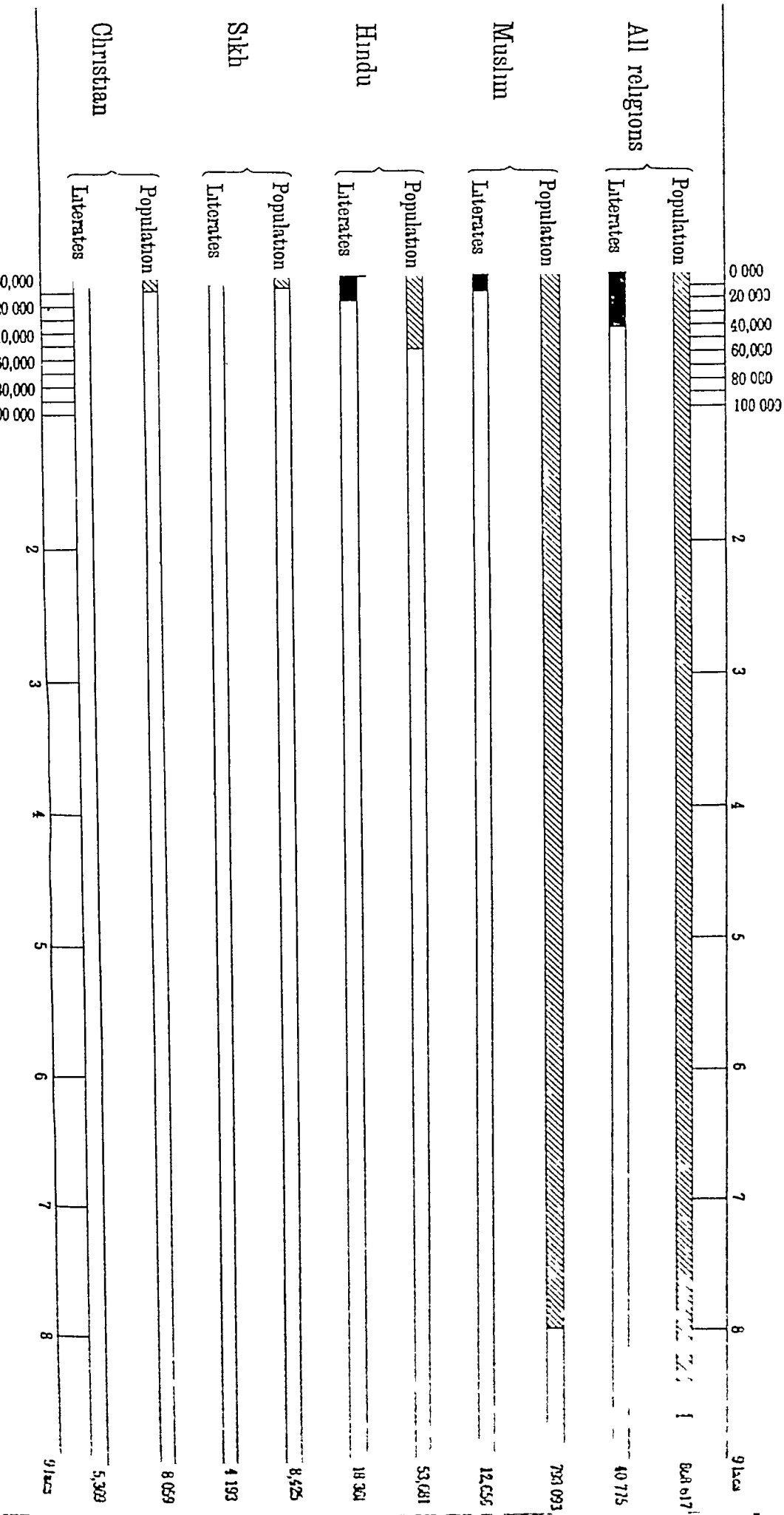
188. In literacy in English the lion's share goes to the Christians who contribute 45 per cent. Hindus follow with 28 per cent. Next come Muslims and Sikhs with 18 and 8 per cent respectively. The proportion

Religion	Proves	Males	Females
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,388	10,063	1,325
Christians	5,194	2,874	1,320
Hindus	3,212	3,150	62
Muslims	2,803	1,997	80
Sikhs	97	97	27
Zoroastrians	17	61	4
Pathans	12	9	3
Jains	2	2	
Jews	6	6	
Others	7	4	3

of literacy compared to total population is highest among Zoroastrians, 63 per cent of whom are literate in English. The Christians are second with 64 per cent the Sikhs third with 19, the Hindus fourth with 6 and the Muslims last with 0.3 per cent

or 3 literates per 1 000 of their total population.

THE RATIO OF LITERATES TO THE POPULATION OF EACH RELIGION IN BALUCHISTAN





189 Of a total of 40,775 literates for all religions in the whole province, Literacy among female literates in 1931 numbered only 3,940 Their distribution by religions is given in the margin

Religion	Female literates	Female literates per 1,000 male literates
Hindus	1 503	80
Christians	1,294	318
Muslims	563	47
Sikhs	524	143
Zoroastrians	48	687
All other religions	8	114

Excepting the indigenous Muslims, the population is of a fluid nature and the numbers vary from year to year The statistics of the indigenous literates are therefore of real interest In the marginal table figures are given of female literates for the more important tribes Out of a total indigenous and semi-indigenous Muslim population of 765,096 there are all told 130 literate females 98 in British territory and 32 in the States Although female literacy shows a steady increase, the numbers having risen from 36 in 1911 and 85 in 1921 to 130 in 1931, the day is yet far off

Tribe	Female literates	Tribe	Female literates
A.—BALUCH		C.—PATHAN	
Indigenous		Indigenous	
Rind Eastern	1	Jafar	4
Rakhshani	2	Kakar Sanzarkhel	1
Rind Western	3	Kasi	1
Other Baloch	4	Pani /arkun	1
Semi-Indigenous		Tor Tarin	1
Buzdar	1	Other Pathans	14
B.—BRAHUI		Semi-Indigenous	
Ahmadzai	1	Durrani	32
Bangulzai	1	Ghilzai	6
Shahwani	1	Others	1
Muhammad Hasni	1	D.—SAYYIDS	9
Mengal	1	E.—OTHER MUSLIMS	41
Others	3		

when progress of female education will begin to make a real start One potent factor however which is indicative of better times for female education cannot be ignored, and this is the demand that has recently sprung up among educated local young men for educated wives And it is a sign of the times that some of the more advanced parents of girls are taking a lively interest to co-operate in meeting the demand The wish at least to educate girls is there, what is lacking are safeguards for female education which it is not easy to provide to the satisfaction of parents

In the marginal statement are shown proportions of female literates per 1,000 male literates among indigenous Muslims

TRIBE	PROPORTION OF FEMALE LITERATES PER 1,000 MALE LITERATES		
	1911	1921	1931
Indigenous Muslims	10	9	16
Sayyid	11	14	16
Pathan	2	4	13
Brahui	7	1	8
Others	14	53	88
Baloch	10	10	11
Jatt	9	3	
Lasi	22	4	

With the exception of the Baloch, Jatt and Lasi, there has been an all round increase over the figures of 1911 and 1921 The Baloch show an increase over the figures of 1921 The Jatt and Lasi still lag behind Among the Sayyids the total number of literate females is 9 and among the Pathans 61 (Jaffars 4, Sanzarkhel Kasi, Zarkun Pani and Tor Tarin one each), unspecified Pathans 14 and 32, 6, and 1 in the semi-indigenous Durrani, Ghilzai and the rest respectively The Brahus have 8 in all, one each in the Ahmadzai, Bangulzai Shahwani, Muhammad Hasni and

Mengal, and three among "Others" of the Miscellaneous group The other Muslims claim 41 out of whom the Khojas alone return 24 The remaining 17 are divided among Sorozai 4 Dehwar 1 "Others" 1, and semi-indigenous Hazaras 11 The Baloch have 11 in all Western Rind 3, Rakhshani 2, the Eastern Rind 1, Others 4 and the semi-indigenous Buzdars 1

	LITERATES			LITERATES IN PER CENT		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1911	27,025	26,202	1 723	6 321	5 541	780
1921	37,380	31 905	2 475	9 291	8 451	837
1931	40,775	36,835	3 940	11,588	10,063	1,525

190 In the margin are given Variation in statistics of literates for 1911, 1921 and Literacy 1931 There is an all-round increase both under males and females as well as in the number of literates in English There were 31 male and 2 female literates per mille in 1911 The numbers rose to 44 and 3 respectively in 1921, and to 5 for females in 1931, but the proportion

for males fell to 43. Seventy five per cent. of the total literate population are aliens whose numbers are subject to constant fluctuations which accounts for the decrease. Real educational progress in the country can only be gauged by an analysis of statistics of indigenous inhabitants who form 88 per cent.

of the total population. The numbers of indigenous literate Muslims are given in the margin.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1911	3,481	3,446	35
1921	4,796	4,162	37
1931	4,101	3,022	79

social and Tribal  
classification.

191. Variation by races and principal tribes among the indigenous Muslim literates is shown below—

Race and Tribe.	1911.			1921.			1931.		
	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.
<b>A. BALUCH</b>	630	627	12	814	806	2	944	824	10
Rakhshani	194	194		129	147		236	224	2
Eastern Hind	23	21	1	178	178		180	179	1
Khetra	23	25		101	101		70	70	
Magnat	38	31	4	21	20	1	34	34	
<b>B. BRAHUI</b>	542	526	4	794	782	1	1,019	1,004	8
Shahwani	42	42		48	45		114	112	1
Mawal	56	56		52	52		104	103	1
Bangolai	23	23		29	29		54	53	1
Muhammadshahi	11	10	1	43	43		56	56	
Lakri	23	24	1	23	22	1	47	47	
Hama	16	16		22	22		23	23	
Langav	74	74		63	63		30	30	
<b>C. PATHAN</b>	946	928	2	1,200	1,261	5	1,708	1,723	23
Kakar-Shahi	181	181		168	164		226	228	
Kand	87	87		53	53		125	124	1
Kakar Tarphara	62	62		82	82		129	129	
Abdul Achakrai	61	61		79	79		128	128	
Tor Taria	60	59		122	124		81	80	1
Pan Mandokhel	48	48		23	23		21	21	
<b>D. LAHI</b>	186	186	4	220	228	1	118	118	
<b>E. JATT</b>	448	441	4	267	266	1	218	218	
<b>F. SAYYID</b>	261	267	4	446	443	6	567	578	9
<b>G. OTHERS</b>	286	280	2	300	285	15	370	346	20

The Brahui and the Pathan show a high rate of advance of 87 per cent. each since 1911. Among the Baluch progress has been slower the increase in the number of literates between 1911 and 1931 being only 48 per cent. The Lahi show a decline of 30 and the Jatt of 20 per cent. during these 20 years due evidently to migration into Sind where the educated have greater chances of employment. Looking at tribal figures, we find that education is most popular among the Muhammadshahi Brahuia who show an increase of 333 per cent. since 1911 (unfortunately however the actual number of literates was only 11 in 1911 and 60 in 1931). Second in order of merit are the Kakar Pathans with an increase of 17%. Next come the Shahwani Brahuia with 171 followed by the Rakhshani Baluch with an increase of 140 per cent. since 1911. The high

Race and Trib	Increase %+	Race and Trib	Increase %+
	Decrease %-		Decrease %-
<b>A. BALUCH</b>	+47.7	<b>C. PATHAN</b>	+86.7
Rakhshani	+146.1	Kand	+171.9
Eastern Hind	+119.2	Abdul Achakrai	+160.8
Khetra	+101.9	Kakar Tarphara	+101.7
Magnat	- 9	Kakar-Pan m	+89.1
<b>B. BRAHUI</b>	+86.7	Tor Taria	- 9.9
Muhammadshahi	+234.3	Pan Mandokhel	- 2
Shahwani	+171.4	<b>D. LAHI</b>	- 29.1
Hama	+106	<b>E. JATT</b>	- 28.8
Lakri	+ 8.9	<b>F. SAYYID</b>	+ 62.6
Mawal	+ 43.7	<b>G. OTHERS</b>	+ 1.3
Bangolai	+ 81.2		
Lah	- 29.4		

percentage of increase in these cases is due to comparatively greater educational facilities. The highest decrease occurs under Langav Brahuia and Mandokhel Pathans due to lack of educational facilities in remote localities. Percentage increases and decreases for the main tribes are given in the marginal table.

192 The numbers of literates *per mille* at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931 are shown in the margin. Variation by Districts and Divisions of States

Districts and States	1911	1921	1931
<b>DISTRICTS</b>			
Quetta-Pishin.	99	140	170
Bolan	143	132	153
Zhob	23	62	63
Chagai	24	53	33
Loralai	27	32	32
Sibi	33	32	20
<b>STATES</b>			
Kalat	16	19	12
Las Bela	18	19	13

Bolan and Zhob show a steady increase since 1911. Loralai has stood fast since 1921 owing to changes in the population of the Military station. The decline occurs chiefly under Chagai and Sibi among the Districts, and in both the Kalat and Las Bela States. The decrease in Chagai is due to the withdrawal of troops and other literate establishments which had been posted all along the railway line during the Great War and subsequently the Afghan war. This is proved by the statistics of population.

There has been an increase of 2,543 persons in the indigenous population between 1921 and 1931. On the other hand the number of aliens among whom the percentage of literacy is comparatively higher has fallen from 3,711 to 1,980. In spite of this decrease which affects the District as a whole, the number of literates among the indigenous tribesmen has actually risen from 95 in 1921 to 205 in 1931. The decline in Sibi has been brought about by the change in the date of Census. In 1921 the Census was taken on 18th March. In 1931 the date was changed to 26th February. During the winter months most of the Secretariat offices from Quetta as well as all Political Agents move down to Sibi for the annual Shahi Jirga, while owing to the annual Sibi Horse and Cattle Show which takes place during this period many visitors from Sind and elsewhere are present in Sibi. At the Census of 1921 all these persons were censused in Sibi and included in the population of that station. In 1931, however all these functions took place before the date of Census and most of the visitors had dispersed before the Census took place. The Secretariat establishments from Quetta that remained in Sibi on the Census night were enumerated there but according to special instructions issued in 1931 these establishments were included in the population of the town of Quetta.

The decline in the number of literates in the States is due entirely to the annual migration into Sind. In order to prevent double enumeration in Sind the Census was taken after the migratory population had filtered through the passes into Sind limits and we thus lost a large number of our permanent residents and with them the literate element.

193 Statistics of educated unemployment are contained in Imperial Table **Educated Un-** XII printed at page 69, Part II of this report. The census of this class of **employment** population was taken in the winter when most of the unemployed move down to the plains and the statistics are therefore of not much practical value.

194 In a province where the masses still lead a primitive life, the progress **Progress of Education** of education must necessarily be slow. The principal causes which have hitherto impeded the normal progress of education in the face of strenuous efforts on the part of District and Educational authorities are manifold. In the first place the nomadic habits of the people and their limited means do not permit of boys being sent to school to the detriment of domestic duties in which they take a prominent part. Again, inhabited villages are few and far between and most of them too small to call for separate schools. The schools are located at headquarters stations and in the larger villages which children from surrounding villages and hamlets cannot ordinarily attend owing to long distances from their homes. Again, as Urdu is the medium of instruction for want of an easier language, the lack of educated teachers with knowledge of local dialects has been a serious handicap. The most important obstacle, however, is the natural prejudice against foreign education which so far has caused serious harm to the interests of educational advancement. This prejudice was fostered by the Mullahs whose very existence depended on this profession. Twenty years ago Sir Denys Bray probed the native mind. The picture drawn by him is depicted in the following quotation —

“Strong though the prejudice is against Urdu education, it is doubly strong against English. Even among the enterprising Pathans the prejudice is strong. The common idea is that the man that learns English will be sure to mumble English on his death-bed instead of reciting the *Kalima*, and to die with English on the lips is to take a passport to Hell. Small wonder that the death-bed scene of the wretch that knows English is a favourite theme of the sensational story teller and an awful warning to others.”



The remedy suggested by Sir Denys Bray twenty years ago was well received. The changed prescription then suggested was tried. But although a change in the educational policy by which Mullas are now given stipends to undergo training in secular education to enable them to give instruction in Urdu and elementary arithmetic in their mosques has taken the edge off their antagonism the prejudice has not yet completely died out.

Where society lives in such a frame of mind educational progress is faced with much uphill work. Yet it is satisfactory to note that school education has made slow but steady progress among indigenous inhabitants, for there were only 207 indigenous students in the schools in 1901 whereas in 1911 they numbered 1 475 and 2 447 in 1931. Details will be found in the Superintendent of Education's note which is printed as an appendix to this Chapter. And if further proof were needed that the cause of education is more hopeful to-day it would be found in the change that has been brought about in the educational outlook of the province by the younger generation of educated local inhabitants who are demanding widespread education of all sorts not only for males but to the annoyance and bitter surprise of the outgoing generation, for females also.

The motive power at the outset may be Government leases and fishes and the demand for educated mothers as elsewhere in India, but heret it appears necessary to utter a warning that, in the course of time the increasing numbers of the educated will create a situation unwholesome both for themselves and their country. The remedy lies in changing the time-honoured curriculum which in the present stage of world civilization is only one of antiquarian interest. The educational department should take courage in both hands and devise a new curriculum which would make the future youngman a worthy citizen and befit him for loftier ideals, and finally open out a wider field of employment than the water tight compartments of Government services which after all can accommodate only a few. Education of the right type in which religious tuition takes its due share has never been resented even by the ignorant frontier Muslim for who can deny that the Muslim youth is often remanded from his very infancy of the immortal Persian poet Saadi's well known couplet

پلنگ علم چو سب بچد گداخت - که سه علم فزونی خدا را سلف

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES

## 38. Literacy among Muslims by Locality

DISTRICT OR STATE.	LITERATE PER CENT.								LITERATES IN 1,000 INDIGENOUS MUSLIMS		
	Total.		Alicia.		Front-Indigenous.		Indigenous				
	Percent.	Males.	Female.	Males.	Female.	Males.	Female.	Males.	Female.		
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	12.879	12,364	868	6.117	438	865	51	5,022	79	125	3
<b>DISTRICTS</b>	10.672	9 946	332	6.803	434	827	51	2,956	47	187	3
Quetta-Peshawar	6.791	6,203	396	3,956	323	748	41	1,899	29	364	3
Loralai	7.967	96	1	972	17	67	2	277	2	91	1
Dera	1,994	1,762	27	787	8	45	2	277	1	263	15
Bolan	271	191	79	118	8	16	2	55	1	70	5
Chagai	363	353	10	119	7	27	2	227	6	51	2
Total	1,122	1,762	63	441	21	46	2	873	37	81	2
<b>TATE.</b>	2,196	2,164	34	114	2	25	2	2,912	32	95	3
Kala	1,774	1,770	4	73	2	37	1	1,666	6	90	1
Thak	818	816	2	5	1	2	1	457	2	217	1
Thak	298	266	32	12	1	1	1	217	4	46	1
Karachi	424	426	2	29	1	1	1	294	2	74	1
Iskhanli-Kabul Country	391	391	0	14	1	1	1	391	0	86	1
Makran	322	319	3	12	2	11	1	291	2	23	1
Kharan	177	169	8	2	1	1	1	165	2	123	1
Las Bela	47	54	7	41	1	1	1	33	37	366	3

## 39—Literacy among Indigenous Muslim tribes

Place or Tribe	Literates per 10,000 of total population	Female literates to 1 000 male literates	Number per cent of total literates who are literate in						
			Persian	Urdu	Arabic	Sindhi	Urdu	English	Other languages
INDIGENOUS MUSLIMS	69	16	52	55	3	4	2	6	
BALUCH	42	11	54	51	1	13		5	
(i) Eastern	29	2	30	73	1	23		8	
Bugti	15		13	80				11	
Khetran	41		16	84				13	
Magasi	26		44	17	3	20			
Mari	19		30	80		9		2	
Rind	42	6	38	63	1	44		6	
(ii) Western	66	18	75	32	1	4		2	
Rakhshani	106	8	91	15	2			2	
BRAHUI	66	8	64	47	1	1		4	1
(i) Original Nucleus	100	8	58	52	1			2	7
(ii) Sarawan	102	2	60	59		2		4	
Bangulzai	73	19	54	70	2	6		4	
Langar	45		70	63				7	
(iii) Thalawan	24	9	64	45	2	2		7	2
Bizanjav	29		82	13	3	5			
Mamasani	14	29	54	66				3	
Mengal	39	10	56	53	3	1		12	4
Zahri	8		64	50		7		4	
(iv) Miscellaneous	770	13	77	22	1			2	
PATHAN	100	13	45	65	5			8	
(i) Kakar	96	1	50	61	7			5	
Sanzarkhel	57	4	54	53	9			5	1
Snatin	146		42	68				2	
Farghara	106		70	36	10			4	
(ii) Pani	47	8	53	57	10			10	
Musakhel	41		88	20	7			14	
(iii) Tarin	73	4	43	67	1			6	
Abdal Achakzai	65		48	66				2	
Tor Tarin	120	12	62	62				2	
LASI	36		14	88		23			
JATT	41		67	52	6	12		2	
SAYYID	267	16	65	51	3	2		7	1
OTHER MUSLIMS	64	88	31	41		1	33	7	
(i) Darzada	64		60	50	2	2			
(ii) Sorozai	19	235	53	67					
(iii) Leri	14		63	59				13	

48.—Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1921 (31st MARCH, 1921).						1922 (31st MARCH, 1922).					
	No. of INSTITUTIONS.		No. of SCHOLARS.				No. of INSTITUTIONS.		No. of SCHOLARS.			
	Total.	Regular.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Regular.	Males.		Females.	
			Total.	Regular.	Total.	Regular.			Total.	Regular.	Total.	Regular.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GRAND TOTAL	287	27	4,545	3,981	1,429	214	14	4,923	4,081			900
Secondary School Total for Boys		18		3,840		1,121	1	9	36	1,061		210
English		11		3,829				7		1,061		
Vocational for Girls		1		111			1		26			
English						123						123
Vocational		1				288		1				77
Primary School Total	82	9	2,014	241	292	66	3	1,822				390
For Boys	82	9	2,014	241			66		1,822			
For Girls		2				292		3				390
Madrassah School Total	122		2,851					217	2,755			390
Mixed												
For Boys	122		2,851					217	2,755			390

## APPENDIX

## NOTE ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BALUCHISTAN, 1921—1931

By

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI NAJAM-UD-DIN, B A , I E S , SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION  
IN BALUCHISTAN

*General*—In the note on the progress of education in 1911-1921 my predecessor described fully the history of education, the policy and the system in vogue in the Province. The policy and the system remain the same and there has been no change in these. However the story of the educational progress for the present decade is very satisfactory and encouraging as will be seen from a brief summary given below —

During the last ten years all types of schools and scholars attending these have increased and the work has been greatly improved owing to the employment of better qualified and trained teachers. The five years expansion scheme sanctioned by the Government of India in 1927 gave the province a chance to increase its high schools and provide munificent building grants for the new Communal Secondary Schools which set up fine buildings with this opportune help. This also enabled us to open 12 more Primary Schools and put up three new school buildings and teachers' quarters besides building a new school and Boarding House at Pishin and extending the buildings of the Secondary School at Loralai.

Games and physical culture received special attention and our old boys called the "Sandemans" had the proud distinction of being invited several times to join the Durand Football Tournament at Simla where they gave a very good account of themselves—once even beating the celebrated "Mohanbags" of Bengal!

*Primary Education* — Primary education which is the only kind of education in which the tribesmen take part, has been greatly extended—in fact in every village where the villagers have shown a desire, a primary school has been opened and thus education has been brought to the very doors of the native inhabitants. In 1921 there were 71 Primary Schools and 2,002 scholars, now there are 91 schools and 2,648 scholars.

The schools are now almost all manned with trained teachers and this has in its turn improved their work.

Four scholarships of Rs 2/- each are given to local boys in each Primary School to encourage the poorer and brighter scholars to continue their studies during the full course in the village school.

Out of these 91 schools three schools are for girls, in which there are 293 scholars.

*Middle Schools for boys* — The number of Middle Schools teaching English was four in 1921 and the number is still the same but the number of scholars in these has risen from 516 to 911. The increase is due to the raising of the three flourishing Primary Schools to the status of Middle Schools. Fees have been raised in these schools from Rs 1/8/- per month to Rs 2/- per month but the local boys still pay Re 1/- per month.

The number of Vernacular Middle Schools is still the same, 117, one but the school has been transferred from Gulistan to Pishin which is a more central place and surrounded by many village schools which act as feeders. An agricultural class has been added which is very popular with the local boys and tribesmen. The demand for English is so great that the educational authorities had to attach an English class to this institution for the benefit of those who wish to learn English as an optional subject. The number of scholars in this school has risen from 36 to 111.

*Middle Schools for girls* — There are four Middle Schools for girls which are very well attended. There were 826 girls in these schools on 31st March 1931. The number of local girls is still very small, and every effort is made to encourage them to join these schools but they are usually taken away before they finish their education even in the Primary Department.

These girls schools send up candidates for the Middle School examination for females conducted by the Punjab Education Department and the results have usually been excellent.

Last year 23 girls were sent up from various schools and 21 of these came out successful.

These schools have quite good and comfortable buildings. The only drawback is the paucity of trained and well qualified female teachers which is greatly retarding the progress of female education here.

## APPENDIX.

*High Schools*—The number of High Schools has gone up to six against two in the previous decade. The numbers of scholars has gone up to 2,500 against 1,129 in 1921.

All these schools have fine buildings which have been put up as already stated by public subscriptions and munificent aid from the Government. Fees have also been raised in this department and boys pay Rs. 3/- per mensem against Rs. 3/- Local boys pay only Rs. 1/- per mensem.

Last year 140 went up for Matriculation examination from these schools and 99 were declared successful.

During the last decade 56 local boys passed Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate examination from Baluchistan.

Some local boys now join the various Arts and Technical Colleges in the Punjab and as the Government of India has sanctioned some scholarships of varying values from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 50/- per mensem the local Government tries to encourage these students by granting them such scholarships as are available.

*European Schools*—There are two European schools in Quetta. Grammar School which is an undenominational school and is wholly maintained by fees and Government grants. It has a good building and good attendance.

The Presentation Convent School which is maintained by the Roman Catholic Community and grants from the Government and other public bodies, is also in a very flourishing state.

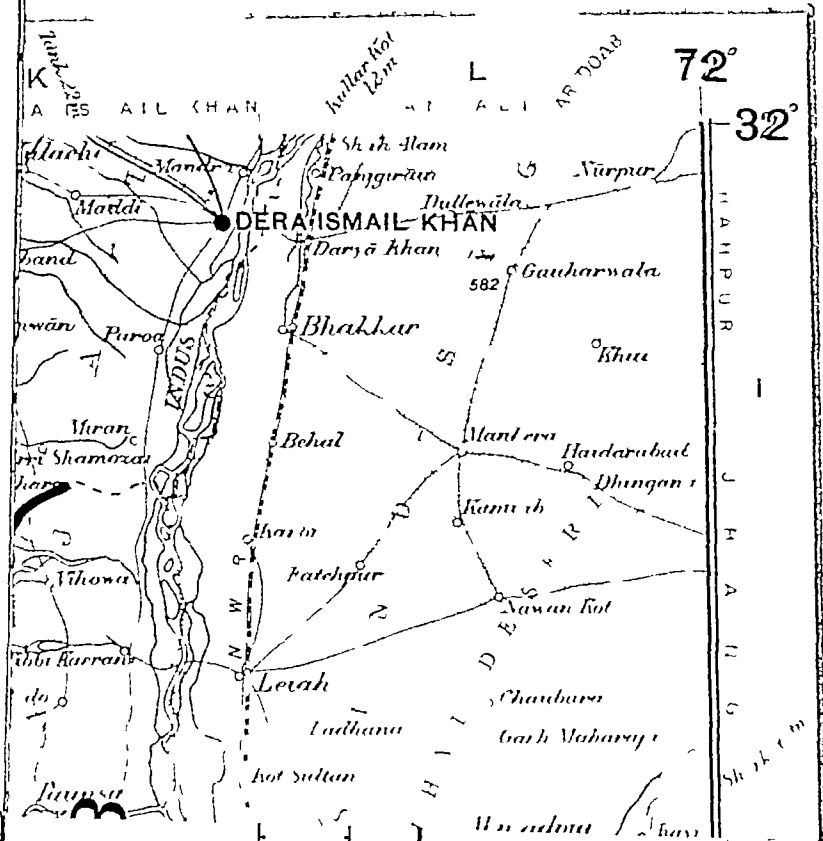
Both the schools send up candidates for the various Cambridge Examinations and the results are usually very satisfactory.

Both schools admit Indians freely. In March 1931 there were 254 pupils in these two institutions viz., 145 boys and 109 girls.

*Vocational School*—This school has been working satisfactorily throughout the decade and turning out trained teachers for Primary Schools and thus it has been found possible to weed out inefficient and untrained teachers from these schools. It is intended to raise the status of this school so that it may train vernacular teachers for Secondary Schools but the present financial stringency has stood in the way of definite scheme being put up by the Government.

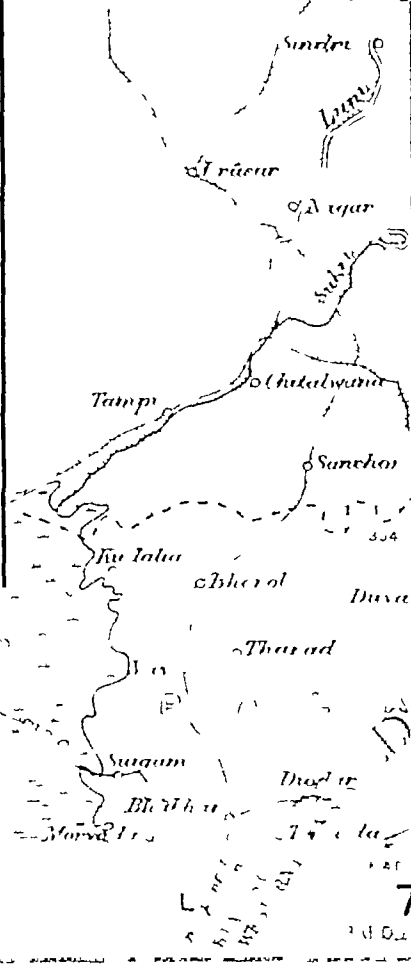
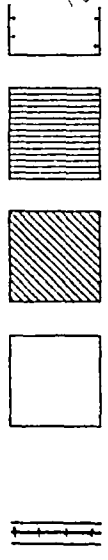
*Mosque School*—More interest has been taken in the mosque school. The grant given by the Government of India for the five year expansion scheme enabled the Education Department to train some 29 Mullahs. After passing through the training each Mullah got Rs. 20/- per mensem if he opens a school in any village in British Baluchistan. Every such school has to keep an attendance and an admission and withdrawal register and the Mullah has to supply information to the education department about the number of pupils on rolls.

These Mullahs usually teach *Qurán-i-Sharif* and books on theology but now some of them teach Urdu reading and writing and little elementary arithmetic. The experiment is being watched by the Education Department with much interest. Thus it will be seen that the progress has been satisfactory and encouraging in every branch of education and that there is every hope of further development in the future.



Arani, Jafri, Jatki,  
and Jatki dialects

(lects)





# CHAPTER X.

## LANGUAGE

195 The statistics on which this chapter is based are contained in Imperial **Statistical data** Table XV Part I of this table gives the distribution of the population by mother-tongues, while Part II shows the extent of bilingualism Comparative figures for past three censuses, proportional figures by Districts and States for the principal local languages and comparative figures of tribal numerical strengths and tribal languages will be found in the three subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter

196 The instructions to enumerators were to record a person's genuine **Nature of the** mother-tongue as first spoken from the cradle and to enter in a separate **inquiry** column any other language or languages habitually spoken by a person in addition to the mother-tongue, in daily or domestic life Infants and deaf-mutes were credited with their mothers' mother-tongues The information was collected on the Standard Schedule in the Regular or Synchronous areas and a modified form was used in the Tribal Areas Here the mother-tongue of the head of the family was assumed to be the mother-tongue of all other members of the family For the record of the secondary languages, however, a separate column was provided in the modified schedule and the enumerator was asked to enter the names of subsidiary language or languages spoken together with the number of speakers

197 In Imperial Table XV the languages censused in Baluchistan **Classification of languages** have been grouped under the following heads —

- A Vernaculars of India ,
- B Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa ,
- C European languages

According to linguistic affinities, however, the languages are classified by the Linguistic Survey of India into ten main families, namely,

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Austic,         | 6 Indo European,     |
| 2 Tibeto Chinese, | 7 Semitic,           |
| 3 Karen,          | 8 Hemitic,           |
| 4 Man,            | 9 Mongolian,         |
| 5 Dravidian,      | 10 Malayo-Polynesian |

The families represented in Baluchistan together with the numbers of speakers are shown below —

<i>Family of languages</i>	<i>Numbers of persons speaking the languages</i>		
	1911	1921	1931
1 Indo European	688,967	659,015	740,152
2 Dravidian	145,378	140,180	127,693
3 Tibeto-Chinese	5	183	637
4 Semitic	57	6	10
5 Mongolian	13		7
6 Malayo Polynesian			1
7 Unclassed languages	253	241	117

The Indo-European and the Dravidian are the only two families which are vernaculars of Baluchistan The rest, excepting 21 males and 19 females whose mother-tongue is Chinese and who have settled down permanently in Baluchistan, are all immigrants whose numerical strength varies chiefly with fluctuations in the composition of the garrison troops



Numbers of languages spoken and of speakers according to Census classification.

198		Altogether 51 languages were spoken in Baluchistan in 1931		Of these ~	
Numbers of Languages		Languages with numbers of speakers.		were vernaculars of Baluchistan	
		L.—VERNACULARS OF BALUCHISTAN		37 vernaculars of other parts of India	
Indo-European Family		(1) Balochi	286,977	(3) Jattli Sindhi and East Unspecified Jattli	143,810
		(2) Dakhari	5,223		821,864
		(3) Pashto	207,191		
		(4) Lakada or Western Pushtu	27,282		
Dravidian Family		(5) Brahui	127,479		
			127,479		
Unclassed		(7) Lori Chini	117		
			11		
		II.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.			
Indo-European Family		(1) Kashmiri	201	(10) Gujratii	618
		(2) Lakada or Western Pushtu	23,071	(11) Punjabi	18,515
		(3) Sindhi	8,022	(12) Central Punjabi	2,189
		(4) Marathi	788	(13) Eastern Punjabi	4,622
		(5) Koptali	52	(14) Western Punjabi	23
		(6) Dromak	82	(15) Punjabi unspecified	81
		(7) Eastern Hindi	28		
		(8) Western	17,000		
		(9) Rajasthan	200		
					77,961
Dravidian Family		(16) Tamil	10	(18) Kannara	10
		(17) Malayalam	L	(19) Telugu	42
					214
Tibeto-Chinese Family		(20) Tibetan	1	(22) Buraar	3
		(21) Sharpa Bhotia	6	(23) Magari	4
		(22) Sikhim		(24) Bhoj or Lajcha	2
		(23) Khasi	454		
		(24) Garo	14		
					507
		III.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER PARTS OF THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA.			
Indo-European Family		(1) Fardin	8,029	(7) Arrava	1
Tibeto-Chinese Family		(2) Chinese	4		8,621
			40		
Semitic Family		(1) Arabic	9	(4) Hebrew	1
					1
Hesperian Family		(5) Turkish	7		
			7		
Malayo-Polynesian Family		(7) Javanese	1		
			1		
		IV.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES			
Indo-European Family		(1) Italian	1	(7) Irish	16
		(2) French	3	(8) English	8,209
		(3) Portuguese	3	(9) Danish	
		(4) Spanish	32	(10) German	4
		(5) Welsh	9		
		(6) Greek	23		8,901

Of these ~ were vernaculars of Baluchistan 37 vernaculars of other parts of India 7 vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa and 10 European languages. The marginal summary gives the numbers of speakers of each of these 51 languages. In every 1 000 of the total population. 822 persons speak Indo-European languages, 14 Dravidian languages, and all the rest one or taking the Census classification 807 per 1 000 of total population speak vernaculars of Baluchistan, 91 speak vernaculars of other parts of India and 6 each speak vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa and European languages.

Variation

The numbers of persons speaking the various languages in 1911 1921 and

	1911	1921	1931	1931 are compared in the marginal table. The increases on the whole are due to increases of population. Taking the indigenous languages separately however we notice interesting variations. Since 1921 the indigenous and semi-indigenous population has increased by 50 410. On the other hand the numbers of persons speaking vernaculars of Baluchistan show an increase of 57,501. This means that Baluchistan vernaculars have lost 1,944 of their adherents since 1921 for there is a corresponding increase in the numbers of speakers of languages other than the vernaculars of Baluchistan. This variation indicates that the indigenous inhabitant of the Province are showing a preference for foreign languages. In point of fact this is not the case. The decrease is partly due to inter marriages in families speaking non racial or foreign languages. Where such unions take place the wife assumes the racial title of her husband but retains her mother tongue together with her children. The major portion of the decrease however is accounted for by an erroneous return in the case of about 1 000 indigenous Hindus who really speak Sindhi-Jattli but returned their mother tongue as only Sindhi and have therefore been shown under Vernaculars of other part of India
Baluchistan Vernaculars	799,022	721,739	778,260	
Languages of other part of India	87,2	97,311	75,772	
Languages of other Asia, Africa and Europe languages	3,623	2,504	8,979	
	8,2	8,037	8,503	

1921 are compared in the marginal table. The increases on the whole are due to increases of population. Taking the indigenous languages separately however we notice interesting variations. Since 1921 the indigenous and semi-indigenous population has increased by 50 410. On the other hand the numbers of persons speaking vernaculars of Baluchistan show an increase of 57,501. This means that Baluchistan vernaculars have lost 1,944 of their adherents since 1921 for there is a corresponding increase in the numbers of speakers of languages other than the vernaculars of Baluchistan. This variation indicates that the indigenous inhabitant of the Province are showing a preference for foreign languages. In point of fact this is not the case. The decrease is partly due to inter marriages in families speaking non racial or foreign languages. Where such unions take place the wife assumes the racial title of her husband but retains her mother tongue together with her children. The major portion of the decrease however is accounted for by an erroneous return in the case of about 1 000 indigenous Hindus who really speak Sindhi-Jattli but returned their mother tongue as only Sindhi and have therefore been shown under Vernaculars of other part of India

199 The Vernaculars of Baluchistan consist of 7 main languages with five dialects under Western Punjabi and two under Sindhi Statistics for each of these for three Censuses are given in the following table —

NUMBERS SPEAKING VERNACULARS OF BALUCHISTAN

Language	1911	1921	1931	VARIATION	
				1911 31	1921 31
1 Balochi	232,087	225,127	266,957	+33,970	+41,830
2 Pashto	227,553	201,873	207,181	-20,772	+5,308
3 Sindhi	55,545	94,876	143,210	+87,665	+48,334
(a) Jatki Sindhi	14,940	58,474	97,412	+82,472	+38,938
(b) Lasi	40,605	36,402	45,798	+5,193	+9,396
4 Brahui	145,290	139,727	127,479	-17,820	-12,249
5 Lahnda or Western Punjabi	99,806	53,647	29,083	-70,723	-24,564
(a) Khetrani	10,071	17,495	18,232	+2,161	+7,17
(b) Siraki	31,254	21,916	7,381	-23,873	-14,535
(c) Jafarki	606	1,361	1,670	+1,064	+309
(d) Jatki	1,519	436	1,025	-494	+589
(e) Jagdahi	50,356	12,430	775	-49,581	-11,664
6 Persian (Dehwari)	7,579	6,268	5,233	-2,316	-1,035
7 Lori Chini	253	241	117	-136	-124

In every 100 speakers of vernaculars of Baluchistan, 34 speak Balochi, 27

PERCENTAGE OF VERNACULARS OF BALUCHISTAN IN 1911 AND 1931

	1911	1931
1 Balochi	30	34
2 Pashto	30	27
3 Sindhi	7	18
4 Lahnda	13	4
5 Brahui	19	16
6 Dehwari and Lori Chini	1	1
	100	100

Pashto, 6 Sindhi Lasi, 12 Sindhi-Jatki, 16 Brahui and 4 Lahnda Dehwari and Lori-Chini both represent less than one per cent These percentages are compared in the margin with those for 1911 Between 1911 and 1931, Balochi has increased by 4 and Sindhi by 11, while Pashto has decreased by 3, Lahnda by 9, Brahui by 3 and Dehwari and Lori-Chini have both together fallen from one to less than one

200 The distribution of the various vernaculars of the Province, by Districts and States is shown in the map at the beginning of this chapter The key to this map will be found in the appendix to this chapter A more detailed examination of each Provincial vernacular is contained in the following paragraphs

201 "The home of Balochi" as the Linguistic Survey describes it, 'is as its name implies, Baluchistan but it extends beyond the usually recognised limits of the Province On the East it reaches to the Indus as far North as Dera Ghazi Khan, although the country along the banks of that river is mainly inhabited by Indians whose language is Lahnda Northward in Baluchistan it extends to near Quetta and as we go westwards, it is found even further than this up to the valley of the Helmand, where Pashto becomes the main language of the country Still further west, where the lower course of the Helmand runs south to north we come to the Persian province of Seistan Here Balochis are found mixed with Persians and the language of the tract is partly Balochi and partly Persian Indeed, nomadic Balochis are found still further north, in Karman and as far as Central Khurasan South of Quetta Balochi is the language of the greater part of Baluchistan It extends westwards as the principal language of the country over Persian Baluchistan as far as Bampur and is spoken by at least a part of the population as far as Jask"

Brahui wedges in in the central parts of Baluchistan dividing Balochi into Eastern and Western dialects The Linguistic Survey puts the numbers of all Balochi speakers at 704,586 of which Balochi speakers in Persian territory were estimated at 200,000 According

Western Balochi	376,822
Western unspecified	324,800
	2,560
<b>Total</b>	<b>704,586</b>

to the Census of 1931 the Balochi speakers in the tracts in the Indian Empire above described numbered 928 086 as shown in the margin against a total Baloch population of 1,333,915 in the above tracts excluding Persia.

	Balochi speakers.	Baloch population.
Baluchistan	263,777	279,473
Bombay	297,789	433,689
Punjab	60,993	621,803
Elsewhere in India	5,526	43,946
	628,086	1,333,915

The numbers of Balochi speakers in Baluchistan for past three censuses are given in the margin. There has been an increase of 20 per cent. in the number of Balochi speakers since 1921 which is entirely due to increase of population.

	Balochi speakers.	Baloch population.
1911	231,937	172,473
1921	226,127	178,396
1931	266,857	279,473

In Baluchistan, Balochi is not the exclusive language of the Baloch. Out of 266,957 Balochi speakers in 1931 there were only 195 646 Baloch Balochi speakers in a total Baloch population of 229 473 33 002 Brahuis 1 681 Leas, 1,303 Jatt, 1 120 Sayyid, 219 Pathan and 30 806 other Muslims besides 11 Indigenous Hindus and 3 169 aliens of all classes. Balochi is spoken by 31 per cent. of the total population of the Province and 35 of the indigenous population. It is the most popular language because it is the easiest to learn and also because it carries with it an atmosphere of superiority over the Brahui and Lahnda-Jatki. Until quite recently Balochi no doubt held the mastery. But economic development of Sindh has lent renewed energy to its old rival Sindhi-Jatki or Sindhi-Sraiki and Balochi has thereby received a set-back which will result in the gradual absorption by Sindhi of both Balochi and Lahnda Jatki or Lahnda Jagdali. An indication of this tendency is afforded by the fact that 10 754 Baloch returned Sindhi dialects as their mother tongues in 1931

Pashto.

Roughly speaking we may say writes Sir George Grierson in his Linguistic Survey "that the country in which the majority of the population use Pashto as their language is Southern and Eastern Afghanistan the country to the west of Indus from its southward bend down to Dera Ismail Khan and a strip of Northern Baluchistan."

Pashto is divided into two sections,—the North-Eastern, called Pakhto and the South-Western known as Pashto. Pashto spoken in Baluchistan belongs to the second category

The marginal statement shows the number of indigenous Muslims who use the language as their mother tongue. It has not been able to reach the figure of 1911 though it has recorded an increase over that of 1921. The decrease compared to 1911 is due to decrease in population.

Pashto is spoken by 94 per cent of the total population of the Province. The 90 181 Pashto speakers of 1931 consisted of 109 769 indigenous Pathan Pashto speakers, 13,337 Sayyids, 902 Baloch 504 Hindus, 125 Jat and 20,549 semi indigenous and alien Pathans and others. There were all told 188,092 indigenous Pathans in 1911 174 001 in 1921 and 176,007 in 1931. Out of these there were 163 152 Pashto speakers in 1911 in 1921 and 1931 they numbered, 164 681 and 169 769 respectively. This shows that there were—

4,961 indigenous Pathans in 1911  
5,380 in 1921 and  
6,238 in 1931

whose mother tongue was not Pashto. It appears that the Pathans are adopting Sindhi-Jatki as their mother tongue in increasing numbers the numbers of indigenous Pathans who returned Sindhi-Jatki as their mother tongue in 1931 being 3,550. Comparison with earlier censuses is not possible owing to separate figures for Sindhi-Jatki not being available

203 Dehwari is slowly but steadily losing ground as will be seen from the Dehwari

	1911	1921	1931
Dehwari speakers	7,579	6,268	5,213
Dehwar tribe	7,326	5,455	5,317
TOTAL NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF DEHWAR TRIBE			5,317
Languages spoken —			
1 Dehwari			4,586
2 Brahui			481
3 Jatki Sindhi			107
4 Balochi			109
5 Pashto			31
6 Other languages			1

marginal table Between 1911 and 1931 it has lost 2,346 or 31 per cent of its adherents. The Dehwars are giving up their own language in favour of others. In 1931, there were 731 Dehwars who returned languages other than Dehwari as their mother-tongue as shown in the margin

204 Lahnda is a member of the "Outer sub-branch" of the "Indo-Aryan Lahnda or Western Punjab Branch" of the "Aryan Sub-family" of the Indo-European family of languages. The "Outer sub-branch" is divided into three groups, namely,—

- (1) North-Western group, consisting of (a) Lahnda, and (b) Sindhi,
- (2) Southern group consisting of Marathi and Konkani, and
- (3) Eastern group, consisting of Oriya, Bihari, Bengali and Assamese languages

Lahnda and Sindhi are the two languages with which we are here concerned

Both Lahnda and Sindhi are derived from old Sanskrit. The area in which Lahnda is spoken comprises Western Punjab, part of the North-Western Frontier Province and parts of Baluchistan. Its Eastern boundary runs from north to south-west starting from near Jammu, passing near Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Montgomery, including Bahawalpur State, till it meets the Sindh boundary where it crosses into Sindh as well as the plains of Baluchistan. In its westward march it changes its name frequently. It is known as Pothawari in the neighbourhood of Rawalpindi. Further north-westward it is known as Hindko. The other names by which it is known are Multani of Multan, Jatki of other surrounding districts, Thalochari of Mianwali etc., and Janghi of Shahpur, Gujrat and Gujranwala etc. As it crosses the Indus westwards, it is known as Derawali. It has numerous other names which change, as they say, after every 12 *kos* (30 to 40 miles) until on the Eastern frontiers of Baluchistan it takes the tribal names of Jafiri or Jafarki and Khetrani, while in the interior up in the Kachhi and the Sibi plains of Baluchistan it falls back to its original name Jatki and its Sindhi title Siraiki which are the dialects of the Jatt husbandmen of these areas.

The above description does not necessarily mean that the home of Lahnda was in Western Punjab or elsewhere in India whence it spread out westwards. This is a point which is for the historian of the future to decide.

The dialects of Lahnda which are spoken in Baluchistan are, beginning from the East Jafarki, Khetrani, Siraiki, Jattki or Jagdali and Jatki. Jafarki has acquired this name from the Jafar Pathan tribe of Musakhel in the Loralai district who are the only speakers of this dialect. Khetrani derives its name from the Khetrian tribe in the Barkhan Tahsil of the Loralai district. Jatki is so called because it is the mother-tongue of the Jat (جٹ) camelmen found chiefly in the Marri and Bugti tribal areas. Jattki (جٹکی) or Jagdali derives its name from the original nucleus of the Jatt cultivating class which settled down in the plains of Kachhi and its neighbourhood. Siraiki is applicable both to Lahnda-Jatki and Sindhi-Jattki. Lahnda dialects are spoken by 6 per cent of the total population.

The marginal statement gives statistics for Lahnda and its dialects for

	1911	1921	1931
Lahnda or Western Punjabi	99,806	73,617	29,082
(a) Khetrani	16,071	17,495	18,232
(b) Siraiki	71,251	21,916	7,381
(c) Jafarki	606	1,361	1,670
(d) Jatki	1,519	436	1,025
(e) Jagdali or Jattki	70,356	12,479	77

1911, 1921 and 1931. The variations in Jafarki and Khetrani are due mainly to increase of population. The variations in Siraiki and Jagdali or Jattki are important and stand in need of explanation. Between 1911 and 1931 the two together have lost 73,454 of their adherents. This figure is based on the Census returns.

But suspecting that the enumerator had fallen into the pitfall of erroneous

classification, my predecessor of 1911 made a rough division of Jattki between Sindhi and Lahnda. According to that estimate he put the numbers of Lahnda-Siraiki and Lahnda-Jattki speakers at 48 040 as shown in the margin. These figures are much lower than those disclosed by the Census returns of 1911.

Yet they show a sufficiently large decline amounting to no less than 39 884 speakers. The fact is that the Lahnda-Siraiki and Lahnda Jattki or Jagdali have both fallen a prey to the irresistible attacks of Sindhi which has many advantages over its rival the Lahnda, the more important ones being closer association owing to the proximity of habitats, and much wider more lucrative and easier field of employment opened out by the Sukkur Barrage scheme—causes which have added large numbers of converts to Sindhi as will be seen from the following paragraph.

205 Sindhi dialects are spoken by 10 per cent of the total population of the Province. The statistics for Sindhi and its components are given in the margin. The increase under Lasi is attributable in the main to increase of population. The increase under Sindhu-Jattki is, however due entirely to its conquests over

Lahnda Jattki and Lahnda-Siraiki. The above figures are based on census returns. The rough estimates framed in 1911 as explained above put the figures for Sindhi-Jattki and Sindhu-Jattki unspecified at 48 510 against 14 940 as disclosed by the Census returns for that year. According to actual Census returns the gain to Sindhi between 1911 and 1931 amounts to 83 472. According to the estimated figure, however it falls to 48,902 which in itself is very remarkable. The fact is that both Lahnda and Sindhi are sister languages and the dividing line between the two is very thin. Years of prolonged association in circumstances most favourable to Sindhi, have depleted the ranks of Lahnda and this process is sure to continue apace in the absence of reinforcements for Lahnda for which there is no inducement at all to beat the lure of prosperity and comfort offered by Sind.

206 It has been decided beyond a shadow of doubt that Brahui belongs to the Dravidian family of languages. How the Brahui nucleus came to occupy an isolated tract in Central Baluchistan still remains a mystery. The latest information on the subject is contained in the following quotation from the Census of India Report for 1931—

It seems therefore necessary to regard the Dravidian speakers as having been the latest pre-Indo-European occupants of Upper India as having reached India from the north west where their language remains among the Brahui, who actually regard the Mohanjo-daro ruins (in Sind) as the work of their ancestors, and as having brought with them the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia, Asia Minor and the Eastern Mediterranean.

Efforts were made to elucidate the Brahui claim in respect of the archaeological discovery in Sind but without success. The claim is one which deserves systematic investigation both in Sind and Baluchistan in view of the fact that in 1931 there were 9,561 Brahui speakers in Sind against 127 470 of Baluchistan. It is not improbable that the home of the Brahuists might have been in Sind from where they spread out to the headquarters of the Sava dynasty in Kalat and gradually further northwards into Western Afghanistan where they are found leading a nomadic life in numbers which local estimates put at a figure far in excess of the Brahui population of both Baluchistan and Sind taken together.

Brahui speakers in Baluchistan in 1931 represented 13 per cent of the population of the Province. That Brahui is a progressive language is proved by the figures in the margin. Between 1911 and 1931 the number of Brahui speakers has fallen from 14 209 to 127 470—a decrease of 10 or 12 per cent. in a period of 20 years. Out of 15,388 Brahuists in the Province only 110 638 have returned Brahui as their mother tongue. The remaining 35 960 speak Kutchi (33 000) Sindhi dialects (2,377) Lati (300) and other languages (10). Besides the Brahuists the non-Brahui tribes which have returned Brahui as their mother tongue are the Borozai freed slaves (3 634) Loris

	1911	1931	1931
Jattki-Sindhi	14,940	34,774	87,412
Lasi	30,800	36,802	43,796

	Brahui speakers
1911	14,209
1921	127,277
1931	127,470

(1,984), Baloch (1,547), Nakib (849), Dehwars (624) and others (2,094) These accretions are not indicative of any expansive popularity of the language, for, the Sorozais freed slaves were domestic servants while the others are tribal artisans, cultivators or traders who have settled down within Brahui tribal limits and had perforce in the course of years to adopt Brahui as their mother-tongue

207 The speakers of languages of other parts of India have increased Vernaculars of other parts of India from 57,388 in 1911 and 69,211 in 1921 to 78,775 in 1931 The increases are largely due to the increasing influx of immigrants as well as increases in the population of the garrison stations The decrease in Punjabi and the corresponding increase in Western Punjabi are due to change of classification in 1931 The numbers of speakers of the more important languages are shown in the margin for the past three Censuses

	1911	1921	1931	Variation 1921-31	Variation 1911-31
TOTAL	57,388	69,211	78,775	+9,564	+21,387
Punjabi	27,512	35,378	19,515	-15,863	-8,027
Hindustani	10,983	16,267	16,628	+361	+5,645
Lahnda	108	4,556	23,071	+18,515	+22,903
Sindhi	14,429	3,661	8,022	+4,361	-6,407
Eastern Pahari	1,950	2,949	4,651	+1,701	+2,697
Central "	302	2,452	3,169	+717	+2,867
Marathi	840	1,124	789	-335	-57
Other languages	1,162	2,824	2,028	+104	+1,766

The decrease in Punjabi and the corresponding increase in Western Punjabi are due to change of classification in 1931 The numbers of speakers of the more important languages are shown in the margin for the past three Censuses

208 The speakers of languages of Asiatic countries other than India and (1) Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa, and (2) European languages have increased since 1911 and 1921 as shown below —

	1921-31	1911-31
Other Asiatic languages	1,481	1,144
European languages	446	1,145

(1) Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa, and (2) European languages

The principal increases fall under the languages named below and are due to increase in the number of immigrants —

	1921-31	1911-31
Other Asiatic languages		
Persian	+1,429	+1,187
Other Asiatic and African languages	+52	-43
European languages		
English	+313	+1,020
Other European languages	+133	+125

209 The linguistic distribution per mille of each indigenous race for Racial Distribution three Censuses is shown in the following table —

Language	Year	Indigenous Muslim	LINGUISTIC DISTRIBUTION PER MILLE OF EACH RACE						
			Baloch	Pathan	Brahu	Jatt	Lasi	Sayyid	Others
Balochi	1911	311	870	1	210	48	52	13	502
	1921	325	852	1	201	20	25	72	546
	1931	347	866	1	216	17	53	1	531
Pashto	1911	275	4	974	8	2		707	16
	1921	271	4	965	3	3		711	19
	1931	246	1	965	2	2		698	
Brahui	1911	198	17	2	773	1	30	52	121
	1921	204	14	1	789	2	7	51	127
	1931	168	7	3	765	5	1	48	127
Jattki	1911	102	108	21	8	878	918	151	248
	1921	184	127	23	6	927	968	111	227
	1931	224	120	29	14	969	944	181	244
Others	1911	22	1	2	1	69		47	111
	1921	16	3	2	1	50		31	81
	1931	15	1	2	3	7		12	89

Separate figures for Jattki-Sindhi and Jattki-Lahnda are not available for 1911 and 1921 For purposes of comparison, the figures for the two languages for 1931 have therefore been amalgamated

In the total indigenous population of the Province numbering 760,125, 347 in every 1,000 speak Balochi, 246 Pashtu, 224 Jattki (Jattki-Lahnda plus Jattki-Sindhi), 168 Brahu and 15 other minor languages Taking each race separately, we find that of all indigenous races, the Jatt top the list with 969 per 1,000 of their total numerical strength as speakers of their racial language Next

come the Pathans with 963 followed by the Lasis, 944. The Baloch have only 866 while the Brahus come last with only 765. The Sayyids and Others hardly need any explanation in view of the fact that their avocations are of a cosmopolitan nature which necessitate a knowledge of the various languages in varying degrees.

Jattki is the most popular non-racial language among the Baloch, the Pathan and the Sayyids. Balochi among the Brahui, the Lasi, the Sayyids, the Jatts and Others.

The year 1921 was an abnormal year and comparison with that year will not yield satisfactory results. Taking therefore the figures for 1911 and 1931 in which normal conditions prevailed we find that the Baloch, the Pathan and the Sayyids have been giving up their racial languages in favour mostly of Jattki as is indicated by the following figures —

	JATTKI SPEAKERS.		
	PER MILLE.		
	Baloch.	Pathan.	Sayyid
1911	108	51	151
1931	120	39	181

On the other hand Balochi is losing ground among the Jatt, the number of Jatt Balochi speakers having declined since 1911 from 48 to 17 *per mille*. Balochi however seems to be still popular among the Lasi and the Sayyid. To sum up, Jattki (Jattki-Sindhi) appears to be the most promising language of the future among the masses, though Urdu which is the court language and the medium of education may in time claim the major portion of the educated class.

Bilingualism.

210. The following table shows the extent of bilingualism prevalent in the Province in 1911, 1921 and 1931 —

Language	Year	English or Urdu	NON-RAJYI LANG. AND PER MILE OF						Others.
			Baloch	Pathan	Brahui	Jatt.	Lasi.	Sayyid.	
ALL	1911	202	31	30	268	172	143	167	373
	1921	158	191	16	20	47	52	86	155
	1931	179	158	1	179	34	17	114	91
Balochi	1911	37	1	6	84	22	42	77	42
	1921	11	23	3	73	2	41	13	31
	1931	19	13	9	46	26	11	77	6
Pashto	1911	6	7	4	10	1		23	4
	1921	0		1	13			11	6
	1931			2	16	3		9	6
Brahui	1911	4	68	7	1	1	70	97	175
	1921	17	31	10	56	5	29	31	99
	1931	80	13	9	36	19	3	43	60
Jattki	1911	0	14	11	41	14	17	6	23
	1921	47	112		15	11		17	15
	1931	13	109	6	3	17		4	16
Others	1911	29	31	2	42	61	13	12	28
	1921	17	17	2	10		1	2	16
	1931	22	7	23	41	3		19	24

Bilingualism would appear to be on the decline. In Balochi, bilingualism has fallen between 1911 and 1931 from 37 to 19 in Brahui from 68 to 30 in Jattki from 0 to 43 in other miscellaneous languages from 20 to 2. Pashto alone has shown a negligible increase of one *per mille*. Taking each race separately we find that bilingualism among the Baloch has decreased between 1911 and 1931 from 34 per 1000 to 196 among the Brahuis from 268 to 130 among Jatts and Las: from 132 and 143 to 34 and 17 respectively and so also amongst the Sayyids and Others from 167 and 222 to 114 and 91 respectively.

The all round decrease I may note is apparent not real. At the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 when a second language was returned by a family all members of that family were assumed to be speakers of that second language. In 1931 a different method was adopted by which the actual numbers of persons in a family using a second language were recorded in separate columns provided for the purpose. The enumeration of 1931 has thus recorded the actual numbers of speakers which should be naturally lower than those of earlier Censuses.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE

## 41—Distribution of total population by languages classified according to Linguistic Survey

Family, Sub Family, Branch and Sub Branch.	Group	Language	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEAKERS			NUMBER PER 10 000 OF POPULATION OF PTO VINCL.		
			1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
			4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>TOTAL</b>			868,617	799,625	834,703	10,000	10,000	10,000
<b>I—LANGUAGES OF INDIA</b>			58,035	790,970	826,410	9,878	9,892	9,901
Tibeto-Chinese Family			597	182	3	7	2	
Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family			597	182	3	7	2	
Tibeto Himalyan Branch			597	182	3	7	2	
	Tibetan		29	20	2			
		Bhotia of Tibet	21	20	2			
		Bhotia of Sharpa	6					
		Bhotia of Sikkim	2					
	Pronominalized Himalayan.		488			6		
		Kiranti	488			6		
		(a) Jambu	262			3		
		(b) Rai or Jindar	226			3		
	Non Pronominalized Himalayan.		80		1	1		
		Gurang	16		1			
		Sunwar	35			1		
		Mgari	24					
		Rong or Lepcha	2					
	Burma			162			2	
		Burmese		162			2	
<b>Dravidian Family</b>			127,810	140,421	145,631	1,471	1,756	1,745
	Dravida		172	389	59	2	5	1
		Tamil	150	349	55	2	5	1
		Malayalam	12	11	2			
		Kanarese	10	29	2			
		Telegu	42	61	20			
	Andhra Language		127,479	139,727	145,299	1,408	1,748	1,741
	North Western Language							
	Unclassed language	Lon Chini	117	241	253	1	3	3
<b>Indo-European Family</b>			729,628	650,367	680,776	8,400	8,134	8,156
<b>Aryan Sub-Family</b>			729,628	650,367	680,776	8,400	8,134	8,156
<b>Eranjan Branch</b>			479,371	433,268	468,119	5,519	5,419	5,603
	Eastern		479,371	433,268	468,119	5,519	5,419	5,603
		Pashto	207,181	201,873	227,537	2,385	2,625	2,726
		Balochi	260,957	225,127	232,087	3,074	2,816	2,791
		Persian	5,233	6,268	7,579	60	75	91
<b>Dardic Branch</b>			201	165	16	2	2	
	Dard		201	165	16	2	2	
		Kashmiri	201	165	16	2	2	
<b>Outer Sub Branch</b>			204,361	157,942	170,954	2,353	1,975	2,048
	North Western		203,386	156,740	169,948	2,342	1,960	2,036
		Lahanda or Western Punjabi	70,351	45,328	48,099	880	567	576
		Sindhi	151,232	98,437	69,974	1,711	1,222	618
		Unspecified	1,899	12,877	51,875	21	161	113
	Southern		882	1,124	846	10	14	10
		Marathi	789	1,124	846	9	14	10
		Konkani	93			1		
	Eastern		93	78	160	1	1	2
		Oriya		78	160			
		Bihari			144			
		Bengali	93	78	160	1	1	2
<b>Mediate Sub-Branch</b>			39					
	Mediat		39					
		Eastern Hindi	39					
<b>Inner Sub-Branch</b>			45,656	58,992	41,657	526	738	590
	Central		37,755	53,591	39,429	465	670	473
		Western Hindi	17,092	16,577	10,173	197	110	112
		Rajsthani	70	92	74	1	12	4
		Gujrati	118	144	131	1	1	7
		Israhali	13,155	3,378	2,612	167	44	370
	Eastern		7,991	5,491	2,258	91	65	27
		Central Pahari	2,100	2,472	702	26	71	4
		Eastern Pahari (Khasi)	4,891	2,919	1,556	65	54	23
		Kura or Nagpuri						
		Western Hindi						
		Eastern Hindi						



## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

41—Distribution of total population by languages classified according to Linguistic Survey—concluded

Family Sub-Family Branch and Sub-Branch	Group.	Language.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEAKERS.			NUMBER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION OF PRO- VINCE.		
			1881.	1891.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1911.
			4	5	6	7	8	9
II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.			10,823	8,856	8,253	122	108	99
Indo-European Family—			18,224	8,648	8,191	121	108	98
Aryas Sub-Family			8,021	3,501	3,823	88	45	46
Iranian Branch			8,021	3,801	3,823	88	45	46
	Persian	Persian	8,028	3,801	3,823	88	45	46
			8,019	3,801	3,823	88	45	46
	Armenian		1					
		Armenian	1					
	Romance		88	2	1	1		
		Italian	1					
		French	9	2	1			
		Spanish	3					
		Portuguese	83			1		
	Celtic		80					
		Welsh	9					
		Scottish Irish	25 16					
	Balto-slavic			2				
		Russian		2				
	Teutonic		8,278	8,023	4,807	82	82	82
		English	8,280	8,023	4,819	82	82	82
		Danish	3					
		German	4		8			
	Tibeto-Chinese Family		40	1	2	1		
	Tai Chinese Sub-Family		40	1	2	1		
	Chinese Branch		40	1	2			
	Chinese	Chinese	40	1	2			
			40	1	2			
	Semitic Family		10	6	27			1
		Arabic	9	6	26			1
		Hebrew	1		1			
	Mongolian Family		7		13			
	Ural Altaic		7		7			
		Turkish	7		7			
	Japanese				6			
		Japanese			6			
	Malayo-Polynesian Family		1					
	Malayan		1					
		Javanese	1					

42—Distribution by Language of Population of each District (for Indigenous only)

NUMBER 118 (XVI) OF THE POPULATION STATISTICS

District or State	Balochi				Pakhto					Baluchi							Local Sindh (Jat Sindh and Lari)		
	As mother tongue	As subsidiary to Pashto	As subsidiary to Brahui	As subsidiary to Local Sindh.	As mother tongue	As subsidiary to Balochi	As subsidiary to Brahui	As subsidiary to Local Sindh	As mother tongue	As subsidiary to Balochi	As subsidiary to Pashto	As subsidiary to Local Sindh	As mother tongue	As subsidiary to Pashto	As subsidiary to Balochi	As subsidiary to Brahui	As subsidiary to Pashto		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
HAJJIABAD	3,470	14	84	47	2,464	16	34	4	1,676	212	27	30	1,877	307	1	46			
DISTRICTS	2,636	30	107	25	5,230	35	68	5	605	113	53	5	680	238	2	37			
Quetta Pishin	220	11	9		8,501	34	179		907	16	80		1						
Lorrai	262	51	12		6,833	47	18		45		50								
Zhoi	11	2			9,054	2	21		28		1								
Bolan	2,722	21	817		511	87	79		4,265	1,653	2		2	29		225			
Chagai	5,192	62	1,320		636	35	246		3,917	1,503	154		2	17		1			
Sibi	5,001	16	50		1,326	39	10		522	12	1		1,839	621	1	96			
Administered Area	3,132	62	81		2,296	67	18		893	20	6		1,144	1,159	5	104			
Mara Bugti Country	9,050				1														
STATES	4,209	64	64	79	15	15	5	3	2,543	300	4	51	2,937	349		64			
Kalat	4,601		70	66	18	1	5	3	2,889	351	5	59	2,134	380		37			
Sarawan	1,627	2	203		178		58		6,252	312	60								
Jhalawan	2,111		103		2				7,721	185		6	157						
Kraohi	3,450	1	48	73	4	1		1	981	210		128	5,015	1,081		80			
Dombki Kohat Country	2,722		127	187	3		6	40	438	13		232	4,905	453		160			
Makran	0,937			22	4				44	5									
Kharan	0,995	1			5	6				3,079									
Las Bela	2,080			70	2				670	20		8	7,217	140		144			







(9) *Kachhi* —

POPULATION	105,886
Balochi (36,413), 34.4 % (Sindhi 31.8 %, Brahui 6.5 %)	
Western Punjabi (5,780), 5.5 % (Sindhi 28.5 %)	
Sindhi (53,040), 50.1 %	
Brahui (10,341), 9.8 % (Sindhi 10.4 %)	
Foreign languages (112), 0.2 % not shown.	

(10) *Dombki-Kaheri Country*—

POPULATION	.. 26,953
Balochi (6,250), 23.3 % (Sindhi 28.1 %)	
Sindhi (18,747), 69.3 %	
Brahui (1,744), 6.6 % (Balochi 19.6 %, Sindhi 24.7 %)	
Foreign languages (212), 0.8 % not shown.	

(11) *Makran*—

POPULATION	68,462
Balochi (67,829), 99.1 %	
Brahui (303), 0.4 % not shown.	
Foreign languages (33), 0.5 % not shown.	

(12) *Kharan*—

POPULATION	.. 23,358
Balochi (23,304), 99.8 % (Brahui 31.4 %)	
Foreign languages (54), 0.2 % not shown	

(13) *Las Bela*—

POPULATION	63,008
Balochi (13,058), 20.7 % (Sindhi 7.2 %, Brahui 18.8 %)	
Sindhi (45,453), 72.1 %	
Brahui (4,208), 6.7 % (Sindhi 21.5 %)	
Foreign languages (292), 0.5 % not shown.	









# CHAPTER XI.

## RELIGION

211 The absolute figures dealt with in this chapter are contained in Imperial Table XVI. The figures of religions of the urban population are given in Imperial Table V. Statistics of literates in each religion and the summary figures for the principal religions for each District and State are contained in Imperial Tables XIII and XX respectively. The numbers of followers of each of the main religions in each Tahsil and Division of the States will be found in Provincial Table II. All these tables are printed in Part II of this volume. The proportional figures for each religion in each District and State and in the urban areas with variation since 1911 are given in the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter.

212 The enumerators were asked to record the religion of each individual in column 4 of the Standard Schedule and column 5 of the Tribal Schedule. The following instructions were issued for the guidance of enumerators and supervising officers —

**Regular Areas—Column 4 (Religion and Sect)**—Enter here the religion which each person returns, as Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Jain, Christian, Parsi, and the sect of religion followed by each person as he returns it. In the case of aboriginal tribes who are not Hindus, Buddhist, Christian, etc., the name of the tribe should be entered in this column. Sect is in all cases required for Christians.

The answer which each person gives about his religion must be accepted and entered in column 4. If a man says that he is a Jain or Sikh he should be entered as such. Brahmos, Aryas and Dev Samajists should be recorded as such but the enumerators should not refuse to add within brackets the word 'Hindu' after the name of the sects of those Brahmos, Aryas and Dev Samajists who desire that they should be definitely entered as 'Hindu'. Similar procedure may be followed in the case of Buddhists, Jains or Sikhs who express a definite desire to be returned as Hindu also. The religion of Aryas should be entered as Vedic Dharma.

If a Jain desires his sect to be recorded it should be recorded in brackets after his religion, e.g., Svetambar, Degambar, Svetambar-Sthakbashi and Svetambau-Tarapanthu.

In the case of famine orphans made over to the charge of a Mission, but not baptised, the religion of the parents if known, should be entered. If the religion of the parents cannot be ascertained, the predominant religion of the district or locality should be recorded.

In the case of Chuhras who return themselves as Hindu, Musalman or Sikh enter the sect to which they profess to belong. Those who return no religion should be entered simply as Chuhras.

Persons returning themselves as Adharnis should be recorded as such. In the case of Sansis and others, whose religion is tribal, the tribe should be entered in this column.

In the case of Christians belonging to definite tribes or races, the term Indian Christian should not be entered in column 8, but the tribe to which the individual really belongs.

The main sects of the Hindus will be noted, e.g., Sanatan Dharam, Radha Swami, River Worship, Zind Kahana, Vaishnava, etc. Sub-divisions of these sects are not needed.

For Mussalmans such sects as Sunni, Shia, Ahl-i-Hadis, Ahmadi, Zikri Taib should be recorded.

For Sikhs the main sects will be Keshdhari and Sahjdhari or Mona. Special sub-divisions such as Hazuri, Nihang and Sultan should be entered in addition to the sect. Similarly such minor divisions as Udasi, Nanakpanthi, Nirmala should if stated be noted.

In the case of Parsas, (Zoroastrians) enter whether Kadma or Shahn haba. All women and children should be shown as belonging to the religion and sect of persons on whom they are dependent, unless they clearly belong to another

**Tribal Areas—Column 3 Religion and Sect**—Here enter the various religions and sects such as Sunni, Shia Zikri Taib etc. in the case of Muslims, and Sanatan, Brahmo Dev Samaji, Arya etc., for Hindus. In the case of Sikhs enter Keshdhari or Sahjdhari. If there are any other sects such as Dev Margi among the Hindus and Namdhari among the Sikhs record what the people tell you. In the case of Christians enter their denominations. But you must be very careful not to put impertinent questions to any one or to offer any comment or criticism regarding any religion whatsoever

**Accuracy of the Results.**

13 The instructions were so clear and the questions and answers so simple that hardly any doubt can be entertained as to the normal accuracy of the results of the Census of this Province which outside the synchronous areas is inhabited mainly by Muslims of the Sunni sect. Religions other than Islam excepting a small percentage of Hindus and Sikhs, are represented only in the synchronous areas. Here the tail end of the Indian agitation in respect of religious classification made itself slightly felt in the early stages of the operations but the excitement was nipped in the bud by taking precautionary measures in consultation with representatives of the various communities. The numbers of the followers of each religion as disclosed by the Census may therefore be taken to be as accurate as the figures of population by sexes.

**Numerical Strength of each Religion.**

14 The marginal summary gives the numerical strength of each religion

Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Muslim	709,082	440,089	268,994
Hindu	22,851	24,180	17,511
Sikh	8,428	6,570	2,158
Christian	2,028	8,837	2,422
Jain	22	79	12
Buddhist	68	23	15
Zoroastrian	187	90	77
Jew	17	14	2
Trial	21	5	7
Others	43	26	7

represented in Baluchistan at the Census of 1931. The figures are illustrated in the map at the beginning of the Chapter. The Muslim predominance is most conspicuously shown in every 1,000 of the total population including temporary immigrants. The Hindus contribute 22 Sikhs 10 Christians 0 and all other religions less than one. These numbers include 5,249 Chubras who are not ordinarily recognized as members of the communities with which they have been lumped up and although they have lost in this Province much of the simplicity and sanctity of the caste of untouchability in social circles they would only be claimed as Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs for purposes other than social or religious.

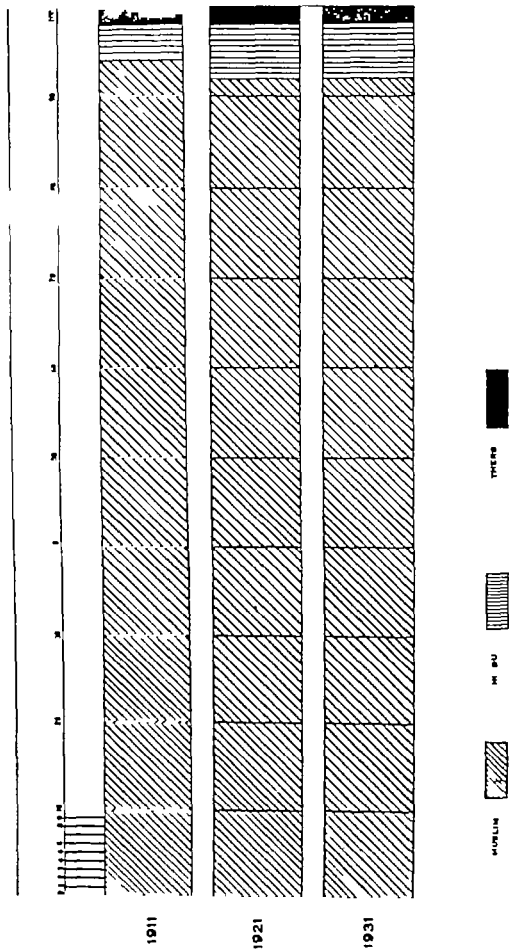
**Proportion amongst indigenous inhabitants.**

215. Taking the indigenous population and immigrants separately the proportion of Muslim rises to 9.8 in every 1,000 indigenous inhabitants of all creeds while that of the Hindus falls from 62 to 2. No other religion excepting 48 Sikhs, is represented in the Tribal Areas.

	Indigenes	Altogether
Muslim	709,082	22,899
Hindu	10,000	24,774
Sikh	—	37



VARIATION OF PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION



216 The distribution of the various religions by locality for each of the past three censuses is given in Subsidiary Table 44. The distribution for 1931 is shown in the following table —

Distribution by Districts and States

District or State	Total population	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Christian	Zoroastrian	Jew	Jain	Buddhist	No religion	Tribal	Chuhras
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>868,617</b>	<b>798,093</b>	<b>58,681</b>	<b>8,425</b>	<b>8,059</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Districts</b>	<b>463,508</b>	<b>405,309</b>	<b>41,432</b>	<b>8,368</b>	<b>8,044</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>
Quetta Pishin	147,541	107,045	26,718	5,255	7,370	161	15	32	40	5		
Loralai	86,087	81,812	3,504	562	209							
Zhob	57,063	53,844	2,839	1,134	115				27			4
Bolan	4,088	3,229	1,105	173	91							30
Chagai	24,224	22,769	1,313	117	25							
Sibi	143,005	135,710	5,893	1,127	234	6			1	2	32	
<b>States</b>	<b>405,109</b>	<b>392,784</b>	<b>12,249</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>2</b>					<b>2</b>
<b>Kalat</b>	<b>342,101</b>	<b>331,234</b>	<b>10,866</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>2</b>					<b>2</b>
Sarawan	23,464	27,722	729	10	3							
Jhalawan	88,978	88,780	197	1								
Kachhi	105,886	98,852	7,019	12	1							2
Dombki Kaheri country	26,953	24,349	2,588	16								
Makran	68,462	68,213	233	3	11		2					
Kharan	23,358	23,318	40									
Las Bela	63,008	61,550	1,443	15								

217 The percentage of increase or decrease since 1911 in each class of population under each of the three religions indigenous to the Province, namely, Muslim, Hindu and Sikh is shown below. The variation of proportional distribution by religion for three censuses is illustrated in Diagram No 22 on the opposite page.

Religion	Percentage of Increase+ Decrease—		
	1911 21	1911 31	1921 31
Muslim—	—7	+1	+0
Indigenous	—8	—0 2	+8
Semi indigenous	—27	—14	+13
Alien	+33	+40	+0
Hindu—	—37	+43	+5
Indigenous	+17	+13	—3
Alien	+50	+63	+0
Sikh—	—8	+0 4	+0
Indigenous	—67	—08	—94
Alien	+23	+50	+21

### MUSLIMS

218 According to the Census of 1931, the Muslims in the Province numbered 798,093 (males 440,089, females 358,004) out of a total population of 868,617 (males 488,414 females 380,203). There were 405,309 Muslims in British and Administered territory and 392,784 in the States. The Muslims represent 92 per cent of the total population in the Province as a whole, 87 per cent in British and Administered territory, and 97 per cent in the States. In the total Muslim population of the Province, there are 743,172 indigenous, 21,922 semi-indigenous and 32,999 alien immigrants. The indigenous Muslims represent 85, the semi-indigenous 4 and alien immigrants 3 per cent of the total population of the Province.

219 The natural growth of population since 1911 received a set-back between 1911 and 1921 due to the combined influence of influenza and other epidemics as well as drought and famine which took a heavy toll and caused emigration resulting in a decrease in the Muslim population of no less than 6 per cent between 1911 and 1921. In spite of the adverse opening balance and the fact that the last decennium was not entirely free from natural

calamities, the Census of 1931 has revealed an increase of 1 per cent in the total Muslim population since 1911 and 9 per cent since 1921. Excluding alien immigrants whose numbers fluctuate from year to year according to varying conditions of business and employment and the composition of troops, the indigenous Muslims show a gain of 8 per cent between 1921 and 1931 and a loss of 0.2 between 1911 and 1931. These variations among the indigenous population are distributed over Districts and States as shown below—

Districts and States.	Percentage of Increase+ Decrease—		
	1911-21.	1911-31.	19.1-31.
<b>Districts</b>	-6	+6	+9
Quetta-Pishin	-7	-6	+3
Loralai	+4	+7	+2
Zhob	-21	-17	+
Bolan	+67	+166	+80
Chaman	+11	+34	+4
Sibi	-7	+28	+34
<b>States</b>	+2	+10	+7
<b>Kales</b>	+6	+11	+4
Sarawan	-71	-52	-47
Jhalawan	-9	+7	+22
Kachhi	-79	+7	+43
Dombki-Kaheri country	-77	+79	+71
Makran	+1	-4	-5
Kharan	+23	+1	-79
Las Bela	-17	+3	+23

In the Districts the increase in the last decennium is distributed uniformly between Quetta Pishin, Loralai and Zhob it being only 2 per cent. The high percentage for Chagai is due to the transfer of the Shorard Tahsil from the Quetta Pishin to the Chagai District. In the case of Bolan the actual numbers are very small and the small accession of numbers is responsible for the violent disturbance in percentage increase. The high percentage for Sibi is largely due to natural increases as well as to the return to their homes of considerable numbers of Maris and Bugtis who had emigrated into Sind and the Punjab at the Census of 1921 owing to famine conditions.

In the States, Sarawan shows a decrease of 48 per cent since 1921 while Jhalawan, Kachhi and Dombki Kaheri country contribute increases of 12.45 and 44 respectively. Makran and Kharan show decreases of 5 and 10 per cent respectively while the population of Las Bela has increased since 1921 by 23 per cent. The abnormal variations in Sarawan, Jhalawan, Kachhi and Dombki-Kaheri divisions are due largely to the winter migration of the population of Sarawan and Jhalawan into Kachhi and Dombki Kaheri. In order to ascertain the true proportion of variation in these areas it is necessary to deal with them as a single unit. The indigenous Muslim population in these four divisions was 253,147 in 1911. In 1921 it declined to 217,031 and rose in 1931 to 238,732. The net loss thus amounted to 14 per cent between 1911 and 1921 which added to the normal natural increase say at 10 per cent means a decrease of 24 per cent caused by the world wide outbreak of influenza followed by drought and famine which latter scattered thousands away in all directions particularly Sind and the Punjab frontier. The recovery in the following decennium was only 9 per cent amply proving that a considerable proportion of the emigrants of the preceding decade did not find it possible to return home during the last decennium. The increase since 1921 is attributable largely to the influence of natural growth. The rate would have been appreciably higher but for the fact that a considerable number of tribesmen who had migrated to Sind did not return to be included in the Census returns for Baluchistan.

The Semi-indigenous inhabitant lost ground between 1911 and 1921 to the extent of 26 per cent but since 1921 have shown signs of recovery the increase between 1921 and 1931 being 13 per cent. The Ah-n Muslims increased from 22,027 in 1911 to 30,103 in 1921 and 25,999 in 1931 the percentage of increase being 33 between 1911 and 1921 9 between 1921 and 1931 and 40 since 1911.

220 In the marginal statement are given figures for the Muslim sects at Muslim Sects

	1911	1921	1931
Sunni	749,009	705,719	767,114
Zikri	27,588	23,301	24,231
Shiah	4,823	3,739	5,961
Ahmadi	47	64	122
Ahl i Hadis	17	18	108
Sufi	1		
Unspecified	203	639	557

the past three censuses The only sects which are indigenous to the Province are Sunni and Zikri and about 1,000 Shiahs among the Dombkis The classification of some of the Dombkis as Shiahs is a doubtful item and needs further searching inquiry The rest of the sects noted above are to be found exclusively among the immigrants chiefly from the Punjab The whole of

the indigenous population is of the Sunni Hanafi sect, excepting the 24,231 Zikris whose disappearance from future returns is only a matter of time With the extension of education, the sect which has been the victim of ridicule for all time, will follow in the footsteps of the Taib sect whose followers under pressure of ridicule had to retire peacefully into the folds of its parent sect, the Sunni Hanafis

### HINDUS

221 The Hindus numbered 53,681 in 1931 out of a total population of Hindu Popula- 868,617 Hinduism is the second largest religion in the Province but represents only 6 per cent of the total population The community is composed of 16,905 persons who are indigenous to the Province and 36,776 immigrants from Sind, Punjab and other Indian Provinces Of the 16,905 indigenous Hindus, 5,136 are found in the Districts and 11,769 in the States The majority of the alien Hindus, however are met with in the Districts their actual numbers being 36,296 in the various Districts and only 480 in the States Thus the percentage of the indigenous Hindus works out to only 2 in the total population against 6 for all Hindus and 4 for alien Hindus, or against 92 for all Muslims (Indigenous, Semi-indigenous and Aliens), and 98 for the indigenous Muslims in the whole of the indigenous population

The alien Hindus include 4,533 Chuhras who have been classed as Hindus merely by courtesy on the part of the enumerators as in the case of Muslim and Sikh Chuhras who have nothing in common whatsoever with any of the three religions Their beliefs are indefinite and they are untouchables pure and simple though the degree of untouchability has been slightly modified to suit local conditions on the frontier If these Chuhras were excluded the proportion of all Hindus in the Province would drop from 6 to 5 per cent

222 Indigenous Hindus muster most strongly in the plains, their pro- Local Distribu- portion per cent of the total population of each locality being 41 in Kachhi, 15 in tion of Hindus Dombki-Kaheri and 14 in Sibi Las Bela has 8 per cent, Loralai 7, Quetta-Pishin

	Per cent
Quetta-Pishin	70
Sibi	10
Zhob	8
Loralai	6
Other stations	6

6, and Sarawan 4 The rest 5 per cent are scattered over other Districts and Divisions of Kalat State The alien Hindus are found mostly in Quetta and other garrison and headquarters stations as will be seen from the marginal figures The alien Hindu element

in the rural areas is conspicuous by its absence

223 Of the 53,681 Hindus, 30,282 males and 14,663 females returned Hindu Sects themselves as followers of the orthodox Brahmanic faith, 2,642 males and 1,114 females as Aryas, 7 males as Brahmos and 3,249 males and 1,424 females as belonging to other Hindu sects The Brahmanic faith represents about 84 per cent of the total Hindu population Of these, 61 per cent live in the Districts and 23 in the States The Aryas contribute only 7 per cent, nearly three-fourths are found in Quetta-Pishin and the rest are scattered over other Districts, their numbers being only nominal in the States

224 The actual numerical strength of Hindus at each of the past three Variation censuses is shown in the margin Taking both indi-

	HINDUS	
	Indigenous	Alien
1911	14,985	22,617
1921	17,479	33,809
1931	16,905	36,776

genous and aliens together the Hindus increased by 37 per cent between 1911 and 1921 Between 1921 and 1931, the rate of increase fell to 5 per cent During the twenty years ending with 1931, the Hindus have increased by 43 per cent This rate would appear to



be astonishingly high. Splitting the immigrants from the indigenous Hindus, we discover the real cause of this high rate of increase. The increase among the indigenous element was only 17 per cent. and even this rate was not due to natural causes for the indigenous Hindus gained at the expense of the Sikhs who lost 1,938 of their indigenous adherents by absorption by the Hindus and thus helped to raise the percentage of natural increase from 4 to 17.

In the following decade 1921-31 though the Hindus increased in the aggregate by 3 per cent. the indigenous Hindus actually decreased by 3 per cent. in spite of a further accession of 793 persons who had returned themselves as Sikh at previous censuses. To arrive at the rate of natural growth, these 793 persons should be excluded. The rate of decrease thus rises to 8 per cent. between 1921 and 1931. The fact is that the high rate of increase shown by the Hindus is due mainly to a larger influx of temporary immigrants engaged in trade and the professions as well as in Civil and Military employ. The rate of natural increase can only be ascertained by separating the immigrants from the indigenous inhabitants and by doing so we arrive at disappointing conclusions which show that while the alien Hindus have increased by 63 per cent. the indigenous inhabitants have actually decreased by 6 per cent. during the past twenty years, excluding of course the adventitious gain by the conversion of 2,751 Sikhs. This decrease is not due to a high death rate. It is true that as pointed out in the Census Report for 1921 migration specially in hard times leaves the Hindu as a rule untouched. But continued world depression and unfavourable seasons extending over a series of years have taxed the patience of even the local accommodating Hindus who were obliged to seek refuge in comparatively more prosperous parts of Sind.

## SIKHS.

Sikhs.

2-5 The Sikhs in Baluchistan represent slightly less than 1 per cent. of the total population. Their actual numbers for the

	Sikhs.	
	Indigenous.	Alien.
1911	2,708	4,201
1921	841	6,900
1931	48	2,377

past three censuses are shown in the margin. During the past twenty years they have lost 2,751 of their adherents among the indigenous inhabitants in consequence of change of faith. The only link between these persons and the Sikh religion were the Sikh scriptures. They knew little of their own. They read the Sikh scriptures but performed other rites in the manner of their brethren in Sind. A hint from their religious teachers whose visits have become more frequent of late had the desired effect and they almost bodily went back to the religion which they in reality professed.

The principal Sikh sects returned at the Census of 1931 were Keedhari and Sahjdhari. Their numbers for the

	Keedhari.	Sahjdhari.	Others.
	1911	4,613	2,777
1921	6,603	1,128	
1931	7,489	723	701

past three censuses are shown in the margin. Among the principal local religious bodies the Sikhs are perhaps the only community in the Province who have made sustained and systematic efforts to bring the members of their community under strict religious control. The appreciable increase in the numbers of the Keedhars though only at the cost of the Sahjdhars shows plainly enough that their efforts have not been fruitless.

## OTHER RELIGIONS.

Christians.

2-6. Fourth among the religions in order of numerical strength comes Christianity. In 1931 the Christians numbered 8,030 composed of 5,033 males and 2,997 females. Their numbers for the past three censuses by nationality are given in the margin. The Christians have increased in the aggregate by 31 per cent. between 1911 and 1921 by 20 per cent between 1921 and 1931 and by 58 per cent during the

		1911.	1921.	1931.
		All Christians	4,762	6,602
Males	Total	2,941	4,214	4,437
	Female	1,821	2,388	322
European and allied races	Total	4,519	4,731	4,924
	Male	2,507	2,996	2,972
Anglo-Indians	Total	123	234	379
	Male	64	179	205
Indians	Total	110	637	166
	Male	56	458	179
Total	Total	732	1,700	2,469
	Male	426	1,179	1,423
Female	Total	287	647	1,046
	Male	141	330	403

Christianity. In 1931 the Christians numbered 8,030 composed of 5,033 males and 2,997 females. Their numbers for the past three censuses by nationality are given in the margin. The Christians have increased in the aggregate by 31 per cent. between 1911 and 1921 by 20 per cent between 1921 and 1931 and by 58 per cent during the

20 years beginning with 1911. The increase among the males was 32 per cent between 1911 and 1921 and 8 per cent between 1921 and 1931. The females increased between 1911 and 1921 by 29 and between 1921 and 1931 by 64 per cent. Of the total increase of 2,974 since 1911, the Indian Christians have contributed 64, European and allied races 27 and Anglo-Indians 9 per cent. The increase is due mainly to fluctuations in the strength of the European regiments, partly to conversion among aliens and to a small extent to fluctuations in the composition of the Railway staff as well as to industrial expansion.

227 Statistics for other minor religions are given in the margin. These **Other Religions**

	1911	1921	1931
Zoroastrian	170	165	167
Buddhist	16	160	68
Jain	10	17	12
Tribal			32
Jew	57	19	17
Others	1	5	43

are all aliens and are constantly shifting with changes among the troops, excepting the Zoroastrians who appear to have come to stay. They are mostly businessmen and Government employees. The community though numerically insignificant is influential and has the proud distinction of claiming perhaps the only two merchant princes of the Province. The community does not appear to be of the progressive type owing evidently to

lower fertility caused by too much inbreeding.

228 The Muslims have no Tabligh movement in the Province. They **Religious Move-**  
 have no religious organisation on modern lines excepting a few Anjumans which **ments and**  
 are showing a tendency to be run on sectarian lines and whose efforts are **Changes in**  
 directed chiefly towards secular affairs. Religious beliefs are undergoing slow **Religious beliefs**  
 but steady modifications some in the right directions, others otherwise. There is a general tendency among the younger generation towards modernisation particularly in respect of dress and personal appearance. The Purda system which among the large majority of the rural population exists only within religious limits has begun its funeral march in the urban areas and my successor in office of 1961 should be able to write its epitaph. The more enlightened class is looking askance at the Pirs and Mullas whose influence is sure to wane as modern education advances. The same remarks apply to veneration for shrines. The movement is a part of the general Islamic revival. Its main object is to reform all customs which have overstepped religious limits, and bride price is going to be the target for its first attacks. The abolition of slavery has opened a new chapter in the social history of Baluchistan.

229 The Shudlu movement has little scope in the Province but considering that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of Hindu Chuhras during the past decennium, the movement does not appear to be entirely unknown. It is however confined to the alien Chuhras who have returned themselves as Hindu Chuhras. The headman of this community is now a member of the Hindu Panchayat of Quetta and is allowed to take part in its discussions relating to cases of his community. On the whole there is a general religious awakening among all communities. Christianity is silently carrying on its work of uplift among the alien depressed classes. This is the only religion which has a systematic proselytising organisation.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## 44.—General Distribution of the Population by Religion.

NUMBERS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE

District or State.	Muslims.		Hindus.			Buddh.			Christians.			Others.				
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1911.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BALUCHISTAN	919	917	828	82	84	48	10	19	10	9	8	9		1	1	
Districts	878	878	911	80	82	82	18	22	22	17	16	12	1	1	2	
Quetta-Pishin	72	725	826	181	183	164	32	26	19	20	42	26				5
Loralai	830	831	830	41	41	37	7	4	11	12	1	1				1
Ehob	879	873	808	49	50	19	70	15	16	12	12	12				1
Helan	888	880	678	48	48	30	37	22	31	29	12	12				8
Cheera	940	883	874	54	57	23	5	12	2	1	1	1				4
Iski	949	854	826	41	41	62	8	11	9	2	1	1				1
Administrated Area	927	897	829	62	72	21	12	27	23	2	2	2				2
Mari-Bugti Country	887	892	829	6	2	11										
States	870	808	805	30	24	28			7							
Kash	888	896	843	22	24	29			9							
Muzra	877	822	872	76	77	76			1	2						
Jhalawan	892	856	894	2	2	6										
Kashki	817	897	829	86	83	77			12							
Dombki-Kaberi																
Country	862	868	874	87	131	81			12							
Makran	896	887	897	4	2	2										
Kharan	892	892	828													
Lao-Bala	877	871	870	23	29	29			1							

## 45.—Christians—Numbers and Variation.

District or State.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN			VARIATION PER CENT		
	1901.	1911.	1911.	1901-11.	1911-11.	1911-11.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
BALUCHISTAN	8,088	8,883	8,085	+80	+31	+80
Districts	8,044	8,878	8,030	+80	+33	+80
Quetta-Pishin	7,270	8,129	4,064	+70	+25	+61
Loralai	299	191	71	+167	+42	+194
Ehob	113	141	106	-14	-16	-22
Helan	91	69	76	+22	+143	+28
Cheera	3	45	9	-41	+11	+174
Iski	224	141	182	+28	-8	+22
Administrated Area	224	13	197	+71	-8	+27
Mari-Bugti Country						
States	15	15	26		-72	-72
Kash	13	13	21	+12	-23	-71
Muzra	2	2	2	+80	-69	-69
Jhalawan						
Kashki	1		6	+200		-42
Dombki-Kaberi						
Country	11	11	20		-72	-72
Makran						
Kharan						
Lao-Bala		2	4	-100	-80	-100

46—Religions of Urban and Rural Population

District or State.	Year	NUMBER PER THOUSAND OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBER PER THOUSAND OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
		Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Christian	Others	Muslims	Hindus	Sikh	Christian	Others
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	1931	515	336	69	77	3	972	26	2		
	1921	493	347	74	81	5	964	33	3		
	1911	538	315	62	81	4	969	25	6		
<b>Districts</b>	1931	472	363	76	86	3	974	21	4	1	
	1921	442	379	82	92	5	959	35	5	1	
	1911	466	359	73	97	5	971	24	5		
<b>Quetta Pishin</b>	1931	439	377	75	109		988	11	1		
	1921	410	387	86	111	0	986	12	2		
	1911	452	366	62	124	0	976	17	0	1	
<b>Loralai</b>	1931	400	382	95	33		981	18	1		
	1921	486	457	36	21		977	21	2		
	1911	426	324	231	19		970	27	3		
<b>Zhob</b>	1931	511	353	119	13	4	982	10	7	1	
	1921	616	217	151	16		948	47	4	1	
	1911	604	312	66	17	1	986	5	7	2	
<b>Bolan</b>	1931	627	248	74	36	16	729	248	13	9	1
	1921						680	268	32	19	1
	1911						678	258	51	12	1
<b>Chagai</b>	1931						940	55	4	1	
	1921						895	91	12	2	
	1911						974	24	2		
<b>Sibi</b>	1931	647	286	44	22	1	971	24	5		
	1921	581	357	42	18	2	953	37	9	1	
	1911	492	414	66	23	5	951	42	6	1	
<b>Administered Area</b>	1931	646	287	41	22	1	951	37	9		
	1921	581	357	42	18	2	935	41	13	1	
	1911	492	414	66	23	5	951	57	8	1	
<b>Mari Bugti Country</b>	1931						991				
	1921						992	3			
	1911						989	11			
<b>States</b>	1931	893	104	2	1		972	28			
	1921	885	106	9			968	32			
	1911	895	94	10	1		966	27	7		
<b>Kalat</b>	1931	804	103	2	1		970	30			
	1921	870	111	10			966	14			
	1911	809	93	7	1		964	27	9		
<b>Sarawan</b>	1931	872	126	2			995				
	1921	879	111	10			996	4			
	1911	899	93	7	1		997	6	1		
<b>Jhalawan</b>	1931						998	2			
	1921						991	5			
	1911						994	6			
<b>Kachhi</b>	1931						934	66			
	1921						907	93			
	1911						910	7	13		
<b>Dombki Kaher Country</b>	1931						904	95			
	1921						866	124			
	1911						874	54	72		
<b>Makran</b>	1931	939	99	1	1		999	1			
	1921						997	2			
	1911						997	2	1		
<b>Kharan</b>	1931						999	1			
	1921						998	2			
	1911						998	2			
<b>Las Bela</b>	1931	890	107	3			982	18			
	1921	898	95	7			977	25			
	1911	882	97	2	1		976	29	1		

# CHAPTER XII

## RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.

### SECTION I — SCOPF OF ENQUIRY

Statistical data.

230 The absolute statistics with which this Chapter is principally concerned are those contained in Imperial Tables XVII, XVIII and XIX. Table XVII shows the various races and principal tribes and castes in each race in the Province and their distribution by District and States. Table XVIII shows the numerical strength of the various tribes and races for three Censuses, 1911, 1921 and 1931 and variation for inter-censal periods. Table XIX gives the distribution of European and allied races and Anglo-Indians by race and age for each District and State.

Statistics for certain selected races and tribes have also been tabulated by civil condition, occupations and literacy. These are contained in Imperial Tables VIII, XI and XIII and are discussed in Chapters VI, VIII and IX. Statistics of incidence of infirmities in each race are given in Subsidiary Table 28 at the end of chapter VII in which variation have been explained. Proportional figures relating to the numerical strength of each race and tribe etc. will be found in the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter.

How the statistics were collected.

231 The Province is inhabited by indigenous and semi-indigenous races and immigrant from India and foreign countries. The instructions to enumerators were to record tribal names in the Census schedules for the indigenous and semi-indigenous inhabitant castes and sub-castes for Indians and nationality for foreigners. At present even the practice was to record the name of the tribe in classification and sub-section and even the group to which each family claimed to belong. This information was collected in great detail in 1911 and a Statistical Analysis of the various tribes was prepared for local administrative purposes. The task of compiling a similar analysis at each successive Census is extremely troublesome and expensive and it was decided that at the Census of 1931 only the name of the tribe should be recorded. To ensure accuracy however a detailed tribal index was compiled in vernacular from Sir Denys Bray's Statistical Analysis and supplied to all enumerators who were instructed to record only the name of the tribe and in order to facilitate classification its lowest sub-division also. In practice however these instructions proved to be totally unworkable owing to the inability of the tribesmen to give answers to the point and the enumerators had to be permitted to record a caste at earlier censuses, the name of tribe, clan, section and sub-section or actually returned by the house-holder compared, and correcting the entries in the schedules where necessary in accordance with the entries in the Index. On receipt of the enumeration books in the Tabulation Office each and every entry was examined and the name of the tribe to which each family belonged was marked in the schedules opposite each house-holder in red ink and the red ink entries only were copied on the slips. Doubtful entries were corrected where necessary by reference to enumerators. The work of classification was extremely laborious but it ensured accuracy and resulted in a saving of considerable time at later stages of tabulation.

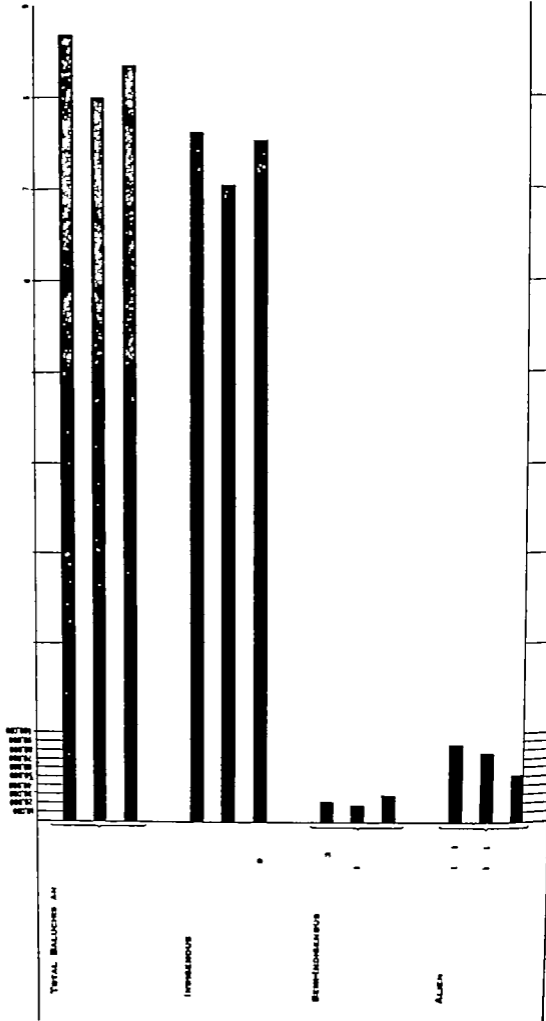
For the record of castes of Indian immigrant a detailed set of instructions was issued requiring the enumerators to record castes and sub-castes for Hindus and Muslims and nationality for foreigners.

Necessity or advisability of retaining returns of race, tribe or caste.

232. The retention of the return of race and tribe is a necessary and advisable one for this Province and the retention of the return of caste is unnecessary and undesirable. The whole Provincial administrative superstructure rests on the Tribal system and it is essential to compile the tribal returns not only for their administrative value but also for their utility for measuring the gradual progress of the indigenous population in various walks of life which fall within the purview of a census of population. On the other hand the return of caste serves no useful purpose at all so far as this Province is concerned and its compilation entails an amount of labour and expense out of all proportion to its utility. This



INDIGENOUS, SEMI INDIGENOUS AND ALIEN POPULATION OF  
BALUCHISTAN IN 1911 & 1931



question was raised by me at the Conference of Census Officers which was held in Delhi in January 1931 and it was decided that castes which have a population of less than 2 *per mille* should not be tabulated. This curtailment afforded only nominal relief because the castes with a population of 2 *per mille* could only be sorted out after all the processes of enumeration, slip-copying, sorting and compilation had been gone through. I can see absolutely no use for the caste return for this Province, and I believe it hardly serves any useful purpose for other Provinces in the compressed form in which it is published. I am inclined to suggest a twofold solution. Firstly, that a complete return of all castes returned should be prepared in all Provinces in full detail and a consolidated statement published as an appendix to the Census Commissioner's report, only such castes appearing in Provincial Reports as may be selected on local considerations by each Province. This will be a useful record for ethnological purposes but the question is whether in view of the present tendency to discard caste, it will be possible to collect reliable data. The second alternative is to select the castes for which statistics are required from each Province and to supply each Superintendent with a list of their names in time to enable him to issue the requisite instructions before commencement of enumeration.

SECTION II—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE

233 The population of Baluchistan falls into three main groups, Indigenous, Semi-indigenous and Alien. The indigenous group consists of the permanent resident population. The semi-indigenous are all trans-Indus tribesmen from the Derajat or Afghanistan but as they are not connected with the resident tribesmen by ties of kinship or common weal and woe they have been treated as a separate group for convenience of statistical analysis. The alien group consists

mainly of temporary immigrants from India and foreign countries. The population for 1931 which falls under each of these three groups is shown in the margin. It will be seen that 88 per cent of the population are Indigenous, 3 Semi-Indigenous and 9 Aliens. Detailed accounts as to the origin, etc., and distribution of each race and the more important tribes have already been

published in previous reports and the Gazetteers and it is not necessary to go over the ground again. In the following paragraphs the remarks regarding the various races and tribes, etc., have therefore been confined mainly to numbers for 1931 and variations compared to earlier Censuses.

	POPULATION		
	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL	808,617	488,414	380,203
Indigenous	760,125	411,041	348,184
Semi-indigenous	21,922	13,206	8,716
Alien	86,570	63,267	23,303

Indigenous Population

234 The principal indigenous Muslim races living in the Province are

Race	Actual strength	Proportion to 1 000 of total indigenous population	Race	Actual strength	Proportion to 1 000 of total indigenous population
Pathan	176,007	232	Jatt	77,157	101
Baloch	226,041	297	Savvi	21,976	29
Brahui	1,2558	207	Others	57,591	71
Lasi	31,812	41	Hindus	16,907	22

Indigenous. Pathan, Baloch, Brahui, Lasi, Jatt, Savvi and other minor tribes. The numerical strength of each and its proportion per 1 000 of total indigenous population are shown in the margin.

The fighting strength of each race and tribe has been worked out roughly and shown in Subsidiary Table 48 which will be found at the end of this chapter.



## Pathans.

Indigenous  
Tribes.

235 The Pathans represent 31 per cent. of the total population and 23 per cent. of the total indigenous population of the Province. They are divided

	Proportion per cent. to total population.	Proportion per cent. to total Indigenous Pathans.		Proportion per cent. to total population.	Proportion per cent. to total Indigenous Pathans.
Tachs	4.3	21.0	Isak	0.2	1.4
Abdal Achakzai	2.3	11.1	Lama	0.1	0.5
Spin Tach	1.1	5.5	Mandokhel	0.5	2.4
Tor Tach	0.8	3.9	Musakhel	1.8	7.9
Unspecified	0.1	0.5	Karkam	0.2	0.9
Kakar	10.3	51.0	Unspecified		0.2
Sanzarkhel	5.4	26.6	Mirak	0.9	4.4
Soata	2.3	11.4	Laxi	0.4	2.0
Targara	1.4	6.9	Jafar	0.2	1.0
Bargara	0.3	0.9	Kanzal	0.2	1.4
Demar	0.9	4.4	Sharazi	1.0	4.0
Dawi	0.1	0.5	Kad	0.2	1.0
Fazl	2.2	10.7	Others (including Bareek).	0.4	1.9
Mah Buzak	0.5	2.4			

account of each of these tribal units is given below

Tachs.

236 The Tachs numbered 36 754 (19,557 males, 17 197 females) in 1931. They represent a little over 4 per cent. of the total population of Baluchistan and

	POPULATION.			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1921.	1931.	1931.	1921-31	1911-21.	1911-31.
TACHS	36,754	36,010	37,411	+2.1	-3.7	-1.6
Abdal Achakzai	19,796	18,148	20,572	+2.4	-8.5	-3.3
Spin Tach	9,703	9,618	10,124	+1.0	+5.2	+6.1
Tor Tach	6,737	7,023	11,980	+4.1	+40.0	+43.0
Unspecified	617	238	116	+73.6	+86.3	+345.2

21 per cent. of all indigenous Pathans. The figures for three censuses and variations are given in the marginal table. The Tachs have increased by 2 per cent. since 1921 but compared to 1911 they are fewer by about 2 per cent. indicating that they have not yet been able to make up the losses from the influenza epidemic of the previous decade. The Achakzais and Spin Tachs have recorded modest increases during the decennium under review but the Tor Tachs have decreased by 4 per cent. which is due partly to over 600 members of the tribe being in India for purposes of trade at the time of Census.

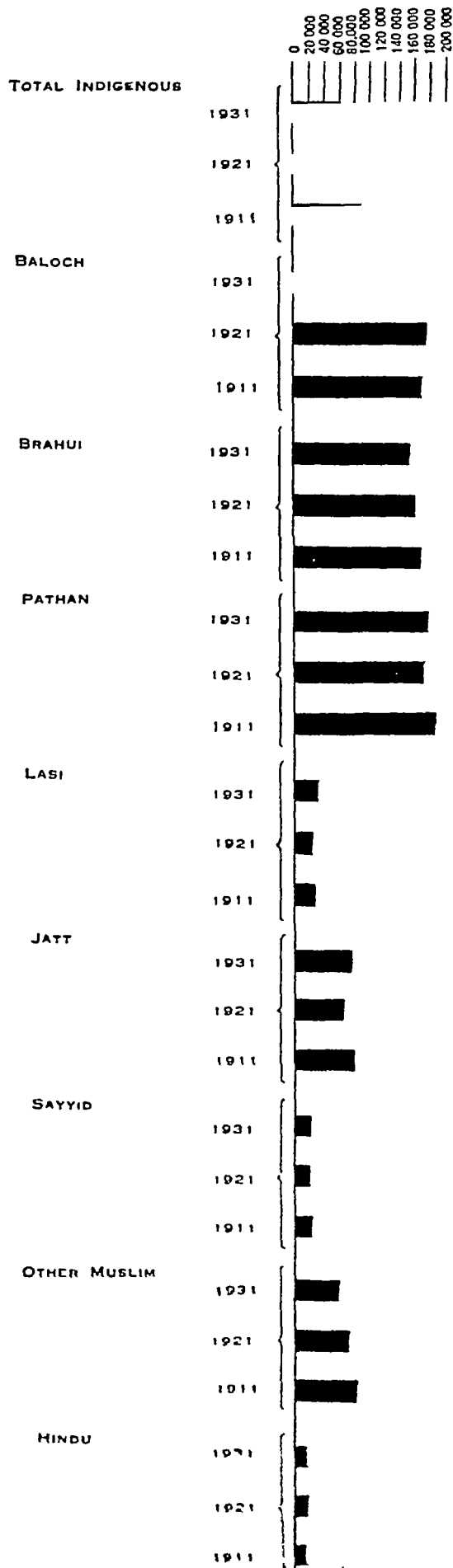
Kakar

237 The total numerical strength of the Kakars in 1931 was 89 831 (49,237

	POPULATION.			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1921.	1931.	1931.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1911-31.
KAKAR	90,831	9,890	105,073	-3.9	-11.9	-14.6
Sanzarkhel	44,861	44,434	46,622	+0.9	-17.1	-16.9
Soata	19,752	22,919	23,349	-12.2	-3.4	-13.6
Targara	12,170	12,621	16,088	+1.2	-14.7	-13.6
Bargara	2,000	2,322	3,343	-15.6	+0.4	-14.0
Demar	7,306	7,741	7,733	-8.7	-0.2	-8.3
Dawi	74		234			-3.6
Others	1,864	1,829	1,321	+24.4	+23.2	+60.1

males, 40,594 females) or a little over 10 per cent. of the total population of the Province. Amongst all individual tribes in all races, the Kakars are the most numerous. The strength of its components for three censuses with percentage variations is shown in the margin. The Sanzarkhel clan alone more than equals all other clans taken together. The Kakars have recorded a decrease of about 3 per cent. since 1921. Their losses in the preceding decennium amounted to 12 per cent. which were attributed largely to the influenza epidemic and famine and partly to emigration to Afghanistan. The percentage of loss was so high that the tribe does not appear to have been able even to make up the deficiency between 1921 and 1931. The decrease in 1931 is also partly due to the temporary emigration to India of about 2 000 Kakars of various clans for purposes of trade.

POPULATION OF INDIGENOUS RACES OF BALUCHISTAN  
FOR 1911, 1921 AND 1931



4

5



238 The Panis represent slightly more than 3 per cent of the total Panis population of the Province and 16 per cent of the indigenous Pathans They numbered 27,701 in 1921 and 28,675 in 1911 They are divided into the 6 marginally named main branches which in their respective local areas are treated as separate tribes Taken as a whole the Panis show a decrease of 26

	POPULATION			VARIATION PER CENT		
	1931	1921	1911	1921-31	1911-21	1911-31
PANI	27,701	27,727	28,675	-0.1	-3.3	-3.3
Main Branch	4,160	4,972	6,714	-16.2	-25.9	-37.9
Isot	2,555	2,601	2,812	-1.8	-7.5	-9.1
Laun	543	1,081		-49.8		
Mandokhel	4,635	1,870	4,044	+19.8	-21.8	-6.2
Musakhel	13,578	13,145	12,202	+3.3	+7.7	+11.3
Zarkun	2,123	2,017	2,003	+5.2	+0.7	+6.0
Unspecified	101	41		+146.3		

persons over the figures of 1921 This is accounted for mostly by the migratory habits of the various tribes

239 The Miani tribes—Lumi, Jafar and Zmarai all told numbered 7,949 in 1931 against 6,242 and 5,330 in 1921 and 1911

	1931	1921	1911	1901
Lumi	3,581	3,187	2,810	2,582
Jafar	1,479	1,355	1,280	1,033
Zmarai	2,889	1,700	1,228	331

The numerical strength of each tribe for four censuses is shown in the margin In spite of the heavy toll taken by the influenza epidemic in the 1911-21 decennium, all three tribes have shown a continuous increase since 1901 as will be seen by the following percentage increases

	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1901-31
Lumi	9	13	12	38
Jafar	19	5	9	43
Zmarai	131	39	70	177

The highest rate of increase is disclosed by the Zmarais who have increased by 477 per cent during the 30 years ending with 1931 The following table reveals interesting variations in the proportions of males and females at each of the four censuses —

	PROPORTION PER CENT OF MALES AND FEMALES							
	Males				Females			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
Lumi	53	53	53	51	47	47	47	49
Jafar	54	54	53	53	16	46	47	47
Zmarai	53	55	57	60	47	45	43	40

It will be observed that there were 49 females in every 100 Lumis in 1901, they declined to 17 in 1911 and stood at the latter figure in 1921 and 1931 Similarly there were 47 females in every 100 Jafars in 1901 and 1911, but fell to 46 in 1921 and remained steady during the following decade On the other hand there were 40 females in every 100 Zmarais Their proportion rose to 43 in 1911, 45 in 1921 and 47 in 1931 These variations indicate that while the population of the three tribes has been increasing from census to census the proportion of Lumi and Jafar females has been continuously decreasing while that of Zmarai females has been steadily increasing, the variations in the number of females per 1,000 of total population of both sexes being

	Increase	Decrease
Lumi		20
Jafar		10
Zmarai	30	

I have not been able to trace the cause of these remarkable variations Unless they are due to faulty enumeration of which the above figures give no indication, it would appear that of all the Pathans fertility is highest among the three Miani tribes particularly the Zmarais

240 The Shiranis decreased by 15 per cent between 1911 and 1921 The Shirani chief causes of the decrease were influenza and emigration to Afghanistan during

the 1910 disturbances. Between 1921 and 1931 the tribe has made a remarkable recovery the increase over 1921 being 15 per cent. They have however not yet quite reached their strength of 1911 as will be seen from the marginal figures

**Kasi.** 241 As was expected the Kasas have shown an increase of 53 per cent. since 1921. Their total strength was 1,975 in 1921 and 3,025 in 1931. They live mostly in the vicinity of Quetta where they enjoy greater amenities of civilized life.

**Barech.** 242. The Barech numbered 1,610 in 1921, 1,550 in 1921 and 854 in 1911. They are all permanent inhabitants of Shorawak in Afghan territory and should strictly speaking be treated as Semi-indigenous or Alien. In any case they are not indigenous to Baluchistan at all. In Afghan territory they depend entirely on flood irrigation from the Pishun Lora in British territory. When floods fail a wholesale emigration sets in in search of employment in Baluchistan and Sind. A very small number have settled down semi-permanently in Quetta and elsewhere.

## Baloch.

**Baloch.** 243 The Baloch are divided into two main branches, the Eastern and Western. The tribes included in each are shown in the margin with their respective numbers for three censuses.

	1921.	1921.	1911.		1921	1921	1911	
<i>Eastern Baloch</i>	166,967	166,967	117,919	<i>Western Baloch</i>	75,877	87,296	87,277	
1. Bugti	30,413	23,737	18,370	1. Baloch	138	1,288	1,310	
2. Dombki	7,241	6,918	8,913	2. Isakli	805	4,474	11,491	
3. Khetras	17,167	17,122	14,153	3. Ghakli	293	873	621	
4. Mages	12,985	9,225	17,777	4. Kandai	207	1,064	1,122	
5. Mafi	23,234	23,801	22,222	5. Eals	2,371	8,006	4,147	
6. Rand	43,222	30,739	31,267	6. Pakobani.	24,108	21,677	20,058	
7. Urasal	2,611	1,104	688	7. Rind	31,078	17,186	14,821	
8. Others	818	376	217	8. Saagar	7,234	4,225	3,798	
				9. Saopani	401	481	121	
				10. Others	8,073	7,822	8,407	

**Eastern Baloch-Bugti.** 244 The Bugtis represent a little less than 4 per cent. of the total population of the Province and 18 per cent. of the total strength of the indigenous Baloch. They numbered 30,613 (16,797 males and 13,816 females) in 1931. Out of these, 29,435 (16,158 males and 13,277 females) were censused within their own tribal limits. The remaining 1,178 were scattered over different parts of the Province the majority (440 males and 409 females) being enumerated in Kachhi. The Census of 1921 has disclosed an increase of 23 per cent. in the number of Bugtis since 1921 and 58 per cent. since 1911. The increase which has been explained in Chapter III is attributed partly to natural growth but mainly to the return of temporary emigrants from Sind and Dera Ghazi Khan. The tribe is divided into seven clans (Durrat Nothani, Khalpar Masori, Mondrani, Proxani Nothani, Raheja and Shambani) which are sub-divided into a large number of sections and sub-sections, etc. The tribal Chief whose headquarters are at Dera Bugti belongs to the Bibrakzai section of the Raheja clan.

**Dombki.** 245 The Dombkis numbered 7,241 (3,943 males, 3,298 females) in 1931 or a little less than one per cent. of the total population, and 3 per cent. of the indigenous Baloch race. They have recorded an increase of 20 per cent. since 1921 and 22 per cent. compared to 1911. The Dombki-Kaheri division of the Kalat State is the home of the tribe with the Sardar's headquarters at Lahr. The tribe is divided into several clans. The Sardar belongs to the Jalalkhanzai section of the Mirozai clan. 5,234 Dombkis were censused in the Dombki Kaheri country and 1,915 in the Administered Area of the Sibi District.

**Khetras.** 246. The Khetras numbered 1,162 (8,997 males, 8,163 females) in 1931. They have increased by 21 per cent. since 1911 but only 2 per cent. compared to 1921. They represent 2 per cent. of the total population of the Province and 7 per cent. of the indigenous Baloch.

The Khetras live mostly in the Barkhan Tahsil of the Local District. They are a very mixed tribe containing an appreciable admixture of Afghan, Baloch and Jatt elements. They are divided into three main clans: Diara, Isani and Phalliat. The division is not based on ethnic grounds but was made in pre-British days for the sake of convenience in military expeditions etc. The Sardar of the tribe belongs to the Mazarani section of the Isani clan and lives at Hajt hot.

247 The total strength of the Magasis in 1931 was 13,286 (7,212 males, 6,074 females) against 8,282 in 1921 and 17,777 in 1911. They recorded a decrease of 53 per cent between 1911 and 1921 and a decrease of 25 per cent between 1911 and 1931 in spite of an increase of 60 per cent between 1921 and 1931. The heavy fall in 1921 was due mainly to migration into Sind owing to adverse economic conditions. The Magasis like most other tribes are a very mixed tribe which has affiliated several clans and sections from other rival and neighbouring tribes. They live in the Jhal tribal area with the Sardar's headquarters at Jhal and belong to the Jhalawan wing of the Brahui confederacy. A good many clans of the Magasis have separated from the parent tribe and have settled down in various parts of the Punjab, in Sind and the Bahawalpur State.

248 Next to the Rind Baloch tribe the Maris are the most numerous Baloch tribe in Baluchistan. They numbered 35,254 (19,700 males, 15,554 females) in 1931 against 22,601 in 1921, and 22,233 in 1911. The tribe represents a little over four per cent of the total population of the Province and 15 per cent of the indigenous Baloch. It has recorded a surprising increase of 56 per cent between 1921 and 1931 and of 59 per cent since 1911. The alleged causes of the variation have been explained in Chapter III. The tribe is divided into three main clans, Bahawalanzai, Bijarani and Loharani composed of more heterogeneous elements than any other Baloch tribe. The home of the tribe is what is known as the Mari country. But they are flock-owning nomads almost to a man and

<i>Locality where censused</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
Mari country	24,615
Sibi Administered Area	7,822
Loralai District	1,731
Jhalawan	411
Kachhi	357
Las Bela	148
Quetta Pishin	88
Zhob	26
Bolan	22
Sarawan	18
Dombki Kaheri country	18

are constantly moving from place to place within their own country and abroad as indicated by the marginal figures showing the various localities in which they were censused in 1931. The only tracts which were free from the unwelcome visitations of their flocks of sheep and goats were Chagai, Kharan and Makran. The Mari chief comes of the Bahawalanzai section of the Ghazani clan with headquarters at Kahan generally known as Mari-Kahan.

249 The Rinds are the most numerous of all Baloch tribes, their proportion to the total population of the Province being 9 per cent and to the total indigenous Baloch 33 per cent. They are divided into Eastern and Western Rinds. The Eastern branch numbering 43,322 in 1931 is largely found in Kachhi and the Sibi District, while the Western numbering 31,055 live mostly in Makran, Khuran and Chagai. The Eastern Rind have increased between 1921 and 1931 by 41 per cent and between 1911 and 1931 by 39 per cent, the increase being due largely to the return of emigrants. They include Buledis (5,799), Jumali (6,585), Khosas (4,619), Lasharis (7,199) and other unspecified Rind (19,210).

250 The Umranis show an increase from 989 in 1911 and 1,104 in 1921 to 2,641 in 1931, which is due to the return of temporary emigrants from Sind.

251 Very striking variations are noticeable among all Western Baloch tribes. In the aggregate the Western Baloch contribute an increase of 18 per cent between 1921 and 1931 and of 12 per cent between the preceding decennium. The internal variations except in the case of the Rakhshamis are apparently due to change in classification of certain tribal units which at previous censuses were not classed as Rind. The increases of 11 and 8 per cent between 1921 and 1931 and 1911 and 1931 respectively among the Rakhshamis are due largely to natural growth of population and partly to the effects of migration.

### BRAHUIS

252 The origin of the Brahuks still lies shrouded in mystery. All that historical research has been able to add to our knowledge on the subject since the question of origin of the Brahui language was solved by Sir Denis Bray in 1911 is that the Dravidian races of India to which the real Brahuks belong came from the North-West and brought with them the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia, Asia Minor and the Eastern Mediterranean.

It is stated that the Brahuks in Sind regard the Mohenjo-daro ruins recently discovered by the Archaeological Department to be the work of their ancestors. This statement is not believed in some quarters to be well founded and enquiries

made in Baluchistan have so far failed to elicit any corroborative evidence beyond the simple fact that Brahui traditions claim Aleppo as the original home of the Brahuis. The inquiries made by Sir Denys Bray in 1911 were extremely searching and it is hopeless to expect that further local inquiries will result in any really useful additions to our existing knowledge.

253 To revert to the 1911 report again, the Brahui race is composed of extremely heterogeneous elements. It is called Brahui and is treated as such because of its philological affinities and its confederate unity for military and political ends. The true Brahui tribes who are generally believed to be Brahui by race as well as language are only eight out of 30 Brahui tribes into which the Brahui race is divided and represents a population of only 83 in every 1 000 of the total Brahui population of Baluchistan as revealed by the Census of 1931

Brahui popula-  
tion.

254 The Brahuys are divided into four main branches, Original Nucleus or the true Brahuys Sarawans, Jhalawans and Miscellaneous. The population of each of these branches for three Censuses together with the numbers of Brahui speakers is given in the following table —

	1921	1931	PER CENT.	
			1921-31	1911-31
1. Original Nucleus	17,258	17,826	-28	-14
2. Sarawans	41,848	31,537	-19	-24
3. Jhalawans	84,167	88,723	+9	+9
4. Miscellaneous	2,978	2,019	-3	+12
Total Brahuys	148,251	149,105	-8	-9
Speakers of Brahui language	177,478	139,787	-9	-17

The Brahui population shows a decline of five per cent. between 1921 and 1931 and of nine per cent. between 1911 and 1931. The decline is most remarkable in the case of the Original Nucleus and the Sarawans. But for the fact that over 20 000 Jhalawan Brahuys returned to their homes from Kaohli and Sind just on the date of Census the decrease in the case of the Jhalawans would have been much larger. Detailed statistics for three censuses with percentage variations, etc. for each of the tribes falling under the four main sections named above are given in Subsidiary Table 47 at the end of this chapter.

Brahui disinte-  
gration.

255 The variations shown above furnish unmistakable indication of increasing disintegration which was prophesied in 1911. The view did not find much support from the statistical evidence of 1931 which was to the following effect —

The marginal figures however indicate that during the decade the process of disintegration has certainly not been evenly worked. It is true that the Brahuys as a whole have declined but this decrease is distinctly less than that of the Pathans and can be attributed to influenza, famine and migration while the real Brahui stock—the Brahui nucleus—shows an actual increase."

If evidence was lacking in 1931 there is plenty of it to be found in the figures for 1931. The Brahui race has decreased by nine per cent. between 1911 and 1931 and by five per cent. between 1921 and 1931. On the other hand the Brahui language shows a decline of 12 per cent. between 1911 and 1931 and of nine per cent. between 1921 and 1931. The figures need no comment. Not only emigration into Sind but also disintegration within provincial limits is thinning the ranks of the Brahui race which in fact means the Brahui Confederacy. The causes that are in variously at work to bring about this sorry state of affairs have been discussed in the report for 1911 (Paragraphs 36-37 and 270-278). To follow up later developments is, I consider, beyond the scope of this report. All that I can add is that the Brahui race or Brahui confederacy call it by whatever name we choose has never been placed in such a predicament before as it is to-day. Its fate was foretold in 1911 and it appears that the prophecy is well on the way to its fulfilment. The question is so important and interesting that I feel no hesitation in quoting once more the relative extract from the 1911 Census Report in order to refresh the memories of both friends and foes of the time-honoured

institution established by Nasir Khan the Great and reformed and fostered by that great sympathetic statesman-friend of the gentry and hero of the ignorant masses of the Province—the late Sir Robert Sandeman—who sacrificed his life in the wilds of Baluchistan with the comprehensive word “Baloch” on his lips even in the last moments of life This is what Sir Denys Bray said in 1911 —

“ And added to the absence of natural checks to Brahu disintegration there are a multitude of positive disintegrating forces such as the growth of a selfish individualism among the tribesmen at large and most significant of all among the chiefs, the inevitably disintegrating influence of peace under a foreign administration, the increasing tendency to migrate beyond the limits of the country, and the consequent tendency to settle outside it Taking one thing with another, I am forced to the regretful conclusion that unless the many disintegrating influences are arrested and some counterinfluence, such as the purging and strengthening of the Jirga system, speedily arises to put new life into tribal and racial unity, the Brahu tribes have seen their best days, and that the Brahu race is doomed in the future, let us hope in the very distant future to absorption into some more virile community ”

256 The other important indigenous Muslim races inhabiting the Province are Lasi, Jatt and Sayyid Their numbers for three censuses are shown in the margin

	1931	1921	1911
Lasi	31,812	23,212	27,779
Jatt	77,157	63,191	78,397
Sayyid	21,976	20,265	21,206

257 The Lasi represent about four per cent of the total population of the Province, and about five per cent of the indigenous Muslims They are found exclusively in the Las Bela State and are all settled inhabitants but when rainfall is deficient they migrate to Sind in large numbers At the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 the race was divided into five Rajes After the close of the Census of 1921 local inquiries, however, disclosed that the Lasias were divided into nine Rajes (five major and four minor) At the present Census the figures have

	POPULATION			VARIATION PER CENT		
	1931	1921	1911	1921 '31	1911 '21	1911 '31
LASI	31,812	23,212	27,779	-37.0	-10.4	+14.5
Main rajes						
Angaria	3,966	3,763	3,146	-17.0	+6.0	+26.1
Burra	3,411	4,279	5,374	-20.3	-20.4	-16.5
Jamot	5,815	6,663	9,724	-12.7	-31.4	-40.2
Rumjha	1,656	5,027	5,103	-7.4	-1.5	-8.7
Sheikh	4,306	1,725	4,432	-1.6	-15.0	-2.8
Sub-raj						
Mongia	2,661					
Shahok	1,311					
Mondra	1,231					
Conga	2,443					
Unspecified	8	100		-91.8		

been tabulated for nine The strength of each Raj for three censuses is shown in the margin Comparison with previous censuses is impracticable owing to change of classification but a glance at the marginal statement will show that on the whole there has been a considerable increase during the decennium under review, which is attributable partly to natural growth but mainly to better agricultural prospects which resulted in the return of the families who had migrated to Sind and other provinces at the time of the Census of 1921

258 The Jatt represent one-eleventh of the total population of the Province and over 10 per cent of the indigenous Muslims They are found chiefly in Kachhi the Dombki-Kaheri country, the Sibi District and the Las Bela State They form the bulk of the cultivating class of these tracts The increase in their numbers during the decade is due partly to natural increase but largely to the return of emigrants from Sind in consequence of more favourable agricultural prospects at home

259 A detailed account of the origin etc of the Sayyids in Baluchistan is given in Mr Hughes Buller's interesting report for 1901 Their numbers for past three censuses are shown in the margin It will be observed that the Sayyids have increased by eight per cent between 1921 and 1931 and by three per cent between 1911 and 1921 in spite of the fact that about 1,000 members of this community living in the Pishin Tahsil were absent from their homes in 1911 carrying on trade in other provinces

	1931	1921	1911
SAYYID	21,976	20,265	21,206



Other Muslims.

260 The other indigenous Muslims represent about seven per cent of

	POPULATION.			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921-31.	1911-31.	1911-31.
OTHER MUSLIMS	57,781	71,786	82,084	-19.8	-12.6	-30.5
Darwada	8,229	10,483	10,257	-12.2	+4.2	-8.9
Dehwar	8,217	8,442	7,226	-2.3	-2.0	-37.4
Godra	7,823	6,858	7,201	+14.0	-3.9	+10.1
Gola	477	172	834	+177.2	-79.4	-43.3
Jai	3,726	3,726	5,487	-13.1	-31.4	-43.0
Khoys	333	311	267	+13.2	-15.2	-4.1
Langh	506	1,271	879	-87.1	+140.2	-11.2
Lozi	8,832	6,500	10,836	-17.9	-37.0	-44.2
Mad.	3,041	1,823	2,494	+86.2	-34.7	+31.9
Mahab	7,154	8,577	8,526	+28.2	-14.7	+9.4
Sorozai	11,164	24,989	27,982	-85.1	-11.1	-80.1
Others	2,417	4,102	1,825	-16.8	+117.0	+61.2

there is therefore a tendency on their part to disguise their identity under borrowed tribal names. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the Sorozais freed slaves, whose numbers have diminished by 63 per cent between 1921 and 1931 and by 60 per cent between 1911 and 1931.

Indigenous  
Hindus and Sikhs

261 There were 16,905 indigenous Hindus and 48

	POPULATION			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921-31.	1911-31.	1911-31.
Hindus	16,905	17,479	14,963	-3.3	+16.6	+12.0
Sikhs	48	241	2,799	-34.3	-89.9	-99.2

Hindus show a continuous decline the causes for which have been explained in the

Chapter on Religion. The distribution of indigenous Hindus by caste is exhibited in the marginal table. The majority belong to the great Hindu trading caste the Aorats.

	Beluchistan	Districts.	Bludan.
TOTAL	18,905	8,128	11,786
Aorats	16,329	4,770	11,559
Brakman	187	83	63
Khatri	28	213	30
Others	150	51	79

## SEMI-INDIGENOUS

262 The semi-indigenous population composed of the marginal races

represents about three per cent of the total population of the Province. They numbered 21,022 in 1921 18,631 in 1931 and 29,515 in 1911. During the past 20 years they have decreased by 7,593 persons or 34 per cent. The numbers of this part of the population fluctuate from year to year according to grazing prospects.

Fairies	17,018
Raback	1,803
Other Muslims (Huzare)	2,000

INDIGENOUS HINDUS AND SIKHS

ALIENS

263 The alien immigrants numbered 86,570 in 1931. Muslims, 36,776 Hindus, 8,377 Sikhs, 5,403 Europeans

	POPULATION			VARIATION PER CENT		
	1931	1921	1911	1921-31	1911-21	1911-31
ALL ALIENS	86,570	77,023	52,794	+12.4	+45.0	+63.0
Muslim	32,009	29,195	18,523	+13.4	+57.0	+78.3
Hindu	30,776	33,869	22,617	+5.6	+49.8	+62.6
Sikh	8,377	6,900	5,591	+21.4	+23.1	+49.8
Europeans and Anglo Indians	5,403	4,985	4,333	+7.1	+15.0	+24.7
Others	3,015	2,074	1,730	+45.5	+19.8	+74.1

Sikhs 50, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 25 and others 74 are Government service, trade and industrial pursuits and labour

264 The principal castes represented in Baluchistan Indian communities are shown below with the numbers revealed by the Census of 1931 —

<i>Muslim</i>		<i>Hindu</i>	
Baloch	1,627	Arora	7,157
Pathan	5,581	Gurkha	5,029
Jatt	5,532	Khatri	4,263
Sayyid	1,679	Rajput	3,937
Rajput	5,305	Brahman	3,546
Sheikh	5,077	Arya	1,725
Awan	1,959	Depressed castes	7,346
Chuhars	516	Others	3,773
Others	5,693		

## CHAPTER XII—RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## 47—Variation by Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

Caste, Tribe or Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.			PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF EACH CASTE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.		
	1901	1921	1931	1921 to 1901.	1931 to 1921.	1931 to 1921.	1901.	1921	1931
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>668,517</b>	<b>798,825</b>	<b>824,702</b>	<b>+9.8</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BALUCH</b>	<b>229,473</b>	<b>278,236</b>	<b>274,473</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>
Indigenous	228,041	278,206	268,190	+9.7	+2.8	+2.8	35.8	21.7	27.2
Eastern	166,264	198,000	111,818	+17.9	-2.8	+3.2	17.3	13.8	12.4
Bugti	30,613	22,737	18,370	+24.1	+17.4	+10.0	3.0	2.8	2.2
Dombki	7,341	6,046	8,813	+19.6	+2.2	+2.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
Khetran	17,162	17,123	14,153	+0.2	+31.0	+31.3	2.0	2.1	1.7
Magval	13,280	8,222	17,777	+80.4	-23.4	-23.3	1.6	1.0	2.1
Man	28,254	22,801	1,227	+88.0	+1.7	+86.8	4.1	2.8	2.7
Rind Eastern	43,222	20,726	21,267	+10.8	-1.7	+3.8	5.0	2.9	2.8
Lorran	2,641	1,104	980	+129.2	+11.6	+167.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Baluch unspecified	845	326	217	+124.7	+22.3	+280.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Western	78,877	64,380	67,271	+17.6	+12.4	+12.1	9.1	9.1	9.8
Buledi	186	1,229	1,240	-87.7	-3.8	-88.3	0.02	0.02	0.02
Dushit	926	4,174	1,119	+250.4	-71.7	-13.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gwaki	283	873	654	-49.0	+3.8	-47.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kanda	2,208	1,884	1,122	+34.2	+49.7	+109.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
Kaw	2,861	5,088	4,147	-30.6	+37.4	-4.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Khalikote	24,106	21,677	20,008	+11.2	+8.6	+30.1	4.4	2.7	2.4
Rind Western	21,088	17,120	14,861	+81.2	+17.7	+12.3	2.6	0.8	1.8
Saggar	7,234	4,226	8,728	+88.1	-2.2	+2.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Saggaral	401	481	321	-18.6	+137.5	+231.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	8,072	7,022	8,481	+27.8	-18.2	-29.6	0.4	0.3	1.0
Non-Indigenous	1,808	2,878	3,028	+50.0	-18.7	-41.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bander	1,728	1,196	1,224	+45.2	-3.2	-45.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Others	80	1,582	1,804	-29.1	-26.1	-95.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ablest	1,827	282	186	+84.2	+82.1	+780.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Brahrui</b>	<b>122,262</b>	<b>164,724</b>	<b>167,787</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>
Original Brahrui	12,988	17,864	18,047	-87.8	+12.2	-12.9	1.6	2.2	1.9
Ahmadiya	77	119	28	-35.3	+378.0	+308.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujjars	1,468	1,291	-641	+8.4	-31.9	-23.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dhows	202	481	186	-60.2	+180.1	+239.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kalandans	1,230	4,222	2,012	-70.0	+122.2	-52.8	0.2	0.6	0.2
Kambars	2,065	-414	3,088	-14.4	-21.6	-32.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mirsars	1,878	2,880	2,651	-27.6	-2.4	-28.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Rodes	1,220	1,784	1,228	-28.2	+34.9	+10.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Somakri	4,020	4,671	2,729	-1.4	+4.9	+22.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
<b>Brahrui</b>	<b>41,848</b>	<b>61,887</b>	<b>58,270</b>	<b>-19.4</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-31.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Buzgaitan	7,280	10,281	11,886	-28.1	-11.2	-36.2	0.8	1.2	1.1
Kurd	2,220	2,862	2,478	-22.2	-14.2	-26.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Lahri	4,480	5,872	6,629	-19.4	-4.6	-22.1	0.6	0.7	0.7
Langvi	6,618	9,201	10,979	-28.8	-15.2	-29.4	0.8	1.2	1.3
Mansabaki	2,278	-780	2,868	-2.2	-27.8	-29.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Ransal	2,710	-618	1,077	+3.7	+22.4	+37.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rustumal	42	624	628	-81.8	-3.1	-81.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sarpata	1,806	2,122	2,222	-9.7	-1.2	-12.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sialkari	1,580	1,586	1,578	+1.2	+24.2	+24.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Shahwani	6,080	8,242	9,770	-25.4	-8.8	-30.6	0.7	1.0	1.1
Sag Nagal	5,822	8,214	4,722	-1.8	+22.2	+22.2	0.7	0.7	0.6
<b>Jadons</b>	<b>94,807</b>	<b>96,772</b>	<b>94,788</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>
Kamyo	18,801	18,222	18,888	+37.0	-8.6	+22.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Harni	1,812	1,114	1,248	+44.7	+10.7	-22.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mansabani	10,205	14,842	12,882	-30.2	+10.1	-22.2	1.4	1.9	1.8
Magal	28,277	14,021	28,882	+9.8	-80.4	-71.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Kishori	1,708	1,886	2,641	-8.0	-18.8	-22.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pindhari	1,022	1,448	2,007	-28.8	-22.8	-47.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Sag	2,278	4,127	4,891	-29.7	+2.1	-12.2	0.4	0.8	0.8
Sag	24,214	29,289	22,649	+20.4	-26.1	+12.9	4.2	3.7	3.9
<b>Mansabaks</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>+14.6</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Nagari	1,128	1,802	1,311	-24.9	+14.6	-12.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Rakari	824	682	611	-18.2	+8.9	-12.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	1,212	664	740	+64.9	+20.8	+77.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Pakhs</b>	<b>798,008</b>	<b>222,164</b>	<b>214,817</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Indigenous	778,007	174,821	164,082	+1.1	-7.5	-8.4	22.9	21.8	22.6
Kam	184		222			-36.0			
Parek	1,810	1,280	851	+3.8	+81.8	+88.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Jafar	1,479	1,208	1,286	+9.1	+8.4	+10.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kakar	62,821	92,800	102,072	-2.9	-11.9	-14.8	10.9	11.6	12.6
Davi	274		244			-3.6			
Dusar	7,108	7,711	7,202	-8.2	-0.2	-8.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
Husain Purani	802		482			-32.2			
Pezarkhali	45,241	46,128	54,822	+0.2	-17.1	-16.9	4.4	4.6	5.2
Saggar	2,000	2,222	2,222	-18.0	+0.4	-14.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sag	19,762	22,819	22,219	-12.2	-2.4	-12.4	2.3	2.8	2.8
Taqbara	12,170	12,121	14,088	+1.2	-14.7	-12.6	1.4	1.6	1.7
Others	1,181	1,429	779	-24.7	+109.7	+87.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kam	1,875	1,290	1,227	+82.9	-2.1	-47.7	0.1	0.2	0.2
Lam	2,221	2,187	2,816	+2.4	+12.2	+2.2	0.4	0.4	0.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

47—Variation by Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality—(Concl'd)

Caste, Tribe or Race.	TOTAL POPULATION			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION			PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF EACH CASTE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.		
	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1911 to 1931	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Panj</b>	27,701	27,727	28,675	-0 1	-8 3	-3 4	3 2	3 5	3 3
Main Branch	4,166	4,972	6,714	-16 2	-25 9	-37 9	0 5	0 6	0 9
Isot	2,555	2,601	2,812	-1 8	-7 5	-9 1	0 3	0 3	0 3
Lawn	543	1,081		-49 8			0 1	0 1	
Mandokhel	4,635	3,870	4,944	+19 8	-21 8	-6 2	0 5	0 5	0 5
Musakhel	13,578	13,145	12,202	+3 3	+7 7	+11 3	1 6	1 7	1 7
Zarkun	2,123	2,017	2,003	+5 2	+0 7	+6 0	0 2	0 3	0 3
Unspecified	101	41		+146 3					
Shirani	8,416	7,297	8,552	+15 3	-14 7	-1 6	1 0	0 9	1 1
<b>Tarin</b>	36,754	36,010	37,411	+2 0	-3 7	-1 8	4 3	4 5	4 4
Abdal Achakzai	19,756	19,146	20,272	+3 4	-5 5	-2 3	2 3	2 4	2 2
Spin Tarin	9,709	9,613	5,134	+1 0	+87 2	+80 1	0 1	1 2	0 1
Tor Tarin	6,737	7,023	11,890	-4 1	-40 9	-43 3	0 8	0 9	1 1
Unspecified	512	228	115	+124 6	+98 3	+745 2	0 1		
Zamarai	2,889	1,700	1,228	+69 0	+38 4	+135 3	0 3	0 2	0 1
Other Pathan	1,577	1,340	538	+17 7	+149 1	+193 1	0 2	0 2	0 1
<b>Semi-Indigenous</b>	17,018	13,467	22,317	+26 4	-39 7	-23 7	2 0	1 7	2 3
Durrani	2,410	2,344	2,927	+2 8	-19 9	-17 7	0 3	0 3	0 3
Ghilzai	14,109	9,659	18,586	+46 1	-48 0	-24 1	1 6	1 2	1 6
Pathan unspecified	499	1,464	804	-65 9	+82 0	-37 9	0 1	0 2	0 1
<b>ALIENS</b>	5,581	4,636	4,107	+20 4	+12 9	+35 9	0 6	0 6	0 6
Lasi Panj Raj	31,812	23,212	27,779	+37 0	-16 4	+14 5	3 7	2 9	3 3
Angaria	3,906	3,303	3,146	+17 9	+6 9	+26 1	0 5	0 4	0 4
Burra	3,411	4,279	5,374	-20 3	-20 4	-36 5	0 4	0 5	0 6
Jamot	5,815	6,063	9,724	-12 7	-31 4	-40 2	0 7	0 9	1 1
Runjha	4,656	5,027	5,103	-7 4	-1 5	-8 7	0 5	0 6	0 6
Shikhi	4,306	3,725	4,432	+15 6	-15 9	-2 8	0 5	0 5	0 5
Unspecified	9,658	155		+9,131 0			1 1		
<b>JATT</b>	82,689	66,932	78,400	+23 4	-14 6	+5 4	9 5	8 4	9 3
Indigenous	77,157	63,191	78,397	+22 1	-19 4	-1 6	8 9	7 9	9 3
Allens	5,532	3,791	3	+45 9			0 6	0 5	
<b>SAYYID</b>	23,655	21,542	22,183	+9 8	-2 9	+6 6	2 7	2 7	2 7
Indigenous	21,976	20,265	21,296	+8 4	-4 8	+3 2	2 5	2 5	2 5
Bukhara	11,784	9,601	9,750	+24 0	-2 5	+20 0	1 4	1 2	1 2
Chishti	1,837	1,229	1,509	+49 5	-18 1	+22 4	0 2	0 1	0 1
Charahin	1,015	788	796	+29 1	-1 3	+27 5	0 1	0 1	0 1
Kaheri	1,215	796	938	+52 6	-15 1	+29 5	0 1	0 1	0 1
Mashwani	1,040	924	1,098	+12 5	-8 3	+3 2	0 1	0 1	0 1
Taran	1,220	955	1,237	+27 7	-22 8	-1 4	0 1	0 1	0 1
Ustrana	638	623	764	+2 4	-15 5	+16 5	0 1	0 1	0 1
Others	3,227	5,451	5,393	-40 8	+2 8	-37 3	0 4	0 7	0 7
Allens	1,679	1,277	887	+31 5	+44 0	+89 3	0 2	0 2	0 2
<b>OTHER MUSLIMS</b>	79,270	93,507	99,509	-15 2	-6 0	-20 3	9 1	11 7	11 4
Indigenous	57,591	71,766	82,068	-19 8	-12 5	-29 8	6 6	9 0	9 1
Darzada	9,339	10,685	10,257	-12 5	+4 2	-8 9	1 1	1 3	1 1
Dahwar	5,317	5,455	7,326	-2 5	-25 5	-27 4	0 7	0 7	0 7
Gadra	7,935	6,958	7,201	+14 0	-3 4	+16 2	0 9	0 9	0 9
Cola	477	172	834	-177 3	-79 4	-42 5	0 1		
Iat	3,236	3,726	5,680	-13 1	-31 4	-13 0	0 5	0 5	0 5
Khoja	352	311	367	+13 2	-15 3	-4 1			
Langah	504	1,371	570	-63 1	+140 5	-11 2	0 1	0 2	
Lori	5,653	6,899	10,936	-17 9	-37 0	-48 3	0 1	0 1	1 1
Med	3,041	1,628	2,494	+56 2	-31 7	-21 9	0 3	0 2	
Nakib	7,154	5,577	6,536	+28 3	-14 7	-9 4	0 5	0 7	
Serozni	11,164	24,888	27,982	-75 1	-11 1	-61 1	1 3	3 1	
Others	3,417	4,105	1,885	-16 8	+117 9	+81 3	0 4	0 5	
Semi-Indigenous	3,099	2,813	4,104	+16 6	-36 3	-24 5	0 3	0 3	0 3
Hazara	3,075	1,997	2,454	+51 0	-18 0	-21 1	0 5	0 5	
Other Muslim	34	616	1,650	-96 1	-18 7	-98 1	0 1		
Alien Muslim	18,580	19,128	13,337	-2 9	+43 4	-39 3	2 2	2 4	1 4
<b>HINDU</b>	53,851	51,358	37,602	+4 5	-25 5	-42 8	5 1	6 4	4 5
Indigenous	16,905	17,479	14,985	-3 3	-16 6	-12 9	1 9	2 2	1 9
Allens	36,776	33,869	22,617	+8 6	+49 8	+62 6	4 2	4 2	1 6
<b>SIKH</b>	8,425	7,751	8,399	-8 6	-7 7	-6 4	1 0	0 9	1 0
Indigenous	48	841	2,799	-94 3	-69 9	-67 3	0 1	0 1	0 1
Allens	8,377	6,900	5,591	+21 4	-22 4	-49 8	1 0	0 8	0 9
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	8,418	7,039	6,663	+19 3	-15 4	-38 8	1 0	0 5	0 5
European	5,024	4,751	4,210	-5 7	-12 8	-19 3	0 6	0 7	0 5
Arabic-Indian	379	224	122	+64 5	+92 2	+128 1			
Indian-Christian	2,656	1,708	752	+55 5	+127 1	+127 5	0 2	0 2	0 1
Others	359	356	575	-1 9	-62 2	-62 2	0 1	0 1	0 1

## 43.—Rough Estimate of the fighting strength of each race and tribe in 1931

RACE AND TRIBE.	MALES.				Fighting strength of each tribe	RACE AND TRIBE.	MALES.			
	Total	Non-adult.	Adult.				Total	Non-adult.	Adult.	
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
INDIGENOUS	286,636	181,029	235,587	196,824	Jhalraan	50,536	22,050	28,546	23,486	
BALUCH	130,066	66,083	71,973	23,959	Boraja	7,034	2,308	4,321	2,564	
Eastern	81,210	22,006	68,205	41,084	Harani	812	364	447	367	
Begti	16,769	6,507	9,932	6,117	Mamasani	8,540	2,323	2,207	2,543	
Dorohi	2,847	1,496	2,389	1,975	Mogul	13,688	6,578	7,416	6,011	
Ekhtran	6,917	3,777	5,145	4,232	Kichari	900	331	696	473	
Magau	7,209	2,716	4,483	3,772	Pandriani	454	216	215	292	
Jari	19,525	8,241	11,247	9,251	Sejli	1,841	768	1,072	890	
Rood Baloch	3,009	1,201	1,606	1,807	Kabri	19,612	8,450	11,162	9,201	
Rood J mah	2,537	1,267	2,168	1,16	Rhodrazans	1,120	495	625	513	
Rood Khara	2,477	931	1,526	1,278	Kighari	607	236	348	287	
Rood Lashan	2,727	1,273	2,262	1,960	Rukani	290	136	1,6	181	
R. J Unspecified	10,244	2,327	7,209	6,154	Others	221	97	127	107	
Turani	1,676	829	987	726	PATHAN	80,188	28,084	22,154	42,116	
U specified	262	72	197	112	Bak	102	44	56	49	
Western	33,826	16,069	22,767	18,822	Barech	622	166	325	290	
Baloch	81	35	49	41	Jahr	790	221	486	300	
Dakhi	625	206	318	257	Kakar	48,501	16,788	27,164	22,452	
Gikhi	126	52	81	67	Davi	110	62	68	53	
Kandi	1,220	501	718	597	Dumac	2,826	1,028	2,261	1,872	
Raw	2,023	891	1,184	900	Himata Panwar	414	182	222	191	
Rakhshai	12,318	4,823	7,256	6,124	Suzarikhel	21,828	10,101	14,808	12,200	
R. J Western	16,318	6,256	9,491	7,936	Targara Gandhi	1,022	426	625	518	
Rangar	2,910	1,620	2,209	1,826	Targara Others	10,822	4,218	4,621	4,621	
Ranjraal	191	102	96	70	Targara Others	6,218	2,801	2,217	2,222	
Others	2,077	887	1,220	1,011	Kad	180	82	123	106	
BRABUI	79,744	22,127	66,507	22,822	Lana Pud	1,974	845	1,025	812	
Original sections	6,892	2,619	4,073	2,404	Main Branch Lana	11,734	6,864	9,090	7,818	
Akmalai	12	7	16	1	Lana Mandokhel	2,284	811	1,282	1,172	
Jargari	791	281	516	421	Lana Mandokhel	1,210	629	829	645	
Ilkani	122	82	89	44	Lana Mandokhel	2,628	959	1,420	1,209	
Kalau (raw)	712	277	410	272	Mandokhel Zarkhan	7,210	2,712	4,823	2,802	
Kambrai	1,11	490	625	512	Mandokhel Zarkhan	1,112	496	618	504	
Mervat	977	252	62	577	Shirani Torin	4,281	1,992	2,447	2,022	
Rajval	710	272	427	267	Shirani Torin	18,225	6,127	10,217	8,290	
Ranjraal	2,227	949	1,207	1,127	Abdai Abdakai Spin Tawa	10,129	4,429	6,649	4,624	
Ranjraal	21,226	7,972	12,282	11,228	Abdai Abdakai Spin Tawa	4,810	1,985	2,834	2,204	
Ranjraal	2,72	1,267	1,276	2,002	Tor Torin Unspecified	2,124	1,272	1,622	1,209	
Kandi	1,07	485	67	167	Zamani Other Pathans	169	71	94	81	
Kandi	2,214	912	1,602	1,171	Zamani Other Pathans	1,526	616	716	562	
Lana Mamasani	2,422	1,277	2,115	1,1	Zamani Other Pathans	302	97	210	199	
Lana Mamasani	1,2	471	811	777	Zamani Other Pathans	26,622	6,677	9,212	8,221	
Ranjraal	1,272	812	87	72	Zamani Other Pathans	41,212	16,212	22,296	21,212	
Ranjraal	101	27	64	51	Zamani Other Pathans	19,276	6,261	8,272	6,211	
Ranjraal	947	362	541	447	Other Mamasani	26,272	11,622	14,228	12,212	
Ranjraal	87	296	426	426	Other Mamasani	7,21	2,672	3,221	4,217	
Ranjraal	2,021	1,041	1,276	1,024	Other Mamasani	27	6	87	23	
Ranjraal	2,4	1,276	1,276	1,228	Other Mamasani					

## **APPENDIX.**

### **BILINGUALISM AND NOMADISM BY RACES AND BY TAHSILS.**

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This table has been prepared under the orders of the Census Commissioner for India in connection with the enquiry relating to cultural border zones

Race,	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.		Bebel.		Pasche.		Erasm.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
					Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
L.—BALUCHISTAN	787,798	408,217	349,581		408,217	349,581	11,961	4,862	4,042	1,202	14,927	
A.—Indo-German Inhabitants.	737,801	393,629	344,172		393,629	344,172	11,822	4,877	2,508	1,982	14,479	
1. BALUCH	21,673	120,044	101,804	Baluchi	83,794	67,043			620	129	5,006	
				Dak ar	110	100					87	
				Pakho	421	277					1	
				Khetras	8,018	7,912	2,017	316	678	182		
				Saraki	667	622	87	20			20	
				Jatki Samdhi	3,709	3,079	299	62	27	17	162	
				Lari	62	67	20	17			6	
				Prakhi	627	518	8	29	18			
				Samdhi	2	1	2		1		2	
				Punjabi	1		1		1			
				Persian	24	22						
2. ERASMI	147,824	78,744	67,290	Baluchi	18,276	12,812			76	20	2,099	
				Dakwari	11	9					6	
				Pakho	123	96	21	16			3	
				Khetras	6	3	4	2				
				Saraki	19	11					1	
				Jatki Samdhi	842	780	122	70	8		4	
				Lari	62	67	2	6			1	
				Prakhi	29,211	26,062	2,654	1,029	1,162	272		
				Samdhi	1		1				1	
				Persian	7	6						
3. PATRA	106,062	90,198	74,411	Baluchi	178	189					22	
				Pakho	87,864	73,719	847	226			636	
				Jatki	701	606	217	29	221	84		
				Khetras	119	102	39		61	22		
				Saraki	7	4			1		1	
				Jatki Samdhi	1,828	1,624	229	7	11	8	24	
				Prakhi	24	182	1		2	1		
				Persian	23	21	4		4		1	
4. LARI	21,797	14,822	15,177	Baluchi	628	72					22	
				Lari	15,764	14,417	2,112	878				
				Prakhi	14	8						
				Gadhi	16	12						
5. JATI	76,160	41,822	34,622	Bal. &	548	201					87	
				Dakwari	3	1						
				Pakho	24	21					1	
				Jatki	6	10						
				Saraki	1,484	2,282	41	21			47	
				Jatki Samdhi	26,641	26,429	1,237	477	149	72	1	
				Lari	1,072	2,217	176	123			1	
				J. M.	6				1			
				Prakhi	14	14	16	6	10	7		
				Samdhi	2							
				Punjabi	11	9	25	14				
6. ERASMI	21,142	1,378	16,298	Baluchi	26	4			20	5	127	
				Dak ar	12	12			4	4		
				Pakho	7,177	2,077	24	8			25	
				Jatki	12	18	23	62	1	8		
				Khetras	4	28	26	21	2	7		
				Saraki								
				Jatki Samdhi	3,279	2,156	32	18				
				Lari	11	12						
				Prakhi	2,253	2,254	2	1	24	27		
				Samdhi	2	2	4		13			
				Urdu	15	12						
				Punjabi	5	2						
				Persian								
7. OTHER M. & I.	2,000	20,000	20,000	Baluchi	12	12					24	
				Persian	1,147	1,747					874	
				J. M.	12	12					162	
				K. M. Samdhi	1	1						
				Saraki	1	1						
				Jatki Samdhi	2,000	2,000	1	1			65	
				J.	2,000	2,000	221	12			40	
				Prakhi	2,000	2,000	117	60	71	24		
				Lari (Samdhi)	2	2			12	11		
				Persian	27	27					211	





Race	TOTAL POPULATION			MOTHER TONGUE								OTHER	
	Total	Male	Female	Language	Number of Speakers		Male		Female		Total		
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. HINDU	14,700	7,797	6,903	Prakrit Kharosthi Sanskrit Jaiki Prachin Lani Kandhi Orda Punjabi	211 277 7 6,500 730 897 29 4	191 254 7 8,123 808 411 1 3	135	17	11	1	34	12	
2. MUSLIM	41	22	19	J. I. Kandhi Kandhi	6 4	8 4	3 2		1				
3. Semi Indigeneous Abyssinians	18,117	8,287	9,830		8,287	9,830	24	18	170	28	183		
4. OTHER MUSLIM	50	51	49	Prakrit Persian	12 39	19 32			2	3			
5. PATHAN	12,352	7,401	4,951	Baloch Prakrit Kharosthi Jaiki Kandhi Sanskrit Urdu Punjabi Persian	49 7,240 3 18 11 3 2 29	43 8,917 3 17 15 2 2 29	33	19			125		
6. BALUCH	1,785	914	790	Baloch Prakrit Kharosthi Jaiki Kandhi Jaiki Punjabi Persian	98 33 1 11 1 1 2	726 32 1 18 1 2	1		101	28	129		
7. ARAB	8,330	8,224	8,128		8,224	8,128	150	29	194	44	198		
8. MUSLIM	3,818	2,172	1,646	Balochi Dikhar Punjabi Jaiki Sanskrit Jaiki Kandhi Lani Jaiki Prakrit Kandhi Urdu Gujarati Punjabi Persian Japandi	797 21 107 11 125 211 27 21 4 3 27 1 207 10 251	541 20 84 7 113 429 21 6 8 2 1 1 9 9 204	3	2	7	1	60	21	
9. MUSLIM	1,000	734	266	Balochi Prakrit Sanskrit Jaiki Kandhi Lani Jaiki or J. plali Kandhi Urdu Gujarati Punjabi Central Pakari	3 8 249 1 12 9 17 46 3 219 1	2 8 149 29 2 2 27 8 8 190 1	2	1	4	1	6	16	
10. MUSLIM	411	25	117	Kandhi Kandhi Persian	1 279 41	134 11	22		61		4		
11. C. MUSLIM	3			Punjabi	3								
12. DETAILS BY DISTRICTS AND VARIANTS	314,134	199,873	114,261		199,873	114,261	6,829	2,404	3,618	1,990	2,349	2,404	
13. GURKHA PIRAN DISTRICT	78,242	29,554	48,688		29,554	48,688							
14. GURKHA TRIBAL	15,990	8,779	7,211		8,779	7,211	35	19	1,958	234	612		
15. INDIAN	15,986	8,277	6,971		8,277	6,971	53	19	1,634	227	230		
16. MUSLIM	1	2	1	Balochi Punjabi Sanskrit Kandhi Persian	1 1 2 1 2	1 13 8 1 12			1		4		



Race	TOTAL POPULATION			MOTHER-TONGUE				Ethnic		Peaks		Ethnic		
	Total	Males	Females	Language	Number of Speakers		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
					Males	Females								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
DEAN	8,043	3,777	4,266	Balochi Pashto Brahui Sindhi Punjabi	283 10 61 7	157 128 2,021	14	12	39	12	1	1	1	
P. W. A.	4,011	4,102	3,491	Balochi Pashto Brahui Punjabi Sindhi	145 123 18 8	2,118 2,030	22				1	456	70	
LA	1	8							4		1			
JATT	6	5	20	Pashto Jehki Brahui Sindhi	6	5 7			1			3		
P. VII	87	213	211	Balochi Pashto Brahui Punjabi	53 203 81 3	1 187 71 1			16		27	27	1	
ORIND M. LI	404	237	174	Balochi Pashto Brahui Punjabi	9 131	6 167	4				2	17	3	
HINDI	7		10		20	10			15		2		1	
Semi-Indians	714	379	335		379	335	1		6		3	56	8	
P. W. A.	67	342	18	Pashto Brahui Punjabi Punjabi	217 13 7	232 19 11	1				1	54	8	
ORIND M.	6	1	19	Pashto Punjabi	1 7	11								
ALBAN	179	123	85		123	85	1		15		4	13	4	
M. N. I. M.	108	67	41	Pashto Brahui Lurji Punjabi Punjabi	25 4 1 17	11 6 6 6			3		2	1	1	
L. H. I. V.	61	45	12	Urdu Gujrati Punjabi Central Punjabi Western Punjabi	12 1 1 1 1	1 17			4			13	4	
Ala. Takhi	48,171	24,814	24,357		24,814	24,357	2	2	67		21			
Indians	47,843	23,734	24,109		23,734	24,109	2	2	61		29	1		
L. W. I.	114	6	80	Balochi Pashto Brahui Punjabi Sindhi	41 11 1 1	3 34					24			
L. P. M.	7	3	7		13	13			10		3			
L. P. W.	2,451	1,247	1,204	Pashto Pashto Pashto	19 19	19 19	2	2						
L. S. I. M. H.	83	279	4	Pashto Pashto Urdu	27 2 1	4 2 2								
Semi-Indians	2,618	1,217	615		1,217	615			9		2			
L. P. W.	2,111	7	613	Pashto Urdu Punjabi Punjabi Punjabi	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1								
L. O. M. X. H.	7	5	10		10	10								
L. M. S. V.	41	27	14		14	14			7		2			
L. M. I. H.	7	2	5		5	5								
L. M. R.	12	7	5	Balochi Punjabi	1 1	1 1								

Nomadism

LANGUAGES

OCCUPED

Urdu		Punjab		Persian		Arabic		English		Houses		Chhappar		Kir-hds		Both (Houses and Kir-hds)	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
177	5			1				2		3 038	2,582	8	10	115	92	115	85
12																	
733	18			118	17	7	1	4									
1																	
5																	
42										3,388	2,815			11	6	704	580
909	20			102	12	13	1	30									
68																	
5																	
2										7	2			1	2		
5				1						2	18					3	2
5																	
2																	
11				5	2					294	207	1		21	33	6	4
49				21		15		2									
11	6																
1																	
7				1						230	173						
59	7			11													
14																	
18										29	10						
101	3			28	4	2		3		373	333	2		4	2		
87	2			20	4	2		3		356	314			4	2		
2	1																
12																	
										17	19						
45	2			9	2			1		121	54			2	1		
8				3													
3	2			1	2					65	40			2	1		
9				1													
3								1									
1				1						4	13						
10				2													
1				1						5	1						
4																	
1,259	13	6		136		4		10		20,838	21,240	311	255	242	225	3,223	2,797
1,222	13	4		122		4		8		20,191	20,791	311	255	212	203	3,040	2,639
				1						6	50						
1										37	27						
060	13	3		91		4		5		16,022	16,289	311	255	212	203	2,711	2,355
257		1		30				2		3,400	4,272					326	283
										17	15						
								1		1							
33		2		12						620	435			30	13	183	158
31				12						61	47			2		143	125
4										27	14						



Nomadism

LANGUAGES					OCCUPIED												
Urdu		Punjab		Persian		Arabic.		English		Houses		Chhapptr		Kuldi		B to (Houses and Kuldi)	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	25			22						1 073	952	1		1 174	895	3 913	3 112
	25			22						1 069	949	1		1 174	895	3 886	3 025
	25			22						1,069	949	1		1 174	895	3 886	3 025
										2	1					17	18
										2	1					17	18
										2	2						
										2	2						
90	2	100	10	108	2	12		1		28 529	22 534	405	357	7 930	6 614	8 289	7,126
26		4		2						5 406	4 566	167	174	3 481	3 021	435	371
23		3		2						5 199	4 447	158	170	734	645	377	325
2										167	157			124	8		
										9	52			6	4	19	1
1		1															
10	6			1						1 939	3 492	153	162	523	411	110	154
1										09	420			61	58	136	112
										7	8	5	8	7	8	1	19
		2								157	118						
		1								160	100	4	1	2 692	2,374	61	48
										124	71	1		2 657	2 368	61	46
										16	2	3	1		6		
		1															
3										47	19	5	3	5	2		
2										2	11		3				
1																	
										22	5						
30		76	4	89		4				5 016	3 827	140	94	1 009	844	1 222	1 051
23		73		5		4				4 633	3 520	140	94	290	225	1 117	945
										20	8						
1																	
										73	6						
10		3				4				4 311	3 222	127	84			1 1	
										17	17						
												1	10				
5		2	4	84						251	23			22	61	17	16
			4	11						74	20						







Race	POPULATION			MOTHER TONGUE								OTHER	
	Total	Male	Female	Language	Number of Speakers		Male		Female		Dual L.		
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
B.—Semi-Indians	1,654	784	870		784	880				80	17		
1. Full	45	19	26	1	15	1							
2. P. M.	913	470	443	1	485	426					17		
3. Full					10	15							
C.—Able	481	231	170		231	170		31		82	1		
1. M. M.	21	18	17	1	131	109							
					3	8							
					11	1				1	1		
					1	1							
					19	11				9			
11. M.	4	43	3	2	42	—				43			
III.—Zab District	48,345	24,309	24,036		24,309	24,036			3	8	1		
Fort Sanders Tabul	23,784	12,896	11,888		12,896	11,888					2		
A.—Indians	23,849	12,779	11,070		12,779	11,779							
1. B. I.	26	15	11	1	8	7							
2. P. M.	1,247	12,580	11,229	1	10	4							
2. N. A.	841	479	411	1	13,200	11,270							
4. J. M. M. M.	61	33	33	1	470	411							
4. J. M.	1	1	1	1	33	24							
4. J. M.	1	1	1	1	1	1							
B.—Semi-Indians	793	311	482		311	482				2			
1. P. M.	167	95	71	1	94	71							
2. O. M.	2	1	1	1	1	1							
2. P.	2	1	1	1	14								
C.—Able	12	6	6		6	6							
1. M. M.	9	5	5	1	5	6							
1. H. M.	2	1	1	1	1	1							
1. C. M.	1	1	1	1	1	1							
M.—Zab District	19,612	9,622	9,979		9,622	9,979			3	1			
A.—Indians	19,664	9,393	10,271		9,393	10,271			3				
1. P. M.	7	43	632	1	671	1,123							
2. P.	2	81	37	1	1	37							
B.—Semi-Indians	41	22	19	1	22	19							
1. P. M.	1	12	1	1	12	9							
C.—Able	3	3	3		3	3							
1. M.	3	3	3	1	1	1							
2. P. M.	1	1	1	1	1	1							
R.—Zab District	12,479	6,970	5,509		6,970	5,779				6	1		
A.—Indians	12,313	6,943	5,370		6,943	5,370							
1. P.	7	1	1	1	1	1							
2. P.	12,313	1	1	1	1	1							
3.	7	3	3	1	34	34							
4. M. M.	2	2	2	1	2	2							
B.—Semi-Indians	151	117	44		117	44				1	1		
1. P.	1	146	1	1	146	4							
2. O. M.	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		
C.—Able	19	19	19		19	19				6			
1. M.	1	1	1	1	1	1							
2. P.	1	1	1	1	1	1							
3. P.	1	1	1	1	1	1							
4. P.	1	1	1	1	1	1							

## Nomadism

## LANGUAGES

## OCCUPIED

Urdu		Punjabi		Persian		Arabic		English		Houses		Chhappar		Kishti		Beds (Houses and Kishts)	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
				1						82	62			302	238	400	360
					1					3	2			206	206	19	24
				1						79	60			36	32	360	370
1										172	133			43	26	16	11
										129	90			43	26	16	11
										43	37						
40	4	141	2	71	1	9	1	3		2,806	2,466	2		1,674	1,340	21,827	18,230
15		12		45	1	8	1	3		2,208	1,999	2		548	436	11,140	9,453
13		12		45	1	8	1	2		2,194	1,992			548	436	11,037	9,342
										4	4					11	7
11		12		42	1	8	1	2		2,100	1,971			522	421	10,509	8,028
2				3						12	10			26	15	472	366
										8	7					25	21
										1							
										6	1	2				103	81
										4	1	2				80	73
										2						14	8
2								1		6	6						
2								1		3	6						
										1							
13	3	127	2	21						516	392			408	223	4,509	3,064
18	8			21		1				502	385			39	322	4,501	3,923
13	3	127	2	21		1				500	385			30	322	4,452	3,870
										2						4	37
										13	7			13	1	6	1
										13	7			13	1	6	1
										1						2	
										1						2	
13	1	2		5						84	75			718	581	6,176	4,843
11		2		5						69	70			712	578	6,082	4,874
1										1	1						
10				4						65	60			712	578	6,014	4,770
																20	21
																2	
2	1									5	2			6	2	6	27
1										2	1			6		6	27
1										3	1						
										10	3						

Race	TOTAL POPULATION			MOTHER TONGUE					OTHER			
	Total	Male	Female	Language	Number of Speakers		Bakchi		Fashe		Bakchi	
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IV.—Belas District	814	396	218		396	218	77	50			213	182
A.—Indigenes	483	279	209		279	209	79	47			208	153
1. BALOH	224	124	100	Bakchi	122	100					127	99
2. BRANI	223	127	96	Bakchi	62	44					61	43
3. P. WA	1	1		Fashe	1		1					
4. OTHER MALI	60	27	13	Bakchi	13	13					17	11
B.—Semi-Indigenes	1	1			1							
1. P. WA	1	1		Fashe	1		1					
C.—Alien	23	18	9		18	9					12	9
1. MALI	13	8		Bakchi	7	6					7	6
2. H. M.	10	8	2	Fashe	4	1	4	1			3	1
				Urdu	2						1	1
				Fashe	2	1						
V.—Chargal District	19,816	10,873	8,843		10,873	8,843	1,880	1,124	223	223	2,340	1,867
Wakhi Tahsil	9,104	4,908	4,244		4,908	4,244	1,162	717	79	13	1,829	1,307
A.—Indigenes	9,021	4,840	4,181		4,840	4,181	1,143	702	79	13	1,810	1,290
1. BALI	3,317	1,911	1,826	Bakchi	1,801	1,821						
2. BALI	4,845	2,432	1,914	Bakchi	11	12	2	30			1,118	89
3. P. A.	129	97	101	Bakchi	2,480	2,127	104	671	71	12	121	115
4. BALI	214	129	119	Fashe	85	91	47	13			71	6
				Fashe	12	7	1					
				Bakchi	97	70					69	45
				Fashe	8	4					1	
				Bakchi	24	21	21	11				
5. OTHER MALI	215	109	177	Bakchi	140	137	14	6			84	67
				Bakchi	21	7	6					
				Fashe								
B.—Semi-Indigenes	30	13	17		13	17	16	11			19	17
1. P. WA	30	13	17	Fashe	10	14	16	11			19	17
				Fashe	3	1						
C.—Alien	103	85	48		85	48	4	4				
1. MALI	101	54	47	Fashe	5	41	1	1				
2. MALI	2	1	1	Fashe	2	2	2	2				
				Fashe	1	1						
Darbhanga Tahsil (Eastern and Western Khasi)	8,251	4,623	3,879		4,623	3,879	525	407	42	18	812	536
A.—Indigenes	8,111	4,254	3,718		4,254	3,718	223	299	24	19	818	519
1. MALI	2,721	1,505	1,429	Bakchi	1,503	1,329			21	10	197	131
				Fashe	2	1						
				Bakchi	299	219						
2. P. WA	2,432	1,313	1,279	Bakchi	4	4					119	4
				Fashe	979	817	43	251	3	7		
				Fashe	94	5					4	3
				Fashe	50	37	13	11			27	25
				Fashe	2	2					2	2
				Fashe	3	1	1	1			2	1
3. OTHER MALI	42	19	29	Bakchi	11	11			2		20	7
				Bakchi	13	1	11	8		6		
B.—Semi-Indigenes	74	33	28		33	36	2	1	4		13	6
1. P. WA	72	34	28	Fashe		22			2		7	
2. OTHER MALI	2	2		Fashe	11	14	2	1				
				Fashe	1				2			
C.—Alien	65	31	24		31	36	3	6			12	11
1. MALI	63	2	3	Bakchi	2	2	3				12	11
				Fashe	2	1						
				Fashe	2	1						



Race	TOTAL POPULATION				MOTHER TONGUE				OTHER			
	Total	Language		Number of Speakers		Dutch		Frisian		Dutch		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Unsettled Sub-Tahiti	2,111	1,242	869		1,242	869			206	197	229	256
A—In-Cyprus	1,252	628	623		628	623			208	197	282	241
1. BAL W	1	1		Dutch	1							
2. BRANI	44	237	231	Dutch	237	231			201	194		
3. FATU	15	9	6	Frisian	9	6						
4. S YUD	719	411	337	Frisian	411	337					28	211
5. OTHER M LI	1		9	Dutch	1	9						
B—Semi-In-Cyprus	859	572	286		572	286			18	14		
1. S TW	5	572	286	Frisian	572	286			16	14		
VL—SBI District	129,737	79,863	64,789		79,863	64,789	1,782	621	739	201	161	85
SBI Tahiti	17,742	8,823	8,207		8,823	8,207	879	161	278	120	140	79
A—In-Cyprus	18,221	8,724	7,497		8,724	7,497	878	184	234	95	160	79
1. BALUCH	4,176	2,295	1,823	Dutch	1,823	1,431			2		1	
				Frisian	4	3						
				Khetrad	44	44			26	31		
				Saraki	17	18	11	10	27	37	4	2
				Jaki Sanki	618	415	87	1				
				Frisian	27	23						
2. FRAN I	1,602	898	713	Dutch	713	39						
				Frisian	33	27						
				Jaki Sanki	162	121	118	70				
				Frisian	662	52	66	16	9	3		
3. F THA	2,25	2,3	1,49	Dutch	1,49	1						
				Frisian	1,271	1,111	50	23			17	6
				Jaki Sanki	1,197	1,277	203		11	6		1
4. J TR	4,6	2,25	1,401	Dutch	1,401	1,271						
				Frisian	128	121						
				Jaki Sanki	773	100			62	34	117	14
				Jaki Sanki	1,772	1,429						
				Frisian	34	41						
5. FA ID	225	171	15	Frisian	60	45						
				Jaki Sanki	111	95						
6. OTHER M LI	63	43	20	Dutch	10	5						
				Frisian	8							
				Jaki Sanki	28	1						
				Jaki Sanki	235	3						
B—Semi-In-Cyprus	823	419	408		419	408			1			
1. F TR	74	4	408	Frisian	413	403						
				Jaki Sanki	4	3						
2. OTHER M	1	1		Frisian	1							
C—Ade	606	362	264		362	264	4	5	40	25		
1. M	442	34	294	Jaki Sanki	33	24	4	4	80	23		
				Frisian	6	10						
				Frisian	2							
				Frisian	9	3						
				Frisian	34	3						
2. P	19	7	2	Frisian	19	7						
3. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
4. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
5. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
6. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
7. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
8. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
9. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
10. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
11. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
12. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
13. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
14. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
15. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
16. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
17. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
18. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
19. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
20. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
21. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
22. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
23. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
24. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
25. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
26. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
27. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
28. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
29. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
30. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
31. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
32. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
33. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
34. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
35. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
36. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
37. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
38. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
39. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
40. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
41. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
42. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
43. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
44. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
45. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
46. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
47. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
48. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
49. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
50. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
51. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
52. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
53. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
54. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
55. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
56. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
57. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
58. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
59. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
60. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
61. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
62. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
63. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
64. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
65. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
66. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
67. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
68. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
69. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
70. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
71. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
72. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
73. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
74. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
75. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
76. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
77. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
78. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
79. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
80. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
81. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
82. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
83. P	10	7	2	Frisian	10	7						
84. P	10											

Nomadism.

LANGUAGES

LANGUAGES										OCCUPIED							
Urdu		Punjabi		Persian		Arabic		English		Houses		Chhappar		Kajdi		Both (Houses and Kajdi)	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
										646	560					596	209
										618	540					51	43
										1							
										186	188					51	53
										9	6						
										412	337						
										10	9						
										28	20					545	266
										28	20					715	256
22		1		1		2		6	3	18 783	16 438	12 895	10 653	34 960	28 151	4 356	2 527
20								6		8,088	7,073			1,274	986	175	148
19								5		7 712	6 766			831	583	175	149
2										1 850	1 674			388	250	28	20
										457	376			43	337		
17								5		2 607	2 357			11	7	117	158
										2 255	1 801						
										171	154						
										43	20						
										375	381						
										6	3			443	402		
										7	3			417	403		
										1							
1								1		382	304						
										314	298						
										11	7						
										7	3						
										3 577	3 357	85	143	806	612	4 158	3 296
										3,335	3,203	85	143	876	612	4 156	3 297
										17	17					1,271	
										3 024	2 556	85	143	720	7	4	3 741
										17	10					1	
										282							
										235	153					22	13
											187						
										6	3						
										1	1						













Nomadism.

LANGUAGES										OCCUPIED							
Urdu		Punjabi		Persian		Arabic		English		Houses		Chhappar		Kuljis		Bakh (Houses and Kuljis)	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	1									12	13			2	2		
	1									12	13			2	2		
	18			2				1		149	40			4	2		
				1						17	8			4	2		
	2			1				1									
	11			1						132	32						
165	17			122	17			5		50,459	42,059	3,471	2,833	3,274	2,684	560	465
159	17			117	17			3		50,230	41,879	3,432	2,793	3,270	2,632	560	465
25	7			8						18,200	15,217	2,200	1,856	360	301		
4				3													
0				2	1					3,730	3,143	119	67	2,941	1,701	560	465
4																	
23				32	3					127	127			4	4		
1				4				1									
1				1													
										22,970	18,950	1,018	803	278	218		
33				28				2									
2	3									619	508			2	3		
34	3			37	13												
3										766	616	97	72	770	157		
4	4			1													
2																	
14										3,719	3,253						
										28	28						
										14	0						
										14	19						
6				5				2		201	152	39	35	4	2		
										167	157	79	71	1	2		
				4				2		32	2						
				1						0	1						
71	1			47	22					8,238	7,107	4,108	3,582	1,548	1,611	259	270
69	1			43	13					8,225	7,092	4,103	3,377	1,548	1,611	259	270
	1									2,150	1,801	1,114	917	277	17		
										17	15			7	47		
										127	127			4			
24				27	18					3,527	3,277	2,222	2,222	14	76	257	17
1				1						40	37	11	11			25	14
15				15	4					17	27	68	27		17	1	4
										17	11						







**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.**

VOLUME IV.

**BALUCHISTAN.**

**PART II.—TABLES.**





## P A R T II.

### CONTENTS

#### IMPERIAL TABLES

	PAGE
I —Area, Houses and Population	1
II —Variation in Population since 1901	3
III —Towns and Villages classified by population	5
IV —Towns classified by population with variation for forty years	7
V —Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion	11
VI —Birthplace	13
VII —Age, Sex and Civil condition	19
Part A —Baluchistan	20
Part B —Kharan	22
VIII —Civil condition by Age for Selected Tribes	23
IX —Infirmities	25
Part I —Distribution by Age	ib
Part II —Distribution by Districts	ib
X —Occupation	
Part I —Occupation or means of livelihood—Totals for Province, Districts and States	27
Part II —Distribution by Districts and States	39
XI —Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race	60
Part A —Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races	ib
Part B —Distribution of earners and working dependants in certain groups of occupations by Caste, Tribe or Race	66
XII —Educated Un-employment	69
Part I —By Class	ib
Part II —By Degrees	ib
XIII —Literacy by Religion and Age	71
Summary for the Province	72
Distribution by Districts and States	73
XIV —Literacy by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races	79
XV —Part I —Language	85
Part II —Bilingualism	91
XVI —Religion	103
XVII —Race, Tribe or Caste	107
XVIII —Variation of population of Selected Tribes	115
XIX —European and Allied Races and Anglo Indians by Race and Age	122
Part (a)—Europeans and Allied Races including Armenians	ib
Part (b)—Anglo Indians	ib
XX —Summary figures for Districts and States	123

#### PROVINCIAL TABLES

I —Area and Population by Political Agencies and other Local Areas	125
II —Population of Political Agencies by Religion and Literacy	127



# TABLE I.

## AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

1 The Census of 1931 embraced the whole Province which for purposes of Census was divided into (a) Regular Areas and (b) Tribal Areas. The Regular Areas were censused synchronously on the 26th of February 1931 as in other Indian Provinces on the Standard Form. Enumeration in the Tribal Areas occupied by indigenous inhabitants was non-synchronous commencing between July and October 1930 and ending between December 1930 and the first fortnight of February 1931. A simplified form to suit primitive conditions of life was used in these tracts except in Kharan where, with the willing co-operation of the Chief, the Standard Indian form was used. The figures of population represented by each of these methods are summarised below —

	Persons	Males	Females
(1) Synchronously Censused	110,849	80,197	30,652
(2) Non synchronously censused			
(a) On a simplified form	774,410	395,714	378,696
(b) On the standard form	23,358	12,503	10,855
Total (2)	797,768	408,217	389,551
Total for the Province	908,617	488,414	420,203

2 The area of the Province, 134,638 square miles, has undergone no change since 1911. The following changes in the areas of Districts have, however, taken place since 1921 owing to territorial transfers —

Districts	Area in 1921	Area in 1931	Remarks
Quetta Pishin	5,220	(1) 4,806	(1) Due to transfer of Shorard Sub-tahsil with an area of 414 square miles from Quetta Pishin to Chagai
Chagai		20,036	
Sibi	11,197	(2) 11,187	(2) Due to transfer of Railway line between Jhatriat and Pirak Pail way stations covering an area of 6 miles from Sibi to Bolan and of retransfer of Quat Mandai with an area of 12 square miles from the Sibi Tahsil to the Mari Country
Bolan		3,907	
Sibi Administered Area	3,925	3,907	
Mari Country	3,392	3,404	

3 "House" means only occupied houses and includes not only permanent houses but also blanket tents and other movable or temporary dwellings. The figures for 1931 are exclusive of houses in strictly Military areas.

4 Statistics of area and population by Tahsils will be found in Provincial Table I.

5 The definition of "village" is given on the flyleaf of Table III, that of "town" on that of Table IV.

TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District or Sub-District	Area in Square Miles										POPULATION									
	In Towns					In Villages					Towns					Villages				
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
BALUCHISTAN	134,522	17	2,801	198,844	17,545	162,899	808,817	102,802	758,015	688,415	71,561	418,863	280,202	31,041	819,102					
PUNJAB	84,228	12	1,425	96,116	13,259	74,857	462,808	84,028	371,435	275,004	62,813	204,091	193,404	24,112	187,292					
Quetta P.W.D.	4,914	4	378	24,172	14,804	17,296	117,441	68,727	78,781	80,202	48,737	41,373	37,279	26,000	37,208					
Lahore	7,313	3	429	14,402	40	14,023	94,997	3,321	80,786	67,958	4,078	43,966	29,181	1,821	26,900					
Faisalabad	14,313	2	231	13,873	1,870	11,605	57,863	6,841	51,352	21,284	5,873	49,023	32,267	1,008	22,258					
Multan	329	1	81	1,623	634	1,201	4,828	1,821	3,154	2,486	1,486	2,011	1,222	379	842					
Rawalpindi	28,028	72	6,187	84,224	6,187	84,224	13,721	24,224	13,721	13,721	10,002	10,002	10,002	10,002	10,002					
Islamabad	11,187	1	319	34,048	2,169	7,879	142,005	9,822	133,473	79,843	6,889	72,860	62,023	2,444	68,378					
North-West Frontier Province	2,997	7	122	77,559	2,409	19,311	87,211	9,323	77,229	49,477	6,213	43,259	32,214	2,416	24,289					
Swat	1,214	17	1,023	7,023	7,023	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224					
Mirpur Khas	85,619	8	2,079	78,529	2,296	74,132	428,109	18,877	384,332	216,416	8,698	233,702	158,000	4,929	181,779					
Hyderabad	73,378	4	1,797	63,907	1,993	63,314	342,104	7,237	334,961	181,913	2,913	181,002	137,186	2,278	132,961					
Rawalpindi	4,239	7	116	6,711	1,874	2,987	22,244	4,219	22,413	19,245	9,234	11,911	12,919	9,219	16,627					
Faisalabad	4,774	61	14,219	14,219	14,219	14,219	14,219	14,219	14,219	14,219	14,219	14,219	14,219	14,219	14,219					
Muzaffargarh	6,993	529	14,215	14,215	14,215	14,215	14,215	14,215	14,215	14,215	14,215	14,215	14,215	14,215	14,215					
Rawalpindi	1,229	173	4,239	4,239	4,239	4,239	4,239	4,239	4,239	4,239	4,239	4,239	4,239	4,239	4,239					
Muzaffargarh	21,279	7	263	14,215	619	13,415	61,962	2,471	62,811	24,023	1,718	24,165	21,279	1,842	20,436					
Muzaffargarh	16,544	179	6,278	6,278	6,278	6,278	6,278	6,278	6,278	6,278	6,278	6,278	6,278	6,278	6,278					
Rawalpindi	3,219	1	379	11,821	693	10,828	62,006	2,340	60,048	23,196	1,228	31,709	29,415	1,694	27,719					

## TABLE II.

### VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901.

Census results for 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 may be summarised thus —

Year	Area in square miles dealt with	POPULATION		
		Total	Estimated	Enumerated
1891	20,568	171,752	142,473	29,279
1901	82,050	810,746	459,728	351,018
1911	134,638	834,703		834,703
1921	134,638	799,025	2,231	797,394
1931	134,638	808,617		808,617

The first census of 1891 was too rough and fragmentary to lend itself for comparison in this table. Similarly comparison with the figures for 1901 is misleading because western Sindh in Chagai as well as Makran and Khairpur were excluded from the census and the figures for the Jhalawan Division of the Kalat State based on estimates were found to be very considerably exaggerated.

The figures of population for previous censuses differ in some cases from those given in this table in previous reports owing to subsequent inter-district territorial transfers specified on the flyleaf of Imperial Table I. The adjustments thus made are shown below —

Name of unit or area	District etc from which transferred	District, etc to which transferred	Persons
Shorapur Sub tahsil	Quetta Pishin District	Chagai District	1,273
Nasirabad Railway Tahsil	Sibi District	Bolan Kachhi Nubkhal Railway District	1,256
Quat Mandai Valley	Sibi District—Administered Area.	Sibi District (Mara Tribal Country)	935

Variations due to other causes are discussed in Part I of this volume



## TABLE III.

### TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

1 For definition of "Town" see fly-leaf of table IV

2 The term "Village" is the revenue village including attached hamlets. In the states areas it includes not only revenue mauzas with attached hamlets, but also residential villages with out-lying hamlets as well as localities which often containing practically no permanent dwellings are regularly occupied at certain seasons of the year by semi-nomadic population

3 The following unclassed population is included in the figures given in column 18 of the table owing to there being no village within reasonable distance in which the figures could be included —

District	Road-side gangs	Railway gang huts	Total
Quetta Pishin	38	346	382
Loralai	102		102
Zheb	220	368	588
Bolan		436	436
Chagai	68	710	778
Sibi	18	257	275

4 Altogether 530 persons were enumerated in trains, 265 on platforms, 29 in boats and 601 in encampments. These have been included in the population of adjoining villages.





## TABLE IV.

### TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION FOR FORTY YEARS

1 *Town* — A town has been defined for Census purposes as including —

- (1) Every Municipality
- (2) All Civil Lines not included in municipal limits
- (3) Every Cantonment
- (4) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which may be selected for treatment as a town with regard to the character of its population the relative density of its dwellings, its importance as a trade centre and its historic associations

2 In the case of towns named in column 1 of this Table the numerical test has not been strictly applied in order to prevent the exclusion of certain headquarters and other stations which have a population of less than 5,000 but possess other urban characteristics

3 Quetta and Loralai are the only places which have regular cantonments For convenience of comparison, however, the Military stations of Fort Sandeman, Pishin and Chaman, though not cantonments in the strict sense of the word, have been shown separately from their adjoining civil stations

4 The population of the town of Quetta consists of the following —

	Total	Males	Females
1 Quetta Municipality proper	27 071	17 965	9 106
2 Railway premises	2 112	1 451	661
3 Kasi and Nichari villages	4 963	2 895	2 068
4 Suburbs	735	527	208

Owing to rapid expansion of the Town area the adjoining villages of Kasi and Nichari with a population of 2 895 males and 2,068 females in 1931 and 755 males and 615 females in 1921, respectively have been absorbed in the Quetta Municipality

5 Figures are not available for Chaman Fort Sandeman Kalat and Bela for 1891 and for Mastung for 1891 and 1901

6 The Kalat Town includes Kalat Pasa Shahr Khel and Gom Mastung Town includes Dadezai, Nutriba Ghulaman Ashlamu Khawasm Gilkand, Sheikhan, Fatima, Muhammad Taki Behram Shahi Kot Sandan Kot Sardar Muhammad Shahi, Tindlan and Pir Kanu Bela Town includes, Balochi, Moriani Got Sipahian Akbari Radhan Chatani and Notani

7 The following places have been treated as towns for the first time with the approval of the local Government —

- 1 Panjgur
- 2 Pasni
- 3 Mielh

Where figures for past Censuses are available they have been shown within brackets but not included in the totals

8 The names of places treated as towns at each of the Censuses of 1891 to 1931 are shown below —

1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1. Quetta	1. Quetta	1. Quetta	1. Quetta	1. Quetta.
2. Sibi	2. Sibi	2. Sibi	2. Sibi	2. Sibi.
3. Loralai	2. Fort Sandeman.	2. Fort Sandeman.	2. Fort Sandeman.	3. Fort Sandeman.
4. Pishan	4. Chaman	4. Chaman	4. Chaman	4. Chaman.
	5. Loralai	5. Mastung	4. Mastung	5. Mastung.
	6. Pishan	6. Dala	5. Dala	6. Dala.
		7. Loralai	7. Loralai	7. Loralai.
		8. Pishan	8. Pishan	8. Pishan.
		9. Kalat	9. Kalat	9. Kalat.
				10. Pishan.
				11. Kalat.
				12. Paragar.

9 The net variation during 1891 to 1931 in the population of the places treated as towns is shown below —

Particulars.	No. of towns.	Population.
Total population of places treated as towns in 1891	4	26,022
Total population of places treated as towns in 1901	6	40,022
(a) Places treated as towns in 1891, but omitted in 1901		
(b) Places treated as towns in 1901 which were not so treated in 1891	2	5,786
Total population of places treated as towns in 1911	9	89,893
(a) Places treated as towns in 1901 but omitted in 1911		
(b) Places treated as towns in 1911 which were not so treated in 1901	3	9,364
Total population of places treated as towns in 1921	9	79,083
(a) Places treated as towns in 1911, but omitted in 1921		
(b) Places treated as towns in 1921 which were not so treated in 1911		
Total population of places treated as towns in 1931	12	105,603
(a) Places treated as towns in 1921, but omitted in 1931		
(b) Places treated as towns in 1931 which were not so treated in 1921	3	4,256
Net variation in aggregate population of places treated as towns during the decades 1891 to 1931:—		
(a) 1871 to 1921		22,026
(b) 1911 to 1921		16,470
(c) 1901 to 1911		19,860
(d) 1891 to 1901		14,061
(e) 1891 to 1931		76,600

10 As the cantonments have been treated as separate towns in 1931 the number of towns as shown above does not tally with that shown in Imperial Table V





## TABLE V.

### TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION

Columns 30—32 under "Others" consist of 28 Chuhras (24 males, 4 females) in Machh, 1 male of indefinite belief in Sibi and 2 males and 3 females in Quetta Cantonment

Details of the Civil and Military population in the various Cantonments are given below —

Cantonment	POPULATION								
	Total			Military			Civil		
	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males
Quetta	25,391	19,589	5,802	11,740	11,730	10	13,651	7,859	5,792
Pishin	810	766	44	672	672		138	91	47
Chaman	2,354	1,923	431	1,023	1,023		431		431
Loralai	2,620	2,167	469	1,350	1,350		1,267	798	469
Fort Sandeman	2,637	2,597	40	2,336	2,336		301	261	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,818</b>	<b>27,032</b>	<b>6,786</b>	<b>18,030</b>	<b>18,020</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15,788</b>	<b>9,012</b>	<b>6,776</b>

The Military figures represent persons subject to Military Law living at the time of Census within strictly Military area



## TABLE VI

### BIRTHPLACE

1 The arrangement of countries and districts of birth is based on the principle laid down by the Census Commissioner for India

2 Birthplace was recorded for the non-indigenous population only. The birthplace of the indigenous inhabitants was assumed to be the same as the District or State in which they were enumerated, excepting temporary immigrants whose birthplace was taken to be the District or State in which they permanently reside

3 Of a total population of 868,617 persons (488,414 males and 380,203 females), 778,564 persons were born in Baluchistan. The rest were born in the countries named below —

	Total	Males	Females
A — Born in Indian Provinces and States	60 542	50,061	10 481
B — Born in Other Asiatic Countries	10 741	12 059	6 685
(a) Afghanistan	14 053	9,572	5 361
(b) Nepal	3 868	3,120	748
(c) Persia	417	169	228
(d) China	34	21	10
(e) Other Asiatic Countries	72	51	18
C. — Born in Europe	4 082	3 298	784
(a) United Kingdom	3 917	3,195	722
(b) Other European Countries	165	103	62
D — Born in Africa	29	18	11
(a) Egypt	18	9	9
(b) Other African Countries	11	9	2
E — Born in America	41	26	15
(a) Canada	21	14	7
(b) Other American Countries	20	12	8
F — Born in Australasia	1	12	—



DISTRICT OR STATE

DISTRICT OR ADMINISTERED

District, State, Province or Country where born.	BALUCHISTAN.						Quetta-Pishin.			Lahul.			Shak.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>808,817</b>	<b>408,414</b>	<b>380,393</b>	<b>157,841</b>	<b>80,803</b>	<b>57,238</b>	<b>80,087</b>	<b>47,830</b>	<b>36,181</b>	<b>57,983</b>	<b>34,980</b>	<b>23,867</b>			
<b>A. Born in India</b>	<b>545,196</b>	<b>272,391</b>	<b>272,805</b>	<b>128,271</b>	<b>61,224</b>	<b>44,527</b>	<b>79,178</b>	<b>44,841</b>	<b>34,121</b>	<b>54,578</b>	<b>33,292</b>	<b>21,824</b>			
<b>I. WITHIN BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>778,564</b>	<b>422,989</b>	<b>355,574</b>	<b>81,564</b>	<b>49,381</b>	<b>41,843</b>	<b>73,823</b>	<b>42,284</b>	<b>31,787</b>	<b>49,994</b>	<b>27,539</b>	<b>21,243</b>			
(i) DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES	<b>309,899</b>	<b>151,822</b>	<b>144,547</b>	<b>31,843</b>	<b>15,864</b>	<b>13,921</b>	<b>23,223</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>9,689</b>	<b>15,187</b>	<b>8,416</b>	<b>5,241</b>			
Quetta-Pishin	84,038	41,000	44,028	90,808	48,011	42,761	703	124	79	323	278	88			
Lahul	78,820	39,437	32,623	90	58	34	72,183	36,978	23,183	109	70	39			
Shak	49,837	27,424	22,412	278	188	90	300	190	110	49,234	27,009	21,222			
Dolan	619	370	249	19	9	10									
Chagai	21,323	11,770	9,653	297	204	93	80	61	23	12	7	8			
Sha	130,841	72,041	63,810	243	193	50	473	203	118	67	51	16			
(ii) STATES	<b>468,365</b>	<b>231,063</b>	<b>187,387</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>4</b>			
Kahi	248,828	128,048	103,783	1,873	1,819	659	499	221	178	147	123	4			
Lao-Bala	52,157	27,943	29,165	4	1	2									
<b>II. PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA BEYOND BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>66,442</b>	<b>36,961</b>	<b>36,441</b>	<b>41,791</b>	<b>21,163</b>	<b>19,664</b>	<b>5,421</b>	<b>4,167</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>6,578</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>829</b>			
(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO BALUCHISTAN	<b>48,742</b>	<b>24,822</b>	<b>22,229</b>	<b>29,222</b>	<b>12,222</b>	<b>11,222</b>	<b>7,222</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>809</b>			
(i) British Territory	<b>47,222</b>	<b>24,222</b>	<b>22,222</b>	<b>28,222</b>	<b>12,222</b>	<b>11,222</b>	<b>7,222</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>809</b>			
Bombay including Aden	4,803	2,302	1,203	2,186	2,219	879	187	108	50	80	64	18			
Aden	1	1	1	1	1	1									
North-West Frontier Provinces—Districts and Ad- ministered Territories	6,168	4,744	4,496	2,811	2,974	977	683	478	106	1,229	1,120	196			
Punjab	20,222	20,422	9,222	21,908	11,977	5,031	2,222	2,222	224	3,720	2,093	626			
(ii) Federated States	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>11</b>			
Bombay State	420	295	62	314	277	27	6	4	2	3	1	2			
North-West Frontier Pro- vinces—Agro-cen- tral Areas	24	20	18	20	10	10	10	7	3						
Punjab States	1,176	822	281	297	390	111	66	87	1	222	216	9			
(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	<b>17,700</b>	<b>12,139</b>	<b>14,212</b>	<b>11,569</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>8,442</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>79</b>			
(i) British Territory	<b>12,222</b>	<b>20,222</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>9,722</b>	<b>7,669</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1,69</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>27</b>			
Ajmer-Merwara	117	72	44	98	62	27				1	1				
Andhra and Nicobars	3	2	1	1	1										
Assam	30	4	8	7	2	8	1	1		1	1				
Bengal	478	228	228	467	290	207	12	7	6	72	69	3			
Bihar and Orissa	41	28	9	28	22	4	12	8	4	3	3				
Burma	80	26	21	66	22	22				4	2				
Central Provinces and Berar	202	120	63	109	43	46	72	42	20	1					
Coorg	2	1	1	2	1	1									
Delhi	722	324	216	611	428	182	26	28	10	12	12				
Madras	189	119	67	141	101	62	9	7	2	2	2				
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	11,978	9,844	2,222	6,222	4,442	1,561	1,023	629	197	722	721	43			
(ii) Federated States	<b>5,478</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>22</b>			
Assam States (i.e., Mand- per and Tribal Areas)	7	3	3	7	3	3									
Barda State	22	11	11	3	6	4									
Central India Agency	24	22	21	47	26	19	8	6	2	2	2				
Gudger State	71	23	14	43	24	9	12	12	6	9	5	4			
Hydrabad State	1,222	802	42	129	99	4	2	1	1						
Kashmir State	2,091	1,792	200	1,200	1,029	191	242	115	20	200	222	11			
Madras States	6	2	1	2	4	1									
(i) Orissa	3	2	1	2	2	1									
(ii) Tri-arc	3	2	3	3	2	3									
Mysore State	207	64	43	7	23	24	2	2		20	6	2			
Rajasthan Agency	911	712	201	272	279	96	79	66	12	111	114	1			
Shikhar State	45	26	9	22	16	9				20	20				
United Provinces States	21	24	7	22	16	6	1	1		4	2	1			
Western India Agency	194	122	42	125	112	66									



DISTRICT OR STATE

DISTRICT OR ADMINISTRATION

District, State, Province or Country where born.	MALDENHAM.						Quebec-Platina			Laval			Abol.			
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	Persons		Males		Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
(4) FRANCE AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	129	104	23	112	91	21					4	4	--			
(4) INDIA UNCLASSIFIED	17	6	47	107	63	47										
<b>B. Born in other Asiatic Countries.</b>	<b>19,344</b>	<b>15,939</b>	<b>6,335</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>6,946</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>6,543</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,290</b>	71				
(1) WITHIN BRITISH DOMINIONS	29	19	20	19	9	19					1	1				
Ceylon	12	3	9	12	3	9										
Strait Settlements and Malaya.	6	4	1	5	4	1										
Elsewhere	3	3		2							1	1				
(4) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS	19,314	15,920	6,315	3,556	6,937	2,210	6,543	3,547	3,991	1,337	1,289	70				
Afghanistan	14,823	9,872	4,951	4,908	2,438	1,370	6,917	3,818	2,999	800	723	77				
China	44	4	10	44	24	10										
Nepal	32	1,177	43	3,296	1,199	747	19	19		432	531	1				
Elsewhere	460	223	236	178	96	92	1	1	2	5	8					
<b>C. Born in Europe</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>				
WITHIN BRITISH DOMINIONS	4,899	3,236	1,614	3,857	3,179	127	63	47	18	45	41	4				
(1) United Kingdom and Irish Free State	4	41	3,577	784	2,878	2,161	63	47	18	43	41	4				
( ) British Possessions in Europe	19	9	10	19	9	10										
CONTINENTAL EUROPE	32	12	19	31	11	19				1	1	--				
<b>D. Born in Africa</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>				
(1) WITHIN BRITISH DOMINIONS	4	3	2	2	1	1				2	2	1				
Madagascar	1		1	1		1										
Transvaal	3	2	1							2	2	1				
Elsewhere	1	1		1	1							--				
(4) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS	18	9	9	19	9	9						--				
Elsewhere	18	9	9	19	9	9						--				
(4a) AFRICA UNCLASSIFIED	6	6		6	6							--				
<b>E. Born in America</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>							
(1) WITHIN BRITISH DOMINIONS	27	13	9	26	13	13	1		1			--				
British Guiana	1		1	1	1											
Canada	21	11	7	20	11	6	1		1			--				
Elsewhere	5	4	1	5	4	1						--				
( ) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS	14	4	3	7	4	5						--				
United States	4	2	2	4	2	2						--				
Elsewhere	3	2	1	3	2	1						--				
(4a) AMERICA UNCLASSIFIED	7	4	3	8	3	2						--				
<b>F. Born in Australia.</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>								
(1) WITHIN BRITISH DOMINIONS	4	4		4	2	2	1	1				--				
Australia	2	2					1	1				--				
New Zealand	2	2					1	1				--				
( ) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS	--											--				
(4a) AUSTRALIAN UNCLASSIFIED	11	8	3	11	8	3						--				





## TABLE VII.

### AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION

#### PART "A"—BALUCHISTAN

#### PART "B"—KHARAN

For purposes of Census, Baluchistan was divided into (i) Regular Areas (Population 110,849) and (ii) Tribal Areas (Population 757,768). The Regular Areas covered all Towns, Cantonments, Railway premises, District and Tahsil headquarters stations inhabited almost entirely by aliens from India and elsewhere. The Tribal Areas comprised the rest of the Province representing 757,768 persons practically exclusively indigenous. Specific Age and Civil condition were recorded for each individual throughout the Regular Areas but in the Tribal Areas the return could be extended only to Kharan. In view of the diversity of conditions prevailing in the two areas owing to the temporary nature of the sojourn of aliens, the table has been split up into two parts. Part "A" contains a summary for the non-indigenous population or to be more accurate, for the Regular Areas in which aliens predominate. Part "B" gives statistics for Kharan representing exclusively indigenous population, in order to give an indication of conditions prevailing amongst indigenous tribesmen.

2 The age groups in this table are shown as 5-10, 10-15, etc etc. This is in accordance with the usual statistical practice. The entry 5-10 for instance, refers to all persons who have reached the age of 5 but have not reached the age of 10, i.e. those whose completed ages are either 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, but not 10.

## TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

## PART A"—BALUCHISTAN

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION.	POPULATION			HIND			S.			M. MUSL.			CHRISTIAN			OTHERS.		
	P	M.	F.	P	M.	F.	P	M.	F.	P	M.	F.	P	M.	F.	P	M.	F.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
GRAND TOTAL	926,877	498,414	392,253	53,581	26,250	17,801	8,425	6,270	2,155	706,023	440,080	336,004	8,080	8,237	2,422	279	228	121
Total Civil Condition Described	757,703	408,217	316,551	15,813	8,821	7,094	465	336	139	741,685	380,267	342,286	3	3				
Total Civil Condition Unspecified	170,818	62,197	23,503	23,065	27,488	10,407	7,940	5,934	1,806	26,423	40,722	18,708	8,056	8,234	2,422	279	228	121
Unmarried	89,438	37,331	13,067	15,944	11,254	4,325	3,227	2,233	824	25,532	19,236	6,716	4,091	3,815	1,142	184	129	74
Married	43,620	38,252	15,826	20,008	18,204	5,504	4,156	3,034	1,102	37,438	19,830	7,918	2,641	1,467	1,194	137	117	40
Widowed	8,291	2,434	1,907	1,874	1,181	653	257	197	80	2,923	1,866	1,072	304	219	80	16	11	7
0-1	2,506	1,238	1,261	960	458	472	177	79	98	1,223	623	618	127	83	84	4	2	2
Unmarried	2,805	1,243	1,251	960	458	472	177	79	98	1,223	623	618	127	83	84	4	2	2
Married																		
Widowed																		
1-3	2,160	1,115	1,045	784	401	323	123	78	74	1,043	840	803	174	83	81	7	2	4
Unmarried	2,160	1,115	1,045	784	401	323	123	78	74	1,043	840	803	174	83	81	7	2	4
Married																		
Widowed																		
2-3	2,280	1,212	1,183	830	427	403	161	83	78	1,208	808	600	173	90	83	8	4	4
Unmarried	2,280	1,212	1,183	830	427	403	161	83	78	1,208	808	600	173	90	83	8	4	4
Married																		
Widowed																		
3-4	2,225	1,125	1,110	788	395	321	154	81	73	1,144	871	872	198	86	80	8	2	2
Unmarried	2,225	1,125	1,110	788	395	321	154	81	73	1,144	871	872	198	86	80	8	2	2
Married																		
Widowed																		
4-5	2,015	1,058	938	665	328	227	124	79	88	1,042	844	688	185	93	74	7	2	4
Unmarried	2,015	1,058	938	665	328	227	124	79	88	1,042	844	688	185	93	74	7	2	4
Married																		
Widowed																		
Total 0-5	11,258	6,792	5,862	4,983	2,825	1,968	772	489	372	4,878	2,826	2,799	296	152	122	37	14	17
Unmarried	11,258	6,792	5,862	4,983	2,825	1,968	772	489	372	4,878	2,826	2,799	296	152	122	37	14	17
Married																		
Widowed																		
6-10	8,484	4,062	3,802	2,703	1,459	1,204	672	325	227	4,656	2,802	1,863	623	242	229	22	12	19
Unmarried	8,227	4,020	3,657	2,718	1,453	1,227	656	321	227	4,326	2,478	1,880	627	242	224	21	12	19
Married	197	62	123	78	31	47	14	4	10	299	297	73	8	2	2	1	1	
Widowed																		
10-15	7,784	4,529	3,225	2,883	1,802	1,095	620	309	211	4,129	2,423	1,678	434	280	224	22	12	15
Unmarried	6,922	4,228	2,823	2,574	1,602	872	458	296	172	3,725	2,280	1,262	464	252	206	22	12	17
Married	781	295	362	271	93	222	81	12	29	393	99	206	20	8	12	1	1	
Widowed	10	6	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3						
15-20	14,280	10,866	8,274	6,236	4,021	1,874	1,225	625	290	8,806	4,962	3,816	827	644	182	47	21	23
Unmarried	7,787	7,18	617	2,521	2,290	141	602	301	28	2,825	3,612	242	671	867	84	24	22	12
Married	6,293	3,252	2,929	2,739	1,846	1,119	612	362	251	2,771	1,221	1,450	147	48	96	12	11	2
Widowed	19	123	37	62	81	11	6	8	1	90	89	21	9	8				
20-25	19,215	15,808	12,207	8,910	5,415	1,825	1,269	1,248	621	9,188	7,008	2,120	1,446	1,227	222	82	40	23
Unmarried	8,214	8,214	270	2,172	2,420	45	622	619	10	4,222	4,022	150	1,151	1,091	87	22	20	8
Married	10,222	6,444	2,043	4,220	2,848	1,457	921	817	207	4,789	2,822	1,820	295	128	170	21	19	8
Widowed	360	294	82	129	116	22	18	12	4	188	18	34	1	17	1	1	1	
25-30	18,819	12,222	2,281	5,622	4,844	1,089	1,111	626	182	8,274	6,867	1,877	1,429	1,149	220	42	22	11
Unmarried	4,092	2,911	111	861	642	18	264	261	2	2,122	2,751	69	222	611	22	11	10	1
Married	11,821	8,26	2,043	4,590	3,221	1,822	812	625	180	6,221	4,220	1,521	1,070	207	262	22	22	20
Widowed	629	219	107	221	191	42	29	27	2	320	272	87	26	21	6			
30-35	12,027	10,812	2,612	4,420	3,822	727	862	729	124	8,242	8,208	1,224	825	622	222	26	22	8
Unmarried	2,024	2,85	76	426	427	9	182	16	2	1,122	1,026	42	210	229	21	6	6	
Married	11,222	8,222	2,211	2,772	2,977	696	672	645	122	6,215	4,122	1,122	822	227	222	22	21	8
Widowed	6	2	241	124	211	189	82	25	2	342	201	62	42	27	6	1	1	
35-40	7,200	6,827	1,922	2,222	1,877	425	477	294	82	3,822	3,274	725	842	222	122	27	20	7
Unmarried	6	6	42	122	116	6	27	25	2	224	26	22	89	62	12	8	4	1
Married	8,222	4,784	1,196	1,822	1,222	212	492	229	74	2,121	2,227	804	416	219	167	2	14	6
Widowed	711	222	22	22	142	78	27	27	7	424	272	179	4	22	10	2	2	

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION

PART "A" BALUCHISTAN—(concl'd)

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION	POPULATION			HINDU			SIKH			MUSLIM			CHRISTIAN			OTHER		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
40—45	5,079	3,985	1,094	1,604	1,280	324	334	277	57	2,714	2,152	562	404	258	146	23	18	5
Unmarried	353	322	31	70	66	4	14	14		218	201	14	49	36	13	2	2	
Married	4,047	3,242	805	1,318	1,087	231	286	236	50	2,116	1,715	401	310	190	120	17	14	3
Widowed	679	421	258	216	127	89	34	27	7	380	233	147	45	32	13	4	2	2
45—50	3,025	2,330	695	875	674	201	206	172	34	1,736	1,352	384	198	125	73	10	7	8
Unmarried	163	138	25	30	34	2	5	5		105	90	15	15	7	8	2	2	
Married	2,234	1,847	587	634	524	110	171	145	26	1,272	1,074	195	150	99	51	7	5	2
Widowed	628	345	283	205	116	89	30	22	8	359	188	171	33	19	14	1		1
50—55	1,984	1,480	504	562	414	148	131	105	26	1,163	879	284	120	76	44	8	6	2
Unmarried	104	82	22	22	21	1	4	3	1	66	51	12	10	2	8	2	2	
Married	1,402	1,156	246	381	312	69	106	87	19	820	692	125	90	62	28	5	3	2
Widowed	478	242	236	159	81	78	21	15	6	277	133	144	20	12	8	1	1	
55—60	1,020	733	287	334	233	101	64	52	12	566	413	153	50	30	20	6	5	1
Unmarried	58	48	10	17	16	1	3	3		30	26	4	8	3	6			
Married	633	534	99	188	160	28	47	40	7	368	310	58	27	21	6	3	3	
Widowed	329	151	178	129	57	72	14	9	5	168	77	91	15	6	9	3	2	1
60—65	779	535	244	253	174	79	44	33	11	437	300	137	40	25	15	5	3	2
Unmarried	40	35	5	10	10		2	2		24	21	3	4	2	2			
Married	445	370	75	127	111	16	28	24	4	266	217	49	21	16	5	3	2	1
Widowed	294	130	164	116	53	63	14	7	7	147	62	85	15	7	8	2	1	1
65—70	333	218	115	107	69	38	19	12	7	183	124	59	23	12	11	1	1	
Unmarried	15	12	3	4	4		2	2		7	6	1	2		2			
Married	173	140	33	53	44	9	9	5	4	98	81	14	13	7	6			
Widowed	145	66	79	50	21	29	8	5	3	78	4	41	8	5	3	1	1	
70 and over	574	371	203	185	115	70	27	17	10	329	221	103	29	16	12	4	2	2
Unmarried	31	24	7	5	4	1	4	4		21	16	5	1		1			
Married	261	213	48	80	64	16	11	9	2	154	123	55	14	9	5	2	2	2
Widowed	282	134	148	100	47	53	12	4	8	154	76	78	14	7	7	2		2

P= Persons, M= Males, F= Females



22  
TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION  
PART "B"—KHARAN

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION.	POPUL. TOTA.			Males			Females			AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION.	POPULATION			Males			Females		
	P	M.	F	P	M.	F	P	M.	F		P	M.	F	P	M.	F	P	M.	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL RELIGIONS	22,348	12,803	10,865	22,318	12,478	10,840	40	25	18	23-30	1,788	831	867	1,756	816	824	8	8	8
Unmarried	11,008	6,910	4,986	11,562	6,900	4,982	16	10	6	Unmarried	88	87	12	9	85	12	1	1	1
Married	10,871	8,244	8,237	10,583	8,225	8,218	18	9	9	Married	1,503	701	854	1,528	688	861	6	3	3
Widowed	1,178	349	830	1,177	343	830	6	6	6	Widowed	64	33	31	63	22	31	1	1	1
0-1	223	123	219	220	123	218				20-25	1,702	811	891	1,897	805	891	5	5	5
Unmarried	220	123	216	220	123	216				Unmarried	83	48	8	82	47	8	1	1	1
Married										Married	1,874	725	818	1,872	738	816	2	2	2
Widowed										Widowed	70	35	40	73	22	40	2	2	2
1-2	823	330	812	823	320	812	1	1	1	30-40	1,238	897	713	1,518	898	713	1	1	1
Unmarried	822	320	812	821	320	811	1	1	1	Unmarried	20	18	8	20	18	8			
Married	1			1						Married	1,282	780	827	1,382	780	827	1	1	1
Widowed										Widowed	117	36	31	117	28	31			
2-3	1,864	458	800	1,864	458	800	2	1	1	40-45	1,372	783	888	1,388	783	888	2	2	2
Unmarried	1,064	428	800	1,063	424	800	2	1	1	Unmarried	12	7	8	12	7	8			
Married	1			1						Married	1,240	741	490	1,228	779	490	2	2	2
Widowed										Widowed	118	34	80	118	34	80			
3-4	1,041	814	827	1,038	814	825	2	2	2	45-50	871	504	387	870	503	387	1	1	1
Unmarried	1,040	814	826	1,038	814	821	2	2	2	Unmarried	3	1	2	3	1	2			
Married	1			1						Married	720	477	213	720	477	213			
Widowed										Widowed	148	28	122	147	28	122	1	1	1
4-5	868	816	444	868	816	444				50-55	848	231	291	841	280	291	1	1	1
Unmarried	854	813	443	853	813	443				Unmarried	8	3	3	8	3	3			
Married	3	1	1	3	1	1				Married	600	227	123	590	227	123			
Widowed										Widowed	128	31	115	125	30	115	1	1	1
Total 0-5	4,277	1,827	2,899	4,223	1,828	2,296	5	1	4	55-60	450	288	188	430	288	188			
Unmarried	4,223	1,826	2,297	4,217	1,821	2,293	6	1	4	Unmarried	4	3	1	4	3	1			
Married	8	2	3	8	2	3				Married	308	226	70	308	228	70			
Widowed										Widowed	141	27	116	141	27	116			
6-10	2,871	2,247	1,624	2,868	2,246	1,623	2	1	1	60-65	897	223	188	227	223	188			
Unmarried	2,871	2,219	1,558	2,878	2,218	1,571	2	1	1	Unmarried	3	1	2	3	1	2			
Married	89	28	61	90	28	61				Married	268	201	87	258	201	87			
Widowed	3	2	1	3	2	1				Widowed	126	27	199	126	27	199			
11-15	2,877	1,808	1,941	2,868	1,808	1,940	2	1	1	65-70	178	117	88	178	117	88			
Unmarried	2,823	1,778	1,790	2,323	1,752	1,785	2	1	1	Unmarried	2	2		2	2				
Married	319	72	228	310	72	228				Married	117	99	18	117	99	18			
Widowed	12	8	4	12	8	4				Widowed	86	16	40	86	16	40			
15-20	1,773	893	919	1,798	890	908	5	2	2	70 and over	281	125	78	281	125	78			
Unmarried	702	330	382	700	34	382	2	2	2	Unmarried	2	1	1	2	1	1			
Married	1,023	790	715	1,023	290	715	2	2	2	Married	164	148	18	164	148	18			
Widowed	28	23	13	28	23	13	1	1	1	Widowed	85	28	58	85	28	58			
21-25	1,893	728	908	1,893	724	901	5	4	4										
Unmarried	377	222	85	374	218	85	3	3	3										
Married	1,873	441	824	1,870	446	816	2	1	1										
Widowed	41	25	18	41	25	18													

P=Persons; M=Male; F=Female.

## TABLE VIII.

### CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED TRIBES

This table gives statistics for the whole of Kharan, and the Kasi and Nichari villages of the Quetta-Pishin District. These are the only areas inhabited by indigenous tribesmen which have been brought under the Standard Schedule for the first time in the history of the Census of this Province. The numbers are no doubt small but they are not without interest as a rough index of conditions prevailing among local tribesmen.

TABLE VIII.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED TRIBES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	Locality	Sex.	Popu- lation dealt with.	UNMARRIED.						MARRIED.						WIDOWED.							
				Total.	0 to 67	67 to 15	15 to 18	17 to 22	22 to 43	44 and over	Total.	0 to 67	67 to 15	15 to 18	17 to 22	22 to 43	44 and over	Total.	0 to 67	67 to 15	15 to 18	17 to 22	22 to 43
Bishn Indigenes— Rakhsand		Male	7,86	4,276	1,644	1,829	336	350	123	7	2,251	2,17	43	216	1,787	1,076	228	3	7	21	24	44	170
		Female	6,068	2,868	1,828	828	174	38	17	8	2,322	631	234	745	1,902	428	486	2	210	136	248	248	248
Brahm Indigenes		Male	2,112	1,122	422	487	95	80	28	4	878	1,8	20	81	801	317	87	2	7	21	21	21	21
		Female	1,906	796	483	221	34	30	4	4	911	18	78	153	345	126	87	1	1	21	21	21	21
Caryapari		Male	43	29	13	9	4	3			19				8								
		Female	36	18	7	8					19	2			8	4	2						
Kambadi		Male	25	22	7	8	2	3	2		14				9	2							
		Female	26	17	11	4	2				14	1	3		8	2	5						
Pumakri		Male	228	128	28	62	12	9	4		104	4	4	70	45	41	9	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Female	200	87	83	23	8	8	20	1	204	4	11	14	54	21	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mamamadi		Male	1,627	828	328	378	60	80	30	4	723	1	18	64	661	348	40	1	4	18	28	28	28
		Female	1,603	622	329	178	24	25	2	2	708	8	59	117	436	89	64	1	1	14	43	43	43
Wangal		Male	103	62	20	24	10	6	1		24	2	1	22	18	2							
		Female	81	35	21	13	3		1		40	1	3	11	18	7	12	1	1	2	8	8	8
Sayil		Male	48	24	11	9	2	1	1		24				16								
		Female	38	9	4	5					28				3	4							
Other Wastland Indigenes.		Male	2,112	1,228	608	487	107	87	45		848	4	17	78	805	343	48	1	4	21	21	21	21
		Female	1,914	824	503	200	46	18	7		873	18	49	188	825	98	287	1	8	80	122	122	122
Dacca		Male	60	35	17	16	3	1	1		31	1	1	21	6								
		Female	78	30	18	9	1		2		30	1	2	8	18	4	16						
Loni		Male	146	81	36	32	8	2	2		61		1	7	40	13	4						
		Female	118	48	22	12	1				64	3	14	41	6	8							
Kakib		Male	888	220	143	120	34	17	6		278		6	7	123	78	9						
		Female	842	220	143	79	5	8	2		237	5	9	47	144	30	68						
Others		Male	1,220	777	210	208	62	62	28		824	3	9	62	208	144	29	2	2	14	8	8	8
		Female	1,181	622	265	188	22	13	3		842	9	28	119	220	66	117	1	8	42	42	42	42
Pathan Indigenes		Male	631	271	106	108	22	66	49	9	232		3	18	148	67	27						
		Female	482	213	90	100	16	1	8	1	217	2	9	66	128	8	23						
Kaka		Male	221	180	80	82	19	46	22	4	118		2	8	82	22	17						
		Female	168	68	22	30	2		1		88	1	8	24	88	3	12						
Kad		Male	200	172	66	68	14	26	16	8	118		1	7	96	48	10						
		Female	297	148	68	70	14	1	4	1	128	1	4	26	82	8	20						
Pathan (Semi Indigenes.)		Male	284	221	80	81	22	26	48	6	144		1	14	96	28	28						
		Female	264	124	48	82	11	8	1	1	120	6	29	74	11	24							
Durrani		Male	294	118	21	24	14	17	23	4	74			8	81	21	18						
		Female	124	79	27	30	7	8	1		62			3	18	27	7	12					
Oghal		Male	154	108	29	27	9	19	20	2	70			8	44	17	10						
		Female	121	84	1	22	4	3		1	65			3	14	47	4	12					
Other Wastland Indigenes, Hazara		Male	229	172	82	86	15	26	28	4	113			2	93	48	24						
		Female	264	129	66	47	9	8	1	1	120			2	27	86	18	9					

# TABLE IX.

## INFIRMITIES

1 The record of infirmities was confined to insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness of both eyes and leprosy

2 This table consists of two parts Part I gives infirmities by ages Part II gives their distribution by districts and divisions of States

3 In a total population of 868,617, the total number of afflicted was 2,744 Of the latter, 120 were censused in the Regular Areas with a total population of 110,849 persons representing the alien population for which infirmities were recorded by ages The remaining 2,624 afflicted were censused in Tribal Areas with a total population (practically all indigenous) of 757,768 persons censused on a simplified form omitting age

4 Dual infirmities were recorded in the case of 5 persons i.e. one insane female, one insane male and one blind female in Quetta-Pishin were also returned as deaf-mute, and two insane males in Kachhi sub-division of the Kalat State were also returned as blind

5 These tables are exclusive of 107 insane (males 94, females 13) and 16 male lepers who were sent out of the Province to asylums in other Provinces during the past decade

### PART I—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

Age	POPULATION AFFLICTED			INSANE			DEAF MUTE			BLIND			LEPRA		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-1															
1-2															
2-3	1	1					1	1							
3-4															
4-5	1	1		1	1										
Total 0-5	2	2		1	1		1	1							
5-10	4	3	1	1	1		1	1		3	2	1			
10-15	7	6	1	1	1		3	2		3	3				
15-20	7	6	1	2	2		4	3		1			1	1	
20-25	9	7	2	4	3	1	2	2		3	2				
25-30	14	10	4	5	3	2	3	3		6	4	2			
30-35	15	9	6	4	2	2	3	2	1	8	5	3			
35-40	12	9	3	6	3	3	1	1		5	5				
40-45	10	9	1	6	5	1	2	2		2	2				
45-50	8	8		3	3		1	1		4	4				
50-55	6	4	2				2	2		3		1	1		1
55-60	7	6	1				1	1		6	5	1			
60-65	7	5								5	5	2			
65-70	3		3							3		3			
70 and over	9	4	7				1			9	4				
Unspecified	2 624	1 624	1 000	348	271	117	557	375		182	1 073	940	67	49	49
Total	2 744	1 712	1 032	421	295	126	582	296		186	1 095	983	712	51	41

### PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS

District	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
BALUCHISTAN	2 744	1 712	1 032	421	295	126	582	296		186	1 095	983	712	51	41
Districts	1 265	819	447	165	138	45	278	20		74	781	477	523	24	20
Quetta-Pishin	27	192	83	63	48	16	77	7		21	131	3	47		
Loralai	283	173	110	78	27	12	21	1		21	118	27	9		
Zhoi	112	85	32	18	1	7	31	26			7	21	2	1	1
Bolan	4	2					2	1		1		1			
Chagai	116	7	41	1	9		26	21		7	71	4	29	4	1
Sibi	47	297	170	51	47	11	113	71		34	27	17	171		
Admiralty Area	31	165	147	41	37	7	77	57		27	177	17			
Marri-Budri Country	179	167	37	17			7	22		24	17	6	2		
States	1 478	806	585	225	157	78	204	182		112	914	627	577	27	21
Kalat	1 216	731	482	171	121	7	2	177		82	78	411	7	24	14
Sarawan	27	177	37	27	17		17	27		27	4	61	1	7	7
Jhalawan	27	166	17	27	17		17	27		27	4	67	77	17	17
Kachi	37	17	177	27	27		17	27		27	17	17	17	17	17
Dowry-Pishin															
Chaman	17	17	17	17	17		17	17		17	17	17	17	17	17
Malir	17	17	17	17	17		17	17		17	17	17	17	17	17
Khan	17	17	17	17	17		17	17		17	17	17	17	17	17
Las Bela	17	17	17	17	17		17	17		17	17	17	17	17	17



## TABLE X

### PART I—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD— TOTALS FOR PROVINCE, DISTRICTS AND STATES

1 Groups which are blank for the whole province have been omitted from both parts of the Table Their numbers and names are given below —

No	Name	No	Name
8	Cultivators of Jhum, Taungya and shifting areas	65	Manufacture of matches, fireworks and other explosives
9	Cinchona	69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils
10	Coconut	74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur
11	Coffee	76	Toddy drawers
12	Ganja	78	Manufacturers of Tobacco
13	Pan vine	79	Manufacturers of Opium
14	Rubber	80	Manufacturers of Ganja
15	Tea	92	Carrriage Cart, Palki, etc. makers and wheel wrights
20	Collectors of lac	96	Makers of musical instruments
25	Silkworms	103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals including pilots
26	Lac cultivation	104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals
29	Gold	120	Trade in bark
30	Iron	121	Trade in bamboo and canes
31	Lead, Silver and Zinc	122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce
32	Manganese	143	Dealers and hickers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.
33	Tin and Wolfram	149	Dealers in race, stalls, refuse, etc.
36	Petroleum	155	Navy
37	Building Materials (including stone material for cement manufacture and clays)	161	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified
38	Mica	195	Other unclassified non-productive industries
39	Precious and semi-precious stones		
41	Other non-metallic minerals		
48	Hair (horse hair), etc.		
53	Bone, ivory, horn shell, etc., workers (except buttons)		
57	Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals		
62	Workers in mines, die makers, etc.		

2 In Part I, the prisoners undergoing rigorous imprisonment have been shown as working dependents under Group No 192 and included in the total of working dependents in the heading. All other classes of prisoners numbering 280 (279 males, 1 female) have also been shown under Group No 192 as earners but they are excluded from the total earners and included among non-working dependents in the heading. Consequently the totals of columns 4 and 5, 11 and 12 and 18 and 19 of this part differ from the total of earners in the heading by the number shown in them against Group No 192. Similarly in Part II 279 males and 1 female have been shown against Group No 192 under the heading "Principal Occupation" (columns 4 and 5) with the necessary distribution under Districts, etc. The figures have been included as in Part I, in the totals of the Order, Sub-Class and Class. The Grand total in the top line of the Table thus fall short of the sum of the details below them by 280 persons (279 males, 1 female).

TABLE X PART I.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS  
TOTALS FOR PROVINCE

## BALUCHISTAN.

Total Earners	598,968
Total Working dependants	21,297
Total Non working dependants	349,333
Male 185,234	
Female 384,048	
Total Population	869,611

Occupation.	Total following occupa- tions.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependants.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		2	4	5	6	7	8
<b>TOTAL FOR PROVINCE</b>	862,008	522,225	4,740	10,222	11,415	72,801	408
<b>CLASS A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS</b>	571,417	199,779	883	9,915	5,855	50,420	144
<b>SUB-CLASS I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION</b>	371,007	190,321	883	7,915	5,855	36,477	148
<b>ORDER 1. PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE</b>	561,972	187,801	637	8,235	5,626	34,177	145
(a) <i>Cultivation</i>	367,964	172,519	379	4,725	4,969	24,299	64
1 Non-subsisting proprietors taking root in money or land	20,020	11,222	291			14,450	48
2 Estate Agents and Managers of owners	10	2				1	
3 Estate Agents and Managers of Government	2	2					
4 Rent Collectors, clerks, etc.	18	18					
5 Cultivating owners	160,129	104,829	30			1,025	2
6 Tenant cultivators	47,604	50,808	10			6,879	4
7 Agricultural labourers	18,030	5,807	195	8,522	4,966	1,420	9
(b) <i>Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)</i>	892	362				30	
18 Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	908	323				30	
(c) <i>Forestry</i>	1,629	444	26	240	25	134	
17 Forest Officers, rangers, guards, etc.	74	69				6	
18 Wood-cutters and Charcoal burners	828	280	25	239	25	128	
19 Collectors of forest produce	17	6	1	1		6	
(d) <i>Stock Raising</i>	43,829	22,187	125	3,222	619	29,177	21
21 Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	2,907	1,120	22	802	84	2,542	1
22 Breeders of transport animals	3,120	1,736	8	7		1,781	28
23 Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	41,477	20,771	83	3,613	823	26,434	42
(e) <i>Rearing of small animals and fowls</i>	7	1					
24 Birds, bees, etc.	1	1					
<b>ORDER 2. FISHING AND HUNTING</b>	2,865	2,225	6	21	19	296	7
27 Fishing and Pecking	2,841	2,225	6	21	19	286	1
28 Hunting	4	2				1	
<b>SUB-CLASS II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS</b>	840	844				12	
<b>ORDER 3. METALLIC MINERALS</b>	127	178				5	
34 Other metallic minerals (chromite)	181	178				5	
<b>ORDER 4. NON-METALLIC MINERALS</b>	379	372				7	
35 Coal	297	296				1	
36 Salt, salt-petre and other saline substances	82	76				6	
<b>CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES</b>	71,448	47,881	2,808	483	5,748	14,287	220
<b>SUB-CLASS III. INDUSTRY</b>	27,832	17,080	2,602	265	5,879	1,974	163
<b>ORDER 5. TEXTILES</b>	2,779	651	196	23	1,212	235	61
43 Cotton spinning, clearing and pressing	19	6				2	
44 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	262	223	1			29	1
45 J to spinning spinning and weaving	22	17	16	1	15		
46 Leno, twine, string and other fibres	175	77	10			67	4
47 Wool carding, spinning and weaving	1,894	72	167	22	1,194	162	23
48 Silk spinning and weaving	8	7				1	
49 Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and opening of textiles	71	64	2			2	
50 Leno weave construction, fringe, etc and manufacturing described textile industries	4						4
<b>ORDER 6. PAPER, LEATH, AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM</b>	47	27	2	4	4		
51 Working in leather	41	24	2	4	5		
52 Fanners and persons occupied with leathers and bristles and brush makers	3	2					

**OF LIVELIHOOD  
DISTRICTS AND STATES**

DISTRICTS							STATES								
Total Earners							169,050	Total Earners							127,93
Total Working dependents							14,078	Total Working dependents							8,210
Total Non working dependents							280,330	Total Non working dependents							268,950
Males		90,368		Females		184,012		Males		88,018		Females		180,932	
Total Population							463,508	Total Population							407,100
Total following occupation	As Principal Occupation		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other Occupation		Total following occupation	As Principal Occupation		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other Occupation			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
231,745	166,913	2,297	6,882	7,196	48,168	289	181,124	125,612	2,443	4,000	4,219	24,733	117		
139,701	92,832	362	6,153	5,321	35,123	110	131,916	107,147	331	3,762	334	20,306	36		
139,234	92,168	362	6,153	5,321	35,120	110	131,823	107,063	331	3,762	334	20,297	36		
139,232	92,167	362	6,153	5,321	35,119	110	129,260	104,536	325	3,741	315	20,093	35		
107,280	82,766	286	3,393	4,825	15,959	51	100,684	89,723	240	2,332	155	8,241	13		
16,976	4,003	103			12,730	39	0,044	7,210	96			1,720	0		
10	0				1										
2	2														
15	16														
50,625	50,033	2			588	2	49,672	48,490	28			1,647	1		
22,628	20,650	0	55		1,912	2	35,062	30,265	1	35		4,767	2		
11,624	2,051	80	3,338	4,825	710	8	7,006	3,753	116	2,297	133	707	1		
852	822		6		24		57	40			5	12			
852	822		6		24		57	40			5	12			
749	261	1	337	55	95		240	203	35	3		59			
72	67				6		2	2							
677	194	1	337	55	90		261	195	71	2		10			
							17	6	1	1		9			
39,350	8,577	75	2,417	441	19,041	59	28,239	14,840	50	1,405	17	11,511	22		
1,185	277	27			880	1	2,807	853	5	203	81	1,602			
858	610				204	35	2,262	667	8	7		1,877	3		
28,307	7,421	48	2,417	441	17,007	23	23,170	13,350	37	1,190	91	8,407	19		
1	1														
1	1														
2	1					1	2,563	2,227	0	21	1	21	1		
1	1					1	2,560	2,224	0	21	10	21	1		
1							3	7							
467	464					3	93	84				9			
175	175							6	1						
175	175							6	1						
292	249					3	57	43				4			
200	249					1	7	7							
2						2	20	7				3			
50,088	36,273	1,037	302	1,855	10,468	143	21,360	11,918	1,772	191	3,853	2,815	77		
16,679	12,762	713	164	1,807	1,144	90	10,853	4,297	1,559	161	3,872	829	64		
6	512						1,771		1	21	1	11	21		
10						2									
107						10	10	127	1						
4	4						2	7	1	1					
24	14	1	2	4	7		14	7	1				4		
5	7					1	14	174	15		111		29		
4									11						



TABLE X, PART I.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS  
TOTAL FOR PROVINCE

## BALUCHISTAN

Group Number	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other Occupations.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			3	4	5	6	7	8
	ORDER 9. WOOD	6,917	1,673	1,300	144	2,876	433	190
84	Sawyers	47	47					
85	Carpenters, turners, and joiners, etc.	1,197	600	10		218		
86	Makers of baskets, and other machines of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	4,673	426	1,290	134	2,658	215	180
	ORDER 8. METALS	2,623	2,423		21	4	778	
85	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	487	487					
86	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	2,020	1,936		20	8	100	
87	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal	61	59				2	
88	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	135	117		1		7	
	ORDER 9. CERAMICS	218	154	22		12	217	
83	Potters and makers of earthenware	264	230	12		10	22	
84	Brick and tile makers	217	210	20		2	185	
85	Other workers in ceramics	34	24					
	ORDER 10. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS	376	293		1		87	
86	Manufacturers of soaps and mineral waters, and ice	26	26					
87	Manufacturers and refiners of vegetable oils	190	63				127	
88	Others	240	201		1		38	
	ORDER 11. FOOD INDUSTRIES	2,063	1,879	227	12	80	176	10
71	Flour, powder and beetlers and flour grinders	412	181	185		14	80	5
72	Grain parchers, etc.	102	77	22			35	5
73	Bakers	801	430				71	
74	Breweries and wine-making makers	267	263				3	
75	Brewers and distillers	48	48				6	
76	Others	624	607		12	6	27	
	ORDER 12. INDUSTRIES OF LEATH, AND THE TOOLS	4,672	2,224	800	26	1,296	217	9
82	Boot, shoe, saddle and bag makers	1,220	1,117	1		2	108	
83	Tanners, saddlers, dress makers and driers	2,641	1,050	23	16	1,480	227	2
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	654	14	128	8	404	1	4
85	Washing and cleaning	561	49	45	2	6	27	3
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers	648	604	1			43	
87	Other industries connected with the toilet	4	4					
	ORDER 13. FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	296	279	12		2	9	9
8	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	279	260				9	
9	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	16	19	12		2	2	
	ORDER 14. BUILDING INDUSTRIES	2,263	2,024	10	3		219	1
80	Levee builders, cement workers, Elevators and wall makers, stone cutters, and drawers, brick layers, and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, floors, plasterers, etc.	2,203	2,024	16	2		219	1
	ORDER 15. CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT	177	160				2	
81	Persons engaged in packing, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	112	100				2	
82	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	1	1				1	
	ORDER 16. PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL POWER	184	184					
84	Heat, light, electricity, steam power, etc., gas works and electric light and power	184	184					
	ORDER 17. MANUFACTURING AS AN EXTENSION OF OTHERS	4,226	2,744	607	11	12	10	
83	Printers, engravers, book binders, etc.	62	62					
84	Makers of clocks and optical or scientific instruments, etc.	29	29					
85	Makers of jewelry and ornaments	762	762		3		28	
86	Other miscellaneous and unclassified industries (toy-making, tailoring, etc.)	42	18				27	
1-6	Averaging	3,221	2,663	600	8	12	8	
	NON-CLASSIFIED TRANSPORT	22,121	17,481	830	152	8	4,372	45
	ORDER 18. TRANSPORT BY AIR	60	60					
801	Persons concerned with aerobatics and aeroplanes	60	60					
	ORDER 19. TRANSPORT BY WATER	28	27					
802	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, servants, etc. Ship brokers, boatmen and row men	28	27					

**OF LIVELIHOOD  
DISTRICTS AND STATES**

Total following occupation	DISTRICTS				STATES									
	As Principal Occupation		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other Occupation		Total following occupation	As Principal Occupation		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other Occupation		
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1,602	589	146	111	372	302	82	4,445	909	1,160	33	2,144	181	18	
47	47													
306	207		3		96		801	752		7		132		
1,249	335	146	108	372	206	82	3,551	157	1,160	26	2,144	40	18	
1,761	1,601		12	3	145		932	855		9	2	33		
483	483						4	1						
1,147	990		12	3	142		873	836		8	2	27		
61	59				2									
70	69				1		55	45		1		6		
627	400	32			195		158	154			12	22		
85	69	12			4		179	161			10	18		
518	307	20			101		9	3			2	4		
24	24													
266	242		1		22		109	50				59		
28	28													
27	13				14		109	50				59		
210	201		1		8									
1,516	1,397	18			99	2	487	173	203	12	20	71	8	
203	130	18			53	2	209	21	168		14	3	3	
21	21						131	56	35			35	5	
405	367				38		96	63				33		
240	247				2		16	16						
49	49				7									
589	583				6		35	17		12	6			
4,150	2,568	78	15	1,413	69	7	1,521	756	131	11	479	142	2	
664	633	1			30		565	484		3	78			
2,440	1,001	15	15	1,404	10	1	103	95	8	1	76	12	1	
40	8	21		8		3	524	6	115	5	396	1	1	
505	441	40		1	20	3	79	55	8	2	7	7		
489	479	1			9		159	115				44		
3	3						1	1						
576	567				9		20	3	12		3		2	
575	566				9		3	3						
1	1						17		12		3		2	
1,503	1,619	15			169		660	405	1	5		150	1	
1,803	1,610	15			169		569	405	1	3		150	1	
111	109				2		1					1		
111	109				2									
191	191						3	5						
101	101						3	7						
3,595	3,142	358	9	13	46		652	612	14	2		21		
65	65													
39	39													
366	345		1		20		417	397		2		15		
76	14				25		5	1				2		
3,059	2,679	388	8	13	1		232	214	14			4		
10,932	14,575	294	73	4	2,002	84	5,199	2,876	57	82	4	2,176	11	
40	40													
40	40													

TABLE X, PART I.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS  
TOTAL FOR PROVINCE,

## MALUCHISTAN.

Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
ORDER 20. TRANSPORT BY ROAD	18,071	19,278	180	185	1	6,100	65
Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	62	62					
Labourers employed on roads and bridges	979	927		2		160	
Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	47	44				2	
Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	678	648				22	
Paliki, etc., drivers and owners	1	1					
Pack elephant, mule, ox, ass and bullock owners and drivers	4,828	3,760	87	141	5	2,906	37
Porters and messengers	0,378	5,022	242	12	2	1,607	18
ORDER 21. TRANSPORT BY RAIL	6,465	6,225				22	
Railway employees of all kinds other than cooks	3,121	3,117				4	
Labourers employed on Railway construction and maintenance, and coolies and porters employed on Railway premises	3,287	3,268				18	
ORDER 22. POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES	577	573				4	
Post-office Telegraph and Telephone services	577	573				4	
SUB-CLASS V TRADE	21,723	12,261	87	83	61	6,141	12
ORDER 23. BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT RECEIPTS AND INSURANCE	118	100				18	
Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers, and their employees	112	100				12	
ORDER 24. BROKERAGE, COMMISSION AND REPORT	216	200				16	
Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employees	216	200				16	
ORDER 25. TRADE IN TEXTILES	2,651	2,270	2	47		627	6
Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	2,081	2,220	2	47		622	6
ORDER 26. TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHERS AND FURS	797	67				24	
Trade in skins, leather, furs, fashions, hats, etc., and the articles made from these	101	67				24	
ORDER 27. TRADE WOOD	79	78				1	
Trade in wood (not firewood)	19	18				1	
ORDER 28. TRADE IN METALS	77	78					
Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	18	18					
ORDER 29. TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES	20	20					
Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	20	20					
ORDER 30. TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	122	86	2	7		42	
Ink, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	122	86	2	7		42	
ORDER 31. HOTELS, CAFES, REST RESTAURANTS, ETC.	607	611	6			17	
Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and tea	78	78				2	
Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, serais, etc. (and employees)	323	344	5			5	
Hotels, drink and food stalls	179	194	1			4	
ORDER 32. OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS	2,407	2,200	24	12	7	625	3
Grain and pulse dealers	487	451	5			31	
Dealers in vegetables, meat and spices	29	28	1				
Dealers in dairy produce, eggs and poultry	332	428	5	2	6	75	3
Dealers in animals for food	454	177	1			256	
Dealers in fishery for animals	80	24				6	
Dealers in other food stuff	1,821	1,417	22	8	1	122	
Dealers in tobacco	149	146				3	
Dealers in opium	2	2				1	
Dealers in Ghee	7	7					
ORDER 33. THE CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES	447	427	6			14	
Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the knit (hats, awl-ties, socks, ready-made shoes, profane, etc.	241	212	2			14	
ORDER 34. THE FURNITURE	117	71				24	
Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	63	21				24	
Hand-made cooking, made, paraffin, crackery glassware bottles, articles for packing etc.	47	47					

**OF LIVELIHOOD  
DISTRICTS AND STATES**

Total following occupation	DISTRICTS						Total following occupation	STATES					
	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other Occupation			As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.	
	M	F	M	F	M.	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10,123	7,739	294	73	4	1,979	34	4,945	2,634	56	82	4	2,161	11
60	60						3	3					
940	807		2		137		33	30				3	
44	41				3		3	3					
672	643				29		6	3				3	
1	1												
2,593	1,036	71	59	1	810	16	4,335	2,124	16	82	4	2,008	11
5,807	4,551	223	12	3	1,000	18	508	471	40			57	
6,368	6,345				23		40	40					
3,116	3,112				4		5	5					
3,252	3,233				10		35	35					
451	451						126	121				6	
451	451						126	121				5	
16,427	8,936	30	75	54	7,322	10	5,308	4,445	27	8	7	819	2
112	100				12								
112	100				12								
185	175				10		31	25				6	
185	175				10		31	25				6	
2,283	1,603	2	39		633	6	768	717		2		49	
2,283	1,603	2	30		633	6	768	717		2		40	
82	55				27		19	12				7	
82	55				27		19	12				7	
19	18				1								
10	18				1								
18	15												
18	18												
9	9						11	11					
9	9						11	11					
100	54	3			13		33	2		1		39	
100	54	3			13		33	2		1		30	
517	496	6			11		85	85					
51	40				2		27	27					
332	323	5			4		21	21					
130	124	1			5		40	40					
2,767	1,914	12	5		430	3	7,035	556	22	5	7	11	
84	70				22		350	375	5			9	
9	9						20	10	1				
481	425	3			53	3	68	73	2	0	0	22	
333	103	1			220		121	94				27	
50	50				6		4	4					
1,217	1,085	8	5		116		401	332	14		1	37	
163	160				3		20	26					
3	2				1								
4	4												
115	431	2			13		115	111	3			1	
446	431	2			13		115	111	3			1	
31	28				3		34	3				31	
4	4						24	3				21	

M - Male, F - Female

TABLE X, PART L—OCCUPATION OR MEANS  
TOTALS FOR PROVINCE,

Group Number	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	BALUCHISTAN					
			As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>ORDER 49 LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES (OTHER THAN 44)</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>43</b>	
176	Public writers, stenographers, etc.	0	19				1	
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not held in the service)	3	3					
178	Artists, writers, journalists and photographers	17	26		1			
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers	2	3					
197	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)	3	3					
151	Message carriers, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and mediums	18	24				1	
182	Mad lads (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	458	605	11		7	29	
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs	126	123	3			3	
154	Confessors, astrologers, fortune-tellers, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	10	10					
	<b>CLASS D—MISCELLANEOUS</b>	<b>14,310</b>	<b>11,886</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>SUB-CLASS IX PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>32</b>			<b>791</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>ORDER 50 PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>32</b>			<b>791</b>	<b>2</b>
153	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), feral and scholarship holders and promoters	1,679	254	32			791	2
	<b>SUB-CLASS X DOMESTIC SERVICE</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>7,124</b>	<b>303</b>			<b>224</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>ORDER 51 DOMESTIC SERVICE</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>7,124</b>	<b>303</b>			<b>224</b>	<b>7</b>
156	Private motor drivers and cleaners	42	41				21	
157	Other domestic service	7,396	6,723	303			203	7
	<b>SUB-CLASS XI INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>211</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>ORDER 52 GENERAL TERM WHICH DO NOT INDICATE DEFINITE OCCUPATION</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>211</b>	<b>1</b>
161	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	471	394		1		78	1
162	Cashiers, account book-keepers, clerks and other employees in shops (not officers and superintendents and clerks)	611	473	4	1		134	
150	Merchants otherwise unspecified	17	13		1		1	
	<b>SUB-CLASS XII UNPRODUCTIVE</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>ORDER 53 THE USE OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND ALMS HOUSES</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3</b>		
181	Law of jails, asylum and alms houses	723	779	1	470	3		
	<b>ORDER 54 BARRACKS, CASERTS, PRISONS, ETC.</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>506</b>			<b>479</b>	<b>23</b>
152	Baracks and prisons	2,416	1,832	411			490	23
154	Prisons and penitentiaries	132	17	128				

**OF LIVELIHOOD  
DISTRICTS AND STATES**

Total following occupation	DISTRICTS						Total following occupation	STATES					
	As Principal Occupation		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other Occupation			As Principal Occupation		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other Occupation	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
370	324	13		7	26		300	287		1		17	
20	19				1								
3	3												
20	26						11	10		1			
2	2												
3	3												
14	14						1					1	
170	138	11		7	23		290	264				16	
116	111	2			2		11	11					
8	8						2	2					
11,100	8,635	632	427	3	1,372	31	3,210	2,464	304	46		394	2
1,129	375	29			723	2	550	479	3			68	
1,129	375	29			723	2	550	479	3			68	
1,129	375	20			723	2	550	479	3			68	
6,596	6,247	192			150	7	1,182	937	111			134	
6,596	6,247	192			150	7	1,182	937	111			134	
471	460				21		11	11					
6,125	5,707	192			129	7	1,171	926	111			134	
1,047	846	4	2		194	1	55	37		1		17	
1,047	846	4	2		194	1	55	37		1		17	
428	301		1		65	1	46	35				11	
603	471	4			128		8	1		1		6	
10	14		1		1		1	1					
2,328	1,167	407	425	3	305	21	1,423	1,011	190	45		175	2
588	169	1	425	3			160	120		45			
588	169	1	425	3			165	120		45			
1,740	1,008	406			305	21	1,258	891	190			175	2
1,588	991	271			305	21	1,258	891	190			175	2
152	17	135											

M = Males      F = Females.



## TABLE X.

### PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS AND STATES.

The distribution by Districts and States of non-working dependents shown in columns 8 and 9 of this Table is given below —

District or state	Total	Males	Females
Total	549 335	185 286	364,049
Quetta Pishin	83 808	29,167	54,641
Loralai	49 810	16,900	32,923
Zhob	33 260	10,608	22,658
Bolan	1 791	585	1,206
Chagai	17 417	5,133	10,284
Sibi	96 270	33,870	62,400
Kalat	231,000	70,388	154,618
-----	37,940	12,530	25,410



Group Number	OCCUPATION	TOTAL POPULATION	EARNERS.						Total Earners with subsidiary Occupation.	
			Total Earners Principal Occupation.		Total Working Dependents.		Total Non-Working Dependents.		M.	F.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	<b>TOTAL CLASSES A, B, C AND D</b>	<b>863,817</b>	<b>282,446</b>	<b>4,729</b>	<b>10,822</b>	<b>11,418</b>	<b>183,285</b>	<b>364,019</b>	<b>72,901</b>	<b>408</b>
	<b>CLASS A PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS</b>		<b>199,779</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>9,915</b>	<b>8,855</b>			<b>85,417</b>	<b>146</b>
	<b>SUB-CLASS I EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION</b>		<b>199,231</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>9,915</b>	<b>8,855</b>			<b>85,417</b>	<b>146</b>
	<b>ORDER L. P. TYPE</b>		<b>19,643</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>9,191</b>	<b>5,836</b>			<b>55,117</b>	<b>145</b>
	(a) <i>Domestic</i>		<b>17,419</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>8,753</b>	<b>4,969</b>			<b>47,799</b>	<b>61</b>
1	Men other than proprietors taking part in heavy or light		<b>11,223</b>	<b>291</b>					<b>11,450</b>	<b>66</b>
2	Partners and Managers of concerns		<b>9</b>						<b>1</b>	
3	State Agents and Managers of Government									
4	Fire Collectors, etc.		<b>15</b>						<b>1,035</b>	<b>3</b>
5	Cultivators		<b>14,529</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>6,879</b>	<b>4</b>
6	Traders		<b>80,810</b>	<b>19</b>					<b>1,456</b>	<b>9</b>
7	Agricultural labourers		<b>8,807</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>4,855</b>				
	(b) <i>Utilisation of special Crops, Fruits, or (Fisheries, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)</i>		<b>90</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>36</b>	
14	Merchants and other buyers and fruit growers		<b>842</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>36</b>	
	(c) <i>Forestry</i>		<b>481</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>25</b>			<b>131</b>	
1	Forest Officers, assistants, guards, etc.		<b>67</b>						<b>5</b>	
15	Woodcutters and Charcoal burners		<b>390</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>65</b>			<b>159</b>	<b>9</b>
1	Collectors of Forest produce		<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>9</b>	
	(d) <i>Stock raising</i>		<b>51,157</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>479</b>			<b>26,717</b>	<b>21</b>
21	Cattle and buffaloes breeders and keepers		<b>1,130</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>94</b>			<b>2,842</b>	<b>1</b>
22	Proprietors of live sport animals		<b>1,244</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>				<b>1,781</b>	<b>25</b>
23	Wild game, sheepbreeders and breeders of other and		<b>26,771</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>252</b>			<b>24,434</b>	<b>47</b>
	(e) <i>Rearing of small animals and mounts</i>		<b>1</b>							
24	Fishermen		<b>1</b>							
	(f) <i>Fishing</i>		<b>2,274</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>			<b>259</b>	<b>1</b>
21	Fishing and Fishing		<b>2,273</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>			<b>258</b>	<b>1</b>
24	Honey		<b>2</b>						<b>1</b>	
	<b>SUB-CLASS II EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS</b>		<b>845</b>						<b>12</b>	
	(a) <i>Coal</i>		<b>14</b>						<b>3</b>	
24	Coal and other minerals		<b>174</b>						<b>6</b>	
	(b) <i>Other Minerals</i>		<b>372</b>						<b>7</b>	
23	Coal		<b>394</b>						<b>1</b>	
24	Mineral products and other coal and minerals		<b>79</b>						<b>6</b>	
	<b>CLASS B PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIALS</b>		<b>47,891</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>5,748</b>			<b>14,237</b>	<b>230</b>
	<b>SUB-CLASS III INDUSTRY</b>		<b>17,869</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>8,879</b>			<b>1,874</b>	<b>143</b>
	(a) <i>Textiles</i>		<b>614</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,312</b>			<b>212</b>	<b>41</b>
1	Textile spinning, weaving and processing								<b>2</b>	
7	Spinning, weaving, and other textile		<b>773</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>
	(b) <i>Other Industries</i>		<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>
24	Manufacturing and other industries		<b>373</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,194</b>			<b>127</b>	<b>21</b>
6	Manufacturing and other industries		<b>7</b>						<b>1</b>	
24	Manufacturing and other industries		<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>					<b>3</b>	
	(c) <i>Other Industries</i>		<b>17,255</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>7,567</b>			<b>1,651</b>	<b>102</b>
21	Manufacturing and other industries		<b>17,255</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>7,567</b>			<b>1,651</b>	<b>102</b>
22	Manufacturing and other industries		<b>1</b>						<b>1</b>	





DISTRICTS AND STATES

		Sibi				Kalat						Las Bela					
Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
45,699	595	405	27	16,839	133	106,841	989	1,686	1,579	19,019	64	18,651	1,454	2,314	2,640	5,714	53
36,151	73	395	11	9,788	46	91,696	226	1,533	61	16,551	9	15,451	105	2,226	273	3,755	27
36,051	73	395	11	9,786	46	91,612	226	1,533	61	16,546	9	15,451	105	2,229	273	3,751	27
36,051	73	395	11	9,786	46	90,770	226	1,533	61	16,538	9	14,066	99	2,208	254	3,470	26
34,242	70	4	3	1,604	7	80,591	194	669	36	7,382	5	9,132	46	1,653	99	359	8
1,211	46			991		6,991	70			1,550	1	228	17			170	8
10,633				17		41,110				1,034	1	7,386	26				13
13,070				723		28,878		31	2	4,175	2	1,377	1	4		592	
310	24	4	3	133	7	3,612	115	638	34	623	1	141		1,659	99	54	
54				2		36			5	3		4					9
54				2		36			5	3		4					9
160		2	5	64		94				4		109	35	3			35
24												2					
130		2	5	64		94				4		101	34	2		26	
												0	1	1		9	
1,594	3	389	3	7,556	39	10,049	32	864	20	9,119	4	4,821	18	542	155	2,567	15
73				337		162				1,509		691	5	203	84	1,3	
33				88	35	252	7			55		415	1	7		1,622	3
1,488	3	380	3	7,431	4	9,635	25	864	20	7,685	4	3,715	12	322	71	592	15
1																	
1																	
						842				8		1,355	6	21	19	251	1
						879				8		1,385	6	21	19	281	1
						3											
100				2		84				5							4
						1				5							
100				2		83											4
100				2		7											4
						70											
6,282	346	10	16	6,318	60	9,315	625	106	1,516	2,007	53	2,303	1,147	85	2,067	1,612	24
2,024	222	10	13	394	54	3,757	572	44	1,516	650	43	543	1,117	57	2,355	170	24
10			4	7		241	156	12	50	1	1	41	4	1	61		
2						127				28							
						48	10	1	17								
			4	7		119	170	11	50	1	24			19	64	4	
1												11					2



DISTRICTS AND STATES

Quetta Pishin						Loralai						Zhob					
Total Earners Principal Occupation.		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
151				2		25	4	109	367	65	25	15				3	
30						1						14					
88				2		17		3		37		1					
33						7	4	106	367	28	26						
1,034		6		12		192		7	3	107		118				21	
480												3					
476		5		10		184		7	3	106		109				21	
46				2		3						5					
37						5				1		1					
67	3					157	3			192		45	1				
15	3					3				4		3	1				
50						152	3			188		42					
2						2											
30				5		6						162				6	
20						6											
1				4								162				6	
0				1													
982				27		99	3			34	1	58				6	
76				7		31	3			33	1	3				1	
21						16						15					
208				15		22						11					
146				2		30				1		20				2	
40																	
422				3		207	7	1		33		217	17		1	6	
1,764	39	15	1,410	19	1	73				12		49					
394	1			16		72	1			1		70	1				
740	12	15	1,401	2		27						1	16				
6	1		6			35	6		1	17		37	1		1		
327	24			1	1							51					
201	1																
3																	
376				5		55						62				1	
376				8		55						62				1	
659				36		151				16		135				7	
659				36		181				16		135				7	
101				2		5											
101				2		5											
153												4					
153												4					
2,123	22	1	2	12		25	2			15		22	22				
61																	
27						4						2					
27						40				6		18					

Group Number	OCCUPATION	Male						Female					
		Total Factory Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total Unemployed as Subsidy or Others		Total Factory Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total Unemployed as Subsidy or Others	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Men - Wood	2				1		34	5			11	3
2	Men - Iron, steel, brass, etc.					1		24				5	
3	Men - Milling and other industries of wood materials, etc.	2						10	2			6	3
4	Men - Milling	4						23					
5	Men - Milling of iron, steel, etc.							77					
6	Men - Milling of brass, copper, etc.	3						5					
7	Men - Milling of other metals (except precious metals)	3						1					
8	Men - Glass	3						4				2	
9	Men - Pottery and makers of earthenware	3											
10	Men - Brick and tile makers							4				1	
11	Men - Other workers in ceramics												
12	Men - Metal workers, properly so called							30			1		
13	Men - Metal workers in general												
14	Men - Metal workers in general							1					
15	Men - Metal workers in general							29			1		
16	Men - Metal workers in general							10	1			10	2
17	Men - Metal workers in general							2	1			1	1
18	Men - Metal workers in general							2				9	
19	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
20	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
21	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
22	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
23	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
24	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
25	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
26	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
27	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
28	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
29	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
30	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
31	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
32	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
33	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
34	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
35	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
36	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
37	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
38	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
39	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
40	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
41	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
42	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
43	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
44	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
45	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
46	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
47	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
48	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
49	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
50	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
51	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
52	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
53	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
54	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
55	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
56	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
57	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
58	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
59	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
60	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
61	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
62	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
63	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
64	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
65	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
66	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
67	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
68	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
69	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
70	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
71	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
72	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
73	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
74	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
75	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
76	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
77	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
78	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
79	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
80	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
81	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
82	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
83	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
84	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
85	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
86	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
87	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
88	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
89	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
90	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
91	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
92	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
93	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
94	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
95	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
96	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
97	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
98	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
99	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	
100	Men - Metal workers in general							2				2	

DISTRICTS AND STATES

Sibi						Kalat						Las Bela					
Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
362	137	2	5	220	52	786	130	8	503	154	9	123	1,030	25	1,641	27	9
2																	
77				48		669		6		113		83		1		10	
283	137	2	5	172	52	117	130	2	503	41	9	40	1,030	24	1,641	8	9
166				5		824		9	2	21		64				12	
												4					
138				5		705		8	2	10		11				8	
1						29		1		2		19				4	
27																	
144	25			2		133			12	20		21				2	
46	8					131			10	18		20				2	
50	17			2		2			2	2		1					
20																	
14				11		44				53		6				6	
1																	
12				10		44				53		6				6	
1				1													
202	7			22		143	170		1	67	8	70	33	12	19	4	
16	7			8		10	135		1	3	3	2	33		13		
53				14		50	35			35	5						
18						60				20		1				4	
85						4						11		12	6		
291	10		1	9	2	639	94	16	435	127	2	117	37	1	44	15	
90				1		410		3		75		74				3	
80				1		78	8	1	76	8	1	17				1	
1	3		1		2	4	84	5	350		1	2	31		17	1	
42	7					40	2	1		4		15	6	1	7	3	
81				6		106				40		9				4	
						1											
45						3	12		3								2
44						3											
1							12		3								
486	15			105		319		3		159		86	1			11	1
486	15			108		310		3		19		86	1			11	1
1										1							
1										1							
2						3											
15						3											
25	25	8	3	11		559	2	2		24		51	12				
1																	
1																	
33				11		770		2		15		77					



Group Number	OCCUPATION	TOTAL POPULATION	Subdivided							Total Persons with Sub- sidiary Occupation	
			Total Persons Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total Non-Working Dependents		M	F	
			M	F	M	F	M	F			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	ALABAMA. IV. TRAMP PORT		17,431	250	155	8			4,172	48	
	70 20 IN. TRAMP PORT BY AIR		20								
101	Persons concerned with automobiles and airplanes		30								
	70 19 TRAMP PORT BY WATER		37						4		
102	Ship owners, boat owners and their employees, officers, masters etc. Navigators, trimmers and towmen		31						4		
	70 22 TRAMP PORT BY RAIL		10,273	130	155	4			4,119	43	
103	Persons other than laborers employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges		82								
104	Laborers employed on roads and bridges		827		2				100		
105	Drivers, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including tractors)		44						3		
106	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles		446						32		
107	Truck drivers and owners		1								
108	Truck drivers, haul men and bullock drivers and drivers		2,790	87	111	2			2,906	27	
109	Porters and messengers		5,022	283	12	2			1,087	18	
	70 23 TRAMP PORT BY RAIL		6,225						23		
110	Persons employed on all kinds other than conductors		2,117						4		
111	Laborers employed on railway construction and maintenance and conductors and porters employed on all railways		2,244						19		
	70 24 TRAMP PORT BY TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND CABLE		472						2		
112	Persons employed on telegraph, telephone and cable		472						6		
	ALABAMA. V. TRADE		12,201	87	82	61			2,111	12	
	70 25 TRADE BY WHOLESALE		109						12		
113	Wholesale and retail dealers, exchange and commission agents, money lenders and brokers and their employees		100						12		
	70 26 TRADE BY RETAIL		209						16		
114	Persons concerned with commercial travel (including express and employees)		20						14		
	70 27 TRADE BY SERVICE		2,129	2	41				612	6	
115	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		2,221	2	41				442	6	
	70 28 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
116	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 29 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
117	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 30 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
118	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 31 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
119	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 32 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
120	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 33 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
121	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 34 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
122	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 35 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
123	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 36 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
124	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 37 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
125	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 38 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
126	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 39 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
127	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 40 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
128	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 41 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
129	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 42 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
130	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 43 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
131	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 44 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
132	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 45 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
133	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 46 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
134	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 47 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
135	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 48 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
136	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 49 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
137	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 50 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
138	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 51 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
139	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 52 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
140	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 53 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
141	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 54 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
142	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 55 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
143	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 56 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
144	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 57 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
145	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 58 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
146	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 59 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
147	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 60 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
148	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 61 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
149	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 62 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
150	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 63 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
151	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 64 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
152	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 65 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
153	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 66 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
154	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 67 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
155	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 68 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
156	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 69 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
157	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 70 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
158	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 71 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
159	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 72 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
160	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 73 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
161	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 74 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
162	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 75 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
163	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 76 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
164	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 77 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
165	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 78 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
166	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 79 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
167	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 80 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
168	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 81 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
169	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 82 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
170	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 83 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
171	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 84 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
172	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 85 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
173	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 86 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
174	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 87 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
175	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 88 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
176	Tradesmen engaged in other arts, handicrafts and services		1						1		
	70 89 TRADE BY SERVICE		1						1		
177	Tradesmen										





DISTRICTS AND STATES

		Sibi				Kalat						Las Bela					
Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
12,550	116		3	291	28	1,815	49	60		879	9	1,061	7	22	4	1,291	2
						8						13				4	
						8						73				4	
1,248	116		3	289	26	1,680	49	60		874	9	954	7	22	4	1,257	2
10						3				3							
57				5		30											
4				2		3											
90				7		3				3							
307	66			146	13	1,397	9	60		853	9	727	7	22	4	1,246	2
684	50		3	129	13	244	40			15		227				42	
						40											
1,276				2		5											
712				2		35											
						87				5		34					
544						87						34					
						87						34					
26																	
20																	
1 708	8			5 633		8 746	4	2		468	1	699	23	6	7	851	1
				4													
				4													
24				3		17				6		8				1	
24				3		17				5		8				1	
179				1		636		1		15		81		1		31	
170				1		636		1		18		81		1		31	
10				22		3				7		9					
10				22		3				7		9					
3																	
1						11											
43	3					2		1		5							
43	7					2		1		7							
35				1		69						15					
1				1		23						2					

Census Year	1927	TOTAL POPULATION	Balances.						Total Earnings with Sub- sidiary Occupations.	
			Total Earnings Principal Occupations.		Total Working Dependents.		Total Non-Working Dependents.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	OTHER THAN IN FOOD STORES		2,800	34	13	7			548	3
129	Gro. and prod. dealers		451	3					21	
130	Dealers in crockery, earthenware, glass, etc.		29	1					73	3
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry		455	8	3	6			244	
132	Dealers in meats for food		197	1					6	
133	Dealers in fish for animals		84						173	
134	Dealers in other food stuff		1,177	22	8	1			3	
135	Dealers in tobacco		196						1	
136	Dealers in liquors		7							
137	Dealers in drugs		2							
	ON OR IN STORES IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES		512	3					11	
138	Trade in retail stores in clothing and other articles of dress and toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made hair preparations, etc.)		542	5					14	
	ON OR IN STORES IN FURNITURE		74						24	
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, articles and bedding		31						54	
140	Trade in ready-made furniture, parlor, bedroom furniture, glass, china, articles for parlor, etc.		47							
	ON OR IN STORES IN BUILDING MATERIALS (OTHER THAN BRICKS, AND WOOD MATERIALS)		4							
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, and wood materials)		4							
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN RAILROADS AND TRUCKS		229	2	1				2,001	7
142	Trucks and heavy, in mechanical transport, automobiles, etc.		22						1	
143	Trucks and heavy, in agricultural, marine, and other uses		207	2	1				2,000	1
	ON OR IN STORES IN FISH		413	2	20	22			477	2
144	Dealers in fresh, frozen, and other fish		430	2	26	24			491	1
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		44							
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		73							
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		7							
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		17							
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		1,670	2	2				109	2
145	Dealers in machinery and tools		244	3	1				131	1
146	Dealers in machinery and tools (other than agricultural)		26						8	
147	Dealers in machinery and tools (agricultural)		3						1	
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		21,754	302	1	8			1,119	7
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		22,859						125	1
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		70 17						3	
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		10,576						8	
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		24							
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		24							
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		1,1						120	7
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		7						3	1
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		2,000	1					430	1
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		7	2					24	7
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		7	3					8	
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		31						1	
	IN OR ON TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTATION AND TRUCKS		37						1	1

DISTRICTS AND STATES

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Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Total Working Dependents		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Group Number	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
1,086	6	7		54		420	1	1		104		82				56	3		
41				10		6				6		16						129	
3				13		3				10		13				2	3	130	
190	2			8		198	1					3				21		131	
45	1			1		4						3				1		132	
21				10		10						3				14		133	
743	3	7		22		105		1		77		42						134	
38						94				2		5						135	
1																		136	
4																		137	
374	2			8		17				5		25							
374	2			8		17				5		25							138
68						2													139
23						1													140
45						1													141
2																			142
2																			143
191				73		39		1		38		4	2			2			
34				1		5						2							144
157				72		34		1		38		2	2			2			
368		18	51	263		13		8	3	102		2				24			
308		18	51	263		13		8	3	102		2				24			
												3							145
61						4													146
6																			147
7																			148
38						4						1							149
1,315	2	1		77	1	342				159		242				7			
1,287	2	1		72	1	344				158		241				7			150
26				5		3						1							151
						5				1									152
18,221	312			164		2,801	17		7	303	3	5,003	0			207		1	
15,337						2,159				5		4,464				129		1	
13,556						1,359						3,617							
13,555						1,359						3,617							
1																			
161																			
161																			
1,629						509				5		467				154		1	
1,620						797						845				154		1	
						3						2						1	
1,322				42		243				150		214				45			
1,322				42		243				150		214				45			
1,158						107						147							











Group Number	OCCUPATION	Male						Female				Total			
		Total Earners Principal Occupation.		Total Working Dependents.		Total Involving Occupation as Subsidiary to Others.		Total Earners Principal Occupation.		Total Working Dependents.		Total Involving Occupation as Subsidiary to Others.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	2	30	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
	<b>SUB-CLASS VIII—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>	23				4		134	3				28		
	<b>ORDER 45—RELIGION</b>	14				2		162	1				29		
163	Preests, ministers, etc.	9						101	1				12		
163	Monks, nuns, religious ascetics														
165	Other religious workers														
165	Parson in religious edifices—burial and burying grounds—Pilgrim conductors, clergymen, etc.					1		2					6		
	<b>ORDER 46.—LAW</b>	1						2							
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including, Quon, La Agents and Mediators	1						2							
164	Lawyer clerks, petition-writers, etc.							2							
	<b>ORDER 4—MEDICINE</b>	16						29	1						
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	7						8							
170	Other persons practicing the healing arts without being registered	3													
171	Dentists														
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	6						13	3						
173	Veterinary surgeons							2							
	<b>ORDER 47. INSTRUCTION</b>	2						3							
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds														
175	Clerk and servants connected with education														
	<b>ORDER 48.—LETTERS, ARTS—SCIENCE (OTHER THAN 44)</b>	1				1		1							
166	Public artists, stenographers, etc.														
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees (not being State servants)														
176	Authors, editors, journalists and photocomposers														
179	Artists, sculptors and image makers														
180	Naturalists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)														
181	Microscope makers, astrologers, factometermen, wizards, witches and mediums							1							
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than soloists), actors, dancers, etc.					1									
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainment, restaurants, motion, clubs, etc.	1													
184	Gamekeepers, acrobats, ventriloquists, exhibitors and entertainers and wild animals, etc.														
	<b>CLASS D MISCELLANEOUS</b>	79	5	306	3	28		227	56	6		43	3		
	<b>SUB-CLASS IX PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME</b>	1				29		3	9			31	1		
	<b>ORDER 50—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME</b>	1						3	9			31	1		
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), land and a leasehold holders and producers	1				29		3	9			31	1		
	<b>SUB-CLASS X DOMESTIC SERVICE</b>	27						164	29			7	1		
	<b>ORDER 51—DOMESTIC SERVICE</b>	27						164	29			7	1		
186	Fire and motor drivers and cleaners	2						9							
187	Other domestic service	25						155	29			7	1		
	<b>SUB-CLASS XI IN EFFICIENTLY DEVELOPED OCCUPATIONS</b>	9						11				10			
	<b>ORDER 52—C. SMALL FIRMS WHICH DO NOT EXCEED \$25,000 IN REVENUE DURING 1929</b>	9						11				10			
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors, otherwise unspecified	7										10			
189	Carpenters, armature makers, lead workers, clock and other repairs in suspended arms and ware houses (all of)	1						2							
190	Yards (where not specified)	1													
	<b>ORDER VII UNEMPLOYED</b>	12	5	306	3			100	17	6		5			
	<b>ORDER 53—C. UNEMPLOYED IN 1929</b>	12	5	306	3			100	17	6		5			
191	Members of the unemployed and the home	5		244	3			3	6						
	<b>ORDER M. Firms, Yards, etc., Unemployed</b>	7	5					97	11						
192	Repairers and carpenters														
194	Producers and producers							104	17						

DISTRICTS AND STATES

Total Earners Principal Occupation		Subs		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Total Earners Principal Occupation		Aalat		Total following Occupation as Subsidiary to Others		Los Bej		Total following Occupation as Sub sidiary to Others		Group Number	
		Total Working Depen dents.						Total Working Dependents				Total Earners Principal Occupation					Total Working Dependents
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
499	27			180		1,128	33	1	2	190	2	123	3			18	
272	3			158		501	5			170		16	1			15	
242	1			157		657	5			157		25				5	163
1						45											164
20	2			1		99				13		21	1			10	165
9						8						1				1	166
1						4											167
8						4						1				1	168
84	20			7		48	28		2	5	1	15	2				169
22						8						1					170
16	8			3		9	1		2	4		5					171
1																	172
39	12			3		30	27			1	1	5	2				173
6				1		1						2					174
54	4					36					1	6					175
53	3					31					1	5					176
1	1					5						1					177
80				15		235		1		15		52				2	178
8				1													179
1						10		1									180
																	181
										1							182
83				14		215				14		40			2		183
						9						2					184
8						1						1					185
1,212	149			333	6	2,035	105	46		266		429	199			128	2
19	2			50	1	471				60		8	3			8	
79	2			50	1	471				60		8	3			8	
19	2			50	1	471				60		8	3			8	186
746	40			69	3	689	6			42		248	105			92	
746	46			69	3	689	6			42		248	105			92	
32												7					187
714	46			69	3	689	6			42		248	105			92	188
111	4			11		22		1		11		15				6	
111	4			11		22		1		11		15				6	
31				5		21				11		14					189
77	4			6		1		1				1					190
336	97			203	2	853	99	45		153		158	91			22	2
22						177		45									
20						180		45									
122	2			15		75		5		15		174	1			24	

CAPITAL TERRITORY OR P. T.	TERRITORIAL OCCUPYING	Population dealt with					Number of owners whose traditional Code Occupation was returned as their				Number of owners returning the traditional Occupation as their Principal means of livelihood who had one of the following Occupations		Number of owners returning the traditional Occupation as their Principal means of livelihood who had one of the following Occupations			
		Earnings		Working Dependents			Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood		Occupation of their Code		Occupation			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		INDIAN POPULATION AND FAMILIES IN INDIA														
I.—INDIGENOUS		222,102	2,500	10,242	12,926	521,244	140,723	304	28,424	30	2,491	223	44,705			
A.—Baluch		98,026	1,234	2,321	4,230	166,720	36,212	66	8,986	7	666	9	12,848			
(1) EAST		45,299	129	1,166	4,214	95,211	22,267	2,112	2	227	2	2,162				
B. Z.	W. and P. and F. Flock															
D. B.	Cultivating owners	4,222	7	14	4	22,278	204									8,228
K. B.	alt. string owners	2,229	1	2		4,286	1,476									478
M. B.	Cultivating owners, Horse breeders and Flock owners	4,262	66	272	2,16	7,212	2,227			1,272	2					1,264
N. B.	Cultivating owners and Horse breeders	4,222	22	222	22	2,227	2,227			66						1,024
O. B.	W. and P. and F. Flock															
P. B.	alt. string owners	11,229	5	44	222	2,122	7,070			6,074		221	2			4,272
Q. B.	Cultivating owners and Camel breeders	2,079	2	14	12	2,226	221									66
R. B.	Cultivating owners and Camel breeders	2,144	12	2	206	4,212	222			22						274
S. B.	Cultivating owners and Camel breeders	1,271	2	16	11	2,026	24			7						120
T. B.	alt. string owners and Camel breeders	1,279	12	21	21	2,122	1,222			22						202
U. B.	alt. string owners and Camel breeders	2,07	2	2	12	2,122	2,221			16						1,221
V. B.	Cultivating owners and Camel breeders	4,22	2	2	2	2,122	2									12
W. B.	alt. string owners	211	4	22	6	471	22									41
(2) WEST		22,227	1,241	216	411	26,226	11,212	43	222	2	27	6	2,222			17
X. B.	Cultivating owners	47				121	4									
Y. B.	Cultivating owners, Camel breeders and Flock owners	221	2			620	21			22	1					22
Z. B.	Non-cultivating owners	22				202	4			2						
AA. B.	Cult. string owners	11,211	1			1,226										1
AB. B.	Cultivating owners	6,272	22	2	12	2,212	212									42
AC. B.	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel breeders	42	210	222	271	16,242	4,222	62	212	4	277	6	1,222			17
AD. B.	Cultivating owners, Camel breeders and Flock owners	9,227	22	11	2	21,222	2,221	1	122		1					177
AE. B.	Cultivating owners and trade in Salt	2,112	274	62	42	4,222	22									221
AF. B.	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel breeders	22				21	22			2						
AG. B.	Flock owners	1,262	22	6		2,211	212			22						7
B.—Brahui		42,212	474	201	1,222	101,222	22,222	22	2,221	11	212	12	7,222			7
(1) IN WESTERN K. C.		4,222	21	221	221	2,222	2,221	2	222		22	2	222			772
AH. B.	Non-cultivating owners	1				21	1									
AI. B.	Flock owners and Cultivating owners	422	2	12	22	2,222	221	1	42		2					177
AJ. B.	Non-cultivating owners	22				122	4									
AK. B.	Cult. string owners and Flock owners	424	17	4	2	222	22			42	2					22
AL. B.	Flock owners and Flock owners	222	2	1		1,222	222			22						112
AM. B.	Cult. string owners and Flock owners	224	2	4		1,222	222	1	122							142
AN. B.	Flock owners and Flock owners	42	2	2	1	4	122			22						22
AO. B.	Cult. string owners and Flock owners	1,211	12	27	222	22	122	1	122							212
AP. B.	Flock owners	22,222	22	22	22	27,222	2,222	2	2,222		22	1	2,222			1
AQ. B.	Cult. string owners and Camel breeders	2,222	2	2	2	4,222	1,222			22						222
AR. B.	Cult. string owners	224	4	12		1,211	222									112
AS. B.	Cult. string owners and Camel breeders	1	2	22		22	222			122		11				12
AT. B.	Cult. string owners and Flock owners	2,22				1,222	1,222			222						22
AU. B.	Cult. string owners	222	1			1,222	221									22
AV. B.	Cult. string owners and Flock owners	11	6	11	1	122	122			22						12
AW. B.	Cult. string owners and Flock owners	22				122	22			2						2
AX. B.	Cult. string owners and Flock owners	222				1,222	22									22
AY. B.	Flock owners	22				22				22						22
AZ. B.	Cult. string owners and Non-cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel breeders	2,222	2	21	2	2,222	2,222	2	12							1
BA. B.	Cult. string owners and Camel breeders	2,222	12	2		1,222	1,222			22						22

## CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE

## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

Recorded principal occupation of earners, other than traditional occupation of Caste (by Sub Classes)

I Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.		II Exploitation of Minerals		III Industry		IV Transport		V Trade		VI Public Force		VII Public Adminis- tration		VIII Professions and Liberal Arts		IX Persons living on their income		X Domestic Service		XI Insuffi- ciently describ- ed occupa- tions		XII Un- productive	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
RACES AND TRIBES																							
58,839	487	341		6,206	1,880	8,805	198	4,836	33	5,220		1,597		2,403	55	783	22	1,998	145	250		1,651	396
23,066	120	40		804	849	2,005	18	283	2	1,251		160		286	6	14	13	456	32	33		326	125
14,666	69	2		426	38	635	10	153	1	420		63		189	2	5		240	4	6		147	26
599	3			22	3	60		4		0		2		3				3				1	1
744				16		35		4		32		4		4				18		4		7	1
1,406	42			142	7	18	4	7	1	37		4		56	1			8	1			37	13
2,921	2			30	16	24	2	3		1				22				43				43	2
2,718	4			43	1	176		68		217		5		60		1		80				33	
1,606	1			14	6	16		24		18		5		5				10	1				
1,161	9			12	1	9		2		14		1		4				13				6	6
914	2	2		10		38		9		9		4		6									
668	0			11	2	38	2			10		7		6	1	1		3		1		12	4
1,435	0			66	2	117		24		43		23		17		2		16				6	
328				13				1		10		2		3				10				1	
96				47		88	2	7		14		6		3				25	2	1		2	
8,400	51	38		378	811	1,350	8	130	1	831		97		97	4	9	13	216	28	27		179	99
43																							
217					4	28		1		7		1		3				4				9	1
72						3				5		2										2	
670	1			10		3		1		17		1		2				2				10	
725		16		10	21	40		12		30		4		3			1	12		1		1	17
1,018	46	7		106	53	551	7	25		660		45		51	2	8	2	63	9	13		56	23
3,703	2	10		112	43	179		45		125		19		19		7		34	1	1		67	39
1,163	2	1		40	603	370		16		7		5		3	1			32	1	0		16	7
1				2		3				7												2	
708		4		89	27	191	1	30	1	73		20		16	1	1	3	6	17	3		27	12
12,963	56	21		719	270	2,130	58	271	2	1,445		313		291	2	467	1	416	26	12		184	28
1,133	6	7		39	8	169	3	17		191		35		16		29	1	20	1			22	9
4				1		4		1															
151	2	1		2	1	15		2		4		2		1				2	1			4	
49						1																	
179				10		5				1				2		1						2	
210	3	2		3	2	20		1		5		1		3				4				2	
231				8	4	15		2						8				1				6	
163				5		31	1	1		10		16				22						5	2
143	1	4		10	1	78	2	10		174		16		2		1	1	13				15	7
4,996	0	13		35	45	946	8	156	2	701		217		13	1	421		14	16	6		74	2
972	5	2		51		135		12		12		31		13		92		12	2			4	1
223		5		24	43	51		12		7		12		17	1	19		17		1		3	2
551				25		71		34		64		6		7		62		27	1	1		5	
271	3			102		221	2	28		4		11		21		4		14	1			4	1
353				12		98	1	8		117		21		11		1		22				5	
231	1			27		6	2	11	2	70		7		4		21		17	1			7	
14		1		9		12				17		7											
202				7		41				6		1		2		2		4					
534		2		11		29		1		17		2				1		4				1	

TABLE XL.—OCCUPATION BY

## PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	Population dealt with							Number of owners whose traditional Caste Occupation was referred as their				Number of working dependents following the traditional Occupation of their Caste.		Number of owners referring their Traditional Occupation as their Principal means of livelihood who had some Subsidiary Occupation.	
		Earnings.		Working Dependents.		Non-working Dependents.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
(M) Jhalawan		22,872	241	205	823	64,896	19,827	23	2,368	17	17	17	17	4,315	6	
Bosaja	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners															
Harnal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	4,276	204	47	106	6,960	2,523	2	265	2	21	4	730	1		
Mamson	Flock owners	271	8	2	1	1,222	113		75				51			
Mansal	Flock owners	2,125	41	168	118	6,876	2,045	12	512	2	90	6	95			
Nohari	Flock owners, Cultivating and Non-cultivating Owners	7,819	4	6	250	18,417	6,265	4	678	2	20		822	4		
Pandrai	Cultivating owners	602	1	1	1	1,170	482				14		67			
Sahli	Cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel breeders	319	1	2	16	963	169						97			
Zahri	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Camel breeders	1,090	18	6	191	2,043	382		43				61			
(F) Miscellaneous		1,294	6			2,378	346						47			
Nighari	Cultivating owners and occupancy tenants	346				760	85						18			
Rakani	Cultivating owners	181				342	75						17			
Others	Cultivating owners	360	6			712	96						6			
C.—Pothohar		62,000	417	4,822	2,077	118,249	24,956	23	7,713	7	1,267	199	11,779	2		
Bali	Cultivating owners	54				184	47									
Barrak	Cultivating owners, Flock owners and Cam breeders	555	2	11	4	1,826	82		10		4		36			
Jahar	Cultivating owners	477	13	6	65	926	371						87			
Kakar	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	27,046	190	2,148	220	80,962	18,211	6	4,802	2	628	12	6,427			
Khal	Cultivating owners	66	1	2	1	203	3									
Khal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	2,121	2	446	17	4,509	1,867		1,185	1	310	11	1,294			
Khal	Cultivating owners	228	1	21		820	101									
Khal	Cultivating owners	11,219	115	1,122	115	20,810	10,429	4	2,720	2	276	1	2,843			
Khal	Cultivating owners	601	6	80	9	1,228	147									
Khal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	8,723	43	2,111	24	12,676	3,867	2	476	1	30		1,244			
Khal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	2,223	17	25	317	6,248	2,192		43		22		192			
Khal	Cultivating owners	504	2	1		811	26						16			
Khal	Non-cultivating owners and Cultivating owners	377	1	2	8	1,240	200				27		10			
Khal	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	1,094	15	242	24	2,170	777	4	225	2	24	6	284	2		
Khal	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	8,730	89	612	12	14,122	4,260	21	1,920	2	2	119	1,274			
Khal	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	1,284	10	3		2,350	496	2	19				153			
Khal	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	816	1	4		1,721	700	2	6		6		76			
Khal	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	152	2	14	1	34	129	2	6		6		72			
Khal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	1,622	2	241	1	2,656	1,211		25		47	1	72			
Khal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	412	7	211	11	6,619	2,478	11	847	2	269	112	1,2			
Khal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	817	4	122	19	1,212	328				21	2	61			
Khal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	21				7	2									
Khal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	27	415	812	497	1,626	560		560		82	25	562			
Khal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	1,218	61	1,022	727	24,891	6,429	1	1,412	2	260	28	2,473	1		
Khal	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	2,664	22	96	185	12,254	2,112	1	1,217	2	264	22	1,627			
Khal	Cultivating owners	2,923	36	176	17	6,260	1,823						79			
Khal	Cultivating owners	1,821	6	177	424	4,414	847		24				21			
Khal	Cultivating owners	202	8	8	1	276	46						27			
Khal	Cultivating owners	718	7	12	2	2,156	691						28			
Khal	Cultivating owners	54	2			1,020	23									
D.—Lah		8,780	162	1,818	717	20,274	8,776	19	222		220	96	1,266	1		
Ahlan	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	1	13	15	65	179	2	194	722	2			136			
Ahlan	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	971			279	21	1,239	829	17				172			
Ahlan	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	1	12	124	199	3	694	6					111			
Ahlan	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	1,212	2	12	1	2,811	1,981	2					164			
Ahlan	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	1,160	64	237	162	2,761	59		43		42	11	267			
Ahlan	Cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel breeders	2,2	7	21	286	6,17	1,79	16	169		166	65	798	1		
E.—Muz	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	26,908	321	168	922	66,128	21,671	12	2,126				4,426	7		
F.—Muz	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	8,226	27	627	626	15,926	728	19	414				222	1		
G.—Other Muslims		18,844	642	412	221	25,279	6,299	125	194	12	227	6	226	7		
Others	Cultivating owners and occupancy tenants	1	72	127	2	4,21	142						21			
Others	Cultivating owners	1,422				2,4	494						127			
Others	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	1,627	77	236	42	4,3	60	12	297	6						

## CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE

## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

Recorded principal occupation of earners, other than traditional occupation of Caste (by Sub-Classes)

I Exploi- tation of Animals and Vegetation		II Exploi- tation of Minerals		III Industry		IV Transport		V Trade		VI Public Force		VII Public Adminis- tration		VIII Profes- sions and Liberal Arts		IX Persons living on their income		X Domestic Service.		XI Insuffi- ciently described occupa- tions		XII Un- productive.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
101				2																			1
462	7			171	175	4		2		14		6		6				14				12	
3				3	2			87				3						7		1			
94	1			3	2	1		1				1						1				44	10
150	2	1		666	3	25		1		2		28		88	2			1				81	5
5				23	31	2		6		0		2		1				10	13				
631	31	63		48	16	27		80		8		10		12				12		2		19	2
2,868	12			210	48	122		76	4	97		102		53	8	1		3				75	5
2,212				124	37	108	8	65	4	24		86		13								3	
650	12			95	11	14		21		73		16		40	8	1		3				72	5
52	6	1		148	64	249	50	1,977	5	12		75		95	1	245		284	3	45		64	7
1												2											
2,272	12	162		755		2 089	107	1 060	4	999		155		223	6	54		273	10	44		81	11
321				12		5		2		14		6		9				7	1			3	1
308				5		1		2		11		6		9				2	1			3	1
13				7		4				3								1					
1,043	12	49		584		1 703	104	921	4	210		100		183	6	17		136	7	24		72	9
135		7		17		171	2	153	1	69		63		87	6	12		53	4	15		20	
1,704	12	40		306		1 557	102	740	3	110		43		80	6	4		71	2	6		40	7
11		2		61		35		28		31		3		10		1		12	1			12	2
8		113		159		321	3	137		775		40		31		37		131	2	20		6	1
8		113		158		316	3	137		775		39		31		37		131	2	20		6	1
				1		5						1											
2		2		29	1	121		15	6	3,168		33		63	84	7	1	3	11	2			
2		2		23	1	55		12	5	3,158		27		50	75	7	1	2	9	2			
				6		66		3	1	10		6		7	9			1	2	2			





## TABLE XII.

## EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

1 Out of a total population of 868,617, educated unemployment was returned by 32 persons of whom 29 were aliens from other Indian Provinces and only 3 were local men. The numbers of aliens are necessarily small owing to the Census having been taken in winter when most of them move down to India.

2 Indigenous Hindus, Sikhs and Anglo-Indians and other alien classes returned no educated unemployment.

3 There was no educated unemployment in the age period 30—39.

TABLE XII.—(PART I)

## EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT BY CLASS

District or State	Class	Total Unemployment	AGED 20—24		AGED 25—29	
			Unemployed for less than 1 year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than 1 year	Unemployed for one year or more
BALUCHISTAN		22	8	10	1	3
	I Muslim	6	2	4		
	(a) Indigenous	2	2			
	(b) Aliens	4		4		
	II Hindus	12	4	5	1	2
	(a) Brahman	1				1
	(b) Depressed Hindus					
	(c) Other Hindus	11	4	5	1	1
	III Sikhs	4	2	1		1
Districts		21	7	10	1	3
States		1	1			

Total of educated unemployed under 20 years	10
Total of educated unemployed over 40 years	Nil
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were soldiers	Nil
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were cultivators	8
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were artisans	1
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were menials or servants	Nil
Total number of educated unemployed who had passed the Matriculation or S I C examination and who though not totally unemployed had failed to obtain employment with which they were satisfied	1

TABLE XII.—(PART II)

## EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT BY DEGREE

Degree	Total Unemployment	AGED 20—24		AGED 25—29	
		Unemployed for less than 1 year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than 1 year	Unemployed for one year or more
C or Matric or Senior Cambridge)	22	8	10	1	3
DISTRICTS	21	7	10	1	3
Quetta Peshawar	19	5	10	1	3
Zhob	1	1			
Chagai	1	1			
STATES	1	1			
Kalat—Mekran	1	1			



# TABLE XIII

## LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE

This table contains figures of literates and illiterates as well as those literate in English, for each religion by certain age-periods

2 There is a summary in the beginning which gives totals for the Province as a whole followed by details for each District and State

3 Statistics of literacy for selected castes will be found in Table XIV

4 All persons of five years of age and over who were able to read a letter and write an answer to it have been treated as literate and included in this table

5 As age was not recorded in the Tribal Areas the numbers of literates censused in those areas have been shown in the table as 'age-unspecified'

6 In a total population of 868 617 persons Baluchistan has only 40,775 literates of whom 31,578 are aliens from India and elsewhere and 9,197 indigenous inhabitants. The latter consist of 5,101 Muslims, 4,084 Hindus and 12 Sikhs

7 In the Christian figures are included the following Indian Christians —

Age	LITERATE			ILLITERATE			LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
0—5				100	217	183			
5—10	55	29	27	262	145	117	16	20	26
10—15	60	35	31	198	107	91	54	26	28
15—20	78	51	27	203	118	87	53	33	20
20 and over	360	258	108	1 023	673	350	243	152	91
Unspecified				3	3				
Total	565	372	193	2 091	1 263	828	309	231	165

8 The numbers of literates for the whole province in the various vernaculars are shown below —

	Males	Females		Males	Females
Urdu	17 481	938	Lan le Sindhi	146	27
Hindi	6 220	891	Sin lli	1 28	20
Roman Urdu	7 830		Iran l Punjabi	1 28	7
Gurmul li	2 678	812	Mara li	1 073	10
Persian	7 22	61	Arabi	22	25

9 Several individuals returned themselves as literates in more than one vernacular. The totals in the case of the above figures do not therefore agree with the totals for literacy in the table

10 Persons literate in English (columns 12 to 14) are included in the figures for the total literate (columns 6 to 8)

TABLE XIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.—SUMMARY FOR THE PROVINCE.

District of Place.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION										LITERATE BY KNOWLEDGE.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.				Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	<b>ALL RELIGIONS</b>	<b>868,817</b>	<b>468,416</b>	<b>380,253</b>	<b>60,775</b>	<b>28,825</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>237,842</b>	<b>451,979</b>	<b>378,253</b>	<b>11,862</b>	<b>10,063</b>	<b>1,825</b>	
	0-4	11,236	6,793	4,503				112	4,793	4,863				
	5-9	454	4,662	3,022	1,710	571	419	7,191	3,911	3,573	254	222	122	
	10-14	7,841	4,823	3,022	1,914	1,237	517	5,860	2,182	2,478	863	621	162	
	15-19	14,789	10,896	7,574	3,314	4,813	872	8,874	3,873	3,011	1,619	1,473	116	
	20 and over	64,953	44,997	34,648	24,624	22,322	2,232	41,221	22,123	12,196	8,922	8,277	1,225	
	Unspecified	23,769	8,417	348,851	7,841	7,472	89	79,227	49,743	319,442	110			
	<b>HINDU</b>	<b>51,681</b>	<b>30,180</b>	<b>17,601</b>	<b>13,861</b>	<b>16,858</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>350,820</b>	<b>18,222</b>	<b>18,808</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>82</b>	
	0-4	4,090	2,029	1,864				4,090		1,808				
	5-9	2,700	1,415	1,304	526	245	190	2,237	1,112	1,114	88	82	6	
	10-14	2,294	1,802	1,096	842	863	257	1,126	917	879	168	154	11	
	15-19	2,260	4,091	1,274	2,422	2,961	261	723	1,750	1,612	422	412	19	
	20 and over	22,215	18,848	4,787	11,101	16,211	780	1,214	2,074	4,077	2,044	2,419	27	
	Unspecified	15,615	3,821	7,081	2,164	2,225	22	1,255	2,294	7,909	11			
	<b>SIKH</b>	<b>8,423</b>	<b>8,270</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>4,221</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>51</b>	
	0-4	774	400	376				774	400	376				
	5-9	577	325	237	153	99	54	478	236	163	17	9	8	
	10-14	420	209	211	279	163	78	211	168	155	80	46	16	
	15-19	1,223	923	790	762	678	280	443	236	111	214	201	13	
	20 and over	4,843	2,963	1,695	2,927	3,708	245	1,848	1,296	882	699	679	20	
	Unspecified	443	224	159	22	22		43	304	120	1			
	<b>MU-SLIM</b>	<b>798,083</b>	<b>440,088</b>	<b>358,804</b>	<b>12,656</b>	<b>12,893</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>728,427</b>	<b>437,986</b>	<b>327,441</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>88</b>	
	0-4	5,678	2,886	2,791				5,678	2,886	2,791				
	5-9	4,423	2,522	1,823	241	241	67	4,111	2,215	1,896	22	27	5	
	10-14	4,129	2,432	1,676	841	860	85	3,564	1,993	1,891	308	83	11	
	15-19	8,998	4,992	3,814	1,216	1,216	96	8,496	3,764	3,716	323	340	13	
	20 and over	23,262	17,869	7,423	6,111	8,596	289	19,177	11,923	7,184	1,486	1,427	29	
	Unspecified	741,863	299,297	242,796	47,468	4,223	31	727,406	393,122	312,264	84	95		
	<b>CHRISTIAN</b>	<b>8,029</b>	<b>8,827</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>8,263</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>6,798</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>1,784</b>	
	0-4	896	431	412				896	431	412				
	5-9	622	312	260	212	129	112	790	204	178	329	120	109	
	10-14	484	280	224	242	112	121	221	116	103	246	128	116	
	15-19	827	644	482	625	828	87	502	116	86	601	311	90	
	20 and over	3,241	2,832	1,216	4,228	3,766	862	1,018	647	311	4,112	2,462	949	
	Unspecified	2	2					3	3					
	<b>ZORASTRIAN</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	
	0-4	12	6	7				12	6	7				
	5-9	17	6	11	6	2	4	11	4	7	6	2	4	
	10-14	20	9	11	14	7	7	6	2	4	9	2	7	
	15-19	79	46	40	18	9	10	1	1	1	15	8	10	
	20 and over	84	60	24	79	52	27	19	8	11	78	27	27	
	<b>JEW</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>		
	0-4	3	2	1				3	2	1				
	5-9	1		1				1		1				
	10-14	1						1						
	15-19	1						1						
	20 and over	11	16	1	7	7		4	2	1	1	1		
	Unspecified													
	<b>BUDDHIST</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	
	0-4	4	2	2				4	2	2				
	5-9	4	1	3				4	1	3				
	10-14	3		3				3		3				
	15-19	19	9	1	9	8	1	1	9	3	3	2	1	
	20 and over	47	41	6	34	23	3	11	6	3	9	7	2	
	Unspecified													
	<b>JAIN</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
	0-4	6	2	2				6	2	2				
	5-9	4	2	2	1	1		2	1	2	1	1		
	10-14	3	1	2	2	2		3	1	2				
	15-19	3	2	1	2	2		3	2	1				
	20 and over	17	13	6	12	11	1	6	2	3	1	1		
	Unspecified													
	<b>TRIPAL RELIGIONS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>				<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>				
	0-4	6	2	3				6	2	3				
	5-9	3	2	1				3	2	1				
	10-14	3	2	1				3	2	1				
	15-19	3	2	1				3	2	1				
	20 and over	14	14	9				14	14	9				
	Unspecified													
	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	
	0-4	3	1	1				3	1	1				
	5-9	3	2	1	1	1		3	2	1				
	10-14	3	2	1	1	1		3	2	1				
	15-19	3	2	1				3	2	1				
	20 and over	11	1	3	6	7	1	10	17	2	4	6	1	
	Unspecified													











## TABLE XIV.

### LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

The numbers of literates and illiterates shown in this table are the same as those in Imperial Table XIII. In the beginning a summary for the whole Province giving totals separately for the indigenous population and for aliens has been given. These are followed by details for Districts and States and for the various indigenous and semi-indigenous tribes and the races to which they belong. Totals for the indigenous population by races are shown below —

Races or Tribes	TOTAL	LITERATE	ILLITERATE	LITERATE IN ENGLISH
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons.
I MUSLIM	765 091	6,117	758,977	445
A Baloch	227 846	961	226,882	48
B Brahui	162 558	1 012	151,576	43
C. Pathan	193 025	2 314	190 711	251
D Lasi	71 812	115	71,697	
F Jatt	77,167	318	76 839	6
F Sayyid	21 076	587	21,389	40
G Other Muslims	60 690	807	59 853	57
II HINDU	16,905	4 054	12,821	39
III SIKH	48	12	35	

TABLE XIV—LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES TRIBES OR RACES

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	LOCALITY	POPULATION											LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		TOT. L.		LITERATE						ILLITERATE			F	M.	F
		P	M.	F	M.	F	F	M.	F	F	M.	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
<b>SUMMARY</b>															
<b>TOTAL</b>		868,817	428,414	280,203	40,778	26,835	2,840	217,843	451,879	378,283	11,888	10,863	1,625		
<b>I. FROM OTHER PARTS</b>		782,847	418,147	258,900	10,218	8,965	247	171,834	418,131	358,853	484	477	7		
( ) Muslim		55,094	418,927	310,157	6,117	8,947	150	124,977	409,850	319,827	443	434			
( ) Hindu		18,905	8,125	7,729	4,081	2,995	116	12,021	3,207	7,814	29	29			
( ) Others		44	35	13	12	11	1	34	21	12					
<b>II. ALI</b>		86,070	62,267	23,303	20,562	16,870	2,663	20,076	26,294	19,811	11,104	9,284	1,821		
( ) Muslim		22,897	21,152	8,817	8,539	6,114	433	25,100	18,848	9,414	1,849	1,519	1,319	81	
( ) Hindu		26,776	27,005	9,771	14,277	12,970	1,267	22,492	11,115	9,284	3,121	3,021	87		
( ) Sikh		8,277	6,225	—	4,181	3,056	823	4,786	2,077	1,819	957	899	87		
( ) Christian		8,029	5,637	2,427	8,289	4,074	1,294	2,897	1,861	1,124	4,196	3,324	1,074		
( ) Others		219	22	11	196	149	36	163	98	68	128	82	46		
<b>INDIGENOUS AND SEMI-INDIGENOUS RACES AND TRIBES</b>															
<b>I. MUSLIM</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	141,897	118,837	70,137	6,117	8,917	136	73,877	409,850	319,827	443	434	7		
		372,294	204,397	144,422	4,025	3,837	98	308,236	204,825	145,434	409	402	7		
		274,900	211,073	146,725	2,000	2,000	—	22,369	714,209	625,160	26	26	—		
<b>A. Baluch</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	177,470	123,151	101,891	961	812	—	11,876,197	122,229	101,812	43	43			
		114,120	82,877	81,473	491	432	—	114,120	82,877	81,473	47	47			
		112,806	81,170	82,821	473	478	—	3,112,223	66,700	82,818	1	1			
<b>( ) K. STAN I. PROVINCE</b>															
<b>Balti</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	29,813	15,797	12,316	45	43	—	29,813	15,717	12,316	8	8			
		29,126	16,254	12,807	41	41	—	29,126	16,254	12,807	8	8			
		857	417	414	1	1	—	687	441	414	—	—			
<b>Dumali</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	7,211	3,917	2,297	37	31	—	7,211	3,905	2,291	7	7			
		1,891	1,070	917	17	17	—	1,870	1,063	917	7	7			
		8,254	2,973	2,31	21	21	—	8,223	2,842	2,31	—	—			
<b>Khatran</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	17,167	8,297	6,263	79	79	—	17,167	8,277	6,263	9	9			
		17,041	8,231	6,113	70	70	—	16,971	8,241	6,113	9	9			
		11	66	82	—	—	—	11	66	82	—	—			
<b>Margi</b>	Bal. & Stan I. Districts Plateau	13,218	7,217	6,874	37	31	—	13,218	7,217	6,874	—	—			
		244	133	131	5	8	—	279	14	131	—	—			
		13,072	7,085	6,743	29	29	—	12,939	7,203	6,743	—	—			
<b>Mari</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	11,254	19,789	13,357	66	66	—	11,254	19,631	13,354	1	1			
		21,294	18,223	13,961	85	20	—	21,254	1,172	13,961	1	1			
		890	477	473	14	16	—	831	441	473	—	—			
<b>Rind (Afridi)</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	41,277	21,617	19,634	149	179	—	41,217	21,549	19,633	11	11			
		16,817	9,034	7,371	134	133	—	16,473	8,963	7,370	30	30			
		24,460	12,583	12,263	44	44	—	24,744	12,586	12,263	—	—			
<b>Uchani</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	2,611	1,117	1,095	1	1	—	2,610	1,117	1,095	—	—			
		2,377	1,297	1,076	1	1	—	2,327	1,297	1,076	—	—			
		234	14	15	—	—	—	311	144	150	—	—			
<b>Uppindial</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	141	11	291	9	9	—	140	115	261	1	1			
		247	244	121	7	7	—	240	239	121	1	1			
		478	23	2	2	2	—	476	239	240	—	—			
<b>( ) WAZIRI PROVINCE</b>															
<b>Pakli</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	114	11	11	—	—	—	114	11	11	—	—			
		11	64	74	—	—	—	114	—	—	—	—			
<b>Dumali</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	99	312	212	8	8	—	9	311	211	—	—			
		99	31	31	—	—	—	99	279	3	—	—			
<b>Gurji</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	291	11	111	11	11	—	291	11	111	—	—			
		291	1	1	—	—	—	291	1	1	—	—			
		291	1	139	2	2	—	291	11	139	—	—			
<b>Khatran</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	1,21	1,21	1,21	17	17	—	1,214	1,219	1,217	—	—			
		77	377	1	—	—	—	1	77	377	19	19			
		1,214	377	64	17	17	—	1	77	377	64	64			
<b>Lari</b>	Bal. & Stan I. Districts Plateau	1	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	1			
		1	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—			
		1,011	1	1,019	24	24	—	1,011	1	1,019	—	—			
<b>Rind (Afridi)</b>	Baluchistan Districts Plateau	11,254	12,789	11,257	114	114	—	11,254	12,789	11,257	1	1			
		247	12	124	9	9	—	247	12	124	1	1			
		1,214	8,279	82	245	143	—	1,214	8,279	82	—	—			

TABLE XIV—LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES, OR RACES

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	LOCALITY	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
		TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			P	M	F
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rind Western	Baluchistan	31,055	16,531	14,521	5	52	5	31,090	16,479	14,521	1	1	
	Districts	767	434	333	10	8	2	757	426	331	1	1	
	States	30,288	16,097	14,191	45	44	1	30,243	16,053	14,190			
Sangur	Baluchistan	7,334	3,924	3,410	40	40		7,294	3,554	3,410			
	Districts												
	States	7,334	3,924	3,410	40	40		7,294	3,554	3,410			
Sanjrani	Baluchistan	401	208	195	1	1		400	207	193			
	Districts	367	190	177				367	190	177			
	States	34	18	16	1	1		33	17	16			
Others	Baluchistan	5,075	2,771	2,394	70	66	4	5,005	2,705	2,300	7	7	
	Districts	1,468	871	597	42	38	4	1,426	833	593	7	7	
	States	3,607	1,900	1,797	28	28		3,579	1,872	1,707			
SEMI-INDIGENOUS													
Buzdar	Baluchistan	1,738	953	785	19	18	1	1,719	935	784	2	2	
	Districts	1,009	935	764	10	16	1	1,680	917	763	2	2	
	States	39	18	21				39	18	21			
Others	Baluchistan	67	39	28	1	1		66	38	28			
	Districts	67	39	28	1	1		66	38	28			
Jrahui	Baluchistan	152,588	83,528	69,060	1,012	1,004		8,151,576	82,524	69,052	43	43	
	Districts	20,741	16,231	11,610	772	368	4	26,369	14,867	11,506	73	73	
	States	126,847	68,297	57,450	640	636		4,125,207	67,661	57,546	10	10	
ORIGINAL NUCLEUS													
Ahmadzai	Baluchistan	774	30	47	13	12	1	64	18	46	1	1	
	Districts	44	20	24	13	12	1	31	8	23	1	1	
	States	33	10	23				33	10	23			
Gurgnari	Baluchistan	1,466	798	668	8	8		1,458	790	668			
	Districts	28	18	10				28	18	10			
	States	1,438	780	658	8	8		1,430	772	658			
Htazai	Baluchistan	202	112	90	1	1		201	111	90			
	States	202	112	90	1	1		201	111	90			
Kalondrari	Baluchistan	1,330	50	80	21	21		1,304	729	580			
	Districts	173	110	67	5	5		168	104	63			
	States	1,157	640	517	16	16		1,141	624	517			
Kambrari	Baluchistan	2,065	1,142	923	19	19		2,046	1,123	923	2	2	
	Districts	347	104	241	18	18		329	287	244	2	2	
	States	1,518	830	679	1	1		1,517	836	679			
Mirwari	Baluchistan	1,578	980	898	7	7		1,571	973	898			
	States	1,578	980	898	7	7		1,571	973	898			
Hodani	Baluchistan	1,335	734	691	8	8		1,327	727	691			
	Districts	101	54	47	4	4		97	49	47			
	States	1,234	680	644	4	4		1,230	678	644			
Sumalari	Baluchistan	4,005	2,516	2,089	12	12		4,557	2,444	2,089			
	Districts	1,709	1,010	780	20	20		1,770	990	770			
	States	2,816	1,506	1,309	12	12		2,787	1,454	1,319			
1) SARAWAN													
Banzulzi	Baluchistan	2,389	1,083	1,100	4	5	1	2,380	1,070	1,100	2	2	
	Districts	2,227	1,001	927	71	31		2,190	1,270	9			
	States	162	2,782	2,173	27	22	1	2,190	2,770	2,390			
Kundi	Baluchistan	2,230	1,205	600	6	6		2,224	1,200	600			
	Districts	542	327	215	9	9		537	318	211			
	States	1,888	938	385	17	17		1,687	882	389			
Labri	Baluchistan	4,400	2,528	1,600	4	4		4,411	2,604	1,600			
	Districts	1,403	808	500	10	10		1,393	800	500			
	States	3,007	1,720	1,100	17	17		3,018	1,804	1,100			
Lahari	Baluchistan	6,068	3,651	3,000	7	7		6,075	3,658	3,000	2	2	
	Districts	2,222	1,247	1,017	2	2		2,220	1,247	1,017	2	2	
	States	4,846	2,404	1,983	5	5		4,855	2,411	1,983			
Mantashahi	Baluchistan	2,227	1,100	1,100	1	1		2,227	1,100	1,100			
	Districts	227	110	110	1	1		227	110	110			
	States	2,100	990	990	1	1		2,000	990	990			
Nairani	Baluchistan	2,227	1,100	1,100	1	1		2,227	1,100	1,100	1	1	
	Districts	227	110	110	1	1		227	110	110	1	1	
	States	2,000	990	990	1	1		2,000	990	990			
Mantashahi	Baluchistan	2,227	1,100	1,100	1	1		2,227	1,100	1,100	1	1	
	Districts	227	110	110	1	1		227	110	110	1	1	
	States	2,000	990	990	1	1		2,000	990	990			



TABLE XIV—LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES, OR RACES

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	LOCALITY	POPULATION									LITERATE IN PERSIAN			
		TOTAL.			LIT.PATH.			ILLIT.PATH.			P	M	F	
		P	M	F	P	M	F	I	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
(c) Sargari	Baluchistan	2,000	1,976	924	48	48		1,952	1,028	924	1	1		
	Districts	2,000	1,976	924	48	48		1,952	1,028	924	1	1		
(d) Surtia	Baluchistan	19,762	10,540	8,922	288	288		19,474	10,562	8,922	6	6		
	Districts	19,762	10,540	8,922	288	288		19,474	10,562	8,922	6	6		
(e) Targhara	Baluchistan	12,170	6,380	5,790	129	129		12,041	6,251	5,790	5	5		
	Districts	12,170	6,380	5,790	129	129		12,041	6,251	5,790	5	5		
(f) Others	Baluchistan	2,230	1,354	876	91	91		2,139	1,265	876	11	11		
	Districts	1,930	1,189	749	81	81		1,857	1,108	749	10	10		
	States	202	165	127	10	10		282	156	127	1	1		
Kasi	Baluchistan	1,975	1,065	920	155	151	1	1,820	901	919	19	19		
	Districts	1,960	1,047	917	155	151	1	1,805	891	912	19	19		
	States	15	8	7				15	8	7				
Luni	Baluchistan	3,581	1,881	1,700	25	25		3,556	1,856	1,700				
	Districts	3,581	1,881	1,700	25	25		3,556	1,856	1,700				
Pani	Baluchistan	27,701	15,011	12,690	131	130	1	27,570	11,881	12,689	13	13		
	Districts	27,536	14,927	12,609	131	130	1	27,405	11,797	12,608	13	13		
	States	165	84	81				165	84	81				
(a) Main Branch	Baluchistan	4,166	2,209	1,957	15	15		4,151	2,194	1,957	1	1		
	Districts	4,001	2,125	1,876	15	15		3,986	2,110	1,876	1	1		
	States	165	84	81				165	84	81				
(b) Isot	Baluchistan	2,555	1,352	1,203	11	11		2,544	1,341	1,203				
	Districts	2,555	1,352	1,203	11	11		2,544	1,341	1,203				
(c) Mandokhel	Baluchistan	4,635	2,562	2,073	21	21		4,614	2,541	2,073	1	1		
	Districts	4,635	2,562	2,073	21	21		4,614	2,541	2,073	1	1		
(d) Musakhel	Baluchistan	13,578	7,376	6,202	56	56		13,522	7,370	6,202	4	4		
	Districts	13,578	7,376	6,202	56	56		13,522	7,370	6,202	4	4		
(e) Zarkun	Baluchistan	2,123	1,141	982	22	21	1	2,101	1,120	981	6	6		
	Districts	2,123	1,141	982	22	21	1	2,101	1,120	981	6	6		
(f) Laun	Baluchistan	513	305	238				513	305	238				
	Districts	513	305	238				513	305	238				
(g) Pani Unspecified	Baluchistan	101	66	35	6	6		95	60	35				
	Districts	101	66	35	6	6		95	60	35				
Shirani	Baluchistan	8,416	4,446	3,970	21	21		8,395	4,425	3,970	4	4		
	Districts	8,416	4,446	3,970	21	21		8,395	4,425	3,970	4	4		
	States	18	13	5				18	13	5				
Tarin	Baluchistan	36,734	19,557	17,197	270	269	1	36,464	19,288	17,196	16	16		
	Districts	36,734	19,557	17,197	270	269	1	36,464	19,288	17,196	16	16		
	States	92	48	44	3	2		92	48	44				
(a) Abdul Achakzai	Baluchistan	19,796	10,915	8,882	128	128		19,668	10,788	8,882	2	2		
	Districts	19,791	10,911	8,879	127	127		19,663	10,787	8,879	2	2		
	States	5	4	3	1	1		5	4	3				
(b) Spin Tarin	Baluchistan	9,709	5,090	4,619	34	34		9,675	5,065	4,619				
	Districts	9,709	5,090	4,619	34	34		9,675	5,065	4,619				
	States	1	1					1	1					
(c) To-Tarin	Baluchistan	67	35	33	81	80	1	66	34	33	2	2		
	Districts	67	35	33	81	80	1	66	34	33	2	2		
	States	68	38	36				68	38	36				
(d) Others	Baluchistan	512	317	177	2	2		510	315	177	6	6		
	Districts	411	317	177	2	2		410	315	177	6	6		
	States	18	8	10				18	8	10				
Zmaral	Baluchistan	2,884	1,527	1,365	18	18		2,866	1,509	1,365				
	Districts	2,884	1,527	1,365	18	18		2,866	1,509	1,365				
Others Pathans	Baluchistan	1,777	821	612	174	174	16	1,761	805	612	1	1		
	Districts	1,777	821	612	174	174	16	1,761	805	612	1	1		
	States	1	1	174	28	2		1	1	174	1	1		
(h) SEMI-ILLITERATES														
Daman	Baluchistan	2,410	1,661	1,177	2	2		2,408	1,659	1,177	2	2		
	Districts	2,410	1,661	1,177	2	2		2,408	1,659	1,177	2	2		
	States	1	1	7				1	1	7				
(c) Dasa	Baluchistan	111	57	66	2	2		109	55	66	2	2		
	Districts	111	57	66	2	2		109	55	66	2	2		
	States	1	1	21	1	1		1	1	21	1	1		
Others Pathans	Baluchistan	42	22	17	4	4		40	20	17	4	4		
	Districts	42	22	17	4	4		40	20	17	4	4		

TABLE XIV—LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES TRIBES OR RACES

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	LOCALITY	POPULATION									LITERATE IN			
		TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			English			
		P	M.	F	P	M.	F	P	M.	F	P	M.	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
D. Lad	Baluchistan	21,312	16,625	14,177	118	118			21,637	16,829	14,177			
	Districts	41	25	19					44	25	19			
	Male	21,271	16,610	14,158	118	118			21,633	16,805	14,158			
E. Jati	Baluchistan	77,137	62,227	52,820	213	213			78,227	61,969	52,820	6	6	
	Districts	11,704	8,220	6,427	79	79			11,825	8,196	6,427	4	4	
	Male	65,433	54,007	46,393	239	239			66,402	53,773	46,393	2	2	
F. Sayyid	Baluchistan	12,376	11,127	10,823	217	217			12,523	10,947	10,823	60	60	
	Districts	18,970	9,075	8,900	265	258			17,706	8,777	8,900	23	23	
	Male	2,906	2,802	1,854	222	220			2,614	1,822	1,822	7	7	
G. Other Muslims	Baluchistan	68,529	52,124	47,668	667	706			61,833	52,258	47,625	87	86	1
	Districts	8,075	4,921	3,091	570	488			18,787	4,806	3,072	46	45	1
	Male	82,906	57,120	51,472	301	376			82,304	57,322	51,432	11	11	
(f) Immigrants.														
Dornada	Baluchistan	9,129	4,821	4,603	68	68			9,379	4,771	4,603			
	Districts	29	1	11					29	1	11			
	Male	9,101	4,813	4,492	68	68			9,350	4,763	4,492			
Dobroy	Baluchistan	4,217	2,931	2,222	69	69			4,247	2,906	2,217	1	1	
	Districts	817	315	202	16	16			801	300	201			
	Male	4,000	2,616	2,020	53	53			4,147	2,606	2,016			
Gadra	Baluchistan	1,925	4,227	2,296					7,825	4,227	2,296			
	Male	7,925	4,227	2,296					7,825	4,227	2,296			
Gala	Baluchistan	477	264	212					477	264	212			
	Male	477	264	212					477	264	212			
Jati	Baluchistan	2,216	1,793	1,632	1	1			2,223	1,797	1,632	1	1	
	Districts	1,621	911	740					1,621	911	740			
	Male	1,206	907	695	1	1			1,534	906	696	1	1	
Khatra	Baluchistan	252	111	118	125	111			21	217	64	151	12	25
	Districts	13	8	7	8	6			2	6	2	4	6	6
	Male	229	103	110	125	105			23	211	62	147	6	19
Langah	Baluchistan	506	254	231	2	2			601	250	211			
	Districts	125	63	62	2	2			126	64	62			
	Male	2	19	109					261	182	100			
Lari	Baluchistan	1,612	2,011	1,609	4	2			1,612	2,009	1,609	1	1	
	Districts	1,600	504	1,400	4	1			1,596	504	1,400			
	Male	1,612	2,011	1,609	4	4			1,609	2,007	1,609			
Mati	Baluchistan	2,011	1,568	1,472					2,011	1,568	1,472			
	Male	2,011	1,568	1,472					2,011	1,568	1,472			
Mati	Baluchistan	1,151	2,011	2,270	2	1			7,104	2,006	2,270			
	Districts	13	84	42	1	1			126	83	42			
	Male	7	17	2,270	2	7			7,078	2,013	2,270			
Mati	Baluchistan	11,281	1,668	6,221	21	79			5,127	7,541	6,218	6	6	
	Districts	1,651	79	601	37	32			5,111	754	605	6	6	
	Male	13,1	6,870	220	47	7			13,073	6,225	4,220	1	1	
(a) Manti	Baluchistan	11,281	2,227	2,222	11	17			4,111	4,212	4,211			
	Districts	765	604	2	1	12			4	169	392			
	Male	10,379	2,422	4,904	3	5			10,378	2,422	4,904			
(b) Orangi	Baluchistan	2,017	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
	Districts	696	206	310	21	26			1	75	306			
	Male	2,721	1,417	1,276	2	42			2,720	1,677	1,276	1	1	
(c) Special Immigrants														
Wakari	Baluchistan	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
	Male	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
Mati	Baluchistan	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
	Male	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
(d) Manti														
Mati	Baluchistan	11,281	2,227	2,222	11	17			4,111	4,212	4,211			
	Districts	765	604	2	1	12			4	169	392			
	Male	10,379	2,422	4,904	3	5			10,378	2,422	4,904			
Mati	Baluchistan	1,151	2,011	2,270	2	1			7,104	2,006	2,270			
	Districts	13	84	42	1	1			126	83	42			
	Male	7	17	2,270	2	7			7,078	2,013	2,270			
Mati	Baluchistan	11,281	1,668	6,221	21	79			5,127	7,541	6,218	6	6	
	Districts	1,651	79	601	37	32			5,111	754	605	6	6	
	Male	13,1	6,870	220	47	7			13,073	6,225	4,220	1	1	
(a) Manti	Baluchistan	11,281	2,227	2,222	11	17			4,111	4,212	4,211			
	Districts	765	604	2	1	12			4	169	392			
	Male	10,379	2,422	4,904	3	5			10,378	2,422	4,904			
(b) Orangi	Baluchistan	2,017	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
	Districts	696	206	310	21	26			1	75	306			
	Male	2,721	1,417	1,276	2	42			2,720	1,677	1,276	1	1	
(c) Special Immigrants														
Wakari	Baluchistan	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
	Male	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
Mati	Baluchistan	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
	Male	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
(d) Manti														
Mati	Baluchistan	11,281	2,227	2,222	11	17			4,111	4,212	4,211			
	Districts	765	604	2	1	12			4	169	392			
	Male	10,379	2,422	4,904	3	5			10,378	2,422	4,904			
Mati	Baluchistan	1,151	2,011	2,270	2	1			7,104	2,006	2,270			
	Districts	13	84	42	1	1			126	83	42			
	Male	7	17	2,270	2	7			7,078	2,013	2,270			
Mati	Baluchistan	11,281	1,668	6,221	21	79			5,127	7,541	6,218	6	6	
	Districts	1,651	79	601	37	32			5,111	754	605	6	6	
	Male	13,1	6,870	220	47	7			13,073	6,225	4,220	1	1	
(a) Manti	Baluchistan	11,281	2,227	2,222	11	17			4,111	4,212	4,211			
	Districts	765	604	2	1	12			4	169	392			
	Male	10,379	2,422	4,904	3	5			10,378	2,422	4,904			
(b) Orangi	Baluchistan	2,017	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
	Districts	696	206	310	21	26			1	75	306			
	Male	2,721	1,417	1,276	2	42			2,720	1,677	1,276	1	1	
(c) Special Immigrants														
Wakari	Baluchistan	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
	Male	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
Mati	Baluchistan	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
	Male	2,011	1,221	1,206	43	62			1,221	1,702	1,215	9	6	
(d) Manti														
Mati	Baluchistan	11,281	2,227	2,222	11	17			4,111	4,212	4,211			
	Districts	765	604	2	1	12			4	169	392			
	Male	10,379	2,422	4,904	3	5			10,378	2,422	4,904			
Mati	Baluchistan	1,151	2,011	2,270	2	1			7,104	2,006	2,270			
	Districts	13	84	42	1	1			126	83	42			
	Male	7	17	2,270	2	7			7,078	2,013	2,270			

## TABLE XV.

### PART I—LANGUAGE

The principal languages spoken in the Province are shown below —

LANGUAGE	Total	Males	Females
TOTAL POPULATION	868,617	488,414	380,203
A VERNACULARS OF INDIA	858,035	480,871	377,164
I Vernaculars of Baluchistan	779,260	423,745	355,515
Balochi	266,957	144,436	122,521
Dehwari (Local Persian)	5,233	2,842	2,391
Pashto	297,181	113,295	93,886
Lahnda or Western Punjabi	27,283	11,359	12,924
Sindhi	142,210	77,960	65,250
Unspecified (Jattli or Jagdali and Jattli)	1,800	1,011	789
Brahui	197,479	69,716	57,733
Lorichini	117	66	51
II Vernaculars of other parts of India	78,775	57,126	21,649
B VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES AND AFRICA	5,079	3,479	1,600
C EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	5,503	4,064	1,439

Details under each of these main heads are given in the body of the table.

2 Lahnda or Western Punjabi includes Jafiri or Jafarki, Khetrani and Siraki which are dialects of Western Punjabi spoken by certain indigenous classes.

3 Sindhi spoken by indigenous residents represents Jattli-Sindhi and Lasi-Sindhi which are dialects of Sindhi spoken in Sindh.





STATES

KALAT

LA PETA

TOTAL KALAT		SARAWAK		JHALAWAN		KASIH		DOMBKI KAHERI COUNTRY		MAKAN		KURAN		LA PETA	
M 19	F 20	M 21	F 22	M 23	F 24	M 25	F 26	M 27	F 28	M 29	F 30	M 31	F 32	M 33	F 34
184,915	157,186	15,545	12,919	47,987	40,991	57,844	49,042	14,553	12,400	36,453	31,979	12,503	10,855	33,495	29,513
184,845	157,140	15,499	12,854	47,987	40,991	57,834	49,032	14,553	12,400	36,472	31,978	12,503	10,855	33,491	29,510
183,836	156,825	15,027	12,536	47,776	40,950	57,703	47,994	14,550	12,392	36,297	31,913	12,478	10,840	33,325	29,400
87,650	75,161	5,327	4,760	10,435	8,343	19,946	16,636	3,409	2,557	36,055	31,535	12,478	10,840	6,954	6,953
87,650	75,161	5,327	4,760	10,435	8,343	19,946	16,636	3,409	2,557	36,055	31,535	12,478	10,840	6,954	6,953
81,364	72,444	2,153	2,118	10,413	8,328	10,012	16,501	3,401	2,840	36,017	31,812	12,468	10,830	6,957	6,950
2,788	2,339	2,776	2,325			12	14								
498	378	308	307	22	15	22	21	8	8	38	23	10	4	9	7
43,118	36,101			823	627	32,072	26,748	10,210	8,722	13	4			21,005	21,445
2,612	2,425			2	2	2,507	2,334	100	85	5	4				
2,612	2,425			2	2	2,507	2,334	100	85	3	4				
32,955	33,256			821	625	22,041	23,993	10,110	8,657	10				24,6	21,445
39,778	33,120			821	490	28,017	23,993	10,110	8,657					21,005	21,445
210	135			200	135					10					
518	421					518	421								
518	421					518	421								
53,035	45,337	9,700	7,786	36,518	31,980	5,657	4,684	931	815	229	74			270	180
53,035	45,337	9,700	7,786	36,518	31,980	5,657	4,684	931	815	229	74			270	180
33	26					33	26								
33	26					33	26								
1,012	516	472	345	211	41	126	35	3	8	175	65	25	15	105	110











BILINGUALISM.

SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES

LOCAL.						NON LOCAL.															Numbers of languages specified in the Annex.		
Unspecified Jagdals and Jatki			Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)			Brahui			Sindhi			Western Hindi			Persian						P	M	F
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1,283	888	395	19	18	1	423	251	172	12	12		614	571	43	390	375	15	3,636	2,652		764		
148	147	1	4	4		35	32	3				27	27		5	3	2						
1,050	082	368	8	8		388	210	160	3	3		328	303	2	351	340	6						
86	59	20										22	21	1	1	1							
			1	1					5	5		4	4										
			0	5	1				2	2		96	87	9	20	14	6						
												40	35	5	1	1							
												97	94	3									
89	89								1	1		76	76		184	134		199	136		63		
1	1											3	3										
88	88								1	1		31	31		194	101							
												3	3										
												11	1										
												38	38										
149	147	1	17	16	1	35	32	3	8	8		442	401	41	163	150	13	3,882	2,324		658		
71	73	1	4	4		35	32	3				23	23										
74	74		6	6								257	232	25	134	120	5						
												4	4										
			1	1					5	5		91	85	9	20	14	6						
			6	5	1				2	2		34	20	5	11	1							
									1	1		30	28	2	8	6	2						
			1	1					3	3		37	36	1	15	13	2	75	50		25		
			1	1								1	1		4		2						
												22	22		9	9							
												2	2		1	1							
												1	1		1	1							
												6	6		1	1							
									1	1		5	4	1									
1	1		1	1								40	39	1	5	5		256	210		76		
			1	1								10	10		5								
												17	14	1									
												1	1										
												14	14										
1,045	651	394				388	219	169				19	19		13	13		194	132		62		
73	73														1	1							
85	620	308				388	219	169				6	6		17	15							
84	8	20										1	1										
												10	10										
			3	3		83	57	1	5	4	1	1,045	1,045	41	155	132	2	5,776	4,594		84		
						2	1	1	3	2	1	7	6										
			3	3		54	41		1	1		7	6		22	17							
						1	1								1	1							





BILINGUALISM

SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES

LOCAL																		NON LOCAL						All other mother-tongues not reported in columns 21-26
Unspecified Jajdals and Jalks			Sindhi (Jatki and Lass)			Brahui			Sindhi			Western Hindi			Lectures									
P 18	M 19	F 20	P 21	M 22	F 23	P 24	M 25	F 26	P 27	M 28	F 29	P 30	M 31	F 32	P 33	M 34	F 35	P 36	M 37	F 38				
						5	4	1	1	1		857	825	32	124	121	3	4600	3987	622				
						2	1	1				2	2											
						3	3					634	608	26	101	98	3							
												113	113		17	17								
									1	1		10	10		0	0								
												89	83	6										
			3	3		83	83					124	121	3	46	46		681	577	104				
				3		81	81					118	115	3	43	43								
						1	1								1	1								
						1	1					6	6		2	2								
									4	3	1	65	59	6	18	15	3	484	405	79				
									1	2	1	4	4											
									1	1		43	39	4	17	14	3							
												8	8											
												2	2		1	1								
												8	6	2										
			87	83	4	443	276	167	37	29	8	260	246	14	32	28	4	1742	1167	543				
			31	31		412	247	165	20	18	2	10	42	4	6									
						5	5			4	2	11	36	3	11	7	1							
						4	4					7	7											
			56	52	4	13	13		11	7	4	111	139	7	10	10								
						2	2					24	26	4										
						3	2	1				11	11											
3	3		66	57	9	4585	2597	1988	30	21	9	672	575	97	135	107	28	1474	110	778				
			16	20	7	387	2604	1981		2		10	10	41	4	27	17							
			2	1	1	810	461	376				76	4	9	20	20								
						43	32	11				4		12										
			21	20	1				10	14	2	18	171	18	20	11								
1	1		7	7		192	81	19				110	10	11										
						1	1		1	1														
						14	13	1	1	1				4										
3	3		13	12	1	3083	1709	1383	15	13	2	215	193	22	28	27	1	374		112				
			2	1	1	184	101	83				1	11	1										
						43	32	11				4		12										
			5	0					10	1		1		1	1	17								
			0	0		1	1	1																
						1	1		1	1														
			53	45	8	925	577	348		5	2	77		91	62	21	10			272				
			3	20		817		311																
			17	1	1	84	47																	
			1	1		17	17																	
									1	1														
									1	1														
						577	270	217	8	2	1	84	77	7	11	3	17							





















# TABLE XVII.

## RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE

1 The total population of Baluchistan is 868 617 persons distributed as under —

	Total	Male	Female
Indigenous*	760 125	411 911	348 184
Semi indigenous	21 922	13 299	8 623
Aliens*	86 570	63 267	23 303
<b>Total</b>	<b>868 617</b>	<b>488 477</b>	<b>380 140</b>

2 The distribution of the above population by various races is shown below —

	Person	Male	Female
BAI OCH	220 473	124 848	101 625
(a) Indigenous	220 611	122 860	107 181
(b) Semi indigenous	1 865	992	873
(c) Aliens	1 027	996	331
BR AHUI	1 2588	83 228	19 060
(a) Indigenous	1 2588	83 228	69 060
PATHAN	198 606	109 661	88 945
(a) Indigenous	176 007	95 472	80 535
(b) Semi indigenous	17 018	9 972	7 046
(c) Aliens	5 581	4 217	1 364
LASI	31 812	16 635	15 177
(a) Indigenous	31 812	16 635	15 177
JATT	82 689	40 273	36 416
(a) Indigenous	77 157	42 227	34 930
(b) Aliens	5 532	4 046	1 486
SAYYID	23,655	12 277	11 378
(a) Indigenous	21 976	11 127	10 849
(c) Aliens	1 679	1 150	529
OTHER MUSLIMS	70 270	46 817	23 453
(a) Indigenous	57 591	30 882	26 709
(b) Semi indigenous	3 099	2 242	857
(c) Aliens	18 580	13 733	4 847
HINDUS	53 681	36 150	17 531
(a) Indigenous	16 905	9 171	7 734
(c) Aliens	36 776	27 005	9 771
SIKHS	8 425	6 270	2 155
(a) Indigenous	48	35	13
(c) Aliens	8 377	6 235	2 142
OTHER ALIENS	8 418	5 87	2 541
(a) Europeans	5 024	3 862	1 162
(b) Anglo Indians	379	200	179
(c) Indian Christians	2 656	1 635	1 021
(d) Others	359	238	121

3 All indigenous tribes have been shown as in 1911 and 1921. As regards aliens those tribes and castes whose strength was 2 per mille or more have been shown separately in the body of the table. Tribes or castes of local importance representing less than 2 per mille have also been shown.

4 Depressed classes are found only among alien Hindus who are immigrants from other Indian Provinces. The total strength of such depressed classes is 7,346 persons. Details are shown below —

DISTRICT OF STATE	Person	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 346</b>	<b>4 171</b>	<b>3 175</b>
Quetta Division	7 346	4 171	3 175
Iskandari	1 200	678	522
Chitral	249	137	112
Kolan	18	11	7
Chitral	18	11	7
Sherani	17	11	6
Kalat	17	11	6
Iskandari	17	11	6

5 Variations in the number of persons of the various races since 1911 are shown in Table XVIII.







STATES

TOTAL KALAT		SARAWAN		JHALAWAN		KACHHI		DOMERI KAHERI COUNTRY		MAKRAN		KHARAN		PASELIA		CASTE TRIBE RACE OR NATIONALITY	
M. 19	F. 20	M. 21	F. 22	M. 23	F. 24	M. 25	F. 26	M. 27	F. 28	M. 29	F. 30	M. 31	F. 32	M. 33	F. 34		
644	540	294	258	25	32	154	129	132	94	17	11	22	21	9	3	Pathan Indigenes	
95	82	70	64	13	12	6	6									Babl.	
60	53	27	20			19	16					14	17			Barech. Jafar	
167	134	32	31	1		7	10	172	90					9		Kakar	
7	7	1		1		5	7									Dara Dumar Huzar Patery Sanzar Khet Sargara Sratra Targhara Others	
156	124	27	31			2	5	127	90					9	3	haan. Lual.	
8	7	8	7														
84	81	70	71			14	10									Paul	
84	81	70	71			14	10									Mam Branch Isot Lawn Mandhel Muslhel Zarkun Urspafel	
13	6	12	5									1				Shirant	
48	11	2				45	40			1	4					Tarin.	
1	4									1	4					Abul Achakun Spin Tarn Tor Tarn Urspafel	
38	30					38	30									Zmaral	
8	10	1				7	10									Other Pathans	
160	134	07	52	11	20	03	47	5	4	10	7	7	4				
522	871			306	202					218	169			16,083	14,787	Last	
3	1			3	1									2,113	1,819	Anqaria	
8	6			8	6									1,857	1,510	Burra	
391	277			184	108					207	160			2,635	2,469	Jamot	
21	18			21	18									2,366	2,251	Panjha	
26	19			24	19					2				2,214	2,017	Stekh	
59	47			59	47									1,331	1,211	Mari, is	
7	3			7	3									720	680	Statok	
														1,724	1,607	Mondra	
										7				1,065	1,378	Gora, A Unspecified	
31 831	26 299	61	42	3	4	24 282	20,004	7,483	6,248	2	1			2,129	2,103	Jat Indigenes	
1,855	1,692	366	334	142	134	661	602	579	512	57	45	80	65	167	162	Sayyid Indigenes	
502	441	171	120	12	17	237	203	54	72	25	20			137	131	1,100	
338	370	120	142	21	28	155	157	25	29	14	14					1,100	
50	418	10	15	23	17			462	380	1	1					1,100	
47	38	44	38	3												1,100	
10	10	10	10													1,100	
483	415	2		83	72	260	242	3	27	14	10	50	4	20	2	1,100	
21 982	19,603	3 238	2,893	5,707	4,938	1,425	1,131	594	485	8 674	8 170	2,144	1 640	6,141	4 912	Other Muslims	
4 780	4 474			32	33	13	12			4 606	4 300	69	70	30	23	1,100	
2,619	2,181	2 444	2,010	116	106	20	26			5	7	31	32			1,100	
30	19			30	19											1,100	
264	213							24	213							1,100	
557	690					638	49	240	200							1,100	
139	139															1,100	
2,451	2,129	245	186	1,426	1,270	175	141			482	400	140	110			1,100	
374	311	1														1,100	
7 711	7 297			1,223	1 000	122	98			1 720	1 491	225	200			1,100	
7 027	6 042	345	297	2,210	2,447	449	371	46	47	1 716	1 700	1 000	1 100	17	14	1,100	
5 022	4 500	715	597	2 702	2 431	373	294	47	25	1 624	1 500					1,100	
1 447	1 270			18	14	27	27	1	3	20	11	1 270	1 161			1,100	
5,514	4,850	330	308	33	4	3,704	3,251	1,329	1,279	172	4	22	15	779	617	Hindu Indigenes	
530	4,320	327	305	23	4	3,374	3,127	1,200	1,212	110	4	1	1	2	2	1,100	
23	16															1,100	
9	8															1,100	
232	132	122	62	15	17	24	25	5	3	24	11	27	2	1		Hindu Indigenes	
																	Hindu Indigenes



DISTRICTS.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR Y TO ALIY	BALUCHISTAN						QUECH PAPUN.		LOTHAL		KROH.		ROKUN.		CHAGAL.		SIND.			
	P		M.		F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Administered area.		Non-Administered Country.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>Pakhs</b>	17,812	9,878	7,888	2,780	1,781	4,822	2,867	642	362	87	24	792	370	328	742					
Durrani	3,410	1,541	899	1,090	800	80	28	70	23	8	7	23	68	91	82	2			1	
Qabzai	14,102	8,123	6,807	1,459	967	4,822	2,822	547	178	29	9	280	297	234	686				2	
Others	492	228	170	137	114	70	7	20	2	28	9	29	14	58	24					
<b>Other M. Sins</b>	2,679	2,242	257	1,783	722	128	28	270	27	27	7	22	12	12	3					
Hazara	2,079	2,220	810	1,780	772	128	28	270	27	20	1	22	12	14						
Others	60	2	47	3	50															
<b>G. Akhri</b>	26,870	22,207	22,202	41,701	15,280	4,870	1,825	8,222	1,022	1,826	207	1,404	670	6,022	2,942	279	220			
<b>M. Sins (All)</b>	22,220	21,222	2,227	14,772	6,222	2,226	222	2,226	272	222	272	272	222	2,222	1,222	222	222			
Baloch	1,227	926	621	90	40	662	472	20	20	40	0	0	4	48	20					
Pakhs	2,221	4,227	1,222	2,222	2,222	422	111	222	20	42	41	22	202	202	102					
Jatt	5,222	4,022	1,222	2,222	2,222	222	222	27	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
Sayid	1,222	1,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
Rajput	2,222	4,227	1,022	2,222	622	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
Shikhs	2,077	2,222	1,222	2,077	1,227	122	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
Arya	1,222	1,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
Others	5,222	4,122	1,222	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
<b>Hindus (All)</b>	26,772	27,222	2,772	14,222	7,222	2,772	272	2,772	272	272	272	272	272	2,772	1,222	272	272			
Arya	7,127	4,222	2,222	2,222	2,007	1,422	207	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
Gorkha	2,022	4,222	1,222	4,022	1,422	11														
(a) Rai	2,102	1,202	202	1,222	202															
(b) Limbu	1,70	1,222	222	222	222															
(c) Garo	122	122	22	22	22															
(d) M. Tar	22	22	22	22	22															
(e) Bani	12	12	12	12	12															
(f) U. Sood	22	22	22	22	22															
(g) Others	1,072	622	202	222	202															
Khasi	4,222	2,222	1,222	2,222	2,222															
Rajput	2,222	4,222	1,222	2,222	2,222															
Brahmin	1,222	1,222	222	1,222	222															
Arya	1,222	1,222	222	1,222	222															
Others	11,112	2,222	1,222	4,222	2,772	422	202	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422					
(a) Depressed Classes	7,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
1. Chitras	4,222	2,222	1,222	2,222	1,222	122	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
2. Dhobi	712	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
3. Koli	472	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
4. Mochi	12	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
5. Padi	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
6. Yaj	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
7. Jalandar	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
8. Nal	122	110	12	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
9. Karna	102	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
10. Kumbhar	7	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
11. Khatras	5	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
12. Galarya	42	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
13. Jullaha	22	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
14. Koyli	22	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
15. Ch. mar	22	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
16. Tel	22	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
17. Khilki	12	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
18. Bani	7	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
19. Ramtan	2	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
20. Gadia	1	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
(b) Others (Hindus)	1,222	1,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
<b>Wali</b>	4,222	4,222	2,222	2,222	1,222	4,222	1,222	2,222	222	2,222	222	2,222	222	2,222	222					
Jatt	12	2,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
Wali (Upper)	2,072	1,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
Chitras	122	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
Others	2,222	2,222	222	1,222	1,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
<b>Misc.</b>	1,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
(1) Christians	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
(2) Others	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
(a) Jain	22	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
(b) B. Hindu	22	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
(c) Parsi	122	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
(d) Jew	12	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
(e) Tribal	22	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					
(f) Other	22	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					





# TABLE XVIII.

## VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES

Variations are shown for 1911, 1921 and 1931 only Complete figures for previous Censuses are not available

2 Owing to complete figures not being available for previous Censuses, it has not been found possible to readjust tribal figures in accordance with territorial transfers

3 The variations in the numbers of various races since 1911 are summarised in the sub-joined table —

Race	Persons			Remark
	1911	1921	1931	
Total	884,703	799,625	868,617	
Baloch	172,473	170,336	220,473	
Brahui	167,787	159,744	152,588	
Pathan	214,517	102,164	108,696	
Lasi	27,770	23,212	31,612	
Jatt	78,400	66,982	82,680	
Sayyid	22,183	21,542	23,655	
Other Muslims	99,609	93,507	70,270	
Hindu	37,602	51,348	53,681	
Sikh	8,300	7,741	8,425	
Other Aliens	6,063	7,050	8,418	
(1) Christian —	5,085	6,003	8,059	
(a) European	4,210	4,751	5,021	
(b) Anglo Indian	123	234	370	
(c) Indian	752	1,708	2,666	
(2) Others —	978	366	350	
(a) Jain	10	17	32	
(b) Buddhist	16	160	68	
(c) Zoroastrian	170	165	167	
(d) Jew	57	19	17	
(e) Tribal			32	
(f) Others	725	5	4	

TABLE XVII.—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES.

Tribe and Locality	Persons						Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Net Variation 1911 to 1931	Males.			Females.		
	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1911 to 1931			1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
	1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>SUMMARY</b>														
BALUCHISTAN	668,817	796,820	824,703	+68,922	-35,078	+33,814	488,414	491,000	666,418	380,322	538,625	308,294		
DISTRICTS	603,805	730,548	744,412	+42,760	+8,828	+44,086	370,004	383,614	526,181	183,804	108,634	175,321		
STATES	608,126	578,977	430,291	-25,128	-41,314	-16,182	218,410	306,986	227,226	186,999	172,961	193,823		
( ) Indigenous Districts	799,128	783,944	743,261	+46,187	-45,669	+7,517	411,847	322,999	697,727	342,182	317,944	344,821		
States	248,014	226,076	224,793	+29,222	-8,178	+37,399	194,728	181,178	182,870	102,193	145,488	151,815		
(b) Semi-Indigenous Districts	403,211	377,238	416,909	+23,671	-30,331	-12,328	217,138	304,831	224,860	186,068	172,447	191,708		
States	21,828	18,648	28,518	+2,824	-19,677	-7,852	12,968	11,864	17,829	4,718	6,242	11,379		
(c) Abnans Districts	11,847	18,128	28,170	+3,479	-10,022	-6,542	15,923	11,659	17,326	8,261	9,812	10,121		
States	378	320	1,345	+1,017	-623	-970	222	312	700	132	208	286		
(d) Abnans Districts	26,679	17,822	42,797	+9,977	+44,229	+34,252	62,567	62,798	68,667	32,263	17,227	12,127		
States	23,047	18,524	30,447	+8,213	+24,267	+16,054	25,533	23,420	29,072	22,814	13,486	11,275		
	1,522	1,198	2,351	+234	-1,156	-824	1,034	870	1,492	480	230	782		
<b>RACES AND TRIBES.</b>														
A. Baluch Total	228,472	178,228	172,473	+83,137	+2,863	+87,000	194,848	97,378	92,819	104,828	78,961	78,554		
Districts	115,880	89,707	82,777	+28,973	+6,020	+31,993	63,008	48,744	45,023	52,061	29,023	27,715		
States	112,592	88,521	89,706	+23,164	-1,197	+24,017	61,239	47,631	47,827	52,767	30,938	30,839		
( ) INDIAN BALUCH	228,041	172,285	166,120	+48,846	+4,209	+58,251	123,820	83,502	91,968	102,121	71,222	77,221		
Districts	112,284	88,787	81,210	+26,974	+4,870	+31,774	61,702	47,823	44,822	50,861	27,226	26,078		
States	112,537	87,012	87,909	+25,042	-269	+25,877	61,117	47,671	47,427	52,264	30,984	30,633		
Begri Districts	26,812	22,727	19,279	+7,878	+2,267	+11,242	16,727	12,224	16,822	12,118	9,229	8,227		
States	29,755	23,879	18,287	+7,067	+2,410	+10,486	16,224	12,224	16,224	10,224	7,224	6,227		
Dewaki Districts	857	61	112	+796	-	+744	443	34	62	414	27	20		
States	7,821	6,628	4,912	+1,792	+1,22	+1,222	2,822	2,229	2,229	2,229	1,227	2,222		
Districts	1,027	1,029	1,828	+81	+77	+128	1,070	1,022	969	917	804	840		
States	8,274	4,120	4,084	+1,124	+60	+1,120	2,872	2,277	2,221	1,821	1,821	1,822		
Khasran Districts	17,122	17,222	14,122	+22	+2,277	+2,222	2,227	2,222	1,222	2,222	2,222	2,222		
States	17,044	17,122	14,122	-70	+2,270	+2,220	2,221	2,221	1,221	2,221	2,221	2,221		
	118			+118		+118	66							
Magan Districts	12,222	2,222	17,777	+2,222	-2,222	-4,222	7,222	4,222	4,222	6,222	2,222	2,222		
States	12,022	2,222	18,777	+2,222	-2,222	-4,222	7,222	4,222	4,222	6,222	2,222	2,222		
Mari Districts	25,224	22,221	22,222	+2,222	+2,222	+12,222	19,222	12,222	12,222	12,222	6,224	7,222		
States	24,224	22,221	21,222	+2,222	+2,222	+12,222	18,222	12,222	12,222	12,222	6,222	6,222		
	820	220	700	+670	-480	+120	477	162	422	472	112	222		
Rind Eastern Districts	42,222	36,222	21,222	+22,222	-622	+22,222	22,222	17,144	16,222	19,222	12,222	12,222		
States	16,007	16,222	16,122	+3,212	-227	+422	9,022	6,122	7,071	6,222	6,222	6,222		
	26,115	18,412	15,148	+10,272	+226	+10,298	14,022	9,204	12,022	7,222	7,222	7,221		
Umaro Districts	2,222	1,222	222	+1,222	+1,222	+1,222	1,222	222	222	1,222	222	222		
States	2,227	1,072	988	+1,222	+81	+1,220	1,220	278	218	1,022	490	490		
	314	22	1	+282	+21	+212	164	18	1	100	14			
Baluch Eastern Unpopulated Districts	222	278	217	+222	+122	+222	222	222	222	222	112	22		
States	267	302	214	+4	+142	+142	215	222	222	122	114	22		
	478	12	3	+463	+19	+422	222	8	2	220	6			
Baluch Districts	122	1,222	1,222	-1,221	-21	-1,222	22	222	222	74	222	217		
States	122	1,222	1,222	-1,221	-21	-1,222	22	222	222	74	222	217		
Deshli Districts	222	4,222	1,122	-2,222	+2,222	-122	222	2,222	222	222	2,222	222		
States	222	4,222	1,122	-2,222	+2,222	-122	222	2,222	222	222	2,222	222		
Orbki Districts	222	222	222	+222	+222	+222	222	222	222	222	222	222		
States	222	222	222	+222	+222	+222	222	222	222	222	222	222		
Kawal Districts	2,222	1,222	1,122	+222	+222	+1,222	1,222	222	222	1,222	222	222		
States	1,222	1,222	1,122	+222	+222	+222	222	222	222	222	222	222		
Kah Districts	2,222	2,222	4,122	+1,222	+1,222	+1,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222		
States	2,222	2,222	4,122	+1,222	+1,222	+1,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222		
Rakhsad Districts	21,222	21,222	20,222	+2,222	+1,222	+4,222	22,222	11,222	10,222	11,222	9,222	8,222		
States	6,222	6,222	6,222	+1,222	-2,000	-1,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222		
	17,222	18,222	12,222	+4,222	+3,212	+4,214	8,400	8,222	7,122	8,000	7,771	6,212		

\*These figures differ by 4,794 from those shown in the Census Report for 1911, owing to the fact that Households numbered 4,794 were classed as Trans-India slaves in 1911, but have now been included under "Semi-Indigenous" for purposes of comparison.



TABLE XVIII.—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—contd.

Tribe and Locality	Persons.			Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Net Variation 1911 to 1901 Increase + Decrease -	Males.			Females.		
	1911	1921	1911	1921 to 1911	1921 to 1911		1901	1921	1911	1921	1921	1911
	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11
Xigbari Districts States	1,738 1,137	1,667 1,503	1,211 1,311	-527 -175	+721 +191	-125 +1 -184	667 807	243 243	718 718	429 590	639 600	683 553
Pandhari Districts States	2,065 419 646	2,622 402 1,029	2,007 618 1,389	-655 -43 -242	-819 -156 -363	-848 -108 -748	378 237 348	236 242 583	1,115 345 770	607 198 290	643 217 444	893 373 619
Rabinal Districts States	2,716 653 2,063	2,818 807 2,311	1,977 402 1,575	-839 -405 -148	+847 +4 +636	+729 +215 +469	1,699 394 1,705	1,444 231 1,194	1,963 231 862	1,316 360 607	1,736 153 1,017	534 171 713
Rakhal Districts States	634 2 331	633 6 627	617 6 602	-17 -4 -29	+16 +9 +21	-77 -9 -71	397 369 369	369 331 331	236 31 942	243 3 254	264 4 271	376 6 371
Rodoni Districts States	1,215 101 1,234	1,747 162 1,632	1,224 160 1,185	-591 -41 -447	+527 +27 +423	+329 -39 -46	739 64 693	661 308 293	736 80 644	667 47 584	797 60 737	661 60 841
Romantzi Districts States	243 113 130	639 89 851	654 114 842	-411 -25 -431	-89 -29 +9	-419 -11 87	147 49 204	322 54 304	347 54 48	298 37 36	246 37 347	315 60 258
Sagdi Districts States	2,579 2,579	4,137 4,136	4,617 4,008	-1,480 -837	+1,038 +137	-722 -730	1,443 1,843	2,379 3,319	2,339 2,323	1,436 1,436	1,818 1,818	1,779 1,771
Semalari Districts States	4,666 1,797 2,818	4,677 1,623 3,723	2,739 1,023 2,716	-1,927 -847 -912	+1,939 +80 +1,019	+866 -80 +86	2,116 1,016 1,206	2,379 654 2,035	2,827 539 1,829	2,069 780 1,300	2,647 398 1,673	1,623 443 1,477
Serpama Districts States	1,695 317 1,879	2,119 256 1,913	2,312 234 1,978	-617 -34 -324	-396 +48 -25	-396 -39 -379	1,229 182 1,039	1,167 154 1,000	1,313 139 782	877 180 843	845 205 843	969 131 878
Satakra Districts States	1,546 179 1407	1,649 97 1494	1,373 106 1173	-273 -86 -91	+276 +16 +235	+266 -74 +234	923 112 811	922 57 659	715 58 650	663 57 608	656 33 623	863 48 817
Shakrozi Districts States	6,623 2,738 3,792	8,163 1,861 6,793	8,779 1,988 6,791	-2,156 +122 -479	-887 -123 -3,018	-2,621 +37 -2,658	2,365 1,334 3,029	4,623 1,026 3,671	4,324 1,029 3,790	2,777 602 1,733	2,539 799 3,731	2,378 961 3,993
Sing Murali Districts States	8,323 4,267 1,236	8,316 4,116 1,798	4,732 3,157 1,963	-3,585 +881 -635	+3,592 +171 +234	+1,781 +1,136 -39	4,177 2,324 822	2,896 2,294 1,002	2,896 1,738 609	2,816 399 714	2,816 222 794	2,123 413 703
Sabri Districts States	16,212 622 16,199	22,148 964 16,873	22,617 1,123 21,514	-6,436 -161 +731	-2,299 -481 -2,820	+4,718 -217 +4,663	13,765 336 15,408	16,279 363 14,847	13,639 580 17,380	17,629 399 16,760	13,896 222 13,733	14,418 413 14,124
Others Districts States	1,213 1,016 277	391 1,016 414	769 69 611	-878 +948 -177	+418 +838 -227	+164 +391 -261	849 669 180	817 291 218	677 82 310	664 214 117	377 198 198	313 224 294
<b>C. Pithora Total</b>	<b>136,006</b>	<b>192,184</b>	<b>214,817</b>	<b>+8,442</b>	<b>-32,335</b>	<b>-18,911</b>	<b>109,861</b>	<b>156,401</b>	<b>118,562</b>	<b>82,943</b>	<b>83,793</b>	<b>66,823</b>
Districts States	1,700 1,514	190,146 2,973	112,874 1,908	+1,736 -1,134	-32,122 +780	-13,816 -263	104,786 863	156,340 1,413	117,816 1,764	82,524 661	83,897 1,180	63,068 845
(D) DIXIGKOUS PATHAN	178,007	174,061	188,023	+1,996	-14,023	-13,086	96,478	95,888	102,148	80,326	78,772	65,945
Districts States	1,111 1,704	1,293 2,079	145,027 1,468	+2,420 -893	-14,443 +614	-11,615 -277	91,219 685	91,742 1,127	301,719 602	79,802 543	77,522 912	63,291 661
Dahi Districts States	797 17 177	212 102 181	212 102 181	+134 +17 +177	-227 -162 -161	-729 -142 -85	163 15 85	178 84 67	87 8 62	87 8 62	169 78 74	
Rawa Districts States	1,818 1,477 115	1,656 1,154 50	241 736 118	+437 -323 -23	+679 +875 +298	+768 +181 -8	226 229 94	897 684 219	489 112 67	724 184 32	443 184 197	374 232 51
Jafar Districts States	1,719 1,79	1,222 1,23	1,286 1,236	+67 +121	+65 +66	+193 +192	364 974	733 723	696 696	674 674	622 622	686 396
Kakar Districts States	7,531 317	91,699 1,176	193,873 779	-2,768 +467	-12,473 +1,822	-15,511 -13,148	49,237 4,761	81,347 81,872	67,122 87,707	66,862 10,137	66,819 42	47,227 47,227
(E) Dera Districts States	74 74	211 211	211 211	+177 +177	-211 -211	-9 -9	159 180	156 181	156 181	156 121	178 121	127 1
(F) Dera Districts States	7,242 674 11	7,341 7,411 74	7,341 7,341 74	-827 -817 -11	-76 +12 -25	-627 -628 -12	2,865 2,77	4,236 4,236	4,237 4,231	2,111 2,137	2,493 2,493	2,488 2,473











## TABLE XX.

### SUMMARY FIGURES FOR DISTRICTS AND STATES

The number of persons per square mile for the indigenous population living in Tribal Areas, and in the Regular Areas consisting of Towns and Cantonments and Railway premises, is shown below —

#### Tribal Areas (population 757,768 persons)

Districts and States	Area	Population	No. of persons per square mile
<b>DISTRICTS</b>			
Quetta Pishin	4,756	76,212	16
Loralai	7,521	79,774	11
Zhob	10,225	48,345	5
Bolan	344	514	1
Chagai	20,016	10,516	1
Sibi	11,175	129,757	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,037</b>	<b>354,168</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>STATES</b>			
Kalat	73,260	340,692	5
Sarawan	5,229	28,285	5
Jhalawan	20,705	88,916	4
Kachhi	4,060	105,607	26
Dombki Kaheri Country	1,369	26,953	20
Makran	23,261	67,285	3
Kharan	18,565	23,355	1
Las-Bela	7,132	63,695	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,401</b>	<b>403,610</b>	<b>5</b>

#### Regular Areas (population 110,849 persons)

Districts and States	Area	Population	No. of persons per square mile
<b>DISTRICTS</b>			
Quetta Pishin	50	71,200	1426
Loralai	4	6,203	1557
Zhob	90	6,618	107
Bolan	16	4,174	278
Chagai	20	4,704	237
Sibi	12	17,248	1,104
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>106,250</b>	<b>571</b>
<b>STATES</b>			
Kalat	0	1,400	107
Sarawan	1	170	170
Jhalawan	0	0	0
Kachhi	0	0	0
Dombki Kaheri Country	0	0	0
Makran	0	1,177	0
Kharan	0	0	0
Las-Bela	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>

2 Figures of population in column 2 differ from those given in the corresponding table for 1921 in the case of Sibi and Shahry Taluk and the Makran Country within the Sibi District and in that of Bolan on account of inter-district transfers as shown on the fly leaf of Imp. and T. 11.



# PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

## AREA AND POPULATION BY POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER LOCAL AREAS

The number of persons per square mile for the indigenous population living in Tribal Areas (Total population 757,768 persons) and in the Regular Areas (Total population 110,849 persons) consisting of Towns and Cantonments and Railway premises is shown below —

### Tribal Areas (Total population 757,768 persons)

Districts and States	Area	Population	No. of Persons per square mile
<b>DISTRICTS</b>			
Quetta Pishin	4,756	76,442	16
Loralai	7,621	79,744	11
Zhob	10,225	48,343	5
Bolan	344	514	1
Chagai	20,016	19,516	1
Sibi	11,175	129,757	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,037</b>	<b>351,168</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>STATES</b>			
Kalat	73,269	340,602	5
Sarawan	5,220	28,285	5
Jhalawan	20,725	85,916	4
Kachhi	4,060	105,605	26
Dombli Kaheri Country	1,359	26,953	20
Makran	23,261	67,287	3
Kharan	18,565	23,275	1
Las Bela	7,132	63,008	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,401</b>	<b>463,610</b>	<b>6</b>

### Regular Areas (Total population 110,849 persons)

Districts and States	Area	Population	No. of Persons per square mile
<b>DISTRICTS</b>			
Quetta Pishin	50	71,499	1430
Loralai	4	6,200	1550
Zhob	90	9,615	107
Bolan	15	4,174	278
Chagai	20	1,771	88
Sibi	12	13,248	1104
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>106,307</b>	<b>557</b>
<b>STATES</b>			
Kalat	6	1,460	243
Sarawan	1	170	170
Jhalawan		2	2
Kachhi		81	81
Dombli Kaheri Country			
Makran	8	1,177	147
Kharan			
Las Bela			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>147</b>

2 Figures of population in column 3 differ from the figures given in the corresponding table for 1921 in the case of Sibi and Sialkot Districts and the Makran Country within the Sibi District and in the case of Bolan on account of inter-district transfers as shown on fly-leaf of Imperial Table II.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II. POPULATION OF POLITICAL AGENCIES BY RELIGION AND LITERACY

Province	Agency	HINDUS										MUSLIMS										OTHERS										Total	No. of Literates	Liter. Pct.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		No.	%	Lit.	No.	%	Lit.	No.	%	Lit.	No.	%	Lit.	No.	%	Lit.	No.	%	Lit.	No.	%	Lit.	No.	%	Lit.	No.	%	Lit.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Bihar	Patna (M. R.)	11,000	100	1,000	9	10	11	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

The figures in columns 20 and 31 are inclusive. M = Male, F = Female.











## TABLE XV.

### PART II —BILINGUALISM.

This part of Table XV gives for speakers of each mother tongue the numbers speaking other local languages of Baluchistan in addition to their mother tongues. Languages of other parts of India or foreign countries are not shown with the exception of Western Hindi (which represents Urdu, Hindostani and Hindi), Persian and Sindhi. The numbers speaking these languages are likely to increase in future and they have therefore been shown separately.