

# Census of India, 1931

VOLUME IV

## BALUCHISTAN

### PARTS I & II.

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PART I.—Report.

PART II.—Imperial and Provincial Tables.

BY

**GUL MUHAMMAD KHAN,**  
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS  
IN BALUCHISTAN.

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# 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 Sanjrani 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 1931.

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 6,641 and 3,582 families at the two preceding censuses respectively.

#### HOW THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN IN 1931.

Census Divisions  
and Census officers.

For purposes of taking the census the whole province was divided into census districts which were conterminous 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 totals.

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 instructions and forms, etc., 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 registrar 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 indents 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 conterminous with the Kanungo's jurisdiction or a Niabat 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 enumera-  
tion.**

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 entrained at Sibi.

**Provisional 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 Kalat State whose

## INTRODUCTION.

v

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 Subsidiary 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 unassailable 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.O., 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 Mari and Bugti Chiefs, K.B. Nawab Mehrulla Khan Mari 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 highly 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 Kasi 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. Ably assisted by Wazirzada Abdul Ahad Khan, Assistant Municipal Secretary, and Arbab Mohammad Umar Khan in Kasi 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 Area, 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 K. N. Simner, 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 Simner 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.

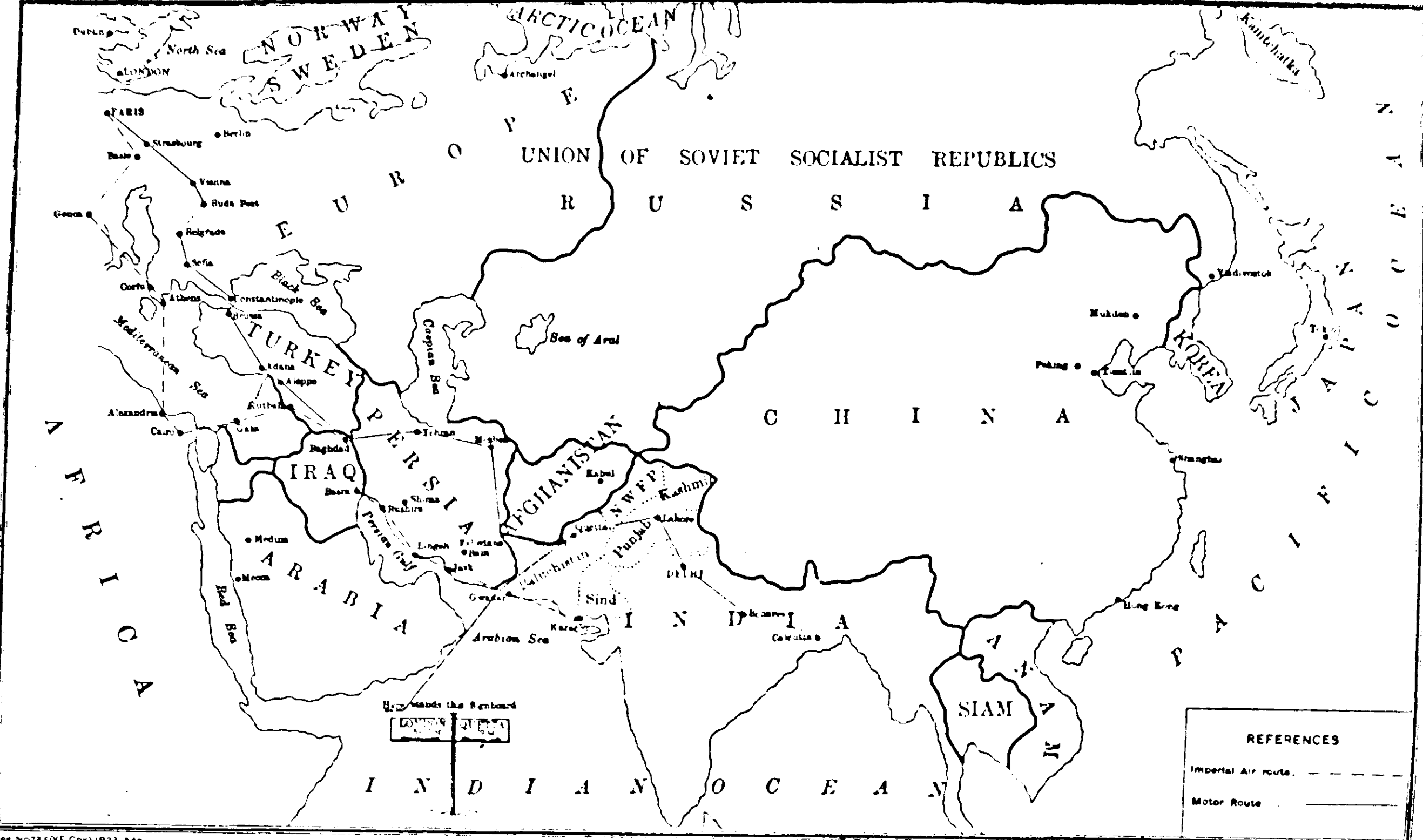
It now remains for me to acknowledge my obligations to those who have actively helped me in connection with my Report. I am specially indebted to Dewan Bahadur Dewan Jamiat Rai, C. I. E., who with his previous experience of census work and his wide and intimate knowledge of the country and its people 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. P. 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., M.B., was kind enough to examine the Chapter on Infirmities. Major J. E. Lidieth, M.B.E., 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 Slip-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 Population 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 Gwadar 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.



2 CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

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 Nosala of Arrian the weird accounts of which frightened the superstitious seamen of Niarchus. 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 (i) Kalat including Kharan and (ii) Las Bela.

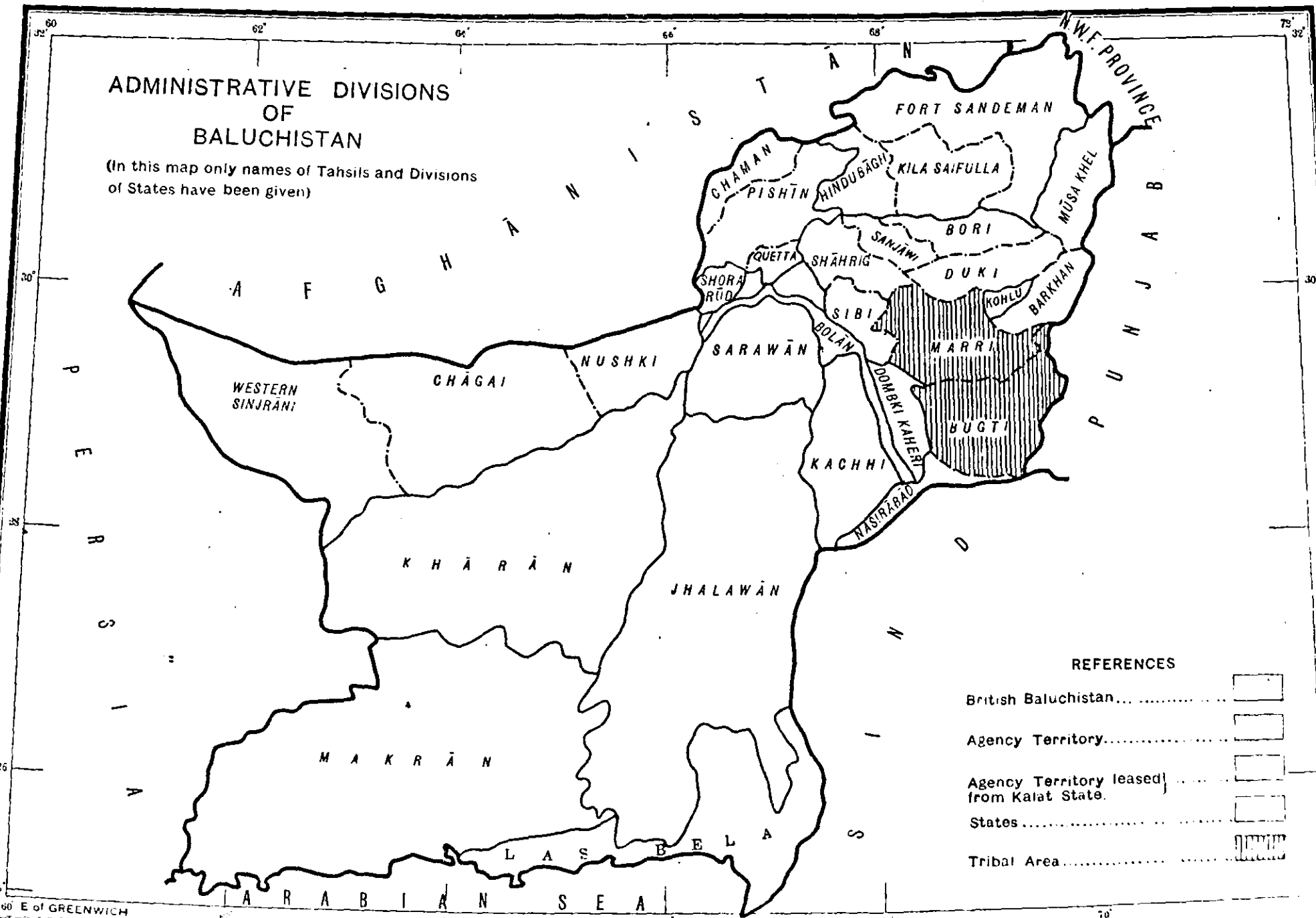
Legally, only two divisions are recognised under British Baluchistan, namely, British Baluchistan and Agency Territories. The smaller units included in each category are shown in the subjoined table with their respective areas and population.

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 ..	134,638	868,617	..	9,084	136,793	..	37,804	271,491
I.—BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.	54,228	463,508	..	9,084	136,793	..	37,804	271,491
DISTRICTS.								
1. Quetta-Pishin District.	4,806	147,541	Pishin-Tahsil ..	3,052	53,375	Quetta-Tahsil ..	548	76,649
			Chaman Sub-Division	1,206	17,517	..	..	..
				4,258	70,892			
2. Loralai District.	7,525	86,087	Duki-Tahsil ..	1,688	17,998	Bori Tahsil ..	1,671	18,532
						Barkhan Tahsil ..	1,309	20,434
						Musakhel Tahsil ..	2,181	22,810
						Sanjawi Sub-Tahsil	676	6,313
							5,837	68,089

Political Divisions.

# ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF BALUCHISTAN

(In this map only names of Tahsils and Divisions of States have 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
						Hindubagh-Tahsil	1,459	11,580
						Killa Saifullah Tahsil.	2,398	13,394
							10,315	57,963
4. Chagai-District.	20,036	24,224	Shorard 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
			Shahrig-Tahsil	1,576	18,177	Kohlu Sub-Tahsil	362	5,463
				2,724	45,684		1,183	42,097
II.—TRIBAL AREAS.	7,280	55,224						
Mari ..	3,404	24,860						
Bugti ..	3,876	30,364						
III.—STATES ..	80,410	405,109	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Kalat ..	73,276	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

Tahsil.	Area.	Population
TOTAL ..	4,089	128,791
Quetta Tahsil ..	548	76,649
Nushki Tahsil ..	2,361	10,820
Nasirabad Tahsil ..	821	36,634
Bolan Tahsil ..	359	4,688

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.

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 I.—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	..	..	7,525	86,087
Zhub	..	..	10,315	57,963
Bolan	..	..	359	4,688
Chagai	..	..	20,036	24,224
Sibi	..	..	11,187	143,005
(a) Administered area	..	..	3,907	87,781
(b) Mari and Bugti Tribal Areas	..	..	7,280	55,224
STATES	..	..	80,410	405,109
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
Las Bela	..	..	7,132	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 (1921).	Unit from which transferred.	Unit to which transferred.
Shorarud Sub-tahsil ..	414	1,273	Quetta-Pishin District ..	Chagai District.
Kachhi Railway line between Jhatpat and Pirak Railway stations.	6	1,256	Sibi District ..	Bolan District.
Quat-Mandai Valley ..	12	935	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 1,652 and forming part of the Sibi Tahsil in the Sibi District, was transferred to the Shahrig Tahsil of the same district. The Quat Mandai Valley with an area of 12 miles and a population of 935 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 26, 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 synchronous 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).

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.

6 CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT 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	..	760,125
2. Semi-indigenous	.. ..	6,969
3. Aliens	.. ..	86,570
4. Seasonal Afghan nomads	.. ..	14,953
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 (43,594) to the total (868,617) and subtracting the Afghan seasonal nomads (14,953) 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 province

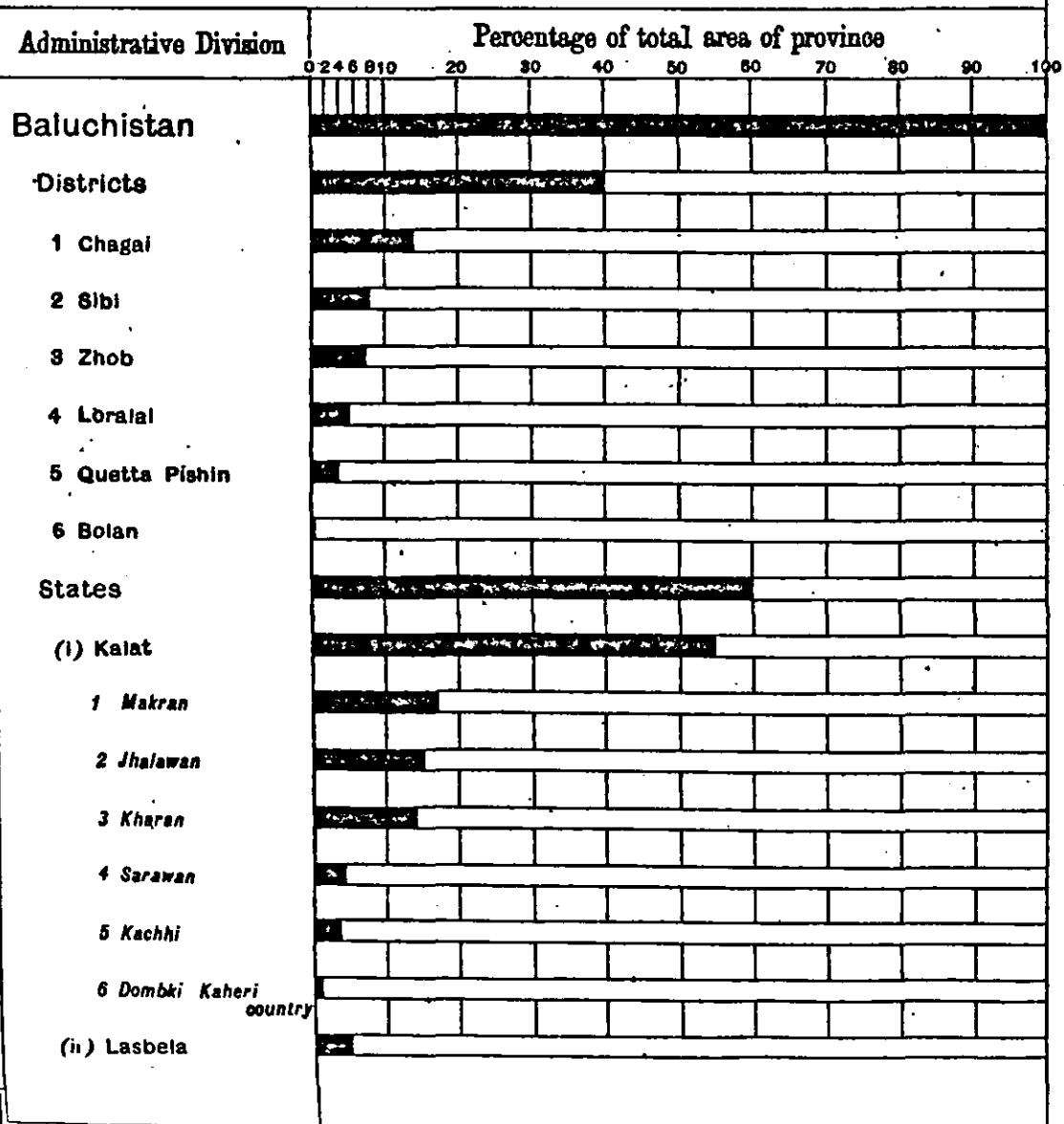


Diagram showing ratio of population of each district and division to total population of province

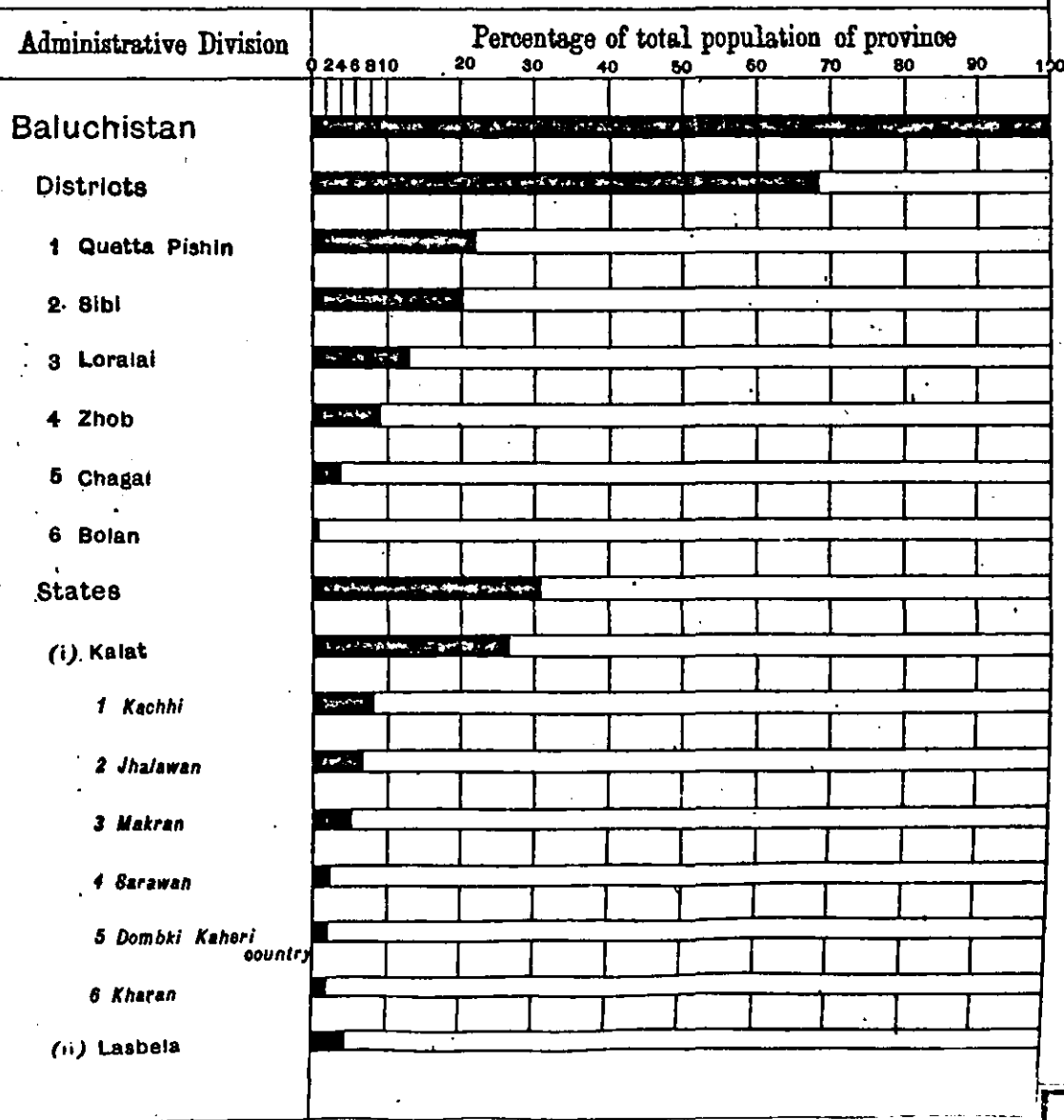
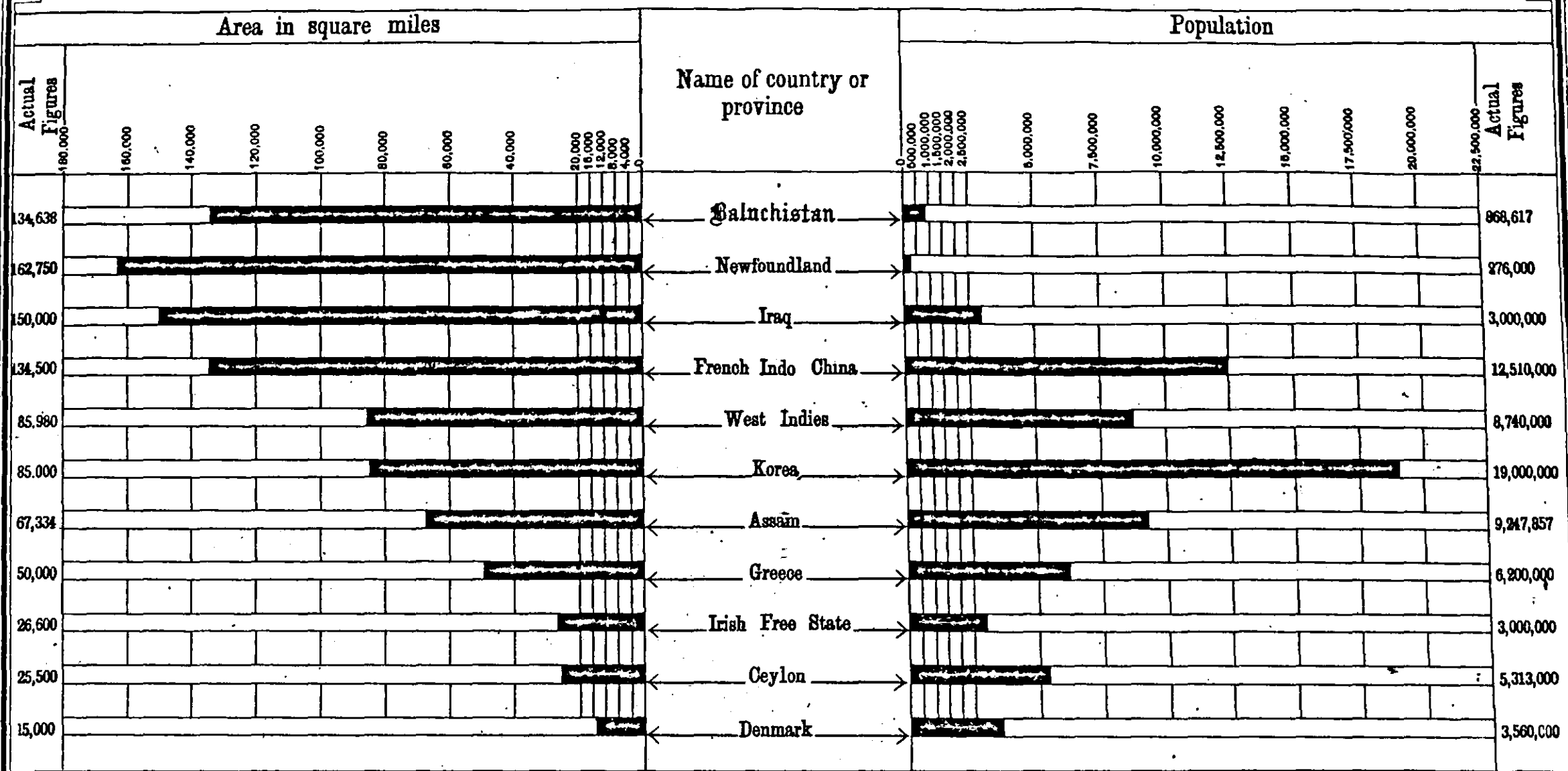


DIAGRAM NO. 2

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





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 Makranis from Makran, Lasis from Las Bela, Brahui, 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. To arrive

<i>De facto</i> population including above	86,570	868,617
<i>Deduct</i> —Afghan nomads who return to Afghanistan in the summer	14,963	
Balance		853,654
<i>Add</i> —		
1. Emigrants who return in the summer		42,594
2. Omissions due to mistakes in birthplaces 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 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	134,618	868,617
3. Ceylon	25,500	5,313,000
4. Denmark	15,000	3,500,000
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	19,000,000
9. Newfoundland	162,750	276,000
10. West Indies	85,900	8,700,000

proportions which these provinces and countries bear to Baluchistan in point of area and population are exhibited in the subjoined table.

8 CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Area.	Population.
Baluchistan	100	100
Assam	50	1,067
Bengal	62	5,881
Bombay	113	3,024
Central Provinces and Berar	74	1,785
North-West Frontier Province	27	539
Punjab	101	3,280
Sind	34	448
Ceylon	19	612
Denmark	11	410
French Indo-China	100	1,554
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>I.—BALUCHISTAN</b>	<b>134,638</b>	<b>868,617</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>DISTRICTS</b>	<b>54,228</b>	<b>463,508</b>	<b>9</b>
Quetta-Pishin	4,806	147,541	31
Loralai	7,525	86,087	11
Zhob	10,315	57,963	6
Bolan	359	4,688	13
Chagai	20,036	24,224	1
Sibi	11,187	143,005	13
Administered area	3,907	87,781	22
Mari-Bugti country	7,280	55,224	8
<b>STATES</b>	<b>80,410</b>	<b>405,109</b>	<b>5</b>
Kalat	73,278	342,101	5
Las Bela	7,132	63,008	9
<b>II.—INDIAN PROVINCES AND STATES.</b>			
<i>(a) Provinces.</i>			
1. North-West Frontier Province	36,356	4,684,364	129
2. Punjab	135,496	28,490,857	210
3. Bombay	151,593	26,271,794	173
4. Bengal	82,955	51,087,338	616
5. Assam	67,334	9,247,857	137
6. Central Provinces and Berar	99,920	15,507,723	155
<i>(b) States.</i>			
1. Travancore	7,625	5,095,073	668
2. Gwalior	26,367	3,523,070	134
3. Hyderabad	82,698	14,436,114	175
4. Baroda	8,164	2,443,007	299
5. Mysore	29,326	6,557,302	224
6. Cochin	1,480	1,205,016	814
7. Central India Agency	51,597	6,632,790	129
<b>III.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>			
1. China	3,100,000	340,000,000	97
2. Nejd and Hedjaz	1,000,000	1,500,000	2
3. Tibet	750,000	3,000,000	4
4. Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16
5. Egypt	360,000	14,000,000	31
6. Afghanistan	245,000	6,400,000	21
7. Iraq	150,000	3,000,000	20

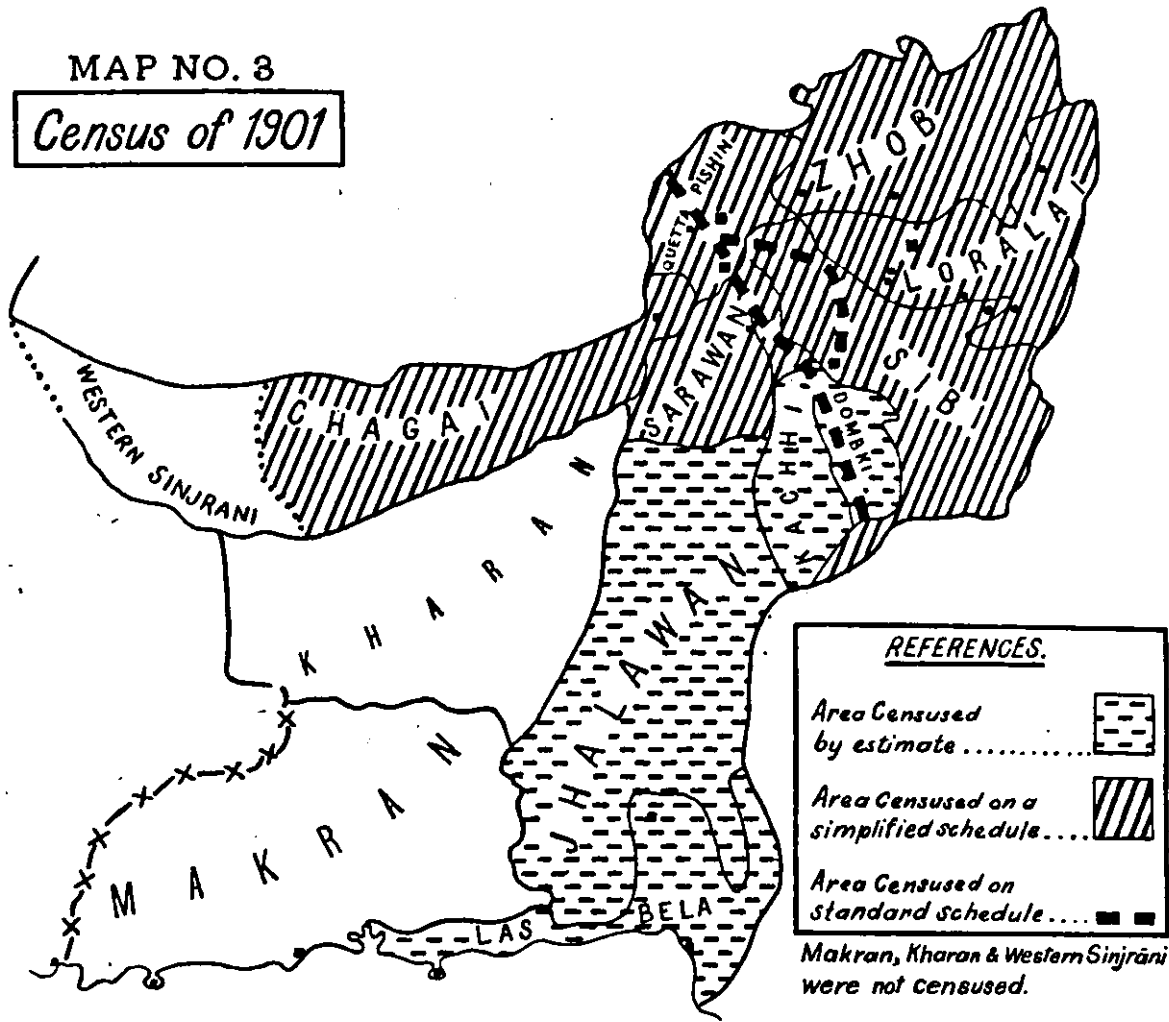
and its main political divisions as well as some of the Indian provinces and States and a few foreign countries with approximately corresponding dimensions. Strange to say, Baluchistan can beat in density of population two countries at least namely Nejd and Hedjaz, and Tibet which have only two and four 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 civilisation, 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.

19. 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

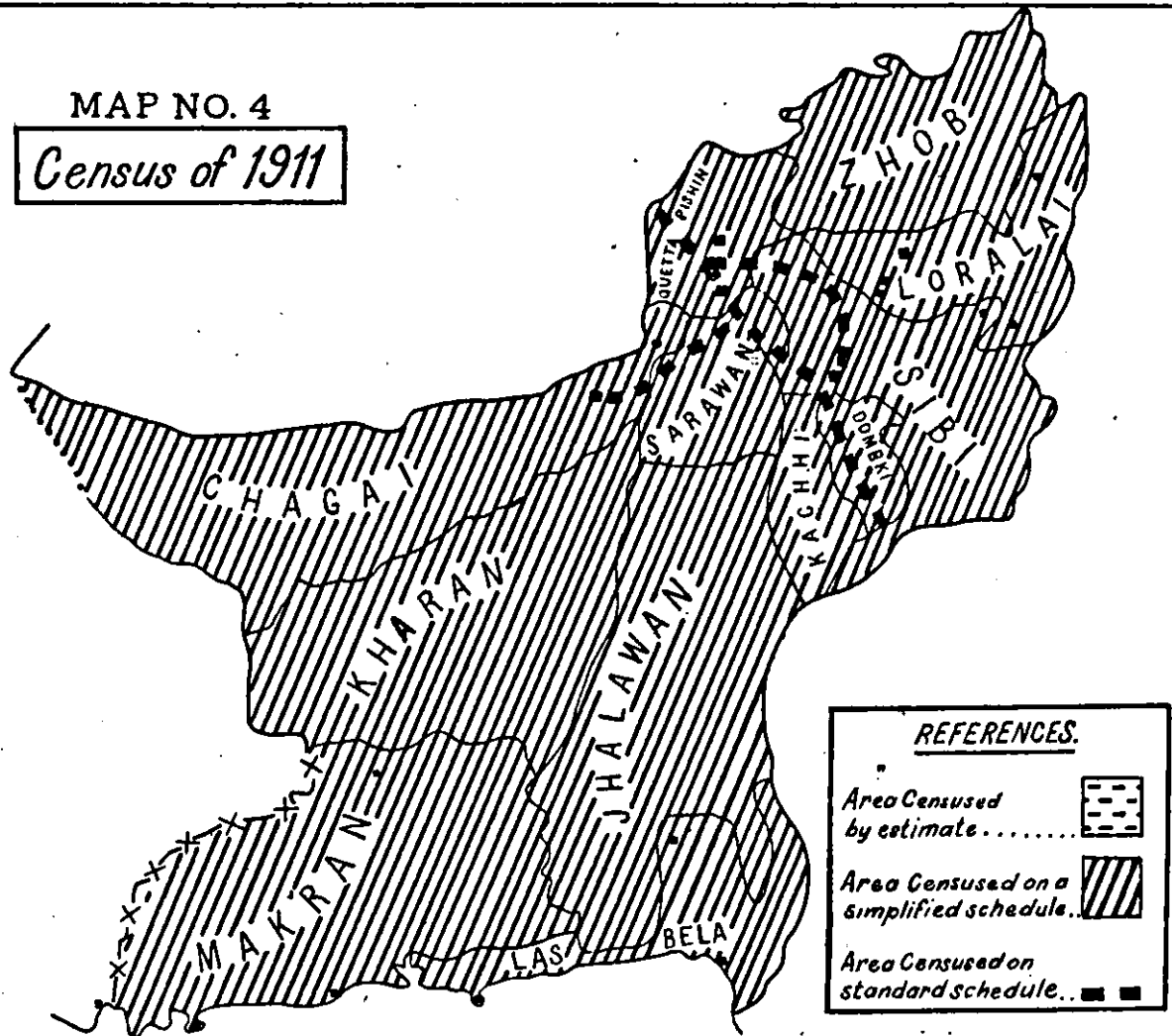
MAP NO. 3

*Census of 1901*



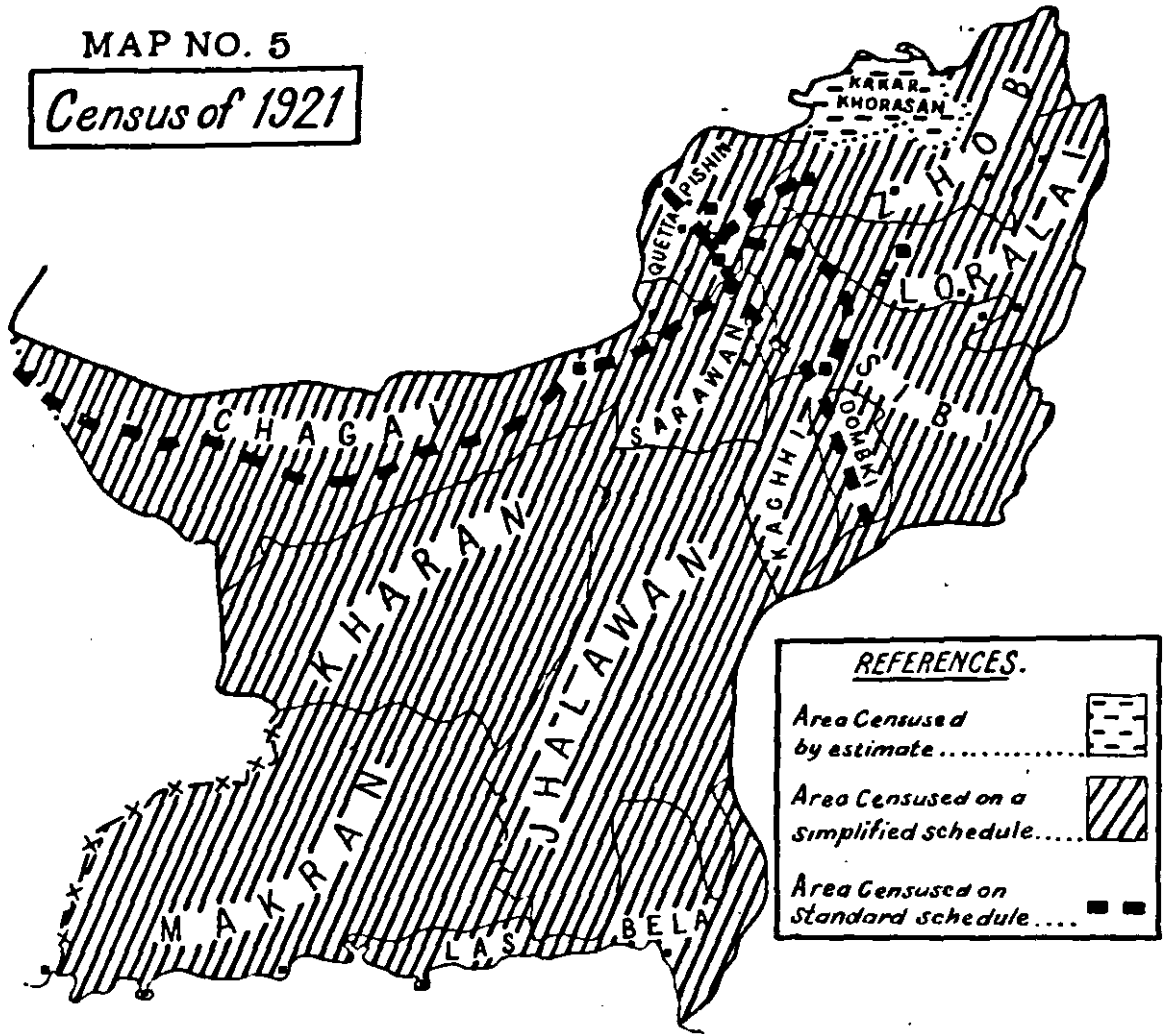
MAP NO. 4

*Census of 1911*



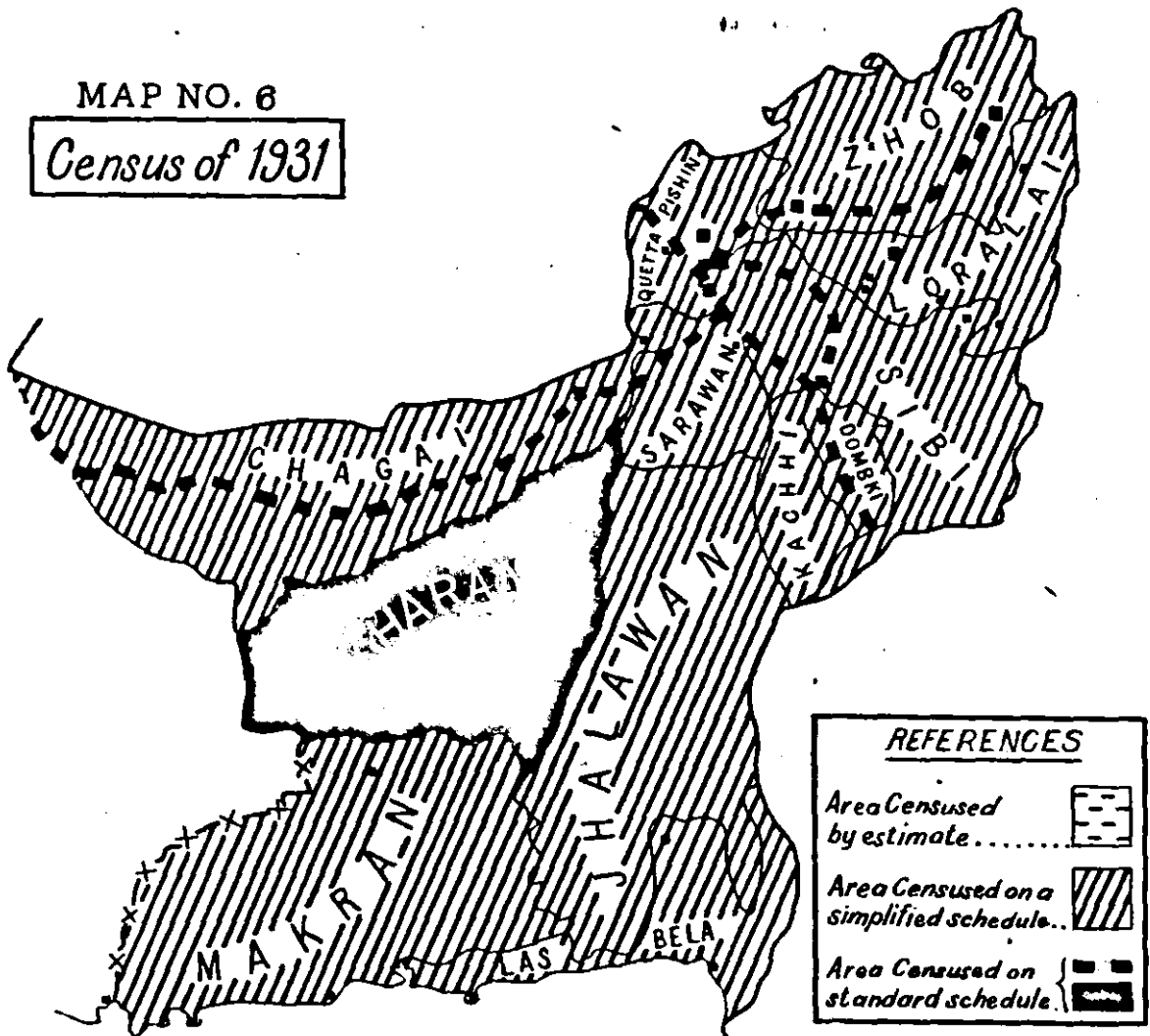
MAP NO. 5

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 Brahuis from the highlands, and Powindahs 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 Chotiali 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

Year of Census.	Area in square miles dealt with.	POPULATION ENUMERATED.			
		On a modified schedule.	On the Standard Schedule.	Estimated.	Total.
1901	82,950	302,311	48,707	459,728	810,746
1911	134,638	771,890	63,007	..	834,793
1921	134,638	702,558	94,836	2,231	799,625
1931	134,638	757,768	110,849	..	868,617

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.

23. The Census of 1901 went far beyond its predecessor. It embraced the whole province excepting Makran and Kharan, and the Western Sanjrani 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 72,268 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 Khurasan) 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.
Baluchistan ..	834,703	799,625

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 70,000. 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.

Immigrants in 1911 ..	42,309
" in 1921 ..	66,166

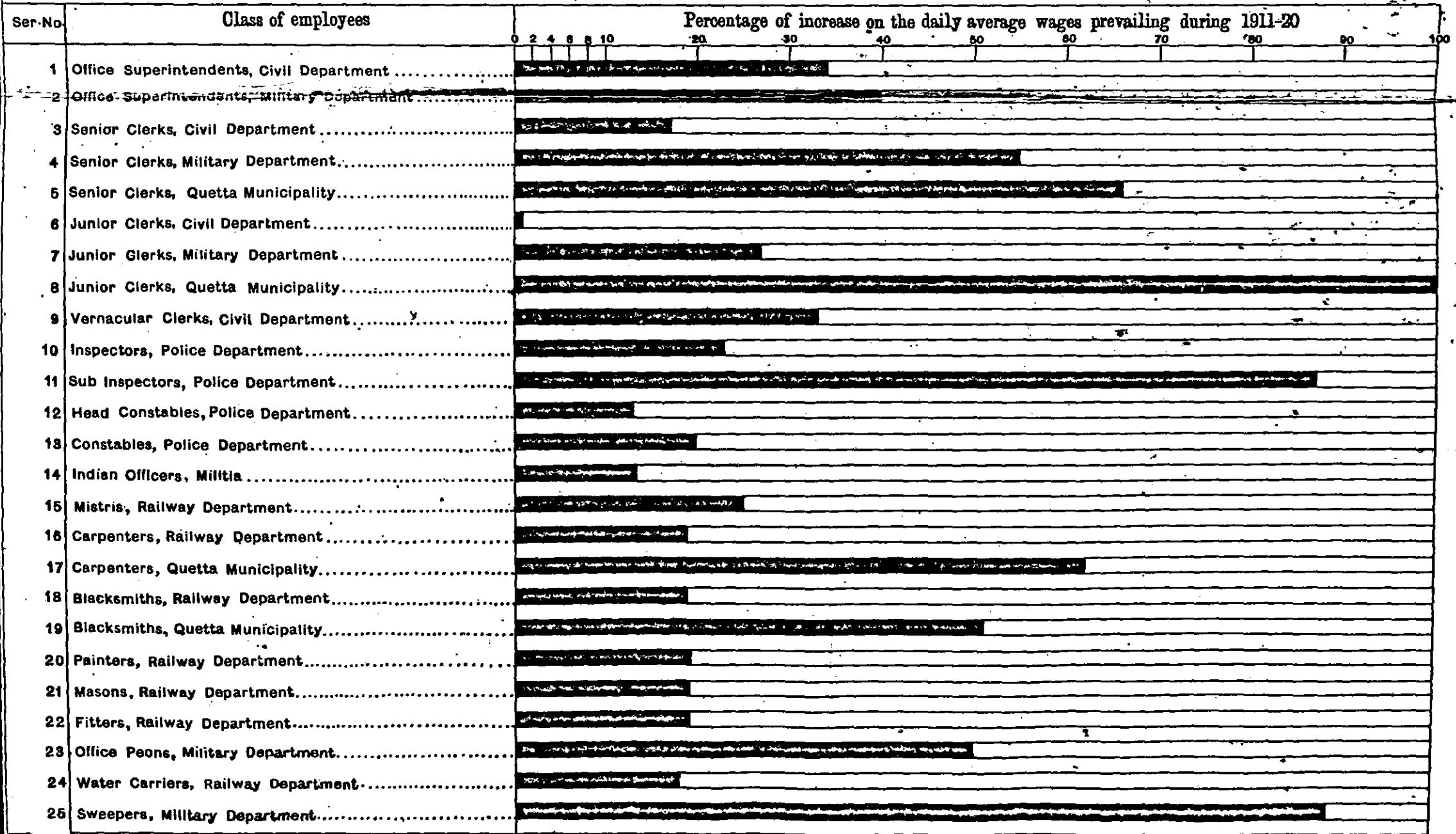
But for the presence of large numbers of alien immigrants composed of troops and followers, railway gangmen and other employees, traders and immigrants

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.

Census of 1931.  
Conditions of  
the Decade.

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 winds and grazing was poor. 1929-30 and 1930-31 were years of fitful rain-

Diagram showing variation in wages during the decades 1911-20 and 1921-30



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 dis- **Communications.** placed 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 Hindubagh 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 **Movement of** not very favourable to the normal growth of population. Yet the Census of 1931 **Population.** 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	868,017	+57,871	+33,914	+68,992	+7	+4	+9
Districts ..	382,106	414,412	420,648	483,508	+81,402	+49,096	+42,860	+21	+12	+10
States ..	428,640	420,291	378,977	405,109	-23,531	-15,182	+26,132	-5	-4	+7



12 CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

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 39,505 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	709,625	868,617	-4	+9	+4
Add—Loss by emigration .. ..	76,273	60,415	42,594	-21	-20	-41
Total .. ..	910,976	800,040	911,211	-6	+6	..
Deduct—Gain by immigration.. ..	58,500	78,387	90,053	+34	+16	+54
Balance—Natural population ..	852,476	781,653	821,158	-8	+5	-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 852,476. 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 891,158 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 6,641 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 39,744. The results are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Census Year.	Families examined.	Survivals per thousand children born.
1911 ..	6,641	613
1921 ..	3,582	622
1931 ..	39,744	669

Though the rate of survivals is fairly high and shows a steady increase yet it hardly serves any useful purpose for any definite deductions. Again, we have no means of ascertaining the number of emigrants into Afghanistan and Persia which have a frontier of 1,281 miles with Baluchistan. Similarly we lose all our fishermen, 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 birthplace, 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	69,373	69,389	28,930
1921	54,352	54,391	45,000
1931	35,449	71,827	79,501

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 Brahuils and Brahui-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 States and their Divisions.

37. Statistics of variation in population and density for districts since

Districts.	POPULATION.		Variation.	DENSITY.	
	1921.	1931.		1921.	1931.
DISTRICTS	429,648	463,508	+42,860	8	9
Quetta-Pishin	135,809	147,541	+11,732	28	31
Loralai	82,479	86,087	+3,614	11	11
Zhob	56,088	57,963	+1,875	5	6
Bolan	4,874	4,688	-186	14	13
Chagai	22,610	24,221	+1,611	1	1
Sibi	118,208	143,005	+24,797	11	13
Administered Area	80,240	87,781	+7,542	21	22
Mari-Bugti Country	37,059	55,224	+17,265	5	8
(a) Mari Country	14,501	21,809	+10,359	4	7
(b) Bugti Country	23,458	30,364	+6,906	6	8

1921 are shown in the marginal table. 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 Brahuils 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 Nasirabad 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 11,732 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 town alone, 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. Bori 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 1931, 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 Chagai.

42. In Zhob, with an increase of 2 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 Chagai 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.		Variation.	DENSITY.	
	1921.	1931.		1921.	1931.
STATES ..	378,977	405,109	+26,132	5	5
Kalat ..	328,281	342,101	+13,820	5	5
Sarawan ..	54,262	28,464	-25,798	10	5
Jhalawan ..	79,710	88,978	+9,268	4	4
Kachhi ..	75,153	105,886	+30,733	19	26
Dombki-Kaheri Country ..	19,558	26,953	+7,395	14	20
Makran ..	71,860	68,462	-3,398	3	3
Kharan ..	27,738	23,358	-4,380	2	1
Las Bela ..	50,696	63,008	+12,312	7	9

the marginal table. Kalat, including 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 Brahuys from Sarawan and Jhalawan own agricultural lands and find grazing for their flocks in winter. Not only do the land-owning Brahuys, their satellites the Loris and other labouring classes find shelter in the plains but also nomads from Shorawak and other parts of Afghanistan and from the Chagai 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 Brahuys 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 Kharan 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. 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.

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	3,062	-301
Burra	4,279	3,397	-882
Jamot	6,658	5,104	-1,554
Ranjha	5,927	4,617	-1,310
Sheikh	3,725	4,261	+536
Mangia	..	2,555	+2,555
Shahok	..	1,305	+1,305
Mondra	..	3,231	+3,231
Gonga	..	2,443	+2,443

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.
DISTRICTS	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
STATES	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:—

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

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 Kizhdi 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, Jhuggis and Bhungis or mat-hut shelters, and even caves in hill-sides.

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

	TRIBAL CENSUS.			VARIATION.			PERCENTAGE OF EACH CLASS TO TOTAL POPULATION		
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.
TOTAL ..	771,696	704,780	757,768	-66,907	+52,979	-13,928	100	100	100
Nomad ..	255,338	157,744	191,647	-97,594	+33,903	-63,691	33	22	25
Semi-nomad ..	96,995	125,025	90,434	+28,030	-34,591	-6,561	13	18	12
Settled ..	419,363	422,020	475,687	+2,657	+53,667	+56,324	54	60	63

The purely nomadic population fell from 33 in 1911 to 22 per cent. in 1921. It rose to 25 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 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.

Districts and States.	Persons per house or family on total population.		Districts and States.	Persons per house or family on total population.	
	1931.	1921.		1931	1921
BALUCHISTAN DISTRICTS	5	5	Sibi	6	6
Quetta-Pishin	5	5	Administered area..	5	5
Loralai	5	5	Mari-Bugti country	7	9
Zhob ..	5	5	STATES ..	5	5
Bolan ..	3	3	Kalat ..	5	5
Chagai ..	4	5	Las Bela ..	5	5

49. Subsidiary Table 9 and the figures in the margin show that the number 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 Nasirabad 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 Nasirabad, 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 Dombki Kaheri country) though densely populated have 4 and 3 houses, respectively, per square mile.

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

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 Nasirabad 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 Nasirabad, 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 Dombki 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 68,992 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 artizans, 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 Durrani 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 Brahui, Baloch and Jatt, Lasi and Makrani,

Censused in Sind.		1931.
1. Brahui language		
speakers	..	79,561
2. Makranis	..	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 gives good promise of increase of prosperity as well as numbers.



### 3. Variation in Indigenous Population by Districts and States.

DISTRICTS AND STATES.	TOTAL.				INDIGENOUS.				SEMI-INDIGENOUS.				ALIENS.			
	1901-11.	1911-21.	1921-31.	1901-31.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1921-31.	1901-31.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1921-31.	1901-31.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1921-31.	1901-31.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> ..	+23,957	-35,078	+68,992	+57,871	+8,550	-48,450	+56,181	+14,281	+10,851	-9,207	+3,264	+4,908	+6,556	+22,579	+9,547	+38,682
<b>Districts</b> ..	+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
Quetta-Pishin ..	+13,561	+9,434	+10,459	+33,454	+4,174	-5,530	+618	-538	+4,520	-1,308	+871	+4,002	+4,858	+16,162	+8,970	+20,000
Loralai ..	+12,437	+1,704	+3,614	..	..	+3,167	+985	..	..	-1,984	+1,213	..	..	+521	+1,416	..
Zob ..	+648	-13,098	+1,205	..	..	-12,899	+1,176	..	..	-4,496	+615	..	..	+3,897	-496	..
Sibi ..	+4,845	+2,275	+23,541	+36,061	+12,813	+3,474	+22,432	+31,148	+4,859	-834	+248	-379	+258	-365	+801	+5,892
<b>Administered area</b> ..	+4,436	+17	+5,341	..	..	+1,154	+4,691	..	..	-844	+281	..	..	-293	+369	..
Mari-Bugti country ..	+409	+2,258	+18,200	..	..	+2,320	+17,741	..	..	+10	-33	..	..	-72	+492	..
Boln ..	+160	+1,522	+1,070	+2,752	+142	+653	+896	+1,691	-167	+137	-19	-49	+185	+732	+103	+1,110
Chagai ..	+655	+4,009	+2,881	+8,535	-48	+1,816	+4,131	+5,890	+656	-26	+481	+1,111	+47	+3,209	-1,731	+1,525
<b>States</b> ..	-8,349	-41,314	+26,182	-23,531	-10,531	-39,331	+25,943	-23,919	+974	-606	-145	+228	+1,208	-1,377	+334	+165
Kalat ..	-13,445	-30,805	+13,820	-30,430	-16,011	-28,075	+13,569	-32,017	+1,082	-638	-119	+335	+2,084	-1,192	+300	+1,262
Sarawan ..	-1,768	-9,519	-25,798	..	..	-9,597	-25,647	..	..	+100	-51	..	..	-22	-100	..
Jhalawan ..	-1,39,675	-4,688	+9,268	..	..	-4,609	+9,108	..	..	+62	-42	..	..	-141	+204	..
Kachhi ..	+29,392	-17,606	+30,733	..	..	-16,982	+30,361	..	..	-234	+28	..	..	-390	+344	..
Dombki-Kaheri country ..	+4,001	-3,985	+7,395	-30,130	-16,011	-3,359	+7,402	-32,017	+1,082	-127	+10	+335	+2,084	-499	-17	+1,262
Makran ..	+71,942	-82	-3,398	..	..	+426	-3,323	..	..	-371	-6	..	..	-137	-66	..
Kharan ..	+22,663	+5,075	-4,380	..	..	+5,146	-4,327	..	..	-68	-48	..	..	-3	-5	..
Las Bela ..	+5,096	+10,509	+12,312	+6,899	+6,080	-10,356	+12,374	+8,098	-108	+32	-30	-112	-876	-185	-26	-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 Censuses.



## 4. Variation in relation to density.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).		
	1931.	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
<b>Districts</b> ..	9	8	8	+1.5	+10.2	+11.8
Quetta-Pishin ..	31	28	26	+8.2	+8.6	+17.5
Loralai ..	11	11	11	+2.1	+4.4	+0.6
Zhob ..	6	5	7	-10.5	+2.3	-17.6
Bolan ..	13	14	8	+09.2	-3.8	+62.7
Chagai ..	1	1	1	+22.7	+7.1	+31.5
Sibi ..	13	11	10	+1.5	+21.0	+22.9
Administered area ..	22	21	21	-0.5	+9.4	+8.8
Mari-Bugti country ..	8	5	5	+6.3	+15.5	+54.6
<b>States</b> ..	5	5	5	-9.8	+6.9	-8.6
Kalat ..	5	5	5	-8.6	+4.2	-4.7
Las Bela ..	9	7	9	-17.2	+24.3	+2.9

## 5. Vital Statistics for the Town of Quetta.

Serial No.	Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	1911—1920	2,281	1,856	3,169	1,851	
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	1921—1930	*2,380	*2,081	*4,836	*2,384	*The registration of births is incomplete and the birth figures therefore do not supply correct and adequate information for statistical purposes.
1 ..	1911	169	134	160	93	
	1921	188	184	495	228	
2 ..	1912	257	226	167	227	
	1922	166	138	675	223	
3 ..	1913	258	210	197	123	
	1923	162	129	390	142	
4 ..	1914	238	192	243	177	
	1924	138	139	395	192	
5 ..	1915	268	199	319	172	
	1925	498	450	412	231	
6 ..	1916	262	230	249	187	
	1926	442	440	413	224	
7 ..	1917	241	104	380	264	
	1927	237	190	525	319	
8 ..	1918	217	176	564	269	
	1928	320	252	484	269	
9 ..	1919	104	155	461	258	
	1929	100	71	530	299	
10 ..	1920	177	140	429	181	
	1930	120	88	517	257	

NOTE.—Outside the Quetta Town there is no registration of births and deaths.

6. Racial Variation.

Race.	1931.						1921.						Variation.		
	Regular Census.			Tribal Census.			Regular Census.			Tribal Census.			1911-21.	1921-31.	1911-31.
	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	15	16
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> ..	110,849	80,197	30,652	757,768	408,217	349,551	94,838	77,149	17,687	704,789	383,851	320,938	-85,078	+68,992	+38,914
<b>Indigenous</b> ..	22,824	15,315	7,509	737,301	396,826	340,675	18,239	10,173	3,066	690,705	375,826	314,879	-48,450	+58,181	+7,731
Baluch ..	4,368	2,704	1,572	221,075	120,000	101,600	1,440	1,094	362	171,949	94,469	77,480	+4,205	+52,046	+50,851
Brahui ..	5,554	3,784	1,770	147,034	79,744	67,290	2,738	2,270	408	156,990	80,001	70,305	-8,053	-7,140	-15,190
Pathan ..	7,342	5,274	2,068	168,665	90,198	78,407	4,349	3,705	644	169,712	92,184	77,528	-14,032	+1,940	-12,080
Lasi ..	13	13	..	31,790	10,022	15,177	..	..	..	23,212	12,305	10,847	-4,507	+8,000	+4,033
Jati ..	977	685	292	70,180	41,542	34,638	1,105	797	308	62,086	34,298	27,788	-15,200	+13,900	-1,240
Sayyid ..	831	551	280	21,145	10,576	10,569	507	417	150	19,698	10,150	9,548	-1,031	+1,711	+680
Other Muslims ..	1,362	803	550	56,229	30,079	26,150	878	576	302	70,888	36,787	34,101	-10,302	-14,175	-24,477
Hindu ..	2,375	1,408	907	14,530	7,767	6,763	2,049	1,243	806	15,430	8,420	7,010	+2,494	-874	+1,020
Sikh ..	4	3	1	44	32	12	107	71	36	734	462	272	-1,958	-703	-2,751
<b>Semi-Indigenous</b>	6,805	4,839	1,966	15,117	8,367	6,750	5,986	4,758	1,228	12,672	7,047	5,825	-10,857	+8,264	-7,593
Baluch ..	100	77	23	1,705	915	790	198	160	38	2,380	1,337	1,043	-516	-773	-1,280
Pathan ..	3,690	2,571	1,125	13,322	7,401	5,021	3,446	2,034	512	10,021	5,543	4,478	-8,850	+3,551	-5,299
Others ..	3,009	2,191	818	90	51	39	2,342	1,664	678	271	167	104	-1,491	+486	-1,005
<b>Allens</b> ..	81,220	60,043	21,177	5,850	3,224	2,126	75,611	62,218	13,393	1,412	978	434	+24,229	+9,547	+33,776
Europeans ..	5,024	3,802	1,222	..	..	..	4,751	3,986	765	..	..	..	+541	+273	+814
Anglo-Indians ..	370	200	170	..	..	..	234	129	105	..	..	..	+111	+145	+256
Orientals ..	75,817	56,041	19,775	5,350	3,224	2,126	70,626	58,123	12,503	1,412	978	434	+23,577	+9,129	+32,766

## 7. Persons per house and houses per square mile.

TANSH, ETC.	Area in square miles.	Number of houses.	Population Total.	Population per family.	Population per square mile.	Houses per square mile.	
						1931	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> .. .. .	134,638	*166,644	868,617	5	6	1	1
<b>L.—Districts</b> .. .. .	54,228	90,116	463,508	5	9	2	2
(i) Quetta-Pishin District .. .. .	4,806	28,172	147,541	5	31	6	6
1. Pishin .. .. .	3,092	11,055	53,375	5	17	4	3
2. Chaman .. .. .	1,206	3,137	17,517	6	15	3	2
3. Quetta .. .. .	548	13,980	76,649	5	140	26	29
(ii) Loralai District .. .. .	7,525	16,402	86,087	5	11	2	2
1. Duki .. .. .	1,688	3,415	17,998	5	11	2	2
2. Bori .. .. .	1,671	3,598	18,532	5	11	2	2
3. Sanjawi .. .. .	676	1,260	6,313	5	9	2	3
4. Barkhan .. .. .	1,309	3,061	20,434	6	10	3	3
5. Musakhel .. .. .	2,181	4,468	22,810	5	10	2	2
(iii) Zhob District .. .. .	10,315	12,675	57,963	5	6	1	1
1. Fort Sandeman .. .. .	6,458	6,543	32,989	5	5	1	1
2. Hindubagh .. .. .	1,450	2,573	11,580	4	8	2	2
3. Killa Saifullah .. .. .	2,398	3,559	13,394	4	6	1	1
(iv) Bolan District .. .. .	359	1,635	4,688	3	13	5	4
(v) Chagai District .. .. .	20,036	6,187	24,224	4	1	..	..
1. Nushki .. .. .	2,361	2,865	10,820	4	5	1	1
2. Dalbandin including Western Sanjrani .. .. .	17,261	3,010	11,185	4	1	..	..
3. Shorarud .. .. .	414	503	2,219	4	5	1	1
(vi) Sibi District .. .. .	11,187	25,045	143,005	6	13	2	2
(a) Administered area .. .. .	3,907	17,550	87,781	5	22	5	4
1. Sibi .. .. .	1,148	6,138	27,507	4	24	5	4
2. Shahrig .. .. .	1,576	3,852	18,177	5	12	2	3
3. Kohlu .. .. .	362	1,006	5,463	5	15	3	3
4. Nasirabad .. .. .	821	6,554	36,634	6	45	8	6
(b) Mari-Bugti Country .. .. .	7,280	7,495	55,224	7	8	1	1
1. Mari Country .. .. .	3,404	3,235	24,800	8	7	1	1
2. Bugti Country .. .. .	3,876	4,260	30,364	7	8	1	1
<b>II.—STATES</b> .. .. .	80,410	76,528	405,109	5	5	1	1
(i) Kalat .. .. .	73,278	65,007	342,101	5	5	1	1
1. Sarawan .. .. .	5,230	6,281	28,464	5	5	1	2
2. Jhalawan .. .. .	20,795	14,139	88,978	6	4	1	1
3. Kachhi .. .. .	4,060	13,255	105,886	6	26	4	3
4. Dombki-Kaheri Country .. .. .	1,359	4,592	26,953	6	20	3	2
5. Makran .. .. .	23,269	15,464	68,462	4	3	1	1
6. Kharan .. .. .	18,565	6,276	23,358	4	1	..	..
(ii) Las Bela .. .. .	7,132	11,521	63,008	5	9	2	1

\*Excludes houses in the Strictly Military Areas.

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

DISTRICT OR STATE.	INDIGENOUS.				SEMI-INDIGENOUS.				ALIENS.				Year of Census
	REGULAR AREA.		TRIBAL AREA.		REGULAR AREA.		TRIBAL AREA.		REGULAR AREA.		TRIBAL AREA.		
	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
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> .. .. .	10,178	3,066	375,826	314,879	4,758	1,228	7,047	5,625	62,218	13,393	978	434	1921
<b>Districts</b> .. .. .	15,315	7,509	396,026	340,675	4,839	1,966	8,367	6,750	60,043	21,177	3,224	2,126	1931
10,141	3,058	171,037	142,445	4,750	1,228	6,740	5,420	61,838	13,315	508	172	1921	
14,601	7,153	180,187	154,973	4,829	1,964	8,154	6,600	59,701	21,102	2,539	1,712	1931	
Quetta-Pishin .. .. .	3,473	1,320	41,292	36,115	2,900	1,034	1,218	944	37,993	10,478	225	84	1921
5,862	3,143	38,171	35,648	3,247	1,520	1,231	959	41,639	15,888	152	71	1931	
Loralai .. .. .	642	128	36,577	31,065	686	69	4,647	3,750	4,249	497	172	42	1921
574	270	36,964	31,529	384	125	5,324	4,641	3,825	1,125	365	561	1931	
Zhub .. .. .	938	77	25,024	21,266	415	28	72	47	7,782	115	4	..	1921
1,234	215	26,040	21,892	689	103	250	135	6,364	1,013	19	9	1931	
Bolan .. .. .	819	139	309	238	143	2	..	..	1,631	328	8	1	1921
1,429	484	279	209	99	26	1	..	1,642	494	16	9	1931	
Chagai .. .. .	904	272	8,450	7,306	107	29	260	239	3,361	338	8	4	1921
1,723	1,014	9,863	8,522	107	52	624	339	1,318	194	86	82	1931	
Sibi .. .. .	3,305	1,111	58,485	46,516	499	66	537	431	6,822	1,550	91	42	1921
3,779	2,027	68,870	57,173	303	138	724	616	4,913	2,038	1,394	980	1931	
Administered Area .. .. .	3,305	1,111	37,429	30,599	499	66	511	419	6,822	1,559	81	39	1921
3,779	2,027	38,617	32,712	303	138	720	615	4,913	2,088	1,115	754	1931	
Mari-Bugti Country .. .. .	..	..	21,056	15,917	..	..	26	12	..	..	10	3	1921
..	..	30,253	24,461	..	..	4	1	..	..	279	226	1931	
States .. .. .	82	18	204,789	172,434	8	..	307	205	880	78	470	261	1921
714	366	216,439	185,702	10	2	213	150	342	75	692	414	1931	
Kalat .. .. .	32	13	178,004	148,832	7	..	291	185	372	78	297	170	1921
714	356	183,100	156,280	10	2	212	150	342	75	537	323	1931	
Sarawan .. .. .	22	1	29,940	23,649	2	..	156	77	178	38	124	75	1921
47	24	15,152	12,742	6	..	116	62	88	14	136	77	1931	
Jhalawan .. .. .	..	..	43,609	35,977	..	..	40	35	..	..	38	11	1921
..	..	47,758	40,934	..	..	18	15	..	62	..	149	42	1931
Kachhi .. .. .	..	..	41,269	33,750	..	..	16	8	..	..	64	46	1921
16	1	57,520	47,843	..	..	24	28	..	64	..	220	170	1931
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. .. .	..	..	10,602	8,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	18	1921
..	..	14,536	12,380	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	12	15	1931
Makran .. .. .	10	12	37,555	33,948	5	..	21	15	194	40	41	19	1921
651	331	35,660	31,557	4	2	20	9	128	61	20	19	1931	
Kharan .. .. .	..	..	15,029	12,595	..	..	58	50	..	..	4	1	1921
..	..	12,474	10,824	..	..	29	31	..	..	..	..	..	1931
Las-Bela .. .. .	..	..	26,785	23,602	1	..	16	20	8	..	173	91	1921
..	..	33,339	29,422	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	155	91	1931

9. Area and Population of the Tribal and Regular Areas by Tahsils and Political Agencies.

DISTRICT AND TAHSIL.	TRIBAL AREAS.					REGULAR AREAS.					TOTAL.					IN TRIBAL AREAS.			IN REGULAR AREAS.		
	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.				Area in square miles.	POPULATION.				Area in square miles.	POPULATION.				No. of persons per sq. mile.	No. of persons per house.	No. of houses per sq. mile.	No. of persons per sq. mile.	No. of persons per house.	No. of houses per sq. mile.
		Occupied Houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Occupied Houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Occupied Houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> ..	184,488	148,785	757,768	408,217	349,551	200	22,909	110,89	80,197	80,652	184,638	166,644	868,617	488,414	380,203	6	5	1	554	5	115
<b>I.—Districts</b> ..	54,087	67,542	354,158	190,873	163,285	191	22,574	109,30	79,131	80,219	54,228	90,116	463,508	270,004	193,504	7	5	1	573	5	118
(i) Quetta-Pishin ..	4,768	15,380	76,242	39,554	30,688	50	12,786	71,29	50,748	20,551	4,806	28,172	147,541	90,302	57,239	16	5	3	1,426	6	266
Pishin ..	3,048.2	9,874	49,131	24,614	24,517	3.8	1,181	4,24	3,206	1,038	3,062	11,055	53,376	27,820	25,555	16	5	3	1,117	4	311
Chaman ..	1,198.0	2,122	11,121	6,161	4,000	7.1	1,015	0,394	4,704	1,602	1,200	3,137	17,517	10,655	6,802	16	5	3	901	6	143
Quetta ..	508.0	3,390	15,990	8,779	7,211	39.1	10,590	60,656	42,748	17,911	548	13,080	76,649	51,527	25,122	31	5	7	1,551	6	271
(ii) Loralai ..	7,521	15,287	79,784	43,153	36,631	4	1,115	0,303	4,783	1,520	7,525	16,402	86,087	47,936	33,151	11	5	2	1,576	6	279
Duki ..	1,080.233	3,309	17,021	9,489	8,132	1.707	100	377	282	95	1,088	3,415	17,998	9,771	8,227	10	5	2	213	3	60
Bori ..	1,060.017	2,812	13,203	7,387	5,810	1.983	760	5,329	4,077	1,252	1,071	3,598	18,532	11,464	7,068	8	5	3	2,487	7	306
Sanjawi ..	675.983	1,200	6,147	3,381	2,760	.017	60	166	120	46	678	1,200	6,313	3,501	2,812	9	5	3	9,765	3	3,820
Barkhan ..	1,308.8	3,508	20,124	10,692	9,432	.2	93	310	200	101	1,309	3,661	20,434	10,901	9,533	15	6	3	1,550	3	465
Musakhel ..	2,180,007	4,398	22,089	12,204	10,485	.033	70	121	95	26	2,181	4,468	22,810	12,299	10,511	10	5	3	3,007	2	2,121
(iii) Zhob District ..	10,226	10,741	48,345	26,309	22,036	90	1,934	9,618	8,287	1,331	10,315	12,675	57,963	34,596	23,367	5	5	2	107	5	21
Fort Sandoman ..	6,448.0	5,415	25,754	13,806	11,858	9.1	1,128	7,235	6,215	1,020	6,458	6,543	32,980	20,111	12,878	4	5	1	795	7	124
Hindubagh ..	1,379.6	2,158	10,112	5,433	4,079	70.4	415	1,468	1,291	177	1,459	2,573	11,580	6,724	4,850	7	5	1	18	4	5
Killa Saifullah ..	2,399.5	3,168	12,479	6,980	5,499	1.5	301	915	781	134	2,398	3,559	13,394	7,761	5,633	5	4	1	610	2	201
(iv) Bolan District ..	344	162	514	296	218	15	1,473	4,174	1,170	1,004	359	1,635	4,688	3,466	1,222	1	3	..	278	3	88
(v) Chagai, District ..	20,016	4,579	19,516	10,573	8,943	20	1,608	4,708	1,148	1,560	20,030	6,187	24,224	13,721	10,503	1	4	..	235	3	80
Nushki ..	2,355.3	2,218	9,154	4,908	4,246	5.7	447	1,606	108	558	2,361	2,665	10,820	6,010	4,804	4	4	..	202	4	78
Dalbandin including Western Sanjrani ..	17,248.3	1,889	8,251	4,423	3,828	12.7	1,130	2,934	1,051	983	17,261	3,019	11,185	6,374	4,811	..	4	..	231	3	60
Shorarud ..	412.4	472	2,111	1,242	800	1.6	31	108	80	19	414	503	2,219	1,331	888	..	4	..	68	3	10
(vi) Sibi District ..	11,176	21,387	129,757	70,988	58,769	12	3,658	13,248	4,996	4,253	11,187	25,045	143,005	79,983	63,022	12	6	2	1,104	4	305
Sibi ..	1,141.5	3,526	17,742	9,535	8,207	6.5	2,612	9,765	3,288	3,477	1,148	6,138	27,507	15,823	11,084	10	5	3	1,502	4	402
Shahrig ..	1,572.6	3,148	16,137	8,020	7,508	3.4	704	2,040	1,564	476	1,576	3,852	18,177	10,193	7,984	10	5	3	600	3	207
Nasirabad ..	818.9	6,237	35,260	19,322	15,938	2.1	817	1,374	1,003	281	821	6,554	36,634	20,415	16,219	43	6	8	654	4	151
*Kohlu ..	362	981	5,394	2,900	2,428	..	25	60	50	19	362	1,000	5,463	3,016	2,447	15	5	3	..	3	..
Mari Country ..	3,404	3,235	24,800	13,880	10,080	..	..	..	..	..	3,404	3,235	24,800	13,880	10,080	7	5	1	..	..	..
Bugti Country ..	3,870	4,260	30,364	16,056	13,708	..	..	..	..	..	3,870	4,260	30,364	16,056	13,708	8	7	1	..	..	..
<b>II.—States</b> ..	80,401	76,193	403,610	217,844	186,266	9	385	1,499	1,066	488	80,410	76,528	405,109	218,410	186,699	5	5	1	167	4	87
(i) Kalat ..	73,209	64,672	340,802	183,849	156,753	0	335	1,499	1,066	433	73,278	65,007	342,101	184,915	157,186	5	5	1	107	4	87
Sarawan ..	5,229	6,226	28,285	15,404	12,831	1	55	179	141	38	5,230	6,227	28,464	15,546	12,919	5	5	1	179	3	55
*Jhalawan ..	20,795	14,119	38,916	47,025	40,991	..	20	62	62	..	20,795	14,139	38,978	47,987	40,991	4	6	1	..	3	..
*Kachhi ..	4,060	18,252	105,805	57,764	48,041	..	3	81	80	1	4,060	18,255	105,886	57,844	48,012	26	6	4	..	27	..
Dombki-Kaheri Country ..	1,359	4,592	26,953	14,553	12,400	..	..	..	..	..	1,359	4,592	26,953	14,553	12,400	20	6	3	..	..	..
Makran ..	23,261	15,207	67,286	35,700	31,585	8	257	1,177	783	394	23,269	15,404	68,462	36,483	31,979	3	4	1	147	5	32
Kharan ..	18,565	6,270	23,358	12,503	10,855	..	..	..	..	..	18,565	6,270	23,358	12,503	10,855	1	4	..	..	..	..
(ii) Las Bela ..	7,132	11,521	63,008	33,405	29,513	..	..	..	..	..	7,132	11,521	63,008	33,405	29,513	9	5	2	..	..	..

\* 1. In column 7 against Kohlu, Jhalawan and Kachhi, the figures of area being negligible have not been shown as the population in columns 8—11 consisted of establishments at Tahsil headquarters and small camps of Survey parties, respectively, found on the night of the census.  
 † 2. Excludes houses in the strictly Military areas.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Reference to statistics.

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 <i>per mille</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 a separate volume).			

Definitions.  
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.

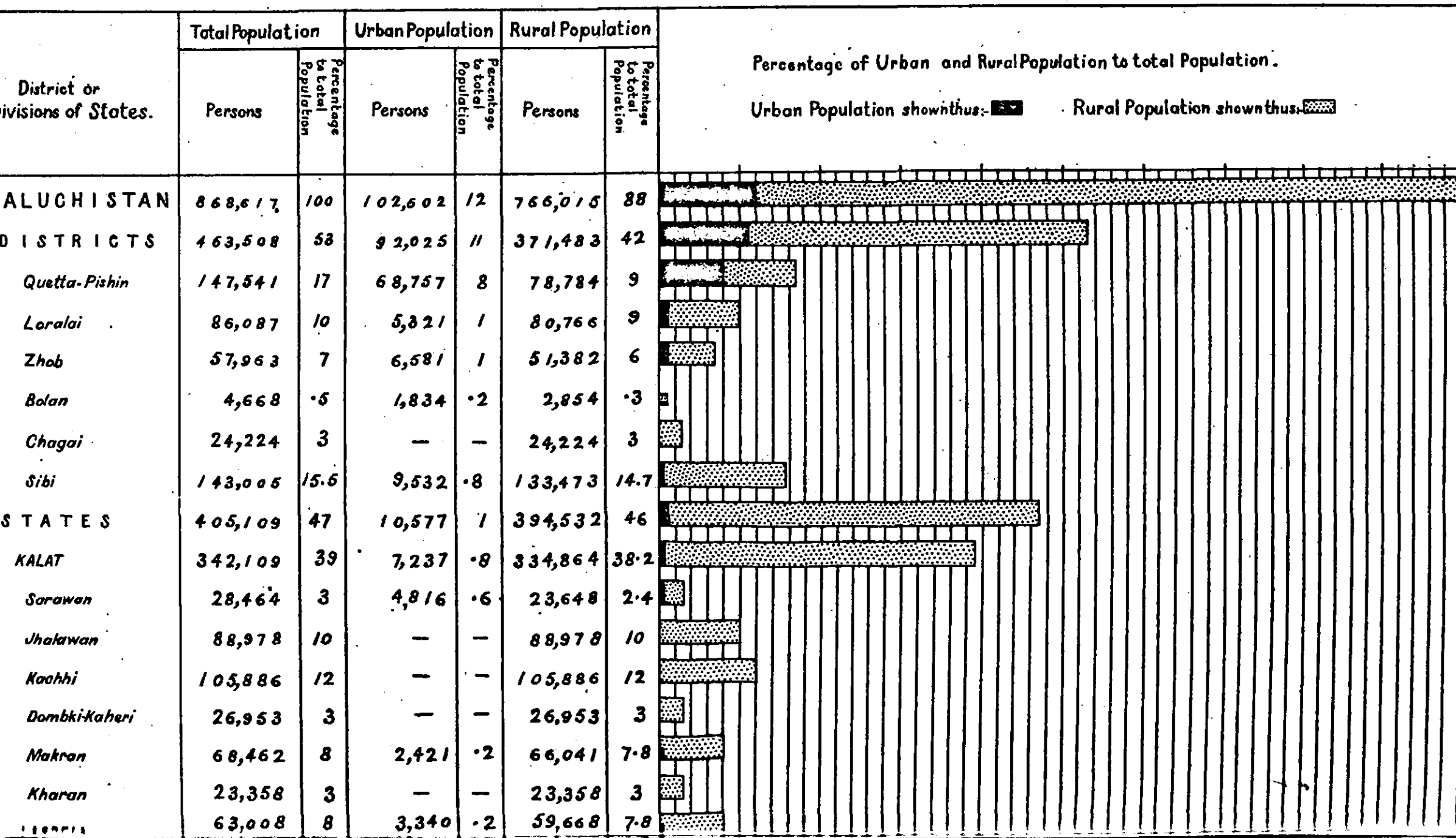
56. The Census of all towns and cantonments was taken synchronously on the Standard Schedule with the exception of Bela, Pasni, Kalat and the suburbs of Mastung which were censused non-synchronously on the local modified schedule. The cantonments of Quetta, and all Military stations, which are not recognised 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 *mauza* with all its attached hamlets. In the States, a village means not only the revenue *mauza* with its hamlets but also residential villages as well as localities which often containing 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 encampments have been treated as unclassified population.

# DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF BALUCHISTAN, 1931.



## URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF BALUCHISTAN AND OF ADJOINING PROVINCES

Percentage of Urban population shown thus

Percentage of Rural population shown thus

Provinces	Population		Percentage of		Percentage of Urban and Rural population									
	Urban	Rural	Urban population	Rural population	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Baluchistan	102,602	766,015	12	88										
Punjab	3,521,449	24,969,408	12	88										
Sind	699,307	3,187,763	18	82										
Bombay	6,444,602	23,953,645	21	79										
N. W. F. Province	396,177	4,298,187	8	92										

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.

Year of Census.	Urban.	Rural.
1891 .. ..	25,952	145,900
1901 .. ..	40,033	770,713
1911 .. ..	59,593	775,110
1921 .. ..	79,963	720,562
1931 .. ..	102,602	766,015

Distribution of Urban and Rural population. 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 ..	18,892	24,584	33,922	49,001	60,272
Sibi ..	2,044	4,551	6,507	6,386	9,532
Loralai ..	3,674	3,361	2,936	4,303	5,321
Pishin ..	532	1,552	754	1,804	2,435

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	23,953,645	21	79
Sind ..	699,307	3,187,763	18	82

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.



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

Divisions.	1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
BALUCHISTAN ..	59,559	775,144	79,063	720,562	102,602	766,015
DISTRICTS ..	49,609	384,303	69,948	350,700	92,025	371,483
Quetta-Pishin ..	36,685	90,983	55,031	82,051	68,757	78,784
Loralai ..	2,936	77,833	4,303	78,170	5,321	80,766
Zhob ..	3,391	66,975	4,228	52,440	6,581	51,382
Bolan ..	..	2,096	..	3,618	1,834	2,854
Chagai ..	..	16,344	..	21,343	..	24,224
Sibi ..	6,597	110,592	6,386	113,078	9,532	133,473
STATES ..	9,984	410,307	9,115	369,862	10,577	394,532
Kalat ..	6,978	352,108	6,403	321,878	7,237	334,864
Las Bela ..	3,006	58,199	2,712	47,984	3,340	59,668

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 (102,602), 90 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
Zhob ..	7
Bolan ..	2
Chagai ..	0
Sibi ..	13

#### Distribution of Urban population by religion.

63. Of their respective total numbers, there are 66 *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 are industrial and transport employment, and trade. The province possesses practically no artisan class of its own—

Census Year.	Population (both sexes.)	Males.	Females.
<i>Total Urban—</i>			
1931 ..	102,602	71,561	31,041
1921 ..	79,063	60,099	18,964
<i>Hindu—</i>			
1931 ..	34,484	24,850	9,634
1921 ..	25,759	19,765	5,994
<i>Sikh—</i>			
1931 ..	7,029	5,194	1,835
1921 ..	5,844	4,842	1,002
<i>Muslim—</i>			
1931 ..	52,853	35,776	17,077
1921 ..	39,011	29,111	9,900
<i>Christian—</i>			
1931 ..	7,918	5,537	2,381
1921 ..	6,404	4,978	1,426

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 60,272. 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 Pasni, Panjgur 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. Pasni .. .. .	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 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 Sind 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.	Males.	Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Indigenous ..	{ 1931	6,206	3,814	2,392	Hazara ..	{ 1931	2,412	1,667	745
	{ 1921	2,730	1,849	881		{ 1921	1,541	1,091	450
Hindus ..	{ 1931	794	450	344	Indian Christian ..	{ 1931	2,090	1,271	819
	{ 1921	551	307	244		{ 1921	1,475	931	544
Muslim ..	{ 1931	5,412	3,364	2,048	Total Aliens ..	{ 1931	50,082	35,935	14,147
	{ 1921	2,087	1,481	606		{ 1921	42,906	33,141	9,765
Brahui ..	{ 1931	1,584	1,009	575	Alien Muslim ..	{ 1931	16,685	12,142	4,543
	{ 1921	754	510	244		{ 1921	14,007	10,908	3,099
Pathan ..	{ 1931	2,709	1,662	1,047	Sikh ..	{ 1931	4,786	3,399	1,387
	{ 1921	793	595	198		{ 1921	4,417	3,595	822
Baloch ..	{ 1931	498	320	178	Christians ..	{ 1931	7,012	4,948	2,064
	{ 1921	141	101	40		{ 1921	6,042	4,699	1,343
Semi-Indigenous ..	{ 1931	3,984	2,678	1,306	Hindu ..	{ 1931	21,350	15,307	6,043
	{ 1921	3,365	2,419	946		{ 1921	18,102	13,584	4,518

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 Nichari 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; 220 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 a population of						Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of					
	Town.	Village	Towns.	Villages.	1,000 and under	1,000 to 2,000	2,000 to 3,000	3,000 to 4,000	9,000 to 10,000	20,000 to 50,000	500 and under	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 2,000	2,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	Un-classed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BALUCHISTAN ..	6,085	219	118	882	12	67	101	140	93	537	532	220	143	74	27	4
DISTRICTS ..	7,669	281	199	801	9	38	112	83	103	855	435	250	166	86	56	7
Quetta-Pishin ..	11,460	210	466	534	12	24	34	54	..	876	482	273	175	65	..	5
Loralai ..	2,661	188	62	938	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	587	285	127	..	..	1
Zhob ..	3,291	205	114	886	..	..	400	600	..	..	606	211	172	..	..	11
Bolan ..	1,834	102	391	609	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	847	..	..	..	..	153
Chagai ..	..	338	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	272	348	..	..	33
Sibi ..	9,532	496	67	933	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	255	233	153	200	157	2
Administered Area ..	9,532	323	109	791	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	410	370	189	28	..	3
Mari-Bugti Country ..	..	2,045	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	40	102	444	378	..
STATES ..	2,115	190	26	974	40	325	..	635	..	..	624	192	123	61	..	..
Kalat ..	1,809	186	21	979	60	474	..	466	..	..	631	177	127	65	..	..
Sarawan ..	2,408	127	169	831	..	300	..	700	..	..	799	81	129	..	..	..
Jhalawan ..	..	187	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	536	212	84	168	..	..
Kachhi ..	..	180	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	656	131	183	30	..	..
Dombki-Kaheri Country ..	..	219	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	156	193	168	..	..
Makran ..	1,211	217	35	965	178	822	..	..	..	..	661	264	75	..	..	..
Kharan ..	..	196	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	131	53	..	..	..
Las-Bela ..	3,340	214	53	947	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	585	273	100	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	..
Zhub .. ..	114	62	819	694	722	871
Bolan .. ..	391	355	390	787	725	933
Chagai .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibi .. ..	67	45	463	373	910	195
STATES .. ..	26	24	89	474	837	1,000
Kalat .. ..	21	10	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 1,000 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	..	+130	..	..
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	14	569	-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	566	..	..	..	..
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.

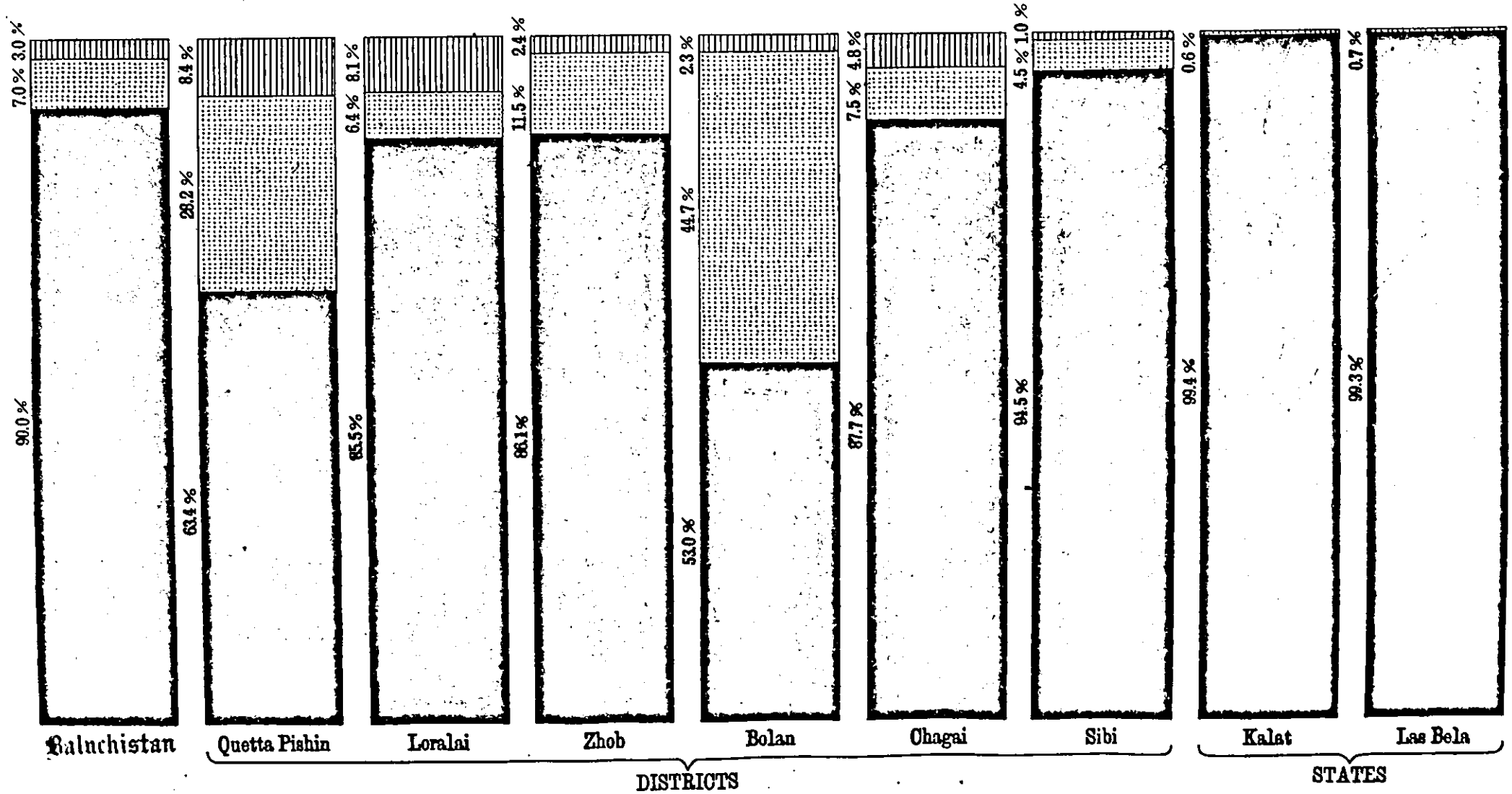
The statistics of Baluchistan emigrants censused in India were supplied for purposes of this chapter by the Provincial and State Superintendents concerned.

Main 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

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF BALUCHISTAN BORN WITHIN THE PROVINCE TO THAT BORN ELSEWHERE

Born in Baluchistan shown thus...  Born in India and Indian States shown thus...  Born elsewhere shown thus... 



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>841</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>51</b>
Quotta-Pishin	634	200	82	84
Loralai	855	47	17	81
Zhob	861	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>	<b>..</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 stations 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 90,053. 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 ..	778,564	422,040	356,524	721,238	395,362	325,876	776,203	420,697	355,506
B. Born in Indian Provinces and States ..	66,542	50,061	16,481	66,166	55,232	10,934	42,309	33,302	9,007
C. Born in other Asiatic countries ..	19,344	12,959	6,385	8,014	6,716	1,298	12,801	9,444	3,357
(a) Afghanistan ..	14,953	9,572	5,381	5,285	4,436	849	10,625	7,694	2,931
(b) Nepal ..	3,868	3,120	748	2,455	2,085	370	1,677	1,439	238
(c) Persia ..	417	189	228	210	149	61	214	148	66
(d) China ..	34	24	10	14	9	5	8	5	3
(e) Other Asiatic countries ..	72	54	18	50	37	13	277	158	119
D. Born in Europe ..	4,082	3,298	784	4,141	3,640	501	3,323	2,926	397
(a) United Kingdom ..	4,041	3,277	764	4,109	3,620	489	3,287	2,908	379
(b) Other European countries ..	41	21	20	32	20	12	36	18	18
E. Born in Africa ..	29	18	11	18	13	5	8	6	2
F. Born in America ..	41	26	15	32	24	8	37	27	10
G. Born in Australasia ..	15	12	3	16	13	3	19	15	4
H. Born at sea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	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 66,166 in 1921 and 66,542 in 1931. The next chief contributor is Afghanistan which supplied seasonal nomads numbering 10,625 in 1911, 5,285 in 1921 and 14,953 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 ..	66,542	50,061	16,481
(a) Indian Provinces ..	61,112	45,656	15,456
Punjab ..	36,329	26,490	9,839
United Provinces ..	11,876	9,644	2,232
North-West Frontier Province ..	6,148	4,742	1,406
Bombay ..	4,805	3,502	1,303
Other Provinces, etc ..	1,954	1,278	676
(b) Indian States ..	5,430	4,405	1,025
Kashmir States ..	2,081	1,793	288
Rajputana-Ajmere ..	914	713	201
Other States ..	2,435	1,899	536


civil Government employees and their families, and artisans and coolies. The semi-permanent class represents about 50 per cent. consisting mainly of traders and artisans. The remainder 10 per cent. are permanent immigrants, consisting of traders, artisans and retired Government servants who have permanently settled down in the Province. The marginal table gives the distribution of Indian immigrants by principal Provinces 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..... 

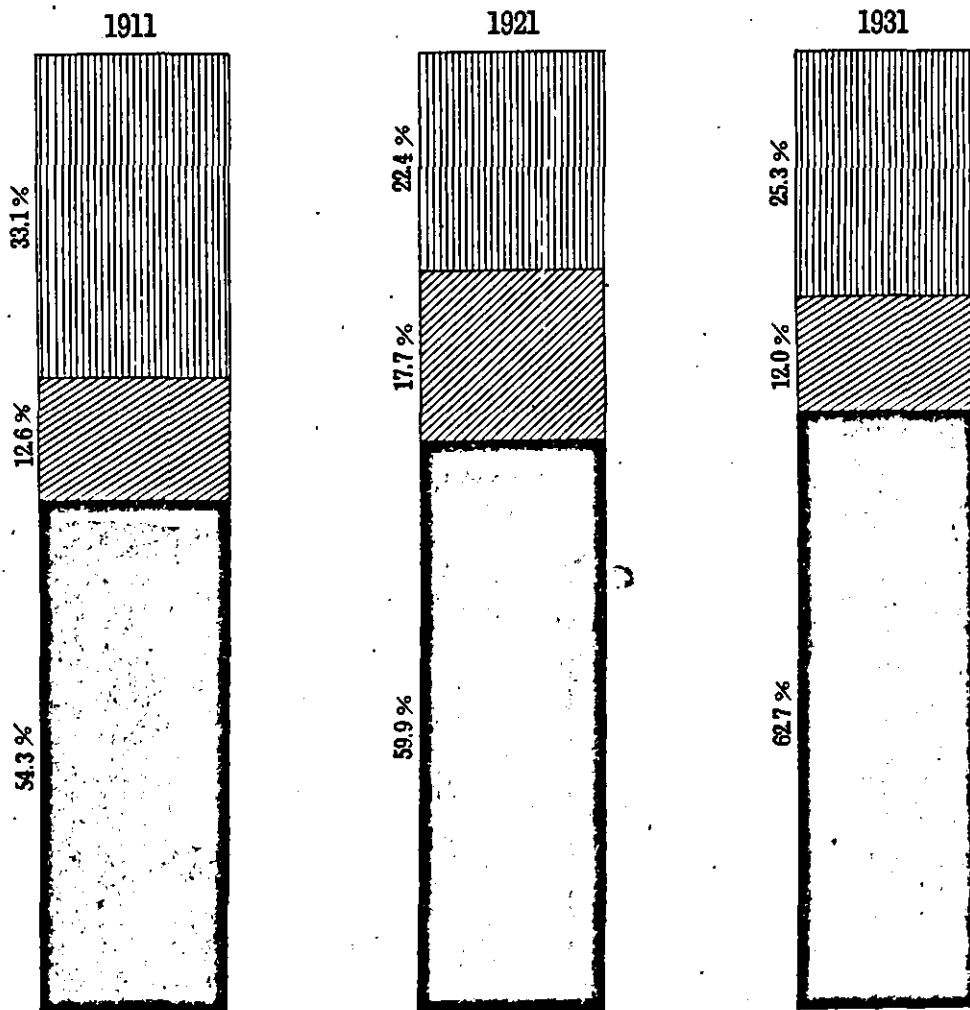


table shows the distribution by religion for these five provinces including their States:—

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	306	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 ..	59	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 Internal Migration 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

	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 ..	253,338	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 Baloch. Taking the Brahuīs and Pathans as individual races, the number of their settled inhabitants has risen by 19 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 TRIBES.	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION THAT IS								
	Nomad.			Semi-nomad.			Settled.		
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.
BALŪCH ..	37	24	40	5	10	3	58	56	57
Eastern ..	39	42	43	4	6	2	57	52	55
Western ..	36	20	33	6	19	4	58	61	63
BRAHUI ..	60	38	47	13	19	7	27	43	46
Original Nucleus ..	67	54	50	5	12	5	28	34	45
Sarawan ..	34	28	20	29	21	13	37	51	67
Jhalawan ..	75	42	59	5	18	4	20	40	37
Miscellaneous ..	30	10	24	35	67	2	35	23	74
PATHAN ..	24	3	6	33	39	42	43	58	52
Kakar ..	18	5	5	37	46	55	45	49	40
Pani ..	13	1	7	56	34	31	31	65	62
Tarin ..	56	1	7	7	16	28	37	83	65
Others ..	8	4	9	26	52	7	66	44	84

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.	BALŪCH.		BRAHUI.		PATHAN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1931 .. ..	2,794	1,572	3,784	1,770	5,274	2,068
1921 .. ..	1,094	352	296	153	3,705	644
1911 .. ..	889	269	458	113	2,938	561




The number of Baloch 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 Brahuīs numbered only 458 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 2,938 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.

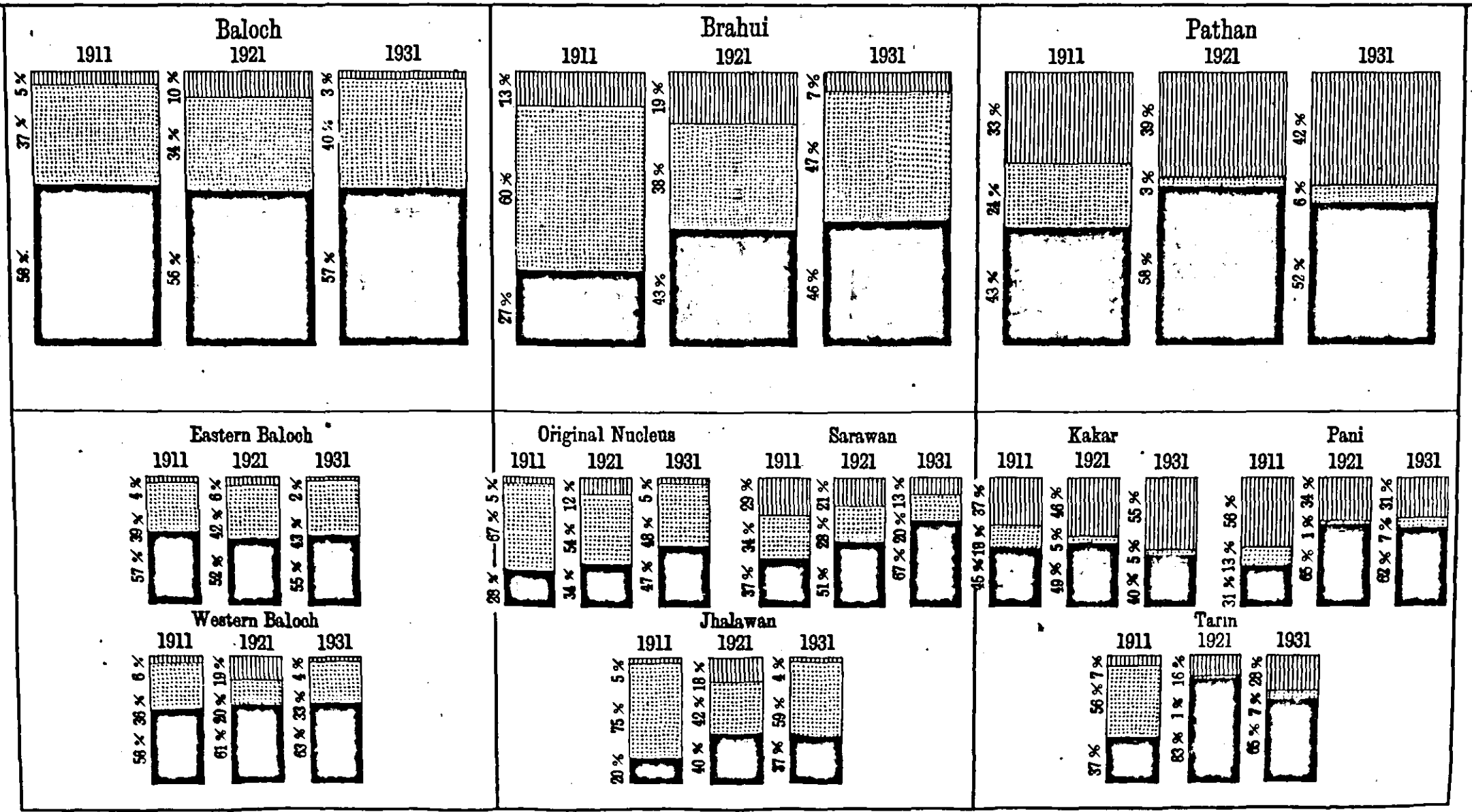
## Periodic Immigration.

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.

DIAGRAM NO. 8

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

Emigrants in	CENSUS OF			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
TOTAL ..	42,594	60,415	76,031	70,267
(a) Indian Provinces ..	41,057	59,667	75,537	70,174
Bombay ..	35,149	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	..	..

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

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 Brahuīs 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	65,609

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 luring away its population. This is decidedly not the case. The census 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 Brahuīs 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 Mari and Bugti countries, and from the Dombki-Kaheri country which are all situated on the borders of Sind; some thousands of Rakhshanis and Mengals and other miscellaneous tribesmen from Kharan and Chagai, and the crowd of freed slaves 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 Kachhi 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 fair 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.**

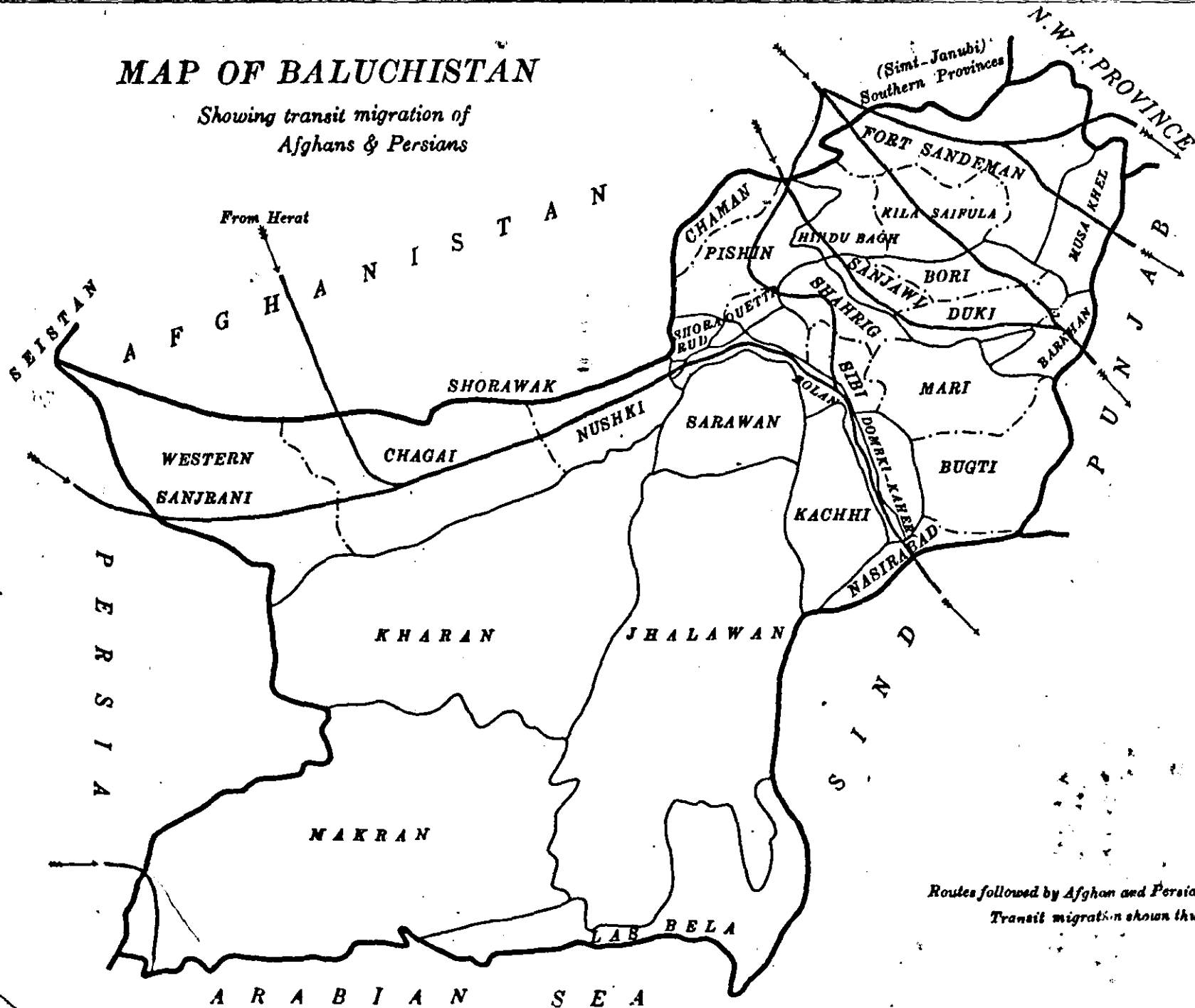
82. The Afghan Powindahs or nomads who winter in Baluchistan were enumerated on the local schedule with the rest of the population. The Powindahs transiting Baluchistan on their way to India were censused on a special schedule under the special orders of the Census Commissioner for India. Map No. 8 facing 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 Families.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.									NUMBER OF ANIMALS.								
District.	Tahsil.	Villages.		Persons.			Males.			Females.			Bullocks.	Cows.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules.	Dogs.	Camels.	Sheep.	
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Adult.	Non-Adult.	Total.	Adult.	Non-Adult.									
Loralai ..	Barkhan	Basti Rahmatan.	241	1,002	700	302	700	400	300	300	427	176	25	18	17	31	2	23	693	1,664	
Bolan ..	Bolan ..	Dasht Thana.	1,463	2,318	2,310	8	2,310	1,704	516	8	5	3	3	...	30	7	11	8,820	..	..	
Sibi ..	Sibi ..	Sibi Railway Station.	616	5,092	5,087	5	5,087	5,071	16	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
TOTAL ..			2,320	8,713	8,097	616	8,097	7,325	772	618	436	180	28	18	17	61	9	11	8,852	693	1,664

It will be seen that 8,713 Powindahs (8,097 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.

# MAP OF BALUCHISTAN

Showing transit migration of  
Afghans & Persians



Routes followed by Afghan and Persian  
Transit migration shown thus ————

These Powindahs are mostly Ghilzais including a few families of Tajaks, Afghan Sayyids and Durranis. 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. 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
Makar ..	606	606	..
Nawa ..	769	760	..
Other places ..	1,867	1,064	803

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
	<b>6,613</b>	<b>12</b>

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	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,097</b>	<b>616</b>



## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## 13. Immigration (Actual figures).

DISTRICT WHERE ENUMERATED.	BORN IN											
	Baluchistan.			Contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.			Non-Contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	778,564	422,040	356,524	48,792	35,982	12,810	17,750	14,079	3,671	23,511	16,818	7,198
<b>DISTRICTS</b>	376,010	205,228	170,784	46,576	34,630	11,946	17,558	13,920	3,638	23,264	16,228	7,186
Quetta-Pishin	93,564	49,881	43,683	20,558	21,653	7,005	12,149	9,400	2,659	12,270	9,278	2,992
Loralai	73,681	39,804	33,787	4,034	2,980	1,054	1,457	1,167	290	6,915	3,805	3,020
Zhob	49,904	27,559	22,345	5,366	4,506	860	1,306	1,227	79	1,387	1,304	83
Bolan	2,483	1,770	713	1,488	1,119	369	610	484	126	107	93	14
Chagai	21,256	11,627	9,629	1,132	817	315	659	522	137	1,177	755	422
Sibi	133,122	74,495	60,627	4,998	3,555	1,443	1,377	1,030	347	1,508	903	606
<b>STATES</b>	402,554	216,814	185,740	2,216	1,352	864	192	159	33	147	85	62
Kalat	340,011	183,644	156,367	1,810	1,068	745	140	123	17	137	80	57
Las Bela	62,543	33,170	29,373	406	284	119	52	36	16	10	5	5

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

PROVINCES OR STATE WHERE ENUMERATED.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		VARIATION.							
									1901-1911.		1911-1921.		1921-1931.		1901-1931.	
	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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	26,113	16,481	36,045	24,370	44,268	31,765	41,364	28,903	+2,902	+2,862	-8,221	-7,395	+9,783	+7,887	-15,102	-12,420
<b>A.—PROVINCES</b>	25,623	16,334	35,511	24,156	43,874	31,663	41,286	28,888	+2,588	+2,775	-8,363	-7,507	-9,739	-7,820	-15,514	-12,552
Ajmer-Merwara	54	4	18	6	13	10	11	2	+2	+8	+5	-4	+36	-2	+43	+21
Andamans and Nicobars	20	..	67	..	30	..	..	..	+39	..	+28	..	-47	..	+20	..
Assam	212	33	155	33	180	30	644	11	-464	+19	-25	+3	+57	..	-432	+22
Bengal	152	40	75	17	75	38	25	11	+50	+27	..	-21	+77	+23	+127	+29
Bihar and Orissa	11	5	32	17	18	1	..	..	+18	+1	+14	+16	-21	-12	+11	+5
Bombay	21,188	14,261	31,911	22,441	39,385	29,988	32,141	27,528	+1,244	+2,460	-7,474	-7,547	-10,574	-8,178	-16,804	-13,265
Burma	103	12	24	7	27	3	6	2	+21	+1	-3	+4	+79	+5	+97	+10
Central Provinces and Berar	596	110	566	69	971	93	173	4	+798	+889	-405	-24	+33	+41	+426	+106
Ceylon	..	..	99	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	+99	+6	-99	-6	..	..
Madras	..	..	135	12	116	10	16	7	+100	+3	+19	+2	-135	-12	-16	-7
North-West Frontier Province	226	218	4	7	226	43	..	..	..	..	-222	-36	+222	+211	..	..
Punjab	2,578	1,487	2,190	1,377	2,395	1,309	2,137	1,308	+484	+44	-205	+68	+388	+110	..	..
Delhi	128	61	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	+26	+8	+102	+53	+795	+458
United Provinces	352	103	209	156	429	138	133	15	+296	+123	-220	+18	+143	-53	+219	+88
<b>B.—STATES</b>	490	147	499	175	392	102	78	15	+314	+87	+107	+73	-9	-28	+412	+122
Baroda	181	19	206	26	31	10	..	..	+31	+10	+176	+16	-25	-7	+181	+19
Central India Agency.	117	45	131	27	25	5	..	..	+25	+5	+106	+22	-14	+18	+117	+16
Cochin State	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+4	+4	+4	+4
Gwalior	6	1	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	+20	+5	-14	-4	+6	+11
Hyderabad	17	4	34	12	171	10	13	..	+158	+10	-137	+2	-17	-8	+4	+4
Jammu and Kashmir.	54	39	20	74	17	3	15	1	+2	+2	+3	+71	+34	-35	+39	+33
Mysore	68	27	47	16	8	3	2	5	+6	-2	+39	+13	+21	+11	+60	+22
Rajputana Agency	43	8	40	15	140	70	48	9	+92	+61	-100	-55	+3	-7	-5	-1
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	+1	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>C.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>	..	..	85	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	+35	+39	-85	-89	..	..
Africa	..	..	35	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	+35	+39	-35	-39	..	..
(i) Kenya	..	..	24	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	+24	+38	-24	-38	..	..
(ii) Nyasa Land	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	+8	+1	-8	-1	..	..
(iii) Tanganyika	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+3	..	-3	..	..	..

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.		Zhab.		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	160	335	161	234	244	53	81	1,995	760	400	12	1	..
Loralai	90	41	72,155	76,412	100	9	44	1	2	3	520	96	..	1	..	..
Zhab	228	105	300	153	49,224	48,030	50	20	2	6	21	28	2	14	..	..
Bolan	19	3	..	..	..	1	594	599	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..
Chagai	297	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	129,865	108,067	38	2	..	..
Kalat	1,875	1,016	459	122	147	94	1,218	544	864	363	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	48,585	12,406	5,546	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.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	59	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	49	-33	+28	+101
Bombay	5,264	5,371	-107	35,449	54,352	-18,903	-30,185	-48,931
Burma	60	208	-148	115	31	+84	-65	+177
Central Provinces and Berar	293	128	+165	709	635	+74	-506	-507
Ceylon	2	..	..	..	105	-103	..	-105
Coorg	186	340	+154	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	6,183	5,016	+1,167	444	11	+433	+5,739	+5,005
North-West Frontier	37,345	36,309	+1,036	4,065	3,367	+698	+33,280	+32,742
Punjab	752	493	+259	189	34	+155	+563	+459
Telhi	11,907	12,317	-410	455	365	+90	+11,452	+11,952
United Provinces	129	173	-44	..	..	..	+129	+173
French and Portuguese Settlements	107	52	+55	..	..	..	+107	+52
Indus-unincorporated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) INDIAN STATES	3,646	4,874	-1,228	637	674	-37	+3,009	+4,200
Baroda	..	12	+10	200	232	-32	-178	-220
Central India Agency	56	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	2,229	-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	+1,679
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	..	..	..	..	74	-74	..	-74
Nyasaland	..	..	..	..	62	-62	..	-63
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	9	-9	..	-9
	..	..	..	..	3	-3	..	-3

## 17. Nomadism among Selected Tribes.

TRIBE.	Year of Census.	TRIBAL CENSUS.						Regular Census.		
		Nomad.		Semi-Nomad.		Settled.		Males.	Females.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
BALOCH (INDIGENOUS)	1931	47,663	39,166	3,157	2,679	69,246	59,764	2,704	1,572	
	1921	32,745	25,649	10,029	7,918	51,695	43,913	1,094	352	
	1911	34,941	28,572	4,311	3,615	51,818	44,775	889	269	
	(i) Eastern	1931	34,580	27,857	1,406	1,155	45,116	38,572	1,044	442
		1921	25,835	19,556	3,560	2,483	30,773	25,901	798	199
		1911	24,192	19,050	2,336	1,863	34,302	29,499	431	156
	Bugti	1931	16,193	13,302	34	28	533	478	37	8
		1921	12,373	9,300	2	2	536	504	17	3
		1911	10,541	8,160	25	23	313	292	14	2
Dombki	1931	119	104	..	..	3,727	3,149	97	45	
	1921	53	32	..	..	3,201	2,670	58	35	
	1911	416	324	38	36	2,737	2,325	29	8	
Khetran	1931	688	582	473	477	7,755	7,090	80	16	
	1921	988	870	333	212	7,670	7,018	27	5	
	1911	639	604	443	401	6,278	5,774	12	2	
Magsai	1931	235	193	..	..	6,974	5,877	3	4	
	1921	1,917	1,484	18	14	2,638	2,194	16	1	
	1911	631	467	..	..	9,119	7,525	22	13	
Mari	1931	16,405	12,923	892	644	2,231	1,944	172	43	
	1921	8,949	6,529	2,753	1,912	1,308	1,626	117	7	
	1911	10,094	7,981	1,396	1,020	954	720	64	4	
Rind	1931	906	724	7	6	22,281	18,626	386	194	
	1921	1,111	942	453	342	15,248	12,245	332	63	
	1911	1,864	1,514	428	378	14,454	12,378	192	59	
Umrani	1931*	..	..	..	..	1,406	1,194	27	14	
	1921	444	399	..	..	138	111	12	..	
	1911	..	..	6	5	500	460	14	4	
Others	1931	34	29	..	..	208	214	242	118	
	1921	..	..	1	1	34	33	222	85	
	1911	7	..	..	..	37	25	84	64	
(ii) Western	1931	13,083	11,309	1,751	1,524	24,020	21,190	1,750	1,130	
	1921	6,910	6,093	5,469	5,435	20,922	18,112	290	153	
	1911	10,749	9,522	1,976	1,752	17,426	15,276	458	113	
BRAHUI	1931	35,251	30,661	4,415	3,595	39,378	33,034	3,784	1,770	
	1921	33,219	26,865	16,727	13,463	36,745	29,977	2,276	468	
	1911	55,588	44,335	12,228	9,968	24,133	20,062	1,146	327	
	(i) Original Nucleus	1931	3,203	2,757	5,205	275	3,193	2,697	370	165
		1921	5,153	4,354	1,170	1,028	3,249	2,796	173	34
		1911	5,514	4,448	437	370	2,279	1,914	72	13
	Ahmadzai	1931	..	..	..	..	15	27	15	20
		1921	..	..	..	..	43	66	5	5
		1911	..	..	..	..	7	9	8	1
Iltazai	1931	46	32	..	..	66	58	..	..	
	1921	135	86	20	15	104	91	..	..	
	1911	63	40	..	..	22	31	..	..	
Gurgnari	1931	504	431	32	36	255	201	7	..	
	1921	525	442	41	37	165	175	6	..	
	1911	958	785	13	13	147	117	6	2	
Kalandrari	1931	333	245	..	..	410	333	7	2	
	1921	1,755	1,601	41	53	558	516	7	1	
	1911	759	567	97	91	279	216	3	..	
Kambrari	1931	300	245	69	47	746	669	27	20	
	1921	407	323	384	307	507	435	33	18	
	1911	810	657	133	110	727	642	9	7	
Mirwari	1931	374	349	18	17	585	532	3	..	
	1921	539	416	46	48	824	717	..	..	
	1911	990	798	16	11	444	395	..	..	
Kodeni	1931	205	167	23	27	488	391	24	16	
	1921	388	327	215	200	352	263	36	7	
	1911	237	203	34	32	446	366	7	..	
Sumalari	1931	1,441	1,288	153	148	628	546	287	107	
	1921	1,405	1,159	423	368	696	527	86	7	
	1911	1,697	1,398	144	113	207	134	39	3	

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	20	25	2,888	2,455	345	116
	1921	2,385	1,786	607	493	2,569	2,074	320	47
	1911	2,220	1,838	1,461	1,226	2,560	2,118	127	36
Kurd	1931	368	298	14	13	696	606	157	78
	1921	121	97	49	39	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	839	428	298	1,497	1,194	111	23
	1911	1,641	1,260	616	436	1,011	823	40	6
Langav	1931	323	281	1,109	914	2,020	1,686	179	136
	1921	674	567	2,972	2,435	1,363	1,059	184	47
	1911	1,077	852	3,675	3,087	1,175	997	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	289	363	292	696	579	66	20
	1911	104	77	71	58	894	743	24	6
Rustamzai	1931	..	..	..	..	101	76	40	28
	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	90	406	345	584	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	965	779	377	237	3,114	2,472	147	42
	1911	1,918	1,470	1,029	779	1,840	1,602	107	25
Zagr Mongal	1931	670	564	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	893	20,959	17,735	979	528
	1921	19,962	16,089	8,591	6,944	19,068	15,625	394	109
	1911	30,391	31,276	2,610	2,126	10,320	8,479	376	130
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	5,989	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	5,753	181	152	1,375	1,088	54	21
Mongal	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	12,096	9,242	790	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	60	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	..
Zahri	1931	10,608	9,252	289	205	8,715	7,534	153	68
	1921	6,613	5,128	3,134	2,563	6,483	5,376	49	13
	1911	12,547	9,981	1,248	1,038	4,177	3,573	58	27

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.		
(iv) <i>Miscellaneous</i>	1931	270	227	18	16	887	687	627	302
	1921	127	129	988	745	313	275	401	71
	1911	406	365	501	395	499	410	75	11
Nighari	1931	105	90	12	9	490	421	1	..
	1921	39	39	730	559	74	61	..	..
	1911	141	131	400	313	177	149	..	..
Rekizai	1931	39	39	6	7	244	196	2	1
	1921	5	4	252	186	112	94	..	..
	1911	2	2	89	75	245	198	..	..
Others	1931	132	98	..	..	153	70	624	301
	1921	83	86	6	..	127	120	401	71
	1911	263	232	12	7	77	63	75	11
PATHAN (INDIGENOUS)	1931	5,987	4,842	37,104	31,080	47,107	42,545	5,274	2,068
	1921	2,947	2,322	35,897	29,780	53,340	45,426	3,705	644
	1911	24,000	19,884	32,994	28,440	42,216	37,060	2,938	561
Babi	1931	..	..	1	3	102	89	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	2	1	1	3	159	140	11	6
Barech	1931	59	54	56	54	407	355	354	263
	1921	216	186	90	71	406	327	195	59
	1911	104	102	18	15	274	210	84	47
Jafar	1931	107	88	250	214	433	361	15	11
	1921	..	..	324	269	398	348	11	5
	1911	91	72	165	132	429	391	5	1
Kakar	1931	3,100	2,512	24,429	20,322	19,601	17,155	2,306	603
	1921	2,251	1,749	23,056	18,369	24,571	19,824	2,073	267
	1911	10,091	8,238	20,935	17,705	25,037	21,118	1,089	260
Dawi	1931	3	2	141	113	6	9	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	16	12	..	..	130	116	10	..
Dumar	1931	918	672	2,599	2,135	372	326	75	11
	1921	411	314	1,013	850	2,850	2,233	56	8
	1911	715	560	1,412	1,134	2,081	1,781	59	13
Sanzarkhel	1931	2,049	1,730	14,045	11,349	8,862	7,669	667	190
	1921	1,774	1,389	15,020	12,153	8,482	6,991	569	60
	1911	6,233	5,029	16,663	13,327	8,055	6,941	693	91
Sargara	1931	2	2	319	294	731	620	24	8
	1921	..	..	418	334	843	721	33	3
	1911	27	14	476	448	736	612	26	4
Snatia	1931	101	75	5,520	4,884	4,411	3,833	808	130
	1921	27	19	2,645	2,329	9,316	7,321	787	75
	1911	2,348	1,993	2,796	2,298	7,244	6,039	557	74
Targhara	1931	28	30	1,791	1,524	4,429	4,191	132	45
	1921	32	27	3,923	3,116	2,558	2,132	189	44
	1911	597	485	552	465	6,418	5,335	203	34
Others	1931	2	3	155	130	596	516	600	219
	1921	7	..	37	27	516	426	439	77
	1911	155	145	36	33	373	294	141	44
Kasi	1931	2	2	..	..	667	582	386	336
	1921	..	..	..	..	634	604	39	18
	1911	..	..	1	1	657	615	47	16
Luni	1931	326	283	57	53	1,491	1,364	7	..
	1921	24	28	136	114	1,520	1,362	3	..
	1911	296	266	7	4	1,185	1,049	8	1
Pani	1931	1,049	865	4,551	3,845	9,154	7,857	257	123
	1921	219	153	5,070	4,177	9,573	8,288	203	44
	1911	1,984	1,649	8,484	7,538	4,481	4,191	296	52
Main branch	1931	40	28	34	27	2,130	1,902	5	..
	1921	..	..	4	1	2,591	2,293	62	21
	1911	584	480	482	433	2,343	2,262	87	43
Isot	1931	12	13	928	793	409	397	3	..
	1921	39	19	117	115	1,254	1,057	..	..
	1911	394	315	942	879	124	103	55	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

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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	3,706	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirani ..	1931	18	12	2,397	2,144	1,046	1,776	85	39
	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	89	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-Achakzai	1931	1,305	1,012	3,868	3,067	4,966	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	50
	1921	..	..	..	..	112	82	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	308	136
	1911	26	24	3	2	226	183	43	31
Ghulzal ..	1931	4,160	3,625	1,199	754	1,349	1,067	1,394	561
	1921	2,650	2,022	..	..	1,704	1,292	1,380	111
	1911	7,660	6,139	450	371	1,341	982	1,538	206

# 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 7 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—15		15—50		50 AND OVER.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
1931 ..	15,014	12,590	61,846	16,709	3,337	1,353
1921 ..	8,677	6,618	64,522	9,885	3,950	1,184
1911 ..	6,326	5,032	40,428	7,914	2,517	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 23,358 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

Year.	Non-adults per 1,000 of each sex.		Adults per 1,000 of each sex.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1931 ..	406	383	594	617
1921 ..	412	387	588	613
1911 ..	391	366	609	634

chapter. 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-<sup>Female Precocity.</sup> 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 Frahuis 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 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.

Province or State.	Year of Census.	PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
		*NON-ADULT.	*ADULT.
		0—15.	15 and over.
Baluchistan (Tribal Areas only).	1931	394	606
	1921	391	609
Punjab	1931	401	599
	1921	403	597
N.-W. F. Province	1931	409	591
	1921	397	603
Bombay	1931	397	603
	1921	394	606
C. P. and Berar	1931	401	599
	1921	410	590
Madras	1931	389	611
	1921	377	623
Gwalior	1931	394	606
	1921	389	611
Kharan	1931	460	540

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 to puberty, varying as it does with the individual, with the race, with sex and with environment. Hence, much as I appreciate the accuracy of our statistics, it is a trifle 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.

\* The division into Non-adult and adult applies only to Baluchistan.

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.	BENGOAL.		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	40
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 ..	64	45	55	54	57	52	56	51	63	54
45—50 ..	50	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 barring 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. Sundbärg 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.

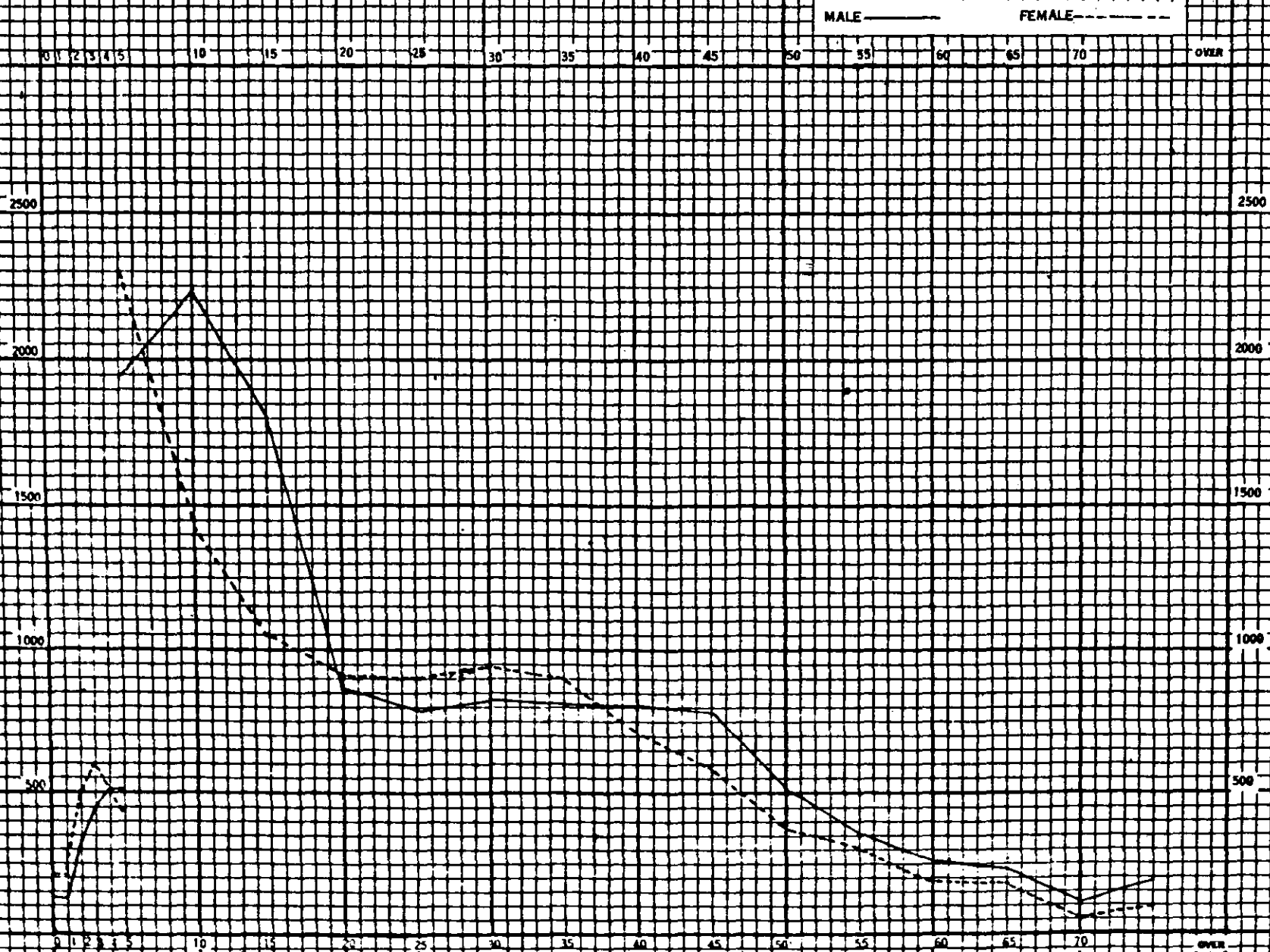
Province or State.	DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 IN THE THREE AGE GROUPS.		
	0—15	15—50	50 and over.
Kharan ..	460	458	82
Punjab ..	409	483	108
N.-W. F. Province ..	409	503	88
Bombay ..	397	512	91
Bihar and Orissa ..	402	502	96
C. P. and Berar ..	401	500	99
Madras ..	380	505	106
Mysore ..	401	499	100
Gwalior ..	394	520	86
Travancore ..	426	477	98
Ajmer-Merwara ..	388	520	92

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.

Diagram No. 9.

KHARAN—DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES BY  
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> .. .. .	395	406	383	594	617
<b>Baloch</b> .. .. .	392	400	382	600	618
Eastern .. .. .	389	394	383	606	617
Western .. .. .	399	414	382	586	618
<b>Brahui</b> .. .. .	405	416	392	584	608
Original Nucleus .. .. .	381	391	368	609	632
Sarawan .. .. .	370	374	365	626	635
Jhalawan .. .. .	422	436	406	564	594
Miscellaneous .. .. .	411	442	374	558	626
<b>Pathan</b> .. .. .	410	422	397	578	603
Kakar .. .. .	409	422	396	578	604
Pani .. .. .	386	384	389	616	611
Tario .. .. .	421	443	397	557	603
Others .. .. .	428	441	414	559	586
<b>Lasi</b> .. .. .	384	402	365	598	635
<b>Jatt</b> .. .. .	372	388	352	612	648
<b>Sayyid</b> .. .. .	418	454	382	546	618
<b>Other Muslims</b> .. .. .	383	387	378	613	622
<b>Hindu</b> .. .. .	333	318	350	682	650
<b>Sikh</b> .. .. .	159	125	250	875	750

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> .. .. .	395	406	383	594	617
<b>Districts</b> .. .. .	405	418	391	582	609
Quetta-Pishin .. .. .	422	452	389	548	611
Loralai .. .. .	413	411	416	580	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 Areas .. .. .	383	396	368	604	632
Mari-Bugti Country .. .. .	405	418	390	582	610
<b>States</b> .. .. .	387	396	376	604	624
Kalat .. .. .	389	399	377	601	623
Sarawan .. .. .	357	353	361	647	639
Jhalawan .. .. .	423	440	404	560	596
Kachhi .. .. .	362	370	352	630	648
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. .. .	365	359	372	641	628
Makran .. .. .	409	426	389	574	611
Kharan .. .. .	387	395	378	605	622
<b>Las Bela</b> .. .. .	378	385	370	615	630

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

(Indigenous only).

RACE OR TRIBE.	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>INDIGENOUS</b>	1931	395	406	388	594	617
	1921	400	412	387	588	613
	1911	379	391	366	609	634
<b>Baloch</b>	1931	392	400	382	600	618
	1921	407	423	388	577	612
	1911	385	397	372	603	628
<b>Eastern</b>	1931	389	394	383	606	617
	1921	396	411	377	589	623
	1911	384	393	372	607	628
<b>Western</b>	1931	399	414	382	586	618
	1921	426	442	407	558	593
	1911	380	403	372	597	628
<b>Brahui</b>	1931	405	416	392	584	608
	1921	382	390	378	610	627
	1911	375	386	360	614	640
<b>Original Nucleus</b>	1931	381	391	368	609	632
	1921	374	377	370	623	630
	1911	371	384	356	616	644
<b>Sarawan</b>	1931	370	374	365	626	635
	1921	370	378	360	622	640
	1911	368	376	359	624	641
<b>Jhalawan</b>	1931	422	436	406	594	594
	1921	391	400	380	600	620
	1911	378	393	360	607	640
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	1931	411	442	374	558	626
	1921	398	399	397	601	603
	1911	398	400	396	600	604
<b>Pathan</b>	1931	410	422	397	578	603
	1921	433	440	426	560	574
	1911	402	412	390	588	610
<b>Kakar</b>	1931	409	422	396	578	604
	1921	435	440	429	560	571
	1911	397	406	388	596	612
<b>Pani</b>	1931	386	384	380	616	611
	1921	419	433	403	587	597
	1911	400	416	382	585	618
<b>Tarin</b>	1931	421	433	397	557	603
	1921	443	440	436	561	584
	1911	419	430	407	570	493
<b>Others</b>	1931	428	441	414	559	586
	1921	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lasl</b>	1931	384	402	365	598	635
	1921	409	425	391	575	609
	1911	367	372	361	628	639
<b>Jatt</b>	1931	372	388	352	612	648
	1921	354	363	342	637	658
	1911	357	366	347	634	653
<b>Sayyid</b>	1931	418	454	382	546	618
	1921	424	457	388	543	612
	1911	395	420	367	580	633
<b>Other Muslims</b>	1931	383	387	378	613	622
	1921	393	410	376	590	624
	1911	360	376	342	624	658
<b>Hindu</b>	1931	333	318	350	632	650
	1921	320	335	303	635	697
	1911	315	315	316	635	684

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
BALUCHISTAN .. ..	1931	395	406	383	594	617
	1921	400	412	387	588	613
	1911	379	391	368	609	634
Districts .. ..	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	569	600
Loralai .. ..	1931	413	411	416	589	584
	1921	430	442	431	558	569
	1911	395	399	391	601	609
Zhob .. ..	1931	399	407	391	593	609
	1921	431	433	428	567	572
	1911	390	401	377	599	623
Bolan .. ..	1931	318	308	330	692	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	625
	1911	383	390	375	610	625
Administered Area .. ..	1931	383	396	368	604	632
	1921	388	404	369	596	631
	1911	373	381	363	619	637
Mari-Bugti Country .. ..	1931	405	418	390	582	610
	1921	409	427	386	573	614
	1911	405	408	401	592	599
States .. ..	1931	387	396	376	604	624
	1921	382	394	369	606	631
	1911	368	380	350	620	650
Kalat .. ..	1931	389	399	377	601	623
	1921	378	390	364	610	636
	1911	366	381	348	619	652
Sarawan .. ..	1931	357	353	361	647	639
	1921	356	363	348	637	652
	1911	362	371	351	629	649
Jhalawan .. ..	1931	423	440	404	560	596
	1921	377	388	363	612	637
	1911	371	391	346	609	654
Kachhi .. ..	1931	362	370	352	630	648
	1921	339	354	321	646	679
	1911	348	364	330	636	670
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. ..	1931	365	359	372	641	628
	1921	365	374	356	626	644
	1911	359	364	354	636	646
Makran .. ..	1931	409	426	389	574	611
	1921	419	436	400	564	600
	1911	373	394	351	606	649
Kharan .. ..	1931	387	395	378	605	622
	1921	429	443	413	557	587
	1911	411	424	396	576	604
Las Bela .. ..	1931	378	385	370	615	630
	1921	410	419	400	581	600
	1911	369	373	364	627	636

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

(Kharan and Kasi-Nichari Villages).

CASTE.	MALES NUMBER PER MILLE, IN EACH AGE GROUP.						FEMALES NUMBER PER MILLE, IN EACH AGE GROUP.					
	0—6	7—13	14—18	17—23	24—43	44 and over.	0—6	7—13	14—18	17—23	24—43	44 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<b>K H A R A N.</b>											
Baloch (Indigenous)												
Rakhshani ..	211	239	51	89	257	153	275	138	52	119	300	116
Brahui (Indigenous)												
Gurgnari ..	271	187	83	125	167	167	104	278	..	139	222	167
Kambrari ..	184	211	53	158	289	105	306	111	83	83	250	167
Sumalari ..	160	277	76	88	218	181	265	135	85	95	275	145
Mamasani ..	208	230	50	76	268	168	284	132	59	102	322	101
Mongal ..	104	253	97	87	233	136	231	165	77	121	242	164
Sajdi ..	229	187	42	42	333	107	105	132	26	79	520	132
Other Muslims (Indigenous)												
Darzada ..	246	246	58	15	319	116	237	132	40	66	341	184
Lori ..	246	233	62	62	308	89	278	104	44	130	383	61
Nakib ..	252	229	70	44	259	146	273	150	26	100	296	155
Others ..	233	234	55	96	268	114	258	150	58	116	310	108
	<b>K A S I - N I C H A R I.</b>											
Pathan (Indigenous)												
Kakar ..	151	160	63	145	378	103	193	187	42	145	349	84
Kasi ..	187	183	50	110	290	180	195	239	61	125	313	67
Pathan (Semi-Indigenous)												
Durrani ..	101	164	67	115	389	104	201	224	75	149	254	97
Ghilzai ..	156	150	54	145	382	113	157	187	52	134	366	104



# 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.

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

Reference to Statistics.

102. The instructions to enumerators were simple enough. In the synchronous areas including Kharan, 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.
Baluchistan ..	845	824	845
Districts ..	836	803	832
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
States ..	852	842	857
Kalat ..	848	836	852
Las Bela ..	880	881	883

Comparison with other Provinces.

105. A glance at the marginal table will show that the proportion of females to males in Baluchistan is much lower compared to other Indian

Province.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.				
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Bombay including Sind ..	94	95	93	91	92
Bengal ..	99	96	95	..	92
Madras ..	102	103	103	102	102
Bihar and Orissa ..	102	105	104	103	100
Central Provinces and Berar ..	97	102	101	101	100
United Provinces ..	93	99	92	91	90
Punjab ..	84	85	82	83	83
North-West Frontier Province ..	82	85	86	85	84
Baluchistan ..	Not available	83	85	82	85

Provinces excepting the adjoining Provinces of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province which in 1931 had a lower proportion of females than Baluchistan.

It will be observed that there is a preponderance of males in Baluchistan as a whole as well as in all its components. At the same time there are indications

that while the proportion of women to men has been declining in India as a whole, it would appear to be on the increase in Baluchistan. This is illustrated in the

	Females to 1,000 Males.		
	1911.	1921.	1931.
Baloch ..	840	814	840
Brahui ..	802	790	827
Pathan ..	841	815	844
Lasi ..	870	877	912
Jatt ..	837	801	827
Sayyid ..	935	918	975
Indigenous Hindus ..	845	809	843

marginal table which gives the proportion of females to 1,000 males for each of the principal indigenous races. The ratio fell between 1911 and 1921 and rose again between 1921 and 1931. The Baloch and Pathan women regained in 1931 the ratio of 1911. The Brahui women gained three, the Lasis and Sayyids each four per cent. The proportion in 1931 would have been appreciably higher than in 1911 but for

the fact that the influenza epidemic of 1918 took a heavier toll among females. The Jatt and the indigenous Hindus alone do not appear to have completely recovered from the effects of the epidemic.

The sex proportions shown below for the principal tribes of Baluchistan speak for themselves :—

Tribe.	Females to 1,000 Males.			Tribe.	Females to 1,000 Males.		
	1911.	1921.	1931.		1911.	1921.	1931.
Indigenous ..	845	824	845	(3) Jhalawan ..	797	808	838
Baloch ..	840	814	840	Bizanjar ..	838	832	776
(a) Eastern ..	824	788	828	Mamasani ..	805	815	849
Bugti ..	778	759	822	Mengal ..	764	807	839
Khetran ..	920	899	908	Zahri ..	811	803	863
Mari ..	778	722	700	Pathan ..	841	815	844
Rind Jamali ..	..	836	851	Kakar ..	819	762	824
(b) Western ..	871	861	864	Dumar ..	817	785	793
Rais ..	896	908	911	Sanzarkhol ..	828	797	817
Rakhshani ..	861	844	840	Sargara ..	852	818	859
Rind ..	905	863	879	Snatia ..	804	763	823
Brahui ..	802	796	827	Targhara ..	813	794	908
(1) Original Nucleus ..	812	842	835	Pani ..	881	840	846
Kalandrari ..	768	920	773	Mandokhel ..	864	776	809
Kambrari ..	843	790	808	Musakhel ..	868	842	841
Sumalari ..	792	790	830	Shirani ..	885	885	893
(2) Sarawan ..	809	768	808	Tarin ..	863	869	879
Bungalzai ..	818	748	810	Abdal Achakzai ..	810	868	814
Langav ..	828	791	831	Spin Tarin ..	892	837	907
Shahwani ..	792	762	811	Tor Tarin ..	954	928	1,086

## 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.		
		Nomads.	Semi-Nomads.	Settled.
Baloch	1911	818	830	864
	1921	783	790	850
	1931	826	832	864
Brahui	1911	798	815	831
	1921	809	805	816
	1931	858	832	831
Pathan	1911	828	862	878
	1921	788	830	851
	1931	801	840	903

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## 107. The only age groups which it was found possible to record for the indigenous inhabitants, excepting Khara 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

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.

Between 1911 and 1921, the proportion discloses a decrease among adult females caused by the influenza epidemic which claim-

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:—

".....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."

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 wife.
3. Husband's occupation.
4. Husband's religion.
5. Duration of married life.
6. Sex of first child (whether quick or still born).
7. Husband's caste.
8. Total number of children born alive.
9. Number of children still alive.
10. Ages of children still living.
11. At what ages did children die?
12. Permanent Residence of :—
  - (a) Husband.
  - (b) Wife.

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 the age period 0—1 in the Census year was 1,756 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-

Census year.	Number of families examined.	Survivals per thousand births.
1911 ..	6,841	613
1921 ..	3,582	622
1931 ..	39,744	669

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. Brahuia 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-Pishin .. .. .	928	405	809	289	869	333	655
Loralai .. .. .	849	318	841	124	859	166	794
Zhab .. .. .	838	162	820	24	840	103	759
Bolan .. .. .	736	317	754	181	926	253	306
Chagai .. .. .	846	496	865	144	834	301	900
Sibi .. .. .	828	473	795	257	829	266	780
Administered Area .. .. .	843	473	817	267	842	266	779
Mari-Bugti Country .. .. .	808	..	755	..	802	..	782
<b>States</b> .. .. .	857	406	841	217	851	208	897
Kalat .. .. .	853	406	835	321	847	210	808
Sarawan .. .. .	838	270	788	193	819	386	802
Jhalawan .. .. .	855	..	825	..	800	..	947
Kachhi .. .. .	832	13	818	..	848	500	850
Dombki-Kalari .. .. .	852	..	840	..	865	..	846
Matran .. .. .	886	503	903	249	919	176	..
Kharan .. .. .	868	..	838	..	869	..	..
Las Bela .. .. .	881	..	879	..	875	..	888

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Chagai .. .. .	846	496	865	144	834	301	900
Sibi .. .. .	828	473	795	257	829	266	780
Administered Area .. .. .	843	473	817	257	842	266	779
Mari-Bugti Country .. .. .	803	..	755	..	802	..	732
<b>States</b> .. .. .	837	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
Dombki-Kaheri .. .. .	852	..	840	..	865	..	846
Matran .. .. .	885	503	903	249	919	176	..
Kharan .. .. .	868	..	838	..	869	..	..
Las Bela .. .. .	881	..	879	..	875	..	868

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

Locality.	VITAL STATISTICS.		CENSUS STATISTICS.		
	Number of births recorded.	Proportion of survivals to 1,000 born.	Females to 1,000 Males.		
			Non-adults.	Adults.	All.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BALUCHISTAN .. ..	1,58,494	669	810	893	845
Districts .. ..	48,098	565	805	899	833
Quetta-Pishin .. ..	15,934	572	804	1,041	881
Loralai .. ..	15,206	544	864	845	847
Zhob .. ..	6,387	447	808	863	811
Bolan .. ..	151	430	802	725	406
Chagai .. ..	4,292	604	797	914	823
Sibi .. ..	6,068	634	774	800	818
(a) Administered Area .. ..	..	..	789	887	819
(b) Mari-Bugti Country .. ..	..	..	756	846	809
States .. ..	1,10,896	715	814	887	857
Kalat .. ..	1,00,332	732	808	884	852
Sarawan .. ..	7,662	641	861	830	841
Jhalawan .. ..	10,739	820	787	912	855
Kachhi .. ..	54,178	729	792	855	833
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. ..	4,807	674	884	834	852
Makran .. ..	15,281	711	808	942	878
Kharan .. ..	7,656	794	830	892	868
Las Bela .. ..	10,064	552	847	904	883

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

Race and Tribe.	Year of Census.	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION THAT IS			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
		Nomad.	Semi-nomad.	Settled.	Nomad.	Semi-nomad.	Settled.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baloch .. ..	1931	40	8	57	826	832	864
	1921	34	10	56	783	790	850
Eastern .. ..	1931	43	2	55	807	780	850
	1921	42	6	52	767	697	838
Western .. ..	1931	33	4	63	864	870	882
	1921	20	19	61	882	840	860
Brahui .. ..	1931	47	7	46	858	832	831
	1921	38	19	48	809	805	816
Original Nucleus .. ..	1931	50	5	45	861	932	876
	1921	54	12	34	845	879	859
Sarawan .. ..	1931	20	13	67	877	851	831
	1921	28	21	51	789	794	800
Jhalawan .. ..	1931	59	4	37	856	799	831
	1921	42	18	40	806	808	819
Miscellaneous .. ..	1931	24	2	74	822	889	775
	1921	10	67	23	1,016	754	846
Pathan .. ..	1931	6	42	52	801	840	903
	1921	3	39	58	788	830	851
Kakar .. ..	1931	5	55	40	705	836	893
	1921	5	46	49	777	816	806
Pani .. ..	1931	7	31	62	825	845	858
	1921	1	34	65	699	824	866
Others .. ..	1931	9	7	84	800	907	833
	1921	4	52	44	877	871	888



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> .. ..	13,543	23,862	525	38,368	
Districts .. ..	3,367	5,263	643	8,634	
Quetta-Pishin .. ..	1,341	1,891	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	1,056	
(a) Administered Area .. ..	316	651	485	976	
(b) Mari-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	2,000	
Jhalawan .. ..	1,499	1,901	789	3,457	
Kachhi .. ..	4,304	9,196	522	14,627	
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. ..	400	621	644	1,022	
Makran .. ..	1,400	2,699	519	4,179	
Kharan .. ..	714	1,787	400	2,601	
Las Bela .. ..	640	1,114	575	1,818	

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

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
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> .. ..	39,744	163,001	4	108,949	669
<b>A. Production of Raw Materials</b> .. ..	33,385	139,575	4	93,407	669
<b>I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.</b>	33,369	139,523	4	93,377	669
1. <i>Pasture and Agriculture</i> .. ..	33,368	139,522	4	93,356	669
(a) <i>Cultivation</i> .. ..	30,554	128,309	4	86,552	667
1. Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind.	11,193	43,445	4	30,866	810
5. Cultivating owners .. ..	16,063	74,683	4	47,841	641
6. Tenant Cultivators .. ..	1,559	6,124	4	4,058	663
7. Agricultural labourers .. ..	1,139	4,057	4	2,787	687
(b) <i>Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (planters, managers, clerks and labourers.</i>	13	35	3	28	800
16. Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers ..	13	35	3	28	800
(c) <i>Forestry</i> .. ..	13	51	4	32	627
17. Forest Officers, rangers, guards, etc. ..	1	17	17	10	588
19. Collectors of forest produce .. ..	12	34	3	22	647
(d) <i>Stock raising</i> .. ..	2,788	11,127	4	7,744	696
21. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ..	89	4,057	5	259	571
22. Breeders of transport animals .. ..	405	1,656	4	1,146	693
23. Sheep and goat breeders .. ..	2,056	8,028	4	5,721	713
23. (a) Hordsmen and shepherds .. ..	238	986	4	616	625
2. <i>Fishing and Hunting</i> .. ..	1	1	1	1	1,000
<b>II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS</b> .. ..	16	52	3	50	962
4. <i>Non-Metallic Minerals</i> .. ..	16	52	3	50	962
40. Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances ..	16	52	3	50	962
<b>B. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances</b> ..	3,680	14,192	4	8,976	631
<b>III.—INDUSTRY</b> .. ..	1,138	4,413	4	2,847	645
5. <i>Textiles</i> .. ..	43	174	4	129	741
43. Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ..	22	119	5	78	655
49. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	21	55	3	51	927
7. <i>Wood</i> .. ..	161	644	4	433	672
55. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ..	130	512	4	361	705
56. Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	31	132	4	72	545
8. <i>Metals</i> .. ..	177	718	4	483	651
59. Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements.	165	688	4	432	658
60. Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal ..	4	25	6	9	360
61. Workers in other metals (except precious metals).	8	29	4	22	759
9. <i>Ceramics.</i> .. ..	36	127	4	78	614
64. Brick and tile makers .. ..	35	120	3	71	592
65. Other workers in ceramics .. ..	1	7	7	7	1,000
10. <i>Chemical products properly so-called and analogous</i> ..	23	74	3	61	824
67. Manufacture of stated and mineral waters and ice.	4	10	3	6	600
68. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	5	16	3	11	688
70. Others .. ..	14	48	3	44	917

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 1,600 born.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. <i>Food Industries</i> .. .. .	114	451	4	279	619
71. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	29	99	3	60	606
72. Grain parchers, etc. .. .. .	16	57	4	29	664
73. Butchers .. .. .	15	70	5	44	571
75. Sweetmeat and condiment makers	39	165	4	102	618
81. Others .. .. .	15	60	4	34	567
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
89. Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	27	100	4	75	750
14. <i>Building Industries</i> .. .. .	45	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	583	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	467	4	309	662
IV. <i>TRANSPORT</i> .. .. .	777	2,966	4	1,911	640
19. <i>Transport by water</i> .. .. .	37	278	8	149	536
102. Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc. Ships brokers, boatmen and tow men.	37	278	8	149	536
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	587
114. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone service	14	46	3	27	537
V.— <i>TRADE</i> .. .. .	1,765	6,813	4	4,218	619
23. <i>Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance</i> .. .. .	35	196	6	90	459
115. Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employers.	35	196	6	90	459
24. <i>Brokerage, commission and export</i> .. .. .	70	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—*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
25. <i>Trade in textiles</i> .. .. .	265	1,057	4	676	649
117. Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	265	1,057	4	676	649
26. <i>Trade in skins, leather and furs</i> .. .. .	3	23	8	11	478
118. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feather, horn, etc., and the articles made from these.	3	23	8	11	478
30. <i>Trade in chemical products</i> .. .. .	47	204	4	135	661
123. Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	47	204	4	135	661
31. <i>Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.</i> .. .. .	21	100	6	53	530
126. Vendors of wines, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	2	10	5	6	600
127. Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc. (and employees).	18	88	5	45	511
128. Hawkers of drink and food-stuffs .. .. .	1	2	2	2	1,000
32. <i>Other trade in food-stuffs</i> .. .. .	155	700	4	375	536
129. Grain and pulse dealers .. .. .	1	5	5	3	600
131. Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry ..	13	44	3	18	409
132. Dealers in animals for food .. .. .	1	8	8	8	1,000
134. Dealers in other food-stuffs .. .. .	137	635	5	340	542
135. Dealers in tobacco .. .. .	2	2	1	1	500
137. Dealers in ganja .. .. .	1	6	6	1	167
33. <i>Trade in clothing and toilet articles</i> .. .. .	18	60	3	43	717
138. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	18	60	3	43	717
36. <i>Trade in means of transport</i> .. .. .	12	47	4	33	702
144. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	12	47	4	33	702
37. <i>Trade in fuel</i> .. .. .	20	79	4	40	557
145. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	20	79	4	40	557
39. <i>Trade of other sorts</i> .. .. .	1,172	4,288	4	2,717	632
150. General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified.	1,172	4,288	4	2,717	632
<b>C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>5,191</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>666</b>
<b>VI.—PUBLIC FORCE</b> .. .. .	<b>221</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>592</b>
40. <i>Army</i> .. .. .	44	148	3	104	703
153. Army (Imperial) .. .. .	11	29	3	23	703
153 a. Levy service .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1,000
154. Army (Indian States) .. .. .	32	118	4	80	178
43. <i>Police</i> .. .. .	177	768	4	438	570
157. Police .. .. .	173	757	4	432	571
157 a. Levy service .. .. .	4	11	3	6	545
<b>VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b> .. .. .	<b>712</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>685</b>
44. <i>Public Administration</i> .. .. .	712	2,470	3	1,556	685
159. Service of the State .. .. .	427	1,330	3	920	692
160. Service of Indian and Foreign States ..	284	1,079	4	731	677
162. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	1	8	8	5	625
<b>VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS</b> ..	<b>440</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>678</b>
45. <i>Religion</i> .. .. .	303	1,287	4	850	660
165. Other religious workers .. .. .	206	1,274	4	838	662
166. Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	7	13	2	12	923

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. Law .. .. .	11	65	6	44	677
168. Lawyers, clerks, petition-writers, etc. ..	11	65	6	44	677
47. Medicines .. .. .	18	67	4	56	836
169. Registered medical practitioners including oculists.	11	29	3	23	793
170. Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered.	4	24	6	21	875
171. Dentists .. .. .	1	7	7	6	857
172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	1	5	5	4	800
173. Veterinary surgeons .. .. .	1	2	2	2	1,000
48. Instruction .. .. .	18	61	3	46	754
175. Clerks and servants connected with education	18	61	3	46	754
49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) .. ..	94	378	4	265	701
178. Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	2	9	5	6	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 .. .. .	1,802	4,048	3	3,107	763
<b>IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME</b>	779	2,134	3	1,825	855
50. Persons living principally on their income ..	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
<b>X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE</b> .. .. .	225	848	4	565	666
51. Domestic service .. .. .	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
<b>XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.</b>	35	162	5	107	660
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	35	162	5	107	660
188. Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified.	35	162	5	107	660
<b>XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE</b> .. .. .	263	899	3	610	679
54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes .. .. .	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 OF FAMILIES WITH WIFE MARRIED AT			
						13—14	15—19	20—29	30 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	39,744	168,001	4	108,949	668	8,180	17,537	12,369	1,708
Indigenous	37,577	155,074	4	103,713	669	7,289	16,693	11,937	1,658
Semi-Indigenous	791	3,420	4	2,293	670	77	383	294	37
Aliens	1,376	4,507	3	2,943	653	764	461	138	13
Baloch	9,825	38,867	4	27,315	712	1,725	4,227	2,962	411
Indigenous	9,304	38,233	4	27,220	710	1,724	4,217	2,954	409
Semi-Indigenous	21	134	6	95	709	1	10	8	2
Brahui	8,517	29,752	3	21,769	732	1,623	3,422	2,982	490
Indigenous	8,517	29,752	3	21,769	732	1,623	3,422	2,982	490
Pathans	6,502	35,445	5	19,304	545	1,169	3,214	1,874	245
Indigenous	5,904	32,703	5	17,600	537	1,131	2,920	1,641	212
Semi-Indigenous	598	2,682	4	1,704	635	38	294	233	33
Lasi	1,282	6,488	5	3,665	565	341	474	405	62
Indigenous	1,282	6,488	5	3,665	565	341	474	405	62
Jatt	7,083	27,000	4	19,106	708	1,050	3,591	2,255	187
Indigenous	7,083	27,000	4	19,106	708	1,050	3,591	2,255	187
Sayyid	736	3,908	5	2,169	555	121	313	240	62
Other Muslim	3,823	13,546	4	10,104	745	820	1,438	1,350	215
Indigenous	3,651	12,942	3	9,810	743	782	1,359	1,207	213
Semi-Indigenous	172	604	4	494	538	38	79	53	2
Hindu Indigenous	1,100	3,988	3	2,574	645	517	397	163	23
Aliens	1,376	4,507	3	2,943	653	764	461	138	13
Muslim	620	2,047	3	1,320	645	314	227	75	10
Hindu	588	1,966	3	1,266	644	367	179	40	2
Sikh	116	320	3	238	744	60	43	13	..
Christian	46	174	4	119	684	23	12	10	1

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

Age of wife at marriage.	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average observed.	Number of children surviving.	Average observed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ALL AGES</b>	1,376	4,507	3	2,943	2
13—14	764	2,567	3	1,721	2
15—19	461	1,461	3	921	2
20—29	138	450	3	287	2
30 and over	13	23	2	14	1

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

Age of wife at marriage.	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average observed.	Number of children surviving.	Average observed.
1	2	3	4	3	6
<b>ALL AGES</b>	38,368	158,494	4	108,006	3
13—14	7,366	28,520	4	18,582	3
15—19	17,076	70,304	4	46,066	3
20—29	12,231	51,578	4	36,163	3
30 and over	1,695	8,092	5	5,195	3

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

Caste or Religion of family.	DURATION OF MARRIAGE WITH PRESENT WIFE.																	
	UNDER 10 YEARS.			10 YEARS.			11—19 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.	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>BALUCHISTAN;</b>	8,046	19,051	2	3,660	11,492	3	10,685	42,769	4	13,266	63,304	4	306	1,928	6	3,781	24,457	7
Indigenous	7,375	17,994	2	3,497	10,988	3	10,080	40,373	4	12,657	60,132	5	290	1,816	6	3,678	23,771	6
Semi-Indigenous	97	230	2	56	105	3	188	606	4	376	1,316	5	7	56	8	7	448	6
Aliens	574	818	1	107	300	3	417	1,730	4	233	1,356	6	9	56	6	36	238	7
Baloch	1,310	3,160	2	741	2,364	3	2,978	11,456	4	3,171	14,651	4	89	476	5	1,036	6,260	6
Indigenous	1,307	3,152	2	740	2,359	3	2,075	11,443	4	3,161	14,571	4	88	467	5	1,033	6,241	6
Semi-Indigenous	3	8	3	1	5	5	3	13	4	10	80	8	1	9	0	3	10	6
Brahui (Indigenous)	2,421	5,605	2	939	2,792	5	2,290	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	12,946	7	88	754	8	750	6,562	9
Indigenous	1,561	4,160	3	464	2,036	4	1,482	8,220	6	1,608	11,408	7	84	710	8	705	6,220	9
Semi-Indigenous	71	188	3	42	154	3	148	525	4	288	1,438	5	4	44	11	45	333	8
Lasi (Indigenous)	153	423	3	97	388	4	253	1,330	4	619	3,366	5	7	42	6	153	1,139	7
Jatt (Indigenous)	923	2,271	2	671	1,854	2	1,550	5,895	4	3,134	12,512	4	27	176	6	778	4,494	6
Sayyid (Indigenous)	97	276	3	74	263	4	186	979	5	258	1,461	6	12	77	6	109	852	8
Other Muslim	716	1,694	2	398	1,148	3	1,109	3,936	4	1,341	5,494	4	19	85	4	240	1,189	5
Indigenous	693	1,651	2	385	1,112	3	1,072	3,808	4	1,263	5,196	4	17	82	5	221	1,093	5
Semi-Indigenous	23	43	2	13	36	3	37	128	4	78	298	4	2	3	2	19	96	5
Hindu (Indigenous)	220	456	2	127	334	3	272	931	3	361	1,623	5	10	29	3	110	565	5
Aliens	574	818	1	107	309	3	417	1,730	4	233	1,356	6	9	56	6	36	238	7
Muslim	264	366	1	60	181	3	183	777	4	103	614	6	1	8	8	16	101	7
Hindu	236	331	1	36	99	3	185	755	4	108	627	6	7	45	6	16	109	7
Sikh	55	76	1	7	22	3	35	134	4	14	64	5	1	3	3	4	21	5
Christian	19	45	2	4	7	2	14	64	5	8	51	6	..	..	...	1	7	7

# CHAPTER VI.

## CIVIL CONDITION.

Reference 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.

Civil condition.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total ..	110,849	80,197	30,652
Unmarried ..	50,438	37,351	13,087
Married ..	55,020	39,362	15,658
Widowed ..	5,391	3,484	1,907

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,

Civil condition.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Kharan.	Ajmere-Merwara.	Kharan.	Ajmere-Merwara.
Unmarried ..	296	238	201	150
Married ..	225	255	228	249
Widowed ..	15	35	35	73

553 unmarried males, 433 females; 419 married males, 491 married females; and 28 widowers and 76 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

Province.	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All India ..	479	346	467	409	54	155
Burma ..	561	521	392	374	47	11
Assam ..	536	415	420	444	44	141
Kharan ..	553	433	419	491	28	76

high while the proportion for widowers and widows is remarkably low.

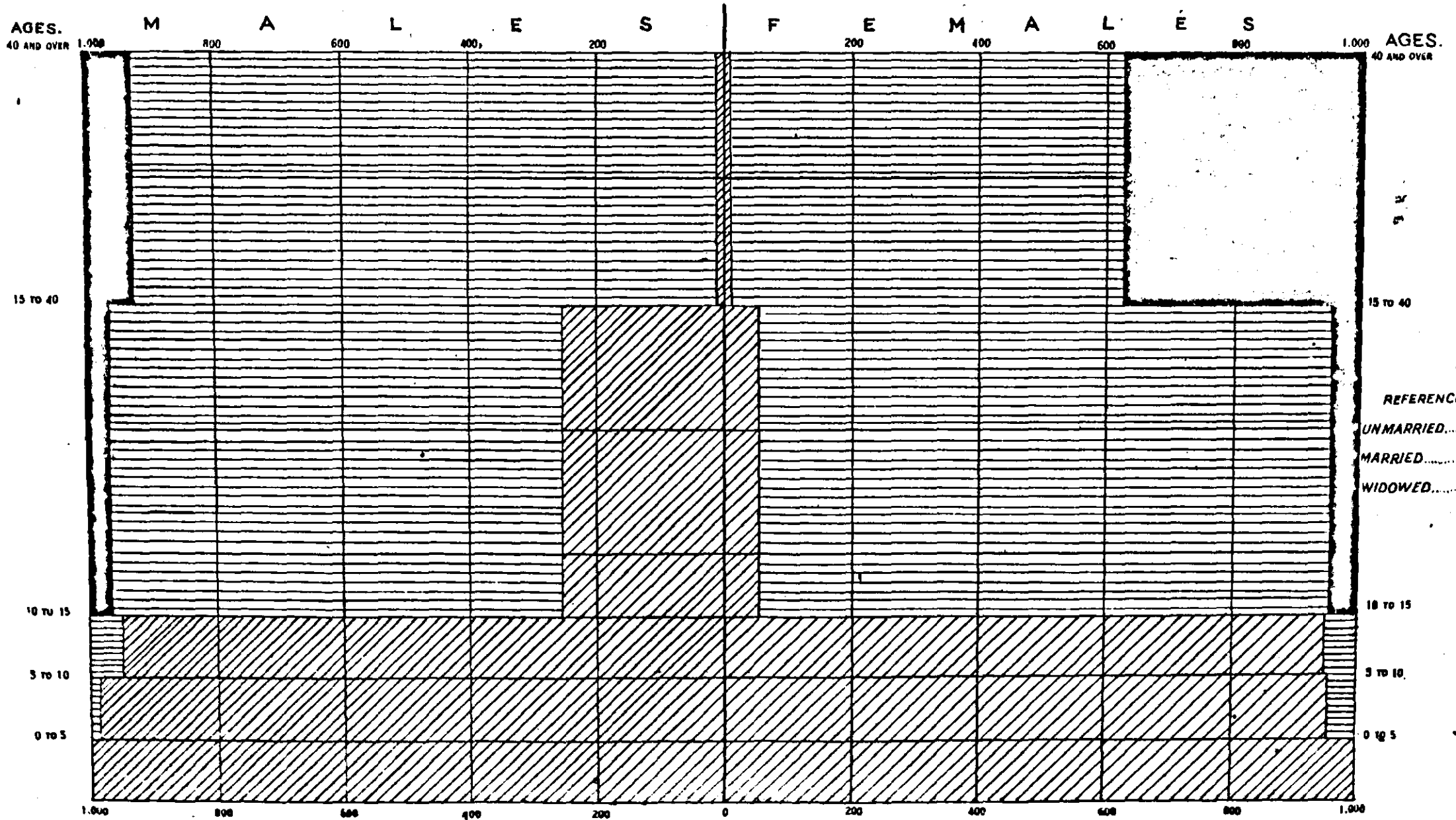
Universality of marriage.

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



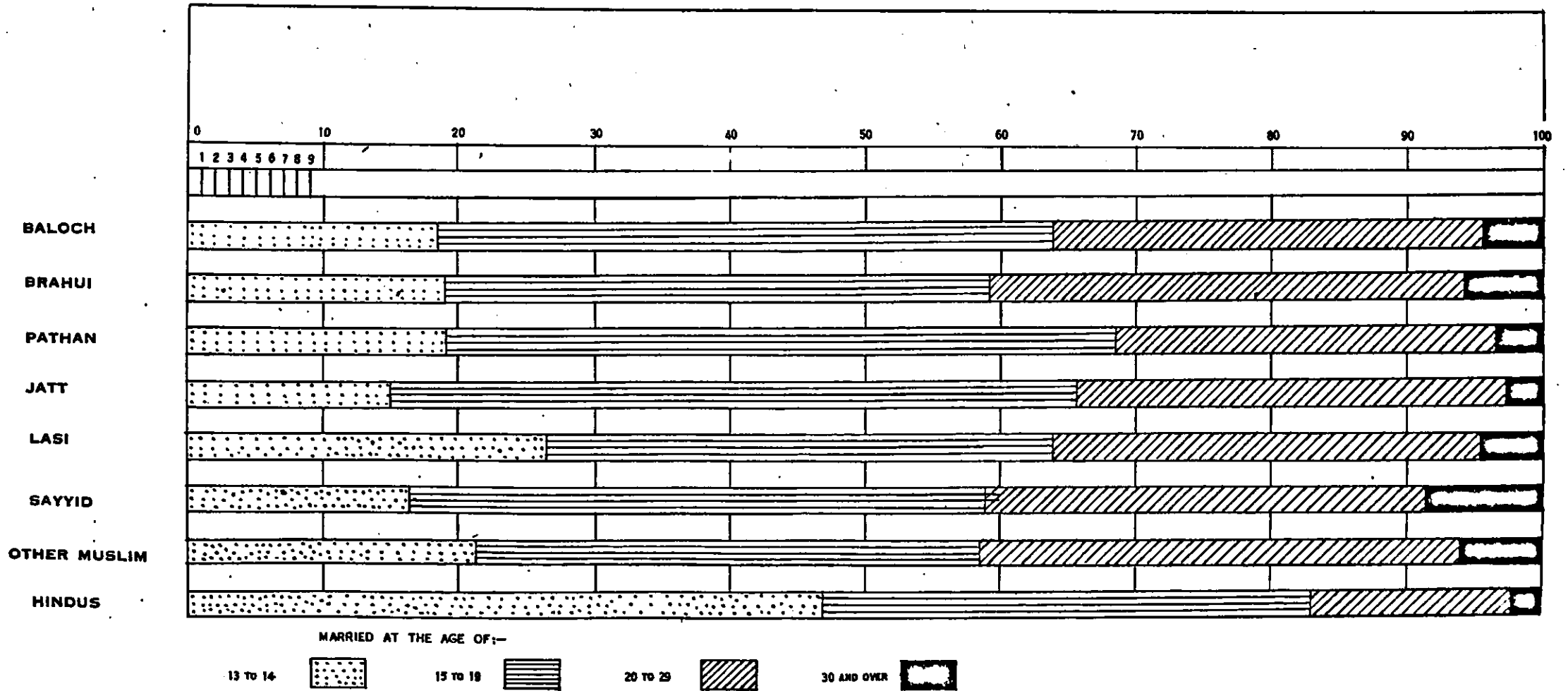
Diagram No. 10.

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



REFERENCES  
 UNMARRIED.....  
 MARRIED.....  
 WIDOWED.....

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED FEMALES OF EACH RACE AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.



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 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

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	106	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

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. 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

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	2,954	409
Brahui ..	1,623	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	163	23

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 unthrift indeed for tribesmen to

suffer such easily convertible capital to lie idle. 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 briskly 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	57	129	169
Kharan ..	28	..	76	..
Ajmere-Merwara ..	68	66	133	157
Assam ..	25	55	127	156
Bengal ..	22	45	140	226
Bombay ..	57	52	133	161
N.-W. F. Province ..	47	54	108	129
Punjab ..	68	85	105	142
United Provinces ..	73	80	123	166
Jammu and Kashmir ..	54	76	88	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

Tribe.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Rakhshani (Baloch)—			
Male ..	553	418	29
Female ..	427	498	75
Mamasani (Brahui)—			
Male ..	525	445	30
Female ..	450	505	45
Kasi (Pahar)—			
Male ..	573	393	34
Female ..	498	435	67
Nakib (Miscellaneous)—			
Male ..	581	403	16
Female ..	436	437	127

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 Rakhshanis coming last. The Kasis have more widowers than any other tribe. The Nakib have the lowest proportion 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.

**SUBSIDIARY TABLES.**

**26. Distribution by Civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages among Muslims in Kharan.**

Religion and Division.	MALES.																		FEMALES.																	
	ALL AGES.			0-5.			5-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 AND OVER.			ALL AGES.			0-5.			5-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 AND OVER.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Kharan (Muslim)	553	420	27	999	1	..	987	12	1	959	40	4	249	716	30	7	917	76	433	401	76	999	1	..	954	45	1	787	229	4	53	905	42	8	621	371

**27. Distribution by Civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected indigenous tribes (Kharan and Kasi-Nichari).**

Tribe.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE-GROUP BY CIVIL CONDITION.																		DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE-GROUP BY CIVIL CONDITION.																							
	ALL AGES.			0-6.			7-13.			14-16.			17-23.			24-43.			44 AND OVER.			ALL AGES.			0-6.			7-13.			14-16.			17-23.			24-43.			44 AND OVER.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	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
BALUCH— Rakhsani ..	553	418	29	999	1	..	989	9	2	948	134	18	515	455	30	62	895	43	0	902	92	427	498	75	997	3	..	910	88	2	354	640	6	48	939	13	8	924	68	7	540	447
BRAHUI— Sumalari ..	525	437	38	1,000	..	..	930	61	..	607	222	111	420	476	95	77	865	58	..	953	47	435	520	45	1,000	..	..	852	148	..	294	647	59	203	737	..	..	982	18	35	724	241
Mamasani ..	525	445	30	997	3	..	995	5	..	793	195	12	452	516	32	40	913	41	14	891	95	450	505	45	1,000	..	..	957	43	..	280	711	..	175	818	7	7	902	31	21	931	348
PATHAN— Kakar ..	601	348	51	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	905	95	..	833	167	..	204	604	72	118	647	235	392	530	78	1,000	..	..	968	32	..	280	714	..	..	1,000	..	17	948	35	..	214	786
Kasi ..	573	393	34	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	933	67	..	788	212	..	184	747	69	93	833	74	498	435	67	1,000	..	..	986	14	..	778	222	..	27	978	..	13	892	65	50	250	700
OTHER MUS- LIMS— Darzada ..	551	449	..	1,000	..	..	941	59	..	750	250	..	1,000	..	..	45	955	..	..	1,000	..	395	395	210	1,000	..	..	900	100	..	333	667	..	..	1,000	..	77	692	231	..	286	714
Lori ..	522	449	29	1,000	..	..	971	..	29	889	111	..	222	778	..	44	889	67	..	1,000	..	400	557	43	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	400	600	..	..	933	67	..	932	68	..	857	143
Nakib ..	581	403	16	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	850	150	..	680	280	40	41	939	20	..	940	60	439	437	127	1,000	..	..	938	62	..	357	643	..	93	870	37	12	907	81	..	857	643
Others ..	584	304	22	1,000	..	..	990	10	..	849	123	28	488	488	24	98	857	45	..	947	53	442	459	99	1,000	..	..	949	51	..	471	515	14	95	869	36	8	874	119	..	465	535

# 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 Schedule).*—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 Mauza 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 (Pashto—*Praksho*; Baluchi and Brahui—*Pisk*; Jattki—*Phuleri*; Persian—*Bars*) you should not enter him or her in the list. Persons suffering from leprosy (Brahui—*Noshadri*; Persian—*Jazdm*; Punjabi—*Kohr*) 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 132 male infirm in 1911. The number dropped to 121 in 1921 and rose again to 192 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 :—

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	458	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).

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	-356	-806
Ajmere-Merwara .. ..	501	+1,255	+1,930
Andamans and Nicobars .. ..	88	-39	-1,641
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	+10,940	+740
Central Provinces and Berar .. ..	434	+11,618	+578
Coorg .. ..	152	+112	+21,918
Delhi .. ..	141	+4	+3
Madras .. ..	285	+51,475	+1,170
N.-W. F. Province .. ..	206	-937	-539
Punjab .. ..	350	+2,873	+85
United Provinces .. ..	396	+46,015	+1,482
Baroda .. ..	456	+2,245	+709
Central India .. ..	272	+3,566	+613
Cochin .. ..	287	+873	+386
Gwalior .. ..	244	+170	+52
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 .. ..	535	(separate figures not available).	

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

## Variation.

Year.	TOTAL.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTE.			BLIND.			LEPER.		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
1911 ..	3,173	1,911	1,262	370	268	102	668	482	186	2,052	1,095	957	83	68	17
1921 ..	3,301	2,021	1,280	420	285	135	682	404	188	2,093	1,160	933	106	82	24
1931 ..	2,749	1,715	1,034	421	295	126	582	396	186	1,695	983	712	51	41	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 1921 disclosed an increase of 128 afflicted since 1911 due probably to the excessive privations caused by drought and famine and a widespread 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.			STATES.		
	Total afflicted.	Males.	Females.	Total afflicted.	Males.	Females.
1911 ..	1,138	740	398	2,035	1,171	864
1921 ..	1,278	831	447	2,023	1,190	833
1931 ..	1,269	820	449	1,480	895	585

## Each Infirmity.

Year.	INSANE.			DEAF-MUTE.			BLIND.			LEPER.		
	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
1911—												
Districts ..	130	106	24	299	223	76	686	394	292	23	17	6
States ..	240	162	78	369	259	110	1,366	701	665	60	49	11
1921—												
Districts ..	177	127	50	249	185	64	819	492	327	33	27	6
States ..	243	158	85	433	309	124	1,274	668	606	73	55	18
1931—												
Districts ..	186	138	48	278	204	74	781	458	323	24	20	4
States ..	235	157	78	304	192	112	914	525	389	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 362 blind, 129 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, C.I.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.

## Distribution by religions.

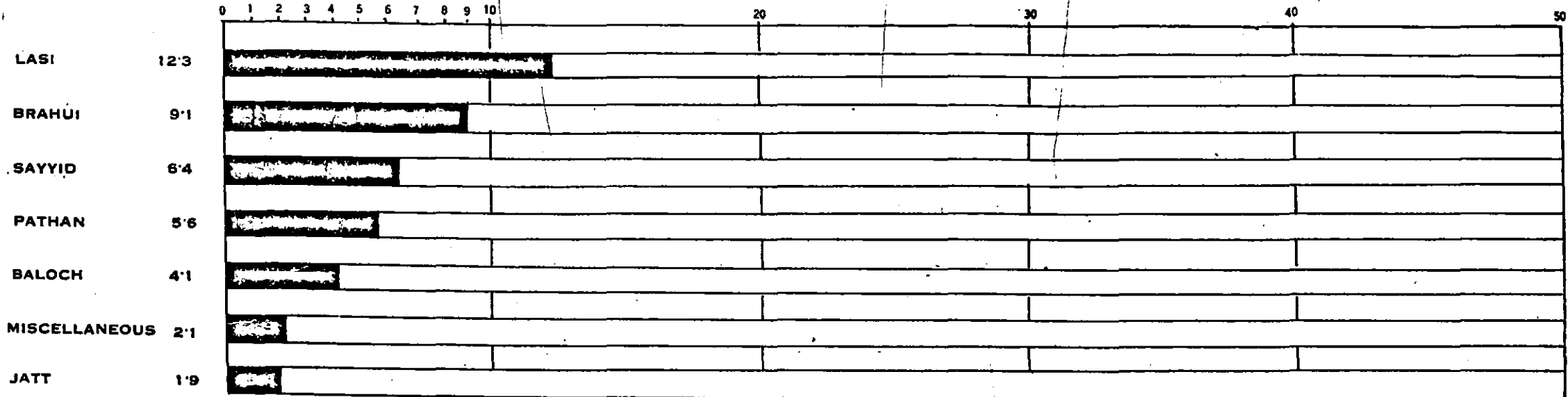
	1921.	1931.
Total afflicted ..	3,300	2,744
Muslim ..	3,184	2,629
Hindu ..	105	104
Sikh ..	7	8
Christian ..	4	3



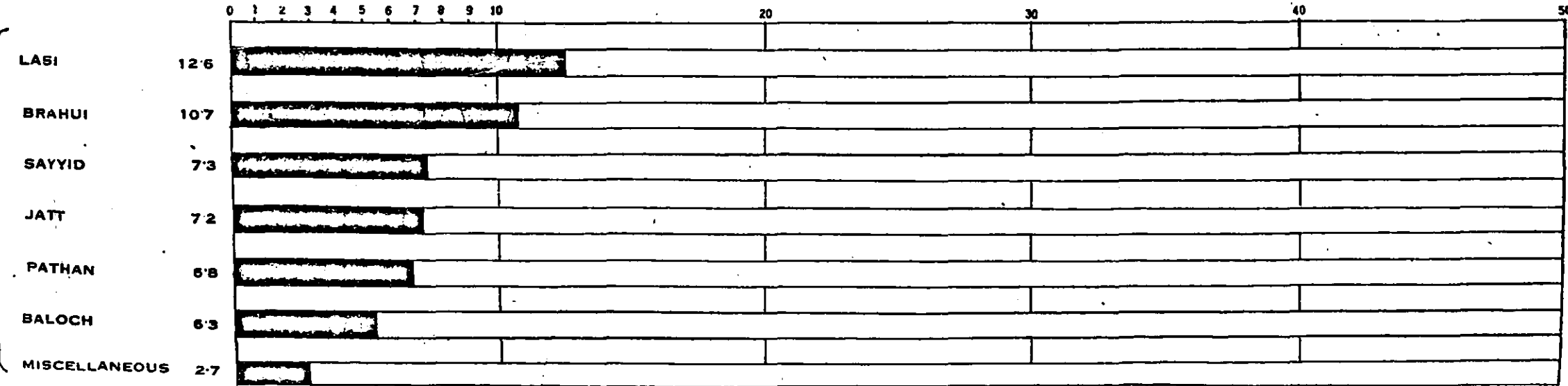
Diagram No. 12.

SHOWING PROPORTION OF PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH EACH INFIRMITY PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF DIFFERENT INDIGENOUS RACES.

(I) INSANITY



(II) DEAF-MUTENESS



(III) BLINDNESS

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	
JATT	31	6														
LASI	28	6														
BALUCH	24	1														
SAYYID	20	9														
BRUHUI	19	2														
PATHAN	14	6														
MISCELLANEOUS	14	1														

(IV) LEPROSY

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	
BRUHUI	1	3														
PATHAN	9	2														
SAYYID	9	2														
JATT	7	1														
BALUCH	4	1														
LASI	3	1														
MISCELLANEOUS	2	1														

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.

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

Racial Distribution. 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>Brahui.</i>	
Khetran ..	6	Mamashahi ..	7
Rakhshani ..	5	Shahwani ..	5
Dombki ..	5	Langav ..	5
Rind ..	5	Bizanjav ..	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 :—

District or State.	<i>Infirm per 10,000 of total population of each locality.</i>			
	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

Distribution by Districts and States.

## INSANITY.

132. The total number of persons returned as insane at the Census of 1931 was 421 of whom 295 were males and 126 females.

## Local Distribution.

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

District or State.	Proportion of insanes per 10,000 of total population.			
	1921.		1931.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BALUCHISTAN	6	4	6	3
DISTRICTS	5	3	5	2
Quetta-Pishin	2	1	5	3
Loralai	8	4	5	3
Zhob	6	6	4	1
Bolan	..	..	..	..
Chagai	6	1	7	6
Sibi	6	4	5	2
STATES	8	5	7	4
Kalat	8	5	7	4
Sarawan	4	..	8	6
Jhalawan	10	5	13	8
Kachhi	8	5	4	1
Dombki-Kaheri country	9	3	1	2
Makran	9	0	5	3
Kharan	4	2	10	..
Las Bela	9	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 5 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

Province, State or Agency.	No. of insanes per 100,000 of population 1931.	Variation per 100,000 of increase since 1921.
INDIA	34	+93
Ajmere-Merwara	39	+191
Andamans and Nicobars	24	-1,136
Assam	59	+106
Baluchistan	48	+1
Bengal	44	+81
Bihar and Orissa	21	+118
Bombay (including Aden)	48	+92
Burma	88	+90
Central Provinces and Berar	28	+72
Coorg	19	+3,136
Delhi	14	+8
Madras	33	+156
N. W. F. Province	31	+53
Punjab	29	+37
United Provinces	23	+136
Baroda	56	+120
Central India	23	+115
Cochin	53	+113
Gwalior	13	-1
Hyderabad	15	-16
Jammu and Kashmir	39	+36
Mysore	27	+158
Rajputana	23	+98
Sikkim	5	-21
Travancore	41	+73
Western India States	45	(separate figures not available).

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 26 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 insanes 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 6 insanes 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 insanes is found in Jhalawan which has 10. Las Bela comes next with 9, with Sarawan a close third with 7. Kharan

has 5, Makran 4, Kachhi 2 and Dombki-Kaheri 1. The distribution of the insane by locality is illustrated in map No. 9 on the opposite page.

## Racial Distribution.

134. Of all the indigenous races in the Province, the Lasis contribute the largest proportion of insanes 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 Jatts and other Miscellaneous Muslim tribes 2 each. Of the principal tribes amongst the Baloch, the Rakhshanis have 8 insanes per 10,000 of their total numerical strength, the Magasis 7 and the Maris 4. Among Brahuis, the Bizanjav top the list with 15 followed by Mengals 10 and Zahris 7. The Kakars among the Pathans have only 5.

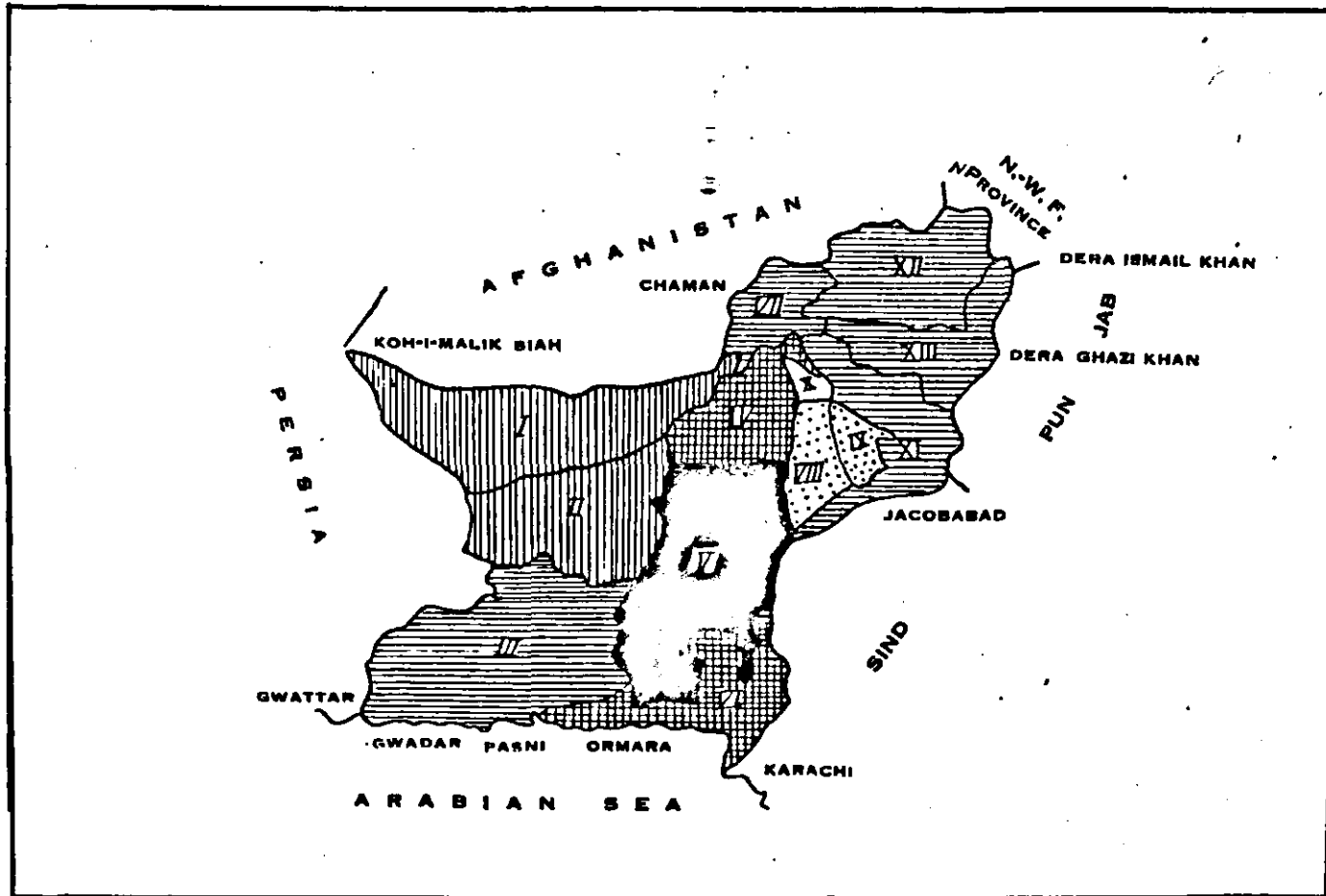
## Variation.

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

MAP No. 9.

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



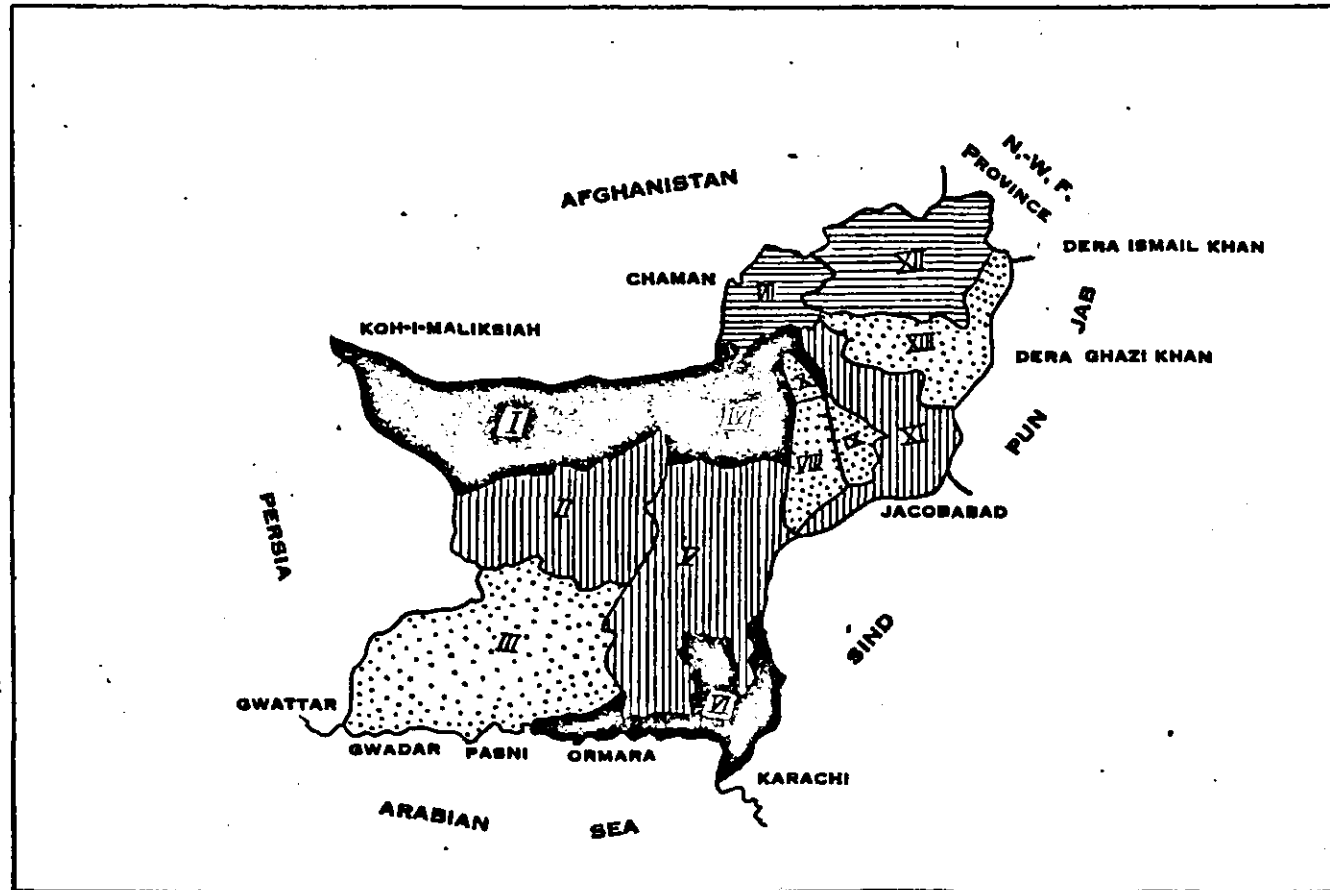
REFERENCES

INSANES PER 100,000	
	1-25
	26-50
	51-75
	76-100
	OVER 100

MAP No. 10.

PROPORTION OF DEAF-MUTES 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



DEAF-MUTES PER 100,000

25-50

51-75

76-100

OVER 100

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 Jinna. 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	+145
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	-95
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	+59
Rajputana .. .. .	28	+39
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	3
Quetta-Pishin .. .. .	77	56	21	5	6	4
Loralai .. .. .	26	21	5	3	4	1
Zhob .. .. .	34	26	8	6	8	3
Bolan .. .. .	2	1	1	..	3	8
Chagai .. .. .	26	21	5	11	15	5
Sibi (Administered area) .. .. .	84	55	29	10	11	8
.. Mari-Bugti country .. .. .	29	24	5	5	8	2
STATES .. .. .	304	192	112	8	9	6
Sarawan .. .. .	36	28	10	13	17	8
Jhalawan .. .. .	89	51	38	10	11	9
Kachhi .. .. .	53	33	20	5	6	4
Dombki-Kaheri country .. .. .	9	5	4	3	3	3
Makran .. .. .	25	21	4	4	6	1
Kharan .. .. .	23	17	6	10	14	6
Las Bela .. .. .	69	39	30	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 highlands 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 75 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 Distribution.

Race.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.	
	Males.	Females.
Baloch ..	8	3
Brahui ..	10	7
Pathan ..	9	5
Lasi ..	16	13
Jatt ..	11	7
Sayyid ..	13	2
Others ..	4	2

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 precedence 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 1,975. Among the Baloch the Khosas top the list with 26 followed by the Rakhshanis 15; among the Brahuis the Muhammadshahi and Bizanjav have 26 each, the Shahwani 16, Langav 8, Mengal 8 and Zahri 7.

#### Variation.

142. Deaf-muteness appears to be steadily decreasing. There was an increase of 12 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 186 females in 1911 and 494 males and 188 females in 1921 to 396 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 19 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 results 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 asleep 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 dead except the sixth and seventh and yet the parents 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.

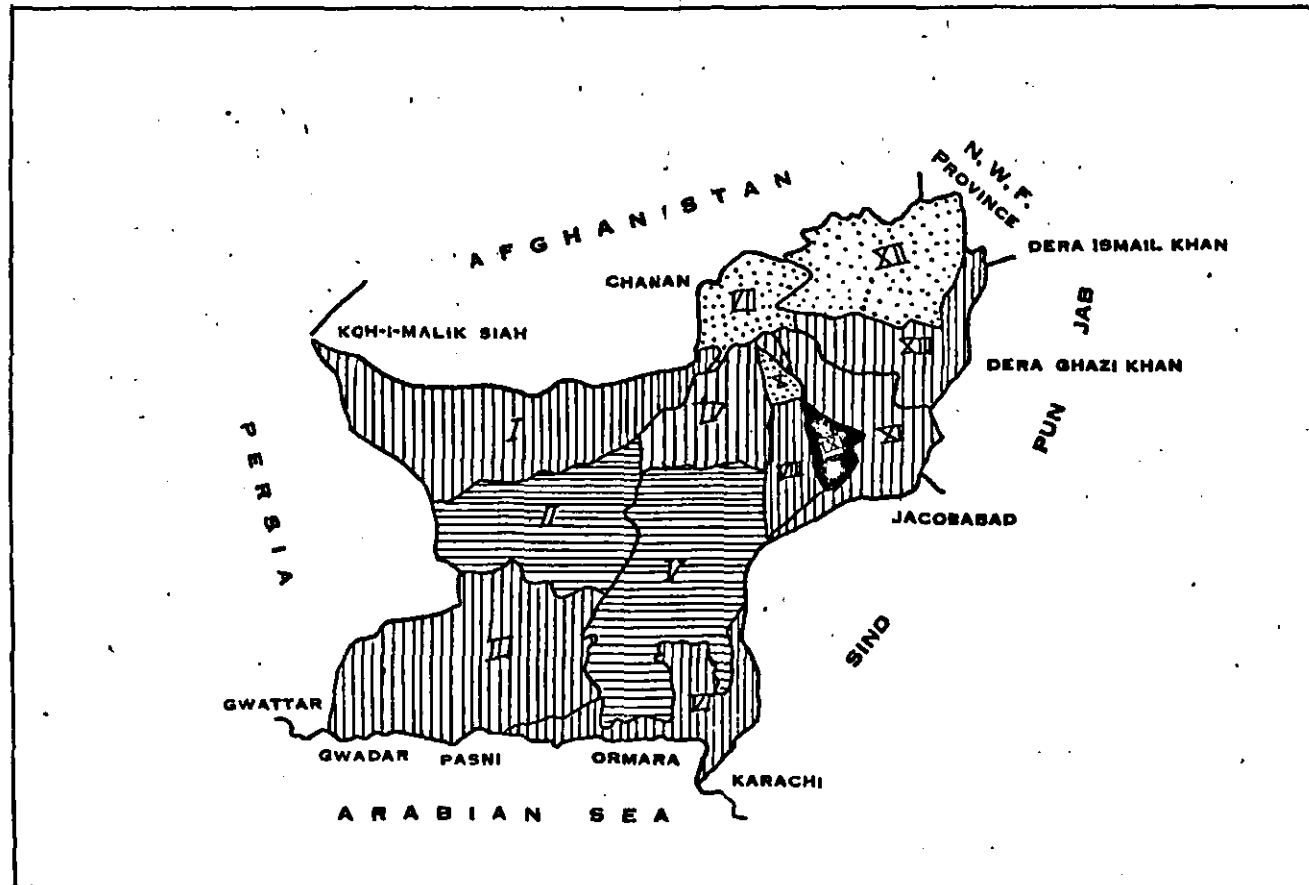
144. The blind in the Province numbered 1,695 (983 males and 712 females). This gives a ratio of 195 per 100,000 of total population against 172 for the whole of India. There were 90 per 100,000 blind in the Districts



MAP No. 11.

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

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



BLIND PER 100,000

Range	Pattern
UPTO 100	Dotted
101-200	Horizontal lines
201-300	Vertical lines
400-500	Diagonal lines

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

	Malea.	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	386	+1,313	Punjab	245	+136
Andaman and Nicobars.	31	+168	United Provinces	291	+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	Gwalior	182	+83
Bombay (including Aden).	178	+370	Hyderabad	87	-337
Burma	189	+217	Jammu and Kashmir	166	+272
Central Provinces and Berar.	262	+310	Mysore	100	+236
Coorg	61	+1,370	Najpotana	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.
Charai	29	Dombki-Kaheri country.	49
Loralai	24	Sarawan	28
Sibi-Administered area	24	Kachhi	25
Sibi-Mari-Bagti country.	18	Makran	24
Zhob	10	Las Bela	21
Quetta-Fishin	9	Kharan	18
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.
Charai	17	12	Dombki-Kaheri country	27	22
Loralai	14	10	Sarawan	21	7
Sibi-Administered area	12	12	Makran	13	11
Sibi-Mari-Bagti country	12	6	Las Bela	13	8
Zhob	7	3	Kachhi	12	13
Quetta-Fishin	6	3	Kharan	11	7
Bolan	2	2	Jhalawan	7	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 Lasis rank second with 32 males and 22 females. The Baloch come next with 25 males and 24 females, followed by Sayyids who have 22 males and 19 females. The Brahuis 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 Brahuis; 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 452 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 51, 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 Noshádri. 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. Noshádri 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.

**Noshádri.**

The Indian leper is shunned and feared. He is turned out of doors as a social outcast. On the other hand the Noshádri-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 hideous 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 Noshádri.**

The cure for Noshádri 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 Chagai. It is used twice daily, mornings and evenings. It causes sniffing 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 7th 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 Noshádri is not leprosy. And I believe that leprosy figures as collected by Census Agency minus those for Noshádri 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.

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.

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.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

## 28.—Incidence of Infirmities.

Particulars.	Year of Census.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.												
		All infirmities.			Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.			
		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 Locality.</i>										
BALUCHISTAN ..	1911	380	409	343	57	28	103	50	235	260	14	5		
	1921	413	438	378	62	40	107	56	252	276	18	7		
	1931	316	351	271	60	33	81	49	201	187	8	3		
DISTRICTS ..	1911	274	309	227	44	14	93	43	165	167	7	3		
	1921	304	325	270	50	30	73	39	193	197	11	4		
	1931	273	303	231	51	25	76	38	170	167	7	2		
Quetta-Pishin ..	1911	139	172	90	33	2	52	23	86	63	1	2		
	1921	115	139	72	21	10	31	8	85	54	2	..		
	1931	185	213	145	53	28	62	37	93	82	6	2		
Loralai ..	1911	297	342	240	51	19	80	31	191	184	20	6		
	1921	390	453	307	83	39	70	28	272	234	30	6		
	1931	329	361	288	54	31	44	13	246	241	16	3		
Zhob ..	1911	293	322	253	64	23	92	57	161	170	5	3		
	1921	364	353	381	63	56	88	74	166	241	6	9		
	1931	193	231	137	43	13	75	34	110	87	3	4		
Bolan ..	1911	477	201	1,159	67	..	67	..	67	1,159	..	..		
	1921	249	172	565	..	..	34	282	137	282	..	..		
	1931	85	58	163	..	..	29	82	29	82	..	..		
Chagai ..	1911	563	571	553	88	55	220	83	274	401	..	14		
	1921	370	395	330	61	12	99	37	236	281	..	..		
	1931	479	547	390	66	57	153	48	306	276	22	10		
Sibi ..	1911	350	399	284	34	9	133	60	226	213	7	2		
	1921	422	452	380	57	36	114	58	267	282	13	4		
	1931	333	371	284	50	17	99	54	219	213	4	..		
Administered area	1911	404	431	367	38	9	141	54	248	301	6	3		
	1921	320	331	305	31	3	86	50	208	246	6	6		
	1931	384	394	370	63	26	111	76	214	209	6	..		
Mari-Bugti country	1911	221	321	97	26	13	114	71	171	13	10	..		
	1921	648	730	540	119	107	180	75	403	358	28	..		
	1931	252	334	150	29	4	79	20	226	126	..	..		
STATES ..	1911	484	515	447	71	40	114	57	308	344	22	6		
	1921	534	578	482	76	49	150	72	325	350	27	10		
	1931	365	409	313	72	42	88	60	240	208	10	3		
Kalat ..	1911	471	501	437	66	32	95	49	318	349	22	7		
	1921	564	604	514	75	48	157	73	345	381	27	12		
	1931	355	397	307	67	36	83	52	238	216	10	4		
Sarawan ..	1911	450	544	334	117	31	114	52	296	247	17	4		
	1921	381	459	294	43	4	174	92	227	197	7	..		
	1931	485	650	286	77	62	167	77	392	147	13	..		
Jhalawan ..	1911	207	222	189	30	14	66	29	107	125	19	21		
	1921	464	533	380	98	47	128	75	250	225	57	33		
	1931	328	388	259	129	76	106	93	129	83	23	7		
Kachhi ..	1911	612	650	568	62	21	118	66	466	479	4	2		
	1921	659	687	624	77	50	239	77	363	497	7	..		
	1931	327	320	335	35	8	57	41	226	270	5	6		
Dombki-Kaheri country	1911	748	768	724	79	28	87	9	602	687	..	..		
	1921	1,084	1,110	1,053	85	34	245	11	781	1,008	..	..		
	1931	531	536	524	6	16	34	32	495	476	..	..		
Makran ..	1911	556	554	557	55	61	93	58	337	435	69	3		
	1921	619	634	602	85	94	98	73	404	423	48	12		
	1931	317	345	285	47	31	58	13	241	241	..	..		
Kharan ..	1911	379	388	370	91	47	74	48	223	275	..	..		
	1921	436	464	403	40	16	66	63	351	308	7	16		
	1931	342	464	203	96	..	136	55	216	147	16	..		
Las Bela ..	1911	560	603	511	104	91	227	105	254	315	18	..		
	1921	341	400	274	85	55	104	63	189	150	22	..		
	1931	416	475	349	99	78	116	102	251	169	..	..		

28.—Incidence of Infirmities—concluded.

Particulars.	Year of Census.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.												
		All infirmities.			Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Lepers.			
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Indigenous Muslims ..	1911	399	445	<i>By Race.</i>		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	8	2		
	1921	321	393	233	65	29	86	36	226	164	18	4		
	1931	277	245	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	619	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	490	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.	Lepers.	
	2	3	4	5	6	
BALUCHISTAN ..	603	<i>By Locality.</i>		470	724	244
DISTRICTS ..	546	348	363	705	200	
Quetta-Pishin ..	432	333	375	560	200	
Loralai ..	636	462	238	780	125	
Zhob ..	400	200	308	526	1,000	
Chagai ..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	
Sibi ..	547	667	238	690	333	
Administered area ..	603	275	430	766	..	
Mari-Bugti Country ..	779	323	527	972	..	
..	363	111	208	525	..	
STATES ..	656	497	583	741	286	
Kalat ..	657	444	536	769	333	
Sarawan ..	366	667	385	311	..	
Jhalawan ..	570	500	745	548	273	
Kachhi ..	870	200	606	1,023	1,000	
Dombki-Kaheri Country ..	833	2,000	800	820	..	
Makran ..	722	588	190	875	..	
Kharan ..	379	..	353	594	..	
Las Bela ..	648	697	769	595	..	
Indigenous Muslims ..	602	<i>By Race.</i>		467	725	225
Baloch ..	643	412	350	797	143	
Brahui ..	540	463	571	604	143	
Pathan ..	480	329	447	597	167	
Lasi ..	660	750	704	630	..	
Jatt ..	734	188	565	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 analysing 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 :—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Sub-class.</i>
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.
D. Miscellaneous ..	IX. Persons living on their income.
	X. Domestic Service.
	XI. Insufficiently described occupations.
	XII. Unproductive.

The sub-classes are divided into 55 Orders which are further sub-divided into 195 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 191. 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 191 to 195 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, spices, 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 52.—Makers of glass and crystal wares.	
Group 53.—Makers of glass bangles, glass beads, and necklaces and glass ear studs, etc.	} Combined in Group 65.
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.		Combined in Group 87.
Group 82.—Other industries connected with the toilet, (tattooers, shampooers, bathhouses etc.)	}	Combined in Group 90.
Group 85.—Lime burners, cement workers.		
Group 86.—Excavators, earthworkers and well sinkers.		
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).	}	Combined in Group 95.
Group 94.—Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.		
Group 95.—Book-binders and stitchers, envelope-makers etc.	}	Combined in Group 99.
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 100.
Group 103.—Sweepers, scavengers.		
Group 105.—Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots.	}	Combined in Group 103.
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).	}	Divided into four separate Groups :
Group 125.—Trade in Wood.		Group 119.—Trade in wood (not firewood).
		Group 120.—Trade in barks.
		Group 121.—Trade in bamboos.
		Group 122.—Trade in thatches and other forest produce.
Group 132.—Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	}	Combined in Group 130.
Group 134.—Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, and molasses.		
Group 131.—Fish dealers.	}	Combined in Group 134.
Group 135.—Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.		
Group 137.—Dealers in tobacco, opium, and ganja.	}	Divided into three Groups :
Group 181.—Cooks, watercarriers, door-keepers, watchmen, and other in-door servants.		Group 135.—Dealers in tobacco.
Group 182.—Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.		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.



Standard Schedule.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Serial number of house or tenement.	Serial number of person.	Name.	Religion and Sect.	Male or Female.	Married, unmarried or widowed (enter Divorced persons as widowed).	Age (in years to nearest birthday).	Race, Tribe or Caste.	Earnor or Dependent.	Principal occupation (this will be blank for dependents).	Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependents may be given.)	Industry in which employed (for organized employees only).	Birth District (or Country).	Mother language.	Other language in common use.	Whether literate (i.e., able to write and read a letter).	Whether able to read and write English.	Insane, totally blind, Deaf-mute or Leper.
1	1	Anant Ram ..	Hindu (Sanatan)	Male	Married	37	Arora (Chawla)	Earnor	Pleaser	Landlord (Town property).	..	Rohtak (Punjab)	Urdu	Punjabi, English.	Urdu, English (S.L.C., English.)	..	..
	2	Female (wife of Anant Ram.)	Hindu (Sanatan)	Female	Married	35	Arora (Chawla)	Dependent	..	Embroidery	..	Rawalpindi (Punjab).	Punjabi	Urdu	Urdu (IV Primary)	..	..
	3	Son of Anant Ram.	Hindu (Sanatan)	Male	Unmarried.	12	Arora (Chawla)	Dependent	..	..	..	Rohtak (Punjab)	Punjabi	Urdu	Urdu (IV Primary)	..	..
	4	Daughter of Anant Ram.	Hindu (Sanatan)	Female	Unmarried.	6	Arora (Chawla)	Dependent	..	..	..	Rawalpindi (Punjab).	Punjabi	Urdu	Urdu	..	..

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 :—

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.		REMARKS.						
						Males.		Females.		Principal.	Subsidiary.	Number.		Industry in which employed.	Subsidiary occupation.		Number.	Second language.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.		Girls.					
						Adults.	Non-Adults.	Adults.	Non-Adults.			Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.			Males.		Females.	Adults.	Non-Adults.	Adults.	Non-Adults.	
						7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22		23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Ali Muhammad	House	Belkhel Daulatzai.	Musalman Sunni.	Pashtu	3	2	2	4	Landlord (Non-cultivating). Shepherd.	..	1	..	3	0	..	Field Labour	2	1	Jafarki	3	2	3	5	1	..	1	2	..
2	Nur Ahmad ..	Tent	Barech Mirozai.	Musalman Sunni.	Pashtu	2	2	3	2	Tenantatwill. Shepherd	..	1	..	..	..	..	Mat making	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Turabaz ..	Both	Hasankhel Yusufzai.	Musalman Sunni.	Pashtu	1	3	2	3	Woodcutter and Seller.	Flock owner.	1	1	3	4	..	House-keeping.	..	1	Siraiki	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
4	Yusaf Ali ...	Tent	Zarkhun Jamaizai.	Musalman Sunni.	Pashtu	4	2	1	1	Lorry driver	..	1	..	2	2	..	Field Labour	..	1	Eastern Balochi.	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

The necessity for using two different forms arose from the fact that in the Regular Areas the unit of enumeration was the individual, while in the Tribal Areas the unit was the family. The form for the Tribal Areas proved to be extremely cumbersome for, although the unit of enumeration was the family, it was so devised as to facilitate the record of occupation for each individual. But as explained in the following paragraph, it had its advantages.

The following instructions were issued to enumerators for the Regular Areas:—

*Columns 9 to 11.*—The entry of occupation in Columns 9 to 11 is a matter requiring special care. The first thing is to distinguish between an earner and a dependent. Only those women and children will be entered as "earner" who help to augment the family income by permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or kind. As a rough and ready rule it may be assumed that boys and girls over the age of 10, who actually do field labour or tend cattle are adding to the family income and should, therefore, be entered in Column 10 as earner or 11 as working dependent according to whether they earn pay or not. Boys at school and college should be shown as dependents, though they may help to pay their own way by private tuition; in this case, "private tuition" will be entered in Column 11 against their names. Dependents who assist in the work of the family and contribute to its support without actually earning wages should be shown as dependents in Column 9 and under Subsidiary occupation in Column 11. Household work done by a woman in her house, will not count as subsidiary occupation. Women and children who are doing no manual work should be entered as "dependents" in Column 9, but not at all in either Column 10 or 11.

Domestic servants must be entered in Column 9 as earners, not dependent, and in Column 10 as cook, bhishti, etc. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown in Column 9 as earners and in Column 10 as following their previous occupation.

When a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year (whether followed through the year or during a part of it). If a man is a shop-keeper but makes mats in his spare time, the two occupations should be entered in Columns 10 and 11 respectively.

Where a person cultivates part of his land and sublets part, he should be shown in Column 10 as cultivator and in Column 11 as rent receiver, if he gets the greater part of his income from the self-cultivated land, and *vice versa* otherwise. If such a person has several profitable sources of income, as for instance, legal or medical work, etc., then that source from which he derives the greatest part of his income will be entered in Column 10, that source from which he derives the next greatest part of his income in Column 11.

Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in Column 11. But if the most important one happens to be an agricultural occupation the next most important non-agricultural occupation should be entered.

Persons who have mortgaged their land with possession and derive no profit therefrom are not agriculturists in respect of that land. Agricultural labourers should be distinguished from tenants; the former receive their wages in cash or kind, the latter pay rent (*batai* or cash) to the landlord.

Prisoners should be classed as dependents and shown in Column 9; their occupations should be shown in column 11 as "Convict—rigorous imprisonment," "Convict—simple imprisonment," "Under trial," or "Civil Prisoner" as the case may be. Their previous occupation should not be shown. For patients in hospitals the occupation last followed should be entered in the appropriate Columns.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like "labour" or "service" or "shop-keeping." The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service and the nature of goods sold. In the case of clerks, the occupation of their employer must also be shown, *e.g.*, lawyer's clerk, bank-clerk, *Shahukar ka Gumashta*.

Whenever large gangs of coolies are employed on earthwork of any kind, enter not only the word "earth-work," but also the nature of the undertaking (railway, road, canal, etc.), in connection with which it is being done. Pensioners should be shown Civil, Military or Political, as the case may be.

For shop-keepers and traders the nature of the articles sold should be stated. Mortgagees and persons who live mainly on money lent at interest or on stocks, bonds or other securities, such as shares in companies, should be entered as Capitalists (*Shahukars*). Persons who live by the receipt of alms should be recorded as religious mendicants, professional beggars, vagrants, etc., as the case may be.

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 cooley;                |
| 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 cooley on private construction work;   | 7. field labourer;                     |
| 4. mason's cooley in the Public Works Department; | 8. road cooley;                        |
|   | 9. brick-layer's cooley;               |
|   | 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 82) 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 51, "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 heads provided for these occupations.

Further doubtful points were cleared by occasional references to the Census Commissioner. When the working sheets were ready for Tahsils and divisions of States, 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.

158. 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 occupation census was confined to the enumeration of—

- (1) Actual workers (males and females, separately),
- (2) Dependents on each occupation,
- (3) Partially agriculturists in each occupation,

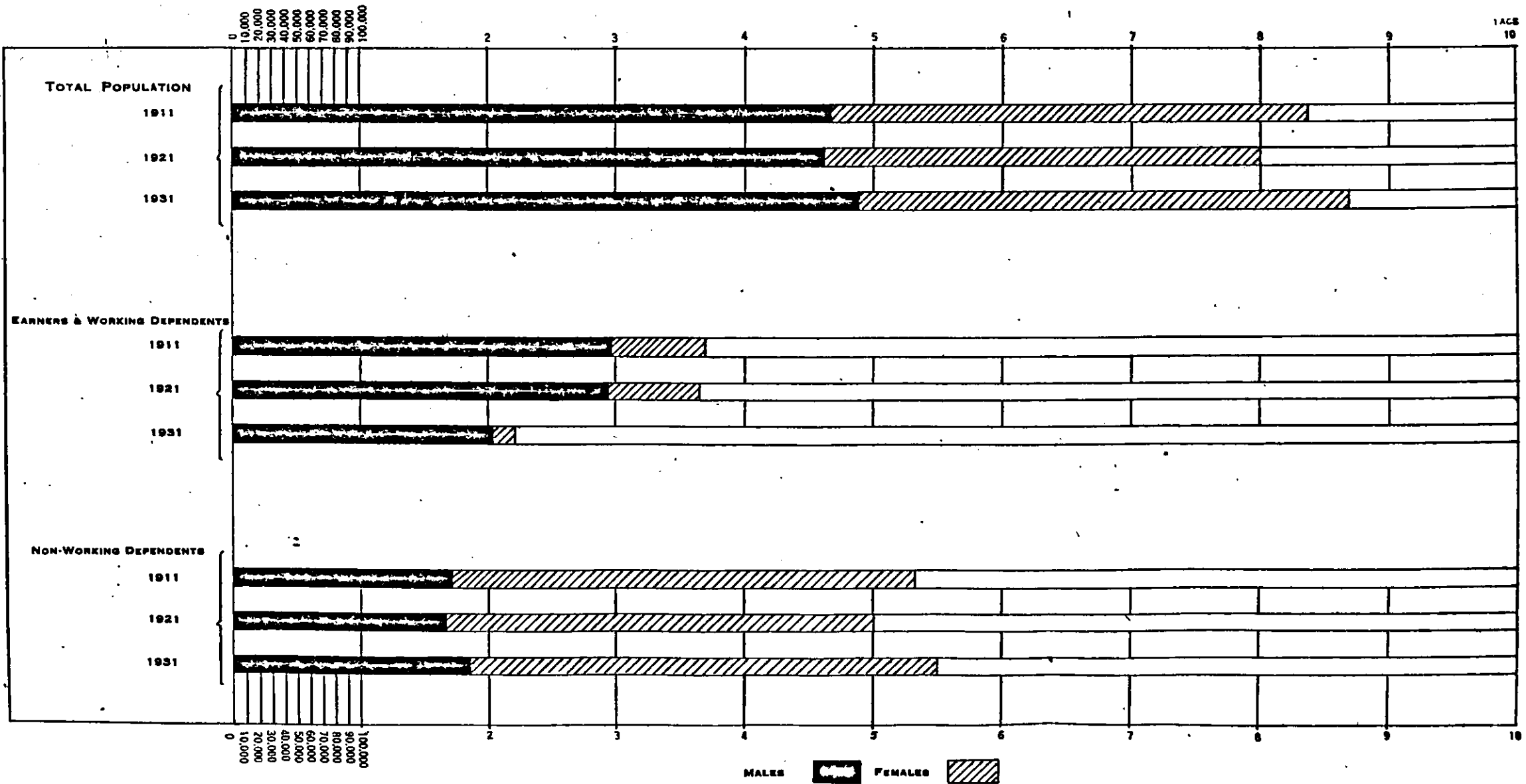
At the Census of 1931, the enquiry was intended to ascertain the numbers of—

- (1) Earners (males and females separately),
- (2) Working dependents (males and females separately),
- (3) Non-working dependents,
- (4) Subsidiary occupations of earners.

Thus the "actual workers" of 1911 and 1921 were split up in 1931 into Earners and Working dependents. All male and female workers who were in receipt of a definite wage in cash or kind were, as explained above, classed as earners while all other members of a family who actually helped to augment the family income but were not paid for the work they did were relegated to the category of working dependents. The remainder were all classed as non-working

Diagram No. 13.

### 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 Working and the occupational distribution of the population. In a total population of 868,617 non-working population in 1931, there were—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Earners .. .. .	296,985	292,246	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:—

	Per 1,000 of total population.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.
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
Earners and working dependents .. .. .	319,282	301,990	303,264
Non-working dependents .. .. .	549,335	497,635	531,439

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 workers and dependents 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

	Total.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL POPULATION	868,617	488,414	380,203
Earners ..	296,985	292,246	4,739
Working dependents..	22,297	10,882	11,415
Non-working dependents ..	549,335	185,286	364,049

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 272 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.

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:—

	Workers (including working dependents).		Dependents.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
TOTAL ..	319,282	301,990	549,335	497,635
Indigenous ..	257,594	237,007	502,530	466,937
Semi-indigenous ..	9,753	8,304	12,169	10,354
Alien ..	51,935	56,679	34,636	20,344

Total non-working dependents per 1,000 of total population ..	632
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 96 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:—

WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.

Province or State.	Earners.		Working-Dependents.		Non-working Dependents.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Baluchistan .. .. .	336	6	13	13	213	419
N.-W. F. Province .. .. .	304	10	30	10	209	437
Punjab .. .. .	280	19	36	33	230	402
Delhi .. .. .	348	30	16	28	217	361
United Provinces .. .. .	331	87	11	58	183	330
Travancore .. .. .	219	71	32	115	252	275
Central Provinces and Berar .. .. .	284	135	29	80	187	285
Rajputana .. .. .	308	67	35	118	181	291
Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .	314	56	29	125	185	291
Bihar and Orissa .. .. .	282	118	7	9	209	375
Assam .. .. .	274	61	46	71	203	345
Mysore .. .. .	295	63	19	78	197	348
Central India Agency .. .. .	315	151	18	27	180	309
Bombay .. .. .	265	62	24	38	235	373
Burma .. .. .	258	97	32	37	220	356
Bengal .. .. .	244	31	6	7	270	442
Cochin .. .. .	259	129	6	116	224	266
Hyderabad .. .. .	225	108	68	69	217	313
Kashmir .. .. .	206	15	61	245	265	208

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



Diagram No. 14.

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

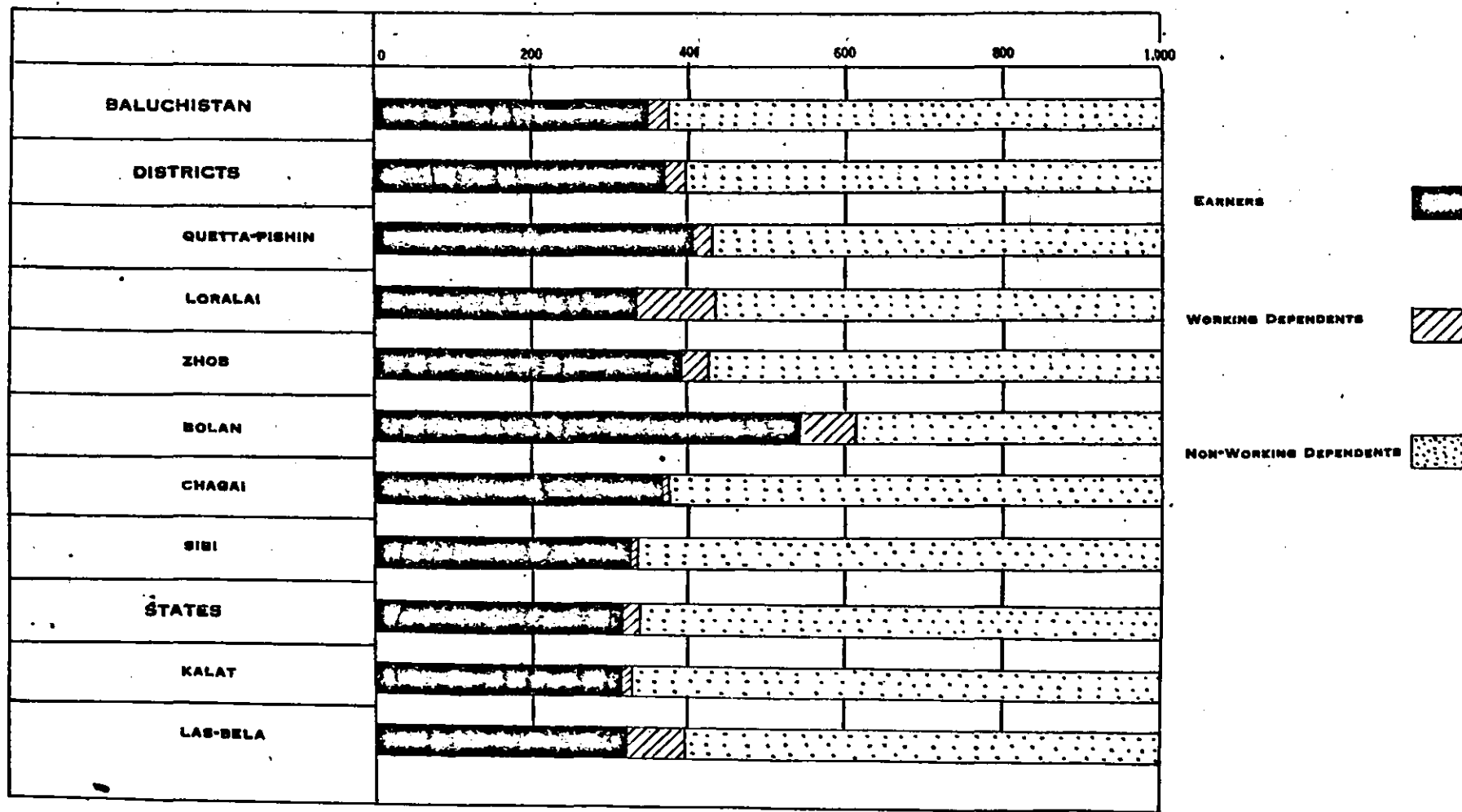
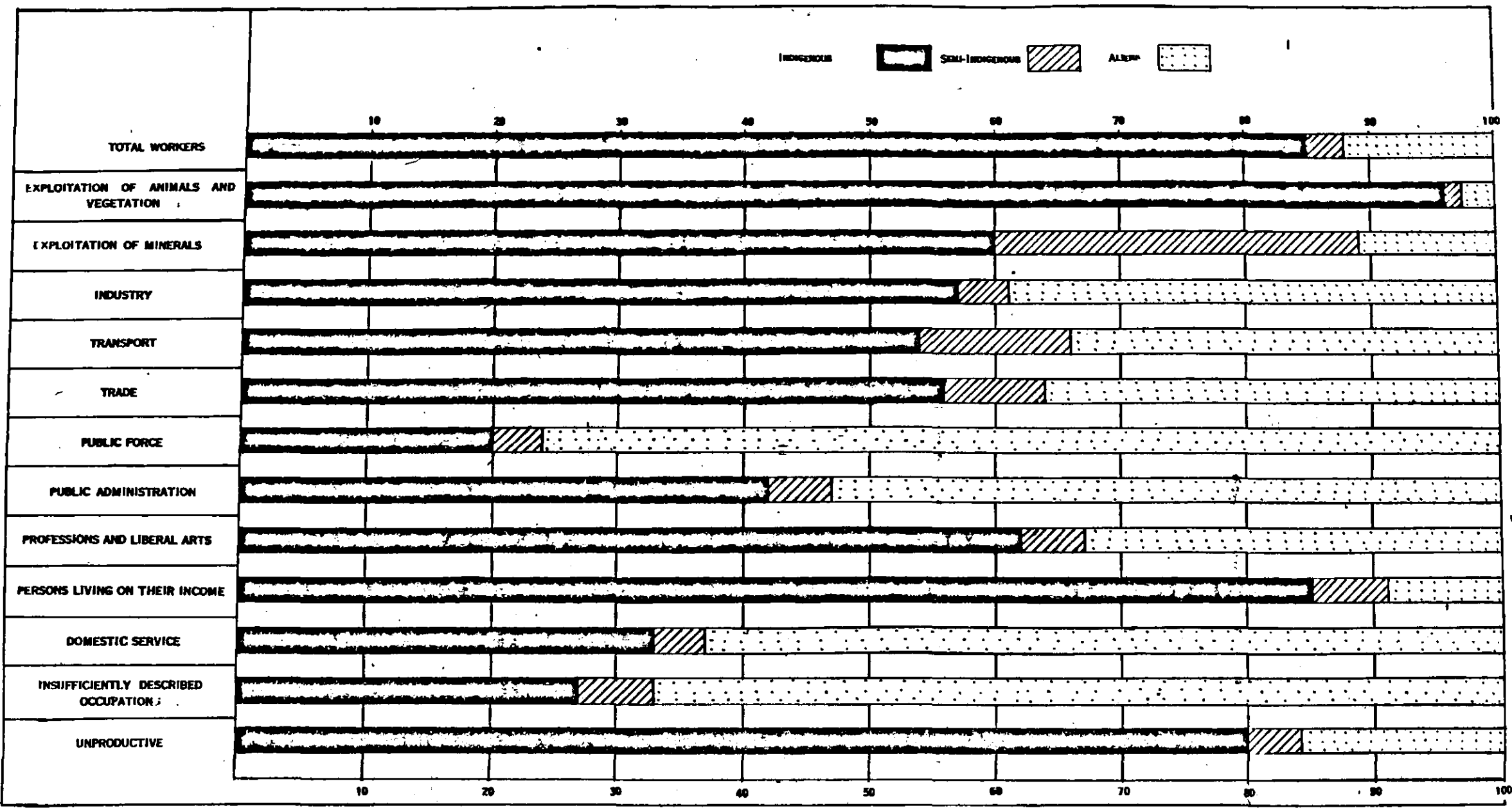


Diagram No. 15.

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. Distribution of dependents of 1931 for workers by locality. 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.

Districts and States.	1931.		1921.		1911.	
	Workers.	Dependents.	Workers.	Dependents.	Workers.	Dependents.
BALUCHISTAN	37	63	38	62	36	64
DISTRICTS ..	39	61	41	59	38	62
Quetta-Pishin..	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

(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 Main occupations 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

Classes.	Earners.	Working-Dependents.	Classes.	Earners.	Working-Dependent.
Total all Classes ..	342	26	C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts ..	40	..
Indigenous ..	272	25	Indigenous ..	11	..
Semi-indigenous ..	11	..	Semi-indigenous ..	2	..
Alien ..	59	1	Alien ..	27	..
A. Production of raw-materials ..	231	118	D. Miscellaneous ..	13	1
Indigenous ..	225	17	Indigenous ..	6	..
Semi-indigenous ..	4	..	Alien ..	7	1
Alien ..	2	1			
B. Preparation and supply of material substances ..	58	7			
Indigenous ..	30	7			
Semi-indigenous ..	5	..			
Alien ..	23	..			

in the Production of raw materials, 17 in the Preparation and Supply of material substances, 12 in Public Administration and Liberal Arts and 3 in Miscellaneous professions. The indigenous inhabitants preponderate in Class A.—Agricultural and allied pursuits, their percentage being 97 with a small margin of only three per cent. for the semi-indigenous and aliens. In Class B.—Industry, Transport and Trade they contribute 52, the semi-indigenous 9 and the alien 39 per cent. of the total earners. The aliens preponderate in Class C.—Public Force, Public Administration and Professions and Liberal Arts, the percentages being Aliens 68; Indigenous 27; and Semi-indigenous 5. In Class D.—Domestic Service and Unproductive occupations, the indigenous inhabitants contribute 46 and aliens 54 per cent. These percentages have been calculated on the total number of earners in each Class.

**Working Dependents.**

164. The working dependents at the Census of 1931 numbered only 26

Sub-Class.	Total earners.	Total working dependents.	Proportion of working dependents to 100 earners.
ALL OCCUPATIONS ..	296,985	22,297	8
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	199,924	15,570	8
II.—Exploitation of Minerals ..	548	..	..
III.—Industry ..	19,461	5,934	30
IV.—Transport ..	17,801	163	1
V.—Trade ..	13,438	144	1
VI.—Public Force ..	25,858	..	..
VII.—Public Administration ..	3,694	..	..
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ..	4,500	10	..
IX.—Persons living on their income ..	886	..	..
X.—Domestic Service ..	7,487	..	..
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ..	887	3	1
XII.—Unproductive ..	2,495	473	19

per 1,000 of total population. Of these 25 are contributed by the indigenous inhabitants and one is shared equally by the semi-indigenous and alien population. 18 are employed in Agricultural pursuits, seven in the Preparation and Supply of material substances and one only in Miscellaneous occupations. The percentage of working dependents to earners in each Sub-Class is indicated in the margin. For every 100 earners there are eight working dependents. The largest number of working dependents is found in Sub-Class I, but the highest proportion per cent. of total earners in each Class goes to Industry. The 439

working dependents under XII—Unproductive are all inmates of Jails.

**Variation since 1921.**

165. Variations since 1921 in the more important occupations selected for

Occupations.	Distribution of occupations. Workers (actual occupation).		Percentage of earners of each class to total earners.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
TOTAL ..	301,990	319,282	100	100
Agriculture ..	172,746	183,700	57	57
Pasture ..	18,630	27,751	6	9
Industry ..	15,861	25,395	5	7
Transport ..	22,307	17,964	7	7
Trade ..	12,523	13,582	4	4
Administration ..	33,625	29,552	12	10
Arts and Professions ..	4,138	4,516	2	2
Domestic Service ..	16,056	7,487	5	2
Others ..	6,105	9,335	2	2

purposes of comparison with earlier censuses are exhibited in the margin. Agriculture and its allied occupations and Pasture have increased by three per cent. This is due to increase of population and partly to more favourable economic conditions during the last decade. Industry has increased by one per cent. while Transport, Trade, Arts and Professions and other miscellaneous occupations have remained practically stationary. Mechanical Transport has

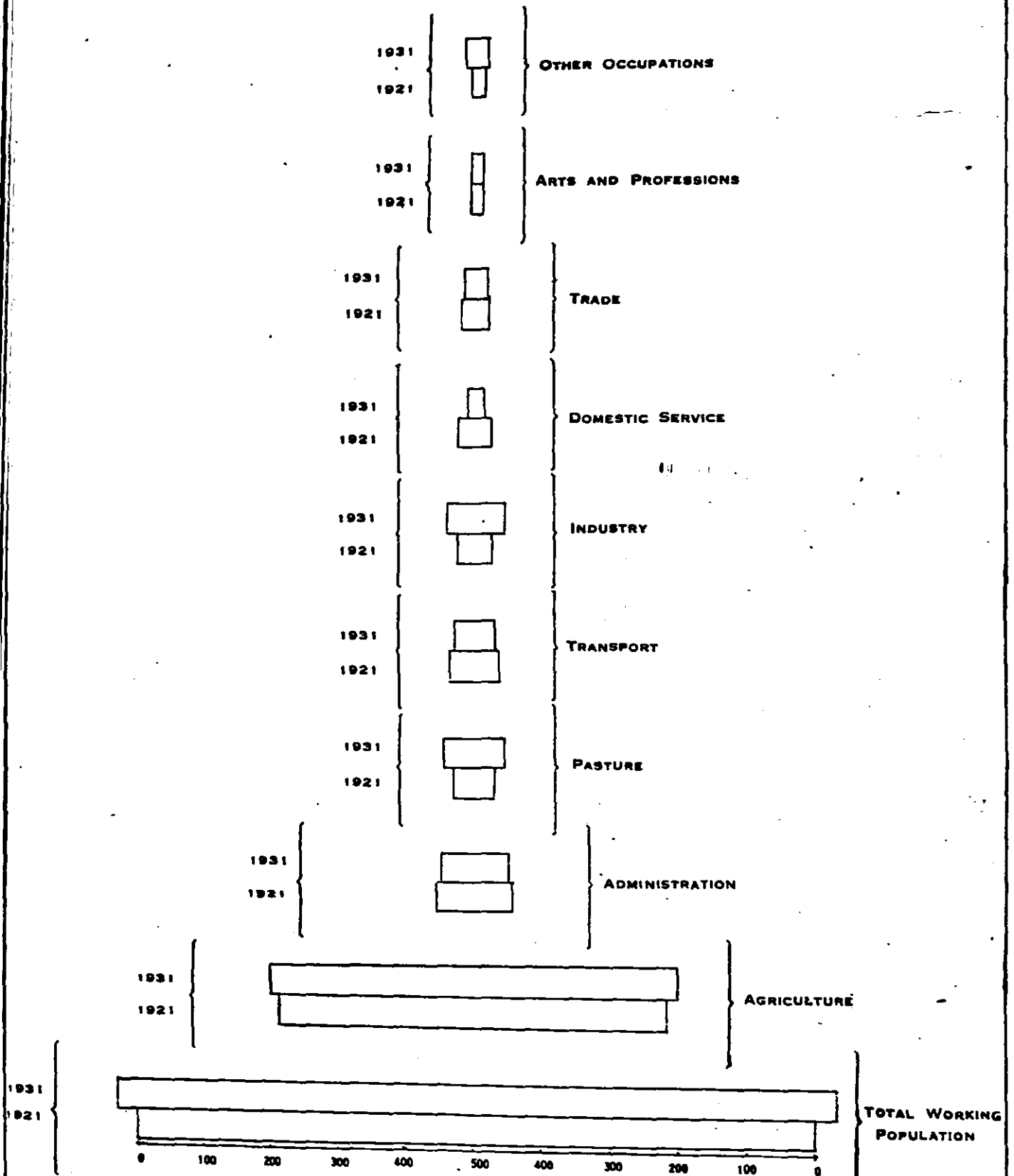
revolutionized the mode of transport and the numbers under this head ought to have shown an appreciable increase but for the fact that one motor lorry displaces at least half a dozen pack animal drivers within its beat. Administration and Domestic Service have gone down by two and three per cent. respectively. Retrenchment of establishments is responsible for the decrease in the former and abolition of slavery in the latter. Before 1927 when slavery was abolished, slaves were treated as servile dependents and classed as domestic servants. At the Census of 1931 they were free and were classed according to their actual means of livelihood.

**Subsidiary Occupations.**

166. A subsidiary occupation means a secondary occupation followed continuously or intermittently by a person to augment the income derived from his principal means of livelihood. The instructions to enumerators were that where a man had more than one occupation, the one forming the primary means

## 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	1,196	..	251	152	171	5	92	166	107	29	21	48
2. Rent payers (cultivating owners) ..	104,559	29,661	7	845	1,872	6,304	127	307	476	367	70	160	155
3. Tenants-cultivators. ..	50,915	5,602	5	494	384	158	..	16	114	74	127	13	233
4. Agricultural labourers ..	6,002	329	..	16	26	..	..	7	3	7	..	1	13
5. Agents, managers of landed estates	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	172,908	36,778	12	1,606	2,434	6,663	132	422	759	555	226	195	449

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 MILLE OF WORKING POPULATION.

ALL OCCUPATIONS	Earners (principal occupation only) and working dependents.		Earners (principal and subsidiary occupations) and working dependents.	
	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 .. .. .	82	82		
VII.—Public Administration .. .. .	11	13		
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts .. .. .	15	18		
IX.—Persons living on their income .. .. .	3	5		
X.—Domestic Service .. .. .	24	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 .. .. .	26
VI.—Public Force .. .. .	..
VII.—Public Administration .. .. .	2
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts .. .. .	3
IX.—Persons living on their income .. .. .	2
X.—Domestic Service .. .. .	..
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations .. .. .	..
XII.—Unproductive .. .. .	2

The figures speak for themselves.

Occupations of females.

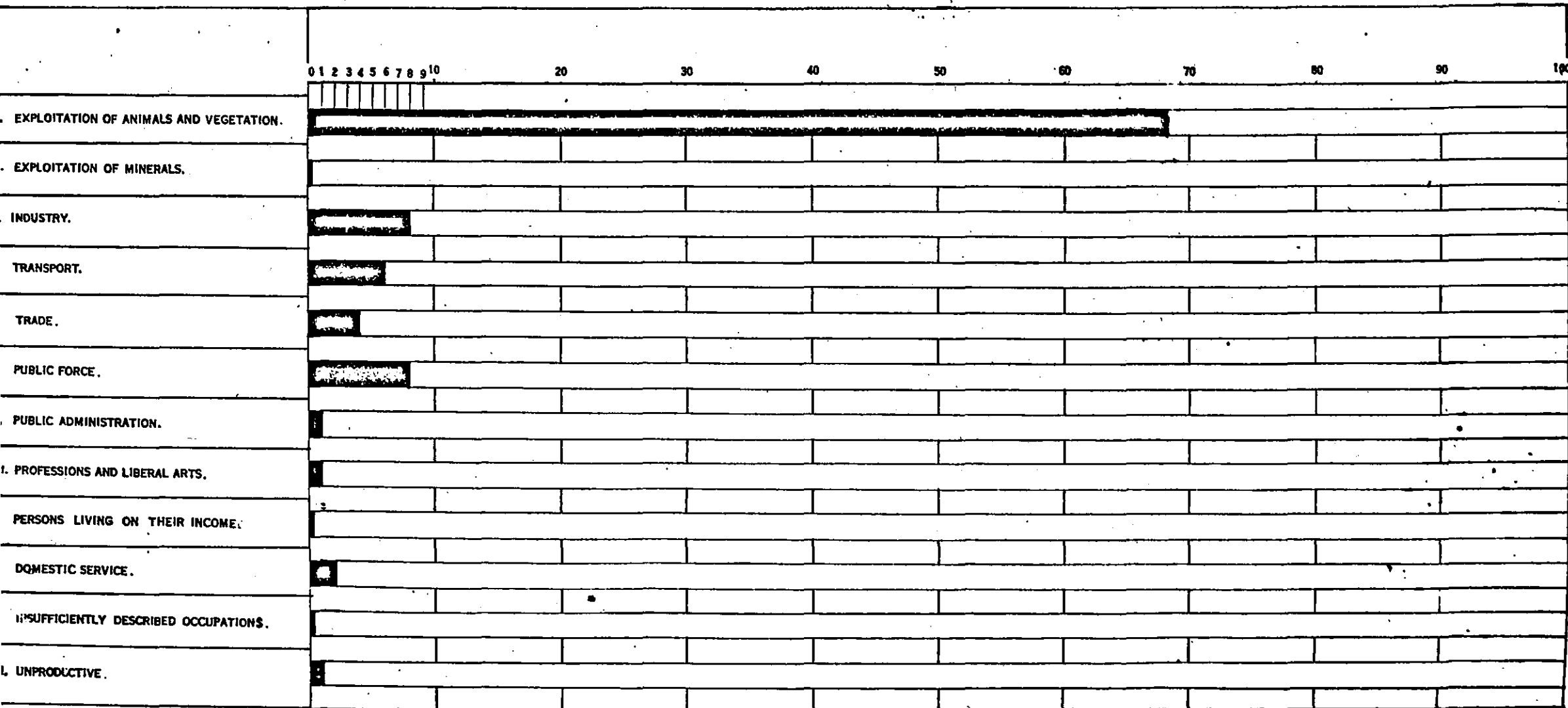
167. Among the 488,414 males and 380,203 females in the Province there were 292,246 male and 4,739 female earners; 10,882 male and 11,415 female working dependents; and 185,286 male and 364,049 female non-working dependents. Thus in every 1,000 of the population, there were 336 male and six female earners. 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.	BALOOH.		BRANUI.		PATHAN.		LASI.		JATT.		SAYYID.		OTHER-MUSLIM.		HINDU.	
	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 ..	1,234	4,830	474	1,395	417	2,017	163	717	331	922	57	550	683	281	141	123
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	189	3,791	81	46	190	921	59	230	30	..	10	212	97	13	6	..
II.—Minerals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Industry .. .. .	849	1,030	270	1,348	33	1,087	72	482	190	922	0	600	600	600	64	123
IV.—Transport .. .. .	18	6	59	1	29	1	..	..	17	..	10	..	30	..	50	..
V.—Trade .. .. .	2	1	2	..	3	..	2	5	1	..	1	..	17	..	5	..
VI.—Public Force .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII.—Public Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts .. .. .	6	2	2	..	4	7	..	..	24	..	5	..	18	..	1	..
IX.—Persons living on their income .. .. .	13	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
X.—Domestic Service .. .. .	32	..	26	..	14	..	27	..	23	..	..	..	94	..	3	..
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII.—Unproductive .. .. .	125	..	33	..	142	1	3	..	39	..	10	..	37	..	7	..

Diagram No. 17.

OCCUPATIONS FOLLOWED BY WORKING  
POPULATION OF BALUCHISTAN  
(PROPORTION PER CENT)





To the 4,739 female earners and 11,415 female working dependents,

	FEMALE EARNERS.		
	1931.		1921.
	Earners.	Working Dependents.	Actual Workers.
INDIGENOUS ..	3,500	10,835	6,248
Baloch ..	1,234	4,830	117
Brahui ..	474	1,395	60
Pathan ..	417	2,017	69
Lasi ..	163	717	38
Jatt ..	331	922	10
Sayyid ..	57	550	20
Other Muslims ..	683	281	5,878
Hindu ..	141	123	56
SEMI-INDIGENOUS	150	308	33
Baloch ..	2	149	..
Pathan ..	142	150	21
Others ..	6	..	12

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.

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

**Sub-Class I.—  
Exploitation  
of animals and  
vegetation.  
Agriculture.**

	1921.	1931.	Variations.
	Actual workers.	Earners and working-dependents.	
AGRICULTURE ..	172,746	185,468	+12,722
Non-cultivating proprietors ..	18,719	11,513	-7,206
Cultivating owners ..	152,503	104,559	+2,973
Tenants cultivators ..		51,007	
Estate agents and managers of owners and Government as well as rent collectors, etc. ..	8	26	+18
Agricultural labourers ..	617	16,593	+15,978
Market gardeners, etc. ..	766	873	+107
Forestry, etc. ..	43	895	+852

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

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 15,978 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 22,539 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 :—

	1921.	1931.	<i>Earners and Actual working Variations. workers. dependents.</i>	
<b>PASTURE</b> .. .. .	18,630	27,751	+9,121	
Cattle and buffalo-breeders .. .. .	1,713	1,449	-264	
Breeders of transport animals .. .. .	1,560	1,301	-259	
Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals .. .. .	15,357	25,001	+9,644	
(a) Sheep and goat-breeders .. .. .	12,551	23,816	+11,265	
(b) Others .. .. .	2,806	1,185	-1,621	

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 .. .. .	1,143,610	1,347,501	+203,891
Goats .. .. .	587,421	936,014	+348,593
Cows .. .. .	89,141	106,873	+17,732
Young stock (calves) .. .. .	40,705	54,513	+13,808
Buffaloes, Cow .. .. .	3,788	4,218	+430
He-Camels .. .. .	47,009	42,580	-4,420
She-Camels .. .. .	46,823	62,222	+15,399
Horses .. .. .	18,080	16,049	-2,031
Donkeys .. .. .	49,869	68,037	+18,168

The increase falls chiefly under the Group "Sheep and goat breeders" which accounts for 89 per cent. of the increase brought about by better grazing conditions which resulted in large increases in the number of animals as will be seen from the marginal statement which has been extracted from the records

of the Cattle Census of 1931.

**Fishing.**

170. Fishing is a growing industry along the Las Bela and Makran coasts. The number of workers has risen from 1,600 in 1921 to 2,271 in 1931. Dried fish and fins 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.

Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals.

	1921.	1931.	Variation.
	Actual workers.	Earners.	
MINERALS ..	1,839	548	-1,291
Other metallic minerals ..	863	179	-684
Non-metallic minerals ..	976	372	-604
(a) Coal ..	912	296	-616
(b) Saltpetre, etc. ..	64	76	+12

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

Sub-Class III—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	5,464	583
Metals ..	2,560	2,515	178
Ceramics ..	326	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	104	..
Miscellaneous ..	3,412	4,180	70

column was provided in the Census schedule to obtain information regarding organised industries which were defined as under :—

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	59	61
61. Workers in other metals (except precious metals) ..	118	125
64. Brick and tile makers ..	332	527
82. Boot, shoe, sandal and clog-makers ..	1,121	1,229
88. Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	569	578
91. Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	109	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 12,523 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:—

<i>Groups.</i>		1921.	1931.
		<i>Actual workers.</i>	<i>Earners (including working dependents.)</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>		12,523	13,582
23.	Banks, etc. ..	313	100
24.	Brokerage, etc. ..	189	200
25.	Trade in textiles ..	3,195	2,363
26.	Trade in Skins, etc. ..	110	67
27.	Trade in Wood ..	35	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	2,854
33.	Trade in clothing, etc. ..	142	547
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 ..	211	541
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.

	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	1,946

Sub-Class VI—Public Force.

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).	Indi- genous.
TOTAL ..	4,229	4,133	2,140	1,993
Service of the State ..	2,834	2,058	484	1,574
Service of Baluchistan States ..	944	1,163	1,089	74
Municipal Service ..	316	375	101	274
Village Officials, etc. ..	135	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 8,568.
- (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.	1931.			1921.		PERCENTAGE OF EARNERS OF EACH RACE TO TOTAL EARNERS.				
	Earners.	Working Dependents.	Non-working Dependents.	Actual workers.	Dependents.	1931.			1921.	
						Earners.	Working Dependents.	Non-working Dependents.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
Indigenous ..	236,602	21,177	502,348	237,007	466,937	100	100	100	100	100
Baloch ..	69,270	7,051	149,720	55,668	117,027	29	33	30	24	25
Brahui ..	48,789	1,896	101,903	55,066	104,668	21	9	20	23	23
Pathan ..	53,103	6,555	116,349	55,272	118,789	22	31	23	23	26
Lasi ..	8,863	2,575	20,374	7,197	16,015	4	12	4	3	3
Jatt ..	26,939	1,090	49,128	22,490	40,701	11	5	10	9	9
Sayyid ..	5,753	1,187	15,036	5,986	14,279	3	6	3	3	3
Other Muslim ..	17,527	694	39,370	28,192	43,574	7	3	8	12	9
Hindu ..	6,327	129	10,449	6,673	10,806	3	1	2	3	2

It will be observed that in every 100 earners, the Baloch claim 29, the Pathan 22, the Brahui 21 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.	NUMBER PER 1,000 EARNERS IN EACH RACE ENGAGED IN EACH MAIN OCCUPATION.							
	Races (Indigenous).							
	Baloch.	Brahui.	Pathan.	Lasi.	Jatt.	Sayyid.	Other Muslim.	Hindu.
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Agriculture ..	829	653	761	642	823	663	580	9
Pasture ..	61	201	61	238	44	35	30	..
Other allied agricultural occupations ..	13	4	..	15	..	..	58	..
Minerals ..	1	..	2	5	2	..	4	..
Industry ..	24	20	22	21	64	28	157	34
Transport ..	29	51	54	35	23	46	44	47
Trade ..	5	6	20	10	4	48	18	813
Public Force ..	18	30	37	11	6	21	11	2
Public Administration ..	2	6	4	3	4	14	34	12
Professions and Liberal Arts ..	3	6	17	7	12	87	15	15
Persons living on their income ..	..	10	3	..	..	11	..	5
Domestic Service ..	7	9	8	9	7	12	28	45
Insufficiently described occupations ..	1	..	2	1	1	3	1	7
Unproductive ..	7	4	9	3	10	32	20	11

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

Occupations.	Baloch.	Brahui.	Pathan.	Lasi.	Jatt.	Sayyid.	Other Muslim.	Hindus.
Agriculture ..	1	5	3	6	2	4	7	8
Pasture ..	3	2	4	1	5	6	7	..
Other allied agricultural occupations ..	3	4	..	2	..	..	1	..
Minerals ..	..	..	4	1	3	..	2	..
Industry ..	5	8	6	7	2	4	1	3
Transport ..	7	2	1	6	8	4	5	3
Trade ..	7	6	3	5	8	2	4	1
Public Force ..	4	2	1	5	7	3	6	8
Public Administration ..	8	4	5	7	6	2	1	3
Professions and Liberal Arts ..	8	7	2	6	5	1	3	4
Persons living on their income ..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	3
Domestic Service ..	8	5	6	4	7	3	2	1
Insufficiently described occupations ..	4	..	3	5	6	2	7	1
Unproductive ..	6	7	5	8	4	1	2	3



## 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.
NON-WORKING DEPENDENTS ..	6,324	..	..	26. Trade in skins, leather and furs ..	1	100	..
ALL OCCUPATIONS ..	4,520	..	..	27. Trade in wood ..	..	100	..
Earners (Principal Occupation and Working Dependents) ..	2,676	93	7	28. Trade in metals ..	..	100	..
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS ..	2,487	93	7	29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ..	..	100	..
I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation ..	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	5
II.—Exploitation of Minerals ..	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	..	C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS ..	392	100	..
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES ..	658	89	11	VI.—Public Force ..	298	100	..
III.—Industry ..	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	VII.—Public Administration ..	42	100	..
9. Ceramics ..	7	98	2	44. Public Administration ..	42	100	..
10. Chemical Products properly so-called and analogous ..	3	100	..	VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ..	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 ..	10	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	..	D.—MISCELLANEOUS ..	141	96	4
17. Miscellaneous and undefined Industries ..	48	99	1	IX.—Persons living on their income ..	10	100	..
IV.—Transport ..	207	99	1	50. Persons principally living on their income ..	10	100	..
18. Transport by air ..	..	100	..	X.—Domestic Service ..	86	100	..
19. Transport by water ..	1	100	..	51. Domestic Service ..	86	100	..
20. Transport by road ..	125	99	1	XI.—Insufficiently Described Occupations ..	11	100	..
21. Transport by rail ..	74	100	..	52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ..	11	100	..
22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ..	6	100	..	XII.—Unproductive ..	34	84	6
V.—Trade ..	157	99	1	53. Inmates of jails, asylums, and almshouses ..	5	..	100
23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ..	1	100	..	54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ..	29	100	..
24. Brokerage, commission and export ..	2	100	..	55. Other unclassified non-productive industries ..	..	..	..
25. Trade in textiles ..	27	98	2				



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

Class, Sub-class and Order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	PERCENTAGE RECORDED.		Class, Sub-Class and Order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	PERCENTAGE RECORDED.	
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
<b>ALL OCCUPATION</b> ..	4,520	..	..	26. Trade in skins, leather and furs ..	..	..	..
(EARNERS AS SUBSIDIARY TO OTHERS) ..	844	99	1	27. Trade in wood ..	..	..	..
<b>A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS</b> ..	640	76	..	28. Trade in metals ..	..	..	..
<b>I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation</b> ..	640	76	..	29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ..	..	..	..
1. Pasture and Agriculture ..	636	75	..	30. Trade in chemical products ..	1	..	..
(a) Cultivation ..	279	33	..	31. Hotels, cafes, restaurant, etc. ..	..	..	..
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc., (planters, managers, clerks and labourers) ..	..	..	..	32. Other trade in food stuffs ..	6	1	..
(c) Forestry ..	2	..	..	33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ..	..	..	..
(d) Stock raising ..	355	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	..
<b>II. Exploitation of Minerals</b> ..	..	..	..	37. Trade in fuel ..	..	..	..
3. Metallic minerals ..	..	..	..	38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences ..	6	1	..
4. Non-metallic minerals ..	..	..	..	39. Trade of other sorts ..	5	..	..
<b>B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES</b> ..	187	19	1	<b>C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS</b> ..	16	2	..
<b>III.—Industry</b> ..	25	2	1	<b>VI.—Public Force</b> ..	1	..	..
5. Textiles ..	3	..	..	40. Army ..	..	..	..
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ..	..	..	..	41. Navy ..	..	..	..
7. Wood ..	7	1	..	42. Air Force ..	..	..	..
8. Metals ..	2	..	..	43. Police ..	1	..	..
9. Ceramics ..	2	..	..	<b>VII.—Public Administration</b> ..	5	1	..
10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ..	1	..	..	44. Public Administration ..	5	1	..
11. Food Industries ..	2	..	..	<b>VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts</b> ..	10	1	..
12. Industries of dress and toilet ..	3	..	..	45. Religion ..	9	1	..
13. Furniture Industries ..	..	..	..	46. Law ..	..	..	..
14. Building Industries ..	4	1	..	47. Medicine ..	..	..	..
15. Construction of means of transport ..	..	..	..	48. Instruction ..	..	..	..
16. Production and transmission of physical force ..	..	..	..	49. Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 44) ..	1	..	..
17. Miscellaneous and undefined Industries ..	1	..	..	<b>D.—MISCELLANEOUS</b> ..	21	2	..
<b>IV.—Transport</b> ..	48	6	..	<b>IX.—Persons living on their Income</b> ..	9	1	..
18. Transport by air ..	..	..	..	50. Persons principally living on their income ..	9	1	..
19. Transport by water ..	..	..	..	<b>X.—Domestic Services</b> ..	3	..	..
20. Transport by road ..	48	6	..	51. Domestic Services ..	3	..	..
21. Transport by rail ..	..	..	..	<b>XI.—Insufficiently described occupation</b> ..	3	..	..
22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ..	..	..	..	52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ..	3	..	..
<b>V.—Trade</b> ..	94	11	..	<b>XII.—Unproductive</b> ..	6	1	..
23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ..	..	..	..	53. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ..	..	..	..
24. Brokerage, commission and export ..	..	..	..	54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ..	6	1	..
25. Trade in textiles ..	8	1	..	55. Other unclassified non-productive industries ..	..	..	..

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.
BALUCHISTAN ..	632	26	342	675	2	80	56	42	81	12	14	3	23	3	9
Districts ..	605	30	365	568	3	84	82	50	131	13	18	2	35	4	10
Quetta-Pishin ..	508	24	408	288	1	148	93	83	241	21	28	6	73	10	8
Loralai ..	579	90	331	790	..	48	33	31	60	7	12	..	10	1	8
Zhob ..	574	34	302	629	9	54	67	19	180	8	14	..	13	2	5
Bolan ..	382	79	539	93	17	117	417	52	87	50	12	..	20	3	132
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
States ..	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	319	721	..	162	44	29	10	4	5	..	14	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.
BALUCHISTAN ..	758	..	29	57	111	2	8	12	11	4	3	7
Districts ..	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	3	1	4
Zhob ..	823	..	11	88	16	18	2	23	6	3	5	5
Bolan ..	897	..	6	5	3	..	..	11	78	..	..	3
Chagai ..	841	..	25	41	45	1	4	13	14	5	7	4
Sibi ..	570	..	26	19	332	..	13	11	3	4	1	12
States ..	818	..	37	88	33	..	..	8	8	5	1	7
Kalat ..	867	..	31	42	24	..	..	10	14	3	1	8
Las Bela ..	655	1	33	224	61	..	..	3	2	16	1	4



SUBSIDIARY TABLES

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. .. . . .	2,062	11	5		Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners .. .. .	854	32	37
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants .. . . .	125	..	..	185	X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE .. . . .	7,184	303	42
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors, etc. .. . . .	203	0	2		51. Domestic Service .. . . .	7,184	303	42
	47 Medicine .. . . .	655	217	331		Private motor drivers and cleaners .. . . .	461	..	..
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists .. . . .	177	5	28	186	Other domestic service .. . . .	6,723	303	45
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered .. . . .	103	13	126	187	XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS .. . . .	883	4	5
72	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. .. . . .	295	197	667		52. General terms which do not indicate a definite Occupation .. . . .	883	4	5
	48 Instruction .. . . .	397	54	136		Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified. . . . .	396	..	..
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds .. . . .	330	48	142	188	Cashiers, accountants, bookkeepers, clerks and other employees in specified offices and warehouses and shops .. . . .	472	4	8
175	Clerks and servants connected with education .. . . .	58	0	103	189	XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE .. . . .	1,899	596	314
	49 Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 44) .. . . .	611	18	21		54. Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes .. . . .	1,899	596	314
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc. .. . . .	402	11	27		Beggars and vagrants .. . . .	1,882	401	245
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs .. . . .	122	2	16	193 194	Procurers and prostitutes .. . . .	17	135	7,941

33.—Comparative Figures for Selected Occupations for 1911, 1921 and 1931.

OCCUPATION.	TOTAL EARNERS (1931) AND ACTUAL WORKERS (1911 AND 1921) (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION).									VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).								
	1911 (Actual Workers).			1921 (Actual Workers).			1931 Earners.			1911—21.			1921—31.			1911—31.		
	Baluchistan.	Districts.	States.	Baluchistan.	Districts.	States.	Baluchistan.	Districts.	States.	Baluchistan.	Districts.	States.	Baluchistan.	Districts.	States.	Baluchistan.	Districts.	States.
<b>TOTAL</b>	308,284	156,718	146,566	301,990	171,219	130,771	296,985	169,050	127,935	-1,294	+14,501	-15,795	-5,005	-2,169	-2,830	-6,299	+12,832	-18,631
<b>A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIAL</b>	219,351	101,284	118,067	194,846	91,555	103,291	200,472	92,994	107,478	-24,505	-9,729	-14,776	+5,626	+1,439	+4,187	-18,879	-8,290	-10,589
<b>L.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.</b>	218,115	100,125	117,990	193,007	89,796	103,211	199,924	92,530	107,394	-25,108	-10,329	-14,779	+6,917	+2,734	+4,183	-18,191	-7,595	-10,596
1. Pasture and agriculture	216,403	100,122	116,371	191,376	89,796	101,680	197,690	92,529	105,161	-25,117	-10,326	-14,791	+6,314	+2,733	+3,581	-18,803	-7,593	-11,210
(a) Cultivation	182,588	85,428	97,160	171,937	81,853	90,084	173,015	83,052	89,963	-10,851	-3,575	-7,078	+1,078	+1,109	-121	-9,573	-2,378	-7,197
(b) Cultivation of special crops fruit, etc. (planters, managers, clerks and labourers)	1,021	547	474	766	670	96	862	822	40	-255	+123	-378	+96	+152	-56	-159	+275	-434
(c) Forestry	1,034	303	731	43	22	21	500	262	238	-991	-281	-710	+457	+240	+217	-534	-41	-493
(d) Stock raising	31,850	13,844	18,006	18,630	7,251	11,379	23,312	8,392	14,920	-13,220	-6,593	-6,827	+4,682	+1,141	+3,541	-8,538	-5,452	-3,086
(e) Raising of small animals and insects.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	+1	+1	..	+1	+1	..
2. Fishing and hunting	1,622	3	1,619	1,631	..	1,631	2,234	1	2,233	+9	-3	+12	+603	+1	+602	+612	-2	+614
<b>II.—Exploitation of Minerals</b>	1,236	1,159	77	1,839	1,759	80	548	484	84	+603	+600	+3	-1,291	-1,295	+4	-688	-695	+7
3. Metallic minerals	3	3	..	863	863	..	178	175	1	+860	+860	..	-887	-888	+1	+173	+172	+1
4. Non-metallic minerals	1,233	1,156	77	976	896	80	372	289	83	-257	-260	+3	-604	-607	+3	-861	-867	+6
<b>B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.</b>	43,780	26,396	17,334	50,691	37,005	13,686	54,700	37,310	13,390	+6,911	+10,609	-3,698	+9	+305	-298	+6,920	+10,914	-3,994
<b>III.—Industry</b>	16,121	9,523	6,593	15,861	10,846	5,015	19,461	13,475	5,986	-260	+1,318	-1,578	+3,600	+2,629	+671	+3,340	+3,947	-607
5. Textiles	933	343	590	490	202	288	850	355	495	-443	-141	-302	+310	+153	+207	-83	+12	-95
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	71	17	54	13	10	3	35	18	17	-58	-7	-51	+22	+8	+14	-36	+1	-37
7. Wood	1,866	689	1,177	1,874	1,090	784	2,804	735	2,069	+8	+401	-303	+930	-355	+1,285	+938	+46	+892
8. Metals	2,714	1,400	1,314	2,560	1,185	1,375	2,489	1,601	888	-154	-215	+61	-71	+516	-487	-225	+201	-426
9. Ceramics	271	93	178	526	387	139	586	432	154	+255	+294	-39	+60	+45	+15	+315	+330	-34
10. Chemical products properly so called and analogons.	122	39	83	146	44	102	292	242	50	+24	+5	+19	+146	+198	-52	+170	+203	-33
Food Industries	1,783	1,063	720	1,717	1,191	526	1,791	1,415	378	-66	+128	-194	+74	+224	-150	+8	+352	-344
Industries of dress and the toilet.	3,448	2,133	1,315	3,775	2,600	1,175	3,533	2,046	887	+327	+467	-140	-242	+46	-288	+86	+513	-423
3. Furniture Industries	42	37	5	304	304	..	582	597	15	+262	+267	-5	+278	+263	+15	+540	+530	+10
4. Building Industries	1,851	1,278	573	1,017	908	109	2,040	1,634	406	-834	-370	-404	+1,023	+726	+297	+189	+356	-167
15. Construction of means of transport.	25	25	..	32	32	..	109	109	..	+7	+7	..	+77	+77	..	+84	+84	..
16. Production and transmission of physical force.	..	..	..	6	6	..	104	101	3	+6	+6	..	+188	+185	+3	+194	+193	+3
17. Miscellaneous and undefined Industries.	2,995	2,411	584	3,401	2,987	414	1,156	3,530	626	+406	+576	-170	+755	+543	+215	+1,101	+1,110	+42
<b>IV.—Transport</b>	15,899	10,761	5,138	22,307	13,846	3,661	7,801	14,869	2,932	+6,408	+7,885	-1,477	-4,506	-3,777	-729	+1,909	+4,106	-2,306
18. Transport by air	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	+40	+40	..	+40	+40	..
19. Transport by water	220	..	220	12	..	12	81	..	81	-208	..	-208	+69	..	+69	-139	..	139
20. Transport by road	11,894	7,125	4,769	13,304	9,732	3,572	10,723	8,033	2,690	+1,420	+2,607	-1,187	+2,581	+1,099	+882	-1,101	+908	-2,069
21. Transport by rail	3,307	3,287	20	8,564	8,543	21	6,385	6,345	40	+5,257	+5,256	+1	-2,179	-2,108	+19	+3,058	+20	..
22. Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	488	349	139	427	371	56	572	451	121	-61	+22	-83	+145	+80	+65	+84	+102	-18

V.—Trade	11,760	6,107	5,653	12,523	7,518	5,010	18,438	8,966	4,472	+763	+1,406	-643	+915	+1,453	-538	+1,678	+2,859	-1,181
23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	264	109	145	313	224	80	100	100	..	+59	+115	-56	-213	-124	-89	+164	-0	-145
24. Brokerage, commission and export.	87	58	20	189	162	27	200	175	25	+102	+104	-2	+11	+13	-2	+113	+117	-4
25. Trade in textiles	1,971	1,027	944	3,195	1,068	1,227	2,322	1,605	717	+1,224	+941	+283	-873	-363	-610	+351	+878	-227
26. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	72	48	24	110	88	12	67	55	12	+38	+50	-12	-43	-43	..	+351	+7	-12
27. Trade in wood	223	5	218	35	35	..	18	18	..	-188	+30	-218	-17	-17	..	-205	+13	-218
28. Trade in metals	10	10	..	11	11	..	18	18	..	+1	+1	..	+7	+7	..	+8	+8	-218
29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	6	6	..	4	4	..	20	9	11	-2	-2	..	+16	+5	+11	+14	+3	+11
30. Trade in chemical products	342	218	124	203	123	80	89	87	2	-139	-95	-44	-114	-36	-78	-253	-131	-123
31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	209	179	30	307	281	26	590	502	88	+98	+102	-4	+283	+221	+62	+381	+323	+58
32. Other trade in food stuffs	5,623	3,116	2,507	3,767	2,085	1,082	2,834	1,926	908	-1,856	-431	-1,425	-933	-759	+174	-2,789	-1,190	-1,590
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	99	97	2	142	137	5	547	433	114	+43	+40	+3	+405	+296	+109	+448	+336	+112
34. Trade in furniture	390	146	244	99	99	..	78	75	3	-291	-47	-244	-21	-24	+3	-312	-71	-241
35. Trade in building materials	12	4	8	6	4	2	4	4	..	-6	..	-6	-2	..	-2	-8	-8	-8
36. Trade in means of transport	129	97	32	230	195	35	331	290	41	+101	+98	+3	+101	+95	+6	+202	+193	+9
37. Trade in fuel	167	127	40	211	150	61	461	432	29	+44	+23	+21	+250	+282	-32	+294	+305	+11
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	312	250	62	189	169	20	60	66	..	-123	-81	-42	-123	-103	-20	-246	-184	-62
39. Trade of other sorts	1,853	610	1,243	3,512	1,108	2,344	5,693	3,171	2,522	+1,659	+558	+1,101	+2,181	+2,003	+178	+3,840	+2,561	+1,279
C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	26,489	22,159	4,280	35,763	32,596	3,167	34,058	29,689	4,419	+9,324	+10,437	-1,118	-1,705	-2,967	+1,253	+7,619	+7,480	+139
VI.—Public Force	16,585	15,668	917	27,396	26,650	746	25,858	24,081	1,797	+10,811	+10,982	-171	-1,538	-2,589	+1,051	+9,273	+8,393	+890
40. Army	15,303	14,387	916	25,317	24,573	744	20,124	19,170	945	+10,014	+10,186	-172	-5,193	-5,394	+201	+4,821	+4,792	+29
41. Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. Air Force	..	..	..	133	133	..	161	161	..	+133	+133	..	+28	..	..	+101	+101	..
43. Police	1,282	1,281	1	1,946	1,944	2	5,573	4,721	852	+664	+663	+1	+3,627	+2,777	+850	+4,291	+3,440	+851
VII.—Public Administration	5,228	3,655	1,573	4,229	3,137	1,092	3,694	2,359	1,335	-999	-518	-481	-535	-778	+243	-1,534	-1,296	-238
44. Public Administration	5,228	3,655	1,573	4,229	3,137	1,092	3,694	2,359	1,335	-999	-518	-481	-535	-778	+243	-1,534	-1,296	-238
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	4,626	2,836	1,790	4,138	2,809	1,329	4,506	3,219	1,287	-488	-27	-461	+368	+410	-42	-120	+483	-503
45. Religion	2,578	1,365	1,213	2,102	1,162	940	2,498	1,045	853	+476	-203	-273	+396	+483	-87	-80	+280	-360
46. Law	72	43	20	41	37	4	61	52	9	-31	-6	-25	+20	+15	+5	-11	+9	-20
47. Medicine	492	456	36	696	664	32	872	776	90	+204	+208	-4	+176	+112	-64	+380	+320	+60
48. Instruction	396	351	45	224	204	20	451	409	42	-172	-147	-25	+227	+205	+22	+55	+58	-3
49. Letter, arts and sciences (other than 44)	1,088	621	467	1,075	742	333	624	337	287	-13	+121	-134	-451	-405	-46	+464	+284	+180
D.—MISCELLANEOUS	18,714	6,879	6,835	20,690	10,063	10,827	11,755	9,107	2,648	+6,976	+3,184	+3,792	-8,935	-956	-7,979	-1,959	+2,228	-4,187
IX.—Persons living on their income	155	139	16	245	207	88	884	404	482	+90	+68	+22	+641	+197	+444	+731	+265	+466
50. Persons principally living on their income.	155	139	16	245	207	38	884	404	482	+90	+68	+22	+641	+197	+444	+731	+265	+466
X.—Domestic Service	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	-72	-8,496	-3,402	+1,340	-4,742
51. Domestic service	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	-72	-8,496	-3,402	+1,340	-4,742
XI.—Insufficiently Described Occupations.	194	151	43	1,108	1,050	58	887	850	37	+914	+899	+15	-221	-200	-21	+693	+699	-6
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	194	151	43	1,108	1,050	58	887	850	37	+914	+899	+15	-221	-200	-21	+693	+699	-6
XII.—Unproductive	2,476	1,490	986	3,232	2,295	987	2,495	1,414	1,081	+806	+805	+1	-787	-881	+64	+19	-76	+95
53. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses.	347	300	47	480	405	75	..	..	..	+133	+105	+28	-480	-405	-75	-347	-300	-47
54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	2,129	1,190	939	2,802	1,890	912	2,495	1,414	1,081	+673	+700	-27	-307	-476	+169	+366	+224	+142
55. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	SUB.											
		I.						II.		III.		IV.	
		Agriculture.		Pasture.		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.	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.						
<b>INDIGENOUS</b>	.. .. .	725	3	90	4	9	3	2	111	37	271	41	23
<b>BALOCH.</b>	.. .. .	829	3	61	4	13	2	1	..	24	1,056	29	9
<b>I. Eastern—</b>	.. .. .	910	2	37	..	1	..	..	..	10	89	14	18
Bugti	Pillage and plunder, Flock owners and cultivating owners.	981	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	136	8	..
Dombki	Cultivating owners ..	923	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	15	..
Khetran	C. O., Horse breeders, and Flock owners ..	919	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	28	49	4	222
Magasi	C. O., and Horse breeders ..	944	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	10	503	6	83
Mari	Pillage and plunder, Flock owners and C. O.	846	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	4	23	16	..
Rind Buledi	C. O. and Camel breeders ..	937	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	10	429	8	..
„ Jamali	Ditto ..	934	4	35	..	..	..	..	..	6	83	4	..
„ Khosa	Ditto ..	945	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	24	..
„ Leahari	Ditto ..	938	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	182	21	..
„ Unspecified	Ditto ..	927	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	13	30	23	..
Umrani	Ditto ..	898	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
Others	Cultivating owners ..	325	..	17	..	87	..	..	..	136	..	261	23
<b>II. Western</b>	.. .. .	673	6	107	7	37	2	2	..	49	2,145	58	6
Buledi	Cultivating owners ..	404	..	596	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dashti	C. O., Camel breeders and Flock owners ..	750	..	71	..	0	..	..	..	12	4,000	83	..
Gichki	N. C. O.	795	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
Kaudai	Cultivating owners ..	737	..	189	7	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	..
Rais	Ditto ..	610	..	24	..	221	..	13	..	25	2,100	40	..
Rakhshani	C. O. and N. C. O., Flock owners and Camel breeders.	606	24	165	13	2	..	1	..	23	500	80	11
Rind	C. O., Camel breeders and Flock owners ..	877	..	43	7	0	..	1	..	16	384	19	..
Sangur	C. O. and trade in fish ..	320	..	128	..	160	..	4	2	351	10,631	120	..
Sanjarani	C. O. and N. C. O., Flock owners and Camel breeders.	208	..	528	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	56	..
Others	Flock owners ..	456	..	200	..	0	..	2	..	67	303	111	10
<b>BRAHUI</b>	.. .. .	653	2	201	2	4	11	..	..	20	376	51	24
<b>I. Original Nucleus..</b>	.. .. .	636	3	210	2	18	..	2	..	11	205	41	18
Ahmadzai	N. C. O.	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	250	..
Gurgnari	C. O. and Flock owners ..	632	6	248	8	..	..	2	..	6	500	30	..
Itazai	N. C. O.	862	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Kalandrari	C. O. and Flock owners ..	802	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	11	..
Kambrari	Ditto ..	771	6	161	..	..	..	3	..	8	696	32	..
Mirwari	C. O. and N. C. O. and Flock owners ..	817	2	113	..	2	..	..	..	18	5,000	23	..
Rodoni	C. O. and Flock owners ..	563	..	87	..	109	..	..	..	11	..	71	32
Sumalari	Flock owners, C. O. and tenants (All kinds)	459	1	324	2	..	..	3	..	7	100	51	26
<b>II. Sarawan</b>	.. .. .	670	1	77	..	1	..	1	..	30	124	87	7
Bangulzai	C. O., Camel transport and Flock owners ..	741	3	28	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	91	..
Kurd	C. O.	587	..	97	..	16	..	6	..	84	1,792	64	..
Lahri	C. O., Camel transport and Flock owners ..	567	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	87	8
Langav	Camel transport, Flock owners, C. O. and tenants.	781	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	115	7
Mamaahahi	C. O.	618	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	107	10
Raisani	C. O. and N. C. O. ..	461	2	66	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	82	31
Rustamzai	Ditto ..	573	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	101	..	135	..
Sarparra	C. O. and Flock owners ..	769	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	63	..
Satakzai	Flock owners ..	834	..	62	..	..	..	8	..	18	..	34	..
Shahwani	C. O., N. C. O., Flock owners and Camel transport.	716	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	96	10
Zagar Mengal	Ditto ..	559	..	194	..	..	..	..	..	18	152	68	..

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

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.	Indus- try.	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.
32	4	22	7	2	8	8	1	490	1	23	2	3	30	10	97	1	9	240
6	6	18	2	2	2	2	160	160	99	1	1	929	7	70	1	7	383	
4	7	9	1	2	2	2	67	67	111	2	2	6	6	17	..	4	177	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
2	..	14	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	143
1	143	7	1	..	5	5	..	..	500	6	6	..	..	125	2	..	..	361
1	..	10	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
6	..	10	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	9	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	1,000
1	..	7	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
6	..	10	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	333
..	..	10	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
6	..	8	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	22	5	5	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..
7	6	35	4	..	8	8	..	444	..	..	..	1	1,444	10	180	1	12	538
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	21	3	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	101
..	..	67	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	24	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
10	..	26	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	81	6	..	6	6	..	39	..	1	1	..	1,000	10	143	2	..	17,000
6	..	13	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	3	29	..	..	411
14	..	132	2	1	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	11	31	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	33	42	12	..	7	7	..	333	1	..	..	2	333	49	246	2	23	444
6	7	30	6	..	5	5	..	158	..	..	..	10	2	9	63	..	4	179
4	..	48	8	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	34	4	50	..	9	310
62	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313	..	6	500	..	8	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	2	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	22	36	..	13	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
3	..	114	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	13	48	15	..	7	7	..	77	..	1	1	..	1,000	9	..	..	..	683
6	..	50	12	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	15	58	..	6	123
16	..	44	15	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	6	166	..	4	111
23	..	43	4	..	3	3	..	9	..	1	1	..	..	21	..	..	..	666
12	..	2	6	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	24	29	1	..	..
8	181	126	23	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	71	..	2	260
16	..	37	8	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	266	..	20	..	..	6	..
8	..	148	34	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	67	..	2	..
2	..	93	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	..
2	..	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	5	..
9	..	34	27	..	9	9	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	20	..	..	2	..
12	..	76	31	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	217	..	17	..



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

Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	SUB-											
		I.						II.		III.		IV.	
		Agriculture.		Pasture.		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.
III. Jhalawan	.. .. .	650	2	268	2	2	23						
Bizanjav	C. O. and N. C. O. and Flock owners	633	7	257	..	10	..	..	..	59	199	16	..
Haruni	C. O. and Flock owners	608	..	218	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	67	..
Mamasani	Flock owners	614	7	300	14	..	..	..	..	8	1,000	44	7
Mengal	C. O. and N. C. O. and Flock owners	577	1	317	2	2	..	..	..	7	41	43	15
Nichari	C. O. and Camel transport	892	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	13	143	43	..
Pandrani	Cultivating owners	851	3	103	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	8	..
Sajidi	C. O., Flock owners and Camel breeders	815	..	80	..	2	1,000	..	..	18	4,000	23	..
Lahri	C. O. and N.C.O., Flock owners and Camel breeders.	681	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	6	102	22	199
IV. Miscellaneous	.. .. .	545	2	29	..	5	..	..	..	57	..	178	5
Nighari	Cultivating owners and occupancy tenants	954	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Rekizai	Cultivating owners	901	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..
Others	Ditto	218	8	32	..	10	..	..	..	100	..	323	5
PATHAN	.. .. .	761	4	61	6	..	..	2	..	22	29	54	10
Babi	Cultivating owners	607	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..
Barech	C. O., Flock owners and Camel breeders	338	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	290	..
Jafar	Cultivating owners	923	25	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	500
Kakar	Ditto	766	3	96	3	..	..	4	..	15	39	67	16
Dawi	Ditto	740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
Dumar	C. O. and Flock owners	766	1	142	..	..	..	1	..	3	200	31	..
Hussain pasener	Cultivating owners	793	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	26	..
Sanzarkhel	C. O. and Flock owners	786	3	92	3	..	..	1	..	11	73	39	37
Sargara	Cultivating owners	733	5	46	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	119	14
Samatia	C. O. and Flock owners	737	3	26	13	..	..	3	..	11	16	96	2
Targhara	Ditto	868	2	17	..	..	..	1	..	8	87	29	..
Others	Cultivating owners	51	..	3	..	..	..	129	..	173	..	294	12
Kasi	C. O. and N. C. O.	384	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	33	..	313	..
Luni	C. O., N. C. O. and Flock owners	876	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	21	211	8	125
Pani	.. .. .	804	4	102	15	..	..	..	..	23	26	14	17
Main Branch	C. O. and N. C. O.	887	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	31	24	25	29
Isot	Ditto	887	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	24	..
Loun	Flock owners	234	..	717	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
Mandokhel	Cultivating and Flock owners	618	..	249	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	..
Musakhel	Ditto	841	5	83	32	..	..	..	..	28	35	2	167
Zarkun	Ditto	903	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	10	..
Unspecified	Cultivating owners	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	129	..
Shirani	C. O. and Flock owners	696	8	87	..	..	..	..	..	75	16	6	..
Tarin	.. .. .	771	6	20	5	..	..	..	..	15	50	68	1
Abdal Achakzai	C. O. and Flock owners	730	6	30	6	..	..	1	..	12	..	74	2
Spin Tarin	Cultivating owners	805	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	10	100	68	..
Tortarin	Ditto	805	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	27	50	28	..
Unspecified	Ditto	317	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	337	..
Zamri	Cultivating owners	949	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	..
Other Pathan	Ditto	161	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	205	..	214	..
Lasi	.. .. .	642	3	238	3	15	..	5	6,167	21	628	85	..
Angaria	C. O. and Cattle breeders	609	..	228	4	9	..	..	..	15	6,500	122	..
Burra	Ditto	625	..	316	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
Jamot	C. O. and N. C. O.	453	7	437	1	7	..	..	..	14	45	43	..
Runjha	C. O. and N. C. O. and Camel transport	870	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	17	..
Sheikh	C. O. and N.C.O. and Cattle breeders and sellers of grass and dwarf palm leaves.	672	..	201	4	22	..	..	..	38	1,550	19	..
Mongia	C. O., Flock owners and Cattle breeders	727	..	172	..	20	..	..	..	46	10,000	11	..
Shahok	Ditto	252	..	716	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	..
Mondra	Ditto	713	12	200	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	23	..
Gonga	Ditto	593	3	115	..	128	..	28	6,167	..	..	49	..
Unspecified	Ditto	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JATT (INDI-GENOUS)	Cultivating owners, tenants and Cattle breeders.	822	1	44	3	..	..	2	..	64	129	28	28

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

workers among selected tribes.

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.	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	..	3	..	4	..	..	200	..	..	1	..	5	76	..	..	3	19
8	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	500
3	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	633	..	..	3	125
12	..	30	..	2	..	6	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	7	109	..	..	4	77
12	..	13	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	12	..
3	..	14	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	316
17	..	79	..	10	..	16	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	59	66	1	..	2	..
3	..	9	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	128	..	18	..	20	..	..	2	7	8	..	..	101	70	2	..	3	..
20	3	37	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	200	1	23	1	8	83	2	..	9	416
12	..	..	..	214	..	59	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
54	..	32	..	9	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	57	..	..	25	..
8	333	29	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
13	..	36	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	222	1	67	..	7	39	3	..	8	422
140	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1,000	..	..	..	..
7	..	24	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..
9	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	28	..	1	..	15	..	..	1,000	..	..	4	..	4	38	2	..	9	436
11	..	16	..	7	..	20	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	15	286
14	..	61	..	7	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	167	..	8	..	6	..	10	686
11	..	20	..	2	..	25	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	200	1	..	4	400
116	..	112	..	21	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	10	..	7	..
111	..	9	..	17	..	14	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	43	42	2	..	55	..
9	..	40	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	10	833
4	60	30	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	332	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	1,026
2	..	24	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
2	..	32	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	500
11	133	50	..	8	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	24	..	..	..	18	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	6	..	1	..	3	..
8	..	31	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1,000	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	1,296
32	..	129	..	97	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	8	1,500
4	..	101	..	6	..	33	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	2	..	..	..	32	..
45	..	33	..	5	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	429
68	..	40	..	6	..	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	295
5	..	25	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	70	2	..	7	152
33	..	17	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	5	3	..	8	412
72	..	53	..	2	..	28	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	182
9	..	11	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	9	..	..	..	8	..
115	..	53	..	51	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1,000	72	..	5	..	19	4,000
10	22	11	..	3	..	27	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	36	20	..	11	3,000
3	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	562	1	..	26	77
14	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
17	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
12	..	23	..	11	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	6	222	2	..	4	500
8	125	13	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	1	..	3	250
3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2,266	1	..	3	..
15	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
6	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	9	1,250	..	..	..	..
4	10	6	..	250	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	6	6	..	1	2,200	1	40	4	500	8	126	1	10	176

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

Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	SUB-											
		I.						II.		III.		IV.	
		Agriculture.		Pasture.		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.	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.						
<b>SAYYID</b>	N. C. O. and spiritual leaders	668	4	35	20	..	..	..	..	23	39	46	64
Bukhari	Ditto	662	5	24	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	36	112
Chisti	Ditto	634	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	18	..
Gharshni	Ditto	670	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	10	..
Kaheri	Ditto	845	9	29	111	..	..	..	..	5	..	52	178
Mashwani	Ditto	558	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	54	50	122	..
Taran	Ditto	760	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	34	..
Ustarana	Ditto	832	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	54	91	45	..
Others	Ditto	573	..	82	39	2	..	..	..	31	154	72	44
<b>OTHER MUSLIMS</b>		580	8	80	17	58	2	4	13	157	165	44	41
Darzada	C. O., occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will	771	1	11	..	5	..	2	..	109	517	17	..
Dehwar	Cultivating owners	630	4	4	167	..	..	4	..	49	34	39	29
Gadra	Domestic servants and Field labourers	592	4	35	..	40	..	..	..	120	30	75	..
Gola	Ditto	918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
Jat	Camel drivers and graziers	219	..	211	27	..	..	..	..	277	1,023	240	60
Khoja	General trades-men and trader in stores	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	687	..	..
Langah	Domestic service and musicians	545	..	18	500	6	..	..	..	30	667	6	..
Lori	Blacksmiths and domestic service	77	14	9	..	..	..	1	..	768	2	14	..
Med	Fishermen and transport by sea	5	..	..	..	872	2	..	..	53	1,348	19	..
Nakib	Tenants and C. O.	855	17	24	..	..	..	30	..	30	333	12	..
Sorozi	Domestic service and Field labour	778	10	22	..	8	..	..	..	46	299	33	74
Others	Domestic service and daily labour	631	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	103	115	18	..
<b>Hindus</b>		9	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	432	47	201
Arora	General storekeepers and shopkeepers	9	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	453	45	234
Brahman	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	2,000	213	..
Khatri	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	8	..
Others	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	90	..	134	..
<b>SEMI-INDIGENOUS</b>		184	1	177	7	..	..	18	..	105	..	245	51
<b>Baloch</b>		862	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	8	..
Buzdar	C. O. and Flock owners	881	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..
Others	Flock owners and Field labourers	464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	143	..
<b>Pathan</b>		103	1	236	7	..	..	7	..	117	..	232	58
Durrani	Non-cultivating owners	171	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	202	..	101	12
Ghilzai	C. O. and Karez diggers	91	2	292	7	..	..	7	..	94	..	308	66
Others	Field labourers and daily labourers	49	..	17	..	..	..	8	..	250	..	257	..
<b>Other Musalman</b>		10	..	1	..	..	..	63	..	88	..	180	8
Hazara	Cultivating owners	10	..	1	..	..	..	63	..	88	..	178	3
Others	C. O. and daily labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	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 26TH FEBRUARY, 1931, IN THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Class of persons employed.	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	REMARKS.
<b>TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED</b>	..	213	
<b>Persons directly employed</b>	..	145	
Officers	..	2	
Upper Subordinates	..	5	
Lower " "	..	11	
Clerks	..	12	
Peons and other servants	..	67	
Coolies	..	48	
<b>Persons indirectly employed</b>	..	68	
Contractors	..	4	
Contractors' regular employees	..	5	
Coolies	..	59	

(B) NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1931, IN THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Class of persons employed.	POST OFFICE.		TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		REMARKS.
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	
<b>TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>228</b>	
(1) Post and Telegraphs.					
Supervising Officers (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these)	2	5	6	1	
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters..	1	49	..	..	
Signalling establishment including Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Military Telegraphists and other employees ..	1	..	24	5	
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc. ..	..	41	..	10	
Clerks of all kinds	..	84	..	3	
Postmen	..	80	..	..	
Skilled labour establishment including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, linemen and lineriders and other employees	..	..	..	171	
Unskilled labour establishment including line coolies, cable guards, batteryman telegraph, messengers, peons, and other employees..	..	60	..	38	
Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers, and others	..	..	..	..	
(2) Railway Mail Service	..	..	..	..	
Supervising Officers (including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting)	..	..	..	..	
Clerks of all kinds	..	..	..	..	
Sorters	..	..	..	..	
Mail Guards, mail agents, van peons	..	..	..	..	
(3) Combined Offices	..	..	..	..	
Signallers	..	7	..	..	
Messengers and other servants	..	15	..	..	

(C) NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE 26TH FEBRUARY, 1931, IN THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans 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	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75/- per mensem	106	453	
Subordinates drawing from Rs. 20/- to 75/- per mensem	..	4,891	
Subordinates drawing under Rs. 20/- per mensem ..	..	945	
<b>Persons indirectly employed</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>185</b>	
Contractors	..	40	
Contractors' regular employees	..	125	
Coolies	..	20	

36.—Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists.

(WORKERS WITH PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION ONLY).

Occupation.	Baluchistan.	DISTRICTS.						STATES.	
		Quetta-Pishin.	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	..
Tenants .. .. .	123	34	19	20	..	..	46	4	..
Field labourers .. .. .	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fruit, etc., growers .. .. .	225	..	23	..	..	..	16	182	4
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers .. .. .	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Breeders of transport animals .. .. .	742	10	176	78	..	12	47	407	12
Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals .. .. .	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	12
Others .. .. .	251	24	60	10	..	2	115	36	4
III Industry .. .. .	152	45	12	44	1	2	3	37	8
IV Transport .. .. .	171	52	26	36	..	..	14	35	8
V Trade .. .. .	5	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
VI Public Force .. .. .	92	9	29	..	..	1	49	4	..
VII Public Administration .. .. .	156	16	42	41	..	..	14	38	5
VIII { Religion .. .. .	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..
Medicine .. .. .	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Instruction .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Letters and Arts and Sciences .. .. .	107	38	6	1	..	7	18	30	7
IX Persons living on their Income .. .. .	29	2	5	3	..	1	11	7	..
X Domestic Service .. .. .	21	2	8	3	..	..	1	7	..
XI Insufficiently described occupations .. .. .	48	3	5	18	..	..	3	14	5
XII Unproductive .. .. .									
<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	6,786	3,497	4	659	12,481	11,282	2,675
I { Non-cultivating owners .. .. .	601	6	21	4	..	2	33	533	2
Tenants .. .. .	4,992	169	479	79	..	41	507	3,494	223
Field labourers .. .. .	643	72	170	11	..	..	40	311	39
Fruit, etc., growers .. .. .	27	16	3	1	..	..	..	..	7
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers .. .. .	1,026	..	413	1	..	4	73	1,015	120
Breeders of transport animals .. .. .	966	11	3	..	..	87	..	5	860
Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals .. .. .	20,538	1,229	4,798	2,502	..	444	5,918	4,973	674
Others .. .. .	268	18	3	3	..	..	14	2	228
II Exploitation of minerals .. .. .	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
III Industry .. .. .	845	30	374	50	..	7	93	205	86
IV Transport .. .. .	1,872	366	117	500	1	19	23	483	344
V Trade .. .. .	6,334	528	97	46	..	30	5,524	55	54
VI Public Force .. .. .	127	..	5	121	..	..	1	..	..
VII Public Administration .. .. .	307	32	108	14	..	4	149	..	..
VIII { Religion .. .. .	403	74	88	93	2	9	96	99	2
Medicine .. .. .	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruction .. .. .	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Letters and Arts and Sciences .. .. .	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
IX Persons living on their Income .. .. .	307	326	8	16	1	7	4	5	..
X Domestic Service .. .. .	70	18	12	15	..	1	3	9	12
XI Insufficiently described occupations .. .. .	160	118	3	23	..	2	..	3	6
XII Unproductive .. .. .	155	8	30	11	..	2	1	89	14
<b>TENANTS OF ALL KINDS</b> .. .. .	50,915	3,003	3,364	548	29	606	13,079	23,878	1,378
Tenants, etc., who returned following Subsidiary Occupations .. .. .	7,220	349	736	110	2	129	2,260	3,460	174
I { Non-cultivating owners .. .. .	142	1	..	1	..	5	10	125	..
Cultivating owners .. .. .	477	16	8	23	..	18	..	412	..
Tenants .. .. .	76	..	49	..	..	2	8	17	..
Field labourers .. .. .	298	64	9	42	..	3	37	142	1
Fruit, etc., growers .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers .. .. .	645	..	94	..	..	..	248	303	..
Breeders of transport animals .. .. .	75	..	..	..	..	..	44	21	10
Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals .. .. .	3,849	119	470	35	..	76	1,278	1,828	43
Others .. .. .	37	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	17
II Exploitation of minerals .. .. .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
III Industry .. .. .	494	14	50	3	..	1	72	350	4
IV Transport .. .. .	384	41	25	1	..	8	158	118	33

## CHAPTER VIII.—OCCUPATION.

## 36.—Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists.

Occupation.	Baluchistan.	DISTRICTS.						STATES.	
		Quetta-Pishin.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Bolan.	Chaghai.	Sibi.	Kalat.	Las Bela.
V Trade .. ..	158	46	11	..	..	13	64	24	..
VI Public Force .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII Public Administration .. ..	16	..	4	..	..	1	10	1	..
Religion .. ..	85	5	3	1	..	1	46	24	5
VIII { Medicine .. ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
Instruction .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Letters and Arts and Sciences .. ..	24	..	4	..	..	..	11	9	..
IX Persons living on their Income .. ..	74	37	..	..	2	..	11	24	..
X Domestic Service .. ..	127	1	4	1	..	1	42	17	61
XI Insufficiently described occupations .. ..	13	4	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
XII Unproductive .. ..	233	1	5	3	..	..	187	37	..
<b>FIELD LABOURERS</b> .. ..	<b>6,002</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>141</b>
Field Labourers who returned following subsidiary Occupation .. ..	402	72	27	31	..	1	18	247	6
I { Non-cultivating owners .. ..	18	8	5	..	..	..	1	2	2
Cultivating owners .. ..	114	18	..	..	..	..	..	96	..
Tenants .. ..	64	10	..	..	..	..	2	62	..
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers .. ..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals .. ..	129	17	14	24	..	..	12	60	2
II Industry .. ..	16	8	2	3	..	..	..	3	..
IV Transport .. ..	26	4	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
VII Public Administration .. ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..
VIII { Religion .. ..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruction .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Letters and Arts and Sciences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Persons living on their Income .. ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI Insufficiently described occupations .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
XII Unproductive .. ..	13	..	6	1	..	..	2	4	..





## CHAPTER VIII.—OCCUPATION.

## 37.—Certain Mixed Occupations.

Occupation.	Baluchistan.	DISTRICTS.							STATES.		
		Total.	Quetta Pishin.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Bolan.	Chagai	Sibi.	Total.	Kalat.	Las Bela.
(II) As Subsidiary Occupation ..	2,935	826	152	370	108	2	35	159	2,109	882	1,247
With following Principal Occupations—											
I	Non-cultivating owners ..	75	32	17	12	1	1	1	43	35	8
	Cultivating owners ..	964	163	96	3	43	1	8	801	479	322
	Tenant cultivators ..	258	143	24	19	..	..	7	115	83	32
	Agricultural labourers ..	24	2	2	..	..	..	..	22	22	..
	Wood cutters ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Cattle and buffalo breeders ..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	71
	Breeders of transport animals ..	204	77	..	63	..	..	4	127	63	64
	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals ..	924	181	6	105	64	..	6	743	41	702
	Fishing and pearling ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
III	Industry ..	192	47	3	..	..	..	..	115	108	7
IV	Transport ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	7
V	Trade ..	188	176	3	168	..	..	5	12	2	10
VI	Public Force ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	Public Administration ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	Religion ..	7	4	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	..
	Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..
IX	Persons living on their income ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
X	Domestic Service ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
XI	Insufficiently described occupations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII	Unproductive ..	15	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 this Report page.	Part II of this Report 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 Lande-Sindhi.  
e Lande-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 formulæ 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 Mulla is not a regular paid servant as in Government schools

Extent of Lite-  
racy.

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 times, 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 Pathshalas attached to temples and in Government schools. The standard of literacy in their case is higher, for, a Hindu student educated in a Pathshala is able to carry on correspondence in his own vernacular, Lande-Sindhi or Lande-Punjabi. Moreover he is well trained in accounts and when he leaves the Pathshala, 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 868,617 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 5,101 Muslims in a total indigenous Muslim population of 743,172 and 4,084 Hindus in an indigenous Hindu population of 16,905, giving a proportion of 7 Muslim and 242 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

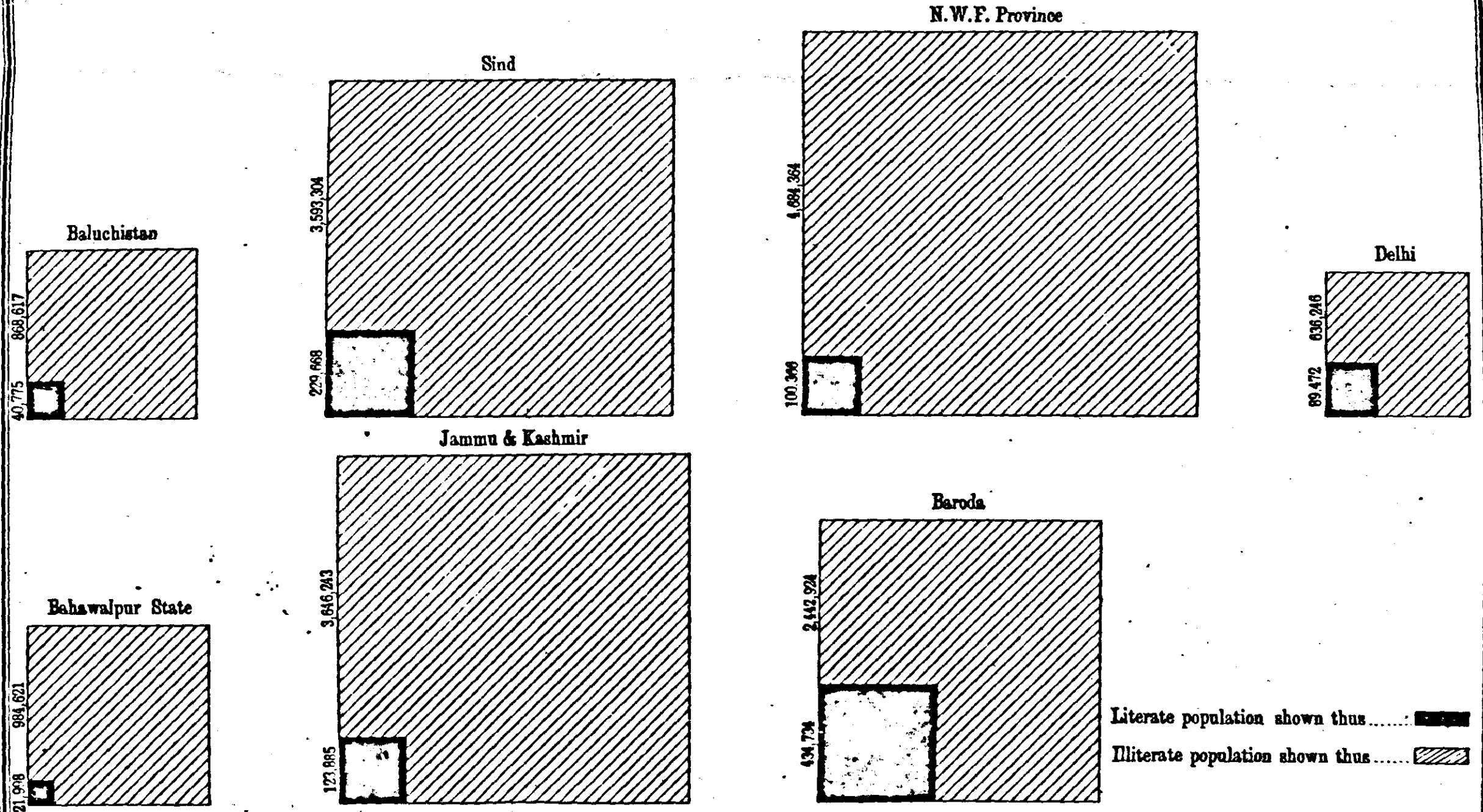
DISTRICTS AND STATES.	TOTAL POPULATION.			LITERATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
BALUCHISTAN ..	868,617	488,414	380,208	40,775	36,835	3,940
DISTRICTS	463,508	270,004	193,504	35,844	31,986	3,858
Quetta-Pishin ..	147,541	90,302	57,239	25,044	21,917	3,127
Loralai ..	86,087	47,936	38,151	2,746	2,587	159
Zhub ..	57,963	34,596	23,367	3,672	3,521	151
Bolan ..	4,688	3,466	1,222	717	649	68
Chagai ..	24,224	13,721	10,503	801	749	52
Sibi ..	143,005	79,983	63,022	2,864	2,563	301
STATES	405,109	218,410	186,699	4,931	4,849	82
Kalat ..	342,101	184,915	157,186	4,101	4,045	56
Las Bela ..	63,008	33,495	29,513	830	804	26

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.

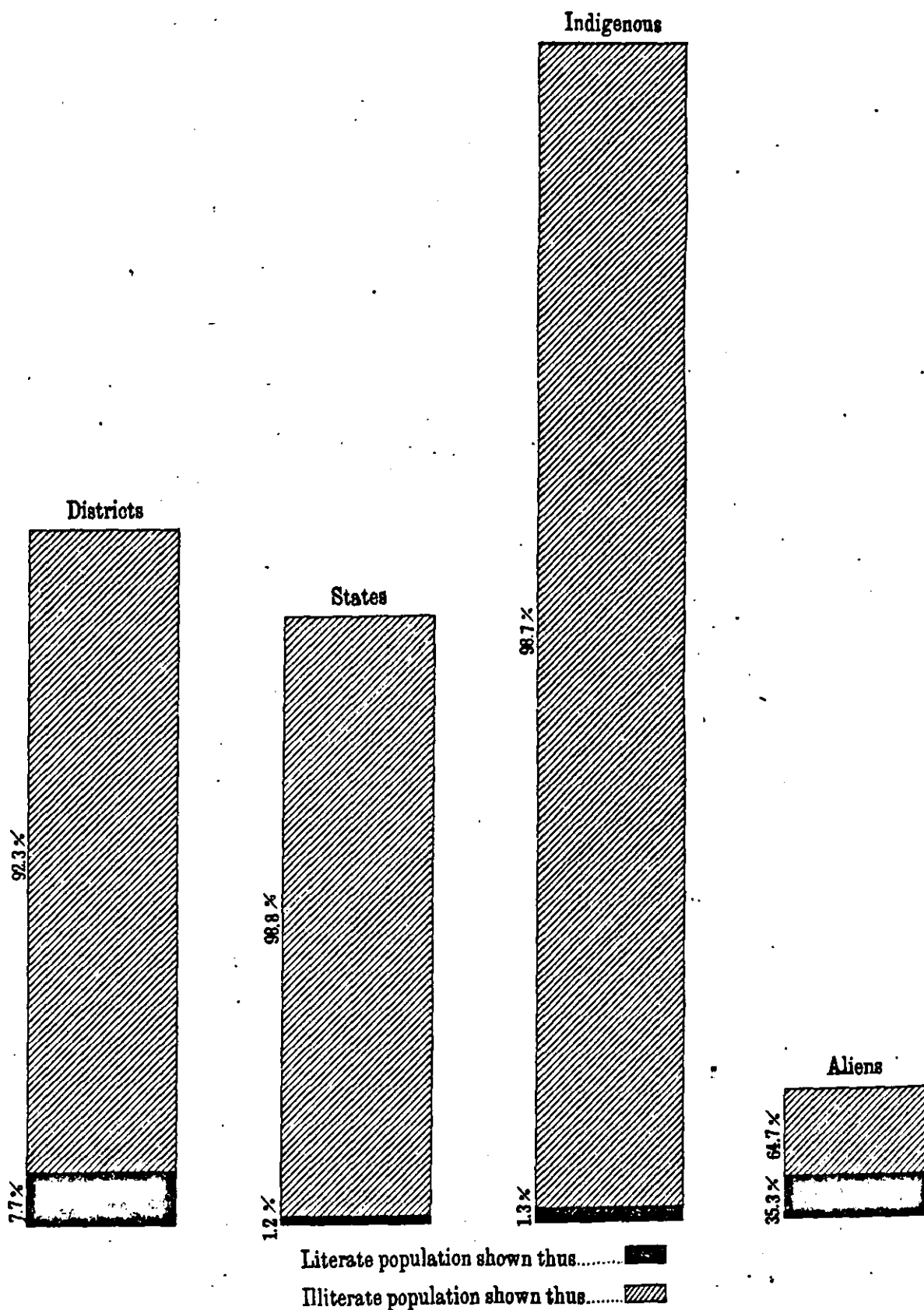
marginal table. The Districts contribute 88 per cent. and the States 12 per cent. of the total literate population. Of the Districts, Quetta-Pishin accounts for 60 per cent. Zhub with 9 comes next followed by Sibi, Loralai and Chagai with 7, 7 and 3 per cent. respectively; Bolan with 2 per cent. comes last. In the States area, the Kalat State contributes 10 per cent. and Las Bela only 2. Taking

TOTAL LITERATE AND ILLITERATE POPULATION OF BALUCHISTAN COMPARED WITH OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES OF INDIA.

Scale 1 Sq. Inch = 500,000 Persons



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



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. Splitting the

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Muslims.</i>			
(a) Indigenous and semi-indigenous ..	6,117	5,987	130
(b) Aliens ..	6,539	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

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 Brahuís; 18 Baloch; 12 Sayyids; 7 others; 6 Jatts and 2 Lasis. Again, taking

**Racial Distribution of Indigenous Muslim literates.**

	LITERATES.			
	Population.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Baloch ..	226,041	944	934	10
Brahui ..	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	340	30

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—

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

have taken full advantage of the facilities for secular education which Government has provided at their doors. The Brahuís stand third in the list with 7 literates per 1,000 of their total tribal strength. Here also greater educational facilities for Brahuís nearer Quetta and

Mustung are responsible for this place of honour.

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.

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 Chagai, Makran and Khara. The nomadic habits of the Maris 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 Kalat State and Sind. 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 this 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 Eastern Rind with 42 followed by the Khetran with 41 and the Magasis with 26.

Among the Brahuis, the Shahwanis who live largely in the vicinity of Quetta and Mustung top the list with 187 literates per 10,000. The Muhammadshahi come next with 183 followed by the Raisanis with 122, Lahris 105, Bangulzais, Langav 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 146 literates per 10,000. The Tor Tarin with 120 stand second, Targharas third with 106, Abdal Achakzais fourth with 65. The Pani Mandokhel and Pani Musakhel go last with 45 and 41 respectively.

**Literacy by  
Language for  
Indigenous  
Races and  
Tribes.**

187. It will be seen from the marginal table that of the 40,775 literates in

TRIBE.	Total number of literates.	LITERATE IN					
		Urdu.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sindhi.	Roman.	English.
<b>A.—BALOCH.</b>							
Eastern-Rind ..	180	86	42	2	77	..	3
Khetran ..	70	59	11	..	..	..	9
Magasi ..	34	16	15	1	10	..	..
Rakhshani ..	256	39	232	5	..	..	4
<b>B.—BRAHUI.</b>							
Shahwani ..	114	78	65	3	..	..	4
Raisani ..	33	11	24	1	..	..	1
Muhammadshahi ..	50	24	39	..	..	..	..
Bangulzai ..	54	38	29	1	3	..	2
Langav ..	30	19	21	..	..	..	2
Mengal ..	104	55	58	3	1	4	12
Zahri ..	28	14	18	..	2	..	1
<b>C.—PATHAN.</b>							
Snatia ..	288	197	122	12	..	..	6
Targhara ..	129	104	102	13	..	..	5
Tor Tarin ..	81	50	33	..	..	..	2
Abdal-Achakzai ..	128	84	61	..	..	..	3
Pani ..	131	75	70	13	..	..	13
„ Musakhel ..	56	16	49	4	..	..	4

the whole province there are 11,588 literates in English, of whom only 484 are indigenous and semi-indigenous or 7 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

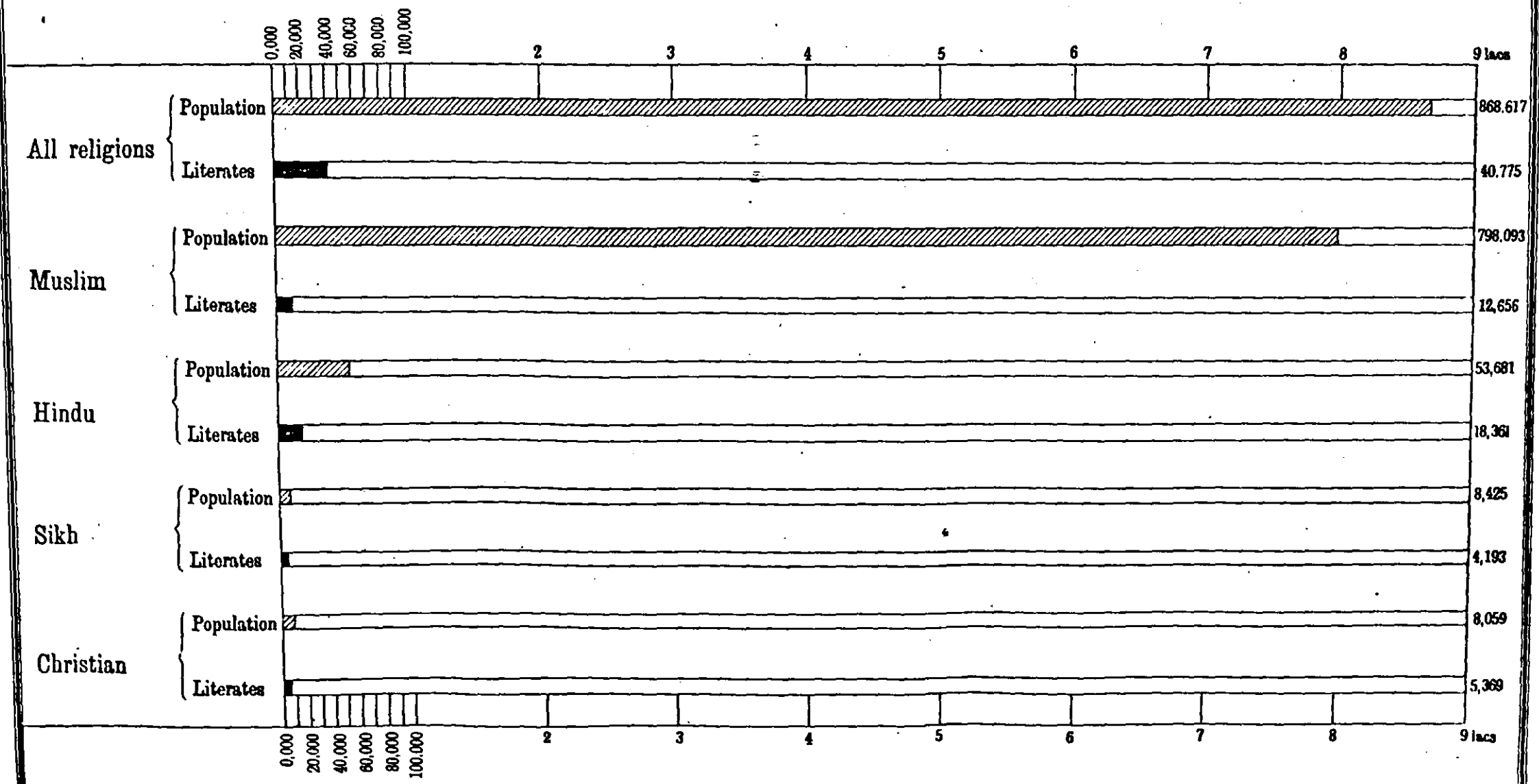
Religion.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>11,588</b>	<b>10,068</b>	<b>1,525</b>
Christians ..	5,198	3,934	1,264
Hindus ..	3,212	3,120	92
Muslims ..	2,055	1,997	58
Sikhs ..	987	930	57
Zoroastrians ..	109	61	48
Buddhists ..	12	9	3
Jains ..	2	2	..
Jews ..	6	6	..
Others ..	7	4	3

Sikhs with 18 and 8 per cent. respectively. The proportion of literacy compared to total population is highest among Zoroastrians, 65 per cent. of whom are literate in English. The Christians are second with 64 per cent., the Sikhs third with 12, the Hindus fourth with 6 and the Muslims last with 0.3 per cent.,

or 3 literates per 1,000 of their total population.

DIAGRAM NO. 21

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. 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

Religion.	Female literates.	Female literates per 1,000 male literates.
Hindus .. ..	1,503	89
Christians .. ..	1,204	318
Muslims .. ..	563	47
Sikhs .. ..	524	143
Zoroastrians .. ..	48	087
All other religions .. ..	8	114

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

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.
<i>Indigenous Muslims</i> ..	10	9	16
Sayyid ..	11	14	16
Pathan ..	2	4	13
Brahui ..	7	1	8
Others ..	14	53	88
Baloch ..	19	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 Brahuis 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, Rakhshanis 2, the Eastern Rind 1, Others 4 and the semi-indigenous Buzdars 1.

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, Rakhshanis 2, the Eastern Rind 1, Others 4 and the semi-indigenous Buzdars 1.

	LITERATES.			LITERATES IN ENGLISH.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Female.
1911 ..	27,925	26,202	1,723	6,321	5,541	780
1921 ..	37,380	34,905	2,475	9,291	8,454	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.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1911 .. .. .	3,481	3,446	35
1921 .. .. .	4,199	4,162	37
1931 .. .. .	5,101	5,022	79

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

**Racial and Tribal Variation.**

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

Race and Tribe.	1911.			1921.			1931.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<b>A. BALOCH</b> .. .. .	639	627	12	814	806	8	944	934	10
Rakhshani .. .. .	104	104	..	149	147	2	256	254	2
Eastern Rind .. .. .	82	81	1	178	178	..	180	179	1
Khetran .. .. .	35	35	..	101	101	..	70	70	..
Magasi .. .. .	35	31	4	21	20	1	34	34	..
<b>B. BRAHUI</b> .. .. .	542	538	4	784	783	1	1,012	1,004	8
Shahwani .. .. .	42	42	..	45	45	..	114	113	1
Mengal .. .. .	56	56	..	52	52	..	104	103	1
Bangulzai .. .. .	35	35	..	29	29	..	54	53	1
Muhammadshahi .. .. .	11	10	1	43	43	..	50	50	..
Lahri .. .. .	25	24	1	53	52	1	47	47	..
Raisani .. .. .	16	16	..	32	32	..	33	33	..
Langav .. .. .	74	74	..	65	65	..	30	30	..
<b>C. PATHAN</b> .. .. .	940	938	2	1,256	1,251	5	1,755	1,733	22
Kakar-Snatia .. .. .	181	181	..	168	168	..	288	288	..
Kasi .. .. .	57	57	..	63	63	..	155	154	1
Kakar-Targhara .. .. .	63	63	..	95	95	..	129	129	..
Abdal-Achakzai .. .. .	61	61	..	79	79	..	128	128	..
Tor Tarin .. .. .	89	89	..	128	128	..	81	80	1
Pani-Mandokhel .. .. .	48	48	..	23	23	..	21	21	..
<b>D. LASI</b> .. .. .	189	185	4	229	228	1	115	115	..
<b>E. JATT</b> .. .. .	445	441	4	387	366	1	318	318	..
<b>F. SAYYID</b> .. .. .	361	357	4	449	443	6	587	578	9
<b>G. OTHERS</b> .. .. .	365	360	5	300	285	15	370	340	30

The Brahui and the Pathan show a high rate of advance of 87 per cent. each since 1911. Among the Baloch progress has been slower, the increase in the number of literates between 1911 and 1931 being only 48 per cent. The Lasi show a decline of 39 and the Jatt of 29 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 Brahuīs who show an increase of 355 per cent. since 1911 (unfortunately however the actual number of literates was only 11 in 1911 and 50 in 1931). Second in order of merit are the Kasi Pathans with an increase of 172. Next come the Shahwani Brahuīs with 171 followed by the Rakhshani Baloch with an increase of 146 per cent. since 1911. The high

Race and Tribe.	Increase %+	Decrease %-	Race and Tribe.	Increase %+	Decrease %-
<b>A. BALOCH</b> .. .. .	+47.7		<b>C. PATHAN</b> .. .. .	+86.7	
Rakhshani .. .. .	+146.1		Kasi .. .. .	+171.9	
Eastern Rind .. .. .	+119.5		Abdal Achakzai .. .. .	+109.8	
Khetran .. .. .	+100.0		Kakar Targhara .. .. .	+104.7	
Magasi .. .. .	-2.8		Kakar Snatia .. .. .	+59.1	
<b>B. BRAHUI</b> .. .. .	+86.7		Tor Tarin .. .. .	-8.9	
Muhammadshahi .. .. .	+354.5		Pani Mandokhel .. .. .	-56.2	
Shahwani .. .. .	+171.4		<b>D. LASI</b> .. .. .	-39.1	
Raisani .. .. .	+106.2		<b>E. JATT</b> .. .. .	-28.5	
Lahri .. .. .	+88.0		<b>F. SAYYID</b> .. .. .	+62.6	
Mengal .. .. .	+85.7		<b>G. OTHERS</b> .. .. .	+1.3	
Bangulzai .. .. .	+64.2				
Langav .. .. .	-59.4				

percentage of increase in these cases is due to comparatively greater educational facilities. The highest decrease occurs under Langav Brahuīs 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. Quetta-Pishin, 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.

Districts and States.	1911	1921	1931.
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>			
Quetta-Pishin. ..	99	140	170
Bolan ..	143	132	153
Zhob ..	23	52	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

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 **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** of education must necessarily be slow. The principal causes which have hitherto **Education.** 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 loaves and fishes and the demand for educated mothers as elsewhere in India, but here 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 reminded from his very infancy of the immortal Persian poet Saadi's well known couplet :

بئے علم چوں شمع باید گداخت - کہ بے علم نتوان خدا را شناخت

#### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

##### 38. Literacy among Muslims by Locality.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	LITERATES.										Literates in 1,000 Indigenous Muslims	
	Total.			Aliens.		Semi-Indigenous.		Indigenous.		Males.	Females.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>	12,670	12,104	566	6,117	436	965	51	5,022	79	125	2	
<b>DISTRICTS</b>	10,472	9,940	532	6,003	434	927	51	8,010	47	157	3	
Quetta-Pishin	6,701	6,303	398	3,956	325	748	44	1,590	29	368	8	
Loralai	989	968	21	602	17	68	2	298	2	81	1	
Zhob	1,094	1,062	32	767	29	45	2	250	1	91	1	
Bolan	200	190	10	118	9	14	..	58	1	303	15	
Chagai	363	355	8	119	3	6	..	230	5	203	5	
Sibi	1,125	1,062	63	441	51	46	3	575	9	81	2	
<b>STATES</b>	2,198	2,164	34	114	2	38	..	2,012	32	95	2	
Kalat	1,778	1,770	8	73	2	37	..	1,660	6	93	1	
Sarawan	516	516	..	5	..	24	..	487	..	327	..	
Jhalawan	240	240	..	12	..	1	..	227	..	48	..	
Kachhi	428	426	2	28	..	..	..	398	2	74	1	
Dombki-Kaheri Country	101	101	..	14	..	..	..	87	..	66	..	
Makran	323	319	4	12	2	11	..	296	2	82	1	
Kharan	170	168	2	2	..	1	..	165	2	133	2	
Las Bela	420	394	26	41	..	1	..	352	26	108	9	

39.—Literacy among Indigenous Muslim tribes.

Race 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.	Lande.	English.	Other languages.
<b>INDIGENOUS MUSLIMS</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>BALUCH</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>
(i) <i>Eastern</i>	29	2	30	73	1	23	..	8	..
Bugti	15	..	13	89	..	..	..	11	..
Khetran	41	..	16	84	..	..	..	13	..
Mazari	26	..	44	47	3	29	..	..	..
Mari	10	..	30	80	..	9	..	2	..
Rind	42	6	38	63	1	44	..	6	..
(ii) <i>Western</i>	60	18	75	32	1	4	..	2	..
Rakhiani	106	8	91	15	2	..	..	2	..
<b>BRAHUI</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
(i) <i>Original Nucleus</i>	100	8	58	52	1	..	..	2	7
(ii) <i>Sarawan</i>	102	2	60	59	..	2	..	4	..
Bangulzai	73	19	54	70	2	6	..	4	..
Langav	45	..	70	63	..	..	..	7	..
(iii) <i>Jhalawan</i>	24	9	64	45	2	2	..	7	2
Bizanjav	29	..	82	13	3	5	..	..	..
Mamasani	34	29	54	66	..	..	..	3	..
Mengal	39	10	56	53	3	1	..	12	4
Zabri	8	..	64	50	..	7	..	4	..
(iv) <i>Miscellaneous</i>	770	13	77	22	1	..	..	2	..
<b>PATHAN</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>..</b>
(i) <i>Kakar</i>	96	1	50	61	7	..	..	5	..
Sanzarkhel	57	4	54	53	9	..	..	5	1
Snatia	146	..	42	68	..	..	..	2	..
Targhara	106	..	79	36	10	..	..	4	..
(ii) <i>Pani</i>	47	8	53	57	10	..	..	10	..
Musakhel	41	..	88	29	7	..	..	14	..
(iii) <i>Tarin</i>	73	4	43	67	1	..	..	6	..
Abdal Achakzai	65	..	48	66	..	..	..	2	..
Tor Tarin	120	12	62	62	..	..	..	2	..
<b>LASI</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>JATT</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>SAYYID</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>OTHER MUSLIMS</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>..</b>
(i) <i>Darzada</i>	64	..	60	50	2	2	..	..	..
(ii) <i>Sorozi</i>	19	235	33	67	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) <i>Lori</i>	14	..	63	50	..	..	..	13	..

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

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1931 (31st MARCH, 1931).						1921 (31st MARCH, 1921).					
	NO. OF INSTITUTIONS.		NO. OF SCHOLARS.				NO. OF INSTITUTIONS.		NO. OF SCHOLARS.			
			Males.		Females.				Males.		Females.	
	Tribal.	Regular.	Tribal.	Regular.	Tribal.	Regular.	Tribal.	Regular.	Tribal.	Regular.	Tribal.	Regular.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GRAND TOTAL ..	267	27	4,565	3,981	..	1,424	314	14	4,423	1,681	..	999
Secondary School Total for Boys ..	..	18	..	3,640	..	1,131	1	9	36	1,681	..	210
English ..	..	11	..	3,529	..	..	..	7	..	1,681	..	..
Vernacular for Girls ..	..	1	..	111	..	..	1	..	36	..	..	..
English ..	..	5	..	..	..	733	..	1	..	..	..	133
Vernacular ..	..	1	..	..	..	398	..	1	..	..	..	77
Primary School Total ..	82	9	2,014	341	..	293	66	5	1,622	..	..	390
For Boys ..	82	6	2,014	341	..	..	66	..	1,622	..	..	..
For Girls ..	..	3	..	..	..	293	..	5	..	..	..	390
Mullah School Total ..	185	..	2,551	..	..	..	247	..	2,765	..	..	399
Mixed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Boys ..	185	..	2,551	..	..	..	247	..	2,765	..	..	399

## 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 "Sandemanians" 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 "Mohanbagans" 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. 3/- per month but the local boys still pay Re. 1/- per month.

The number of Vernacular Middle Schools is still the same, viz., 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. 5/- per mensem against Rs. 3/- Local boys pay only Rs. 2/- 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.

*Normal 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 a definite scheme being put up to the Government.

*Mosque Schools.*—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 gets 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 a 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.



# 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 mother-tongue as first spoken from the cradle and to enter in a separate 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 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. Austric,        | 6. Indo-European,      |
| 2. Tibeto-Chinese, | 7. Semitic,            |
| 3. Karen,          | 8. Hemitic,            |
| 4. Mán,            | 9. Mongolian,          |
| 5. Dravidian,      | 10. Malayo-Polynesian. |

The families represented in Baluchistan together with the numbers of speakers are shown below :—

Family of languages.	Numbers of persons speaking the languages.		
	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 .. ..	87	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, 7

Families of Languages.	Languages with numbers of speakers.		
I.—VERNACULARS OF BALUCHISTAN.			
Indo-European Family.	(1) Balochi ..	266,957	(5) Jattki Sindhi and Lasi, Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki ..
	(2) Dehwari ..	6,233	
	(3) Pashto ..	207,181	
	(4) Lahnda or Western-Punjabi ..	27,283	
			145,010
Dravidian Family	(6) Brahui ..	127,479	
			651,664
Unclassed	..(7) Lori Chini ..	117	
			117
II.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.			
Indo-European Family.	(1) Kashmiri ..	201	(10) Gujrati ..
	(2) Lahnda or Western Punjabi ..	23,071	(11) Punjabi ..
	(3) Sindhi ..	8,022	(12) Central Pahari ..
	(4) Marathi ..	780	(13) Eastern Pahari ..
	(5) Konkani ..	93	
	(6) Bengali ..	93	(14) Western Pahari ..
	(7) Eastern Hindi ..	39	
	(8) Western " ..	17,092	(15) Pahari unspecified ..
	(9) Rajasthani ..	530	
			54
Dravidian Family	(16) Tamil ..	150	
	(17) Malayalam ..	12	
			77,064
Tibeto-Chinese Family.	(20) Tibetan ..	21	(25) Sanwar ..
	(21) Sharpa Bhotia ..	6	(26) Magari ..
	(22) Sikkim " ..	2	(27) Rong or Lepcha ..
	(23) Kiranti ..	488	
	(24) Gansung ..	16	
			597
III.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES AND AFRICA.			
Indo-European Family.	(1) Persian ..	5,020	(2) Armenian' ..
Tibeto-Chinese Family.	(3) Chinese ..	40	
			5,021
Semitic Family	..(4) Arabic ..	9	(5) Hebrew ..
			1
Mongolian Family	(6) Turkish ..	7	
			10
Malayo-Polynesian Family	(7) Javanese ..	1	
			1
IV.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.			
Indo-European Family.	(1) Italian ..	1	(7) Irish ..
	(2) French ..	9	(8) English ..
	(3) Portuguese ..	3	(9) Danish ..
	(4) Spanish ..	55	(10) German ..
	(5) Welsh ..	9	
	(6) Scotch ..	35	
			5,503

were vernaculars of Baluchistan, 27 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. 852 persons speak Indo-European languages, 147 Dravidian languages, and all the rest one. Or taking the Census classification, 897 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.
Baluchistan Vernaculrs ..	769,022	721,759	779,280
Languages of other parts of India ..	57,388	69,211	78,775
Languages of other Asiatic countries and Africa ..	3,935	3,598	5,079
European languages ..	4,358	5,057	5,503

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 59,445. On the other hand, the numbers of persons speaking vernaculars of Baluchistan show an increase of 57,501 only. 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 inhabitants 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-Jatki but returned their mother-tongue as only Sindhi; and have therefore been shown under Vernaculars of other parts 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 .. .. .	232,967	225,127	266,957	+33,970	+41,830
2. Pashto .. .. .	227,453	201,873	207,181	-20,372	+5,308
3. Sindhi .. .. .	53,345	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 .. .. .	145,299	139,727	127,479	-17,820	-12,248
5. Lahnda or Western Punjabi .. .. .	99,806	53,647	29,083	-70,723	-24,564
(a) Khetrani .. .. .	16,071	17,495	18,232	+2,161	+737
(b) Siraiiki .. .. .	31,254	21,916	7,381	-23,873	-11,535
(c) Jafarki .. .. .	606	1,361	1,670	+1,064	+309
(d) Jatki .. .. .	1,519	436	1,025	-494	+589
(e) Jagdali .. .. .	50,356	12,439	775	-49,581	-11,664
6. Persian (Dehwari) .. .. .	7,379	6,268	5,233	-2,346	-1,035
7. Lori-Chini .. .. .	253	241	117	-136	-124

PERCENTAGE OF VERNACULARS OF BALUCHISTAN IN 1911 AND 1931.

	1911.	1931.
1. Balochi ..	30	34
2. Pashto ..	39	27
3. Sindhi ..	7	13
4. Lahnda ..	13	4
5. Brahui ..	19	16
6. Dehwari and Lori-Chini ..	1	1
	100	100

In every 100 speakers of vernaculars of Baluchistan, 34 speak Balochi, 27 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

Eastern Balochi .. .. .	378,922
Western .. .. .	324,899
Unspecified .. .. .	2,865
Total .. .. .	704,586

to the Census of 1931, the Balochi speakers in the tracts in the Indian

	<i>Balochi speakers.</i>	<i>Baloch population.</i>
Baluchistan .. .. .	263,777	229,473
Bombay .. .. .	297,768	435,439
Punjab .. .. .	60,985	624,695
Elsewhere in India .. .. .	5,556	43,608
	628,086	1,333,215

Empire above described numbered 628,086 as shown in the margin against a total Baloch population of 1,333,215 in the above tracts excluding Persia.

The numbers of Balochi speakers in Baluchistan for past three censuses

	<i>Balochi speakers.</i>	<i>Baloch population.</i>
1911 .. .. .	232,987	172,473
1921 .. .. .	225,127	176,336
1931 .. .. .	266,957	229,473

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.

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 Brahuīs, 1,681 Lasi, 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-Jattki. Until quite recently Balochi no doubt held the mastery. But economic development of Sind has lent renewed energy to its old rival Sindhi-Jatki or Sindhi-Siraiki, and Balochi has thereby received a set-back which will result in the gradual absorption by Sindhi of both Balochi and Lahnda-Jattki 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.

202. "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.

	1911.	1921.	1931.	Variation% 1921-31.
Pashto ..	201,775	185,965	186,263	+·02

The decrease compared to 1911 is due to decrease in population.

Pashto is spoken by 24 per cent. of the total population of the Province. The 207,181 Pashto speakers of 1931 consisted of 169,769 indigenous Pathan Pashto speakers, 15,332 Sayyids, 902 Baloch, 504 Hindus, 125 Jat and 20,549 semi-indigenous and alien Pathans and others. There were, all told, 188,093 indigenous Pathans in 1911, 174,061 in 1921 and 176,007 in 1931. Out of these there were 183,132 Pashto speakers in 1911; in 1921 and 1931 they numbered, 168,681 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	7,779	6,254	5,223
Dehwar tribe	7,328	5,655	5,317
<b>TOTAL NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF DEHWAR TRIBE</b>			<b>5,317</b>
<b>LANGUAGES SPOKEN:—</b>			
1. Dehwari	..	..	4,546
2. Brahu	..	..	451
3. Jatki Sartha	..	..	167
4. Balochi	..	..	149
5. Pashto	..	..	33
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 Branch" of the "Aryan Sub-family" of the Indo-European family of languages. term Panjabi  
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 Sind 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 Jangli 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 Jafri 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 Khetran 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 Mari 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-Jatki. 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
<b>Lahnda or Western</b>			
Panjabi	99,906	53,647	29,063
(a) Khetrani	16,971	17,495	18,222
(b) Siraiki	31,254	21,916	7,581
(c) Jafarki	606	1,261	1,670
(d) Jatki	1,519	436	1,025
(e) Jagdali or Jattki	34,356	12,639	775

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-Jatki 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.

Sindhi.

205. Sindhi dialects are spoken by 16 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 Sindhi-Jattki is, however, due entirely to its conquests over

	1911.	1921.	1931.
Jattki Sindhi ..	14,940	58,474	97,412
Lasi ..	10,605	36,402	43,798

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 Sindhi-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 82,472. 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.

Brahui.

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 79,561 Brahui speakers in Sind against 127,479 of Baluchistan. It is not improbable that the home of the Brahuis might have been in Sind from where they spread out to the headquarters of the Sewa 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 15 per cent. of the population of the Province. That Brahui is not a progressive language is proved by the figures in the margin. Between 1911 and 1931 the number of Brahui speakers has fallen from 145,299 to 127,479—a decrease of 17,820 or 12 per cent. in a period of 20 years. Out of 152,588 Brahuis in the Province, only 116,688 have returned Brahui as their mother-tongue. The remaining 35,900 speak Baluchi (33,002), Sindhi dialects (2,377), Pashtu (309) and other languages (212). Besides the Brahuis the non-Brahui tribes which have returned Brahui as their mother-tongue are the Sorozei freed slaves (3,688), Loris

	Brahui speakers.
1911 ..	145,299
1921 ..	139,727
1931 ..	127,479

(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 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	33,374	19,515	-15,859	-8,027
Hindustani	10,983	16,267	16,628	+361	+5,645
Lahnda	194	4,556	23,071	+18,515	+22,903
Sindhi	14,429	3,661	8,022	+4,361	-6,407
Eastern Pahari	1,256	2,949	4,653	+1,704	+2,697
Central "	302	2,432	3,169	+717	+2,867
Marathi	846	1,124	789	-335	-57
Other languages	1,162	2,924	2,924	+104	+1,766

208. The speakers of languages of Asiatic countries other than India and of Africa as well as speakers of 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.
<i>Other Asiatic languages.</i>		
Persian	+1,429	+1,187
Other Asiatic and African languages	+52	-43
<i>European languages.</i>		
English	+313	+1,020
Other European languages	+133	+125

209. The linguistic distribution *per mille* of each indigenous race for three Censuses is shown in the following table :—

Language.	Year.	LINGUISTIC DISTRIBUTION PER MILLE OF EACH RACE.							
		Indigen- ous Muslim.	Baloch.	Pathan.	Brahui.	Jatt.	Lasi.	Sayyid.	Others.
Balochi	1911	313	870	1	210	48	32	43	502
	1921	325	852	3	201	20	25	72	546
	1931	347	866	1	216	17	53	51	535
Pashto	1911	275	4	974	3	2	..	797	16
	1921	271	4	968	3	3	..	731	19
	1931	246	4	965	2	2	..	698	5
Brahui	1911	198	17	2	773	3	30	52	123
	1921	204	14	4	789	2	7	51	127
	1931	168	7	3	765	5	1	38	127
Jatki	1911	192	108	21	8	878	918	151	248
	1921	184	127	23	6	925	968	111	222
	1931	224	120	29	14	969	944	181	244
Others	1911	22	1	2	1	69	..	47	111
	1921	16	3	2	1	50	..	35	86
	1931	15	3	2	3	7	2	32	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 (Jatki-Lahnda plus Jatki-Sindhi), 168 Brahui 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 965 followed by the Lasis, 944. The Baloch have only 866 while the Brahuis 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	21	151
1931	..	..	..	120	29	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.	Indigen- ous Muslim.	SECONDARY LANGUAGE PER MILLE OF EACH RACE.						
			Baloch.	Pathan.	Brahui.	Jatt.	Lasi.	Sayyid.	Others.
ALL	1911	202	342	30	268	132	143	167	272
	1921	126	191	16	202	47	82	96	155
	1931	100	126	48	139	54	17	114	94
Balochi	1911	37	18	6	94	32	32	27	42
	1921	31	23	2	75	22	44	15	25
	1931	19	13	0	40	26	14	27	6
Pashto	1911	6	7	4	10	1	..	23	4
	1921	6	8	1	13	..	..	11	6
	1931	7	8	2	16	3	..	9	6
Brahui	1911	68	89	7	81	21	79	97	175
	1921	37	31	10	56	5	29	51	99
	1931	30	43	9	36	10	3	43	50
Jattki	1911	62	194	11	41	14	17	8	23
	1921	43	112	..	48	14	8	17	15
	1931	43	109	6	25	17	..	4	18
Others	1911	29	34	2	42	64	15	12	28
	1921	9	17	2	10	6	1	2	10
	1931	22	7	33	41	5	..	49	24

Bilingualism would appear to be on the decline. In Baluchi, bilingualism has fallen between 1911 and 1931 from 37 to 19, in Brahui from 68 to 30, in Jattki from 62 to 43, in other miscellaneous languages from 29 to 22. 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 342 per 1,000 to 126; among the Brahuis from 268 to 139; among Jatts and Lasis from 132 and 143 to 54 and 17 respectively and so also amongst the Sayyids and others from 167 and 272 to 114 and 94 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 PRO- VINCE.		
			1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	..	..	868,617	790,625	834,708	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-Himalayan Branch	..	..	597	182	3	7	2	..
	Tibetan	..	29	20	2	..	..	..
		Bhotia of Tibet	21	20	2	..	..	..
		Bhotia of Sharjah	6	..	..	..	..	..
		Bhotia of Sikkim	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Pronominalized Himalayan.	..	488	..	..	6	..	..
		Kiranti	488	..	..	6	..	..
		(a) Limbu	262	..	..	3	..	..
		(b) Rai or Jindar	226	..	..	3	..	..
	Non-Pronominalized Himalayan.	..	80	..	1	1	..	..
		Gurang	16	..	1	..	..	..
		Sunwar	38	..	..	1	..	..
		Magari	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	..	..	..
		Kanarose	10	29	2	..	..	..
	Andhra Language	..	42	64	20	..	..	..
	North-Western Language	..	127,479	139,727	145,299	1,468	1,748	1,741
	Un-classed language	Lori 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>Kranian Branch</b>	..	..	479,371	433,268	468,119	5,519	5,419	5,608
	Eastern	..	479,371	433,268	468,119	5,519	5,419	5,608
		Pashto	207,181	201,873	227,563	2,385	2,525	2,726
		Balochi	266,957	225,127	232,987	3,074	2,816	2,791
		Persian	5,233	6,268	7,579	60	78	91
<b>Dardic Branch</b>	..	..	201	165	16	2	2	..
	Dard	..	201	165	16	2	2	..
<b>Outer Sub-Branch</b>	..	..	201	165	16	2	2	..
	North-Western	..	204,361	157,942	170,954	2,353	1,975	2,048
		Lahanda or Western Punjabi	203,386	156,740	169,948	2,342	1,960	2,036
		Sindhi	50,354	45,328	48,099	580	567	576
	Southern	..	151,232	98,537	69,974	1,741	1,232	838
		Unspecified	1,800	12,875	51,875	21	161	621
		Marathi	882	1,124	846	10	14	10
		Konkani	789	1,124	846	9	14	10
	Eastern	..	93	..	..	1	..	..
		Oriya	93	78	160	1	1	2
		Bihari	..	8	3	..	..	..
		Bengali	..	..	144	..	..	..
<b>Mediate Sub-Branch</b>	..	..	93	70	13	1	1	..
	Mediate	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Inner Sub-Branch</b>	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
	Central	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
		Eastern Hindi	45,656	58,992	41,687	526	738	500
		Western Hindi	37,755	53,591	39,429	435	670	473
		Rajasthani	17,092	16,757	10,983	197	210	132
		Gujrati	530	962	324	6	12	4
		Punjabi	618	494	580	7	6	7
	Pahari	..	19,515	35,378	27,542	225	442	330
		Central Pahari	7,901	5,401	2,256	91	68	27
		Eastern Pahari, Khas- kura or Naipali	3,169	2,452	302	36	31	4
		Western Pahari	4,653	2,949	1,956	54	37	23
		Pahari unspecified	25	..	..	..	..	..
			54	..	..	1	..	..

## 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 10,000 OF POPULATION OF PRO- VINCE.		
			1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.	..	..	10,582	8,655	8,293	122	108	99
Indo-European Family—	..	..	10,524	8,648	8,191	121	108	98
Aryan Sub-Family ..	..	..	5,021	3,591	3,833	58	45	46
Eranian Branch ..	..	..	5,021	3,591	3,833	58	45	46
	Persian	Persian	5,020	3,591	3,833	58	45	46
			5,020	3,591	3,833	58	45	46
	Armenian	Armenian	1	..	..	..	..	..
			1	..	..	..	..	..
	Romanic	..	68	2	1	1	..	..
		Italian	1	..	..	..	..	..
		French	9	2	1	..	..	..
		Spanish	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Portuguese	55	..	..	1	..	..
	Celtic	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
		Welsh	9	..	..	..	..	..
		Scotch	35	..	..	..	..	..
		Irish	16	..	..	..	..	..
	Bolto-slavonic	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		Russian	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Teutonic	..	5,375	5,053	4,357	62	63	62
		English	5,369	5,053	4,349	62	63	62
		Danish	2	..	..	..	..	..
		German	4	..	8	..	..	..
Tibeto-Chinese Family ..	..	..	40	1	2	1	..	..
Tai-Chinese Sub-Family	..	..	40	1	2	1	..	..
Chinese Branch ..	..	..	40	1	2	..	..	..
	Chinese	..	40	1	2	..	..	..
		Chinese	40	1	2	..	..	..
Semitic Family ..	..	..	10	6	87	..	..	1
		Arabic	9	6	78	..	..	1
		Hebrew	1	..	9	..	..	..
Mongolian Family ..	..	..	7	..	18	..	..	..
	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).

District or State.	NUMER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION SPEAKING.															
	Balochi.				Pashto.				Brahui.				Local Sindhi (Jathi Sindhi and Lasi).			
	As mother tongue.	As subsidiary to Pashto.	As subsidiary to Brahui.	As subsidiary to Local Sindhi.	As mother tongue.	As subsidiary to Balochi.	As subsidiary to Brahui.	As subsidiary to Local Sindhi.	As mother tongue.	As subsidiary to Balochi.	As subsidiary to Pashto.	As subsidiary to Local Sindhi.	As mother tongue.	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
BALUCHISTAN .. ..	3,470	14	84	47	2,464	16	34	4	1,676	212	27	30	1,677	307	1	46
DISTRICTS .. ..	2,636	30	107	25	5,220	35	68	5	695	113	58	5	680	258	2	37
Quetta Pishin .. ..	226	11	0	..	8,808	34	170	..	967	16	86	..	1	..	..	..
Loralai .. ..	282	53	12	..	0,433	47	18	..	08	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob .. ..	11	2	..	..	0,064	2	21	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan .. ..	2,722	21	837	..	541	87	70	..	4,206	1,053	2	..	..	20	..	228
Chagal .. ..	5,192	62	1,320	..	630	35	240	..	3,017	1,503	354	..	2	17	..	1
Ribi .. ..	5,061	36	50	60	1,326	30	10	14	522	12	4	15	1,839	604	4	96
Administrated Area .. ..	3,132	62	85	118	2,200	67	18	24	803	20	6	25	3,144	1,180	8	104
Mari-Bugti Country .. ..	0,050	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NTAKS .. ..	4,209	..	64	79	15	..	5	2	2,543	300	4	51	2,937	349	..	54
Kalat .. ..	4,601	..	70	66	18	1	5	3	2,880	351	5	59	2,144	386	..	37
Sarawan .. ..	1,527	2	203	..	178	..	58	..	6,252	312	60	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawan .. ..	2,111	..	103	..	2	..	..	..	7,721	185	..	0	157	..	..	..
Kaohli .. ..	3,450	1	48	73	4	1	..	1	681	210	..	128	5,015	1,081	..	80
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. ..	2,322	..	127	487	3	..	6	40	648	13	..	232	6,065	653	..	160
Makran .. ..	0,037	..	..	22	4	..	..	..	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharan .. ..	0,005	3	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	3,079	..	..	..	..	..	..
Las-Bela .. ..	2,080	..	..	70	2	..	..	..	070	20	..	8	7,297	140	..	144

## 43.—Comparison of Tribe and Language Tables.

Tribe, Race or Caste.	Mother-tongue.	Strength of Tribe.		No. speaking tribal language only.		No. speaking tribal language and some other language.		REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<b>BALUCH.</b>								
<b>INDIGENOUS.</b>								
<b>(i) Eastern.</b>								
Bugti ..	Balochi ..	18,797	13,816	16,506	13,554	212	159	Local Sindhi and Brahui.
Dombki ..	" ..	3,943	3,298	3,786	3,158	1,945	922	Local Sindhi.
Khetran ..	Lahnda (Khetran) ..	8,997	8,165	8,617	7,907	2,539	398	Balochi & Pashto.
Magasi ..	Blochi ..	7,212	6,074	6,151	5,183	5,038	4,081	Local Sindhi.
Mari ..	" ..	19,700	15,554	17,577	14,707	750	91	Pashto & Lahnda.
Rind Buledi ..	" ..	3,093	2,616	2,479	2,124	1,153	966	Local Sindhi.
" Jamali ..	" ..	3,557	3,028	3,410	2,912	2,360	1,407	Local Sindhi & Lahnda.
" Khosa ..	" ..	2,535	2,084	2,466	2,028	1,424	1,005	" " Brahui.
" Lashari ..	" ..	3,808	3,391	2,462	2,165	1,593	209	" " "
" Unspecified ..	" ..	10,695	8,515	9,691	7,945	1,094	854	" " "
Umrani ..	" ..	1,433	1,208	1,288	1,076	296	264	Local Sindhi.
Baloch Unspecified ..	" ..	484	361	367	332	204	35	" " & Western Hindi.
<b>(ii) Western.</b>								
Buledi ..	" ..	84	74	84	74	..	..	Brahui.
Dashti ..	" ..	543	453	542	453	6	..	Western Hindi & Persian
Gichki ..	" ..	142	151	142	160	2	..	Brahui.
Kaudai ..	" ..	1,231	1,077	1,214	1,068	9	7	" "
Rais ..	" ..	2,068	1,893	2,067	1,892	49	17	" "
Rakhshani ..	" ..	13,104	11,002	12,835	10,705	4,077	3,027	" "
Rind ..	" ..	16,531	14,524	16,215	14,282	238	160	Local Sindhi.
Sangur ..	" ..	3,924	3,410	3,924	3,410	94	15	" "
Sanjrani ..	" ..	208	193	194	182	15	7	Brahui.
Others ..	" ..	2,771	2,304	2,558	2,158	207	66	Western Hindi & Brahui.
<b>SEMI-INDIGENOUS</b>								
Buzdar ..	Balochi ..	953	785	866	713	314	75	Lahnda & Pashto.
Others ..	" ..	39	28	30	25	9	1	Sindhi.
<b>BRAHUI.</b>								
<b>(i) Original Nucleus.</b>								
Ahmadzai ..	Balochi ..	30	47	..	..	..	..	Local Sindhi & Balochi.
Gurgnari ..	Brahui ..	798	668	723	611	117	12	" " "
Iltazai ..	" ..	112	90	112	90	7	..	" " "
Kalandrari ..	Brahui ..	750	580	642	497	59	5	Pashto. " "
Kambrari ..	Balochi ..	1,142	923	350	275	45	23	Brahui.
Mirwari ..	" ..	980	898	734	681	11	7	" "
Rodeni ..	Brahui ..	734	601	534	464	128	31	Local Sindhi & Balochi.
Sumalari ..	" ..	2,516	2,079	2,179	1,821	819	491	Balochi and Pashto.
<b>(ii) Sarawan.</b>								
Bangulzai ..	Brahui ..	4,083	3,306	3,170	2,578	736	220	Balochi, Western Hindi & Local Sindhi.
Kurd ..	" ..	1,235	995	961	756	330	110	Western Hindi & Dehwari.
Lahri ..	" ..	2,528	1,962	2,444	1,893	561	259	Local Sindhi and Dehwari.
Langav ..	Balochi ..	3,631	3,017	2,156	1,939	919	567	Dehwari, Western Hindi & Brahui.
Mamashahi ..	Brahui ..	1,535	1,193	1,440	1,117	316	175	Balochi & Western Hindi.
Raisani ..	" ..	1,500	1,216	1,452	1,183	461	182	Dehwari & Pashto.
Rustumzai ..	" ..	141	102	131	97	41	16	Balochi.
Sarparra ..	" ..	1,029	877	971	820	102	62	Western Hindi, Pashto & Balochi.
Satakzai ..	Pashto ..	923	663	882	637	336	134	Pashto & Balochi.
Shahwani ..	Brahui ..	3,362	2,727	2,051	2,434	721	114	Western Hindi, Pashto & Balochi.
Zagr Mengal ..	" ..	3,177	2,046	2,046	2,456	1,090	499	Balochi & Pashto.
<b>(iii) Jhalawan.</b>								
Bizanjav ..	Balochi ..	7,651	5,940	6,797	5,202	868	740	Brahui.
Haruni ..	Brahui ..	847	765	594	549	31	..	Western Hindi & Pashto.
Mamasani ..	Balochi & Brahui ..	5,602	4,754	5,595	4,751	2,356	1,846	Brahui or Balochi.
Mengal ..	Brahui ..	14,344	12,033	13,545	11,293	1,139	303	Local Sindhi, Balochi & Western Hindi.
Nichari ..	" ..	951	754	939	744	43	26	Pashto.
Pandrani ..	" ..	572	491	561	481	214	83	Local Sindhi.
Sajdi ..	Balochi ..	1,843	1,436	1,283	987	15	11	Brahui.
Zahri ..	Brahui ..	19,765	17,059	18,565	16,204	410	103	Local Sindhi & Balochi.
<b>(iv) Miscellaneous.</b>								
Nighari ..	Brahui ..	608	520	595	515	1	..	Lori Chini.
Rokizai ..	" ..	291	243	291	243	..	..	" "
Others ..	" ..	848	465	627	298	383	58	Western Hindi & Pashto.
<b>PATHAN.</b>								
<b>INDIGENOUS.</b>								
Babi ..	Pashto ..	103	91	7	6	..	..	Brahui & Western Hindi.
Baroch ..	" ..	886	724	800	640	356	153	Pashto & Balochi.
Jafar ..	Lahnda (Jafarki) ..	805	674	698	603	304	66	" "
Kakar ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" "
Dawi ..	Pashto ..	150	124	150	124	9	1	" "
Dumar ..	" ..	3,904	3,144	3,958	3,141	99	11	Western Hindi & Brahui.
Hussain Pasenr ..	" ..	414	391	414	391	20	..	" " & Persian.
Sanzar Khel ..	" ..	25,623	20,938	25,561	20,912	472	55	" " "
Sargara ..	" ..	1,076	924	1,076	924	20	..	" " "
Snatia ..	" ..	10,840	8,922	10,824	8,914	1,537	41	" " & Brahui.
Targara ..	" ..	6,380	5,790	6,380	5,790	297	4	" " "
Others ..	" ..	790	361	663	262	232	30	" " "
Kasi ..	" ..	1,055	920	854	767	309	27	" " & Brahui.
Luni ..	" ..	1,881	1,700	1,817	1,637	12	..	" "

43.—Comparison of Tribe and Language Tables.—concluded.

Tribe, Race or caste.	Mother tongue.	Strength of Tribe.		No. speaking tribal language only.		No. speaking tribal language and some other language.		REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<b>PATHAN—consid.</b>								
<b>Path.</b>								
Main Branch	Pashto	2,209	1,957	1,267	1,097	186	94	Unspecified Jagdali or, Jatki & Brahui.
Isot	"	1,352	1,203	1,352	1,203	149	116	" " " "
Laun	"	305	238	304	238	1	..	Landah.
Mando Kbel	"	2,562	2,073	2,562	2,073	69	2	Western Hindi.
Musa Kbel	"	7,376	6,202	7,362	6,195	310	209	Unspecified Jagdali & Brahui.
Zarkun	"	1,141	982	1,017	879	391	284	Balochi.
Unspecified	"	66	35	13	6	12	6	Western Hindi.
Shurani	"	4,446	3,970	4,444	3,968	76	11	" " & Persian.
<b>Tarin.</b>								
Abdal Achakzai	"	10,913	8,883	10,912	8,881	391	10	" " "
Spin Tarin	"	5,090	4,819	4,621	4,177	148	2	" " "
Tor Tarin	"	3,229	3,508	3,191	3,478	159	2	" " "
Unspecified	"	325	187	321	186	76	4	" " "
Zmarai	"	1,526	1,363	1,526	1,363	309	7	Persian.
Other Pathans	"	965	612	603	364	351	116	Western Hindi & Persian.
<b>SEMI-INDIGENOUS</b>								
Durrani	Pashto & Persian	1,541	869	1,450	807	729	209	(1) Persian & (2) Pashto.
				(1) 1,218	682	551	124	
				(2) 232	125	178	85	
Ghilzai	Pashto	8,102	6,007	7,969	5,926	554	117	Western Hindi & Persian.
Others	"	329	170	225	73	123	17	" " "
<b>LASI.</b>								
Angama	Local Sindhi (Lad)	2,116	1,850	2,113	1,849	..	..	
Burra	"	1,696	1,516	1,884	1,507	..	..	
Jamot	"	3,050	2,765	2,774	2,536	190	166	Balochi & Brahui.
Runjha	"	2,387	2,269	2,387	2,269	138	44	Balochi.
Sheikh	"	2,270	2,036	1,756	1,546	..	..	
Mongia	"	1,393	1,268	1,334	1,221	..	..	
Shaboke	"	727	588	720	585	1	1	Balochi.
Mondra	"	1,724	1,507	1,724	1,507	..	..	
Gonga	"	1,065	1,378	1,066	1,321	..	..	
Unspecified	"	8	..	5	..	..	..	
<b>JATT.</b>								
INDIGENOUS	Local Sindhi, (Jatki Sindi.)	42,227	34,930	38,094	31,516	1,892	780	Balochi & Brahui.
<b>SAYYID.</b>								
<b>INDIGENOUS.</b>								
Bukhari	Pashto	5,585	6,199	4,298	5,079	341	7	Western Hindi & Persian.
Chishti	"	928	909	455	426	9	1	" " "
Gharshin	"	542	473	365	294	24	4	Persian & Western Hindi.
Kaheri	Local Sindhi (Jatki Sindi).	652	583	462	385	7	..	Balochi.
Mashwani	Pashto	593	447	516	396	342	248	Brahui.
Taran	"	673	548	671	548	35	7	Western Hindi.
Ustrana	"	356	282	348	272	16	6	Balochi.
Others	"	1,799	1,428	849	678	117	14	Western Hindi & Persian.
<b>OTHER MUSLIM.</b>								
<b>INDIGENOUS.</b>								
Darwada	Balochi	4,831	4,508	4,752	4,440	10	2	Western Hindi.
Dehwar	Dehwari	2,934	2,383	2,406	1,976	835	718	Brahui.
Gadra	Local Sindhi (Jatki Sindi.)	4,539	3,396	4,535	3,390	..	..	
Gola	"	264	213	264	213	..	..	
Jat	"	1,796	1,438	1,149	908	..	..	
Khoja	"	177	175	142	148	..	..	
Langah	Balochi	255	251	163	161	20	17	Local Sindhi
Lori	"	3,044	2,609	1,617	1,389	314	190	Brahui, Western Hindi & Pashto.
Med	"	1,566	1,475	1,218	1,149	..	..	
Nakib	"	3,814	3,340	3,237	2,927	32	..	Local Sindhi & Brahui.
<b>OTHERS.</b>								
(a) Sorozai	"	5,829	5,335	3,351	3,237	348	333	Brahui.
(b) Others	"	1,831	1,586	1,589	1,398	48	58	Pashto & Brahui.
<b>SEMI-INDIGENOUS</b>								
Hazara	Persian	2,226	849	2,176	825	1,269	214	Western Hindi & Pashto.
Others	"	16	8	5	..	1	..	Western Hindi.
<b>HINDUS.</b>								
<b>INDIGENOUS.</b>								
Arora	Local Sindhi (Jatki Sindi)	8,825	7,534	6,527	5,786	966	26	Brahui & Balochi.
Brahman	"	97	60	37	24	..	..	
Khatri	Sindhi	168	93	102	50	70	9	Western Hindi.
Others	Local Sindhi	87	43	59	26	2	..	Balochi & Brahui.
<b>SIKH.</b>								
<b>INDIGENOUS.</b>								
Sikh Unspecified	Local Sindhi	35	13	30	12	24	..	Balochi.

## APPENDIX.

## KEY TO LINGUISTIC MAP.

- (1) *Quetta-Pishin District*—  
 POPULATION .. .. 147,541  
 Pashto (77,177), 52·3 %.  
 Baluchi (1,895), 1·3 % not shown.  
 Brahui (8,063), 5·5 % (of whom 18·6 % speak Pashto).  
 Foreign languages (60,406), 40·9 %.
- (2) *Loralai District*—  
 POPULATION .. .. 86,087  
 Pashto (56,384), 65·5 %.  
 Balochi (4,562), 5·3 %, (Pashto 11·6 %, Western Punjabi 16 %).  
 Western Punjabi (19,435), 22·6 %, Balochi 15·4 %, Pashto 5·9 %).  
 Foreign languages (5,706), 6·6 %.
- (3) *Zhob District*—  
 POPULATION .. .. 57,930  
 Pashto (50,854), 87·9 %.  
 Foreign languages (6,999), 12·1 %.
- (4) *Bolan*—  
 POPULATION .. .. 4,688  
 Pashto (215), 4·6 % not shown.  
 Balochi (713), 15·2 %, (Brahui 57·8 %).  
 Western Punjabi (33), 0·7 % not shown.  
 Brahui (1,044), 23·3 %, (Balochi 19·5 %, Sindhi 5·4 %).  
 Foreign languages (2,683), 57·2 %.
- (5) *Chagai District*—  
 POPULATION .. .. 24,224.  
 Pashto (2,371), 9·8 %, (Balochi 7 %, Brahui 35·9 %).  
 Balochi (11,224), 46·3 %, (Brahui 31·96 %).  
 Brahui (8,277), 34·2 %, (Balochi 34·1 %, Pashto 6·9 %).  
 Foreign languages (2,362), 9·7 %.
- (6) *Sibi District*—  
 POPULATION .. .. 143,005  
 Balochi (78,646), 55 %, (Sindhi 11·7 %).  
 Pashto (19,279), 13·5 %.  
 Western Punjabi (3,499), 2·4 % not shown.  
 Sindhi (14,487), 10·1 %, (Balochi 7·6 %).  
 Brahui (6,887), 4·8 %, (Balochi 9·5 %, Sindhi 25·9 %).  
 Foreign languages (20,207), 14·2 %.
- (7) *Sarawan*—  
 POPULATION .. .. 28,464 ..  
 Pashto (705), 2·5 % not shown.  
 Balochi (4,271), 15 %, (Dehwari 22 %, Brahui 20·4 %).  
 Dehwari (5,101), 17·9 %, (Brahui 45 %).  
 Brahui (17,486), 61·4 %, (Dehwari 10·2 %).  
 Foreign languages (901), 3·2 % not shown.
- (8) *Jhalawan*—  
 POPULATION .. .. 88,978  
 Balochi (18,741), 21·1 %, (Brahui 8·8 %).  
 Sindhi (1,446), 1·6 % not shown.  
 Brahui (68,498), 77 %.  
 Foreign languages 0·3 % not shown.

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(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 **Reference to Imperial Table XVI.** The figures of religions of the urban population are given in **Statistics.** 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 **Instructions to Enumerators.** 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., Swetambar, Degambar, Swetambar-Sthakbashi and Swetambar-Tarapanthi.

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 Adharmis 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 Kaliana, 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 Kesdhari and Sahjdhari or Mona. Special sub-divisions such as Hazuri, Nihang, and Sultani 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 Parsis, (Zoroastrians) enter whether Kadmi or Shahnshahi. 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 5, Religion and Sect.**—Here enter the various religions and sects such as Sunni, Shia, Zikri, Taib, etc., in the case of Muslims, and Sanatan, Brahma, Dev Samaji, Arya, etc., for Hindus. In the case of Sikhs enter Kesdhari or Sahjdhari. If there are any other sects such as Dev Margi among the Hindus and Namdharis 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.**

213. 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.**

Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Muslim .. ..	798,093	440,089	358,004
Hindu .. ..	53,681	36,180	17,501
Sikh .. ..	8,425	6,270	2,155
Christian .. ..	8,059	5,637	2,422
Jain .. ..	32	20	12
Buddhist .. ..	68	53	15
Zoroastrian .. ..	167	90	77
Jew .. ..	17	14	3
Tribal .. ..	32	25	7
Others .. ..	43	36	7

214. The marginal summary gives the numerical strength of each religion represented in Baluchistan at the Census of 1931. The figures are illustrated in the map at the beginning of this Chapter. The Muslims predominate enormously, claiming, 919 in every 1,000 of the total population including temporary immigrants. The Hindus contribute 62, Sikhs 10, Christians 9 and all other religions less than one. These numbers include 5,249 Chuhras who are not ordinarily recognised as members of the communities with which they have been lumped up and although they have lost in this Province much of the unpleasantness of the curse of untouchability in social circles, they would only be claimed as Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs for purposes other than social or religious.

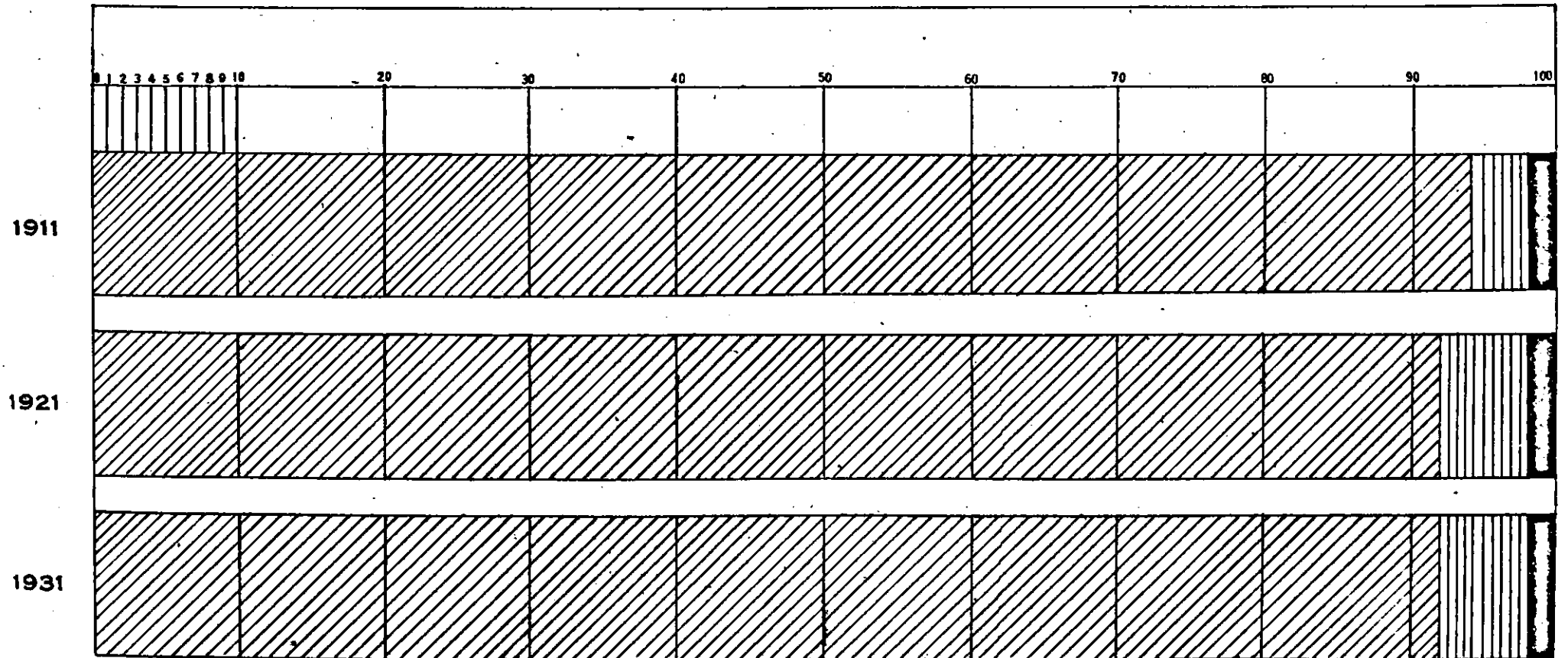
Muslim Chuhras ..	546
Hindu Chuhras ..	4,533
Sikh Chuhras ..	134
Others ..	30
	5,249

**Proportion amongst Indigenous Inhabitants.**

215. Taking the indigenous population and immigrants separately, the proportion of Muslims rises to 978 in every 1,000 indigenous inhabitants of all creeds while that of the Hindus falls from 62 to 22. No other religion, excepting 48 Sikhs, is represented in the Tribal Areas.

	Indigenous.	Aliens.
Muslim .. ..	765,094	32,909
Hindu .. ..	16,905	30,770
Sikh .. ..	48	8,377

VARIATION OF PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.



MUSLIM



HINDU



OTHERS



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.	Chuhra.
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> ..	868,617	798,093	53,681	8,425	8,059	167	17	32	68	7	32	36
<b>Districts</b> ..	463,508	405,309	41,432	8,368	8,044	167	15	32	68	7	33	34
Quetta-Pishin ..	147,541	107,945	26,718	5,255	7,370	161	15	32	40	5	..	..
Loorlai ..	86,087	81,812	3,504	562	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob ..	57,963	53,844	2,839	1,134	115	..	..	..	27	..	..	4
Kolan ..	4,688	3,229	1,165	173	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Chagai ..	24,224	22,769	1,313	117	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibi ..	143,000	135,710	5,893	1,127	234	6	..	..	1	2	32	..
<b>States</b> ..	405,109	392,784	12,249	57	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
<b>Kalat</b> ..	342,101	331,234	10,806	42	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Sarawan ..	24,464	27,722	729	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawan ..	88,978	88,740	197	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachhi ..	105,886	95,852	7,019	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dombki-Kaberi country ..	26,953	24,349	2,588	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran ..	68,462	68,213	233	3	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kharan ..	23,355	23,318	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Las Bela</b> ..	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.

Variation.

Religion.	Percentage of Increase + Decrease—		
	1911-21.	1911-31.	1921-31.
<b>Muslim—</b>			
Indigenous ..	-7	+1	+9
Semi-indigenous ..	-8	-0.2	+8
Alien ..	-27	-14	+13
<b>Hindu—</b>			
Indigenous ..	+37	+43	+5
Alien ..	+17	+13	-3
<b>Sikh—</b>			
Indigenous ..	+50	+63	+9
Alien ..	-8	+0.4	+9
	-67	-98	-94
	+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.

Muslim Population.

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

Variations.

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.	1921-31.
<b>Districts</b>					-6	+6	+9
Quetta-Pishin	..	..	..	..	-7	-6	+2
Loralai	..	..	..	..	+5	+7	+2
Zhob	..	..	..	..	-21	-17	+2
Bholan	..	..	..	..	+67	+166	+59
Chagai	..	..	..	..	+11	+38	+24
Sibi	..	..	..	..	-7	+26	+34
<b>States</b>					+3	+10	+7
Kalat	..	..	..	..	+6	+14	+4
Sarawan	..	..	..	..	-15	-58	-48
Jhalawan	..	..	..	..	-9	+2	+12
Kachhi	..	..	..	..	-19	+17	+45
Dombki-Kaheri country	..	..	..	..	-17	+19	+44
Makran	..	..	..	..	+1	-4	-5
Kharan	..	..	..	..	+22	+4	-16
Las Bela	..	..	..	..	-17	+3	+25

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 Shorarud 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 16 per cent. respectively while the population of Las Bela has increased since 1921 by 25 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 inhabitants 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 Alien Muslims increased from 22,627 in 1911 to 30,195 in 1921 and 32,999 in 1931, the percentage of increase being 33 between 1911 and 1921, 9 between 1921 and 1931 and 46 since 1911.

220. In the marginal statement are given figures for the Muslim sects at the past three censuses. The only sects which are indigenous to the Province are Sunni and Zikri and about 1,000 Shiah among the Dombkis. The classification of some of the Dombkis as Shiah 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.

	1911.	1921.	1931.
Sunni ..	749,909	705,716	767,114
Zikri ..	27,588	23,301	24,231
Shiah ..	4,823	2,739	5,961
Ahmadi ..	47	64	122
Abi-i-Hadfa ..	17	18	108
Sufi ..	1	..	..
Unspecified ..	263	639	557

the past three censuses. The only sects which are indigenous to the Province are Sunni and Zikri and about 1,000 Shiah among the Dombkis. The classification of some of the Dombkis as Shiah 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 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 Hindu 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 proportion per cent. of the total population of each locality being 41 in Kachhi, 15 in 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 themselves as followers of the orthodox Brahmanic faith, 2,642 males and 1,414 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 censuses is shown in the margin. Taking both indigenous 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

	HINDUS.	
	Indigenous.	Alien.
1911 ..	14,985	22,617
1921 ..	17,479	33,869
1931 ..	16,905	36,776

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 1,958 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 5 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.

225. The Sikhs in Baluchistan represent slightly less than 1 per cent. of

		SIKHS.	
		Indigenous.	Aliens.
1911	..	2,799	5,591
1921	..	841	6,900
1931	..	48	8,377

the total population. Their actual numbers for the 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 Kesdhari

		Kesdhari.	Sahjdhari.	Others.
		1911	..	4,613
1921	..	6,603	1,138	..
1931	..	7,489	735	201

and Sahjdhari. Their numbers for the 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 Kesdharis, though only at the cost of the Sahjdharis, shows plainly enough that their efforts have not been fruitless.

#### OTHER RELIGIONS.

Christians.

226. Fourth among the religions in order of numerical strength comes

		1911.	1921.	1931.
All Christians	Total	5,085	6,693	8,059
	Males	3,941	5,214	6,637
	Females	1,144	1,479	2,422
European and allied races	Total	4,210	4,751	5,024
	Males	3,382	3,966	3,802
	Females	828	785	1,222
Anglo-Indian	Total	123	234	379
	Males	64	129	200
	Females	59	105	179
Indian	Total	752	1,708	2,656
	Males	495	1,119	1,635
	Females	257	589	1,021

Christianity. In 1931 the Christians numbered 8,059, composed of 5,637 males and 2,422 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	32
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-  
ments and  
Changes in  
Religious beliefs. have no religious organisation on modern lines excepting a few Anjumans which are showing a tendency to be run on sectarian lines and whose efforts are directed chiefly towards secular affairs. Religious beliefs are undergoing slow 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 Shudhi 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.

District or State.	NUMBER PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE														
	Muslim.			Hindu.			Sikh.			Christian.			Others.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> ..	919	917	938	62	64	45	10	10	10	9	8	6	..	1	1
<b>Districts</b> ..	875	878	911	89	92	62	18	18	18	17	16	12	1	1	2
Quetta-Pishin ..	732	755	836	181	163	104	35	35	19	50	45	36	2	2	5
Loralai ..	950	951	950	41	44	37	7	4	11	2	1	1	..	..	1
Zhab ..	929	923	908	49	60	19	20	15	10	2	2	2	..	..	1
Bolan ..	689	680	678	249	268	250	37	32	51	19	19	12	6	1	9
Chagai ..	940	895	974	54	87	23	5	12	2	1	2	1	..	4	..
Sibi ..	949	934	926	41	54	62	8	11	9	2	1	2	..	..	1
Administered Area ..	921	907	899	63	75	84	13	16	18	3	2	2	..	..	2
Mari-Bugti Country ..	994	992	989	6	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>States</b> ..	970	966	965	30	34	28	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Kalat</b> ..	908	906	903	32	34	28	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawan ..	974	982	982	26	17	16	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawan ..	998	996	994	2	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachhi ..	934	907	910	66	93	77	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dombki-Kaheri Country ..	903	860	874	97	131	51	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran ..	996	997	997	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kharan ..	998	998	998	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Las-Bela</b> ..	977	971	970	23	29	29	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

## 45.—Christians—Numbers and Variation.

District or State.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1911-31.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> ..	8,059	6,698	5,085	+20	+31	+58
<b>Districts</b> ..	8,044	6,678	5,080	+20	+38	+60
Quetta-Pishin ..	7,370	6,139	4,504	+20	+35	+61
Loralai ..	209	101	71	+107	+42	+194
Zhab ..	115	141	168	-18	-10	-32
Bolan ..	91	49	26	+32	+165	+250
Chagai ..	25	45	9	-44	+400	+178
Sibi ..	234	183	192	+28	-5	+22
Administered Area ..	234	183	192	+28	-5	+22
Mari-Bugti Country ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>States</b> ..	15	15	55	..	-78	-78
<b>Kalat</b> ..	15	13	51	+15	-75	-71
Sarawan ..	3	2	5	+50	-60	-40
Jhalawan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachhi ..	1	..	6	+100	..	-83
Dombki-Kaheri Country ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran ..	11	11	40	..	-73	-73
Kharan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Las-Bela</b> ..	..	2	4	-100	-50	-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	..	..
Districts	1931	472	363	76	86	3	974	21	4	1	..
	1921	442	379	82	92	5	959	35	5	1	..
	1911	468	359	73	97	5	971	24	5	..	..
Quetta-Pishin	1931	439	377	75	109	..	988	11	1	..	..
	1921	410	387	86	111	8	986	12	2	..	..
	1911	452	356	62	124	8	976	17	6	1	..
Loralai	1931	409	382	95	33	..	981	18	1	..	..
	1921	486	457	36	21	..	977	21	2	..	..
	1911	426	324	231	19	..	970	27	3	..	..
Zhob	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	..
Bolan	1931	627	248	74	36	15	729	248	13	9	1
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	680	268	32	19	1
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	678	258	51	12	1
Chagai	1931	..	..	..	..	..	940	55	4	1	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	895	91	12	2	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	974	24	2	..	..
Sibi	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	..
Administered Area	1931	646	287	41	22	1	951	37	9	..	..
	1921	581	357	42	18	2	935	51	13	1	..
	1911	492	414	66	23	5	934	57	8	1	..
Mari-Bugti Country	1931	..	..	..	..	..	995	5	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	992	8	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	989	11	..	..	..
States	1931	893	104	2	1	..	972	28	..	..	..
	1921	885	106	9	..	..	968	32	..	..	..
	1911	895	94	10	1	..	966	27	7	..	..
Kalat	1931	894	103	2	1	..	970	30	..	..	..
	1921	879	111	10	..	..	966	34	..	..	..
	1911	899	93	7	1	..	964	27	9	..	..
Sarawan	1931	872	126	2	..	..	995	5	..	..	..
	1921	879	111	10	..	..	996	4	..	..	..
	1911	899	93	7	1	..	993	6	1	..	..
Jhalawan	1931	..	..	..	..	..	998	2	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	995	5	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	994	6	..	..	..
Kachhi	1931	..	..	..	..	..	934	66	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	907	93	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	910	77	13	..	..
Dombki-Kaheri Country	1931	..	..	..	..	..	904	96	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	866	134	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	874	54	72	..	..
Makran	1931	939	59	1	1	..	999	1	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	997	3	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	997	2	1	..	..
Kharan	1931	..	..	..	..	..	999	1	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..	..	..	998	2	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	998	2	..	..	..
Las-Bela	1931	890	107	3	..	..	982	18	..	..	..
	1921	898	95	7	..	..	975	25	..	..	..
	1911	892	95	22	1	..	970	29	1	..	..

## CHAPTER XII.

### RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.

#### SECTION I.—SCOPE OF ENQUIRY.

**Statistical data.**

230. The absolute statistics with which this Chapter is principally concerned are those contained in Imperial Tables IVII, XVIII and XIX. Table XVII shows the various races and principal tribes and castes in each race in the Province and their distribution by Districts and States. Table XVIII shows the numerical strengths of the various tribes and races for three Censuses, 1911, 1921 and 1931 and variations 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 variations 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 immigrants from India and foreign countries. The instructions to enumerators were to record tribal names in the Census schedules for the indigenous and semi-indigenous inhabitants, castes and sub-castes for Indians, and nationality for foreigners. At past censuses the practice was to record the name of the tribe, its clan, section 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 as at earlier censuses the name of tribe, clan, section and sub-section, etc., actually returned by the house-holder, comparing 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.

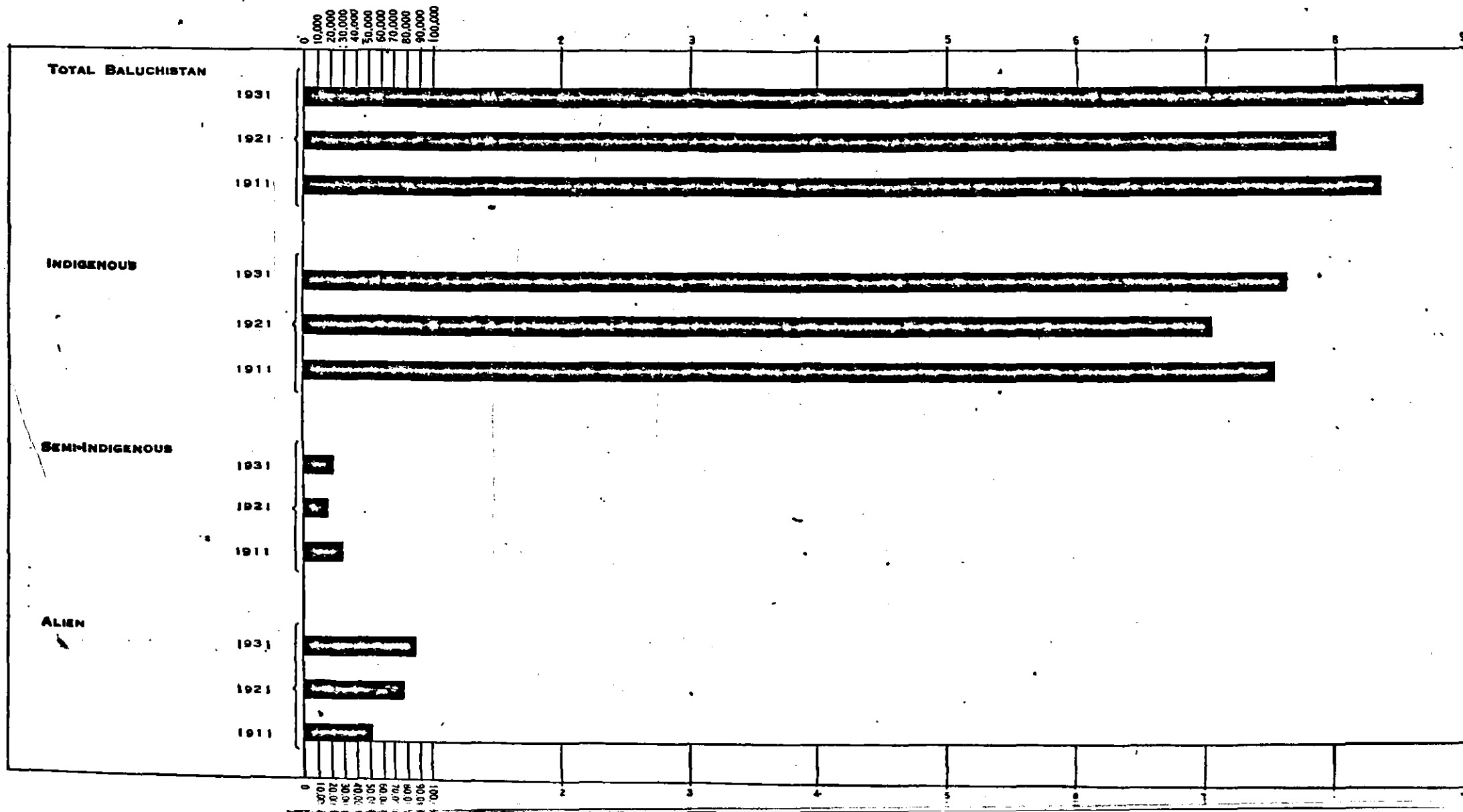
For the record of castes of Indian immigrants a detailed set of instructions was issued requiring the enumerators to record castes and sub-castes for Hindus and Muslims and nationality for foreigners.

**Necessity or advisability of retaining returns of race, tribe or caste.**

232. The retention of the return of race and tribe is as necessary and advisable for this Province as the retention of the return of caste is unnecessary and useless. 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

Diagram No. 23.

INDIGENOUS, SEMI-INDIGENOUS AND ALIEN POPULATION OF  
BALUCHISTAN IN 1911, 1921 & 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	868,617	498,414	380,203
Indigenous	760,125	411,941	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 Pathan, Baloch, Brahui, Lasi, Jatt, Sayyid and other minor tribes. The numerical strength of each and its proportion per 1,000 of total indigenous population are shown in the margin.

Race.	Actual strength.	Proportion to 1,000 of total indigenous population.	Race.	Actual strength.	Proportion to 1,000 of total indigenous population.
Pathan	178,007	232	Jatt	77,157	101
Baloch	226,041	297	Sayyid	21,978	29
Brahui	152,588	207	Others	57,591	71
Lasi	31,812	41	Hindus	16,905	22

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 21 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.
Tarin	4.3	21.0	Isot	0.3	1.4
Abdal Achakzai	2.3	11.1	Laun	0.1	0.5
Spin Tarin	1.1	5.5	Mandokhel	0.5	2.4
Tor Tarin	0.8	3.9	Musakhel	1.6	7.9
Unspecified	0.1	0.5	Zarkun	0.2	0.9
Kakar	10.3	51.0	Unspecified	..	0.2
Sanzarkhel	5.4	26.8	Miani	0.9	4.4
Snatia	2.3	11.5	Luni	0.4	2.0
Targara	1.4	6.9	Jafar	0.2	1.0
Sargara	0.2	0.9	Zmarai	0.3	1.4
Dumar	0.9	4.4	Shirani	1.0	5.0
Dawi	0.1	0.5	Kasi	0.2	1.0
Pani	3.2	15.7	Others (including Baroch).	0.4	1.9
Main Branch	0.5	2.4			

for Census purposes into six main divisions namely Tarin, Kakar, Pani, Miani, Shirani and Kasi. The proportions of these divisions and their subdivisions to the total population and to all indigenous Pathans are shown in the margin. A brief

account of each of these tribal units is given below.

## Tarin.

236. The Tarins 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.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1911-31.
TARIN	36,754	36,010	37,411	+2.1	-3.7	-1.8
Abdal Achakzai	19,796	19,146	20,272	+3.4	-5.5	-2.3
Spin Tarin	9,703	9,613	5,134	+1.0	+87.2	+89.1
Tor Tarin	6,737	7,023	11,890	-4.1	-40.9	-43.3
Unspecified	512	228	115	+124.6	+98.3	+345.2

21 per cent. of all indigenous Pathans. The figures for three censuses and variations are given in the marginal table. The Tarins have increased by 2 per cent. since 1921, but compared to 1911, they are fewer by about 2 per cent. indicat-

ing that they have not yet been able to make up the losses from the influenza epidemic of the previous decade. The Achakzais and Spin Tarins have recorded modest increases during the decennium under review but the Tor Tarins 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.

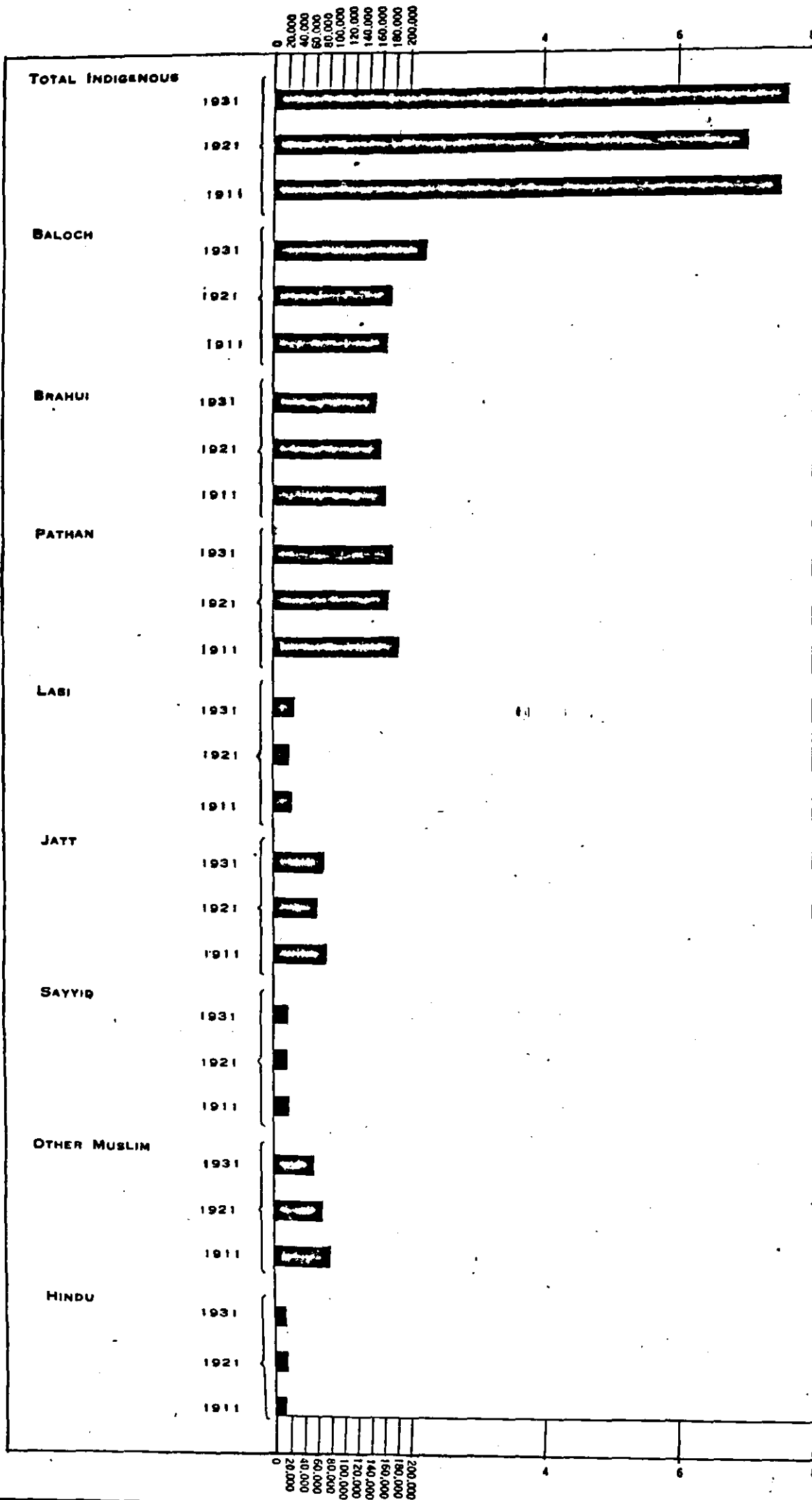
237. The total numerical strength of the Kakars in 1931 was 89,831 (49,237

	POPULATION.			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1911-31.
KAKAR	89,831	92,600	105,073	-2.9	-11.9	-14.6
Sanzarkhel	46,561	46,438	56,032	+0.3	-17.1	-16.9
Snatia	19,762	22,519	23,349	-12.2	-3.4	-15.4
Targara	12,170	12,021	14,089	+1.2	-14.7	-13.6
Sargara	2,000	2,352	2,343	-15.0	+0.4	-14.6
Dumar	7,108	7,741	7,755	-8.2	-0.2	-8.3
Dawi	274	..	284	..	..	-3.5
Others	1,956	1,529	1,221	+24.4	+25.2	+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.



238. The Panis represent slightly more than 3 per cent. of the total Pani.

	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 ..	4,166	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	3,870	4,944	+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	..	..

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

persons over the figures of 1921. This is accounted for mostly by the migratory habits of the various tribes.

239. The Miani tribes—Luni, Jafar and Zmarai all told numbered 7,949 in Miani.

	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Luni ..	3,581	3,187	2,816	2,582
Jafar ..	1,479	1,355	1,286	1,033
Zmarai ..	2,889	1,700	1,228	531

1931 against 6,242 and 5,330 in 1921 and 1911. 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.
Luni ..	..	..	..	9
Jafar ..	..	..	..	13
Zmarai ..	..	..	..	12
				38
				19
				5
				9
				43
				131
				39
				70
				477

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.
Luni ..	53	53	53	51	47	47	47	49
Jafar ..	54	54	53	53	46	46	47	47
Zmarai ..	53	55	57	60	47	45	43	40

It will be observed that there were 49 females in every 100 Lunis in 1901.; they declined to 47 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 Luni 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.
Luni ..	..	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 1919 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.

	1931.	1921.	1911.
Shirani ..	8,410	7,207	8,552

**Kasi.**

241. As was expected the Kasis have shown an increase of 53 per cent. since 1921. Their total strength was 1,975 in 1931 and 1,295 in 1921. They live mostly in the vicinity of Quetta where they enjoy greater amenities of civilized life.

**Barech.**

242. The Barech numbered 1,610 in 1931, 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 Pishin 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

Eastern Baloch			Western Baloch			Western. The		
	1931.	1921.	1911.		1931.	1921.	1911.	tribes included
1. Bugti ..	30,613	22,737	19,370	1. Buledi ..	158	1,289	1,340	in each are
2. Dombki ..	7,241	6,046	5,913	2. Dashti ..	996	4,474	1,149	shown in the
3. Khetran ..	17,162	17,123	14,153	3. Gichki ..	293	575	554	margin with
4. Magasi ..	13,286	8,282	17,777	4. Kaudai ..	2,308	1,694	1,132	their respective
5. Mari ..	35,254	22,601	22,233	5. Rais ..	3,951	5,696	4,147	numbers for
6. Rind ..	43,322	30,736	31,267	6. Rakhshani..	24,106	21,677	20,068	three censuses.
7. Umrani ..	2,641	1,104	989	7. Rind ..	31,055	17,126	14,561	
8. Others ..	845	376	217	8. Sangur ..	7,334	4,336	5,798	
				9. Sanjrani ..	401	481	121	
				10. Others ..	5,075	7,032	8,401	

**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 1931 has disclosed an increase of 35 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 (Durrag Nothani, Khalpar, Masori, Mondrani, Pirozani 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 Lahri. The tribe is divided into several clans. The Sardar belongs to the Jalalkhanzai section of the Mirozai clan. 5,254 Dombkis were censused in the Dombki-Kaheri country and 1,945 in the Administered Area of the Sibi District.

**Khetran.**

246. The Khetrans numbered 17,162 (8,997 males, 8,165 females) in 1931. They have increased by 21 per cent. since 1911 but only .2 *per mille* compared to 1921. They represent 2 per cent. of the total population of the Province and 7 per cent. of the indigenous Baloch.

The Khetrans live mostly in the Barkhan Tahsil of the Loralai District. They are a very mixed tribe containing an appreciable admixture of Afghan, Baloch and Jatt elements. They are divided into three main clans, Dhara, Ispani 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 Ispani clan and lives at Haji Kot.



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 1921 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

Locality where censused.	Numbers.
Mari country .. .. .	24,615
Sibi Administered Area .. .. .	7,822
Loralai District .. .. .	1,731
Jhalawan .. .. .	411
Kachhi .. .. .	355
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, Kharan and Chagai. The Eastern Rind have increased between 1921 and 1931 by 41 and between 1911 and 1931 by 39 per cent., the increase being due largely to the return of emigrants. They include Buledis (5,799), Jamali (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 Rakhshanis 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 Rakhshanis are due largely to natural growth of population and partly to the effects of migration.

#### BRAHUIS.

252. The origin of the Brahuis 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 Denys Bray in 1911 is that the Dravidian races of India to which the real Brahuis 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 Brahuis in Sind regard the Mohenjo-daro ruins recently discovered by the Archæological 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 Brahuīs. 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 85 in every 1,000 of the total Brahui population of Baluchistan as revealed by the Census of 1931.

Brahui population.

254. The Brahuīs are divided into four main branches, Original Nucleus or the true Brahuīs, 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:—

	1931.	1921.	1911.	VARIATION PER CENT.	
				1921-31.	1911-31.
1. Original Nucleus .. .. .	12,058	17,956	16,047	-28	-14
2. Sarawans .. .. .	41,848	51,957	55,370	-19	-24
3. Jhalawans .. .. .	94,807	86,772	94,708	+9	+0.1
4. Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,975	3,049	2,962	-2	+12
<i>Total Brahuīs</i> .. .. .	<i>152,588</i>	<i>159,734</i>	<i>167,787</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>-9</i>
<i>Speakers of Brahui language</i> .. .. .	<i>127,479</i>	<i>139,727</i>	<i>145,299</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>-12</i>

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 Brahuīs returned to their homes from Kachhi 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 disintegration.

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 1921 which was to the following effect:—

“The marginal figures however, indicate that during the decade the process of disintegration has certainly not been actively at work. It is true that the Brahuīs 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 1921, 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 insidiously 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 chose, 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 prophesy 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 Brahui 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 Brahui tribes have seen their best days, and that the Brahui 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	21,296

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	-16.4	+14.5
<i>Main-rajes.</i>						
Angaria	3,966	3,363	3,146	+17.9	+6.9	+26.1
Burra	3,411	4,279	5,374	-20.3	-20.4	-36.5
Jamot	5,815	6,663	9,724	-12.7	-31.4	-40.2
Runjha	4,656	5,027	5,103	-7.4	-1.5	-8.7
Sheikh	4,306	3,725	4,432	+15.0	-15.9	-2.8
<i>Sub-rajes.</i>						
Mangia	2,601	..	..	..	..	..
Shahok	1,315	..	..	..	..	..
Mondra	3,231	..	..	..	..	..
Gonga	2,443	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	8	155	..	-94.8	..	..

cultural 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

	1931.	1921.	1911.
SAYYID	21,976	20,265	21,296

be observed that the Sayyids have increased by eight per cent. between 1921 and 1931 and by three per cent. between 1911 and 1931, in spite of the fact that about 1,000 members of this community living in the Pishin Tahsil were absent from their homes in 1931, carrying on trade in other provinces.

## Other Muslims.

260. The other indigenous Muslims represent about seven per cent. of

	POPULATION.			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1911-31.
OTHER MUSLIMS ..	57,591	71,766	82,068	-19.8	-12.5	-29.8
Darzada ..	9,339	10,685	10,257	-12.5	+4.2	-8.9
Dehwar ..	5,317	5,455	7,326	-2.5	-25.5	-27.4
Gadra ..	7,935	6,958	7,201	+14.0	-3.4	+10.2
Gola ..	477	172	834	+177.3	-79.4	-42.8
Jat ..	3,236	3,726	5,680	-13.1	-34.4	-43.0
Khoja ..	352	311	367	+13.2	-15.3	-4.1
Langah ..	506	1,371	570	-63.1	+140.5	-11.2
Lori ..	5,653	6,890	10,936	-17.9	-37.0	-48.3
Med. ..	3,041	1,628	2,494	+36.2	-34.7	+21.9
Nakib ..	7,154	5,577	6,536	+28.3	-14.7	+9.4
Sorozai ..	11,164	24,888	27,982	-55.1	-11.1	-60.1
Others ..	3,417	4,105	1,885	-16.8	+117.9	+81.3

the total population of the Province. Their respective strength, for three censuses are given in the marginal table. An interesting feature of this group of indigenous tribes is that they have been blessed with an additional member—namely the Sorozais. These are freed slaves who have been shown under different names of "Ghulam," "Servile dependents" and "Tribal followers" respectively at the censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921. Taken as a whole these tribes show a decrease of 20 per cent. during the decennium 1921—31 and of 30 per cent. during the 20 years ending with 1931. With the exception of the Dehwars, all these tribes are regarded as social inferiors of the principal races and

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 55 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 indigenous Sikhs, all

	POPULATION.			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1911-31.
Hindu ..	16,905	17,479	14,985	-3.3	+16.6	+12.0
Sikh ..	48	841	2,799	-94.3	-69.9	-98.3

told in the whole Province in 1931. Their numbers for three censuses are shown in the margin. Reconversion of Sikhs to Hinduism accounts for increase in the one and decrease in the other. On the whole the indigenous 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 Aroras.

		Baluchistan.	Districts.	States.
TOTAL ..	..	16,905	5,136	11,769
Arora ..	..	16,359	4,770	11,589
Brahman ..	..	157	95	62
Khatri ..	..	259	220	39
Others ..	..	130	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 21,922 in 1931, 18,653 in 1921 and 29,515 in 1911. During the past 20 years they have decreased by 7,593 persons or 24 per cent. The numbers of this part of the population fluctuate from year to year according to grazing prospects.

## ALIENS.

263. The alien immigrants numbered 86,570 in 1931, consisting of 32,999 Muslims, 36,776 Hindus, 8,377 Sikhs, 5,403 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and

	POPULATION.			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1911-31.
ALL ALIENS ..	86,570	77,023	52,794	+12·4	+45·9	+63·9
Muslim ..	32,999	29,195	18,523	+13·4	+57·6	+78·3
Hindu ..	36,776	33,809	22,617	+8·6	+49·8	+62·6
Sikh ..	8,377	6,900	5,591	+21·4	+23·4	+40·8
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	+74·3

3,015 others. To the total alien population of 1931, Muslims contributed 38 per cent., Hindus 42, Sikhs 10, Europeans and Anglo-Indians and others 10 per cent. Variations in their numbers are indicated in the margin. The alien immigrants have increased by 33,776 or 64 per cent. in the 20 years ending with 1931, the communal per cent-ages of the increases being Muslims 78, Hindus 63,

Sikhs 50, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 25 and others 74. The chief attractions are Government service, trade and industrial pursuits and skilled and unskilled labour.

264. The principal castes represented in Baluchistan in the three principal Indian communities are shown below with the numerical strength of each as revealed by the Census of 1931 :—

<i>Muslim.</i>		<i>Hindu.</i>		<i>Sikh.</i>	
Baloch ..	1,627	Arora ..	7,157	Jatt ..	2,612
Pathan ..	5,581	Gurkha ..	5,029	Chuhra ..	134
Jatt ..	5,532	Khatri ..	4,263	Sikh ..	2,070
Sayyid ..	1,679	Rajput ..	3,937	Other castes ..	3,561
Rajput ..	5,305	Brahman ..	3,546		
Sheikh ..	5,077	Arya ..	1,725		
Awan ..	1,959	Depressed castes ..	7,346		
Chuhras ..	546	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.		
	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>TOTAL</b> .. ..	888,617	799,625	834,708	+8.6	-4.2	+4.1	100	100	100
<b>BALOCH</b> .. ..	229,478	176,336	172,478	+30.1	+2.2	+33.0	28.4	22.0	20.6
<b>Indigenous</b> .. ..	228,041	173,395	169,190	+30.4	+2.5	+33.6	28.0	21.7	20.3
<b>Eastern</b> .. ..	150,364	109,005	111,919	+37.9	-2.6	+34.3	17.3	13.6	13.4
Bugti .. ..	30,613	22,737	19,370	+34.1	+17.4	+58.0	3.5	2.8	2.3
Dombki .. ..	7,241	6,046	5,913	+19.8	+2.2	+22.4	0.8	0.8	0.7
Khethran .. ..	17,162	17,123	14,153	+0.2	+21.0	+21.3	2.0	2.1	1.7
Magaai .. ..	13,286	8,282	17,777	+60.4	-53.4	-25.3	1.6	1.0	2.1
Mari .. ..	35,254	22,601	22,233	+56.0	+1.7	+58.6	4.1	2.8	2.7
Rind Eastern .. ..	43,322	30,736	31,267	+40.9	-1.7	+38.5	5.0	3.9	3.8
Umrani .. ..	2,641	1,104	989	+139.2	+11.6	+167.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Baloch unspecified .. ..	845	376	217	+124.7	+73.3	+289.4	0.1	0.1	..
<b>Western</b> .. ..	75,677	64,390	57,271	+17.5	+12.4	+32.1	8.7	8.1	6.9
Buledi .. ..	158	1,289	1,340	-87.7	-3.8	-88.2	..	0.2	0.2
Dashti .. ..	996	4,474	1,149	-77.7	+289.4	-13.3	0.1	0.6	0.1
Gichki .. ..	293	675	554	-49.0	+3.8	-47.1	..	0.1	0.1
Kaudai .. ..	2,308	1,694	1,132	+36.2	+49.7	+103.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
Reis .. ..	3,951	5,696	4,147	-30.6	+37.4	-4.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
Rakhshani .. ..	24,106	21,677	20,068	+11.2	+8.0	+20.1	2.8	2.7	2.4
Rind Western .. ..	31,055	17,136	14,561	+81.2	+17.7	+113.3	3.6	2.1	1.8
Sangur .. ..	7,334	4,336	5,798	+69.1	-25.2	+26.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Sanjrani .. ..	401	481	121	-16.6	+297.5	+231.4	..	0.1	..
Others .. ..	5,075	7,032	8,401	-27.8	-16.2	-39.6	0.6	0.9	1.0
<b>Semi-Indigenous</b> .. ..	1,805	2,578	3,094	-30.0	-16.7	-41.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Buzdar .. ..	1,738	1,196	1,224	+45.3	-2.3	+42.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Others .. ..	67	1,382	1,870	-95.1	-26.1	-96.4	..	0.2	0.2
<b>Allies</b> .. ..	1,627	363	189	+343.2	+92.1	+760.8	0.2	..	..
<b>Erahul</b> .. ..	152,588	159,734	167,787	-4.5	-4.8	-9.1	17.6	20.0	20.1
<b>Original Nucleus</b> .. ..	12,958	17,956	15,047	-27.8	+19.3	-18.9	1.6	2.2	1.8
Ahmadzai .. ..	77	119	25	-35.3	+376.0	+208.0	..	..	..
Gurgnari .. ..	1,466	1,391	2,041	+5.4	-28.4	-28.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Iltozai .. ..	202	451	156	-55.2	+189.1	+29.5	..	..	..
Kalandrari .. ..	1,330	4,632	2,012	-70.6	+125.3	-33.9	0.2	0.6	0.2
Kambrari .. ..	2,065	2,414	3,095	-14.4	-22.0	-33.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Mirwari .. ..	1,878	2,590	2,654	-27.5	-2.4	-29.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Rodei .. ..	1,335	1,788	1,325	-25.3	+34.9	+0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sumalari .. ..	4,695	4,671	3,739	-1.4	+24.9	+23.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
<b>Sarawan</b> .. ..	41,848	51,957	55,370	-19.4	-6.2	-24.4	4.8	6.6	6.7
Bangulzai .. ..	7,389	10,281	11,595	-28.1	-11.3	-36.3	0.8	1.3	1.4
Kurd .. ..	2,230	2,982	3,476	-25.2	-14.2	-35.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Lahri .. ..	4,490	5,572	5,839	-19.4	-4.6	-23.1	0.5	0.7	0.7
Langav .. ..	6,648	9,301	10,979	-28.5	-15.3	-39.4	0.8	1.2	1.3
Mamashahi .. ..	2,728	2,790	3,866	-2.2	-27.8	-29.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Raisani .. ..	2,716	2,618	1,977	+3.7	+32.4	+37.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rustumzai .. ..	243	636	656	-61.8	-3.1	-62.9	..	0.1	0.1
Sarparra .. ..	1,906	2,112	2,212	-9.7	-4.5	-13.8	0.2	0.3	0.3
Satakzai .. ..	1,586	1,588	1,278	-0.1	+24.3	+24.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Shahwani .. ..	6,089	8,163	8,770	-25.4	-6.9	-30.6	0.7	1.0	1.1
Zagr Mengal .. ..	5,823	5,914	4,722	-1.5	+25.2	+23.3	0.7	0.7	0.6
<b>Jhalawan</b> .. ..	94,807	86,772	94,708	+9.3	-8.4	+0.1	10.9	10.8	11.3
Bizanjav .. ..	13,591	9,923	10,858	+37.0	-8.6	+25.2	1.6	1.2	1.3
Haruni .. ..	1,612	1,114	1,248	+44.7	-10.7	+29.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mamasani .. ..	10,356	14,845	13,489	-30.2	+10.1	-23.2	1.2	1.9	1.6
Mengal .. ..	26,377	24,021	26,805	+9.8	-10.4	-1.6	3.0	3.0	3.2
Nichari .. ..	1,705	1,885	3,641	-9.5	-48.2	-53.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Pandrani .. ..	1,063	1,488	2,007	-28.6	-25.9	-47.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Sajdi .. ..	3,279	4,137	4,011	-20.7	+3.1	-18.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Zahri .. ..	36,824	29,359	32,649	+25.4	-10.1	+12.8	4.2	3.7	3.9
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .. ..	2,975	3,049	2,662	-2.4	+14.6	+11.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
Nichari .. ..	1,128	1,502	1,311	-24.9	+14.6	-13.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Reikizai .. ..	534	653	611	-18.2	+6.9	-12.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others .. ..	1,313	894	740	+46.9	+20.8	+77.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Fathan</b> .. ..	193,606	192,164	214,517	+3.4	-10.4	-7.4	22.9	24.1	25.7
<b>Indigenous</b> .. ..	176,007	174,031	183,093	+1.1	-7.5	-6.4	20.3	21.8	22.5
Babi .. ..	194	..	323	..	..	-39.9	..	..	..
Baroch .. ..	1,610	1,550	854	+3.8	+81.5	+88.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Jafar .. ..	1,479	1,355	1,286	+9.1	+5.4	+15.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kakar .. ..	83,831	92,600	105,073	-2.9	-11.9	-14.5	10.3	11.5	12.8
Dawi .. ..	274	..	284	..	..	-3.5	..	..	..
Dumar .. ..	7,108	7,741	7,755	-8.2	-0.2	-8.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
Hussain Pasenr .. ..	805	..	492	..	..	+63.6	0.1	..	0.1
Sanzarkhel .. ..	40,581	40,438	56,032	+0.3	-17.1	-16.9	5.4	5.8	6.7
Sargara .. ..	2,000	2,352	2,343	-15.0	+0.4	-14.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
Snatia .. ..	19,762	22,519	23,349	-12.2	-3.4	-15.4	2.3	2.8	2.8
Targhara .. ..	12,170	12,021	14,089	+1.2	-14.7	-13.6	1.4	1.5	1.7
Others .. ..	1,151	1,529	729	-24.7	+109.7	+57.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kasi .. ..	1,975	1,295	1,337	+52.5	-3.1	+47.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Luni .. ..	2,581	3,187	2,816	+12.4	+13.2	+2.2	0.4	0.4	0.3

47.—Variation by Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality—(Contd.)

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.	1931 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1911 to 1931.	1931.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Pari</b>	27,701	27,727	22,575	-81	-23	-34	32	35	34
Main Branch	4,194	4,972	4,714	-162	-259	-379	95	95	95
Lost	2,555	2,691	2,512	-18	-75	-91	93	93	93
Lama	543	1,061	..	-499	..	..	91	91	..
Mandokhal	4,535	3,579	4,944	-159	-218	-62	95	95	95
Mumand	13,579	13,145	12,592	+32	+77	+113	16	17	15
Zarvan	2,123	2,917	2,000	+52	+87	+60	92	93	92
Unspecified	91	41	..	+143	..	..	..	..	..
Utrvan	6,414	7,297	9,552	-153	-147	-16	19	99	16
<b>Taru</b>	26,754	26,910	37,411	+20	-37	-18	43	45	45
Achal Achakrai	19,754	19,144	20,272	+34	-55	-23	23	24	24
Main Taru	9,79	9,613	5,134	+19	+872	+891	91	12	96
Yor Taru	6,237	7,023	11,589	-41	-479	-433	95	99	14
Unspecified	512	228	115	+124	+83	+352	91	..	..
Zamara	2,969	1,790	1,239	+699	+394	+1253	93	92	..
Other Pathan	1,577	1,349	536	+177	+1491	+1931	92	92	..
<b>Semi-Indigenous</b>	17,918	12,497	22,317	+264	-287	-237	29	17	27
Durrani	2,419	2,344	2,927	+29	-199	-177	93	93	94
Ghuzai	14,140	9,659	19,546	+461	-450	-241	16	12	22
Pathan unspecified	459	1,994	84	-689	+20	-379	91	92	91
<b>ALIENS</b>	5,591	4,636	4,197	+294	+129	+359	95	95	95
Lau Panj Raj	31,812	23,212	21,779	+370	-164	+145	37	29	33
Awarza	3,946	3,993	3,146	+179	-69	+251	95	94	94
Burra	3,411	4,279	5,374	-393	-394	-355	94	95	96
Jamot	5,415	6,993	9,224	-127	-314	-472	97	99	102
Kun Ja	4,654	5,027	5,100	-74	-15	-67	95	95	96
Shah	4,944	3,725	4,132	+156	-159	-29	95	95	95
Unspecified	9,405	156	..	+6,1319	..	..	11	..	..
<b>JATI</b>	22,829	65,932	78,409	-234	-146	+54	95	84	84
Indigenous	77,157	63,191	72,367	+221	-194	-16	89	79	94
Aama	5,532	3,791	3	+659	..	..	96	95	..
<b>SAYID</b>	23,555	21,542	22,183	+98	-29	-66	27	27	27
Indigenous	21,978	20,265	21,286	+94	-48	-82	25	23	23
Bukhari	11,794	9,591	9,359	+249	-25	+259	14	12	12
Chand	1,837	1,219	1,599	+495	-151	+244	92	91	92
Gandham	1,915	796	796	-119	-13	+275	91	91	91
Kaher	1,215	796	938	-416	-151	+295	91	91	91
Kashwani	1,999	924	1,998	-175	-63	+32	91	91	91
Taru	1,229	955	1,237	+274	-233	-14	91	91	91
Utrvan	638	623	794	+24	-195	+165	91	91	91
Others	3,227	5,451	5,900	-473	-28	-373	94	97	97
Aama	1,879	1,277	867	+315	+440	+893	92	92	91
<b>OTHER MUSLIMS</b>	79,279	93,597	99,509	-152	-90	-293	91	117	119
Indigenous	57,591	71,765	82,668	-198	-125	-298	66	98	98
Larwan	9,339	10,665	10,257	-125	-42	-89	11	13	12
Dakwar	5,317	5,455	7,294	-25	-25	-274	95	97	99
Gara	7,535	6,966	7,994	-149	-34	+122	91	99	99
Gon	477	172	334	+1773	-294	+238	91	91	91
Jai	3,236	3,236	5,999	-131	-344	-450	94	95	97
Kings	382	311	367	+132	-153	-41	..	..	..
Langah	54	1,371	579	-631	+1405	-112	91	92	91
Lau	5,453	6,966	10,906	-179	-379	-453	95	93	13
Lod	2,441	1,626	2,494	+82	-347	+219	93	92	93
Nash	7,154	3,577	6,536	-233	-147	-94	93	97	93
Nawari	11,164	24,966	27,982	-681	-111	-971	13	31	33
Others	2,417	4,146	1,985	+155	+1179	+213	94	95	95
Semi-Indigenous	3,099	2,913	4,194	+196	-383	-245	93	93	95
Kasra	1,473	1,997	2,454	-549	+154	-253	93	92	93
Other Muslim	24	614	1,636	-29	-27	-95	91	91	91
Ales Muslim	19,599	19,128	13,337	+29	-64	-893	22	24	16
<b>HINDU</b>	53,541	51,368	37,982	+45	+365	+428	61	64	45
Indigenous	16,565	17,479	14,965	-28	-163	-126	19	22	18
Aama	26,776	23,669	22,617	+66	-462	-826	42	43	37
<b>SAH</b>	8,425	7,741	8,399	+93	-77	-94	19	99	11
Indigenous	48	941	2,799	-943	-999	-993	19	91	94
Aama	8,377	6,599	5,591	+214	+224	-998	19	98	97
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	8,418	7,959	6,982	+193	+164	+308	19	99	97
European	5,024	4,734	4,219	-57	+128	+193	98	96	95
Arzo-Indian	379	234	123	+645	-802	+2061	..	..	..
Irano-Caucasian	2,656	1,798	752	+595	+1271	+2632	93	92	91
Others	359	366	975	-19	-628	-628	91	91	91

## 48.—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.			Fighting strength of each tribe.
	Total.	Non-adult.	Adult.			Total.	Non-adult.	Adult.	
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
INDIGENOUS ..	396,828	161,089	235,587	195,924	Jhalawan ..	50,596	22,050	28,546	23,488
BALUCH ..	120,066	48,098	71,978	59,966	Bizanjav ..	7,639	3,309	4,326	3,564
Eastern ..	81,210	32,005	49,205	41,084	Haruni ..	812	364	448	367
Bugti ..	16,700	6,807	9,853	8,177	Mamasani ..	5,540	2,333	3,207	2,653
Dombki ..	3,846	1,486	2,360	1,975	Mengal ..	13,680	6,279	7,410	6,041
Khetran ..	8,917	3,772	5,145	4,252	Nichari ..	900	331	566	479
Magasi ..	7,209	2,716	4,493	3,772	Pandrani ..	564	216	348	292
Mari ..	10,528	8,281	11,247	9,294	Sajdi ..	1,841	768	1,073	880
Rind Buledi ..	3,008	1,201	1,808	1,507	Zahri ..	19,812	8,450	11,162	9,201
Rind Jamali ..	3,535	1,367	2,168	1,815	Miscellaneous ..	1,120	495	625	513
Rind Khosa ..	2,477	951	1,526	1,276	Nighari ..	607	259	348	287
Rind Lashari ..	3,735	1,373	2,362	1,990	Rekizai ..	280	130	150	121
Rind Unspecified ..	10,546	3,337	7,209	6,154	Others ..	224	97	127	105
Umrani ..	1,406	539	867	726	PATHAN ..	90,198	38,064	52,134	43,114
Unspecified ..	242	75	167	143	Babi ..	103	44	59	40
Western ..	38,856	16,088	22,768	18,882	Baroch ..	532	199	335	280
Buledi ..	84	35	49	41	Jafar ..	790	321	466	390
Dashti ..	525	208	319	267	Kakar ..	46,931	19,786	27,145	22,452
Gichki ..	130	55	81	67	Dawi ..	150	82	68	53
Kaudai ..	1,220	501	719	597	Dumar ..	3,889	1,628	2,261	1,872
Rais ..	2,035	881	1,154	950	Husain Pasnur ..	414	182	232	191
Rakhshani ..	12,319	4,963	7,356	6,124	Sanzarkhel ..	24,056	10,151	14,805	12,309
Rind Western ..	16,349	6,858	9,491	7,856	Sargara ..	1,052	429	623	518
Sangur ..	3,910	1,620	2,290	1,899	Snatia ..	10,032	4,348	5,684	4,681
Sanjrani ..	191	102	89	70	Targara ..	6,248	2,901	3,347	2,722
Others ..	2,087	867	1,220	1,011	Others ..	190	65	125	106
BRAHUI ..	79,744	33,187	46,607	38,638	Kasi ..	669	271	398	331
Original nucleus ..	6,692	2,619	4,078	3,404	Luni ..	1,874	845	1,029	842
Ahmadzai ..	15	5	10	9	Pani ..	14,754	5,664	9,090	7,615
Gurguani ..	791	281	510	431	Main Branch ..	2,204	811	1,393	1,173
Iltazai ..	142	53	59	48	Isot ..	1,349	529	820	685
Kalandrari ..	743	297	446	372	Laun ..	302	128	174	144
Kambrari ..	1,115	490	625	513	Mandokhel ..	2,436	989	1,450	1,206
Mirwari ..	977	352	625	527	Musakhel ..	7,350	2,712	4,638	3,903
Rodei ..	710	272	438	367	Zarkun ..	1,113	498	615	504
Sumalari ..	2,229	869	1,360	1,137	Shirani ..	4,361	1,893	2,468	2,032
Sarawan ..	21,336	7,973	13,363	11,280	Tarin ..	18,355	8,138	10,217	8,380
Bangulzai ..	3,738	1,362	2,376	2,002	Abdal Achakzai ..	10,139	4,409	5,640	4,626
Kurd ..	1,078	403	675	567	Spin Tarin ..	4,849	1,995	2,854	2,368
Labri ..	2,316	913	1,403	1,171	Tor Tarin ..	3,198	1,573	1,625	1,305
Langav ..	3,452	1,297	2,155	1,810	Unspecified ..	7169	71	98	81
Mamasani ..	1,385	471	914	776	Zmarai ..	1,526	810	716	583
Raisani ..	1,372	513	859	722	Other Pathans ..	303	93	210	180
Rustamzai ..	101	37	64	54	Lasi ..	16,622	6,677	9,945	8,283
Sarparra ..	943	362	581	487	Jatt ..	41,542	16,134	25,408	21,254
Satakzai ..	866	296	570	485	Sayyid ..	10,576	4,804	5,772	4,714
Shahwani ..	3,021	1,085	1,936	1,634	Other Muslims ..	30,079	11,653	18,426	15,418
Zagr Mengal ..	3,064	1,234	1,830	1,524	Hindu ..	7,767	2,473	6,294	4,517
					Sikh ..	32	4	29	25



## **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.

STATISTICS RELATING TO  
Bilingualism and Nomadism

Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.				OTHER				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—BALUCHISTAN ..	757,768	408,217	349,551	..	408,217	349,551	11,961	4,952	4,042	1,202	14,927	9,6
A.—Indigenous Inhabitants.	787,801	398,828	340,675	..	398,828	340,675	11,832	4,877	3,506	1,088	14,470	9,2
1. BALUCH ..	221,675	120,086	101,609	Balochi ..	105,798	88,963	..	..	620	129	5,598	3,6
				Dehwari ..	110	100	..	..	..	..	97	..
				Pashto ..	425	327	2	..	..	..	1	..
				Khetrani ..	8,610	7,912	2,017	318	678	192	..	..
				Saraiki ..	687	632	87	20	..	..	20	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	3,700	3,076	269	68	27	17	162	..
				Lasi ..	63	67	20	17	..	..	8	..
				Brahui ..	632	519	8	59	19	..	..	..
				Sindhi ..	5	1	2	..	1	..	3	..
				Punjabi ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
				Persian ..	28	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. BRAHUI ..	147,034	79,744	67,290	Balochi ..	19,278	15,812	..	..	76	20	2,099	2,3
				Dehwari ..	11	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
				Pashto ..	123	96	21	10	..	..	3	..
				Khetrani ..	6	3	5	3	..	..	..	..
				Saraiki ..	15	11	..	..	..	..	1	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	882	700	123	70	5	..	42	..
				Lasi ..	82	93	2	6	..	..	1	..
				Brahui ..	59,341	50,563	3,654	2,088	1,142	372	..	..
				Sindhi ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
				Persian ..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	168,665	90,198	78,467	Balochi ..	178	169	..	..	..	..	52	..
				Pashto ..	87,084	75,719	587	358	..	..	856	39
				Jafirki ..	701	605	217	39	221	58	..	..
				Khetrani ..	118	105	3	..	51	32	..	..
				Saraiki ..	7	5	..	..	1	..	1	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	1,839	1,655	359	7	11	8	34	..
				Brahui ..	246	188	1	..	3	1	..	..
				Persian ..	25	21	4	5	4	..	1	..
4. LASI ..	31,799	16,622	15,177	Balochi ..	826	737	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Lasi ..	15,766	14,417	1,112	676	..	..	326	29
				Brahui ..	14	8	..	..	2	..	..	..
				Sindhi ..	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. JATT ..	76,180	41,542	34,638	Balochi ..	586	501	..	..	1	..	87	..
				Dehwari ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	38	34	..	..	..	..	3	..
				Jafirki ..	4	10	..	..	6	3	..	..
				Saraiki ..	2,494	2,265	41	21	..	..	47	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	36,041	29,429	1,397	477	149	72	891	41
				Lasi ..	2,072	2,146	178	121	..	..	166	13
				Jatki ..	8	7	..	..	1	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	184	148	10	6	10	7	..	..
				Sindhi ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	110	97	25	14	..	..	..	..
6. SAYYID ..	21,145	10,576	10,569	Balochi ..	585	482	..	..	20	5	132	6
				Dehwari ..	139	138	..	..	4	4	5	..
				Pashto ..	7,252	7,607	14	6	..	..	326	24
				Jafirki ..	158	160	73	63	10	6	..	..
				Khetrani ..	424	350	205	31	2	1	..	..
				Saraiki ..	88	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	1,279	1,156	83	15	6	1	96	1
				Lasi ..	142	139	29	21	..	..	6	..
				Brahui ..	409	378	25	11	48	37	..	..
				Sindhi ..	28	28	4	7	13	7	6	..
				Urdu ..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	15	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Persian ..	50	45	6	..	3	..	7	..
7. OTHER MUSLIM..	56,220	30,079	26,150	Balochi ..	15,555	14,425	..	..	49	24	548	4
				Dehwari ..	2,142	1,747	..	..	..	..	902	76
				Pashto ..	150	120	..	..	..	..	3	..
				Khetrani ..	12	15	4	5	2	2	..	..
				Saraiki ..	90	75	1	1	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	2,654	2,136	145	60	..	..	68	..
				Lasi ..	5,068	3,892	221	138	..	..	48	..
				Brahui ..	3,031	3,313	117	60	71	26	..	..
				Lori Chini ..	64	47	3	3	15	11	43	..
				Persian ..	407	380	7	5	..	..	211	16



Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.				OTHER					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
8. HINDUS	14,530	7,707	6,703	Pashto	241	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Khetrani	337	284	135	..	22	..	..	..	..
				Saraiki	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi	5,400	5,225	180	13	91	..	5	4	8
				Lasi	750	600	57	..	..	..	20	..	..
				Sindhi	599	441	281	..	55	15	2	120	68
				Urdu	29	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. SIKHS	44	32	12	Jatki Sindhi	0	8	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
				Sindhi	26	4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>B.—Semi-Indigenous inhabitants.</b>	<b>15,117</b>	<b>8,367</b>	<b>6,750</b>	..	<b>8,367</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>65</b>	
1. OTHER MUSLIMS	90	51	39	Pashto	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Persian	39	29	..	..	2	..	3	..	
2. PATHAN	13,322	7,401	5,921	Balochi	49	53	..	..	6	..	..	9	
				Pashto	7,289	5,817	33	18	..	..	125	57	
				Khetrani	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi	15	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	
				Brahui	11	16	..	..	2	..	1	..	
				Urdu	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				Punjabi	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				Persian	29	20	..	..	6	..	2	1	
3. BALOCH	1,705	915	790	Balochi	862	736	..	..	141	28	..	1	
				Pashto	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Khetrani	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
				Punjabi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Persian	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>C.—Aliens</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>2,126</b>	..	<b>3,224</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>101</b>	
1. MUSLIMS	3,818	2,173	1,645	Balochi	707	544	..	..	7	5	50	44	
				Dehwari	24	20	..	..	..	..	16	12	
				Pashto	107	98	3	..	..	..	11	10	
				Jafirki	11	7	1	..	1	..	1	..	
				Saraiki	135	113	17	..	..	..	1	2	
				Jatki Sindhi	514	429	9	8	40	25	..	..	
				Lasi	38	31	4	1	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki	33	19	7	5	6	5	..	..	
				Brahui	4	6	..	..	3	2	..	..	
				Sindhi	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	
				Urdu	27	12	1	..	3	..	..	..	
				Gujrati	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Punjabi	307	181	19	11	33	1	11	4	
				Persian	10	9	2	3	..	..	1	..	
				Jagdali	262	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. HINDUS	1,088	754	334	Balochi	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Pashto	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Saraiki	269	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi	18	10	4	1	..	..	3	1	
				Lasi	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki or Jagdali	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Sindhi	174	57	26	8	2	3	74	20	
				Urdu	40	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Gujrati	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Punjabi	219	100	24	2	45	1	14	1	
				Central Pahari	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. SIKH	441	294	147	Saraiki	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Sindhi	249	136	..	..	51	..	4	..	
				Punjabi	44	11	32	..	..	..	..	..	
4. CHRISTIANS	3	3	..	Punjabi	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>II.—DETAILS BY DISTRICTS AND TAHSILS</b>	<b>354,158</b>	<b>190,873</b>	<b>163,285</b>	..	<b>190,873</b>	<b>163,285</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>2,404</b>	
<b>I.—Quetta Pishin District.</b>	<b>78,242</b>	<b>39,554</b>	<b>36,688</b>	..	<b>39,554</b>	<b>36,688</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Quetta Tahsil	15,990	8,779	7,211	..	8,779	7,211	55	19	1,065	284	612	93	
<b>A.—Indigenous</b>	<b>15,098</b>	<b>8,277</b>	<b>6,821</b>	..	<b>8,277</b>	<b>6,821</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>81</b>	
1. BALOCH	481	281	200	Balochi	165	110	..	..	20	8	4	2	
	..	..	..	Pashto	14	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	..	..	..	Brahui	73	55	..	..	18	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Sindhi	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	..	..	..	Persian	28	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	



Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER-TONGUE.				OTHERS				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. BRAHUI ..	6,045	3,278	2,769	Balochi ..	305	327	..	..	59	12	1	..
				Pashto ..	39	28	1	..	..	..	5	..
				Brahui ..	2,864	2,408	14	12	767	146	..	2
				Sindhi ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
				Persian ..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	7,504	4,103	3,401	Balochi ..	65	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	3,887	3,228	32	7	..	..	436	70
				Brahui ..	135	95	..	..	3	1	..	..
				Persian ..	16	12	..	..	4	..	1	..
				Brahui ..	8	4	..	..	2	..	..	..
4. LAMI ..	12	8	4	Brahui ..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. JATT ..	45	25	20	Pashto ..	6	8	..	..	..	..	3	..
				Jatki ..	8	7	..	..	1	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Sindhi ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SAYYID ..	569	325	244	Balochi ..	29	12	..	..	16	2	6	3
				Pashto ..	203	157	..	..	..	..	37	1
				Brahui ..	91	74	..	..	48	37	6	2
				Persian ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. OTHER MUSLIM..	403	230	173	Balochi ..	9	6	..	..	9	2	..	..
				Pashto ..	28	19	..	..	..	..	3	..
				Brahui ..	151	107	4	..	62	17	..	..
				Persian ..	42	41	..	..	..	..	3	..
				Sindhi ..	29	10	..	..	15	2	22	1
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	714	379	335	..	379	335	1	..	6	3	59	8
1. PATHAN ..	678	362	316	Pashto ..	337	292	1	..	..	..	58	8
				Brahui ..	2	5	..	..	2	1	..	..
				Persian ..	23	19	..	..	4	2	..	..
2.—OTHER MUSLIM..	36	17	19	Pashto ..	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Persian ..	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Allen ..	178	123	55	..	123	55	1	..	35	4	23	4
1. MUSLIM ..	108	67	41	Pashto ..	32	23	..	..	..	..	5	4
				Brahui ..	4	6	..	..	3	2	..	..
				Urdu ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	23	6	1	..	5	..	1	..
				Persian ..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.—HINDU ..	61	48	13	Urdu ..	13	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
				Gujrati ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	33	12	..	..	18	1	13	..
				Central Pahari ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Western Punjabi..	3	1	..	..	0	1	4	..
3. SIKH ..	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishk Tahsil ..	49,131	24,614	24,517	..	24,614	24,517	2	3	67	81	..	..
A.—Indigenous ..	47,642	23,754	23,838	..	23,754	23,838	2	3	51	29	..	..
1. BALOCH ..	118	68	50	Balochi ..	41	29	..	..	39	26	..	..
				Pashto ..	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
2. BRAHUI ..	64	37	27	Pashto ..	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	23	19	..	..	10	3	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	38,959	19,856	19,103	Pashto ..	19,856	19,103	2	3	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	28	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	3,729	4,655	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. SAYYID ..	8,384	3,720	4,655	Pashto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. OTHER MUSLIM	116	63	53	Pashto ..	35	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. HINDU ..	1	1	..	Urdu ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	1,448	833	615	..	833	615	..	..	9	2	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	1,441	828	613	Pashto ..	823	610	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Urdu ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
				Persian ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Persian ..	5	2	..	..	5	2	..	..
2. OTHER MUSLIM	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Allen ..	41	27	14	..	27	14	..	..	7	..	..	..
1.—MUSLIM ..	28	20	8	Pashto ..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Urdu ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	9	3	..	..	4	..	..	..
				Western Punjabi..	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
2.—HINDU ..	13	7	6	Sindhi ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..



Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.			Other					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chaman Tahsil ..	11,121	6,161	4,960	..	6,161	4,960	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.—Indigenous ..	11,079	6,140	4,939	..	6,140	4,939	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	11,068	6,134	4,934	Pashto ..	6,134	4,934	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. SAYYID ..	11	6	5	Pashto ..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	38	19	19	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	38	19	19	Pashto ..	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Allen ..	4	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. MUSLIM ..	4	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Loralai District ..	79,784	43,153	36,631	..	43,153	36,631	2,906	551	1,601	365	220	16
Duki Tahsil ..	17,621	9,489	8,132	..	9,489	8,132	224	138	607	350	1	..
A.—Indigenous ..	12,102	6,515	5,587	..	6,515	5,587	221	138	373	235	1	..
1. BALOCH ..	1,037	591	446	Balochi ..	173	129	..	..	121	74	..	..
2. BRAHUI ..	253	143	110	Pashto ..	167	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	9,114	4,805	4,249	Pashto ..	251	199	7	4	200	133	..	..
4. JATT ..	9	5	4	Balochi ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. SAYYID ..	1,336	716	620	Pashto ..	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. OTHER MUSLIM ..	78	38	40	Balochi ..	130	100	11	6	9	..	..	1
7. HINDU ..	275	157	118	Pashto ..	4,805	4,249	198	128	..	..	..	..
8. JATKI SINDHI ..	5	..	..	Sindhi ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	5,438	2,917	2,521	..	2,917	2,521	2	..	209	10	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	5,358	2,873	2,485	Pashto ..	2,873	2,485	1	..	109	..	..	..
2. BALOCH ..	80	44	36	Balochi ..	23	19	..	..	18	10	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	..	..	..	Pashto ..	20	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. JATT ..	..	..	..	Jatki ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
C.—Allen ..	81	57	24	..	57	24	1	..	25	5	..	..
1. MUSLIM ..	52	33	19	Balochi ..	10	7	..	..	7	5	..	..
2. HINDU ..	29	24	5	Pashto ..	22	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	..	..	..	Punjabi ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4. JATT ..	..	..	..	Pashto ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. SAYYID ..	..	..	..	Punjabi ..	20	5	..	..	17	..	..	..
Bori Tahsil ..	18,203	7,387	5,816	..	7,387	5,816	4	..	50	9	..	..
A.—Indigenous ..	10,971	6,187	4,784	..	6,187	4,784	4	..	44	8	..	..
1. BALOCH ..	28	20	8	Balochi ..	8	3	..	..	5	..	..	..
2. BRAHUI ..	138	73	65	Pashto ..	10	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	10,285	5,800	4,485	Khetrani ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4. JATT ..	12	8	4	Sindhi ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. SAYYID ..	307	175	132	Balochi ..	20	15	..	..	8	4	..	..
7. OTHER MUSLIM ..	28	15	13	Pashto ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
8. HINDU ..	173	90	77	Brahui ..	50	48	..	..	27	3	..	..
9. JATT ..	..	..	..	Pashto ..	5,795	4,482	2	..	..	..	..	..
10. SAYYID ..	..	..	..	Brahui ..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. OTHER MUSLIM ..	..	..	..	Pashto ..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. HINDU ..	..	..	..	Pashto ..	175	132	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. OTHER MUSLIM ..	..	..	..	Pashto ..	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. HINDU ..	..	..	..	Pashto ..	89	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. KHETRANI ..	..	..	..	Khetrani ..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
16. PUNJABI ..	..	..	..	Punjabi ..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	2,191	1,168	1,023	..	1,168	1,023	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	2,184	1,165	1,019	Pashto ..	1,165	1,019	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. BALOCH ..	7	3	4	Pashto ..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..



Nomadism.

LANGUAGES.										OCCUPIED.							
Urdu.		Punjabi.		Persian.		Arabic.		English.		Houses.		Chhappar.		Kizdi.		Both (Houses and Kizdis).	
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	3,113
25	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	1,069	949	1	..	1,174	895	3,866	3,095
25	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	1,069	949	1	..	1,165	890	3,895	3,095
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	2	100	10	108	2	12	..	1	..	26,529	22,584	405	357	7,930	6,614	8,289	7,126
25	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5,406	4,566	167	174	3,481	3,021	435	371
23	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5,199	4,447	158	170	784	645	374	325
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	467	357	..	..	124	88	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	52	..	..	65	45	19	13
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3,939	3,492	153	162	523	441	190	154
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	4	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	509	420	..	..	61	58	116	142
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	5	8	7	8	19	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	118	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	100	4	1	2,692	2,374	61	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	71	1	..	2,687	2,368	61	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	2	3	1	5	6	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	19	5	3	5	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	14	5	3	3	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	78	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	300	225	1,114	945
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	4,261	3,233	127	84	300	225	1,012	943
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	3	13	10	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	2	4	84	..	..	..	..	..	351	293	..	..	709	619	108	106
5	..	2	4	84	..	..	..	..	..	348	291	..	..	709	619	103	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.		(C)						
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>C.—Allen</b>	41	32	9	..	32	9	..	..	6	1	..	..
1. MUSLIM	31	22	9	Pashto	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. HINDU	9	9	..	Punjabi	14	4	..	..	5	1	..	..
3. SIKH	1	1	..	Urdu	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
				Punjabi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sanjawl Tahsil</b>	6,147	3,381	2,766	..	3,381	2,766	..	..	11	7	..	..
<b>A.—Indigenous</b>	6,009	3,298	2,713	..	3,298	2,713	..	..	9	7	..	..
1. BALOCH	30	17	13	Balochi	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Khetrani	10	7	..	..	6	3	..	..
2. BRAHUI	13	7	6	Balochi	7	6	..	..	3	4	..	..
3. PATHAN	5,322	2,908	2,414	Pashto	2,908	2,414	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. SAYYID	64	304	280	Pashto	364	280	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>B.—Semi-Indigenous</b>	114	70	44	..	70	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. PATHAN	76	50	26	Pashto	50	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. OTHER MUSLIM	37	20	17	Pashto	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Persian	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. BALOCH	1	..	1	Persian	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>C.—Allen</b>	24	15	9	..	15	9	..	..	2	..	..	..
1. MUSLIM	23	14	9	Pashto	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Urdu	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
				Punjabi	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. HINDU	1	1	..	Urdu	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
<b>Barkhan Tahsil</b>	20,124	10,692	9,432	..	10,692	9,432	2,335	292	551	12	..	..
<b>A.—Indigenous</b>	18,587	9,777	8,810	..	9,777	8,810	2,295	285	486	6	..	..
1. BALOCH	17,100	8,970	8,130	Balochi	784	586	..	..	50	..	..	..
				Khetrani	8,185	7,544	1,050	255	413	6	..	..
				Punjabi	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
2. BRAHUI	5	3	2	Balochi	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. PATHAN	85	43	42	Pashto	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jafirki	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Khetrani	17	19	3	..	2	..	..	..
4. SAYYID	770	422	318	Khetrani	422	318	204	30	1	..	..	..
5. OTHER MUSLIM	11	6	5	Khetrani	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. HINDU	616	333	283	Khetrani	333	283	135	..	19	..	..	..
<b>B.—Semi-Indigenous</b>	658	385	273	..	385	273	3	..	44	1	..	..
1. PATHAN	97	68	21	Pashto	65	20	3	..	..	..	..	..
				Khetrani	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. BALOCH	561	317	244	Balochi	315	243	..	..	43	1	..	..
				Persian	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
<b>C.—Allen</b>	879	580	349	..	530	349	37	7	21	5	..	..
1. MUSLIM	825	477	348	Balochi	418	320	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto	13	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
				Jafirki	31	18	6	5	6	5	..	..
				Punjabi	15	6	5	2	7	..	..	..
2. HINDU	50	50	..	Punjabi	50	..	22	..	8	..	..	..
3. SIKH	3	2	1	Punjabi	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
4. CHRISTIAN	1	1	..	Punjabi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Musakhel Tahsil</b>	22,689	12,204	10,485	..	12,204	10,485	343	121	382	87	219	165
<b>A.—Indigenous</b>	20,824	11,189	9,635	..	11,189	9,635	309	121	250	69	219	165
1. BALOCH	283	163	120	Balochi	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto	150	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Khetrani	8	5	4	2	4	2	..	..
2. PATHAN	10,954	10,731	9,223	Pashto	10,037	8,622	10	7	..	..	210	161
				Jafirki	694	601	215	39	221	58	..	..
3. JATT	16	5	11	Balochi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jafirki	4	10	..	..	6	3	..	..
4. SAYYID	562	285	277	Balochi	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto	114	108	3	3	..	..	..	..
				Jafirki	158	160	73	63	19	6	..	..
				Sindhi	10	7	4	7	..	..	..	..
5. OTHER MUSLIM	8	4	4	Balochi	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. HINDU	1	1	..	Khetrani	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Non diam.

LANGUAGES.										OCCUPIED.							
Urdu.		Punjabi.		Persian.		Arabic.		English.		Houses.		Chhappar.		Kichdi.		Both (Houses and Kichdis).	
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
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	6	2	6	..	..	..	182	147	..	..	534	417	2,665	2,202
9	..	..	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	140	122	..	..	534	417	2,622	2,174
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	14	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	2
9	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	116	100	..	..	491	389	2,301	1,925
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	17	..	..	43	28	303	235
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	36	22	..	..	..	..	34	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	32	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	9	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	9	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	18	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	8,020	7,236	98	89	1,777	1,402	797	705
13	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,636	6,986	90	80	1,536	1,232	515	512
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,998	6,448	34	74	1,424	1,140	461	468
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	27	..	..	9	10	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	223	6	6	100	80	46	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	283	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	110	..	..	94	73	158	90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	54	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	103	..	..	94	73	104	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	251	140	8	9	147	97	124	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	139	8	9	147	97	124	103
1	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	2	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	7,905	6,758	..	..	1,129	930	3,170	2,797
7	..	2	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	7,651	6,563	..	..	784	666	2,754	2,406
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	36	..	..	12	5	98	79
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	7,393	6,321	..	..	772	661	2,566	2,241
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	195	191	..	..	..	..	90	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.				Or				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>B.—Semi-Indigenous</b> ..	1,484	784	680	..	784	680	..	..	80	17	..	..
1. BALOCH ..	43	19	24	Balochi ..	19	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. PATHAN ..	478	270	208	Pashto ..	270	208	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. BALOCH ..	943	495	448	Balochi ..	485	436	..	..	80	17	..	..
				Pashto ..	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>C.—Alien</b> ..	401	231	170	..	231	170	34	..	52	1	..	..
1. MUSLIM ..	321	189	133	Balochi ..	154	109	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jafirki ..	11	7	1	..	1	1	..	..
				Jatki ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	19	11	2	..	6	..	..	..
2. HINDU ..	80	43	37	Punjabi ..	43	37	30	..	45	..	..	..
<b>III.—Zhob District</b> ..	48,345	26,309	22,036	..	26,309	22,036	..	3	8	1	..	..
Fort Sandeman Tahsil ..	25,754	13,896	11,858	..	13,896	11,858	..	..	2	..	..	..
<b>A.—Indigenous</b> ..	25,549	13,779	11,770	..	13,779	11,770	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. BALOCH ..	26	15	11	Balochi ..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. PATHAN ..	24,580	13,260	11,320	Pashto ..	13,260	11,320	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. SAYYID ..	881	470	411	Pashto ..	470	411	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. OTHER MUSLIM ..	61	33	28	Pashto ..	33	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. JATT ..	1	1	..	Pashto ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>B.—Semi-Indigenous</b> ..	193	111	82	..	111	82	..	..	2	..	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	169	95	74	Pashto ..	94	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Persian ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. OTHER MUSLIM ..	2	2	..	Persian ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
3. BALOCH ..	22	14	8	Balochi ..	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>C.—Alien</b> ..	12	6	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. MUSLIM ..	9	3	6	Punjabi ..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. HINDU ..	2	2	..	Punjabi ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. CHRISTIAN ..	1	1	..	Punjabi ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindubagh Tahsil ..	10,113	5,438	4,679	..	5,438	4,679	..	3	1	..	..	..
<b>A.—Indigenous</b> ..	10,068	5,398	4,670	..	5,398	4,670	..	3	..	..	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	9,980	5,347	4,633	Pashto ..	5,347	4,633	..	3	..	..	..	..
2. SAYYID ..	88	51	37	Pashto ..	51	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>B.—Semi-Indigenous</b> ..	41	32	9	Pashto ..	32	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	41	32	9	Pashto ..	32	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>C.—Alien</b> ..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. MUSLIM ..	3	3	..	Urdu ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killa Salfulla Tahsil ..	12,479	6,980	5,499	..	6,980	5,499	..	..	6	1	..	..
<b>A.—Indigenous</b> ..	12,315	6,863	5,452	..	6,863	5,452	..	..	1	..	..	..
1. BALOCH ..	2	1	1	Balochi ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
2. PATHAN ..	12,241	6,824	5,417	Pashto ..	6,824	5,417	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. SAYYID ..	70	36	34	Pashto ..	36	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. OTHER MUSLIM ..	2	2	..	Pashto ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>B.—Semi-Indigenous</b> ..	151	107	44	..	107	44	..	..	1	1	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	147	104	43	Pashto ..	104	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. OTHER MUSLIM ..	4	3	1	Persian ..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
<b>C.—Alien</b> ..	13	10	3	..	10	3	..	..	4	..	..	..
1. MUSLIM ..	5	5	..	Punjabi ..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
2. HINDU ..	8	5	3	Pashto ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Urdu ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..



Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.				Or:					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
IV.—Bolan District ..	514	296	218	..	296	218	77	50	..	..	212	11	
A.—Indigenous ..	488	279	209	..	279	209	70	47	..	..	200	11	
1. BALUCH ..	224	124	100	Balochi	122	100	..	..	..	..	122	..	
2. BRAHUI ..	223	127	96	Balochi	62	44	..	..	..	..	61	..	
3. PATHAN ..	1	1	..	Brahui	65	52	65	47	..	..	..	..	
4. OTHER MUSLIM..	40	27	13	Pashto	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
4. OTHER MUSLIM..	40	27	13	Balochi	25	13	..	..	..	..	17	..	
4. OTHER MUSLIM..	40	27	13	Brahui	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. PATHAN ..	1	1	..	Pashto	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
C.—Alien ..	25	16	9	..	16	9	..	..	..	..	12	..	
1. MUSLIM ..	15	8	7	Balochi	7	6	..	..	..	..	7	..	
2. HINDU ..	10	8	2	Punjabi	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	
2. HINDU ..	10	8	2	Jatki Sindhi	4	1	4	1	..	..	3	..	
2. HINDU ..	10	8	2	Urdu	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
2. HINDU ..	10	8	2	Punjabi	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
V.—Chagai District ..	19,516	10,573	8,943	..	10,573	8,943	1,690	1,124	328	228	2,340	1,831	
Nushki Tahsil ..	9,154	4,908	4,246	..	4,908	4,246	1,162	717	79	13	1,529	1,331	
A.—Indigenous ..	9,021	4,840	4,181	..	4,840	4,181	1,142	702	79	13	1,510	1,231	
1. BALUCH ..	3,347	1,811	1,536	Balochi	1,801	1,521	..	..	5	..	1,158	9	
2. BRAHUI ..	4,893	2,635	2,248	Brahui	10	15	8	10	..	..	..	..	
2. BRAHUI ..	4,893	2,635	2,248	Balochi	145	121	..	..	..	..	134	1	
2. BRAHUI ..	4,893	2,635	2,248	Brahui	2,490	2,127	1,042	651	74	13	..	..	
3. PATHAN ..	198	97	101	Pashto	85	94	47	19	..	..	71	..	
4. SAYYID ..	248	129	119	Brahui	12	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	
4. SAYYID ..	248	129	119	Balochi	97	70	..	..	..	..	60	..	
4. SAYYID ..	248	129	119	Pashto	8	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	
4. SAYYID ..	248	129	119	Brahui	24	45	24	11	..	..	..	..	
5. OTHER MUSLIM..	345	168	177	Balochi	140	157	..	..	..	..	80	..	
5. OTHER MUSLIM..	345	168	177	Brahui	20	13	12	6	..	..	..	..	
5. OTHER MUSLIM..	345	168	177	Persian	6	7	6	5	..	..	..	..	
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	80	18	17	..	18	17	16	11	..	..	19	..	
1. PATHAN ..	30	13	17	Pashto	10	16	16	11	..	..	10	..	
1. PATHAN ..	30	13	17	Persian	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C.—Alien ..	103	55	48	..	55	48	4	4	..	..	..	..	
1. MUSLIM ..	101	54	47	Jatki Sindhi	52	44	1	1	..	..	..	..	
2. HINDU ..	2	1	1	Persian	2	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	
2. HINDU ..	2	1	1	Sindhi	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Dalbandin Tahsil (Includ- -ing Western Sanjrani).	8,251	4,423	3,828	..	4,423	3,828	528	407	42	18	513	3	
A.—Indigenous ..	8,112	4,354	3,758	..	4,354	3,758	523	393	38	18	488	3	
1. BALUCH ..	3,525	1,905	1,620	Balochi	1,803	1,539	..	..	21	10	197	1	
1. BALUCH ..	3,525	1,905	1,620	Pashto	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. BALUCH ..	3,525	1,905	1,620	Brahui	100	80	37	23	..	..	..	..	
2. BRAHUI ..	3,432	1,853	1,570	Balochi	869	758	..	..	6	..	119	..	
2. BRAHUI ..	3,432	1,853	1,570	Pashto	5	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	
2. BRAHUI ..	3,432	1,853	1,570	Brahui	979	817	454	351	3	7	..	..	
3. PATHAN ..	290	146	144	Balochi	96	85	..	..	..	..	48	..	
3. PATHAN ..	290	146	144	Pashto	50	57	13	11	..	..	22	..	
3. PATHAN ..	290	146	144	Persian	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	
4. SAYYID ..	463	254	200	Balochi	248	202	..	..	..	..	50	..	
4. SAYYID ..	463	254	200	Pashto	4	6	3	1	..	..	2	..	
4. SAYYID ..	463	254	200	Brahui	2	1	1	..	..	..	50	..	
5. OTHER MUSLIM..	402	196	206	Balochi	183	191	..	..	6	6	..	..	
5. OTHER MUSLIM..	402	196	206	Brahui	13	15	11	8	..	..	..	..	
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	74	38	36	..	38	36	2	1	4	..	13	..	
1. PATHAN ..	72	36	36	Balochi	22	22	..	..	2	..	8	..	
1. PATHAN ..	72	36	36	Pashto	14	14	2	1	..	..	7	..	
2. OTHER MUSLIM..	2	2	..	Persian	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
C.—Alien ..	65	31	34	..	31	34	3	8	..	..	12	..	
1. MUSLIM ..	65	31	34	Balochi	25	25	..	..	..	..	12	..	
1. MUSLIM ..	65	31	34	Punjabi	3	8	3	8	..	..	..	..	
1. MUSLIM ..	65	31	34	Jatki Sindhi	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Nomadism.

LANGUAGES.										OCCUPIED.							
Urdu.		Punjabi.		Perrian.		Arabic.		English.		Houses.		Chhappar.		Kizhdi.		Both (Houses and Kizhdis).	
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
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	175	..	..	40	39	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	166	..	..	40	39	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	53	..	..	40	39	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	50	9	..	38	16	..	..	..	..	1,252	1,102	1,706	1,431	3,249	2,883	4,366	3,527
48	5	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	431	359	1,368	1,119	195	163	2,919	2,605
48	5	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	414	343	1,350	1,112	195	163	2,881	2,563
10	5	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	176	152	692	559	6	4	937	621
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	138	502	396	189	159	1,754	1,555
37	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	23	29	22	32	..	..	42	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	51	49	..	..	63	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	73	76	..	..	85	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	13	7	..	..	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	13	7	..	..	37	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	45	9	..	21	15	..	..	..	..	175	183	343	312	3,054	2,720	851	613
131	45	9	..	21	15	..	..	..	..	166	174	343	312	3,002	2,670	843	602
53	15	3	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	124	152	106	119	1,519	1,252	156	117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	233	190	977	948	636	433
17	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15	..	..	123	114	11	15
1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	4	3	201	168	34	26
29	7	9	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	182	150	6	6
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	26	20	8	11
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	24	20	8	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	26	30	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	26	30	..	..

Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE,						(OTH)		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Shorarud Sub-Tahsil ..	2,111	1,242	869	..	1,242	869	..	..	205	197	298	251
A.—Indigenous ..	1,252	669	583	..	669	583	..	..	205	197	282	241
1. BALOCH ..	1	1	..	Balochi ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2. BRAHUI ..	468	237	231	Brahui ..	237	231	..	..	201	194	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	16	9	6	Pashto ..	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. SAYYID ..	749	412	337	Pashto ..	412	337	..	..	..	..	282	241
5. OTHER MUSLIM ..	19	10	9	Balochi ..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	859	573	286	..	573	286	..	..	16	14	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	859	573	286	Pashto ..	573	286	..	..	16	14	..	..
VI.—Sibi District ..	129,757	70,988	58,769	..	70,988	58,769	1,762	621	739	201	161	81
Sibi Tahsil ..	17,742	9,535	8,207	..	9,535	8,207	579	161	275	120	140	71
A.—Indigenous ..	16,221	8,724	7,497	..	8,724	7,497	575	156	224	95	140	71
1. BALOCH ..	4,199	2,266	1,933	Balochi ..	1,522	1,431	..	..	2	2	1	..
				Pashto ..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Khetrani ..	48	44	..	..	36	31	..	..
				Saraiki ..	17	15	11	10	..	..	..	2
				Jatki Sindhi ..	646	415	83	22	27	17	4	..
				Brahui ..	29	23	1	1	..	..	..	..
2. BRAHUI ..	1,602	880	713	Balochi ..	31	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	35	27	11	4	..	..	..	2
				Jatki Sindhi ..	160	121	116	70	..	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	663	535	40	16	9	3	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	5,257	2,765	2,402	Balochi ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	1,271	1,112	..	33	..	..	12	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	1,492	1,379	263	..	11	8	2	1
4. JATT ..	4,059	2,255	1,804	Balochi ..	126	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Saraiki ..	298	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	1,773	1,439	..	..	62	34	117	55
				Brahui ..	58	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. SAYYID ..	325	171	154	Pashto ..	60	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	111	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. OTHER MUSLIM ..	63	43	20	Balochi ..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	28	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. HINDU ..	716	335	381	Jatki Sindhi ..	335	381	..	..	87	..	..	..
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	855	449	406	..	449	406	..	..	1	..	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	854	448	406	Pashto ..	443	403	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
2. OTHER MUSLIM ..	1	1	..	Persian ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Alien ..	666	362	304	..	362	304	4	5	40	25	..	..
1. MUSLIM ..	642	344	298	Jatki Sindhi ..	338	288	4	4	40	25	..	..
				Punjabi ..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. HINDU ..	14	11	3	Urdu ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	9	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. SIKH ..	10	7	3	Punjabi ..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahrig Tahsil ..	16,137	8,629	7,508	..	8,629	7,508	1	..	275	11	15	111
A.—Indigenous ..	15,677	8,366	7,311	..	8,366	7,311	1	..	271	11	15	111
1. BALOCH ..	2,195	1,243	952	Balochi ..	1,211	926	..	..	243	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	32	26	1	..	..	..	..	..
2. BRAHUI ..	38	20	16	Pashto ..	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	10	5	..	..	3	..	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	11,754	6,186	5,568	Pashto ..	6,186	5,568	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. JATT ..	36	18	18	Pashto ..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. SAYYID ..	1,580	851	729	Pashto ..	851	729	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. OTHER MUSLIM ..	74	48	26	Balochi ..	17	5	..	..	10	..	..	..
				Lori Chini ..	31	21	..	..	15	11	15	11
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	453	257	196	..	257	196	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	453	257	196	Pashto ..	257	196	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Alien ..	7	6	1	..	6	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
1. MUSLIM ..	2	1	1	Punjabi ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. HINDU ..	5	5	..	Jatki Sindhi ..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..





Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.				Other				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nasirabad Tahsil ..	35,260	19,322	15,938	..	19,322	15,938	866	233	13	8	..	..
A.—Indigenous ..	34,081	18,588	15,493	..	18,588	15,493	848	230	13	8	..	..
1. BALUCH ..	17,300	9,385	8,005	Balochi ..	8,018	6,845	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Saraiki ..	616	575	75	10	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	682	553	39	27	..	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	30	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. BRAHUI ..	4,271	2,349	1,922	Balochi ..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	2,341	1,016	321	98	13	8	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	188	103	85	Pashto ..	9	5	7	5	..	..	..	..
				Saraiki ..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	88	76	14	7	..	..	..	..
4. LARI ..	31	16	15	Sindhi ..	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. JATT ..	9,598	5,281	4,317	Jatki Sindhi ..	5,281	4,317	363	80	..	..	..	..
6. SAYYID ..	163	84	79	Balochi ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Saraiki ..	21	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	61	62	2	2	..	..	..	..
7. OTHER MUSLIM..	1,665	928	757	Balochi ..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Saraiki ..	29	26	1	1	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	891	727	1	..	..	..	..	..
8. HINDU ..	725	416	309	Jatki Sindhi ..	416	309	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. SIKHS ..	30	26	4	Jatki Sindhi ..	26	4	20	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Allen ..	1,179	734	415	..	734	445	28	8	..	..	..	..
1. MUSLIM ..	360	206	151	Saraiki ..	47	37	17	..	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	93	81	4	3	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	61	36	2	..	..	..	..	..
2. HINDU ..	434	279	155	Saraiki ..	269	149	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Sindhi ..	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. SIKHS ..	345	249	136	Sindhi ..	249	136	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kohlu Sub-Tahsil ..	5,894	2,966	2,428	..	2,966	2,428	815	226	180	62	..	..
A.—Indigenous ..	5,850	2,939	2,411	..	2,939	2,411	812	222	178	59	..	..
1. BALUCH ..	4,547	2,490	2,057	Balochi ..	2,379	1,940	..	..	105	7	..	..
				Khetrani ..	107	113	56	57	19	7	..	..
				Brahui ..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Sindhi ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2. BRAHUI ..	62	41	21	Balochi ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	5	4	5	4	..	..	..	..
				Khetrani ..	6	3	5	3	..	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	28	14	25	14	2	..	..	..
3. PATHAN ..	706	392	314	Pashto ..	291	228	209	133	..	..	..	..
				Khetrani ..	101	86	..	..	49	32	..	..
4. SAYYID ..	19	10	9	Pashto ..	8	7	0	5	..	..	..	..
				Khetrani ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
5. OTHER MUSLIM..	16	8	10	Khetrani ..	6	10	4	6	2	2	..	..
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	27	14	13	..	14	13	3	4	..	..	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	18	9	9	Pashto ..	9	9	2	4	..	..	..	..
2. BALUCH ..	9	5	4	Balochi ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Khetrani ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
C. Allen ..	17	13	4	..	13	4	..	..	2	3	..	..
1. MUSLIM ..	2	2	..	Pashto ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Western Punjabi..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. HINDU ..	15	11	4	Sindhi ..	4	4	..	..	2	3	..	..
				Punjabi ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mari Country ..	24,860	18,880	10,980	..	18,880	10,980	40	34	..	..	..	..
A.—Indigenous ..	24,836	18,866	10,970	..	18,866	10,970	40	34	..	..	..	..
1. BALUCH ..	24,615	13,745	10,870	Balochi ..	13,745	10,870	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. SAYYID ..	80	43	37	..	43	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. OTHER MUSLIM..	33	17	16	..	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. HINDU ..	108	61	47	..	61	47	38	33	..	..	..	..
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. PATHAN ..	3	2	1	Urdu ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Allen ..	21	12	9	..	12	9	2	1	..	..	..	..
1. HINDU ..	21	12	9	Jagdali ..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Sindhi ..	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
				Urdu ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Continued

Portuguese		Arabic		English		Burmese		Chippewa		Latin		Dutch, Spanish and Italian	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
								6,140	5,143	12,871	10,522	354	280
								5,721	4,915	10,926	11,234	354	280
								2,000	2,000	4,006	5,007	150	150
								207	207	1,835	1,837	304	151
								15	15	14	12		
								1,671	1,671	1,742	1,807	150	150
								150	150	14	14		
								151	151	35	36		
								1,671	1,671	44	21		
								45	27	25	21		
								15	21	11	15		
								15	17	15	14		
								15	16	15	10		
4	2							32	33			2,674	1,855
6								35	35			2,674	1,855
1								15	15			1,275	1,277
								11	1			30	15
								15	15				
								15	15				
								14	13				
								15	15				
								13	4				
								15	15				
								11	1				
								303	150	6	8	11,595	11,714
								303	150			11,594	11,714
								15	15			11,595	11,807
								15	15			11,594	11,807
								2	1				
								4	1	6	3		
								4	1	6	3		

Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.				OTHER.					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Bugti Country ..	20,364	16,658	13,708	..	16,658	13,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	
A.—Indigenous ..	29,378	16,387	13,491	..	16,387	13,491	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. BALOCH ..	28,452	16,168	13,284	Balochi ..	16,168	13,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. PATHAN ..	1	1	..	Pashto ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. OTHER MUSLIM ..	261	139	123	Balochi ..	138	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. HINDU ..	164	80	84	Sindhi ..	80	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. PATHAN ..	2	2	..	Pashto ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C.—Alien ..	284	267	217	..	287	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. MUSLIM ..	456	252	204	Jagdali ..	252	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. HINDUS ..	28	15	13	Jagdali ..	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Sindhi ..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III.—DETAILS BY STATES AND THEIR DIVISIONS.	408,610	217,844	186,266	..	217,844	186,266	5,485	2,531	255	106	11,252	7,142	
Kalat State ..	240,602	183,849	156,753	..	183,849	156,753	3,740	1,441	253	106	10,624	6,676	
A.—Indigenous ..	339,380	183,100	156,280	..	183,100	156,280	3,718	1,481	249	106	10,457	6,581	
1. BALOCH ..	108,579	57,361	49,218	Balochi ..	54,603	40,785	..	..	7	2	4,009	2,367	
				Dehwari ..	110	100	..	..	..	..	97	87	
				Saraiki ..	54	42	1	..	..	..	18	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	2,381	2,108	117	19	..	..	158	5	
				Brahui ..	211	182	6	5	..	..	..	..	
				Sindhi ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
2. BRAHUI ..	117,280	63,468	53,792	Balochi ..	13,774	11,303	..	..	..	..	2,616	2,090	
				Dehwari ..	11	6	..	..	96	50	6	2	
				Saraiki ..	15	11	..	..	..	..	1	1	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	722	579	7	..	5	..	42	2	
				Lasi ..	16	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Brahui ..	48,030	41,868	1,598	813	24	..	..	..	
3. PATHAN ..	1,151	618	533	Balochi ..	15	17	..	..	..	..	4	5	
				Pashto ..	240	225	15	6	..	..	93	58	
				Saraiki ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	259	200	..	..	..	..	32	19	
				Brahui ..	94	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Persian ..	9	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	
4. LASI ..	881	510	371	Balochi ..	336	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Lasi ..	171	104	1	..	..	..	24	20	
				Brahui ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. JATT ..	58,061	31,815	26,266	Balochi ..	410	378	..	..	..	..	87	30	
				Dehwari ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Saraiki ..	2,196	2,065	41	21	..	..	47	21	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	28,987	23,673	1,044	396	87	38	774	353	
				Brahui ..	83	64	3	..	10	7	..	..	
				Punjabi ..	100	85	25	14	..	..	..	..	
6. SAYYID ..	3,567	1,876	1,691	Balochi ..	163	137	..	..	4	3	16	9	
				Dehwari ..	130	138	..	..	4	4	5	4	
				Pashto ..	63	51	..	..	..	..	4	4	
				Saraiki ..	67	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	1,107	995	81	13	6	1	99	12	
				Lasi ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
				Brahui ..	289	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Punjabi ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Persian ..	46	41	6	..	3	..	7	..	
7. OTHER MUSLIM ..	41,531	21,966	10,565	Balochi ..	13,910	12,867	..	..	2	1	394	441	
				Dehwari ..	2,142	1,747	..	..	..	..	902	761	
				Saraiki ..	70	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	1,735	1,396	144	60	..	..	68	20	
				Lori ..	12	5	..	..	..	..	5	2	
				Brahui ..	3,707	3,143	88	46	..	..	..	..	
				Lori Chini ..	33	28	..	..	..	..	28	20	
				Persian ..	357	332	1	..	..	..	208	165	
8. HINDU ..	10,316	5,480	4,830	Saraiki ..	7	1	..	..	..	..	514	8	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	5,014	4,535	178	13	..	..	107	67	
				Sindhi ..	420	300	243	22	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	6	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	362	212	150	..	212	150	7	2	4	..	29	18	
1. PATHAN ..	323	104	129	Balochi ..	27	31	..	..	4	..	3	6	
				Pashto ..	148	79	7	2	..	..	25	12	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	10	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	
				Brahui ..	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	
2. BALOCH ..	39	18	21	Balochi ..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	



Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.				OTHER				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
C.—Alien ..	660	537	223		537	223	25	7	..	..	138	7
1. MUSLIM ..	501	318	243	Balochi ..	93	77	..	..	..	..	31	1
				Dehwari ..	24	20	..	..	..	..	16	1
				Pashto ..	10	8	..	..	..	..	6	..
				Saraiki ..	89	76	..	..	..	..	1	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	23	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Sindhi ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
				Urdu ..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. HINDU ..	280	203	77	Punjabi ..	66	42	12	..	..	..	9	..
				Balochi ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Sindhi ..	151	40	23	7	..	..	74	2
				Urdu ..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Gujrati ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. SIKH ..	18	15	3	Punjabi ..	35	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Saraiki ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. CHRISTIAN ..	1	1	..	Punjabi ..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawan ..	23,285	15,404	12,831		15,404	12,831	548	300	110	61	1,921	1,62
A.—Indigenous ..	27,952	15,190	12,762		15,190	12,762	548	300	110	61	1,858	1,58
1. BALOCH ..	857	483	374	Balochi ..	291	210	..	..	..	..	250	17
				Dehwari ..	110	100	..	..	..	..	97	8
2. BRAHUI ..	18,944	10,406	8,538	Brahui ..	82	64	4	1	..	..	..	..
				Balochi ..	1,599	1,455	..	..	..	..	2	..
				Dehwari ..	11	6	..	..	98	60	6	..
3. PATHAN ..	540	293	253	Brahui ..	8,796	7,077	466	253	..	..	90	5
				Pashto ..	216	189	3	2	..	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	73	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Persian ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. JATT ..	103	61	42	Brahui ..	61	42	..	..	10	7	..	..
5. SAYYID ..	759	403	356	Dehwari ..	139	138	..	..	4	4	5	..
				Pashto ..	59	48	..	..	..	..	4	..
				Brahui ..	168	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Persian ..	36	31	..	..	..	..	1	..
6. OTHER MUSLIM ..	6,177	3,260	2,917	Balochi ..	262	453	..	..	..	..	200	260
				Dehwari ..	2,142	1,747	..	..	..	..	902	70
				Brahui ..	508	393	58	36	..	..	..	..
				Persian ..	348	319	..	..	..	..	205	185
7. HINDU ..	544	284	262	Sindhi ..	284	282	15	8	..	..	90	80
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	178	116	62		116	62	..	..	..	..	20	15
1. PATHAN ..	178	116	62	Pashto ..	116	62	..	..	..	..	20	15
C.—Alien ..	155	98	57		98	57	..	..	..	..	43	26
1. MUSLIM ..	96	58	38	Dehwari ..	24	20	..	..	..	..	16	12
				Pashto ..	6	8	..	..	..	..	6	6
				Sindhi ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
				Urdu ..	7	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
2. HINDU ..	52	35	17	Punjabi ..	18	8	..	..	..	..	6	3
				Sindhi ..	19	8	..	..	..	..	12	7
				Urdu ..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. SIKH ..	7	5	2	Punjabi ..	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Punjabi ..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawan ..	88,916	47,925	40,991		47,925	40,991	547	421	9	..	990	796
A.—Indigenous ..	88,692	47,705	40,934		47,758	40,934	518	412	9	..	921	775
1. BALOCH ..	1,777	938	830	Balochi ..	787	704	..	..	..	..	33	12
				Jatki Sindhi ..	25	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Brahui ..	124	112	2	4	..	..	..	..
2. BRAHUI ..	75,395	40,614	34,781	Sindhi ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
				Balochi ..	0,397	4,921	..	..	..	..	732	627
				Lasi ..	16	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Jatki Sindhi ..	568	462	..	..	5	..	39	2
3. PATHAN ..	57	25	32	Brahui ..	33,633	29,373	504	405	4	..	..	..
				Balochi ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Pashto ..	6	10	..	..	..	..	1	..
4. LASI ..	508	306	202	Brahui ..	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Balochi ..	132	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Lasi ..	171	104	1	..	..	..	24	20
				Brahui ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. JATT ..	7	3	4	Brahui ..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. SAYYID ..	270	142	134	Balochi ..	24	21	..	..	..	..	1	..
				Pashto ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Lasi ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
				Brahui ..	116	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. OTHER MUSLIM ..	10,645	5,707	4,938	Balochi ..	2,547	2,234	..	..	..	..	82	108
				Lasi ..	12	5	..	..	..	..	6	2
				Brahui ..	3,148	2,899	8	3	..	..	..	..
8. HINDU (ARORA) ..	27	23	4	Jatki Sindhi ..	23	4	3	..	..	..	3	..



Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.								OTH	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	29	14	15	..	14	15	5	2	..	..	..	3	
1. PATHAN. ..	29	14	15	Pashto ..	5	5	5	2	..	..	..	3	
				Brahui ..	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C.—Alien ..	195	153	42	..	153	42	24	7	..	..	..	66	
1. MUSLIM ..	31	21	10	Pashto ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Saraiki ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	
				Urdu ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
				Punjabi ..	14	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	
				Sindhi ..	132	32	23	7	..	..	..	62	
2. HINDU ..	164	132	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kachhi ..	105,805	57,764	48,041	..	57,764	48,041	1,239	324	16	4	3,233	74	
A.—Indigenous ..	105,816	57,492	47,824	..	57,492	47,824	1,238	324	16	4	3,198	73	
1. BALOCH ..	38,239	20,865	17,374	Balochi ..	18,550	16,332	..	..	1	..	1,397	3	
				Saraiki ..	54	42	1	..	..	..	..	18	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	2,254	1,994	95	2	..	..	..	158	
				Brahui ..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. BRAHUI ..	11,826	6,450	5,376	Balochi ..	711	643	..	..	..	..	..	234	
				Saraiki ..	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	154	117	7	..	..	..	..	3	
				Brahui ..	5,570	4,605	325	117	4	..	..	..	
3. PATHAN ..	258	131	127	Pashto ..	13	18	4	..	..	..	..	4	
				Saraiki ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	109	104	7	..	..	..	..	32	
				Brahui ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Persian ..	5	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	
4. JATT ..	44,237	24,266	19,971	Balochi ..	444	377	..	..	..	..	..	87	
				Dchwari ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Saraiki ..	2,190	2,005	41	21	..	..	..	47	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	21,604	17,510	448	120	1	..	..	430	
				Brahui ..	19	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	
5. SAYYID ..	1,201	621	580	Balochi ..	8	7	..	..	2	3	..	2	
				Saraiki ..	67	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	531	486	37	6	4	1	..	92	
				Brahui ..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Persian ..	10	10	6	..	3	..	..	6	
6. OTHER MUSLIM ..	2,583	1,440	1,143	Balochi ..	136	98	..	..	..	..	..	76	
				Saraiki ..	70	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	1,141	911	64	35	..	..	..	68	
				Brahui ..	51	46	22	7	..	..	..	..	
				Lori-Chini ..	33	26	..	..	..	..	..	28	
				Persian ..	9	13	1	..	..	..	..	3	
7. HINDU ..	6,972	3,719	3,253	Saraiki ..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	3,712	3,252	175	13	..	..	..	511	
B.—Semi-Indigenous ..	56	28	28	..	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	1	
1. PATHAN ..	29	14	9	Jatki Sindhi ..	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	
2. BALOCH ..	33	14	19	Balochi ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C.—Alien ..	433	244	189	..	244	189	1	..	..	..	..	34	
1. MUSLIM ..	368	206	162	Balochi ..	71	59	..	..	..	..	..	31	
				Saraiki ..	84	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Urdu ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	
				Punjabi ..	34	26	1	..	..	..	..	1	
2. HINDU ..	58	32	20	Urdu ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Gujrati ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Punjabi ..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. SIKH ..	7	6	1	Punjabi ..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dombki-Kaheri Country	26,953	14,553	12,400	..	14,553	12,400	1,322	383	95	38	388	272	
A.—Indigenous ..	26,915	14,535	12,380	..	14,535	12,380	1,320	383	95	38	386	272	
1. BALOCH ..	6,442	3,501	2,941	Eastern Balochi ..	3,401	2,840	..	..	..	..	..	33	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	100	92	52	17	..	..	..	..	
2. BRAHUI ..	1,744	931	813	Brahui ..	931	813	303	38	16	..	..	..	
3. PATHAN ..	226	132	94	Jatki Sindhi ..	132	94	75	..	..	..	..	..	
4. JATT ..	13,731	7,483	6,248	Jatki Sindhi ..	7,383	6,163	588	277	77	38	344	271	
				Punjabi ..	100	85	25	14	..	..	..	..	
5. SAYYID ..	1,091	579	512	Pashto ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Jatki Sindhi ..	570	509	44	7	2	..	..	4	
6. OTHER MUSLIM ..	1,079	594	485	Jatki Sindhi ..	594	485	80	25	..	..	..	..	
7. HINDU ..	2,588	1,309	1,279	Jatki Sindhi ..	1,309	1,279	150	5	..	..	..	5	
8. SIKH ..	14	6	8	Jatki Sindhi ..	6	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	



## Nomadism.

LANGUAGES.										OCCUPIED.							
Urdu.		Punjabi.		Persian.		Arabic.		English.		Houses.		Chhappar.		Kichdi.		Both (Houses and Kichdis).	
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	18	..	..	2	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	..	..	2	2	..	..
18	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	149	40	..	..	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	8	..	..	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	8	..	50,280	41,879	3,432	2,793	3,270	2,682	560	465
25	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	18,299	15,217	2,200	1,858	366	301	..	..
4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3,730	3,143	119	67	2,041	1,701	560	465
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	127	123	..	..	4	4	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,970	18,950	1,018	803	278	218	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	619	568	..	..	2	3	..	..
34	3	..	..	37	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	766	616	95	72	579	455	..	..
4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,719	3,253	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	201	152	39	35	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	125	39	35	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	1	..	..	47	22	..	..	..	..	8,238	7,107	4,108	3,882	1,848	1,611	359	300
69	1	..	..	43	22	..	..	..	..	8,225	7,092	4,103	3,877	1,848	1,611	359	300
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,130	1,801	1,144	942	227	198	..	..
20	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	175	150	5	3	751	660	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	90	5	4	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	..	25	18	..	..	..	..	3,827	3,208	2,786	2,290	648	574	222	176
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	438	377	115	101	..	..	23	34
15	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	265	48	37	222	179	4	4
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,204	1,193	..	..	..	..	105	86
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

Race.	TOTAL POPULATION.			MOTHER TONGUE.				Other.					
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Language.	Number of Speakers.		Balochi.		Pashto.		Brahui.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
B.—Semi-Indigenous	10	5	5										
1. PATHAN	10	5	5	Pashto	5	5	2						
C.—Allen	28	18	15		18	15							
1. MUSLIM	29	11	15	Saraiki	2	8							
2. SIKHS	2	2		Jatki Sindhi	9	7							
				Saraiki and Jatki Sindhi.	2								
Makran	67,285	35,700	31,585		35,700	31,585	53						
A.—Indigenous	67,207	35,651	31,556		35,651	31,556	53						
1. BALUCH	44,561	23,671	20,890	Balochi	23,671	20,890							
2. BRAHUI	5,074	2,767	2,307	Balochi	2,767	2,307							
3. PATHAN	21	15	6	Pashto	15	6							
4. LASI	373	204	169	Balochi	204	169							
5. JATT	3	2	1	Balochi	2	1							
6. SAYYID	95	51	44	Balochi	51	44							
7. OTHER MUSLIM	16,957	8,821	8,136	Balochi	8,821	8,136							
8. HINDUS	123	120	3	Sindhi	120	3	53						
B.—Semi-Indigenous	29	20	9		29	9							
1. PATHAN	23	16	7	Pashto	16	7							
2. OTHER MUSLIM	6	4	2	Balochi	4	2							
C.—Allen	49	29	20		49	29							
1. MUSLIM	40	22	18	Western Balochi	22	18							
2. HINDU	6	4	2	Balochi	3	2							
				Gujrati	1								
3. SIKHS	2	2		Punjabi	2								
4. CHRISTIAN	1	1		Punjabi	1								
Kharan	23,858	12,508	10,855		23,858	10,855	33	18	14	3	4,098	3,221	
A.—Indigenous	23,298	12,474	10,824		23,298	10,824	33	18	10	3	4,098	3,221	
1. BALUCH	14,703	7,903	6,800	Western Balochi	7,903	6,800			6	2	2,380	1,544	
2. BRAHUI	4,277	2,300	1,977	Western Balochi	2,300	1,977					1,648	1,544	
3. PATHAN	43	22	21	Balochi	14	17					4		
				Pashto	8	4	8	4					
4. SAYYID	145	80	65	Western Balochi	80	65			2		13		
5. OTHER MUSLIM	4,090	2,144	1,946	Western Balochi	2,144	1,946			2	1	36		
6. HINDU	40	25	15	Sindhi	25	15	25	10			12		
B.—Semi-Indigenous	60	29	31		60	31			4		3		
1. PATHAN	60	29	31	Pashto	2								
				Balochi	27	31			4		3		
Las Bela State	63,008	33,495	29,518		63,008	29,518	1,745	1,090	2		628	4	
A.—Indigenous	62,761	33,339	29,422		62,761	29,422	1,737	1,089	1		627	4	
1. BALUCH	6,496	3,441	3,055	Balochi	3,208	2,851					11		
				Lasi	63	67	20	17			8		
				Brahui	172	137	27	20					
2. BRAHUI	8,277	4,586	3,691	Balochi	3,989	3,201					69		
				Lasi	66	68	2	6			1		
				Brahui	531	422	84	80					
3. PATHAN	12	9	3	Pashto	9	3	1	3			1		
LASI	30,875	16,088	14,787	Balochi	490	471							
				Lasi	15,595	14,313	1,111	677			302	2	
				Brahui	3	3							
4. JATT	4,323	2,129	2,194	Balochi	13	1			1				
				Lasi	2,072	2,146	178	121			166	1	
				Brahui	34	35	7	6					
				Punjabi	10	12							
5. SAYYID	329	167	162	Lasi	141	148	29	21			5		
				Brahui	3	1							
				Urdu	7	2							
				Punjabi	14	18							
				Persian	2	3							
6. OTHER MUSLIM	11,053	6,141	4,912	Balochi	1,053	993					1		
				Lasi	5,053	3,887	221	138			43		
				Brahui	35	32							
				Lasi	750	600	57				21		
				Urdu	28	18							
B.—Semi-Indigenous	1	1			1				1				
1. OTHER MUSLIMS	1	1		Persian	1				1				
C.—Allen	246	155	91		246	91	8	1			1		
1. MUSLIM	184	111	73	Lasi	38	31	4	1					
				Urdu	11	9							
				Gujrati	1								
				Punjabi	60	33	3						
				Persian	1								
2. HINDU	47	32	15	Lasi	12								
				Urdu	5	1							
				Punjabi	15	14							
3. SIKHS	15	12	3	Punjabi	12	3							

Nomadiam.

LANGUAGES.										OCCUPIED.							
Urdu.		Punjabi.		Persian.		Arabic.		English.		Houses.		Chhappar.		Kizhdi.		Both (Houses and Kizhdi).	
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
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	1	..	1,086	958	28,704	25,471	5,741	4,995	169	161
91	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	1	..	1,046	938	28,698	25,466	5,738	4,991	169	161
36	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	375	443	19,090	16,774	4,055	3,541	142	132
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	234	182	1,361	1,138	1,172	987	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	169	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	34	31	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	295	7,969	7,353	507	459	27	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	29	..	2	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	4	3	3	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	4	3	3	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	6	..	..	57	3	8	1	..	..	4,248	3,630	620	589	7,635	6,636	..	..
19	6	..	..	50	3	8	1	..	..	4,219	3,599	620	589	7,635	6,636	..	..
7	2	..	..	30	2	..	..	..	..	2,466	2,051	102	84	5,335	4,665	..	..
4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	516	455	19	7	1,765	1,515	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	1	3	1	..	..	13	15	..	..	9	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	53	47	..	..	27	18	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,146	1,016	499	408	499	432	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9,412	9,035	16,845	14,344	7,197	6,081	41	53
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9,265	8,949	16,840	14,341	7,193	6,079	41	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	177	1,751	1,648	1,443	1,177	41	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	343	1,825	1,591	2,386	1,757	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6,400	5,151	9,607	8,669	1,031	967	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	159	342	964	911	1,006	941	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	124	52	38	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,223	2,191	2,641	1,484	1,277	1,237	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	778	618	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	146	96	5	3	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	68	5	3	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.**

VOLUME IV.

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**BALUCHISTAN.**

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**PART II.—TABLES.**

## P A R T II.

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## 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 ...	110,549	80,197	30,352
(2) Non-synchronously censused			
(a) On a simplified form ...	734,410	385,714	348,696
(b) On the standard form ...	23,358	12,903	10,455
Total (2)	757,768	408,217	349,551
Total for the Province	868,317	488,414	379,903

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) 4,906	(1) Due to transfer of Sheeraz Sub-tahsil with an area of 414 square miles from Quetta-Pishin to Chagai.
Chagai	19,622	20,036	
Sibi	11,183	(2) 11,187	(2) Due to transfer of Railway line between Jhatpat and Pirak Railway stations covering an area of 6 miles, from Sibi to Bolan and of retransfer of Quat Mandal with an area of 12 square miles from the Sibi Tahsil to the Man Country.
Bolan	353	359	
Sibi Administered Area	3,225	(2) 3,207	
Man 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.

District or State.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns.	Villages.	OCCUPIED HOUSES.			POPULATION.								
				Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
							Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BALUCHISTAN ..	134,638	17	3,501	166,644	17,945	148,699	838,617	102,602	766,015	488,414	71,561	416,853	380,203	31,041	349,162
DISTRICTS ..	54,228	12	1,425	90,116	15,559	74,557	463,508	92,025	371,483	270,004	65,918	204,091	193,504	26,112	167,392
Quetta-Pishin ..	4,806	6	376	28,172	10,806	17,366	147,541	68,757	78,784	90,302	48,727	41,575	57,239	20,030	37,209
Loralai ..	7,525	2	429	16,402	780	15,622	86,087	5,321	80,766	47,936	4,070	43,866	38,151	1,251	36,900
Zhob ..	10,315	2	251	12,675	1,070	11,605	57,063	6,581	51,382	34,590	5,573	29,023	23,367	1,008	22,359
Bolan ..	359	1	28	1,635	434	1,201	4,088	1,834	2,854	3,466	1,455	2,011	1,222	379	843
Chagai ..	20,036	..	72	6,187	..	6,187	24,224	..	24,224	13,721	..	13,721	10,503	..	10,503
Sibi ..	11,187	1	269	25,045	2,469	22,576	143,005	9,532	133,473	79,983	6,088	73,895	63,022	3,444	59,578
<i>Administered Area</i> ..	3,907	1	242	17,550	2,469	15,081	87,781	9,532	78,249	49,447	6,088	43,359	38,334	3,444	34,890
<i>Mari-Bugti Country</i> ..	7,280	..	27	7,495	..	7,495	55,224	..	55,224	30,536	..	30,536	24,933	..	24,933
STATES ..	80,410	5	2,076	76,528	2,386	74,142	405,109	10,577	394,532	218,410	5,848	212,682	186,699	4,929	181,770
Kalat ..	73,278	4	1,797	65,007	1,693	63,314	342,101	7,237	334,864	184,915	3,912	181,003	157,186	3,325	153,861
Sarawan ..	5,230	2	186	6,281	1,074	5,207	28,464	4,816	23,648	15,545	2,534	13,011	12,919	2,282	10,637
Jhalawan ..	20,795	..	475	14,139	..	14,139	83,978	..	83,978	47,987	..	47,987	40,991	..	40,991
Kachhi ..	4,060	..	589	18,255	..	18,255	105,886	..	105,886	57,844	..	57,844	48,042	..	48,042
Dombki-Kaheri Country ..	1,359	..	123	4,592	..	4,592	26,953	..	26,953	14,553	..	14,553	12,400	..	12,400
Makran ..	23,269	2	305	15,464	619	14,845	63,462	2,421	66,041	36,483	1,378	35,105	31,979	1,043	30,935
Kharan ..	18,565	..	119	6,276	..	6,276	23,358	..	23,358	12,503	..	12,503	10,855	..	10,855
Las-Bela ..	7,132	1	279	11,521	693	10,828	63,008	3,340	59,668	33,495	1,730	31,769	29,513	1,604	27,909

TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

**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 ..	82,950	810,746	459,728	351,018
1911 ..	134,638	834,703	..	834,703
1921 ..	134,638	799,625	2,231	797,394
1931 ..	134,638	868,617	..	868,617

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 Sinjrani in Chagai as well as Makran and Kharan 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.
Shorarud Sub-tahsil..	Quetta-Pishin District.	Chagai District ..	1,273
Nazirabad Railway Tahsil.	Sibi District ..	Bolan-Kachhi-Nushki Railway District.	1,256
Quat Mandal Valley..	Sibi District—Administered Area.	Sibi District (Mari Tribal Country.)	935

Variations due to other causes are discussed in Part I of this volume.



TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901.

District or State.	PERSONS.				VARIATION: INCREASE— DECREASE—			Net Variation in period 1901 to 1931. Increase (+) Decrease (—)	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911		1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> ..	868,617	799,825	834,703	810,746	+68,992	-35,078	+23,957	+57,871	488,414	461,000	466,419	445,520	380,203	338,625	368,284	365,226
<b>DISTRICTS</b> ..	463,508	420,648	414,412	392,106	+42,860	+6,236	+32,306	+81,402	270,004	255,014	239,181	219,523	193,504	165,634	175,231	162,563
Quetta-Pishin ..	147,541	135,809	125,560	113,025	+11,732	+10,240	+12,544	+34,516	90,302	86,422	75,390	68,372	57,230	49,387	50,170	44,653
Loralai ..	86,087	82,473	80,760	68,332	+3,614	+1,704	+12,437	+17,755	47,936	46,973	44,923	38,088	38,151	35,500	35,846	30,244
Zhob ..	57,963	56,068	70,366	69,718	+1,295	-13,098	+648	-11,755	34,506	35,135	40,340	39,637	23,367	21,533	30,020	30,081
Bolan ..	4,688	4,874	2,880	2,762	-186	+1,994	+118	+1,926	3,466	3,942	2,080	2,105	1,222	932	800	657
Chagai ..	24,224	22,616	18,423	16,751	+1,608	+4,193	+1,672	+7,473	13,721	13,835	10,184	8,832	10,503	8,781	8,239	7,919
Sibi ..	143,005	118,208	116,405	111,518	+24,707	+1,803	+4,887	+31,487	70,983	68,707	66,258	62,489	63,022	49,501	50,147	49,029
<i>Administered Area</i> ..	87,731	80,249	80,687	76,271	+7,532	-438	+4,416	+11,510	49,447	47,047	46,439	42,739	38,334	33,292	34,248	33,532
<i>Mari-Bugti Country</i> ..	55,224	37,959	35,718	35,247	+17,265	+2,241	+471	+19,977	30,536	21,660	19,819	19,750	24,638	16,299	15,899	15,497
<b>STATES</b> ..	405,109	378,977	420,291	428,640	+26,132	-41,314	-8,849	-23,531	218,410	205,986	227,238	225,997	186,699	172,991	193,053	202,643
Kalat ..	342,101	328,281	350,086	372,531	+13,820	-30,803	-13,445	-30,430	184,915	170,003	194,598	196,279	167,186	149,278	164,488	170,252
Sarawan ..	28,464	54,262	63,781	65,549	-25,798	-9,519	-1,768	-37,085	16,545	30,422	35,082	36,366	12,919	23,840	28,699	29,183
Jhalawan ..	88,978	79,710	84,398	224,073	+9,268	-4,688	-139,675	-136,095	47,987	43,687	46,880	115,077	40,991	36,023	37,518	108,996
Kacchi ..	105,886	75,153	92,759	63,367	+30,733	-17,606	+29,392	+42,519	57,844	41,319	50,191	34,251	48,042	33,804	42,568	29,116
Dombki-Kaheri Country ..	26,953	19,558	23,543	19,542	+7,395	-3,985	+4,001	+7,411	14,553	10,628	12,624	10,585	12,400	8,930	10,919	8,957
Makran ..	68,462	71,860	71,942	..	-3,398	-82	+71,942	+68,462	36,483	37,826	37,698	..	31,979	34,034	34,244	..
Kharan ..	23,358	27,738	22,663	..	-4,380	+5,075	+22,663	+23,358	12,503	15,091	12,123	..	10,855	12,647	10,540	..
Las-Bela ..	63,008	50,696	61,205	56,109	+12,312	-10,509	+5,096	+6,890	33,405	26,983	32,040	29,718	29,513	23,713	28,565	26,391

TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901.

### 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 ..	36	346	382
Loralai ..	102	..	102
Zhob ..	220	368	588
Bolan ..	..	436	436
Chagai ..	68	719	787
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 III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

District or State.	Total No. of inhabited Towns and Villages.	Population.	UNDER 500.		500 to 1,000.		1,000 to 2,000.		2,000 to 5,000.		5,000 to 10,000.		10,000 to 20,000.		20,000 to 50,000.		Encampments, Boats, Road and Railway Population, Unclassed.
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
BALUCHISTAN	3,518	888,617	3,145	408,109	254	169,526	86	116,106	27	81,612	4	30,422	..	..	2	60,272	2,570
DISTRICTS	1,487	463,508	1,229	161,483	137	93,844	49	65,142	16	49,775	4	30,422	..	..	2	60,272	2,570
Quetta-Pishin	382	147,541	333	38,003	32	22,305	11	15,406	4	11,173	..	..	..	..	2	60,272	382
Loralai	431	86,087	386	47,445	35	22,976	8	10,243	2	5,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Zhob	253	57,963	228	31,122	17	10,833	6	8,839	2	6,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	588
Bolan	29	4,688	28	2,418	..	..	1	1,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	436
Chagai	72	24,224	56	8,415	9	6,583	7	8,439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	787
Sibi	270	143,005	198	34,080	44	31,147	16	20,391	8	26,700	4	30,422	..	..	..	..	275
Administered Area	243	87,781	188	32,063	41	23,961	12	14,776	1	2,174	1	9,532	..	..	..	..	275
Mari-Bugti Country	27	55,224	10	2,017	3	2,186	4	6,605	7	24,526	3	20,890	..	..	..	..	..
STATES	2,081	405,109	1,916	246,626	117	75,682	37	50,964	11	31,837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat	1,801	342,101	1,667	211,734	93	59,372	32	44,975	9	26,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawan	188	23,464	180	18,677	3	1,912	4	4,503	1	3,372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawan	475	88,978	436	47,643	29	18,392	5	7,505	5	14,938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachhi	589	106,886	550	69,357	25	13,904	13	19,434	1	3,191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dombki-Kaheri Country.	123	26,953	111	12,391	6	4,201	4	5,342	2	4,519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran	307	63,462	277	44,100	25	17,408	5	6,954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharan	119	23,358	113	19,066	5	3,055	1	1,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Las Bela	280	63,008	249	34,892	24	16,310	5	5,989	2	5,817	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

## 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, Pase Shahr, Khel and Gom ; Mastung Town includes Dadezai, Mutriba, Ghulaman, Ashkanu, Khawasam, Gilkand, Sheikhan, Fatima, Muhammad Taki, Behram Shahi, Kot Saidan, Kot Sardar Muhammad Shahi, Tindlan and Pir Kanu. . Bela Town includes, Balochi, Moriani, Got Sipahian, Akbani, 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. Machh.

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 ..	3. Fort Sandeman.	3. Fort Sandeman.	3. Fort Sandeman.	3. Fort Sandeman.
4. Pishin ..	4. Chaman ..	4. Chaman ..	4. Chaman ..	4. Chaman.
	5. Loralai ..	5. Mastung ..	5. Mastung ..	5. Mastung.
	6. Pishin ..	6. Bela ..	6. Bela ..	6. Bela.
		7. Loralai ..	7. Loralai ..	7. Loralai.
		8. Pishin ..	8. Pishin ..	8. Pash.
		9. Kalat ..	9. Kalat ..	9. Machh.
				10. Pishin.
				11. Kalat.
				12. Panjgur.

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	25,952
Total population of places treated as towns in 1901 ..	6	40,033
(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	5,785
Total population of places treated as towns in 1911 ..	9	59,693
(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	9,984
Total population of places treated as towns in 1921 ..	9	79,063
(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	102,602
(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	4,255
Net variation in aggregate population of places treated as towns during the decades 1891 to 1931 :—		
(a) 1921 to 1931 .. .. .. ..	..	23,539
(b) 1911 to 1921 .. .. .. ..	..	19,470
(c) 1901 to 1911 .. .. .. ..	..	19,560
(d) 1891 to 1901 .. .. .. ..	..	14,081
(e) 1891 to 1931 .. .. .. ..	..	76,650

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 IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION FOR FORTY YEARS.

Name of Town.	District or State.	Description of Towns, (Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonments, etc.)	POPULATION.					VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)				Variation in period 1891 to 1931. Increase (+) Decrease (-)	MALES.			FEMALES.		
			1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901		1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	BALUCHISTAN		102,602	79,063	59,593	40,033	25,952	+ 23,539	+ 19,470	+ 19,560	+ 14,081	+ 76,650	71,561	60,099	43,049	31,041	18,964	16,544
	CLASS III (20,000 — 50,000).																	
1. Quetta	Quetta-Pishin	Municipality and suburbs.	34,881	27,220	17,021	13,517	11,302	+ 7,061	+ 10,199	+ 3,504	+ 2,215	+ 23,579	22,833	19,024	11,456	12,043	8,196	5,565
2. Do.	Do.	Cantonment	25,391	21,781	16,901	11,007	7,500	+ 3,610	+ 4,880	+ 5,834	+ 3,567	+ 17,891	19,589	18,385	13,813	5,802	3,396	3,038
	CLASS V (5,000 — 10,000).																	
3. Sibi	Sibi	Town	9,532	6,386	6,597	4,551	2,044	+ 3,146	- 211	+ 2,046	+ 1,007	+ 6,588	6,088	4,548	4,960	3,444	1,838	1,007
	CLASS VI (Under 5,000).																	
4. Fort Sandeman	Zhob	Town	3,944	4,228	3,301	3,552	..	- 284	+ 837	- 161	+ 3,552	+ 3,044	2,970	4,101	2,941	908	197	450
Do.	Do.	Cantonment	2,037	..	Included in Fort Sandeman Town.	..	..	+ 2,037	..	..	..	+ 2,037	2,597	..	..	40	..	..
5. Chaman	Quetta-Pishin	Town	3,606	4,226	2,009	2,233	..	- 530	+ 2,217	- 224	+ 2,233	+ 3,696	2,547	3,018	1,605	1,149	608	404
Do.	Do.	Cantonment	2,354	..	Included in Chaman Town.	..	..	+ 2,354	..	..	..	+ 2,354	1,923	..	..	431	..	..
6. Mastung	Kalat State	Town	3,372	4,569	5,007	..	..	- 1,197	- 438	+ 5,007	..	+ 3,372	1,888	2,600	2,775	1,484	1,060	2,232
7. Bela	Las-Bela State	Do.	3,340	2,712	3,006	(4,183)	..	+ 628	- 294	+ 3,006	..	+ 3,340	1,736	1,431	1,559	1,004	1,281	1,447
8. Loralai	Loralai	Do.	2,695	4,303	2,936	3,561	3,074	- 1,008	+ 1,367	- 925	- 113	- 979	1,913	3,728	2,428	782	575	508
Do.	Do.	Cantonment	2,020	..	Included in Loralai Town.	..	..	+ 2,020	..	..	..	+ 2,020	2,157	..	..	469	..	..
9. Pasni	Kalat State	Port	1,989	(1,446)	(1,253)	..	..	+ 1,989	..	..	..	+ 1,989	1,000	(788)	(657)	809	(658)	(500)
10. Machh	Bolan	Town	1,834	(794)	(519)	..	..	+ 1,834	..	..	..	+ 1,834	1,455	(620)	(386)	379	(168)	(133)
11. Pishin	Quetta-Pishin	Do.	1,025	1,804	754	1,552	532	- 170	+ 1,050	- 798	+ 1,020	+ 1,093	1,064	1,461	517	501	343	237
Do.	Do.	Cantonment	810	..	Included in Pishin Town.	..	..	+ 810	..	..	..	+ 810	766	..	..	44	..	..
12. Kalat	Kalat State	Town	1,444	1,834	1,971	(2,000)	..	- 390	- 197	+ 1,971	..	+ 1,444	940	1,194	1,055	798	640	910
13. Panjgur	Do.	Do.	432	(530)	(452)	..	..	+ 432	..	..	..	+ 432	288	(389)	(345)	144	(141)	(107)

TOWN VARIATION.

## TABLE V.

### TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY 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
Piabin ..	810	766	44	672	672	..	138	94	44
Chaman ..	2,354	1,923	431	1,923	1,923	..	431	..	431
Loralai ..	2,626	2,157	469	1,359	1,359	..	1,267	798	469
Fort Sandeman	2,637	2,597	40	2,338	2,338	..	301	261	40
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>33,818</b>	<b>27,082</b>	<b>6,736</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 V.—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

TABLE V.—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

District or State.	Town, Municipality, Suburb, Cantts., etc.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			SIKH.			JAIN.			BUDDHIST.			MUSLIM.			CHRISTIAN.			ZOROASTRIAN.			JEW.			OTHERS.		
		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.	P.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
BALUCHISTAN	..	102,602	71,561	31,041	34,484	24,850	9,634	7,029	5,194	1,835	32	20	12	68	53	15	52,853	35,776	17,077	7,918	5,537	2,381	167	90	77	17	14	3	34	27	7
DISTRICTS	..	92,025	65,913	28,112	33,387	24,193	9,194	7,002	5,172	1,830	32	20	12	68	53	15	43,416	30,820	12,596	7,904	5,528	2,378	167	90	77	15	12	3	34	27	7
Quetta-Pishin	..	34,881	22,838	12,043	11,956	8,038	3,918	3,310	2,180	1,130	25	13	12	29	16	13	18,101	11,799	6,392	1,319	716	603	137	72	65	4	4	..	..	..	..
	Quetta:—																														
	Municipality	34,146	22,311	11,335	11,767	7,896	3,371	3,263	2,146	1,113	25	13	12	29	16	13	17,660	11,482	6,178	1,266	635	581	132	70	62	4	4	..	..	..	..
	Suburbs	735	527	208	189	142	47	47	35	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	441	317	124	53	31	22	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Quetta-Cantonment.	25,391	19,589	5,802	10,188	7,719	2,469	1,476	1,219	257	7	7	..	11	9	2	7,980	6,385	1,595	5,693	4,232	1,461	23	11	12	8	5	3	5	2	3
	Pishin Town ..	1,625	1,064	561	371	231	140	105	69	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,081	718	363	68	46	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pishin Cantonment.	810	766	44	475	456	19	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	271	18	44	37	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chaman Town	3,696	2,547	1,149	1,230	842	383	148	103	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,154	1,508	646	161	91	70	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	Chaman Cantonment.	2,354	1,923	431	1,631	1,260	371	112	107	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	506	24	80	49	31	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai	..	2,695	1,913	782	767	548	219	292	205	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,571	1,119	452	65	41	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Loralai Cantonment.	2,626	2,157	469	1,263	970	293	214	202	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,037	903	134	112	82	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob	..	3,944	2,976	968	1,046	724	322	228	164	64	..	..	..	27	27	..	2,610	2,042	568	33	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fort Sandeman Town.	2,637	2,597	40	1,278	1,257	21	559	559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	731	19	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan	..	1,834	1,455	379	455	382	93	136	114	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,149	916	233	66	30	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	24	4
Sibi	..	9,532	6,088	3,444	2,727	1,786	941	420	248	172	..	..	..	1	1	..	6,164	3,922	2,242	213	124	89	6	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
STATES	..	10,577	5,648	4,929	1,097	657	440	27	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,487	4,956	4,481	14	11	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Kalat	..	1,444	646	798	344	169	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	477	623	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mastung Town..	3,372	1,888	1,484	260	156	104	10	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,099	1,723	1,376	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pasni Port ..	1,989	1,090	899	62	62	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,024	1,025	899	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panjgur Town	432	288	144	77	54	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	343	223	120	10	9	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Las-Bela	..	3,340	1,736	1,604	354	216	138	15	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,971	1,508	1,463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

P = Persons; M = Males; F = Females.



**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 ..	66,542	50,061	16,481
B.—Born in Other Asiatic Countries ..	19,344	12,959	6,385
(a) Afghanistan ..	14,953	9,572	5,381
(b) Nepal ..	3,868	3,120	748
(c) Persia ..	417	189	228
(d) China ..	34	24	10
(e) Other Asiatic Countries ..	72	54	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 ..	15	12	3

TABLE VI—

District, State, Province or Country where born.	DISTRICT OR STATE											
	BALUCHISTAN.			DISTRICT OR ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORIES.								
				Quetta-Pishin.			Loralai.			Zhob.		
	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>	868,617	488,414	380,203	147,541	90,802	57,239	86,087	47,936	38,151	57,963	34,596	23,267
<b>A. Born in India</b>	845,106	472,101	373,005	135,271	81,024	54,247	79,172	44,041	35,131	56,576	33,292	23,284
<b>I. WITHIN BALUCHISTAN</b>	778,564	422,040	356,524	93,564	49,881	43,683	73,681	39,894	33,787	49,904	27,559	22,345
(i) DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES.	369,599	201,032	168,567	91,685	48,664	43,021	73,222	39,613	33,609	49,757	27,416	22,341
Quetta-Pishin	94,029	50,000	44,029	90,808	48,044	42,764	203	124	79	335	279	56
Loralai	72,920	39,437	33,483	90	56	34	72,155	38,972	33,183	109	70	39
Zhob	49,837	27,424	22,413	228	158	70	300	190	110	49,234	27,009	22,225
Bolan	619	370	249	19	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai	21,353	11,770	9,583	207	204	93	89	64	25	12	7	5
Sibi	130,841	72,031	58,810	243	193	50	475	263	212	67	51	16
(ii) STATES	408,966	221,008	187,957	1,879	1,217	662	459	281	178	147	143	4
Kalat	346,838	188,046	159,792	1,875	1,216	659	459	281	178	147	143	4
Las-Bela	62,127	32,962	29,165	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>II. PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA BEYOND BALUCHISTAN.</b>	66,542	50,061	16,481	41,707	31,143	10,564	5,491	4,147	1,344	6,672	5,733	939
(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO BALUCHISTAN.	48,792	35,982	12,810	29,558	21,653	7,905	4,034	2,980	1,054	5,366	4,506	860
(i) British Territory	47,282	34,734	12,548	28,717	20,970	7,747	3,960	2,912	1,048	5,138	4,289	849
Bombay including Aden	4,805	3,502	1,303	3,198	2,310	879	167	108	59	80	64	16
Aden	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province—Districts and Administered Territories.	6,148	4,742	1,406	3,011	2,674	937	583	478	105	1,328	1,130	198
Punjab	36,329	26,499	9,839	21,908	15,977	5,931	3,210	2,326	884	3,730	3,095	635
(ii) Feudatory States	1,510	1,248	262	841	683	158	74	68	6	228	217	11
Bombay States	459	396	63	314	277	37	6	4	2	3	1	2
North-West Frontier Province—Agencies and Tribal Areas.	35	20	15	20	10	10	10	7	3	..	..	..
Punjab States	1,016	832	184	507	396	111	58	57	1	225	216	9
(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	17,514	13,915	3,599	14,930	9,339	2,591	1,457	1,167	290	1,302	1,223	79
(i) British Territory	13,830	10,922	2,908	9,782	7,649	2,133	1,181	932	249	879	822	57
Ajmer-Merwara	117	73	44	99	62	37	..	..	..	1	1	..
Andamans and Nicobars	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	10	4	6	7	2	5	1	1	..	1	1	..
Bengal	578	352	226	467	260	207	13	7	6	72	69	3
Bihar and Orissa	44	35	9	28	23	5	12	8	4	3	3	..
Burma	60	36	24	56	33	23	..	..	..	4	3	1
Central Provinces and Berar.	203	120	83	109	63	46	72	42	30	1	..	1
Coorg	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	752	536	216	611	429	182	39	29	10	12	12	..
Madras	186	119	67	164	101	63	9	7	2	2	2	..
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	11,876	9,644	2,232	8,238	6,674	1,564	1,035	838	107	783	731	52
(ii) Feudatory States	3,684	2,993	691	2,148	1,690	458	276	235	41	423	401	22
Assam States (i.e., Manipur and Tribal Areas).	7	2	5	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda State	22	11	11	10	6	4	..	..	..	2	2	..
Central India Agency	56	35	21	45	26	19	8	6	2	9	5	4
Gwalior State	71	53	18	43	34	9	18	13	5	..	..	..
Hyderabad State	150	105	45	139	99	40	2	1	1	..	..	..
Kashmir State	2,081	1,793	288	1,205	1,010	195	165	145	20	263	252	11
Madras States	6	5	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Cochin	3	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Travancore	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore State	107	64	43	87	53	34	3	3	..	10	5	5
Rajputana Agency	914	713	291	375	279	96	79	66	13	115	114	1
Sikkim State	45	36	9	25	16	9	..	..	..	20	20	..
United Provinces States	31	24	7	22	16	6	1	1	..	4	3	1
Western India Agency	194	152	42	185	145	40	..	..	..	..	..	..

BIRTHPLACE.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

Territory.									States.					
Bolton.			Chagosi.			Sibi.			Kalat.			Las-Bela.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4,688	3,466	1,222	24,224	13,721	10,503	143,006	79,983	63,022	342,101	184,915	157,186	63,008	33,495	29,513
4,581	3,373	1,208	23,047	12,966	10,081	141,497	79,080	62,417	341,964	184,835	157,129	62,998	33,490	29,508
2,483	1,770	713	21,256	11,627	9,629	135,122	74,495	60,627	340,011	183,644	156,367	62,543	33,170	29,373
1,265	886	379	20,392	11,121	9,271	132,253	72,696	59,557	1,024	635	389	1	1	..
234	165	69	53	33	20	1,905	1,125	870	400	229	171	1	1	..
44	44	..	2	1	1	520	294	226	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	47	3	2	2	..	21	18	3	2	..	2	..	..	..
504	368	236	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	15	8	20,302	11,066	9,236	46	31	15	584	383	201	..	..	..
329	257	63	33	19	14	129,665	71,225	58,440	38	23	15	..	..	..
1,218	884	334	864	506	358	2,869	1,799	1,070	338,987	183,009	155,978	62,542	33,169	29,373
1,218	884	334	864	506	358	2,865	1,796	1,069	338,978	183,002	155,976	442	228	214
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	9	7	2	62,100	32,941	29,159
2,098	1,603	495	1,791	1,339	452	6,376	4,585	1,790	1,953	1,191	762	455	320	135
1,488	1,119	369	1,132	817	315	4,998	3,555	1,443	1,813	1,068	745	403	284	119
1,438	1,081	357	1,102	795	307	4,771	3,380	1,391	1,788	1,050	738	368	257	111
152	116	36	120	76	44	733	535	198	173	147	28	182	137	45
121	94	27	93	70	23	330	241	89	42	27	15	40	28	12
1,105	871	294	889	649	240	3,708	2,604	1,104	1,573	876	697	146	92	54
50	38	12	30	22	8	227	175	52	25	18	7	35	27	8
4	4	..	2	2	..	100	85	15	4	4	..	26	19	7
..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
46	34	12	27	19	8	124	89	35	21	14	7	8	7	1
608	482	126	658	621	137	1,368	1,025	343	139	122	17	52	36	16
524	409	115	313	242	71	1,018	754	264	102	90	12	31	24	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	6	5	2	2	..	13	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	-1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4	3	..	..	..	15	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	1	18	14	4	54	38	16	10	7	3	..	..	..
..	..	3	3	3	..	6	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
498	392	106	289	222	67	928	691	237	74	72	2	31	24	7
84	73	11	345	279	66	350	271	79	37	32	5	21	12	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	12	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	1	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
75	66	9	184	161	23	162	132	30	27	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	7	2	158	116	42	171	128	43	7	3	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	2

District, State, Province or Country where born.	DISTRICT OR STATE											
	BALUCHISTAN.			DISTRICT OR ADMINISTRATION								
				Quetta-Pishin.			Loralai.			Zhob.		
	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
(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	129	104	25	112	91	21	..	..	..	4	4	..
(d) INDIA UNSPECIFIED ..	107	60	47	107	60	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>B. Born in other Asiatic Countries.</b>	<b>19,344</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>6,385</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>6,848</b>	<b>3,847</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>764</b>
* (i) WITHIN BRITISH DOMINIONS.	20	10	10	19	9	10	..	..	..	1	1	..
Ceylon ..	12	3	9	12	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements and Malaya.	5	4	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere ..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
(ii) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS.	19,324	12,949	6,375	8,256	6,037	2,219	6,848	3,847	3,001	1,337	1,259	764
Afghanistan ..	14,053	9,572	5,381	4,808	3,438	1,370	6,817	3,818	2,999	800	723	77
China ..	34	24	10	34	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal ..	3,868	3,120	748	3,236	2,489	747	19	19	..	532	531	1
Elsewhere ..	460	233	236	178	86	92	12	10	2	5	5	..
<b>C. Born in Europe .</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>
* WITHIN BRITISH DOMINIONS ..	4,060	3,286	774	3,897	3,170	727	65	47	18	45	41	4
(i) United Kingdom and Irish Free State.	4,041	3,277	764	3,878	3,161	717	65	47	18	45	41	4
(ii) British Possessions in Europe.	19	9	10	19	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>CONTINENTAL EUROPE ..</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>D. Born in Africa</b> ..	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
* (i) WITHIN BRITISH DOMINIONS	5	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	1
Mauritius ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transvaal ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
Elsewhere ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS.	18	9	9	18	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere ..	18	9	9	18	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) AFRICA UNSPECIFIED ..	6	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>E. Born in America</b> ..	<b>41</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
* (i) WITHIN BRITISH DOMINIONS	27	18	9	26	18	8	1	..	1	..	..	..
British Guiana ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada ..	21	14	7	20	14	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
Elsewhere ..	5	4	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS.	7	4	3	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States ..	4	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere ..	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) AMERICA UNSPECIFIED ..	7	4	3	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>F. Born in Australasia.</b> ..	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
* (i) WITHIN BRITISH DOMINIONS	4	4	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) AUSTRALASIA UNSPECIFIED.	11	8	3	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

\*Means "Within the British Empire and Mandated Territories."



## 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.			HINDU.			SIKH.			MUSLIM.			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	19
GRAND TOTAL ..	868,817	438,414	380,203	53,681	36,180	17,501	8,425	6,270	2,155	798,093	440,089	358,004	8,069	5,637	2,422	359	238	121
Total Civil Con- dition Un- specified.	757,768	408,217	349,551	15,615	8,521	7,094	485	326	159	741,685	399,367	342,298	8	8	..	..	..	..
Total Civil Con- dition Specified.	110,849	80,197	30,652	38,066	27,659	10,407	7,940	5,944	1,996	56,428	40,722	15,706	8,068	5,634	2,422	359	238	121
Unmarried ..	50,438	37,351	13,087	15,584	11,264	4,320	3,527	2,693	834	26,052	19,336	6,716	5,091	3,948	1,143	184	110	74
Married ..	55,020	39,362	15,658	20,808	15,204	5,404	4,156	3,054	1,102	27,438	19,520	7,918	2,601	1,467	1,194	157	117	40
Widowed ..	5,391	3,484	1,907	1,874	1,191	683	257	197	60	2,938	1,866	1,072	304	219	85	18	11	7
0—1 ..	2,566	1,285	1,281	960	488	472	177	79	98	1,238	623	615	187	93	94	4	2	2
Unmarried ..	2,566	1,285	1,281	960	488	472	177	79	98	1,238	623	615	187	93	94	4	2	2
Married ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2 ..	2,160	1,115	1,045	784	401	383	152	78	74	1,043	540	503	174	93	81	7	3	4
Unmarried ..	2,160	1,115	1,045	784	401	383	152	78	74	1,043	540	503	174	93	81	7	3	4
Married ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3 ..	2,380	1,212	1,168	830	427	403	161	83	78	1,208	608	600	173	90	83	8	4	4
Unmarried ..	2,380	1,212	1,168	830	427	403	161	83	78	1,208	608	600	173	90	83	8	4	4
Married ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4 ..	2,235	1,125	1,110	766	385	381	154	81	73	1,144	571	573	166	86	80	5	2	3
Unmarried ..	2,235	1,125	1,110	766	385	381	154	81	73	1,144	571	573	166	86	80	5	2	3
Married ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5 ..	2,015	1,056	959	665	338	327	134	79	55	1,043	544	499	166	92	74	7	3	4
Unmarried ..	2,015	1,056	959	665	338	327	134	79	55	1,043	544	499	166	92	74	7	3	4
Married ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	11,356	5,793	5,563	4,005	2,039	1,966	778	400	378	5,676	2,886	2,790	866	454	412	31	14	17
Unmarried ..	11,356	5,793	5,563	4,005	2,039	1,966	778	400	378	5,676	2,886	2,790	866	454	412	31	14	17
Married ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10 ..	8,484	4,682	3,802	2,793	1,489	1,304	572	335	287	4,455	2,502	1,953	632	343	289	32	18	19
Unmarried ..	8,287	4,620	3,667	2,715	1,458	1,257	558	331	227	4,356	2,476	1,880	627	343	284	31	12	19
Married ..	197	62	135	78	31	47	14	4	10	99	26	73	5	..	5	1	1	..
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	7,764	4,539	3,225	2,598	1,502	1,098	520	309	211	4,129	2,453	1,676	484	260	224	33	15	18
Unmarried ..	6,963	4,328	2,635	2,274	1,402	872	468	296	172	3,725	2,360	1,365	404	255	209	32	15	17
Married ..	701	206	585	321	99	222	51	12	39	398	90	308	20	5	15	1	..	1
Widowed ..	10	5	5	3	1	2	1	1	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	14,260	10,686	3,574	5,355	4,081	1,274	1,225	935	290	6,806	4,992	1,814	827	644	183	47	34	13
Unmarried ..	7,797	7,180	617	2,531	2,390	141	606	508	38	3,955	3,612	343	671	587	84	34	23	11
Married ..	6,303	3,383	2,920	2,759	1,640	1,119	613	362	251	2,771	1,321	1,450	147	49	98	13	11	2
Widowed ..	160	123	37	65	51	14	6	5	1	80	59	21	9	8	1	..	..	..
20—25 ..	19,215	15,008	4,207	6,940	5,415	1,525	1,569	1,248	321	9,188	7,068	2,120	1,465	1,237	228	53	40	13
Unmarried ..	8,516	8,246	270	2,475	2,430	45	629	619	10	4,233	4,083	150	1,151	1,094	57	28	20	8
Married ..	10,339	6,464	3,875	4,326	2,869	1,457	924	617	307	4,769	2,833	1,936	296	128	170	24	19	5
Widowed ..	360	298	62	139	116	23	16	12	4	186	152	34	18	17	1	1	1	..
25—30 ..	16,649	13,888	3,261	5,682	4,584	1,098	1,111	926	185	8,874	6,697	1,677	1,439	1,149	290	43	32	11
Unmarried ..	4,092	3,981	111	861	845	16	264	261	3	2,123	2,054	69	833	811	22	11	10	1
Married ..	11,931	8,888	3,043	4,590	3,551	1,039	818	638	180	5,921	4,370	1,551	570	307	263	32	22	10
Widowed ..	626	519	107	231	188	43	29	27	2	330	273	57	36	31	5	..	..	..
30—35 ..	13,027	10,612	2,415	4,450	3,693	757	868	729	184	6,743	5,509	1,234	935	658	282	36	28	8
Unmarried ..	2,034	1,958	76	436	427	9	153	150	3	1,129	1,086	43	310	289	21	6	6	..
Married ..	10,304	8,093	2,211	3,773	3,077	696	675	546	129	5,245	4,122	1,123	582	327	255	29	21	8
Widowed ..	689	561	128	241	189	52	35	33	2	369	301	68	43	37	6	1	1	..
35—40 ..	7,800	5,837	1,463	3,328	1,897	426	477	394	88	3,929	3,174	755	544	352	192	27	20	7
Unmarried ..	629	584	45	123	118	5	37	35	2	384	362	22	80	65	15	5	4	1
Married ..	5,960	4,764	1,196	1,980	1,635	345	403	329	74	3,141	2,537	604	416	249	167	20	14	6
Widowed ..	711	489	222	220	144	76	37	30	7	404	275	129	48	38	10	2	2	..

P= Persons; M= Males; F= Females.

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

## PART "A" BALUCHISTAN.—(concl'd.)

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			SIKH.			MUSLIM.			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	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	204	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	1,786	1,352	384	198	125	73	10	7	3
Unmarried ..	163	138	25	36	34	2	5	5	..	105	90	15	15	7	8	2	2	..
Married ..	2,234	1,847	387	634	524	110	171	145	26	1,272	1,074	198	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	181	105	26	1,163	879	284	120	76	44	8	6	2
Unmarried ..	104	82	22	22	21	1	4	3	1	66	54	12	10	2	8	2	2	..
Married ..	1,402	1,156	246	381	312	69	106	87	19	820	692	128	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	5	..	..	..
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	487	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	33	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	84	14	13	7	6	..	..	..
Widowed ..	145	66	79	50	21	29	8	5	3	78	34	44	8	5	3	1	1	..
70 and over	574	371	202	185	115	70	27	17	10	329	221	108	29	16	18	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	129	25	14	9	5	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.



TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.  
PART "B"—KHARAN.

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION.	POPULATION.			MUSLIM.			HINDU.			AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION.	POPULATION.			MUSLIM.			HINDU.		
	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	9	
ALL RELIGIONS ..	23,358	12,503	10,855	23,318	12,478	10,840	40	25	15	25—30 ..	1,758	821	987	1,750	816	924	8	5	
Unmarried ..	11,608	6,910	4,698	11,592	6,900	4,692	16	10	6	Unmarried ..	99	87	12	98	86	12	1	1	
Married ..	10,571	5,244	5,327	10,553	5,235	5,318	18	9	9	Married ..	1,595	701	894	1,589	698	891	6	3	
Widowed ..	1,179	349	830	1,173	343	830	0	6	..	Widowed ..	64	33	31	63	32	31	1	1	
0—1 ..	339	123	216	339	123	216	..	..	..	30—35 ..	1,702	811	891	1,697	806	891	5	5	
Unmarried ..	339	123	216	339	123	216	..	..	..	Unmarried ..	53	48	5	52	47	5	1	1	
Married ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Married ..	1,574	728	846	1,572	726	846	2	2	
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Widowed ..	75	35	40	73	33	40	2	2	
1—2 ..	833	320	518	832	320	512	1	1	1	35—40 ..	1,520	807	712	1,519	806	712	1	1	
Unmarried ..	832	320	512	831	320	511	1	1	1	Unmarried ..	20	15	5	20	15	5	..	..	
Married ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	Married ..	1,383	756	627	1,382	755	627	1	1	
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Widowed ..	117	38	81	117	38	81	..	..	
2—3 ..	1,058	456	600	1,054	455	599	2	1	1	40—45 ..	1,871	782	589	1,869	780	589	2	2	
Unmarried ..	1,055	455	600	1,053	454	599	2	1	1	Unmarried ..	12	7	5	12	7	5	..	..	
Married ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	Married ..	1,240	741	499	1,238	739	499	2	2	
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Widowed ..	119	34	85	119	34	85	..	..	
3—4 ..	1,041	514	527	1,039	514	525	2	2	2	45—50 ..	871	504	367	870	503	367	1	1	
Unmarried ..	1,040	514	526	1,038	514	524	2	2	2	Unmarried ..	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	
Married ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	Married ..	720	477	243	720	477	243	..	..	
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Widowed ..	148	29	122	147	28	122	1	1	
4—5 ..	958	514	444	958	514	444	..	..	..	50—55 ..	642	351	291	641	350	291	1	1	
Unmarried ..	958	513	443	958	513	443	..	..	..	Unmarried ..	6	3	3	6	3	3	..	..	
Married ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	Married ..	500	327	173	500	327	173	..	..	
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Widowed ..	136	21	115	135	20	115	1	1	
Total 0—5 ..	4,227	1,927	2,300	4,222	1,926	2,296	5	1	4	55—60 ..	450	265	185	450	265	185	..	..	
Unmarried ..	4,222	1,925	2,297	4,217	1,924	2,293	5	1	4	Unmarried ..	4	3	1	4	3	1	..	..	
Married ..	5	2	3	5	2	3	..	..	..	Married ..	305	235	70	305	235	70	..	..	
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Widowed ..	141	27	114	141	27	114	..	..	
5—10 ..	3,671	2,247	1,424	3,669	2,246	1,423	2	1	1	60—65 ..	397	229	168	397	229	168	..	..	
Unmarried ..	3,578	2,219	1,359	3,576	2,218	1,358	2	1	1	Unmarried ..	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	
Married ..	90	28	64	90	28	64	..	..	..	Married ..	258	201	57	258	201	57	..	..	
Widowed ..	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	Widowed ..	136	27	109	136	27	109	..	..	
10—15 ..	2,847	1,806	1,041	2,845	1,805	1,040	2	1	1	65—70 ..	175	117	58	175	117	58	..	..	
Unmarried ..	2,525	1,726	799	2,523	1,725	798	2	1	1	Unmarried ..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	
Married ..	310	72	238	310	72	238	..	..	..	Married ..	117	99	18	117	99	18	..	..	
Widowed ..	12	8	4	12	8	4	..	..	..	Widowed ..	56	16	40	56	16	40	..	..	
15—20 ..	1,773	863	910	1,769	860	908	5	3	2	70 and over ..	261	185	76	261	185	76	..	..	
Unmarried ..	702	550	152	700	548	152	2	2	..	Unmarried ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	
Married ..	1,035	290	745	1,033	290	743	2	2	..	Married ..	164	148	16	164	148	16	..	..	
Widowed ..	36	23	13	35	22	13	1	1	..	Widowed ..	95	36	59	95	36	59	..	..	
20—25 ..	1,693	788	905	1,685	784	901	8	4	4										
Unmarried ..	377	322	55	374	319	55	3	3	..										
Married ..	1,276	441	834	1,270	440	830	5	1	4										
Widowed ..	41	25	16	41	25	16	..	..	..										

## 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 6	7 to 13	14 to 16	17 to 23	24 to 43	44 and over.	Total.	0 to 6	7 to 13	14 to 23	24 to 43	44 and over.	Total.	0 to 6	7 to 13	14 to 23	24 to 43	44 and over.
Baloch Indigenous— Rakhsani		Males	7,785	4,306	1,644	1,839	335	358	123	7	3,251	217	53	316	1,787	1,076	228	3	7	21	87	
		Females	6,688	2,858	1,836	838	124	38	17	5	3,332	581	224	745	1,852	425	498	2	10	136	23	
Brahui Indigenous		Males	2,112	1,122	428	487	95	80	28	4	928	18	20	81	501	317	62	3	7	21		
		Females	1,808	798	495	231	34	30	4	4	911	15	75	153	542	126	97	1	2	1	21	
Gorgnari		Males	48	29	13	9	4	3	..	..	19	..	..	3	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	36	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	5	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	
Kambrari		Males	38	22	7	8	2	3	2	..	14	..	..	2	9	3	2	..	1	..	..	
		Females	36	17	11	4	2	..	..	..	14	..	1	8	8	2	5	..	..	1	..	
Sumalari		Males	238	125	38	62	12	9	4	..	104	4	4	10	45	41	9	..	2	2	3	
		Females	200	87	53	23	5	5	..	1	104	4	11	14	54	21	9	..	1	..	1	
Mamasani		Males	1,637	859	339	375	65	56	20	4	729	12	16	64	401	245	49	..	1	4	18	
		Females	1,405	632	399	178	24	25	3	3	709	8	59	117	436	89	64	..	1	14	41	
Mengal		Males	103	63	20	24	10	8	1	..	38	2	..	1	23	12	2	..	..	..	..	
		Females	91	38	21	13	3	..	1	..	40	1	3	11	18	7	13	1	1	3	..	
Sajdi		Males	48	24	11	9	2	1	1	..	24	..	..	1	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	38	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	25	..	1	3	18	3	4	..	..	2	..	
Other Muslims Indi- genous.		Males	2,113	1,226	506	487	107	82	44	..	845	4	17	76	505	243	42	1	2	22	1	
		Females	1,914	834	503	266	40	18	7	..	873	15	49	185	525	99	207	..	1	8	65	
Darzada		Males	69	38	17	16	3	1	1	..	31	1	1	..	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	76	30	18	9	1	..	2	..	30	1	2	5	18	4	16	..	..	6	16	
Lori		Males	146	81	36	33	8	2	2	..	61	..	1	7	40	13	4	1	..	3	..	
		Females	115	46	32	12	2	..	..	..	64	..	3	14	41	6	5	..	1	3	1	
Nakib		Males	568	330	143	130	34	17	6	..	229	..	6	7	138	78	9	..	1	3	5	
		Females	542	236	148	76	5	5	2	..	237	5	9	47	146	30	69	..	2	13	54	
Others		Males	1,330	777	310	308	62	62	35	..	524	3	9	62	306	144	29	..	2	3	16	
		Females	1,181	522	305	169	32	13	3	..	542	9	35	119	320	59	117	..	1	5	43	
Pathan Indigenous		Males	631	371	106	108	33	66	49	9	233	..	3	15	148	67	27	..	..	15	12	
		Females	463	213	90	100	16	1	5	1	217	2	9	60	138	8	33	..	..	8	25	
Kakar		Males	331	199	50	53	19	40	33	4	115	..	2	8	83	22	17	..	..	9	8	
		Females	166	65	32	30	2	..	1	..	88	1	5	24	55	3	13	..	..	2	11	
Kasi		Males	300	172	56	55	14	26	16	5	118	..	1	7	65	45	10	..	..	6	4	
		Females	297	148	58	70	14	1	4	1	129	1	4	36	83	5	20	..	..	6	14	
Pathan (Semi-Indi- genous.)		Males	394	221	50	61	23	36	45	6	148	1	..	14	95	38	25	..	1	1	12	
		Females	268	124	48	55	11	8	1	1	120	..	6	29	74	11	24	..	..	1	8	
Durrani		Males	208	115	21	34	14	17	25	4	78	..	..	6	51	21	15	..	..	1	5	
		Females	134	70	27	30	7	5	1	..	52	..	3	15	27	7	12	..	..	6	6	
Ghilzai		Males	186	106	29	27	9	19	20	2	70	1	..	78	44	17	10	..	1	7	2	
		Females	134	64	21	25	4	3	..	1	68	..	3	14	47	4	12	..	..	1	2	
Other Muslims (Semi-Indigenous). Hazara		Males	339	172	53	56	13	20	26	4	143	..	..	2	93	48	24	..	..	1	16	
		Females	268	129	66	47	9	5	1	1	130	..	2	27	86	15	9	..	..	4	5	

## 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.			LEPER.		
	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	1	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	1	..	..	..
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	2	1	1	..	1
55-60 ..	7	6	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
60-65 ..	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	2	..	..	..
65-70 ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
70 and over ..	9	4	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	4	5	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	2,624	1,624	1,000	388	271	117	557	375	182	1,633	940	693	49	40	9
Total ..	2,744	1,712	1,082	421	295	126	582	396	186	1,695	983	712	51	41	10

## PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS.

	2,744	1,712	1,082	421	295	126	582	396	186	1,695	983	712	51	41	10
BALUCHISTAN ..	2,744	1,712	1,082	421	295	126	582	396	186	1,695	983	712	51	41	10
Districts ..	1,268	819	447	186	138	46	278	204	74	781	458	323	24	20	4
Quetta-Pishin ..	275	192	83	64	48	16	77	56	21	131	84	47	6	5	1
Loralai ..	283	173	110	38	26	12	26	21	5	210	118	92	9	8	1
Zhob ..	112	80	32	18	15	3	34	26	8	58	38	20	2	1	1
Bolan ..	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Chagai ..	116	75	41	15	9	6	26	21	5	71	42	29	4	3	1
Sibi ..	478	297	179	51	40	11	113	79	34	309	175	134	3	3	..
Administered Area ..	337	195	142	41	31	10	84	55	29	209	106	103	3	3	..
Mari-Bugti Country ..	139	102	37	10	9	1	29	24	5	100	69	31	..	..	..
STATES ..	1,478	893	585	235	157	78	804	192	112	914	525	389	27	21	6
Kalat ..	1,216	734	482	179	124	55	235	153	82	780	441	339	24	18	6
Sarawan ..	133	101	37	20	12	5	36	26	10	80	61	19	2	2	..
Jhalawan ..	292	186	106	93	62	31	89	51	38	96	62	34	14	11	3
Kachhi ..	346	185	161	24	20	4	63	33	20	265	131	134	6	3	3
Dombki-Kaheri ..	143	78	65	3	1	2	9	5	4	131	72	59	..	..	..
Country ..	217	126	91	27	17	10	25	21	4	165	88	77	..	..	..
Makran ..	80	58	22	12	12	..	23	17	6	43	27	16	2	2	..
Kharan ..	262	159	103	56	33	23	69	39	30	134	84	50	3	3	..
Las-Bela ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

P=Persons; M=Males; F=Females.

## 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.	66	Manufacture of matches, fireworks and other explosives.
9	Cinchona.	69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.
10	Cocoonut.	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	Carriage, 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 barks.
30	Iron.	121	Trade in bamboos and canes.
31	Lead, Silver and Zinc.	122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce.
32	Manganese.	143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.
33	Tin and Wolfram.	149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.
36	Petroleum.	155	Navy.
37	Building Materials (including stone, material for cement manufacture and clays).	191	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 mints, die-sinkers, 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 totals 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.						
Occupation.		Total Earners	Total Working dependents		Total Non-working dependents		Total Population	
		296,986	22,297		519,335		868,617	
Group Number.	2	Total following occupation.	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>TOTAL FOR PROVINCE</b>	892,869	292,525	4,740	10,832	11,415	72,901	406
	<b>CLASS A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS</b>	271,617	199,779	693	9,915	5,655	55,429	146
	<b>SUB-CLASS I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION</b>	271,057	199,231	693	9,915	5,655	55,417	146
	<b>ORDER 1. PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE</b>	268,492	197,003	687	9,894	5,636	55,127	145
	(a) <i>Cultivation</i>	207,964	172,489	526	5,725	4,960	24,200	64
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	20,020	11,222	291	..	..	14,459	48
2	Estate Agents and Managers of owners	10	0	..	..	..	1	..
3	Estate Agents and Managers of Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
4	Rent Collectors, clerks, etc.	15	15	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cultivating owners	106,197	104,529	30	..	..	1,635	3
6	Tenant cultivators	57,690	50,905	10	90	2	6,679	4
7	Agricultural labourers	18,030	5,807	195	5,636	4,958	1,426	9
	(b) <i>Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc., (Planters, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)</i>	909	862	..	6	5	36	..
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	909	862	..	6	5	36	..
	(c) <i>Forestry</i>	1,029	464	36	340	55	134	..
17	Forest Officers, rangers, guards, etc.	74	69	..	..	..	5	..
18	Wood-cutters and Charcoal burners	938	389	35	330	55	120	..
19	Collectors of forest produce	17	6	1	1	..	9	..
	(d) <i>Stock Raising</i>	53,589	23,187	125	3,823	616	30,757	81
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	3,992	1,130	32	203	84	2,542	1
22	Breeders of transport animals	3,120	1,286	8	7	..	1,781	38
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	51,477	20,771	85	3,613	532	26,434	42
	(e) <i>Raising of small animals and insects</i>	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
24	Birds, bees, etc.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>ORDER 2. FISHING AND HUNTING</b>	2,565	2,228	6	21	19	290	1
27	Fishing and Pearling	2,561	2,225	6	21	19	289	1
28	Hunting	4	3	..	..	..	1	..
	<b>SUB-CLASS II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS</b>	560	548	..	..	..	12	..
	<b>ORDER 3. METALLIC MINERALS</b>	181	176	..	..	..	6	..
34	Other metallic minerals (chrome)	181	176	..	..	..	5	..
	<b>ORDER 4. NON-METALLIC MINERALS</b>	379	372	..	..	..	7	..
35	Coal	297	290	..	..	..	1	..
40	Salt, salt-petre and other saline substances	82	76	..	..	..	6	..
	<b>CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES</b>	71,448	47,391	2,809	493	5,748	14,287	220
	<b>SUB-CLASS III. INDUSTRY</b>	27,582	17,059	2,402	255	5,879	1,974	163
	<b>ORDER 5. TEXTILES</b>	2,370	654	196	33	1,213	233	41
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	10	8	..	..	..	2	..
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	263	223	1	..	..	38	1
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	32	..	16	1	15	..	..
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres	178	77	10	..	..	87	4
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	1,804	273	167	32	1,198	102	32
47	Silk spinning and weaving	8	7	..	..	..	1	..
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	71	68	2	..	..	3	..
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	<b>ORDER 6. HIDES, SKINS, AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM</b>	44	27	8	4	5	..	..
51	Working in leather	41	24	8	4	5	..	..
52	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers	3	3	..	..	..	..	..

OF LIVELIHOOD.  
DISTRICTS AND STATES.

DISTRICTS.							STATES.						
Total Earners .. .. . 169,050							Total Earners .. .. . 127,935						
Total Working dependents .. .. . 14,078							Total Working dependents .. .. . 8,219						
Total Non-working dependents } .. .. . 280,380							Total Non-working dependents } .. .. . 268,955						
Males .. 96,368							Males .. 88,918						
Females .. 184,012							Females .. 180,037						
Total Population .. .. . 463,508							Total Population .. .. . 405,109						
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	161,124	125,612	2,443	4,000	4,219	24,783	117
139,701	92,632	362	6,153	5,321	35,123	110	131,916	107,147	331	3,762	384	20,306	36
139,234	92,168	362	6,153	5,321	35,120	110	131,823	107,063	331	3,762	384	20,297	36
139,232	92,167	362	6,153	5,321	35,119	110	129,260	104,836	325	3,741	315	20,008	35
107,240	82,766	286	3,393	4,825	15,959	51	100,684	89,723	240	2,332	135	8,241	13
16,076	4,003	195	..	..	12,739	39	9,044	7,219	96	..	..	1,720	9
10	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56,625	56,033	2	..	..	538	2	49,572	48,496	28	..	..	1,047	1
22,628	20,650	9	55	..	1,912	2	35,062	30,255	1	35	2	4,767	2
11,024	2,054	80	3,338	4,825	719	8	7,006	3,753	115	2,297	133	707	1
852	322	..	6	..	24	..	57	40	..	..	5	12	..
852	322	..	6	..	24	..	57	40	..	..	5	12	..
749	201	1	337	55	95	..	230	203	35	3	..	39	..
72	67	..	..	..	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
677	194	1	337	55	90	..	261	195	34	2	..	30	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	1	1	..	9	..
30,350	8,317	75	2,417	441	19,041	59	28,239	14,870	50	1,406	175	11,716	22
1,185	277	27	..	..	880	1	2,807	853	5	203	84	1,662	..
858	619	..	..	..	204	35	2,262	667	8	7	..	1,577	3
28,307	7,421	48	2,417	441	17,957	23	23,170	13,350	37	1,196	91	8,477	19
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2,563	2,227	6	21	19	289	1
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2,560	2,224	6	21	19	289	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
467	464	..	..	..	3	..	93	84	..	..	..	9	..
175	175	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	5	..
175	175	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	5	..
292	289	..	..	..	3	..	37	33	..	..	..	4	..
290	289	..	..	..	1	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	2	..	80	76	..	..	..	4	..
50,988	36,273	1,037	302	1,865	10,468	143	21,360	11,618	1,772	191	3,883	3,619	77
16,879	12,762	718	154	1,807	1,144	93	10,853	4,297	1,689	101	3,872	830	64
455	319	36	2	4	86	8	1,915	335	160	31	1,209	147	33
10	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	96	..	..	..	10	1	158	127	1	..	..	28	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	16	1	15	..	..
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	174	73	10	..	..	87	4
264	149	34	2	4	72	3	1,540	124	133	30	1,194	30	29
8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	55	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	18	..	4	2	..	..	20	9	8	..	3	..	..
21	15	..	4	2	..	..	20	9	8	..	3	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

M. = Males; F. = Females.

TABLE X, PART I—OCCUPATION OR MEANS  
TOTAL FOR PROVINCE,

Group Number.	Occupation.	BALUCHISTAN.							
		Total following occupation.	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 7. WOOD</b>	<b>6,047</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>100</b>	
54	Sawyers	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	
55	Carpenters, turners, and joiners, etc.	1,197	959	..	10	..	228	..	
56	Basket makers, and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	4,803	492	1,306	134	2,516	255	100	
	<b>ORDER 8. METALS</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>..</b>	
58	Mkks of arms, guns, etc.	487	487	..	..	..	..	..	
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	2,020	1,826	..	20	5	169	..	
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal	61	59	..	..	..	2	..	
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	125	117	..	1	..	7	..	
	<b>ORDER 9. CERAMICS</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>..</b>	
63	Potters and makers of earthenware	264	220	12	..	10	22	..	
64	Brick and tile makers	527	310	20	..	2	195	..	
65	Other workers in ceramics	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>ORDER 10. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>..</b>	
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters, and ice	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	136	63	..	..	..	73	..	
70	Others	210	201	..	1	..	8	..	
	<b>ORDER 11. FOOD INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>10</b>	
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	412	151	186	..	14	58	5	
72	Grain parchers, etc.	152	77	35	..	..	36	5	
73	Butchers	501	430	..	..	..	71	..	
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers	265	263	..	..	..	2	..	
77	Brewers and distillers	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	
81	Others	624	600	..	12	6	6	..	
	<b>ORDER 12. INDUSTRIES OF DRESS, AND THE TOILET</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>9</b>	
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and olog makers	1,229	1,117	1	3	..	109	..	
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	2,642	1,099	23	16	1,480	22	2	
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	564	14	136	5	404	1	4	
85	Washing and cleaning	584	490	48	2	8	27	3	
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers	648	594	1	..	..	53	..	
87	Other industries connected with the toilet	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>ORDER 13. FURNITURE INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	578	569	..	..	..	9	..	
89	Upholsters, tent-makers, etc.	18	1	12	..	3	..	2	
	<b>ORDER 14. BUILDING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>1</b>	
90	Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well sinkers; 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.	2,363	2,024	16	3	..	319	1	
	<b>ORDER 15. CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	111	109	..	..	..	2	..	
93	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	<b>ORDER 16. PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCE.</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., gas works and electric light and power	194	194	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>ORDER 17. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>..</b>	
95	Printers, engravers, book binders, etc.	65	65	..	..	..	..	..	
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc.	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	783	742	..	3	..	38	..	
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.)	42	15	..	..	..	27	..	
100	Scavenging	3,321	2,893	402	8	13	5	..	
	<b>SUB-CLASSIV. TRANSPORT</b>	<b>22,181</b>	<b>17,451</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,172</b>	<b>45</b>	
	<b>ORDER 18. TRANSPORT BY AIR</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
101	Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>ORDER 19. TRANSPORT BY WATER</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc.; Ship brokers, boatmen and tow men	85	81	..	..	..	4	..	



OF LIVELIHOOD.  
DISTRICTS AND STATES.

DISTRICTS.							STATES.						
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
1,602	589	146	111	372	302	82	4,445	909	1,160	33	2,144	181	18
47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
308	207	..	3	..	96	..	891	752	..	7	..	132	..
1,249	335	146	108	372	206	82	3,564	157	1,160	26	2,144	49	18
1,761	1,001	..	12	3	145	..	932	888	..	9	2	33	..
483	483	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
1,147	990	..	12	3	142	..	873	836	..	8	2	27	..
61	59	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	69	..	..	..	1	..	55	48	..	1	..	6	..
627	400	32	..	..	195	..	188	154	..	..	12	22	..
85	69	12	..	..	4	..	179	151	..	..	10	18	..
518	307	20	..	..	191	..	9	3	..	..	2	4	..
24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
265	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	59	35	..	..	35	5
406	367	..	..	..	38	..	96	63	..	..	..	33	..
249	247	..	..	..	2	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
49	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
580	583	..	..	..	6	..	35	17	..	12	6	..	..
4,150	2,568	78	15	1,413	69	7	1,521	756	131	11	479	142	2
604	633	1	..	..	30	..	565	484	..	3	..	78	..
2,449	1,004	15	15	1,404	10	1	193	95	8	1	76	12	1
40	8	21	..	..	..	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
1,803	1,619	15	..	..	169	..	560	405	1	3	..	150	1
1,803	1,619	15	..	..	169	..	560	405	1	3	..	150	1
111	109	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
111	109	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
191	191	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
191	191	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
3,598	3,142	388	9	13	46	..	652	612	14	2	..	24	..
65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
366	345	..	1	..	20	..	417	397	..	2	..	18	..
39	14	..	..	..	25	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..
3,089	2,879	388	8	13	1	..	232	214	14	..	..	4	..
16,983	14,575	294	78	4	2,002	34	5,199	2,876	56	82	4	2,170	11
40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	87	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	81	..	..	..	4	..

M. = Males; F. = Females.

TABLE X, PART I.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS  
TOTAL FOR PROVINCE,

Group Number.	Occupation.	BALUCHISTAN.						
		Total following occupation.	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
	ORDER 20. TRANSPORT BY ROAD .. ..	15,071	10,373	350	155	8	4,140	45
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges .. ..	63	63	..	..	..	..	..
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges .. ..	979	837	..	2	..	140	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) .. ..	47	44	..	..	..	3	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles .. ..	678	646	..	..	..	32	..
109	Palki, etc., bearers and owners .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers .. ..	6,928	3,760	87	141	5	2,908	27
111	Porters and messengers .. ..	6,375	5,022	263	12	3	1,057	18
	ORDER 21. TRANSPORT BY RAIL .. ..	6,408	6,385	..	..	..	23	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies .. ..	3,121	3,117	..	..	..	4	..
113	Labourers employed on Railway construction and maintenance, and coolies and porters employed on Railway premises .. ..	3,287	3,268	..	..	..	19	..
	ORDER 22. POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES .. ..	577	572	..	..	..	5	..
114	Post-office, Telegraph and Telephone services .. ..	577	572	..	..	..	5	..
	SUB-CLASS V. TRADE .. ..	21,785	18,881	57	88	61	8,141	19
	ORDER 23. BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE .. ..	112	100	..	..	..	12	..
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers, and their employees .. ..	112	100	..	..	..	12	..
	ORDER 24. BROKERAGE, COMMISSION AND EXPORT .. ..	218	200	..	..	..	16	..
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employees .. ..	218	200	..	..	..	16	..
	ORDER 25. TRADE IN TEXTILES .. ..	3,051	2,320	2	47	..	682	6
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles .. ..	3,051	2,320	2	47	..	682	6
	ORDER 26. TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS .. ..	101	67	..	..	..	34	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these .. ..	101	67	..	..	..	34	..
	ORDER 27. TRADE IN WOOD .. ..	19	18	..	..	..	1	..
119	Trade in wood (not firewood) .. ..	19	18	..	..	..	1	..
	ORDER 28. TRADE IN METALS .. ..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. .. ..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 29. TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES .. ..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles .. ..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 30. TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS .. ..	133	86	3	7	..	43	..
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc. .. ..	133	86	3	7	..	43	..
	ORDER 31. HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC. .. ..	601	584	6	..	..	17	..
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice .. ..	78	70	..	..	..	2	..
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc. (and employees) .. ..	353	344	5	..	..	4	..
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs .. ..	170	164	1	..	..	5	..
	ORDER 32. OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS .. ..	3,402	2,800	34	13	7	545	3
129	Grain and pulse dealers .. ..	487	451	5	..	..	31	..
130	Dealers in sweetmeat, sugar and spices .. ..	29	28	1	..	..	..	..
131	Dealers in Dairy product, eggs and poultry .. ..	552	458	5	5	6	75	3
132	Dealers in animals for food .. ..	454	197	1	..	..	256	..
133	Dealers in fodder for animals .. ..	60	54	..	..	..	6	..
134	Dealers in other food stuffs .. ..	1,621	1,417	22	8	1	173	..
135	Dealers in tobacco .. ..	189	186	..	..	..	3	..
136	Dealers in opium .. ..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..
137	Dealers in Ganja .. ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 33. TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES .. ..	561	542	5	..	..	14	..
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) .. ..	561	542	5	..	..	14	..
	ORDER 34. TRADE IN FURNITURE .. ..	132	78	..	..	..	54	..
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding .. ..	85	31	..	..	..	54	..
140	Hard-ware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glass-ware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. .. ..	47	47	..	..	..	..	..

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
10,123	7,739	294	73	4	1,979	34	4,948	2,634	56	82	4	2,167	11
60	60	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
946	807	..	2	..	137	..	33	30	..	..	..	3	..
44	41	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
672	643	..	..	..	29	..	6	3	..	..	..	3	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,593	1,636	71	59	1	810	16	4,335	2,124	16	82	4	2,098	11
5,807	4,551	223	12	3	1,000	18	568	471	40	..	..	57	..
6,368	6,345	..	..	..	23	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	..
3,116	3,112	..	..	..	4	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
3,252	3,233	..	..	..	19	..	35	35	..	..	..	..	..
451	451	..	..	..	..	..	126	121	..	..	..	5	..
451	451	..	..	..	..	..	126	121	..	..	..	5	..
16,427	8,936	80	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	..
2,233	1,603	2	39	..	633	6	768	717	..	2	..	49	..
2,233	1,603	2	39	..	633	6	768	717	..	2	..	49	..
82	55	..	..	..	27	..	19	12	..	..	..	7	..
82	55	..	..	..	27	..	19	12	..	..	..	7	..
19	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	9	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
9	9	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
100	84	3	..	..	13	..	33	2	..	1	..	30	..
100	84	3	..	..	13	..	33	2	..	1	..	30	..
513	496	6	..	..	11	..	88	88	..	..	..	..	..
51	49	..	..	..	2	..	27	27	..	..	..	..	..
332	323	5	..	..	4	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
130	124	1	..	..	5	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	..
2,367	1,914	12	8	..	430	3	1,035	886	22	5	7	115	..
98	76	..	..	..	22	..	389	375	5	..	..	9	..
9	9	..	..	..	..	..	20	19	1	..	..	..	..
484	425	3	..	..	53	3	68	33	2	5	6	22	..
333	103	1	..	..	229	..	121	94	..	..	..	27	..
56	50	..	..	..	6	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
1,217	1,085	8	8	..	116	..	404	332	14	..	1	57	..
163	160	..	..	..	3	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
446	431	2	..	..	13	..	115	111	3	..	..	1	..
446	431	2	..	..	13	..	115	111	3	..	..	1	..
75	75	..	..	..	3	..	54	3	..	..	..	51	..
31	28	..	..	..	3	..	54	3	..	..	..	51	..
47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

M. = Males; F. = Females.

TABLE X, PART I.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS  
TOTALS FOR PROVINCE,

Group Number.	Occupation.	BALUCHISTAN.						
		Total following occupation.	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
	ORDER 35. TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials) .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 36. TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT .. .. .	6,141	329	2	1	..	5,808	1
142	Dealers and hirers, in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc. ..	43	42	..	..	..	1	..
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. .. .. .	6,098	287	2	1	..	5,807	1
	ORDER 37. TRADE IN FUEL .. .. .	1,023	459	2	26	64	481	1
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. .. .. .	1,023	459	2	26	64	481	1
	ORDER 38. TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES .. .. .	66	66	..	..	..	..	..
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. .. .. .	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. .. .. .	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities .. .. .	47	47	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 39. TRADE OF OTHER SORTS .. .. .	6,136	5,690	3	1	..	440	1
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ..	6,088	5,649	3	1	..	434	1
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.) ..	41	36	..	..	..	5	..
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets) ..	6	5	..	..	..	1	..
	CLASS C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS .. .. .	35,494	33,756	302	1	9	1,419	7
	SUB-CLASS VI. PUBLIC FORCE .. .. .	25,994	25,858	..	..	..	135	1
	ORDER 40. ARMY .. .. .	20,129	20,124	..	..	..	5	..
153	Army (Imperial) .. .. .	19,603	19,598	..	..	..	5	..
154	Army (Indian States) .. .. .	526	526	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 42. AIR FORCE .. .. .	161	161	..	..	..	..	..
156	Air Force .. .. .	161	161	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 43. POLICE .. .. .	5,704	5,573	..	..	..	130	1
157	Police .. .. .	5,691	5,566	..	..	..	124	1
158	Village watchmen .. .. .	13	7	..	..	..	6	..
	SUB-CLASS VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION .. .. .	4,133	3,693	1	..	..	438	1
	ORDER 44. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION .. .. .	4,133	3,693	1	..	..	438	1
159	Service of the State .. .. .	2,058	2,053	1	..	..	4	..
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States .. .. .	1,163	1,161	..	..	..	2	..
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service .. .. .	375	366	..	..	..	9	..
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen .. .. .	537	113	..	..	..	423	1
	SUB-CLASS VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS .. .. .	5,867	4,205	301	1	9	846	5
	ORDER 45. RELIGION .. .. .	3,272	2,481	17	..	..	771	3
163	Priests, ministers, etc. .. .. .	2,792	2,052	11	..	..	720	3
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants .. .. .	127	125	..	..	..	2	..
165	Other religious workers .. .. .	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
166	Servants on religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc. .. .. .	342	293	6	..	..	43	..
	ORDER 46. LAW .. .. .	62	61	..	..	..	1	..
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars ..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
168	Lawyer's clerks, petition-writers, etc. .. .. .	50	49	..	..	..	1	..
	ORDER 47. MEDICINE .. .. .	900	655	217	..	2	25	1
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists .. .. .	182	177	5	..	..	..	..
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered ..	135	103	13	..	2	17	..
171	Dentists .. .. .	11	9	2	..	..	..	..
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ..	500	295	197	..	..	1	1
173	Veterinary Surgeons .. .. .	72	71	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 48. INSTRUCTION .. .. .	458	397	54	..	..	6	1
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds .. .. .	394	339	48	..	..	6	1
175	Clerks and servants connected with education .. .. .	64	58	6	..	..	..	..

OF LIVELIHOOD.  
DISTRICTS AND STATES.

DISTRICTS.							STATES.						
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
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,635	288	2	1	..	5,344	..	508	41	..	..	..	464	1
43	42	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,592	240	2	1	..	5,343	..	506	41	..	..	..	464	1
990	432	..	26	54	478	..	33	27	2	..	..	3	1
990	432	..	26	54	478	..	33	27	2	..	..	3	1
66	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,520	3,168	3	1	..	347	1	2,615	2,522	..	..	..	93	..
3,473	3,127	3	1	..	341	1	2,615	2,522	..	..	..	93	..
41	36	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80,856	29,373	266	..	7	1,205	5	4,688	4,383	36	1	2	214	2
24,197	24,061	..	..	..	135	1	1,797	1,797	..	..	..	..	..
19,184	19,179	..	..	..	5	..	945	945	..	..	..	..	..
19,183	19,178	..	..	..	5	..	420	420	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	525	525	..	..	..	..	..
161	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,852	4,721	..	..	..	130	1	852	852	..	..	..	..	..
4,840	4,715	..	..	..	124	1	851	851	..	..	..	..	..
12	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2,792	2,368	1	..	..	432	1	1,341	1,335	..	..	..	6	..
2,792	2,358	1	..	..	432	1	1,341	1,335	..	..	..	6	..
1,899	1,894	1	..	..	4	..	159	159	..	..	..	..	..
30	29	..	..	..	1	..	1,133	1,132	..	..	..	1	..
337	329	..	..	..	8	..	38	37	..	..	..	1	..
526	106	..	..	..	419	1	11	7	..	..	..	4	..
2,867	2,954	265	..	7	688	3	1,500	1,251	38	1	2	208	2
2,234	1,634	11	..	..	586	3	1,038	847	6	..	..	185	..
1,943	1,370	6	..	..	564	3	849	682	5	..	..	162	..
82	80	..	..	..	2	..	45	45	..	..	..	..	..
11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
198	173	5	..	..	20	..	144	120	1	..	..	23	..
52	52	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	1	..
8	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
44	44	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	1	..
796	589	187	..	..	20	..	104	66	30	..	2	5	1
171	166	5	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
114	89	12	..	..	13	..	21	14	1	..	2	4	..
11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
431	257	168	..	..	6	..	69	38	29	..	..	1	1
69	68	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
415	255	54	..	..	6	..	43	42	..	..	..	..	1
357	303	48	..	..	6	..	37	36	..	..	..	..	1
58	52	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE X, PART I.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS  
TOTALS FOR PROVINCE,

Group Number.	Occupation.	BALUCHISTAN.							
		Total following occupation.	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 35. TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS</b> .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials) .. .. .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>ORDER 36. TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT</b> .. .. .	6,141	329	2	1	..	5,808	1	
142	Dealers and hirers, in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc. .. .. .	43	42	..	..	..	1	..	
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. .. .. .	6,098	287	2	1	..	5,807	1	
	<b>ORDER 37. TRADE IN FUEL</b> .. .. .	1,023	459	2	26	54	481	1	
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. .. .. .	1,023	459	2	26	54	481	1	
	<b>ORDER 38. TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES</b> .. .. .	66	66	..	..	..	..	..	
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. .. .. .	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. .. .. .	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities .. .. .	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>ORDER 39. TRADE OF OTHER SORTS</b> .. .. .	6,135	5,690	3	1	..	440	1	
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified .. .. .	6,088	5,649	3	1	..	434	1	
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.) .. .. .	41	36	..	..	..	5	..	
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets) .. .. .	6	5	..	..	..	1	..	
	<b>CLASS C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS</b> .. .. .	35,494	33,756	302	1	9	1,419	7	
	<b>SUB-CLASS VI. PUBLIC FORCE</b> .. .. .	25,894	25,858	..	..	..	135	1	
	<b>ORDER 40. ARMY</b> .. .. .	20,129	20,124	..	..	..	5	..	
153	Army (Imperial) .. .. .	19,603	19,598	..	..	..	5	..	
154	Army (Indian States) .. .. .	526	526	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>ORDER 42. AIR FORCE</b> .. .. .	161	161	..	..	..	..	..	
156	Air Force .. .. .	161	161	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>ORDER 43. POLICE</b> .. .. .	5,704	5,573	..	..	..	130	1	
157	Police .. .. .	5,691	5,566	..	..	..	124	1	
158	Village watchmen .. .. .	13	7	..	..	..	6	..	
	<b>SUB-CLASS VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b> .. .. .	4,133	3,893	1	..	..	438	1	
	<b>ORDER 44. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b> .. .. .	4,133	3,893	1	..	..	438	1	
159	Service of the State .. .. .	2,058	2,053	1	..	..	4	..	
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States .. .. .	1,163	1,161	..	..	..	2	..	
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service .. .. .	375	366	..	..	..	9	..	
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen .. .. .	537	113	..	..	..	423	1	
	<b>SUB-CLASS VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS</b> .. .. .	5,867	4,205	301	1	9	846	5	
	<b>ORDER 45. RELIGION</b> .. .. .	3,272	2,431	17	..	..	771	3	
163	Priests, ministers, etc. .. .. .	2,792	2,052	11	..	..	720	3	
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants .. .. .	127	125	..	..	..	2	..	
165	Other religious workers .. .. .	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	
166	Servants on religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc. .. .. .	342	293	6	..	..	43	..	
	<b>ORDER 46. LAW</b> .. .. .	62	61	..	..	..	1	..	
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars .. .. .	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	
168	Lawyer's clerks, petition-writers, etc. .. .. .	50	49	..	..	..	1	..	
	<b>ORDER 47. MEDICINE</b> .. .. .	900	655	217	..	2	25	1	
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists .. .. .	182	177	5	..	..	..	..	
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered .. .. .	135	103	13	..	2	17	..	
171	Dentists .. .. .	11	9	2	..	..	7	1	
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. .. .. .	500	295	197	..	..	1	..	
173	Veterinary Surgeons .. .. .	72	71	..	..	..	..	..	
	<b>ORDER 48. INSTRUCTION</b> .. .. .	458	397	54	..	..	6	1	
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds .. .. .	394	339	48	..	..	6	1	
175	Clerks and servants connected with education .. .. .	64	58	6	..	..	..	..	

OF LIVELIHOOD.  
DISTRICTS AND STATES.

DISTRICTS.							STATES.						
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
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,636	288	2	1	..	5,344	..	506	41	..	..	..	464	1
43	42	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,502	246	2	1	..	5,343	..	506	41	..	..	..	464	1
990	432	..	20	54	478	..	33	27	2	..	..	3	1
990	432	..	26	54	478	..	33	27	2	..	..	3	1
66	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,520	3,168	3	1	..	347	1	2,615	2,522	..	..	..	93	..
3,473	3,127	3	1	..	341	1	2,615	2,522	..	..	..	93	..
41	36	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80,856	29,378	266	..	7	1,205	5	4,638	4,388	36	1	2	214	2
24,197	24,061	..	..	..	135	1	1,797	1,797	..	..	..	..	..
19,184	19,179	..	..	..	5	..	945	945	..	..	..	..	..
19,183	19,178	..	..	..	5	..	420	420	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	525	525	..	..	..	..	..
161	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,852	4,721	..	..	..	130	1	852	852	..	..	..	..	..
4,840	4,715	..	..	..	124	1	851	851	..	..	..	..	..
12	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2,792	2,358	1	..	..	432	1	1,341	1,335	..	..	..	6	..
2,792	2,358	1	..	..	432	1	1,341	1,335	..	..	..	6	..
1,890	1,894	1	..	..	4	..	159	159	..	..	..	..	..
30	29	..	..	..	1	..	1,133	1,132	..	..	..	1	..
337	329	..	..	..	8	..	38	37	..	..	..	1	..
526	106	..	..	..	419	1	11	7	..	..	..	4	..
3,867	2,954	265	..	7	638	3	1,500	1,251	36	1	2	208	2
2,234	1,634	11	..	..	586	3	1,038	847	6	..	..	186	..
1,943	1,370	6	..	..	564	3	849	682	5	..	..	162	..
83	80	..	..	..	2	..	45	45	..	..	..	..	..
11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
198	173	5	..	..	20	..	144	120	1	..	..	23	..
52	52	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	1	..
8	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
44	44	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	1	..
796	589	187	..	..	20	..	104	66	30	..	2	5	1
171	166	5	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
114	89	12	..	..	13	..	21	14	1	..	2	4	..
11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
431	257	168	..	..	6	..	69	38	29	..	..	1	1
69	68	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
415	355	54	..	..	6	..	43	42	..	..	..	..	1
357	303	48	..	..	6	..	37	36	..	..	..	..	1
58	52	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..

M. = Males; F. = Females.

TABLE X, PART I.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS  
TOTALS FOR PROVINCE,

Group Number.	Occupation.	BALUCHISTAN.						
		Total following occupation.	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>	<b>..</b>
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc. .. ..	20	19	..	..	..	1	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being State servants) .. ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers .. ..	37	36	..	1	..	..	..
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers .. ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.) .. ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortunetellers, wizards, witches and mediums) .. ..	15	14	..	..	..	1	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc. .. ..	459	402	11	..	7	39	..
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs .. ..	128	122	2	..	..	2	..
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc. .. ..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>CLASS D.—MISCELLANEOUS .. ..</b>	<b>14,310</b>	<b>11,099</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>33</b>
	<b>SUB-CLASS IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME ..</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>ORDER 50. PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME ..</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>2</b>
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners .. ..	1,679	854	32	..	..	791	2
	<b>SUB-CLASS X. DOMESTIC SERVICE .. ..</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>ORDER 51. DOMESTIC SERVICE .. ..</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>7</b>
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners .. ..	482	461	..	..	..	21	..
187	Other domestic service .. ..	7,296	6,723	303	..	..	263	7
	<b>SUB-CLASS XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>ORDER 52. GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION .. ..</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1</b>
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified .. ..	474	396	..	1	..	76	1
189	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops .. ..	611	472	4	1	..	134	..
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified .. ..	17	15	..	1	..	1	..
	<b>SUB-CLASS XII. UNPRODUCTIVE .. ..</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>ORDER 53. INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND ALMS HOUSES</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses .. ..	753	279	1	470	3	..	..
	<b>ORDER 54. BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES .. ..</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>23</b>
193	Beggars and vagrants .. ..	2,846	1,882	461	..	..	480	23
194	Procurers and prostitutes .. ..	152	17	135	..	..	..	..



OF LIVELIHOOD.  
DISTRICTS AND STATES.

DISTRICTS.							STATES.						
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
370	324	18	..	7	26	..	305	287	..	1	..	17	..
20	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	26	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	..	1	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
179	138	11	..	7	23	..	280	264	..	..	..	16	..
115	111	2	..	..	2	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
11,100	8,685	632	427	8	1,872	81	8,210	2,464	304	46	..	394	2
1,129	875	29	..	..	723	2	550	479	3	..	..	68	..
1,129	375	29	..	..	723	2	550	479	3	..	..	68	..
1,129	375	29	..	..	723	2	550	479	3	..	..	68	..
6,596	6,247	192	..	..	150	7	1,182	937	111	..	..	184	..
6,596	6,247	192	..	..	150	7	1,182	937	111	..	..	134	..
471	450	..	..	..	21	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
6,125	5,797	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	361	..	1	..	65	1	46	35	..	..	..	11	..
603	471	4	..	..	128	..	8	1	..	1	..	6	..
16	14	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2,328	1,167	407	425	3	805	21	1,423	1,011	190	45	..	175	2
588	159	1	425	3	..	..	165	120	..	45	..	..	..
588	159	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. ..	549,835	185,286	364,049
Quetta-Pishin ..	83,808	29,167	54,641
Loralai ..	49,819	16,996	32,823
Zhob ..	33,266	10,608	22,658
Bolan ..	1,791	585	1,206
Chagal ..	15,417	5,133	10,284
Sibi ..	96,279	33,879	62,400
Kalat ..	231,006	76,388	154,618
Las-Bela ..	37,949	12,530	25,419

TABLE X, PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY

1 Group Number.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL POPULATION.	Baluchistan.						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> .. .. .	868,617	292,246	4,789	10,882	11,415	185,236	364,049	72,901	408
	<b>CLASS A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS</b>	..	199,779	693	9,915	5,655	..	..	55,429	148
	<b>SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION</b> .. .. .	..	199,231	693	9,915	5,655	..	..	55,417	148
	<b>ORDER 1.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE</b> .. .. .	..	197,003	687	9,894	5,636	..	..	55,127	145
	(a) <i>Cultivation</i> .. .. .	..	172,489	526	5,725	4,360	..	..	24,200	64
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind .. .. .	..	11,222	291	..	..	..	..	14,459	46
2	Estate Agents and Managers of owners .. .. .	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Estate Agents and Managers of Government .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Rent Collectors, clerks, etc. .. .. .	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cultivating owners .. .. .	..	104,529	30	..	..	..	..	1,635	3
6	Tenant cultivators .. .. .	..	50,905	10	90	2	..	..	6,679	4
7	Agricultural labourers .. .. .	..	5,807	195	5,035	4,958	..	..	1,426	9
	(b) <i>Cultivation of Special Crops, Fruits, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)</i> .. .. .	..	362	..	6	5	..	..	36	..
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers .. .. .	..	862	..	6	5	..	..	36	..
	(c) <i>Forestry</i> .. .. .	..	464	36	340	55	..	..	134	..
17	Forest Officers, rangers, guards, etc. .. .. .	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
18	Woodcutters and Charcoal burners .. .. .	..	389	35	339	55	..	..	120	..
19	Collectors of Forest produce .. .. .	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	9	..
	(d) <i>Stock raising</i> .. .. .	..	23,187	125	3,823	616	..	..	30,757	81
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers .. .. .	..	1,130	32	203	84	..	..	2,542	1
22	Breeders of transport animals .. .. .	..	1,286	8	7	..	..	..	1,781	38
23	Herds-men, shepherds and breeders of other animals .. .. .	..	20,771	85	3,613	532	..	..	26,434	42
	(e) <i>Raising of small animals and insects</i> .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Birds, Bees, etc. .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>ORDER 2.—FISHING AND HUNTING</b> .. .. .	..	2,228	6	21	19	..	..	290	1
27	Fishing and Pearling .. .. .	..	2,225	6	21	19	..	..	289	1
28	Hunting .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	<b>SUB-CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS.</b>	..	548	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
	<b>ORDER 3.—METALLIC MINERALS</b> .. .. .	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
34	Other metallic minerals .. .. .	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	<b>ORDER 4.—NON-METALLIC MINERALS</b> .. .. .	..	372	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
35	Coal .. .. .	..	296	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
40	Salt, salt-petre and other saline substances .. .. .	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	<b>CLASS B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES</b> .. .. .	..	47,891	2,809	493	5,748	..	..	14,287	220
	<b>SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY</b> .. .. .	..	17,059	2,402	255	5,679	..	..	1,974	163
	<b>ORDER 5.—TEXTILES</b> .. .. .	..	654	196	33	1,213	..	..	233	41
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing .. .. .	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving .. .. .	..	223	1	..	..	..	..	38	1
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving .. .. .	..	..	16	1	15	..	..	..	4
45	Rope, twine, string, and other fibres .. .. .	..	77	10	..	..	..	..	87	..
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving .. .. .	..	273	167	32	1,198	..	..	102	32
47	Silk spinning and weaving .. .. .	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles .. .. .	..	66	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	<b>ORDER 6.—HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM</b> .. .. .	..	27	8	4	5	..	..	..	..
51	Working in leather .. .. .	..	24	8	4	5	..	..	..	..
52	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers, and bristles, brush makers .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## DISTRICTS AND STATES. -

Quetta-Fishin.						Loralai.						Zhob.						Group Number.
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	
59,229	962	1,906	1,836	11,188	48	28,212	839	2,728	4,989	11,245	60	22,545	170	1,443	539	7,028	82	
16,409	77	1,776	172	8,919	36	21,382	134	2,584	4,598	9,007	17	13,767	58	1,421	538	5,805	5	
10,327	77	1,776	172	8,918	36	21,382	134	2,584	4,598	9,007	17	13,534	53	1,421	538	5,805	5	
16,326	77	1,776	172	8,917	36	21,382	134	2,534	4,598	9,007	17	13,534	53	1,421	533	5,805	5	
14,823	46	1,199	104	7,341	32	18,868	109	1,230	4,227	2,887	4	11,488	47	958	491	2,993	5	
944	18	..	..	6,682	31	1,000	78	..	..	1,753	1	464	40	..	..	2,618	4	1
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
19,076	2	..	..	162	1	14,264	..	..	..	182	..	10,143	..	..	..	144	1	5
3,003	..	37	..	296	..	3,383	9	..	..	686	2	548	..	18	..	114	..	6
1,164	26	1,162	104	201	..	210	22	1,230	4,227	265	1	333	7	940	491	117	..	7
664	..	6	..	16	..	45	..	..	..	4	..	34	..	..	..	1	..	
664	..	6	..	16	..	45	..	..	..	4	..	34	..	..	..	1	..	16
64	..	206	40	18	..	31	1	6	..	5	..	1	..	123	10	8	..	
22	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
42	..	206	40	18	..	11	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	123	10	8	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
776	31	366	28	1,542	4	2,438	24	1,298	371	6,111	13	2,011	6	340	37	2,803	..	
171	26	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	531	1	13	..	..	..	1	..	21
66	..	..	..	12	..	352	..	..	..	16	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	22
538	5	365	28	1,530	4	2,073	23	1,298	371	5,565	12	1,988	6	340	37	2,802	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
82	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	34
32	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	
82	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
18,700	413	99	1,464	1,869	5	8,456	78	174	334	1,819	24	3,812	59	18	1	801	11	
7,638	365	21	1,412	140	4	1,201	50	122	331	508	27	1,228	44	..	1	77	4	
107	25	..	..	10	3	42	5	2	..	43	1	157	1	..	..	25	4	
8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	..	..	1	1	10	..	..	..	9	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
67	25	..	..	7	2	18	3	2	..	34	1	63	1	..	..	24	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	47
30	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	50
16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52

M = Males;

F = Females.



DISTRICTS AND STATES.

Sibi.						Kalat.						Las Bela.						Group Number.
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	
45,609	595	405	27	16,839	133	106,841	989	1,636	1,579	19,019	64	18,651	1,454	2,314	2,640	5,714	53	
36,151	78	395	11	9,788	46	91,696	226	1,533	61	16,551	9	15,451	105	2,229	273	3,755	27	
36,051	73	395	11	9,788	46	91,612	226	1,533	61	16,546	9	15,451	105	2,229	273	3,751	27	
36,051	73	395	11	9,788	46	90,770	226	1,533	61	16,538	9	14,066	99	2,208	254	3,470	26	
34,242	70	4	3	1,864	7	80,591	194	669	36	7,382	5	9,132	46	1,663	99	859	8	
1,211	46	..	..	901	..	6,991	79	..	..	1,550	1	228	17	..	..	170	8	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
16,633	..	..	..	17	..	41,110	..	..	..	1,034	1	7,386	28	..	..	13	..	5
13,079	..	..	..	723	..	28,878	..	31	2	4,175	2	1,377	1	4	..	592	..	6
310	24	4	3	133	7	3,612	115	638	34	623	1	141	..	1,659	99	84	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	..	..	..	2	..	36	..	..	5	3	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	..
64	..	..	..	2	..	36	..	..	5	3	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	16
160	..	2	6	64	..	94	..	..	..	4	..	109	35	3	..	35	..	..
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	17
136	..	2	5	64	..	94	..	..	..	4	..	101	34	2	..	26	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	9	..	19
1,594	3	389	3	7,856	39	10,049	32	864	20	9,149	4	4,821	18	542	155	2,567	18	..
73	..	..	..	337	..	162	..	..	..	1,509	..	691	5	203	84	153	..	21
33	..	..	..	88	35	252	7	..	..	55	..	415	1	7	..	1,622	3	22
1,488	3	389	3	7,431	4	9,635	25	864	20	7,585	4	3,715	12	322	71	892	15	23
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	842	..	..	..	8	..	1,385	6	21	19	281	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	839	..	..	..	8	..	1,385	6	21	19	281	1	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
100	..	..	..	2	..	84	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	..	..	..	2	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	34
100	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
6,282	246	10	16	6,318	80	9,315	625	106	1,516	2,007	53	2,303	1,147	85	2,367	1,312	24	..
2,024	222	10	18	394	54	3,754	572	44	1,516	660	48	548	1,117	57	2,356	170	21	..
10	..	..	4	7	..	294	156	12	560	54	24	47	4	19	649	93	9	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	28	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	48	16	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	119	130	11	545	26	24	5	3	19	649	87	4	45
7	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	46
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52

M = Males; F = Females.

Group Number.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL POPULATION.	Baluchistan.						Total Earners With Subsidiary Occupation.	
			Total Earners Principal Occupation.		Total Working Dependents.		Total Non-Working Dependents.		M.	F.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>ORDER 7.—WOOD</b>		1,498	1,306	144	2,516			483	100
54	Sawyers		47							
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.		959		10				228	
58	Basket-makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with Bamboo, reeds or similar materials		492	1,306	134	2,516			255	100
	<b>ORDER 8.—METALS</b>		2,489		21	6			178	
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc.		487							
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements		1,826		20	5			169	
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal		59						2	
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)		117		1				7	
	<b>ORDER 9.—CERAMICS</b>		554	32		12			217	
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware		220	12		10			22	
64	Brick and tile makers		310	20		2			195	
65	Other workers in Ceramics		24							
	<b>ORDER 10.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS</b>		292		1				81	
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice		28							
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils		63						73	
70	Others		201		1				8	
	<b>ORDER 11.—FOOD INDUSTRIES</b>		1,570	221	12	20			170	10
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders		151	186		14			56	5
72	Grain parchers, etc.		77	35					35	5
73	Butchers		430						71	
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers		263						2	
77	Brewers and distillers		49							
81	Others		600		12	6			6	
	<b>ORDER 12.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET.</b>		3,324	209	26	1,892			211	9
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers		1,117	1	3				108	
83	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners		1,099	23	16	1,480			22	2
84	Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear		14	136	5	404			1	4
85	Washing and cleaning		496	48	2	8			27	3
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers		594	1					53	
87	Other Industries connected with the toilet		4							
	<b>ORDER 13.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES</b>		570	12		3			9	2
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.		569						9	
89	Upholsterers, tont-makers, etc.		1	12		3				2
	<b>ORDER 14.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES</b>		2,024	16	3				319	1
90	Lime burners; cement workers; Excavators and well-sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers; Brick layers and masons; Bulldozers (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials) painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.		2,024	16	3				319	1
	<b>ORDER 15.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT</b>		109						3	
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing Motor Vehicles or Cycles		109						2	
93	Ship, Boat, aeroplane Builders								1	
	<b>ORDER 16.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCE</b>		194							
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power		194							
	<b>ORDER 17.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UN-DEFINED INDUSTRIES</b>		3,754	402	11	13			70	
95	Printers, Engravers, Book-binders, etc.		65							
97	Makers of Clocks and Surgical or Scientific Instruments, etc.		39						38	
98	Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments		742		3					
99	Other Miscellaneous and un-defined Industries (Toy making, Taxidermy, etc.)		15						27	
100	Scavenging		2,893	402	8	13			5	

## DISTRICTS AND STATES.

Quetta-Pishin.						Loralai.						Zhob.						Group Number.
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	..	..	..	..	..	54
88	..	..	..	2	..	17	..	3	..	37	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	55
33	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	106	367	28	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
1,034	..	6	..	12	..	192	..	7	3	107	..	118	..	..	..	21	..	
480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	58
476	..	5	..	10	..	184	..	7	3	106	..	109	..	..	..	21	..	59
45	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	60
33	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	61
67	3	..	..	..	..	157	3	..	..	192	..	45	1	..	..	..	..	
15	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	63
50	..	..	..	..	..	152	3	..	..	188	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	64
2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
30	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	6	..	
20	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	6	..	70
932	..	..	..	27	..	99	3	..	..	34	1	58	..	..	..	6	..	
76	..	..	..	7	..	31	3	..	..	33	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	71
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
208	..	..	..	15	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	73
146	..	..	..	2	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	75
49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
422	..	..	..	3	..	30	..	..	..	1	..	29	..	..	..	2	..	81
1,764	39	15	1,410	19	1	207	7	..	1	33	..	217	17	..	1	6	..	
394	1	..	..	16	..	73	..	..	..	12	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	82
740	12	15	1,404	2	..	72	1	..	..	1	..	79	1	..	..	5	..	83
6	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	1	..	..	84
327	24	..	..	1	1	27	6	..	1	17	..	37	1	..	..	..	..	85
294	1	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	3	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	86
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
376	..	..	..	8	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	1	..	
370	..	..	..	8	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	1	..	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
659	..	..	..	36	..	181	..	..	..	16	..	138	..	..	..	7	..	
659	..	..	..	36	..	181	..	..	..	16	..	138	..	..	..	7	..	90
101	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
101	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	94
2,193	298	1	2	19	..	230	28	..	8	13	..	252	25	..	..	3	..	
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
27	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	97
234	..	1	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	6	..	18	..	..	..	3	..	98
11	..	..	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	99
1,860	298	..	2	1	..	185	28	..	8	..	..	227	25	..	..	..	..	100

M = Males.

F = Females.



TABLE X, PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY

Group Number.	OCCUPATION.	Bolan.						Chagal.					
		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.
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	ORDER 7.—WOOD .. .. .	2	..	..	..	1	..	34	5	..	..	11	5
54	Sawyers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	..	..	..	5	..
56	Basket-makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	6	5
	ORDER 8.—METALS .. .. .	8	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements .. .. .	6	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 9.—CERAMICS .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
63	Potters and makers of earthenware .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Brick and tile makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
65	Other workers in ceramics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 10.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	1	..	..	..
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	1	..	..	..
	ORDER 11.—FOOD INDUSTRIES .. .. .	46	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	..	..	10	1
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	1	1
72	Grain parchers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Butchers .. .. .	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	..
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers .. .. .	18	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
77	Brewers and distillers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Others .. .. .	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 12.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	35	..	..	..	1	..	51	5	..	..	3	4
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers .. .. .	9	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	..
83	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners .. .. .	13	..	..	..	1	..	20	1	..	..	..	1
84	Embroiderers, hatmakers and makers of other articles of wear .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
85	Washing and cleaning .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	2
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers .. .. .	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
87	Other industries connected with the toilet .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 13.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES .. .. .	24	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc. .. .. .	24	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
89	Upholsterers, Tent-makers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 14.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES .. .. .	119	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	2	..
90	Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well-sinkers; 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. ..	119	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	2	..
	ORDER 15.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
93	Ship, boat, aeroplanes builders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 16.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCE .. .. .	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
94	Heat, Light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power .. .. .	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 17.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES .. .. .	89	6	..	..	..	..	80	3	..	..	..	..
95	Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc. .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries (Toy making, Taxidermy, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Scavenging .. .. .	87	8	..	..	..	..	61	3	..	..	..	..

DISTRICTS AND STATES.

Sibi.						Kalat.						Las Bela.						Group Number.
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	
302	137	2	6	220	52	786	130	8	503	154	9	123	1,030	25	1,641	27	9	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
77	..	..	..	48	..	609	..	6	..	113	..	83	..	1	..	19	..	55
283	137	2	5	172	52	117	130	2	503	41	9	40	1,030	24	1,641	8	9	56
166	..	..	..	5	..	824	..	9	2	21	..	64	..	..	..	12	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	58
138	..	..	..	5	..	795	..	8	2	19	..	41	..	..	..	8	..	59
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
27	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	1	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	4	..	61
124	26	..	..	2	..	133	..	..	12	20	..	21	..	..	..	2	..	
45	8	..	..	..	..	131	..	..	10	18	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	63
50	17	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	64
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
14	..	..	..	11	..	44	..	..	..	63	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
12	..	..	..	10	..	44	..	..	..	53	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	68
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
202	7	..	..	22	..	143	170	..	1	67	8	30	33	12	19	4	..	
16	7	..	..	8	..	10	135	..	1	3	3	2	33	..	13	..	..	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	56	35	..	..	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
53	..	..	..	14	..	60	..	..	..	29	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	73
48	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
85	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	12	6	..	..	81
294	10	..	1	8	2	639	94	10	436	127	2	117	37	1	44	15	..	
90	..	..	..	1	..	410	..	3	..	75	..	74	..	..	..	3	..	82
80	..	..	..	1	..	78	8	1	76	8	1	17	..	..	..	4	..	83
1	3	..	1	..	2	4	84	5	359	..	1	2	31	..	37	1	..	84
42	7	..	..	..	..	40	2	1	..	4	..	15	6	1	7	3	..	85
81	..	..	..	6	..	106	..	..	..	40	..	9	..	..	..	4	..	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
45	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
44	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	89
436	15	..	..	108	..	319	..	3	..	139	..	86	1	..	..	11	1	
486	15	..	..	108	..	319	..	3	..	139	..	86	1	..	..	11	1	90
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
22	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
298	28	8	3	11	..	559	2	2	..	24	..	53	12	..	..	..	..	
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33	..	..	..	11	..	370	..	2	..	18	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	97
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
269	28	8	3	..	..	188	2	..	..	4	..	26	12	..	..	..	..	99
																		100

M = Males.

F = Females.

Group Number.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL POPULATION.	Baluchistan.						Total Earners with Subsidiary Occupation.	
			Total Earners Principal Occupation.		Total Working Dependents.		Total Non-Working Dependents.		M.	F.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT .. ..		17,451	350	155	8	..	..	4,172	45
	ORDER 18.—TRANSPORT BY AIR .. ..		40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes .. ..		40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 19.—TRANSPORT BY WATER .. ..		81	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
102	Ship owners, boat owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., Shipsbrokers, boatmen and towmen .. ..		81	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	ORDER 20.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD .. ..		10,373	350	155	8	..	..	4,140	45
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges .. ..		83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges .. ..		837	..	2	..	..	..	140	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven Vehicles (including trams) .. ..		44	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other Vehicles .. ..		646	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
109	Palki, etc., bearers and owners .. ..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers .. ..		3,780	87	141	5	..	..	2,908	27
111	Porters and messengers .. ..		5,022	263	12	3	..	..	1,057	18
	ORDER 21.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL .. ..		6,385	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies .. ..		3,117	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises .. ..		3,268	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
	ORDER 22.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES .. ..		572	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services .. ..		572	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE .. ..		13,881	57	83	61	..	..	8,141	12
	ORDER 23.—BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE .. ..		100	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
115	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees .. ..		100	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
	ORDER 24.—BROKERAGE, COMMISSION AND EXPORT .. ..		200	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees .. ..		200	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
	ORDER 25.—TRADE IN TEXTILES .. ..		2,320	2	41	..	..	..	682	6
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles .. ..		2,320	2	41	..	..	..	682	6
	ORDER 26.—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS .. ..		67	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
118	Trade in Skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these .. ..		67	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
	ORDER 27.—TRADE IN WOOD .. ..		18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
119	Trade in wood (not firewood) .. ..		18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	ORDER 28.—TRADE IN METALS .. ..		18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. .. ..		18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 29.—TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES .. ..		20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles .. ..		20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 30.—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS .. ..		86	3	1	..	..	..	43	..
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc. .. ..		86	3	1	..	..	..	43	..
	ORDER 31.—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC. .. ..		584	6	..	..	..	..	11	..
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice .. ..		76	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
127	Owners and Managers of Hotels, cookshops, serais, etc. (and employees) .. ..		314	5	..	..	..	..	4	..
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs .. ..		164	1	..	..	..	..	5	..

## DISTRICTS AND STATES.

Quatta-Pishin.						Loralai.						Zhob.						Group Number.	
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		
5,901	81	13	1	517	..	1,134	26	42	..	515	4	1,620	18	18	..	614	4		
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
3,598	31	13	1	517	..	1,087	26	42	..	515	4	900	13	18	..	593	4		
16	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
417	..	..	..	6	..	202	..	..	..	83	..	84	..	2	..	41	..	..	106
17	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
539	..	..	..	22	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
454	1	13	1	152	..	464	3	38	..	369	1	106	..	8	..	106	2	110	
2,164	30	..	..	336	..	395	23	4	..	63	3	676	13	8	..	449	2	111	
1,973	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	671	..	..	..	15	..	..	
1,080	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	239	..	..	..	2	..	112	
893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432	..	..	..	16	..	113	
290	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	
290	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
5,161	17	65	51	712	1	1,121	2	10	2	801	3	464	2	..	..	110	3		
79	..	..	..	3	..	16	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
79	..	..	..	3	..	16	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
117	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
117	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
1,010	1	39	..	222	..	230	1	..	..	380	3	61	..	..	..	15	..	..	
1,010	1	39	..	222	..	230	1	..	..	380	3	61	..	..	..	15	..	..	117
39	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	
39	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	118
18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
29	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	125
29	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	125
392	6	..	..	7	..	20	..	..	..	3	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
37	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
246	5	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	3	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
109	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	128

M = Males; F = Females.



## DISTRICTS AND STATES.

Sibi.						Kalat.						Las Bela.						Group Number.	
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		
2,550	116	..	3	291	28	1,815	49	60	..	879	9	1,061	7	22	4	1,291	2		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	4	..	..	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	4	..	..	102
1,248	110	..	3	289	26	1,680	49	60	..	874	9	954	7	22	4	1,287	2		
10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
57	..	..	..	5	..	30	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
4	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
96	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
397	66	..	..	146	13	1,307	9	60	..	853	9	727	7	22	4	1,245	2	110	
684	50	..	3	129	18	244	40	..	..	15	..	227	..	..	..	42	..	..	111
1,276	..	..	..	2	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
732	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
544	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
26	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	5	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
20	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	5	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
1,708	8	..	..	5,633	..	3,746	4	2	..	468	1	699	23	6	7	851	1		
2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
24	..	..	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	115
24	..	..	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	116
179	..	..	..	1	..	636	..	1	..	18	..	81	..	1	..	31	..	..	117
179	..	..	..	1	..	636	..	1	..	18	..	81	..	1	..	31	..	..	117
10	..	..	..	22	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	..	..	..	22	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
43	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
43	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
38	..	..	..	1	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
1	..	..	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
27	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
10	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128

M. = Males. F. = Females.



## DISTRICTS AND STATES.

Quetta-Pishin.						Loralai.						Zhob.						Group Number.
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	
1,086	8	7	..	54	..	420	1	1	..	104	..	82	..	..	..	56	3	
41	..	..	..	10	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	129
3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
190	2	..	..	13	..	198	1	..	..	19	..	13	..	..	..	20	3	131
45	1	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	..	132
21	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	133
743	3	7	..	22	..	106	..	1	..	77	..	42	..	..	..	14	..	134
38	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	135
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
374	2	..	..	8	..	17	..	..	..	5	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	
374	8	..	..	8	..	17	..	..	..	5	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	138
68	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
191	..	..	..	73	..	39	..	1	..	38	..	4	2	..	..	2	..	142
34	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
157	..	..	..	72	..	34	..	1	..	38	1	2	2	..	..	2	..	144
368	..	18	51	263	..	13	..	8	3	102	..	2	..	..	..	24	..	145
368	..	18	51	263	..	13	..	8	3	102	..	2	..	..	..	24	..	
51	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
38	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	148
1,315	2	1	..	77	1	342	..	..	..	159	..	242	..	..	..	7	..	
1,287	2	1	..	72	1	334	..	..	..	158	..	241	..	..	..	7	..	150
28	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	151
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
18,221	212	..	..	164	..	2,801	17	..	7	303	8	5,003	6	..	..	807	1	
16,337	..	..	..	..	..	2,159	..	..	..	5	..	4,464	..	..	..	128	1	
13,556	..	..	..	..	..	1,359	..	..	..	..	..	3,617	..	..	..	4	..	
13,555	..	..	..	..	..	1,359	..	..	..	..	..	3,617	..	..	..	4	..	153
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
1,620	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	5	..	347	..	..	..	124	1	
1,020	..	..	..	..	..	797	..	..	..	..	..	845	..	..	..	124	1	157
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	158
1,322	..	..	..	42	..	243	..	..	..	150	..	214	..	..	..	15	..	
1,322	..	..	..	42	..	243	..	..	..	150	..	214	..	..	..	15	..	
1,008	..	..	..	..	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	187	..	..	..	..	..	159
23	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	160
266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
25	..	..	..	42	..	34	..	..	..	150	..	13	..	..	..	14	..	162

M. = Males; F. = Females.





DISTRICTS AND STATES.

Sibi						Kalat.						Las Bela.						Group Number.
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	
296	6	..	..	24	..	479	2	..	..	18	..	407	20	5	7	97	..	
7	..	..	..	4	..	82	..	..	..	2	..	293	5	..	..	7	..	129
2	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	130
21	..	..	..	1	..	17	2	..	..	4	..	16	..	5	6	18	..	131
51	..	..	..	200	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	27	..	132
16	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	133
178	5	..	..	1	..	246	..	..	..	12	..	86	14	..	1	45	..	134
21	..	..	..	1	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	137
11	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	
11	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	138
3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	51	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	51	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	139
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
46	..	..	..	5,231	..	26	..	..	..	271	..	16	..	..	..	193	1	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
46	..	..	..	5,231	..	26	..	..	..	271	..	15	..	..	..	193	1	144
18	..	..	..	58	..	17	2	..	..	2	1	10	..	..	..	1	..	
18	..	..	..	58	..	17	2	..	..	2	1	10	..	..	..	1	..	145
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
1,026	..	..	..	100	..	2,376	..	..	..	66	..	146	..	..	..	27	..	
1,023	..	..	..	100	..	2,376	..	..	..	66	..	146	..	..	..	27	..	150
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
2,083	27	..	..	400	1	3,915	33	1	2	195	2	468	8	..	..	19	..	
1,196	..	..	..	1	..	1,553	..	..	..	..	..	244	..	..	..	..	..	
298	..	..	..	..	..	832	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	
298	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
..	..	..	..	..	..	412	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	154
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
898	..	..	..	1	..	721	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	..	..	..	..	
897	..	..	..	..	..	720	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	..	..	..	..	157
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
388	..	..	..	219	1	1,234	..	..	..	5	..	101	..	..	..	1	..	
388	..	..	..	219	1	1,234	..	..	..	5	..	101	..	..	..	1	..	
323	..	..	..	3	..	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
6	..	..	..	1	..	1,053	..	..	..	1	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	159
32	..	..	..	6	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	1	..	160
27	..	..	..	209	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	161
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162

M. = Males; F. = Females.

TABLE X, PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY

Group Number.	OCCUPATION.	TOTAL POPULATION.	Baluchistan.						Total Earners with Subsidiary Occupation.	
			Total Earners Principal Occupation.		Total Working Dependents.		Total Non-Working Dependents.		M.	F.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<b>SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>		4,205	301	1	9			846	5
	<b>ORDER 45.—RELIGION</b>		2,481	17					771	3
163	Priests, ministers, etc.		2,052	11					726	3
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants		125						2	
165	Other religious workers		11							
166	Servants in religious edifices—burial and burning grounds—Pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.		293	6					43	
	<b>ORDER 46.—LAW</b>		61						1	
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law agents and Mukhtars		12							
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition-writers, etc.		49						1	
	<b>ORDER 47.—MEDICINE</b>		656	217		2			25	1
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists		177	5						
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered		103	13		2			17	
171	Dentists		9	2						
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs etc.		206	197					7	1
173	Veterinary surgeons		71						1	
	<b>ORDER 48.—INSTRUCTION</b>		397	54					6	1
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds		339	48					6	1
175	Clerks and servants connected with education		58	6						
	<b>ORDER 49.—LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES (OTHER THAN 44)</b>		611	13	1	7			43	
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.		19						1	
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees (not being State servants)		3							
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers		36		1					
179	Artists, sculptors and image makers		2							
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)		3							
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortunetellers, wizards, witches and mediums		14						1	
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.		402	11		7			39	
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, racecourses, societies, clubs		122	2					2	
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.		10							
	<b>CLASS D.—MISCELLANEOUS</b>		11,099	986	473	8			1,766	33
	<b>SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME</b>		854	32					791	2
	<b>ORDER 50.—PERSONS, LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME</b>		854	32					791	2
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners		854	32					791	2
	<b>SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE</b>		7,184	303					284	7
	<b>ORDER 51.—DOMESTIC SERVICE</b>		7,184	303					284	7
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners		461						21	
187	Other domestic service		6,723	303					203	7
	<b>SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS</b>		883	4	3				211	1
	<b>ORDER 52.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION</b>		883	4	3				211	1
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified		396		1				76	1
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops		472	4	1				134	
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified		15		1				1	
	<b>SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE</b>		2,178	597	470	3			480	23
	<b>ORDER 53.—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND ALMS HOUSES</b>		279	1	470	3				
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses		279	1	470	3				
	<b>ORDER 54.—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES</b>		1,899	596					480	23
193	Beggars and vagrants		1,882	461					480	23
194	Procurers and prostitutes		17	135						

## DISTRICTS AND STATES.

Quetta-Pishin.						Loralai.						Zhob.						Group Number.
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	
1,563	212	..	..	123	..	899	17	..	7	148	3	325	6	..	..	164	..	
758	7	..	..	112	..	263	..	..	..	139	3	223	..	..	..	154	..	163
540	4	..	..	104	..	233	..	..	..	135	3	205	..	..	..	154	..	164
70	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	166
99	3	..	..	6	..	30	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	
21	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	
0	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	167
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	168
345	147	..	..	7	..	56	14	..	..	2	..	68	4	..	..	4	..	
105	4	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	109
30	4	..	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	170
0	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	171
142	137	..	..	..	..	21	13	..	..	..	..	36	4	..	..	3	..	172
42	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	173
242	45	..	..	..	..	23	3	..	..	1	..	26	2	..	..	5	..	
197	41	..	..	..	..	22	2	..	..	1	..	21	2	..	..	5	..	174
45	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	175
193	13	..	..	3	..	47	..	..	7	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	177
22	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
7	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
39	11	..	..	1	..	36	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	182
107	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	183
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184
5,940	281	31	..	736	2	614	110	20	..	116	6	494	52	4	..	115	15	
334	15	..	..	549	..	12	8	..	..	35	..	6	..	..	..	39	..	
334	15	..	..	549	..	12	3	..	..	35	..	6	..	..	..	39	..	
334	15	..	..	549	..	12	3	..	..	35	..	6	..	..	..	39	..	185
4,619	98	..	..	31	1	341	16	..	..	24	..	320	3	..	..	19	2	
4,619	98	..	..	31	1	341	16	..	..	24	..	320	3	..	..	19	2	
276	..	..	..	5	..	73	..	..	..	8	..	58	..	..	..	8	..	186
4,343	98	..	..	26	1	268	16	..	..	16	..	262	3	..	..	11	2	187
631	..	1	..	128	1	37	..	1	..	11	..	47	..	..	..	34	..	
631	..	1	..	128	1	37	..	1	..	11	..	47	..	..	..	34	..	
270	..	1	..	6	1	17	..	..	..	11	..	27	..	..	..	33	..	188
355	..	..	..	122	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	189
6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	190
365	148	30	..	28	..	224	91	19	..	48	6	121	49	4	..	23	13	
50	1	30	..	..	..	41	..	19	..	..	..	31	..	4	..	..	..	192
50	1	30	..	..	..	41	..	10	..	..	..	31	..	4	..	..	..	
316	147	..	..	28	..	183	91	..	..	46	6	90	49	..	..	23	13	
298	37	..	..	23	..	183	81	..	..	46	6	90	49	..	..	23	13	193
17	110	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194

M. = Males.

F. = Females.



DISTRICTS AND STATES.

Sibi.						Kalat.						Las Bela.						Group Number.
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	
499	27	..	..	180	..	1,128	33	1	2	190	2	123	3	..	..	18	..	
272	3	..	..	158	..	801	5	..	..	170	..	46	1	..	..	15	..	163
242	1	..	..	167	..	657	5	..	..	157	..	25	..	..	..	5	..	164
1	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	2	..	..	1	..	99	..	..	..	13	..	21	1	..	..	10	..	166
9	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	168
84	20	..	..	7	..	48	28	..	2	5	1	18	2	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	169
16	9	..	..	3	..	9	1	..	2	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	170
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
39	12	..	..	3	..	30	27	..	..	1	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	172
0	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	173
54	4	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	3	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	174
1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	175
80	..	..	..	16	..	235	..	1	..	15	..	52	..	..	..	2	..	176
8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
03	..	..	..	14	..	215	..	..	..	14	..	49	..	..	..	2	..	182
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	183
8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	184
1,212	149	..	..	333	6	2,035	105	46	..	266	..	429	199	..	..	128	2	..
19	2	..	..	50	1	471	..	..	..	60	..	8	3	..	..	8	..	..
19	2	..	..	50	1	471	..	..	..	60	..	8	3	..	..	8	..	..
19	2	..	..	50	1	471	..	..	..	60	..	8	3	..	..	8	..	185
746	46	..	..	69	3	689	6	..	..	42	..	248	105	..	..	92	..	..
746	46	..	..	69	3	689	6	..	..	42	..	248	105	..	..	92	..	..
32	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	186
714	40	..	..	69	3	681	6	..	..	42	..	245	105	..	..	92	..	187
111	4	..	..	11	..	22	..	1	..	11	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..
111	4	..	..	11	..	22	..	1	..	11	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..
31	..	..	..	5	..	21	..	..	..	11	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	188
75	4	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	189
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	190
336	97	..	..	203	2	853	99	45	..	153	..	158	91	..	..	22	2	..
29	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
307	97	..	..	203	2	733	99	..	..	153	..	158	91	..	..	22	2	192
307	82	..	..	203	2	733	99	..	..	153	..	158	91	..	..	22	2	..
..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194

M. = Males; F. = Females.

TABLE XI—OCCUPATION BY  
PART A—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	Population dealt with					Number of earners whose traditional Caste Occupation was returned as their				Number of working dependants following the traditional Occupation of their Caste.		Number of earners returning their traditional Occupation as their Principal means of livelihood who had no Subsidary Occupations		
		Earners.		Working Dependants.		Non-working Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		INDIGENOUS AND SEMI-INDIGENOUS													
I.—INDIGENOUS—		233,102	3,500	10,342	10,835	502,346	140,723	304	25,634	39	2,481	323	44,706		
A.—Baloch ..		68,036	1,234	2,221	4,830	149,720	39,312	69	3,998	7	499	9	18,348		
(i) EASTERN ..		45,209	150	1,405	4,386	99,214	23,267		8,143	2	221	3	16,655		
Bugti ..	Pillage and Plunder, Flock owners and Cultivating owners ..	8,212	7	14	4	22,376	7506		78				5,556		
Dombki ..	Cultivating owners ..	2,338	1	3		4,809	1,470		4				475		
Khotran ..	Cultivating owners, Horse breeders and Flock owners ..	5,062	69	572	3,746	7,713	3,287		1,429	2			1,604		
Magasi ..	Cultivating owners and Horse breeders ..	4,552	22	253	22	8,437	1,465		66				1,008		
Mari ..	Pillage and Plunder, Flock owners and Cultivating owners ..	11,330	5	454	333	23,132	7,920		6,504		221	3	5,775		
Rind Buledi ..	Cultivating owners and Camel breeders ..	2,079	8	14	12	3,598	391						68		
„ Jamali ..	Cultivating owners and Camel breeders ..	2,144	15	2	206	4,218	933		22				374		
„ Khosa ..	Cultivating owners and Camel breeders ..	1,571	2	16		3,030	548		7				110		
„ Lashari ..	Cultivating owners and Camel breeders ..	1,929	15	51	41	5,163	1,163		23				302		
„ Unspecified ..	Cultivating owners and Camel breeders ..	5,202	2	3	16	13,987	3,451		10				1,131		
Umrani ..	Cultivating owners and Camel breeders ..	449				2,192	81						11		
Others ..	Cultivating owners ..	341	4	23	6	471	52						41		
(ii) WESTERN ..		22,827	1,084	816	444	50,506	11,045	69	855	6	278	6	2,193		
Buledi ..	Cultivating owners ..	47				111	4								
Dashti ..	Cultivating owners, Camel breeders and Flock owners ..	331	5			680	61		43	1			52		
Gichki ..	Non-cultivating owners ..	88				205	4		3				1		
Kaudai ..	Cultivating owners ..	11,717	1			1,590	1						45		
Rais ..	Cultivating owners ..	6,778	39	2	13	2,719	315								
Rakhsbani ..	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel breeders ..	45	210	729	374	19,048	4,239	68	612	4	277	6	1,530		
Rind ..	Cultivating owners, Camel breeders and Flock owners ..	9,587	93	11	9	21,355	5,284	1	162		1		177		
Sangur ..	Cultivating owners and trade in fish ..	2,415	674	68	48	4,129	754						381		
Sanjrani ..	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel breeders ..	53				348	38		2						
Others ..	Flock owners ..	1,666	62	6		3,341	345		33				7		
B.—Brahui ..		48,815	474	501	1,895	101,908	29,083	28	5,781	11	218	13	7,338		
(i) ORIGINAL NUCLEUS.		4,219	31	104	364	8,240	2,531	3	499		52	1	773		
Ahmadzai ..	Non-cultivating owners ..	16				61	1								
Gurgari ..	Flock owners and Cultivating owners ..	495	5	46	96	854	311	1	43		3		177		
Itazai ..	Non-cultivating Owners ..	54		1		147	4						28		
Kalandrari ..	Cultivating owners and Flock owners ..	434		17	4	875	234		49		2		118		
Kambrari ..	Cultivating Owners and Flock Owners ..	627	5	1		1,432	376		58				140		
Mirwari ..	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners ..	634	5		6	1,233	360	1	142						
Rodni ..	Cultivating owners and Flock owners ..	448	3	2	1	881	197		97		1		93		
Sumalari ..	Flock owners and Cultivating owners and Tenants, all kinds ..	1,511	13	67	257	2,757	1,048	1	112		46	1	217		
(ii) SARAWAN ..		14,329	39	95	42	27,293	6,784	2	1,546		29	1	2,297		
Bangulzai ..	Cultivating owners, Camel transport and Flock owners ..	2,498	8	5	2	4,876	1,043		270		2		373		
Kurd ..	Cultivating owners ..	756	46	13	4	1,411	339						116		
Lahri ..	Cultivating owners and Camel transport and Flock owners ..	1,488	3	20	12	2,967	627		192		11		159		
Langav ..	Camel transport, Flock owners, Cultivating owners and Tenants ..	2,274	7	4	1	4,362	1,504		525				668		
Mamshahi ..	Cultivating owners ..	927	1			1,800	231						82		
Raisani ..	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners ..	811	6	11	18	1,870	196		23				17		
Rustamzai ..	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners ..	89				154	33		9				3		
Sarparra ..	Cultivating owners and Flock owners ..	645				1,261	320						80		
Satakzai ..	Flock owners ..	596		1		989			33						
Shahwani ..	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel transport ..	2,098	3	21	5	3,962	1,245	2	105		2	1	491		
Zagr Mengal ..	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel transport ..	2,147	15	20		3,441	1,156		200		14		218		

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 Admini- stration.		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	467	341	..	6,206	1,880	3,906	196	4,336	33	5,220	..	1,597	..	2,403	55	733	22	1,998	145	250	..	1,651	396
23,066	120	40	..	804	849	2,006	18	283	2	1,251	..	160	..	286	6	14	13	456	33	33	..	326	126
14,666	60	2	..	426	38	625	10	153	1	420	..	63	..	189	2	5	..	240	4	6	..	147	26
599	3	..	..	23	3	66	..	4	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1
744	..	..	..	16	..	35	..	4	..	32	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	18	..	4	..	7	1
1,496	42	..	..	142	7	18	4	7	1	37	..	4	..	56	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	37	13
3,921	2	..	..	30	16	24	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	43	2
2,718	4	..	..	43	1	176	..	68	..	217	..	5	..	60	..	1	..	89	..	..	..	33	..
1,596	1	..	..	14	6	16	..	24	..	18	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
1,151	9	..	..	12	1	9	..	2	..	14	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	5	6
944	2	2	..	10	..	38	..	9	..	9	..	4	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
866	6	..	..	11	2	38	2	..	..	19	..	7	..	6	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	12	4
1,435	..	..	..	66	2	117	..	24	..	43	..	23	..	17	..	2	..	18	..	..	..	6	..
328	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..
96	..	..	..	47	..	88	2	7	..	14	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	25	2	1	..	2	..
8,400	51	33	..	378	817	1,380	8	130	1	631	..	97	..	97	4	9	13	216	23	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	49	..	12	..	30	..	4	..	3	..	..	1	12	..	1	..	1	17
1,018	46	7	..	106	53	554	7	25	..	560	..	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	..	56	39
1,153	2	1	..	49	663	370	..	16	..	7	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	32	1	9	..	16	7
1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
798	..	4	..	89	27	191	1	30	1	73	..	20	..	16	1	1	3	69	17	3	..	27	12
12,963	56	21	..	719	870	2,130	58	271	2	1,445	..	312	..	291	2	467	1	416	26	12	..	184	38
1,733	6	7	..	39	8	169	2	17	..	194	..	35	..	16	..	29	1	20	1	..	..	29	9
4	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..
234	..	..	..	8	4	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
163	..	..	..	5	..	31	1	1	..	10	..	16	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
143	1	4	..	10	1	78	2	10	..	174	..	16	..	2	..	1	1	13	..	..	..	12	7
4,296	9	13	..	387	43	946	8	156	2	701	..	217	..	139	1	421	..	189	10	6	..	74	9
972	5	2	..	51	..	135	..	12	..	126	..	31	..	13	..	92	..	12	2	..	..	9	1
223	..	5	..	24	43	51	..	12	..	35	..	12	..	15	1	19	..	17	..	1	..	3	2
651	..	..	..	25	..	71	2	34	..	64	..	6	..	7	..	62	..	35	1	1	..	5	..
271	3	..	..	102	..	231	2	28	..	4	..	11	..	21	..	4	..	14	1	..	..	4	1
353	..	..	..	62	..	93	1	8	..	117	..	21	..	11	..	1	..	23	..	..	..	2	..
234	1	..	..	27	..	65	2	11	2	30	..	7	..	4	..	217	..	15	1	..	..	5	..
18	..	1	..	9	..	12	..	..	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	..	..	..	5	..	41	..	5	..	60	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	3	..
534	..	5	..	11	..	20	..	1	..	17	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
423	..	..	..	38	..	134	1	16	..	72	..	57	..	33	..	23	..	42	..	3	..	10	..
515	..	..	..	33	5	98	..	27	..	163	..	65	..	33	..	..	..	23	5	1	..	32	5



TABLE XL—OCCUPATION  
PART A—OCCUPATION OF SELECT

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION	Population dealt with					Number of earners whose traditional Caste Occupation was returned as their				Number of working dependants following the traditional Occupation of their Caste.		Number of earners returning traditional Occupations, their Principal means of livelihood who had Subsidic Occupations
		Earners.		Working Dependants.		Non-working Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.		M.	F.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		Both Sexes.	M.	F.	M.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(III) JHALAWAN		28,673	348	302	939	64,495	19,522	21	3,736	11	137	11	4,315
Bizanjav	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	4,278	204	43	106	8,960	3,035	3	368	2	21	4	730
Haruni	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	381	5	2	2	1,222	225		75				51
Mamasani	Flock owners	3,126	41	165	148	6,876	896	13	513	3	80	5	95
Mengal	Flock owners, Cultivating and Non-cultivating Owners	7,018	24	62	256	18,417	5,385	4	678	5	26		953
Nichari	Cultivating owners and Camel Transport	603	1	1		1,100	483		14				67
Pandrani	Cultivating owners	348	1	3	16	695	140						97
Sajdi	Cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel breeders	1,090	18	5	101	2,065	583		45				64
Zabri	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners Flock owners and Camel breeders	11,229	54	21	360	25,160	8,795	1	2,043	1	10	2	2,258
(iv) MISCELLANEOUS.		1,094	6			1,875	246						41
Nighari	Cultivating owners and occupancy tenants	348				780	85						18
Rekizai	Cultivating owners	151				383	75						17
Others	Cultivating owners	595	6			712	86						6
G.—Pathan		52,688	417	4,538	2,017	116,349	34,956	83	7,713	7	1,807	199	11,779
Babi	Cultivating owners	84			2	108	47						
Barech	Cultivating owners, Flock owners and Camel breeders	555	2	11	4	1,038	83		10		4		30
Jafar	Cultivating owners	477	13	8	55	926	371						95
Kakar	Cultivating owners	27,089	186	2,145	520	59,892	18,311	6	4,502	2	638	12	6,437
Dawi	Cultivating owners	66	1	3	1	203	2						3
Dumar	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	2,134	2	446	17	4,509	1,807		1,185	1	310	11	1,294
Husain Pasenr	Cultivating owners	226	1	21	7	550	101						3
Sanzar Khel	Cultivating owners	14,349	115	1,142	145	30,810	10,439	4	2,739		276	1	3,683
Sargara	Cultivating owners	601	5	60	9	1,325	147		19				7
Snatia	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	5,875	43	214	24	12,608	3,006	2	476	1	30		1,248
Targhara	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	3,233	17	258	317	8,345	2,183		83		22		192
Others	Cultivating owners	604	2	1		544	20						10
Kasi	Non-cultivating owners and Cultivating owners	577	1	3	5	1,389	205		27				10
Luni	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Flock owners	1,084	15	262	50	2,170	777	5	228		26	8	204
Pani		8,730	89	612	138	18,132	6,760	21	1,030	2	287	119	1,724
Main Branch	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners	1,394	10	3		2,759	896	8	19				155
Isot	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners	818	1	4		1,734	700		8				70
Laun	Flock owners	182	2	18	1	340	120	2	5		9	1	72
Mandokhel	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	1,532	2	241	1	2,859	1,211		35		47	1	72
Musakhel	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	4,158	70	214	117	9,019	3,479	11	947	2	200	115	1,288
Zarkun	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	617	4	132	19	1,351	330		16		31	2	67
Unspecified	Cultivating owners	31				70	5						
Shirani	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	2,515	20	445	513	4,923	1,659		505		52	35	502
Tarin		10,318	81	1,039	727	24,591	6,029	1	1,411	3	300	25	2,673
Abdul Aohakzai	Cultivating owners and Flock owners	5,656	32	699	155	13,254	3,113	1	1,387	3	300	25	1,027
Spin Tarin	Cultivating owners	2,923	36	178	17	6,555	1,923						703
Tor Tarin	Cultivating owners	1,534	8	157	554	4,484	947		24				216
Unspecified	Cultivating owners	203	5	5	1	298	46						37
Zmarai	Cultivating owners	716	7	13	3	2,150	681						38
Other Pathan	Cultivating owners	544	3			1,030	43						
D.—Lasi		8,700	163	1,858	717	20,874	5,776	19	332		230	96	1,586
Angaria	Cultivating owners and Cattle breeders	1,013	15	265	179	2,494	725	2	5				136
Burra	Cultivating owners and Cattle breeders	971		279	31	2,130	629		17				112
Jamot	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners	1,678	12	126	199	3,800	604	5	6				141
Runjba	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Camel Transport	1,513	3	128	1	3,011	1,091	2	81				188
Sheikh	Cultivating and Non-cultivating owners and Cattle breeders and Sellers of grass and Dwarf Palm	1,160	46	237	102	2,761	849		83		42	11	300
Others	Cultivating owners, Flock owners and Cattle breeders	2,365	87	823	205	6,178	1,878	10	140		188	85	709
E.—Jatt	Cultivating tenants and Cattle breeders	26,608	331	168	922	49,128	21,471	13	2,186				4,456
F.—Saiyyid	Non-cultivating owners and spiritual leaders	5,696	57	637	550	15,086	728	19	414	1			193
G.—Other Muslims		16,844	683	413	281	39,370	6,209	125	195	13	237	6	386
Darzada	Cultivating owners, occupancy tenants and tenants at will	2,673	122	3	5	6,536	1,435						23
Dehwar	Cultivating owners	1,854	14		6	3,443	694		1				192
Gadra	Domestic servants and Field labourers	1,650	77	236	42	5,930	54	60	13		207	5	

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

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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
7,163	40	1	..	230	214	820	46	79	..	463	..	50	..	108	1	17	..	146	11	6	..	79	15
1,093	18	..	..	89	177	70	..	35	..	13	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	12	6
117	..	..	..	3	..	26	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
1,973	14	..	..	12	12	136	1	10	..	49	..	7	..	14	..	1	..	17	..	1	..	8	1
1,465	4	..	..	49	2	325	5	26	..	228	..	16	..	46	1	15	..	55	6	2	..	26	2
79	..	1	..	7	1	21	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
192	1	..	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
417	2	..	..	4	16	25	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	13	..
1,907	1	..	..	59	6	212	40	4	..	159	..	25	..	30	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	19	6
331	1	..	..	63	..	195	1	19	..	87	..	11	..	28	..	..	..	61	4	1	..	2	..
248	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
64	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	1	..	..	60	..	193	1	17	..	77	..	11	..	22	..	..	..	57	4	1	..	2	..
8,516	157	127	..	1,119	33	2,840	29	1,050	3	1,953	..	233	..	870	4	157	2	419	14	105	..	341	142
4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
120	..	..	..	42	..	165	..	30	..	18	..	5	..	41	..	2	..	35	2	..	..	14	..
73	11	..	..	2	..	2	1	3	1	14	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
4,382	61	119	..	387	15	1,525	24	355	..	979	..	81	..	457	3	84	..	179	7	68	..	161	70
48	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
131	1	1	..	5	1	66	..	14	..	72	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	12	..
79	1	..	..	31	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,213	36	18	..	150	11	547	20	136	..	405	..	13	..	215	2	48	..	52	2	20	..	93	40
323	2	..	..	9	..	71	1	7	..	10	..	4	..	16	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	7	2
807	14	20	..	64	1	567	1	80	..	358	..	41	..	114	1	10	..	47	..	36	..	35	24
684	7	2	..	23	2	95	..	36	..	65	..	5	..	85	..	21	..	20	4	4	..	10	4
7	..	78	..	105	..	170	2	70	..	68	..	13	..	12	..	3	..	42	..	6	..	4	..
18	..	3	..	49	..	181	..	64	..	5	..	10	..	11	..	4	..	24	1	1	..	32	..
202	..	..	..	19	4	8	1	10	..	44	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	6	5
1,200	19	..	..	194	5	119	2	36	2	259	..	23	..	91	1	..	..	17	..	3	..	38	39
357	..	..	..	42	1	34	1	3	..	34	..	7	..	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
37	..	..	..	26	..	20	..	2	..	26	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
44	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	..	..	..	3	..	43	..	15	2	76	..	12	..	37	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	4	..
308	18	..	..	113	4	6	1	10	..	100	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	27	35
238	1	..	..	7	..	6	..	5	..	19	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	3
6	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
312	14	..	..	186	3	14	..	11	..	257	..	14	..	49	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	7	3
2,147	51	4	..	149	6	707	1	470	..	340	..	49	..	177	..	66	2	99	2	18	..	61	18
1,184	23	4	..	70	..	422	1	388	..	228	..	32	..	98	..	18	..	50	2	16	..	33	5
643	23	..	..	25	4	172	..	16	..	75	..	5	..	26	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	17	7
299	3	..	..	40	2	43	..	51	..	26	..	7	..	48	..	48	1	14	..	..	..	11	2
21	..	..	..	14	..	70	..	15	..	11	..	5	..	5	..	..	1	15	..	1	..	..	4
9	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
19	..	1	..	112	..	117	..	63	..	29	..	28	..	22	..	1	..	55	2	11	..	13	1
2,156	40	6	..	115	72	239	..	89	2	94	..	26	..	70	..	3	..	48	27	7	..	21	3
141	..	..	..	2	13	126	..	3	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
287	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	13	..	3	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
905	2	..	..	22	1	73	..	29	..	8	..	4	..	13	..	3	..	9	2	4	..	4	2
259	..	..	..	53	..	3	..	18	..	35	..	17	..	19	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	4	1
230	1	..	..	18	28	23	..	8	1	16	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	7	16	1	..	4	..
334	37	6	..	19	30	56	..	18	1	18	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	17	9	..	..	1	..
1,820	17	69	..	1,530	196	614	17	97	1	152	..	118	..	325	24	4	1	182	23	15	..	221	39
3,548	5	1	..	154	6	251	16	377	1	119	..	80	..	216	..	62	..	68	..	17	..	174	10
6,716	66	76	..	1,627	390	427	10	292	17	194	..	590	..	250	18	3	..	125	20	16	..	320	37
763	3	5	..	201	104	46	..	40	..	8	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	37	6	2	..	62	2
444	6	7	..	89	3	70	2	14	..	16	..	..	..	35	1	..	..	32	1	8	..	16	1
1,149	4	..	..	202	6	130	..	29	4	47	..	18	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	3



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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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
462	7	..	..	171	175	4	..	2	..	14	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	6	..
3	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	87	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
94	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	19
156	2	1	..	660	3	25	..	1	..	2	..	28	..	88	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	81	5
5	..	..	..	23	31	2	..	6	9	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	19	13	..	..	..	..
631	31	63	..	48	16	27	..	36	..	8	..	10	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	19	2
2,968	12	..	..	219	48	122	8	76	4	97	..	102	..	53	8	1	..	3	..	..	..	75	5
2,212	..	..	..	124	37	108	8	55	4	24	..	86	..	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	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	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
308	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	11	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1
13	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1,943	12	49	..	584	..	1,763	104	921	4	210	..	109	..	183	6	17	..	136	7	24	..	72	9
138	..	7	..	17	..	171	2	153	1	69	..	63	..	87	6	12	..	53	4	18	..	20	..
1,794	12	40	..	306	..	1,557	102	740	3	110	..	43	..	86	..	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	..	134	2	20	..	6	1
8	..	113	..	158	..	316	3	137	..	775	..	39	..	31	..	37	..	134	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	..	56	75	7	1	2	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	66	..	3	1	10	..	6	..	7	9	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..

TABLE XI.—PART B.—DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS IN CERTAIN GROUPS OF OCCUPATION BY CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

GROUP NUMBER AND OCCUPATION.	INDIGENOUS (INCLUDING SEMI-INDIGENOUS) POPULATION BY RACES BUT EXCLUDING ALIENS.																	
	BALUCH.		BRAHUI.		PATHAN.		LASH.		JATT.		SAYYID.		OTHER MUSLIMS.		HINDU.		SIKH.	
	Earners and working Dependants.		Earners and working Dependants.		Earners and working Dependants.		Earners and working Dependants.		Earners and working Dependants.		Earners and working Dependants.		Earners and working Dependants.		Earners and working Dependants.		Earners and working Dependants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
TOTAL ..	70,933	6,215	48,816	1,869	64,055	2,735	10,558	890	26,776	1,258	6,333	607	19,058	970	6,192	264	31	..
1. Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind ..	5,361	105	2,155	16	2,349	120	155	7	199	4	447	14	402	17	27	6	1	..
5. Cultivating owners ..	36,223	..	19,226	..	31,353	..	4,855	9	7,145	13	2,659	..	2,508	1	12	..	..	..
6. Tenant cultivators ..	15,413	2	8,829	3	5,145	..	500	..	14,307	..	544	..	5,656	7	..	..	..	..
7. Agricultural labourers ..	1,453	3,906	1,624	38	4,088	716	1,522	83	401	10	622	168	1,786	70	..	..	..	..
16. Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers ..	23	7	31	..	108	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	22	..	3	..	..	..
21. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ..	523	5	155	..	21	1	829	84	19	..	18	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
22. Breeders of transport animals ..	229	1	247	..	366	..	136	..	52	..	6	..	183	7	..	..	..	..
23. Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals ..	4,983	84	9,625	39	6,034	341	1,530	52	1,237	3	282	49	360	4	2	..	..	..
34. Other metallic minerals ..	1	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	95	..	..	..	..	..
35. Coal ..	26	..	21	..	126	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	94	1	..	..	..	..
40. Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46. Wool carding, spinning and weaving ..	73	385	30	722	78	..	8	97	50	97	..	..	52	50	..	..	..	..
51. Working in Leather ..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..
55. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ..	42	..	74	..	63	..	23	..	212	..	5	..	507	..	..	..	..	..
56. Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboos, reeds, or similar materials. ..	178	1,294	44	780	22	38	21	482	197	881	2	2	137	334	..	..	..	..
59. Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements ..	170	2	98	..	251	1	19	..	97	..	66	..	838	2	..	..	..	..
63. Potters and makers of earthen-ware ..	7	..	7	..	19	1	8	..	126	18	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
64. Brick and tile makers ..	5	..	9	2	184	3	..	..	9	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
67. Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
73. Butchers ..	17	..	12	..	43	..	2	..	33	..	16	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
75. Sweetmeat and condiment makers ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
82. Boot, shoe, sandal and olog makers ..	43	..	22	..	245	..	11	..	109	..	6	..	232	..	..	..	..	..
83. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners ..	22	51	45	6	71	1,098	2	..	9	..	20	294	53	38	13	..	..	..
84. Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear. ..	6	83	..	91	1	19	..	2	4	79	..	46	4	65	2	165	..	..
85. Washing and cleaning ..	..	10	5	..	5	4	5	..	39	..	..	2	9	13	..	..	..	..
91. Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles. ..	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..
94. Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., gas works and electric light and power. ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
95. Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc. ..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
98. Makers of jewellery and ornaments ..	61	..	19	..	34	..	8	..	83	..	1	..	101	..	73	..	..	..
101. Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
105. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. ..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
106. Labourers employed on roads and bridges ..	26	..	144	..	462	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	157	..	..	..	..	..
107. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams). ..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XI.—PART B.—DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS AND WORKING DEPENDANTS IN

110. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	903	7	877	48	822	2	267	..	322	18	61	1	480	20	18	..	..	..	..
111. Porters and messengers .. .. .	417	16	603	12	2,211	131	24	..	65	4	68	16	276	13	173	20	..	..	..
112. Railway employees of all kinds other than porters and coolies ..	118	..	220	..	280	..	..	..	70	..	34	..	16	..	31	..	..	..	..
113. Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	398	..	411	..	704	..	..	..	132	..	58	..	47	..	10	..	..	..	..
114. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services .. .. .	44	..	44	..	25	..	22	..	9	..	5	..	16	..	3	..	..	..	..
117. Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	25	..	16	..	237	2	6	..	2	..	186	..	38	..	908	..	..	..	..
118. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these.	4	..	3	..	10	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
123. Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
124. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
126. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..
127. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc. (and employees).	23	..	15	..	59	..	2	..	20	..	3	..	20	..	2	..	..	..	..
129. Grain and pulse dealers .. .. .	0	..	3	..	12	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	57	..	308	5	..	..	..
131. Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry .. .. .	5	2	0	..	222	..	11	4	10	1	4	2	4	..	8	..	..	..	..
132. Dealers in animals for food .. .. .	67	..	27	..	65	..	10	..	..	..	17	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
133. Dealers in fodder for animals .. .. .	2	..	16	..	26	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
138. Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	2	..	9	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	43	3	121	..	..	..	..
139. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding .. .. .	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	31	..	30	..	165	2	2	..	26	..	4	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	..
150. General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	31	..	35	..	302	..	27	1	44	..	44	..	83	..	3,100	28	..	..	..
153. Army (Imperial) .. .. .	4	..	127	..	54	..	..	..	10	..	14	..	712	..	..	..	..	..	..
154. Army (Indian States) .. .. .	298	..	58	..	5	..	34	..	10	..	8	..	91	..	1	..	..	..	..
157. Police .. .. .	960	..	1,260	..	2,100	..	60	..	131	..	97	..	165	..	10	..	..	..	..
159. Service of the State .. .. .	62	..	76	..	230	..	..	..	28	..	34	..	45	..	9	..	..	..	..
160. Service of Indian and Foreign States .. .. .	78	..	226	..	61	..	20	..	76	..	35	..	571	..	18	..	..	..	..
161. Municipal and other Local (not village) Service .. .. .	7	..	11	..	30	..	4	..	12	..	3	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
162. Village Officials and servants other than watchmen .. .. .	16	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163. Priests, ministers, etc. .. .. .	163	..	216	..	821	..	0	..	146	..	422	3	63	..	49	..	..	..	..
167. Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars.	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
170. Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered.	8	3	..	..	8	2	3	..	4	..	4	..	1	6	4	..	..	..	..
172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	15	4	17	2	11	5	..	..	5	22	2	..	14	10	9	..	..	..	..
174. Professors and teachers of all kinds .. .. .	10	..	8	..	41	3	2	..	20	1	32	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
186. Private motor drivers and cleaners .. .. .	12	..	27	..	80	..	6	..	..	..	12	..	23	..	12	..	..	..	..
187. Other domestic service .. .. .	440	32	380	20	468	21	42	27	182	23	56	..	504	66	272	3	..	..	..
193. Beggars and vagrants .. .. .	329	26	184	33	413	151	21	3	221	30	174	10	320	38	61	7	..	..	..
All other groups .. .. .	1,455	191	1,308	51	2,776	70	335	29	731	30	321	..	1,991	168	678	27	..	..	..

M = Males, F = Females.

## 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.
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
	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. L. 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 Metric or Senior Cambridge) ..	22	8	10	1	3
<b>DISTRICTS</b> ..	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Quetta-Pishin ..	19	5	10	1	3
Zhab ..	1	1	..	..	..
Chagai ..	1	1	..	..	..
<b>STATES</b> ..	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
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.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0—5 ..	..	..	..	400	217	183	..	..	..
5—10 ..	55	28	27	262	145	117	46	20	26
10—15 ..	66	35	31	198	107	91	54	26	28
15—20 ..	78	51	27	205	118	87	53	33	20
20 and over ..	366	258	108	1,023	673	350	243	152	91
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Total ..	565	372	193	2,091	1,263	828	396	231	165

8. The numbers of literates for the whole province in the various vernaculars are shown below :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Urdu ..	17,484	938	Lande Sindhi ..	1,999	23
Hindi ..	6,220	891	Sindhi ..	1,256	50
Roman Urdu ..	3,839	5	Lande Punjabi ..	1,289	5
Gurmukhi ..	2,678	812	Marathi ..	1,073	10
Persian ..	3,226	61	Arabic ..	226	58

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 or State.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		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
BALUCHISTAN.	ALL RELIGIONS ..	868,617	488,414	380,208	40,775	36,835	3,940	827,842	451,579	376,263	11,588	10,063	1,525
	0-5 ..	11,356	5,793	5,563	..	..	..	11,356	5,793	5,563	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	8,484	4,682	3,902	1,280	871	419	7,194	3,811	3,383	354	222	132
	10-15 ..	7,704	4,539	3,225	1,904	1,367	547	5,860	3,182	2,678	583	421	162
	15-20 ..	14,200	10,686	3,574	5,386	4,813	573	8,874	5,873	3,001	1,619	1,473	146
	20 and over ..	68,985	54,497	14,488	24,654	22,322	2,332	44,331	32,175	12,156	8,022	7,837	1,085
	Unspecified ..	757,768	408,217	349,551	7,541	7,472	69	750,227	400,745	340,482	110	110	..
	*HINDU )	53,681	36,180	17,501	18,361	16,858	1,503	350,320	19,322	15,998	3,212	3,120	92
	0-5 ..	4,005	2,039	1,966	..	..	..	4,005	2,039	1,966	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	2,793	1,489	1,304	536	346	190	2,257	1,143	1,114	58	53	5
	10-15 ..	2,598	1,502	1,096	842	585	257	1,756	917	839	165	154	11
	15-20 ..	5,355	4,081	1,274	2,622	2,361	261	2,733	1,720	1,013	432	413	19
	20 and over ..	23,315	18,548	4,767	11,101	10,341	760	12,214	8,207	4,007	2,546	2,489	57
	Unspecified ..	15,615	8,521	7,004	3,260	3,225	35	12,355	5,296	7,059	11	11	..
	SIKH	8,425	6,270	2,155	4,198	3,669	524	4,282	2,801	1,631	987	980	51
	0-5 ..	778	400	378	..	..	..	778	400	378	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	572	335	237	153	90	54	419	236	183	17	9	8
	10-15 ..	520	309	211	239	183	76	281	146	135	56	40	16
	15-20 ..	1,225	935	290	782	676	106	443	259	184	214	201	13
	20 and over ..	4,845	3,965	880	2,997	2,709	288	1,848	1,256	592	699	679	20
	Unspecified ..	485	326	150	22	22	..	463	304	159	1	1	..
	MUSLIM	798,098	440,089	358,004	12,656	12,098	558	785,437	427,996	357,441	2,055	1,997	58
	0-5 ..	5,976	2,886	2,790	..	..	..	5,976	2,886	2,790	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	4,455	2,502	1,953	341	284	57	4,114	2,218	1,896	32	27	5
	10-15 ..	4,129	2,453	1,676	545	460	85	3,584	1,993	1,591	106	95	11
	15-20 ..	6,806	4,992	1,814	1,326	1,228	98	5,480	3,764	1,716	353	340	13
	20 and over ..	35,362	27,889	7,473	6,185	5,896	289	29,177	21,993	7,184	1,466	1,437	29
	Unspecified ..	741,665	399,367	342,298	4,259	4,225	34	737,406	395,142	342,264	98	98	..
	CHRISTIAN	8,059	5,687	2,422	5,369	4,075	1,294	2,690	1,562	1,128	5,198	3,934	1,264
	0-5 ..	866	454	412	..	..	..	866	454	412	..	..	..
5-10 ..	632	343	289	252	139	113	380	204	179	230	130	109	
10-15 ..	484	260	224	263	142	121	221	118	103	246	130	116	
15-20 ..	827	644	183	625	528	97	202	116	86	601	511	90	
20 and over ..	5,247	3,933	1,314	4,229	3,266	963	1,018	667	351	4,112	3,163	949	
Unspecified ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	
ZOROASTRIAN	187	90	77	118	70	48	49	20	29	109	61	48	
0-5 ..	12	5	7	..	..	..	12	5	7	..	..	..	
5-10 ..	17	6	11	6	2	4	11	4	7	6	2	4	
10-15 ..	20	9	11	14	7	7	6	2	4	9	2	7	
15-20 ..	20	10	10	19	9	10	1	1	..	15	5	10	
20 and over ..	98	60	38	79	52	27	19	8	11	70	52	27	
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
JEW	17	14	8	8	8	..	9	6	8	6	6	..	
0-5 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	
5-10 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
10-15 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
15-20 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
20 and over ..	11	10	1	7	7	..	4	3	1	5	5	..	
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
BUDDHIST	68	53	15	45	41	4	23	12	11	12	9	8	
0-5 ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	
5-10 ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	
10-15 ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	
15-20 ..	10	9	1	9	8	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	
20 and over ..	47	41	6	36	33	3	11	8	3	9	7	2	
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
JAIN	32	20	12	15	14	1	17	6	11	2	2	..	
0-5 ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	
5-10 ..	4	2	2	1	1	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	
10-15 ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	
15-20 ..	3	2	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
20 and over ..	17	13	4	12	11	1	5	2	3	1	1	..	
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TRIBAL RELIGIONS	32	25	7	..	..	..	32	25	7	..	..	..	
0-5 ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	
5-10 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	
10-15 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	
15-20 ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	
20 and over ..	16	14	2	..	..	..	16	14	2	..	..	..	
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
OTHERS	43	36	7	10	7	3	33	29	4	7	6	8	
0-5 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	
5-10 ..	3	2	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	
10-15 ..	3	2	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	
15-20 ..	8	7	1	..	..	..	8	7	1	..	..	1	
20 and over ..	27	24	3	8	7	1	19	17	2	5	4	..	
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

\*Hindu including Arya and Brahmo.

TABLE XIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS AND STATES.

District or State.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		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
QUETTA—PISHIN.	ALL RELIGIONS	147,541	90,302	57,239	25,044	21,917	3,127	122,497	68,385	54,112	9,456	8,074	1,382
	0-5	7,506	3,821	3,745	..	..	..	7,506	3,821	3,745	..	..	..
	5-10	5,786	3,190	2,596	1,049	704	345	4,737	2,486	2,251	320	196	124
	10-15	5,332	3,156	2,176	1,527	1,081	446	3,805	2,075	1,730	517	362	155
	15-20	9,985	7,012	2,353	3,482	3,482	444	5,439	3,530	1,909	1,349	1,214	135
	20 and over	43,250	33,569	9,981	17,358	15,468	1,890	25,892	18,101	7,791	7,239	6,271	968
	Unspecified	70,242	39,554	30,888	1,184	1,182	2	75,058	38,372	30,686	31	31	..
	HINDU	26,718	19,212	7,506	10,642	9,541	1,101	16,076	9,871	6,405	2,377	2,303	74
	0-5	2,922	1,467	1,455	..	..	..	2,922	1,467	1,455	..	..	..
	5-10	2,022	1,083	939	422	272	150	1,600	811	789	51	47	4
	10-15	1,894	1,120	774	604	462	202	1,230	658	572	151	140	11
	15-20	3,843	2,937	906	1,917	1,725	192	1,926	1,212	714	334	316	18
	20 and over	15,924	12,521	3,403	7,619	7,062	557	8,305	5,459	2,846	1,839	1,798	41
	Unspecified	113	84	29	20	20	..	93	64	29	2	2	..
	SIKH	5,255	3,754	1,501	2,575	2,178	397	2,680	1,576	1,104	747	693	54
	0-5	583	305	278	..	..	..	583	305	278	..	..	..
	5-10	445	270	175	125	84	41	320	186	134	16	8	8
10-15	406	247	159	191	135	56	215	112	103	53	37	16	
15-20	751	529	222	464	382	82	287	147	140	166	153	13	
20 and over	3,080	2,394	686	1,793	1,675	218	1,267	819	448	512	495	17	
Unspecified	10	9	1	2	2	..	8	7	1	..	..	..	
MUSLIM	107,945	62,024	45,921	6,690	6,294	396	101,255	55,730	45,525	1,387	1,321	46	
0-5	3,250	1,629	1,621	..	..	..	3,250	1,629	1,621	..	..	..	
5-10	2,723	1,525	1,198	264	220	44	2,459	1,305	1,154	26	21	5	
10-15	2,563	1,546	1,017	416	350	66	2,147	1,198	951	76	66	10	
15-20	3,906	2,921	1,045	924	854	70	3,042	2,067	975	255	244	11	
20 and over	19,324	14,942	4,382	3,924	3,710	214	15,400	11,232	4,168	981	961	20	
Unspecified	70,119	39,461	30,658	1,162	1,160	2	74,957	38,301	30,656	29	29	..	
CHRISTIAN	7,870	5,169	2,201	4,981	3,804	1,177	2,389	1,365	1,024	4,839	3,685	1,154	
0-5	787	409	378	..	..	..	787	409	378	..	..	..	
5-10	570	304	266	230	125	105	340	179	161	219	117	102	
10-15	440	231	209	241	127	114	199	104	95	227	117	110	
15-20	777	609	168	598	509	89	179	100	79	576	494	82	
20 and over	4,796	3,616	1,180	3,912	3,043	869	884	573	311	3,817	2,957	860	
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
OTHERS	253	143	110	156	100	56	97	43	54	126	72	54	
0-5	24	11	13	..	..	..	24	11	13	..	..	..	
5-10	26	8	18	8	3	5	18	5	13	8	3	5	
10-15	29	12	17	15	7	8	14	5	9	10	2	8	
15-20	28	16	12	23	12	11	5	4	1	18	7	11	
20 and over	146	96	50	110	78	32	36	18	18	90	60	30	
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
LORALAI.	ALL RELIGIONS	86,087	47,936	33,151	2,746	2,587	159	83,341	45,349	37,992	500	474	26
	0-5	569	267	302	..	..	..	569	267	302	..	..	..
	5-10	401	219	182	52	38	14	349	181	168	7	7	..
	10-15	381	223	158	89	68	21	292	155	137	25	24	1
	15-20	825	641	184	314	282	32	511	359	162	76	73	3
	20 and over	4,127	3,433	694	1,652	1,562	90	2,475	1,871	604	372	350	22
	Unspecified	70,784	43,153	30,031	639	637	2	79,145	42,516	36,629	20	20	..
	HINDU	3,504	2,408	1,101	1,304	1,227	77	2,200	1,176	1,024	176	175	1
	0-5	220	103	117	..	..	..	220	103	117	..	..	..
	5-10	145	79	66	24	17	7	121	62	59	2	2	..
	10-15	144	80	64	38	29	9	106	51	55	5	5	..
	15-20	302	229	73	142	125	17	160	104	56	23	23	..
	20 and over	1,459	1,198	261	749	705	44	710	493	217	145	144	1
	Unspecified	1,234	714	520	351	351	..	883	363	520	1	1	..
	SIKH	562	447	115	353	319	34	209	128	81	69	69	..
	0-5	44	20	24	..	..	..	44	20	24	..	..	..
	5-10	30	15	15	10	6	4	20	9	11	1	1	..
10-15	30	16	14	17	10	7	13	6	7	2	2	..	
15-20	80	65	15	54	46	8	26	19	7	12	12	..	
20 and over	374	328	46	271	256	15	103	72	31	53	53	..	
Unspecified	4	3	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	
MUSLIM	81,812	44,943	36,869	988	967	21	80,824	43,976	36,848	170	169	1	
0-5	284	132	152	..	..	..	284	132	152	..	..	..	
5-10	210	115	95	17	15	2	193	100	93	4	4	..	
10-15	195	119	76	31	27	4	164	92	72	17	17	..	
15-20	424	334	90	109	104	5	315	230	85	34	33	1	
20 and over	2,154	1,808	346	544	536	8	1,610	1,272	338	97	97	..	
Unspecified	78,645	42,435	30,110	287	285	2	78,258	42,150	36,108	18	18	..	
CHRISTIAN	209	143	66	101	74	27	108	69	39	85	61	24	
0-5	21	12	9	..	..	..	21	12	9	..	..	..	
5-10	16	10	6	1	..	..	15	10	5	..	..	..	
10-15	12	8	4	3	2	1	9	6	3	1	..	..	
15-20	19	13	6	9	7	2	10	6	4	7	5	2	
20 and over	140	99	41	88	65	23	52	34	18	77	56	21	
Unspecified	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	







TABLE XIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS AND STATES—(concl'd.)

District or State. 1	Religion and Age. 2	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons. 12	Males. 13	Females. 14
		Persons. 3	Males. 4	Females. 5	Persons. 6	Males. 7	Females. 8	Persons. 9	Males. 10	Females. 11			
		8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IAS BELA STATE.	ALL RELIGIONS ..	63,008	33,495	29,513	830	804	26	62,178	32,691	29,487	24	24	..
	0-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified ..	63,008	33,495	29,513	830	804	26	62,178	32,691	29,487	24	24	..
	HINDU ..	1,443	810	633	405	405	..	1,038	405	633	5	5	..
	0-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified ..	1,443	810	633	405	405	..	1,038	405	633	5	5	..
	SIKH ..	15	12	3	5	5	..	10	7	3	..	..	..
	0-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	15	12	3	5	5	..	10	7	3	..	..	..	
MUSLIM ..	61,550	32,673	28,877	420	394	26	61,130	32,279	28,851	19	19	..	
0-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5-10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10-15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Unspecified ..	61,550	32,673	28,877	420	394	26	61,130	32,279	28,851	19	19	..	

## 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 .. ..	765,094	6,117	758,977	445
A. Baloch .. ..	227,846	964	226,882	48
B. Brahmi .. ..	152,588	1,012	151,576	43
C. Pathan .. ..	193,025	2,314	190,711	251
D. Lasi .. ..	31,812	115	31,697	..
E. Jatt .. ..	77,157	318	76,839	6
F. Sayyid .. ..	21,976	587	21,389	40
G. Other Muslims .. ..	60,690	807	59,883	57
II. HINDU .. ..	16,906	4,084	12,821	39
III. SUKH .. ..	48	12	36	..

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		
		SUMMARY.													
<b>TOTAL</b> ..		868,617	488,414	380,203	40,775	86,835	3,940	827,842	451,579	376,263	11,588	10,063	1,525		
<b>I. INDIGENOUS AND SEMI-INDIGENOUS</b> ..		782,047	425,147	356,900	10,213	9,966	247	771,834	415,181	356,653	484	477	7		
(a) Muslim ..		765,094	415,937	349,157	6,117	5,987	130	758,977	409,950	349,027	445	438	7		
(b) Hindu ..		16,905	9,175	7,730	4,084	3,968	116	12,821	5,207	7,614	39	39	..		
(c) Others ..		48	35	13	12	11	1	36	24	12	..	..	..		
<b>II. ALIENS</b> ..		86,570	03,267	23,303	30,562	26,869	3,693	56,008	36,398	19,610	11,104	9,586	1,518		
(a) Muslim ..		32,999	24,152	8,847	6,539	6,106	433	26,460	18,046	8,414	1,610	1,559	51		
(b) Hindu ..		36,776	27,005	9,771	14,277	12,890	1,387	22,499	14,115	8,384	3,173	3,081	92		
(c) Sikh ..		8,377	6,235	2,142	4,181	3,658	523	4,196	2,577	1,619	987	930	57		
(d) Christian ..		8,059	5,637	2,422	5,369	4,075	1,294	2,690	1,562	1,128	5,198	3,934	1,264		
(e) Others ..		359	238	121	196	140	56	163	98	65	136	82	54		
		INDIGENOUS AND SEMI-INDIGENOUS RACES AND TRIBES.													
<b>I. MUSLIM</b> ..	Baluchistan	765,094	415,937	349,157	6,117	5,987	130	758,977	409,950	349,027	445	438	7		
	Districts	373,294	204,862	168,432	4,035	3,937	98	369,259	200,925	168,334	409	402	7		
	States	391,800	211,075	180,725	2,082	2,050	32	389,718	209,025	180,693	36	36	..		
<b>A. Baloch</b> ..	Baluchistan	227,846	123,352	103,994	964	953	11	226,882	122,399	103,983	48	48	..		
	Districts	114,150	62,677	51,473	491	483	8	113,659	62,194	51,465	47	47	..		
	States	113,696	61,175	52,521	473	470	3	113,223	60,705	52,518	1	1	..		
<b>(i) EASTERN, INDIGENOUS—</b>															
<b>Bugti</b> ..	Baluchistan	30,613	16,797	13,816	45	45	..	30,668	16,752	13,816	5	5	..		
	Districts	29,756	16,354	13,402	44	44	..	29,712	16,310	13,402	5	5	..		
	States	857	443	414	1	1	..	856	442	414	..	..	..		
<b>Dombki</b> ..	Baluchistan	7,241	3,943	3,298	38	38	..	7,203	3,905	3,298	7	7	..		
	Districts	1,987	1,070	917	17	17	..	1,970	1,053	917	7	7	..		
	States	5,254	2,873	2,381	21	21	..	5,233	2,852	2,381	..	..	..		
<b>Khetran</b> ..	Baluchistan	17,162	8,997	8,165	70	70	..	17,092	8,927	8,165	9	9	..		
	Districts	17,044	8,931	8,113	70	70	..	16,974	8,861	8,113	9	9	..		
	States	118	66	52	..	..	..	118	66	52	..	..	..		
<b>Magasi</b> ..	Baluchistan	13,286	7,212	6,074	34	34	..	13,252	7,178	6,074	..	..	..		
	Districts	284	153	131	5	5	..	279	148	131	..	..	..		
	States	13,002	7,059	5,943	29	29	..	12,973	7,030	5,943	..	..	..		
<b>Mari</b> ..	Baluchistan	35,254	19,700	15,554	66	66	..	35,188	19,634	15,554	1	1	..		
	Districts	34,304	19,223	15,081	50	50	..	34,264	19,173	15,081	1	1	..		
	States	950	477	473	16	16	..	924	461	473	..	..	..		
<b>Rind Eastern</b> ..	Baluchistan	43,322	23,688	19,634	180	179	1	43,142	23,509	19,633	11	11	..		
	Districts	16,607	9,036	7,571	134	133	1	16,473	8,903	7,570	10	10	..		
	States	26,715	14,652	12,063	46	46	..	26,669	14,606	12,063	1	1	..		
<b>Umrani</b> ..	Baluchistan	2,641	1,433	1,208	1	1	..	2,640	1,432	1,208	..	..	..		
	Districts	2,327	1,269	1,058	1	1	..	2,326	1,268	1,058	..	..	..		
	States	314	164	150	..	..	..	314	164	150	..	..	..		
<b>Unspecified</b> ..	Baluchistan	845	484	361	9	9	..	836	475	361	1	1	..		
	Districts	367	246	121	7	7	..	360	239	121	1	1	..		
	States	478	238	240	2	2	..	476	236	240	..	..	..		
<b>(ii) WESTERN, INDIGENOUS—</b>															
<b>Buledi</b> ..	Baluchistan	158	84	74	..	..	..	158	84	74	..	..	..		
	Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	States	158	84	74	..	..	..	158	84	74	..	..	..		
<b>Dashti</b> ..	Baluchistan	996	543	453	8	8	..	988	535	453	..	..	..		
	Districts	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..		
	States	990	537	453	8	8	..	982	529	453	..	..	..		
<b>Giohki</b> ..	Baluchistan	293	142	151	24	24	..	269	118	151	..	..	..		
	Districts	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..		
	States	291	141	150	24	24	..	267	117	150	..	..	..		
<b>Kaudai</b> ..	Baluchistan	2,308	1,231	1,077	12	12	..	2,296	1,219	1,077	..	..	..		
	Districts	422	232	190	..	..	..	422	232	190	..	..	..		
	States	1,886	999	887	12	12	..	1,874	987	887	..	..	..		
<b>Rais</b> ..	Baluchistan	3,951	2,068	1,883	35	35	..	3,916	2,033	1,883	..	..	..		
	Districts	96	52	44	..	..	..	96	52	44	..	..	..		
	States	3,855	2,016	1,839	35	35	..	3,820	1,981	1,839	..	..	..		
<b>Rakoshani</b> ..	Baluchistan	24,106	13,104	11,002	256	254	2	23,850	12,850	11,000	4	4	..		
	Districts	6,580	3,635	2,945	91	91	..	6,489	3,544	2,945	4	4	..		
	States	17,526	9,469	8,057	165	163	2	17,361	9,306	8,055	..	..	..		

P= Persons; M= Males; F= Females.



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	21,055	16,531	14,524	55	52	5	81,000	16,479	14,521	1	1	..
	Districts	787	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	3,884	3,410	..	..	..
	States	7,334	3,924	3,410	40	40	..	7,294	3,884	3,410	..	..	..
Seajrani	Baluchistan	401	208	193	1	1	..	400	207	193	..	..	..
	Districts	367	190	177	..	..	..	367	190	177	..	..	..
	States	34	18	16	1	1	..	33	17	16	..	..	..
Others	Baluchistan	5,076	2,771	2,304	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	1,707	28	28	..	3,579	1,872	1,707	..	..	..
(M) SEMI-INDIGENOUS.													
Bazdar	Baluchistan	1,738	953	735	19	18	1	1,719	935	784	2	2	..
	Districts	1,699	935	764	19	18	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	..	..	..
B. Brahvi	Baluchistan	162,588	83,528	69,060	1,012	1,004	8	151,576	82,524	69,052	43	43	..
	Districts	26,741	15,231	11,510	372	368	4	26,369	14,863	11,506	33	33	..
	States	125,847	68,297	57,550	640	636	4	125,207	67,661	57,546	10	10	..
(i) ORIGINAL NUCLEUS.													
Ahmadzai	Baluchistan	77	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	..	..	..
Gurguari	Baluchistan	1,466	798	663	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	..	..	..
Kalandrari	Baluchistan	1,330	750	580	21	21	..	1,309	729	580	..	..	..
	Districts	173	110	83	5	5	..	168	105	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	547	303	244	18	18	..	529	285	244	2	2	..
	States	1,518	839	679	1	1	..	1,517	838	679	..	..	..
Mirwari	Baluchistan	1,878	980	898	7	7	..	1,871	973	898	..	..	..
	States	1,878	980	898	7	7	..	1,871	973	898	..	..	..
Roden	Baluchistan	1,335	734	601	8	8	..	1,327	726	601	..	..	..
	Districts	101	54	47	4	4	..	97	50	47	..	..	..
	States	1,234	680	554	4	4	..	1,230	676	554	..	..	..
Sumalari	Baluchistan	4,605	2,516	2,089	52	52	..	4,553	2,464	2,089	..	..	..
	Districts	1,790	1,010	780	20	20	..	1,770	990	780	..	..	..
	States	2,815	1,506	1,309	32	32	..	2,783	1,474	1,309	..	..	..
(ii) SARAWAN.													
Bangulzai	Baluchistan	7,389	4,083	3,306	54	53	1	7,335	4,030	3,305	2	2	..
	Districts	2,226	1,301	925	31	31	..	2,195	1,270	925	2	2	..
	States	5,163	2,782	2,381	23	22	1	5,140	2,760	2,380	..	..	..
Kurd	Baluchistan	2,230	1,235	995	26	26	..	2,204	1,209	995	..	..	..
	Districts	542	327	215	9	9	..	533	318	215	..	..	..
	States	1,688	908	780	17	17	..	1,671	891	780	..	..	..
Lahri	Baluchistan	4,490	2,528	1,962	47	47	..	4,443	2,481	1,962	5	5	..
	Districts	1,403	808	595	30	30	..	1,373	778	595	1	1	..
	States	3,087	1,720	1,367	17	17	..	3,070	1,703	1,367	4	4	..
Langav	Baluchistan	6,648	3,631	3,017	30	30	..	6,618	3,601	3,017	2	2	..
	Districts	2,262	1,245	1,017	9	9	..	2,253	1,236	1,017	..	..	..
	States	4,386	2,386	2,000	21	21	..	4,365	2,365	2,000	2	2	..
Mamashahi	Baluchistan	2,728	1,535	1,193	50	50	..	2,678	1,485	1,193	..	..	..
	Districts	1,566	353	313	8	8	..	1,558	345	313	..	..	..
	States	2,162	1,182	880	42	42	..	2,120	1,140	880	..	..	..
Raisani	Baluchistan	2,716	1,500	1,216	33	33	..	2,683	1,467	1,216	1	1	..
	Districts	653	394	259	9	9	..	644	385	259	1	1	..
	States	2,063	1,106	957	24	24	..	2,039	1,082	957	..	..	..
Rustumzai	Baluchistan	243	141	102	16	16	..	227	125	102	1	1	..
	Districts	113	67	46	2	2	..	111	65	46	1	1	..
	States	130	74	56	14	14	..	116	60	56	..	..	..

P= Persons; M= Males; F= Females.

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
Sarparra	Baluchistan	1,906	1,029	877	25	25	..	1,881	1,004	877	..	..	..
	Districts	317	192	125	9	9	..	308	183	125	..	..	..
	States	1,589	837	752	16	16	..	1,573	821	752	..	..	..
Satakzai	Baluchistan	1,586	923	663	4	4	..	1,582	919	663	..	..	..
	Districts	179	112	67	3	3	..	176	109	67	..	..	..
	States	1,407	811	596	1	1	..	1,406	810	596	..	..	..
Shahwani	Baluchistan	6,089	3,362	2,727	114	113	1	5,975	3,249	2,726	4	4	..
	Districts	2,326	1,304	992	77	77	1	2,249	1,258	991	4	4	..
	States	3,763	2,028	1,735	37	36	..	3,726	1,991	1,735	..	..	..
Zagr Mengal	Baluchistan	5,823	3,177	2,646	28	28	..	5,795	3,149	2,646	..	..	..
	Districts	4,287	2,355	1,932	18	18	..	4,269	2,337	1,932	..	..	..
	States	1,536	822	714	10	10	..	1,526	812	714	..	..	..
(iii) JHALAWAN.													
Bizanjav	Baluchistan	13,591	7,651	5,940	39	39	..	13,552	7,612	5,940	..	..	..
	Districts	110	62	48	5	5	..	105	57	48	..	..	..
	States	13,481	7,589	5,892	34	34	..	13,447	7,555	5,892	..	..	..
Haruni	Baluchistan	1,612	847	765	3	3	..	1,609	844	765	1	1	..
	Districts	130	74	56	2	2	..	128	72	56	1	1	..
	States	1,482	773	709	1	1	..	1,481	772	709	..	..	..
Mamasani	Baluchistan	10,356	5,602	4,754	35	34	1	10,321	5,568	4,753	1	1	..
	Districts	3,504	1,890	1,614	28	27	1	3,476	1,863	1,613	1	1	..
	States	6,852	3,712	3,140	7	7	..	6,845	3,705	3,140	..	..	..
Mengal	Baluchistan	26,377	14,344	12,033	104	103	1	26,273	14,241	12,032	12	12	..
	Districts	3,218	1,844	1,374	36	35	1	3,182	1,809	1,373	8	8	..
	States	23,159	12,500	10,659	68	68	..	23,091	12,432	10,659	4	4	..
Nichari	Baluchistan	1,705	951	764	1	1	..	1,704	950	764	1	1	..
	Districts	138	84	54	1	1	..	137	83	54	1	1	..
	States	1,567	867	700	..	..	..	1,567	867	700	..	..	..
Pandrani	Baluchistan	1,063	572	491	1	1	..	1,062	571	491	..	..	..
	Districts	419	227	192	1	1	..	418	226	192	..	..	..
	States	644	345	299	..	..	..	644	345	299	..	..	..
Sajdi	Baluchistan	3,279	1,843	1,436	16	16	..	3,263	1,827	1,436	..	..	..
	States	3,279	1,843	1,436	16	16	..	3,263	1,827	1,436	..	..	..
Zahri	Baluchistan	36,824	19,765	17,059	28	28	..	36,796	19,737	17,059	1	1	..
	Districts	625	356	289	5	5	..	620	351	269	1	1	..
	States	36,199	19,409	16,790	23	23	..	36,176	19,386	16,790	..	..	..
(iv) MISCELLANEOUS.													
Nighari	Baluchistan	1,128	608	520	25	25	..	1,103	583	520	..	..	..
	Districts	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	States	1,127	607	520	25	25	..	1,102	582	520	..	..	..
Rekizai	Baluchistan	534	291	243	19	19	..	515	272	243	..	..	..
	Districts	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
	States	531	289	242	19	19	..	512	270	242	..	..	..
Others	Baluchistan	1,313	848	465	185	182	3	1,128	666	462	5	5	..
	Districts	1,036	688	348	29	29	..	1,007	659	348	5	5	..
	States	277	160	117	156	153	3	121	7	114	..	..	..
G. Pathan	Baluchistan	193,025	105,444	87,581	2,314	2,253	61	190,711	103,191	87,520	251	245	6
	Districts	191,500	104,593	86,907	2,222	2,161	61	189,278	102,432	86,846	246	240	6
	States	1,525	851	674	92	92	..	1,433	759	674	5	5	..
(i) INDIGENOUS.													
Babi	Baluchistan	194	103	91	12	12	..	182	91	91	..	..	..
	Districts	17	8	9	..	..	..	17	8	9	..	..	..
	States	177	95	82	12	12	..	165	83	82	..	..	..
Barech	Baluchistan	1,610	886	724	51	51	..	1,559	835	724	3	3	..
	Districts	1,497	826	671	51	51	..	1,446	775	671	3	3	..
	States	113	60	53	..	..	..	113	60	53	..	..	..
Jafar	Baluchistan	1,479	805	674	32	28	4	1,447	777	670	5	5	..
	Districts	1,479	805	674	32	28	4	1,447	777	670	5	5	..
Kakar	Baluchistan	89,831	49,237	40,594	862	861	1	88,969	48,376	40,593	40	40	..
	Districts	88,518	49,061	40,457	850	849	1	88,008	48,212	40,456	39	39	..
	States	313	176	137	12	12	..	301	164	137	1	1	..
(a) Dumar	Baluchistan	7,108	3,964	3,144	39	39	..	7,069	3,925	3,144	5	5	..
	Districts	7,094	3,957	3,137	39	39	..	7,055	3,918	3,137	5	5	..
	States	14	7	7	..	..	..	14	7	7	..	..	..
(b) Sanzarkhel	Baluchistan	46,561	25,623	20,938	267	266	1	46,294	25,357	20,937	12	12	..
	Districts	46,554	25,619	20,935	265	264	1	46,289	25,355	20,934	12	12	..
	States	7	4	3	2	2	..	5	2	3	..	..	..

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
(c) Bargara	Baluchistan	2,000	1,076	924	48	48	..	1,952	1,028	924	1	1	..
	Districts	2,000	1,076	924	48	48	..	1,952	1,028	924	1	1	..
(d) Sotia	Baluchistan	19,762	10,840	8,922	288	288	..	19,474	10,552	8,922	6	6	..
	Districts	19,762	10,840	8,922	288	288	..	19,474	10,552	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	1,263	876	11	11	..
	Districts	1,952	1,189	749	81	81	..	1,857	1,108	749	10	10	..
	States	292	165	127	10	10	..	282	155	127	1	1	..
Kasi	Baluchistan	1,975	1,055	920	155	154	1	1,820	901	919	19	19	..
	Districts	1,966	1,047	913	155	154	1	1,805	893	912	19	19	..
	States	18	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	14,881	12,689	13	13	..
	Districts	27,538	14,927	12,609	131	130	1	27,405	14,797	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	3	3	..
	Districts	4,635	2,562	2,073	21	21	..	4,614	2,541	2,073	3	3	..
(d) Musakhel	Baluchistan	13,578	7,376	6,202	56	56	..	13,522	7,320	6,202	4	4	..
	Districts	13,578	7,376	6,202	56	56	..	13,522	7,320	6,202	4	4	..
(e) Zarkun	Baluchistan	2,123	1,141	982	22	21	1	2,101	1,120	981	5	5	..
	Districts	2,123	1,141	982	22	21	1	2,101	1,120	981	5	5	..
(f) Leun	Baluchistan	543	305	238	..	..	..	543	305	238	..	..	..
	Districts	543	305	238	..	..	..	543	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	8,393	4,433	3,965	21	21	..	8,377	4,412	3,965	4	4	..
	States	18	13	5	..	..	..	18	13	5	..	..	..
Tarin	Baluchistan	36,754	19,557	17,197	270	269	1	36,484	19,288	17,196	16	16	..
	Districts	36,662	19,509	17,153	267	266	1	36,395	19,243	17,152	16	16	..
	States	92	48	44	3	3	..	89	45	44	..	..	..
(a) Abdal Achakzai	Baluchistan	19,796	10,913	8,883	128	128	..	19,668	10,785	8,883	3	3	..
	Districts	19,791	10,912	8,879	127	127	..	19,664	10,785	8,879	3	3	..
	States	5	1	4	1	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
(b) Spin Tarin	Baluchistan	9,709	5,090	4,619	34	34	..	9,675	5,056	4,619	5	5	..
	Districts	9,703	5,089	4,619	34	34	..	9,674	5,055	4,619	5	5	..
	States	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
(c) Tor Tarin	Baluchistan	6,737	3,229	3,508	81	80	1	6,656	3,149	3,507	2	2	..
	Districts	6,669	3,191	3,478	81	80	1	6,588	3,111	3,477	2	2	..
	States	68	38	30	..	..	..	68	38	30	..	..	..
(d) Others	Baluchistan	519	325	187	27	27	..	485	298	187	6	6	..
	Districts	494	317	177	25	25	..	469	292	177	6	6	..
	States	18	8	10	2	2	..	16	6	10	..	..	..
Zamarai	Baluchistan	2,889	1,526	1,363	18	18	..	2,871	1,508	1,363	..	..	..
	Districts	2,889	1,526	1,363	18	18	..	2,871	1,508	1,363	..	..	..
Others Pathans	Baluchistan	1,577	963	612	173	164	14	1,399	801	598	35	35	..
	Districts	1,274	796	478	150	138	14	1,124	660	464	32	32	..
	States	303	169	134	23	26	..	275	141	134	3	3	..
(h) SAKI-INDIKROVA.													
Durrani	Baluchistan	2,410	1,541	869	282	250	32	2,128	1,291	837	83	79	4
	Districts	2,224	1,428	796	260	228	32	1,964	1,200	764	83	79	4
	States	186	113	73	22	22	..	164	91	73	..	..	..
Ghilzai	Baluchistan	14,109	8,102	6,007	230	224	6	13,879	7,878	6,001	23	21	2
	Districts	13,970	8,021	5,949	218	212	6	13,752	7,809	5,943	22	20	2
	States	139	81	58	12	12	..	127	69	58	1	1	..
Other Pathans	Baluchistan	499	329	170	47	46	1	452	283	169	10	10	..
	Districts	496	325	170	44	43	1	451	282	169	10	10	..
	States	4	4	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

P= Persons; M= Males; F= Females.

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
D. Lasi	Baluchistan	31,812	16,635	15,177	115	115	..	31,697	16,520	15,177	..	..	..
	Districts	44	25	19	..	..	..	44	25	19	..	..	..
	States	31,768	16,610	15,158	115	115	..	31,653	16,495	15,158	..	..	..
E. Jatt	Baluchistan	77,157	42,227	34,930	318	318	..	76,839	41,909	34,930	6	6	..
	Districts	14,704	8,267	6,437	79	79	..	14,625	8,188	6,437	4	4	..
	States	62,453	33,960	28,493	239	239	..	62,214	33,721	28,493	2	2	..
F. Sayyid	Baluchistan	21,976	11,127	10,849	587	578	9	21,389	10,549	10,840	40	40	..
	Districts	18,070	9,075	8,995	365	359	7	17,705	8,717	8,988	33	33	..
	States	3,906	2,052	1,854	222	220	2	3,684	1,832	1,852	7	7	..
G. Other Muslims	Baluchistan	60,690	33,124	27,666	807	766	41	59,883	32,358	27,525	57	56	1
	Districts	8,085	4,994	3,091	506	488	18	7,579	4,506	3,073	46	45	1
	States	52,605	28,130	24,475	301	278	23	52,304	27,852	24,452	11	11	..
(i) INDIGENOUS.													
Darzad	Baluchistan	9,339	4,831	4,608	60	60	..	9,279	4,771	4,508	..	..	..
	Districts	29	18	11	..	..	..	29	18	11	..	..	..
	States	9,310	4,813	4,497	60	60	..	9,250	4,753	4,497	..	..	..
Dehwar	Baluchistan	5,317	2,934	2,383	69	68	1	5,248	2,866	2,382	1	1	..
	Districts	517	315	202	16	15	1	501	300	201	1	1	..
	States	4,800	2,619	2,181	53	53	..	4,747	2,566	2,181	..	..	..
Gadra	Baluchistan	7,935	4,539	3,396	..	..	..	7,935	4,539	3,396	..	..	..
	States	7,935	4,539	3,396	..	..	..	7,935	4,539	3,396	..	..	..
Gola	Baluchistan	477	264	213	..	..	..	477	264	213	..	..	..
	States	477	264	213	..	..	..	477	264	213	..	..	..
Jat	Baluchistan	3,236	1,798	1,438	1	1	..	3,235	1,797	1,438	1	1	..
	Districts	1,651	911	740	..	..	..	1,651	911	740	..	..	..
	States	1,585	887	698	1	1	..	1,584	886	698	1	1	..
Khoja	Baluchistan	352	177	175	135	111	24	217	66	151	15	15	..
	Districts	13	8	5	7	6	1	6	2	4	6	6	..
	States	339	169	170	128	105	23	211	64	147	9	9	..
Langah	Baluchistan	506	255	251	5	5	..	501	250	251	..	..	..
	Districts	125	63	62	5	5	..	120	58	62	..	..	..
	States	381	192	189	..	..	..	381	192	189	..	..	..
Lori	Baluchistan	5,653	3,044	2,609	8	8	..	5,645	3,036	2,609	1	1	..
	Districts	1,040	560	480	4	4	..	1,036	556	480	1	1	..
	States	4,613	2,484	2,129	4	4	..	4,609	2,480	2,129	..	..	..
Med	Baluchistan	3,041	1,566	1,475	..	..	..	3,041	1,566	1,475	..	..	..
	States	3,041	1,566	1,475	..	..	..	3,041	1,566	1,475	..	..	..
Nakib	Baluchistan	7,154	3,814	3,340	8	8	..	7,146	3,806	3,340	..	..	..
	Districts	137	94	43	1	1	..	136	93	43	..	..	..
	States	7,017	3,720	3,297	7	7	..	7,010	3,713	3,297	..	..	..
Others	Baluchistan	14,581	7,660	6,921	84	79	5	14,497	7,581	6,916	9	9	..
	Districts	1,481	790	691	37	32	5	1,444	758	688	8	8	..
	States	13,100	6,870	6,230	47	47	..	13,053	6,823	6,230	1	1	..
(a) Sorozai	Baluchistan	11,164	5,829	5,335	21	17	4	11,143	5,812	5,331	..	..	..
	Districts	785	404	381	16	12	4	769	392	377	..	..	..
	States	10,379	5,425	4,954	5	5	..	10,374	5,420	4,954	..	..	..
(b) Others	Baluchistan	3,417	1,831	1,586	63	62	1	3,354	1,769	1,585	9	9	..
	Districts	696	386	310	21	20	1	675	366	309	8	8	..
	States	2,721	1,445	1,276	42	42	..	2,679	1,403	1,276	1	1	..
(ii) SEMI-INDIGENOUS.													
Hazara	Baluchistan	3,075	2,226	849	437	426	11	2,638	1,800	838	30	29	1
	Districts	3,068	2,219	849	436	425	11	2,632	1,794	838	30	29	1
	States	7	7	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Others	Baluchistan	24	16	8	..	..	..	24	16	8	..	..	..
	Districts	24	16	8	..	..	..	24	16	8	..	..	..
II. HINDUS, INDIGENOUS.	Baluchistan	16,905	9,175	7,730	4,084	3,968	116	12,821	5,207	7,614	39	39	..
	Districts	5,136	2,883	2,253	1,602	1,420	82	3,634	1,463	2,171	32	32	..
	States	11,769	6,292	5,477	2,582	2,548	34	9,187	3,744	5,443	7	7	..
Arora	Baluchistan	16,359	8,825	7,534	3,884	3,777	107	12,475	5,048	7,427	35	35	..
	Districts	4,770	2,652	2,418	1,364	1,291	73	3,406	1,361	2,045	30	30	..
	States	11,589	6,173	5,416	2,520	2,486	34	9,069	3,687	5,382	5	5	..
Others	Baluchistan	546	350	196	200	191	9	346	159	187	4	4	..
	Districts	366	231	135	138	129	9	228	102	126	2	2	..
	States	180	119	61	62	62	..	118	57	61	2	2	..
III. SUKH, INDIGENOUS	Baluchistan	48	36	13	12	11	1	36	24	12	..	..	..
	Districts	31	26	5	11	10	1	20	16	4	..	..	..
	States	17	9	8	1	1	..	16	8	8	..	..	..

P= Persons ; M= Males ; F= Females.

**TABLE XV.****PART I—LANGUAGE.**

The principal languages spoken in the Province are shown below :—

LANGUAGE.	Total.	Males.	Females.
<b>TOTAL POPULATION ..</b>	<b>868,617</b>	<b>488,414</b>	<b>380,203</b>
<b>A. VERNACULARS OF INDIA</b>	<b>858,035</b>	<b>480,871</b>	<b>377,164</b>
<b>I. Vernaculars of Baluchistan</b>	<b>779,260</b>	<b>423,745</b>	<b>355,515</b>
Balochi ..	266,957	144,436	122,521
Dohwari (Local Persian)	5,233	2,842	2,391
Pashto ..	207,181	113,295	93,886
Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	27,283	14,359	12,924
Sindhi ..	143,210	77,960	65,250
Unspecified (Jattki or Jagdali and Jatki).	1,800	1,041	759
Brahui ..	127,479	69,746	57,733
Lorichini ..	117	66	51
<b>II. Vernaculars of other parts of India.</b>	<b>78,775</b>	<b>57,126</b>	<b>21,649</b>
<b>B. VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES AND AFRICA.</b>	<b>5,079</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>1,600</b>
<b>C. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.</b>	<b>5,503</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>1,439</b>

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 Siraiiki which are dialects of Western Punjabi spoken by certain indigenous classes.

3. Sindhi spoken by indigenous residents represents Jattki-Sindhi and Lasi-Sindhi which are dialects of Sindhi spoken in Sind.

LANGUAGE.	BALUCHISTAN.			DISTRICTS.													
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	QUETTA-PISHIN.		LOBALAL.		ZHOB.		BOLAN.		CHAGAL.		SIBI.			
														Admini- tered area.		Mari Bugti Country.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TOTAL ..	868,617	488,414	380,203	90,802	57,239	47,936	38,151	34,596	23,367	3,466	1,222	13,721	10,503	49,447	38,334	30,536	24,688
A. Vernaculars of India.	858,035	480,871	377,164	83,861	54,588	47,707	38,077	34,237	23,328	3,379	1,178	13,646	10,456	49,166	38,201	30,536	24,688
I. Of Baluchistan	779,260	423,745	355,515	47,059	40,216	43,932	36,931	28,685	22,401	1,481	529	12,180	9,851	42,910	35,011	30,284	24,551
Erantian Branch..	479,371	260,573	218,798	42,391	36,783	33,438	27,508	28,537	22,391	648	231	7,476	6,109	23,335	20,152	30,114	24,330
Eastern Group ..	479,371	260,573	218,798	42,391	36,783	33,438	27,508	28,537	22,391	648	231	7,476	6,109	23,335	20,152	30,114	24,330
Balochi ..	266,957	144,436	122,521	1,046	849	2,565	1,997	38	26	461	252	6,061	5,153	12,815	11,390	30,111	24,330
Dahwari (Local Persian).	5,233	2,942	2,391	51	51	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Pashto ..	207,181	113,295	93,886	41,204	35,883	30,873	25,511	28,499	22,365	186	29	1,415	956	10,518	8,761	3	..
Outer Sub-Branch	172,293	93,360	78,938	20	12	10,202	9,233	7	5	36	1	69	50	15,633	11,362	270	221
North-Western Group.																	
(i) Lahnda or Western Panjabi.	27,283	14,359	12,924	1	1	10,142	9,206	6	5	..	..	..	..	1,593	1,287	..	..
Jafiri (Jafarki)	1,670	880	790	1	1	874	783	2	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Khetrani ..	18,232	9,550	8,682	..	..	9,268	8,423	4	..	..	..	..	..	278	259	..	..
Siraiki ..	7,381	3,929	3,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,317	1,027	..	..
(ii) Sindhi-Branch	143,210	77,960	65,250	11	4	..	..	1	..	3	1	5	2	13,947	10,540	..	..
Jatki Sindhi ..	97,412	53,745	43,687	11	4	..	..	1	..	3	1	5	2	13,947	10,540	..	..
Lasi ..	45,798	24,215	21,563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Unspecified	7,800	1,041	759	8	7	60	27	..	..	33	..	64	48	88	35	270	221
Jatki or Jagdali	775	470	305	8	7	23	8	..	..	33	..	64	48	72	21	270	221
Jatki ..	1,025	571	454	..	..	37	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14	..	..
Dravidian Family	127,479	69,746	57,733	4,646	3,417	292	190	141	5	797	247	4,535	3,692	3,911	2,976	..	..
North-Western Language.																	
Brahui ..	127,479	69,746	57,733	4,646	3,417	292	190	141	5	797	247	4,535	3,692	3,911	2,976	..	..
Unclassed Language.	117	66	51	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	21	..	..
Lorchini ..	117	66	51	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	21	..	..
II. Of other Parts of India.	78,775	57,126	21,649	36,302	14,370	3,775	1,146	5,552	927	1,898	649	1,516	605	6,256	3,190	152	137
Tibeto-Himalayan Branch.	597	595	2	16	2	7	..	572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tibetan Group	29	29	..	16	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tibetan ..	21	21	..	14	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharpa Bhotia	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikkim Bhotia	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pronominalized Himalayan Group.	488	488	..	..	..	..	..	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiranti ..	488	488	..	..	..	..	..	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Limba ..	262	262	..	..	..	..	..	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rai or Jimdar.	226	226	..	..	..	..	..	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Group	80	78	2	..	2	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurang ..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanwar ..	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magari ..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rong or Lepcha	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dravidian Family	214	184	80	122	72	8	1	5	5	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..
Dravida Group	172	103	69	96	63	2	1	3	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil ..	150	89	61	83	55	2	1	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Malayalam ..	12	8	4	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kanarese ..	10	6	4	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANDHRA LANGUAGE.																	
Telugu ..	42	31	11	26	9	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
ARYAN SUB-FAMILY.																	
DAND GROUP ..	201	133	68	102	58	14	1	5	1	..	..	2	1	10	7	..	..
Kashmiri ..	201	133	68	102	58	-14	1	5	1	..	..	2	1	10	7	..	..
(i) Outer Sub-Branch.	32,068	22,742	9,326	12,909	5,015	1,732	595	2,103	466	938	423	734	305	3,396	1,980	65	48
North-Western .. Group.	31,093	21,909	9,184	12,131	4,894	1,708	582	2,093	460	935	423	731	305	3,382	1,978	65	48









## 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.

TABLE XV.—(PART II)

1	AREA OF BILINGUALISM.	MOTHER-TONGUE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING																	
			NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING MOTHER-TONGUE.			LOCAL.														
			P.	M.	F.	Balochi.			Dehwari (Local Persian).			Pashto.			Lahnda (or Western Punjabi).					
						P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	P.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
		TOTAL	809,277	445,086	364,191	15,571	11,363	4,208	2,938	1,796	1,142	7,995	6,451	1,544	2,952	1,877	1,075			
BALUCHISTAN.	LOCAL.	Balochi	206,957	144,436	122,521	..	..	..	941	551	390	1,542	1,243	299	2,290	1,482	808			
		Dehwari or Local Persian	5,233	2,842	2,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	5	..	..	..			
		Pashto	207,181	113,295	93,886	1,185	777	408	184	108	..	76	..	..	..	211	133	78		
		Lahnda or Western Punjabi	27,283	14,359	12,924	3,350	2,834	516	..	..	..	1,190	945	245	..	..	..			
		Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki	1,800	1,041	759	81	56	25	..	..	..	..	54	48	6	41	26	15		
		Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)	143,210	77,960	65,250	3,821	2,949	872	..	..	..	..	305	207	99	356	197	159		
	NON-LOCAL.	Brahui	127,479	69,746	57,733	6,592	4,325	2,267	1,795	1,126	669	2,663	2,078	585	51	37	14			
		Sindhi	8,022	5,333	2,689	435	349	86	14	9	5	613	772	41	..	..	..			
		Western Hindi	17,092	12,030	4,462	18	18	..	..	..	..	230	214	16	..	..	..			
		Persian	5,020	3,444	1,576	89	55	34	4	2	2	1,187	938	249	3	2	1			
		TOTAL	404,949	227,219	177,730	9,790	7,216	2,574	..	..	..	7,646	6,212	1,434	2,762	1,756	1,006			
		DISTRICTS.	LOCAL.	Balochi	97,094	53,097	43,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,514	1,225	289	2,208	1,425	783	
Dehwari	106			54	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..			
Pashto	206,293			112,788	93,505	1,148	751	397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	133	78		
Lahnda or Western Punjabi	22,246			11,747	10,499	3,248	2,767	481	..	..	..	1,189	944	245	..	..	..			
Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki	861			523	338	48	35	13	..	..	..	54	48	6	16	11	5			
Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)	24,514			13,967	10,547	1,109	892	217	..	..	..	182	123	59	302	165	137			
NON-LOCAL.	Brahui		24,899	14,372	10,527	3,849	2,479	1,370	..	..	..	2,478	1,950	528	22	20	2			
	Sindhi		7,086	4,767	2,319	294	232	62	..	..	..	813	772	41	..	..	..			
	Western Hindi		16,939	12,521	4,418	12	12	..	..	..	..	230	214	16	..	..	..			
	Persian		4,911	3,383	1,528	82	48	34	..	..	..	1,183	934	249	3	2	1			
	TOTAL		106,887	61,237	45,650	245	188	62	..	..	..	3,319	2,755	564	17	10	7			
	QUETTA-PESHIN DISTRICT.		LOCAL.	Balochi	1,895	1,046	849	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	220	73	6	2	4	
Dehwari or Local Persian		102		51	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..			
Pashto		77,177		41,294	35,883	108	90	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..		
Lahnda or Western Punjabi		2		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki		15		8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..			
Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)		15		11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
NON-LOCAL.		Brahui	8,063	4,646	3,417	89	58	31	..	..	..	1,498	1,230	268	7	5	2			
		Sindhi	3,182	2,351	831	15	15	..	..	..	..	530	508	24	..	..	..			
		Western Hindi	12,497	9,209	3,288	3	3	..	..	..	..	156	148	8	..	..	..			
		Persian	3,939	2,620	1,319	30	17	13	..	..	..	834	643	191	2	1	1			
		TOTAL	51,699	26,564	25,135	8	5	3	..	..	..	288	244	39	..	..	..			
		Pablin Tahail.	LOCAL.	Balochi	189	111	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	46	27	..	..	..	
Pashto	50,225			25,428	24,797	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)	12			9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Brahui	263			186	77	2	2	..	..	..	..	57	50	7	..	..	..			
Sindhi	324			216	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	104	2	..	..	..			
Western Hindi	619			562	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..			
NON-LOCAL.	Persian		67	52	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	41	38	3	..	..	..			
	TOTAL		14,098	8,331	5,767	6	6	..	..	..	..	279	252	27	..	..	..			
	Chaman Sub-Division.		LOCAL.	Balochi	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..		
				Pashto	12,898	7,427	5,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	
				Brahui	19	18	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Sindhi	475	340	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	153	13	..	..	..	
Western Hindi		590		454	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	29	2	..	..	..			
Persian		114		91	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	67	12	..	..	..			
NON-LOCAL.		TOTAL	41,090	26,342	14,748	231	172	59	..	..	..	2,757	2,259	498	17	10	7			
		Quetta Tahail.	LOCAL.	Balochi	1,704	934	770	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	179	46	6	2	4	
				Dehwari or Local Persian	102	51	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
				Pashto	14,054	8,439	5,615	103	88	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
				Lahnda or Western Punjabi	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki	15	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)	3			2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
NON-LOCAL.	Brahui		7,781	4,442	3,339	81	50	31	..	..	..	1,439	1,178	261	7	5	2			
	Sindhi		2,383	1,795	588	15	15	..	..	..	..	258	249	9	..	..	..			
	Western Hindi		11,288	8,193	3,095	3	3	..	..	..	..	119	113	6	..	..	..			
	Persian		3,758	2,477	1,281	29	18	13	..	..	..	714	538	176	2	1	1			

BILINGUALISM.

SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE<sup>s</sup>.

LOCAL.																		NON-LOCAL.						All other mother-tongues not specified in column 2.
Unspecified Jajalis and Jaks.			Sindh (Jathi and Lan).			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.				
19	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38				
1,438	1,018	420	30,105	18,315	11,790	24,753	15,299	8,454	929	697	232	16,251	14,634	1,617	2,288	2,948	440	59,340	43,828	16,012				
154	152	2	21,532	13,935	9,617	16,904	9,993	6,911	361	276	105	1,532	1,259	263	295	245	57							
			2	3		2,395	1,250	1,065	5	2	3	163	120	43	4	2	2							
1,060	691	369	116	84	32	2,399	1,632	767	72	64	8	6,936	6,511	475	1,914	1,725	189							
104	73	32	1,271	661	610	97	71	26	5	4	1	40	37	3	3	3								
			734	410	324	98	75	23	15	13	2	89	72	17										
						2,328	1,812	516	93	52	41	168	153	5	148	113	35							
97	87	3	4,377	3,176	1,201				294	230	64	2,946	2,696	250	694	546	138							
26	16	10	13	12	1	488	368	120				2,239	2,013	226	204	192	12							
4		4	26	21	5	11	11		46	40	6				136	122	14							
			13	13		123	87	36	18	16	2	2,068	1,753	335										
1,419	1,005	414	11,804	6,803	5,092	7,139	4,464	2,675	674	549	125	14,976	13,585	1,391	2,880	2,541	339	58,559	42,785	15,774				
154	152	2	9,291	5,039	4,252	4,384	2,524	1,860	216	172	44	1,358	1,117	241	186	140	46							
1,060	691	369	94	68	26	2,192	1,505	687	72	64	8	6,902	6,439	463	1,880	1,699	181							
85	59	26	317	177	140	5	3	2	5	4	1	34	31	3	2	2								
			1	1		49	38	11	15	13	2	83	70	13										
90	87	3	1,967	1,295	672				198	132	66	74	41	33	28	26	2	3	3					
26	16	10	13	12	1	193	170	23	229	200	29	2,368	2,242	126	525	429	96							
4		4	4	3	1	9	9		45	39	6	2,101	1,892	209	150	148	2							
			7	7		105	79	26	18	16	2	2,080	1,749	331	134	126	14							
51	40	11	136	107	29	1,125	810	215	166	147	19	10,904	10,035	869	2,013	1,757	256	40,654	29,065	11,589				
			11	10	1	146	82	64	13	9	4	541	495	46	108	78	30							
7	6	1	12	12		4	4					22	19	3										
						823	696	127	51	45	6	5,348	5,019	329	1,284	1,128	156							
												2	1	1										
												5	5											
21	21		107	79	28	1	1					1	1		1	1								
23	13	10				68	65	3	74	72	2	1,603	1,518	85	374	314	60							
						5	5		13	8	5	1,908	1,493	115	141	139	2							
			6	6		78	57	21	15	13	2	1,774	1,484	290	105	97	8							
			34	27	7	21	20	1	16	14	2	1,731	1,707	24	211	210	1	1,676	1,256	420				
			1	1		8	8		2	2		18	18		4	4								
			4	4		11	10	1	7	7		1,512	1,490	22	196	195	1							
			34	17	7				2	1	1	107	107		4	4								
												74	72	2	6	6								
			5	5		2	2		5	4	1	20	20		1	1								
8	3					1	1		29	24	5	551	537	14	200	194	6	3,419	2,624	795				
															2	1	1							
2	3					1	1		22	17	5	350	370	10	130	127	3							
									6	5		15	15		4	4								
									2	2		131	130	1	60	68	2							
												25	22	3	4	4								
48	37	11	108	83	23	1,108	899	214	121	109	12	8,622	7,791	831	1,902	1,853	249	35,559	25,185	10,374				
			10	9	1	138	74	64	11	7	4	523	477	46	102	73	29							
7	6	1	8	8		811	685	126	22	21	1	22	19	3										
												3,456	3,150	297	958	806	152							
												2	1	1										
												5	5											
18	18		53	62	21							1	1		1	1								
23	13	10				68	65	3	67	66	1	1,481	1,396	85	368	306	60							
						5	5		11	6	5	1,403	1,291	112	75	75								
			1	1		78	55	21	10	9	1	1,729	1,442	287	100	92	8							

P = Persons :

M = Males :

F = Females :

TABLE XV.—(PART II)

1. AREA OF BILINGUALISM.	MOTHER-TONGUE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING															
		NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING MOTHER-TONGUE.			LOCAL.												
		F.	M.	F.	Balochi.			Dehwari (Local Persian).			Pashto.			Lahnda (or Western Punjabi).			
					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		
LOBALAI DISTRICT.	TOTAL	82,451	45,084	37,367	3,467	2,912	555	..	..	..	1,990	1,591	399	699	557	143	
	Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527	385	142	580	480	100	
	Non-Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	58	37	
	Balochi	4,562	2,565	1,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pashto	56,384	30,873	25,511	371	236	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	19,348	10,142	9,206	2,986	2,592	394	..	..	..	..	1,112	899	213	..	..	..
	Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brahui	87	60	27	13	8	5	..	..	..	..	32	27	5	16	11	5
	Sindhi	482	292	190	81	67	14	..	..	..	..	139	118	21	7	7	..
	Western Hindi	201	127	74	15	8	7	..	..	..	..	58	51	7	..	..	..
Persian	1,175	860	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	3	..	..	..	
Persian	212	165	47	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	104	96	8	1	1	..	
TOTAL	17,799	9,635	8,164	368	228	138	..	..	..	..	784	520	264	52	38	19	
Duki Tahsil.	Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Non-Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Balochi	439	252	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pashto	16,531	8,855	7,646	334	206	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	450	251	199	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	333	200	133	..	..	..
	Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brahui	11	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	2	2	..
	Sindhi	232	132	100	18	12	6	..	..	..	..	79	70	9	1	1	..
	Western Hindi	40	20	20	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	14	7	..	..	..
	Persian	29	19	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	15,650	9,140	6,510	70	62	8	..	..	..	..	168	142	21	9	9	..	
Bori Tahsil.	Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Non-Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Balochi	184	114	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pashto	13,889	7,900	5,989	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	17	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
	Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brahui	19	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..
	Sindhi	242	155	87	63	55	8	..	..	..	..	52	43	9	6	6	..
	Western Hindi	115	76	39	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..	..
	Persian	74	50	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	37	33	4	1	1	..
TOTAL	6,288	3,451	2,787	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	49	38	13	..	..	..	
Sanjawi Sub-Tahsil.	Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Non-Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Balochi	26	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pashto	6,104	3,367	2,737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	18	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	3	..	..	..
	Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brahui	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..
	Sindhi	18	16	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..
	Western Hindi	21	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
	Persian	43	23	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	..	..	..
TOTAL	20,148	10,691	9,457	2,604	2,313	291	..	..	..	..	562	548	14	550	447	108	
Barikhan Tahsil.	Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Non-Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Balochi	2,671	1,520	1,151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	93	1	527	430	87
	Pashto	190	126	64	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	1
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	17,197	8,985	8,212	2,533	2,297	286	..	..	..	..	442	436	6	..	..	..
	Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brahui	49	31	18	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	11	6	5	13	8	5
	Sindhi	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Western Hindi	13	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Persian	17	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	2	..	..	..
TOTAL	22,616	12,167	10,449	426	308	118	..	..	..	..	482	345	87	88	68	30	
Musakhel Tahsil.	Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Non-Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Balochi	1,242	664	578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pashto	19,670	10,595	9,075	22	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	1,666	879	787	392	288	104	..	..	..	..	321	251	70	..	..	..
	Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brahui	8	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..
	Sindhi	17	10	7	11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Western Hindi	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persian	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	52,189	29,628	22,561	12	9	8	..	..	..	..	292	275	17	..	..	..	
Zhob District.	Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Non-Local.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Balochi	64	38	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pashto	50,864	28,499	22,365	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brahui	146	141	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	108	103	..	..	..	..
	Sindhi	69	53	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
	Western Hindi	710	594	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	36	3	..	..	..
	Persian	324	296	28	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	131	120	11	..	..	..

LINGUALISM.

SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES.

All other mother-tongues not specified in column 2.

LOCAL.									NON-LOCAL.											
Unspecified Jagdali and Jalki.			Sindhi (Jalki and Laot).			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.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
288	888	895	19	18	1	423	251	172	12	12	..	614	571	48	390	375	15	3,636	2,852	784
148	147	1	4	4	..	35	32	3	..	..	..	27	27	..	5	3	2	..	..	..
1,050	882	368	8	8	..	368	219	169	..	3	3	..	329	303	25	354	349	5	..	..
85	59	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	21	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	96	87	9	20	14	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	35	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	9	7	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	94	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	76	76	..	194	194	..	199	186	63
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	31	31	..	194	194	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	147	1	17	16	1	85	82	8	8	8	..	442	401	41	168	150	13	2,882	2,324	558
74	73	1	4	4	..	35	32	3	..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	74	..	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	232	25	134	129	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	94	85	9	20	14	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	29	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	6	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	37	36	1	15	13	2	75	50	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	22	22	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	39	1	5	5	..	288	210	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,045	651	894	..	..	..	388	219	169	..	..	..	19	19	..	13	13	..	194	132	63
73	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
888	520	368	..	..	..	388	219	169	..	..	..	8	8	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
84	63	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	8	..	88	87	1	5	4	1	1,046	1,005	41	188	182	6	5,774	4,968	806
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	2	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	84	84	..	1	1	..	795	762	33	161	155	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	121	..	17	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	103	95	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

P = Persons; M = Males; F = Females



BILINGUALISM.

SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES.



All other mother-tongues not specified in column 2.

LOCAL.									NON-LOCAL.														
Unspecified Jagdals and Jatki.			Sindhi (Jauki and Lari).			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.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38			
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	1	1	..	857	825	32	124	121	8	4,609	3,987	622			
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	634	608	26	101	98	3	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	83	6	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	8	8	..	88	88	..	..	..	..	124	121	3	46	46	..	681	577	104			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	3	3	..	81	81	..	..	..	..	118	115	3	43	43	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	65	59	6	18	15	3	484	404	80			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	43	39	4	17	14	3	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	87	88	4	443	376	167	37	29	8	260	246	14	32	28	4	1,742	1,199	548			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	31	31	..	412	247	165	20	18	2	46	42	4	5	5	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	6	4	2	39	38	3	11	7	4	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	50	52	4	..	..	..	11	7	4	133	130	3	16	16	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	24	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8	8	..	68	57	9	4,585	2,597	1,938	30	21	9	672	575	97	135	107	28	1,484	1,105	879			
..	..	..	36	29	7	3,585	2,004	1,581	7	2	5	210	199	41	49	37	12	..	..	..			
..	..	..	2	1	1	840	464	376	..	..	..	54	45	9	38	29	9	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	32	11	5	3	2	45	33	12	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	21	20	1	..	..	..	16	14	2	189	171	18	38	31	7	..	..	..			
3	3	..	7	7	..	102	83	19	..	..	..	116	103	13	8	8	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	1	1	1	..	27	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8	8	..	13	12	1	3,083	1,700	1,833	15	13	2	215	193	22	28	27	1	374	282	113			
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,763	1,494	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	2	1	1	184	101	83	..	..	..	15	14	1	7	6	1	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	32	11	5	3	2	45	33	12	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	95	94	1	17	17	..	..	..	..			
3	3	..	6	6	..	85	66	19	..	..	..	52	44	8	4	4	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	53	45	8	925	577	348	7	5	2	373	305	68	96	71	25	1,093	830	263			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	36	29	7	817	506	311	..	..	..	182	148	34	38	28	10	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	84	47	37	..	..	..	31	23	8	31	23	8	..	..	..			
..	..	..	16	16	1	..	..	..	5	3	2	76	59	17	21	14	7	..	..	..			
..	..	..	1	1	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	64	59	5	4	4	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	1	1	..	20	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	577	320	257	8	3	5	84	77	7	11	9	2	17	18	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	7	2	5	58	51	7	11	9	2	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	572	316	266	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			



STATES.	District.	MOTHER-TONGUE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING															
			NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING MOTHER-TONGUE.			LOCAL.												
			P.	M.	F.	Balochi.			Dehwari (Local Persian).			Pashto.			Lahnda (or Western Punjabi).			
						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.			
Baluchistan.	Sibi Tahsil.	TOTAL	187,738	76,887	61,349	2,645	1,954	691	..	..	..	1,205	1,020	135	1,986	1,129	64	
		Balochi	78,646	42,926	35,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	575	522	53	1,565	896	64
		Dehwari or Local Persian.	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
		Pashto	19,282	10,521	8,761	487	300	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	73	..
		Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	2,885	1,598	1,287	262	175	87	..	..	..	..	76	44	32	..	..	..
		Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki.	614	358	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
		Sindhi (Jattki and Lasi)	24,487	13,947	10,540	1,103	888	215	..	..	..	..	181	122	59	302	165	13
		Brahui	6,887	3,911	2,976	653	493	160	..	..	..	..	140	126	14	5	5	..
		Sindhi	2,907	1,718	1,189	133	94	39	..	..	..	..	160	167	3	..	..	..
		Western Hindi	1,752	1,211	541	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	2	..	..	..
	Persian	273	195	78	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	54	33	21	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	23,836	13,469	10,367	885	689	196	..	..	..	..	664	505	159	33	22	1	
	Balochi	4,115	2,229	1,896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	145	45	19	11	..	
	Pashto	4,168	2,334	1,834	111	71	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	..	
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	655	387	268	23	13	10	..	..	..	..	72	41	31	..	..	..	
	Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki.	117	82	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	
	Sindhi (Jattki and Lasi)	8,899	4,826	3,873	534	440	94	..	..	..	..	162	103	59	2	2	..	
	Brahui	2,597	1,503	1,094	180	130	44	..	..	..	..	90	85	5	..	..	..	
	Sindhi	2,015	1,062	953	30	25	5	..	..	..	..	96	95	1	..	..	..	
	Western Hindi	1,235	879	356	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	2	..	..	..	
Persian	235	167	68	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	41	25	16	..	..	..		
TOTAL	17,259	9,475	7,784	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	359	350	9	9	4	..		
Balochi	2,354	1,366	988	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	271	1	4	2	..		
Dehwari or Local Persian.	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..		
Pashto	14,479	7,821	6,658	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..		
Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..		
Sindhi (Jattki and Lasi).	30	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..		
Brahui	71	53	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	28	1	..	..	..		
Sindhi	131	90	41	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..		
Western Hindi	163	98	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..		
Persian	24	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	5	..	..	..		
TOTAL	36,014	19,987	16,077	1,114	879	235	..	..	..	..	67	59	8	1,335	1,045	79		
Balochi	13,407	6,834	5,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,530	877	65		
Pashto	59	41	18	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	1,786	983	803	104	93	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki.	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sindhi (Jattki and Lasi)	15,758	9,099	6,660	569	448	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	163	137		
Brahui	4,170	2,324	1,846	425	327	98	..	..	..	..	21	13	8	5	5	..		
Sindhi	643	498	145	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	43	43	..	..	..	..		
Western Hindi	171	144	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Persian	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL	5,405	2,972	2,433	543	317	226	..	..	..	..	115	106	9	109	68	41		
Balochi	4,329	2,386	1,943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	106	7	12	6	34		
Pashto	573	322	251	360	218	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	62	64		
Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	440	225	215	135	69	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Brahui	49	31	18	48	30	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sindhi	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..		
Western Hindi	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL	24,858	13,878	10,930	74	40	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Balochi	24,728	13,805	10,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki.	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sindhi	113	65	48	74	40	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Western Hindi	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL	30,364	16,656	13,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Balochi	29,713	16,306	13,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Pashto	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki.	477	294	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Western Hindi	171	83	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL	4,04,828	217,867	186,461	5,781	4,147	1,634	2,938	1,796	1,142	849	239	110	190	121	69			
Balochi	169,803	91,339	78,524	..	..	..	941	551	390	28	18	10	82	57	25			
Dehwari or Local Persian.	5,127	2,788	2,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	4	..	..	..			
Pashto	898	507	381	37	26	11	184	108	78	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	5,037	2,612	2,425	102	67	35	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..			
Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki.	939	518	421	33	21	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	15	10			
Sindhi (Jattki and Lasi)	118,696	63,993	54,703	2,712	2,057	655	..	..	..	123	84	39	54	32	22			
Brahui	102,580	55,374	47,206	2,743	1,846	897	1,795	1,126	669	185	128	57	29	17	12			
Sindhi	936	566	370	141	117	24	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Western Hindi	153	109	44	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	109	41	48	7	7	..	4	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..			



TABLE XV.—(PART II)

1. AREA OF BILINGUALISM.	2. MOTHER-TONGUE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING															
		NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING MOTHER-TONGUE.			LOCAL.												
		P.	M.	F.	Balochi.			Dehwari (Local Persian).			Pashto.			Lahnda (or Western Punjabi).			
					P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
KALAT STATE.	TOTAL	841,512	194,484	157,028	5,339	3,879	1,460	2,938	1,799	1,142	349	238	110	190	121	69	
	Balochi	156,808	84,344	72,444	..	..	..	941	551	390	28	18	10	82	57	25	
	Dehwari or Local Persian	5,127	2,788	2,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	4	..	..	..	
	Pashto	876	498	378	37	26	11	184	108	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	5,037	2,612	2,426	102	67	35	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki.	939	518	421	33	21	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	15	10	
	Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)	73,243	39,988	33,255	2,270	1,789	481	..	..	..	123	84	39	54	32	22	
	Brahui	98,372	53,035	45,337	2,743	1,846	897	1,795	1,126	669	185	128	57	29	17	12	
	Sindhi	936	566	370	141	117	24	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Western Hindi	72	58	14	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Persian	102	57	45	7	7	..	4	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	
	SARAWAN.	TOTAL	28,327	15,438	12,889	848	546	300	2,935	1,792	1,142	171	110	61	..	..	..
Balochi		4,271	2,153	2,118	..	..	..	941	551	390	..	8	4	4	..	..	
Dehwari or Local Persian.		5,101	2,776	2,325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pashto		706	398	307	5	3	2	184	108	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brahui		17,486	9,700	7,786	818	628	290	1,792	1,123	669	163	106	57	..	..	..	
Sindhi		658	343	315	23	15	8	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Western Hindi		25	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Persian		81	46	35	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jhalawan.		TOTAL	88,902	47,919	40,983	965	544	421	8	8	..	2	2	..	1	1	..
		Balochi	18,741	10,413	8,328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pashto	37	22	16	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)	1,446	821	625	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
	Brahui	68,498	36,518	31,990	927	515	412	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	
	Sindhi	173	140	33	30	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Western Hindi	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Kacchi.	TOTAL	105,682	57,699	47,983	1,564	1,240	324	..	..	..	20	16	4	189	120	69
		Balochi	36,413	19,912	16,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	82	57	25
		Dehwari or Local Persian.	26	12	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pashto	43	22	21	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahnda or Western Punjabi.		4,841	2,507	2,334	63	42	21	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Unspecified Jagdali and Jatki.		939	518	421	33	21	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	15	10	
Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)		53,040	29,047	23,993	940	796	150	..	..	..	6	5	1	54	32	22	
Brahui		10,341	5,657	4,684	504	366	138	..	..	..	4	4	..	28	16	12	
Western Hindi		19	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Persian		20	10	10	7	7	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	
Dombki. Kaheri Country.		TOTAL	26,942	14,550	12,392	1,705	1,322	383	..	..	..	188	95	38	..	..	..
		Balochi	6,250	3,401	2,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pashto	16	8	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	185	100	85	39	25	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)	18,747	10,110	8,637	1,323	992	331	..	..	..	117	79	38	..	..	..	
	Brahui	1,744	931	813	341	303	38	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	
	Makran.	TOTAL	68,301	36,375	31,926	218	194	19	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..
		Balochi	67,829	36,017	31,812	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..
		Pashto	61	38	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Brahui	303	229	74	153	134	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sindhi		65	58	7	54	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Western Hindi		25	19	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Persian		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kharan.		TOTAL	23,858	12,503	10,955	46	33	18	..	..	..	17	14	3	..	..	..
		Balochi	23,304	12,468	10,836	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	3	..	..	..
		Pashto	14	10	4	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sindhi	40	25	15	34	25	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	LAS-BELA STATE.	TOTAL	62,816	33,383	29,433	442	268	174	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Balochi	13,055	6,975	6,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pashto	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sindhi (Jatki and Lasi)	45,453	24,005	21,448	442	268	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Brahui	4,208	2,339	1,869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Western Hindi	81	51	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Persian	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

BILINGUALISM.

SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES.

All other mother-tongues not specified in column 2.

LOCAL.									NON-LOCAL.														
Unspecified Jangali and Juki.			Sindhi (Jatki and Lao).			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.
19	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
19	18	6	16,542	10,361	6,181	17,316	10,654	6,662	255	148	107	1,275	1,040	226	508	407	101	569	431	158			
..	..	..	13,324	8,201	5,020	12,274	7,324	4,950	165	104	61	174	152	22	109	105	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	2,301	1,246	1,055	5	2	3	141	101	40	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	12	9	3	207	127	80	..	..	..	84	72	12	34	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	13	6	954	484	470	92	68	24	..	..	..	6	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	733	409	324	49	37	12	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,078	1,644	434	19	11	8	140	137	3	145	110	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,506	1,142	364	..	..	..	65	30	25	578	454	124	159	117	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	295	198	97	..	..	..	138	121	17	54	44	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	7	7	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	18	8	10	..	..	..	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,576	1,946	1,680	1	1	..	809	608	201	179	128	51	137	107	30	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	872	458	414	..	..	..	52	43	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,298	1,243	1,055	..	..	..	139	99	40	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	201	121	80	..	..	..	64	52	12	21	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	194	123	71	1	1	..	484	361	123	98	67	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	52	13	54	44	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	10	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,781	985	796	195	109	86	52	52	..	26	18	8	76	68	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,640	889	752	132	81	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	56	33	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	27	35	35	35	..	23	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	82	63	19	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	13	6	14,313	8,540	5,778	3,932	3,204	728	47	27	20	184	167	17	134	117	17	204	145	59	..	..	..
..	..	..	11,566	6,571	4,095	2,381	1,827	554	22	13	9	41	31	10	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	5	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	11	8	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	13	6	914	458	456	89	67	22	..	..	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	733	409	324	49	37	12	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,398	1,258	140	19	11	8	96	93	3	83	70	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,070	781	295	..	..	..	1	1	..	23	23	..	35	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	7	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,229	1,321	408	660	388	272	..	..	..	72	71	1	69	47	22	11	8	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,758	1,433	325	34	33	1	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	40	26	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	624	353	271	..	..	..	43	43	..	62	40	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	430	361	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	36	35	1	1	1	..	181	130	1	40	40	..	161	108	53	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	34	1	..	..	..	57	57	..	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	16	15	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,881	4,098	3,235	11	10	1	27	21	6	60	57	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,312	4,084	3,228	11	10	1	18	16	2	60	57	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	12	7	..	..	..	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,869	1,352	517	298	181	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	112	20	..	..	..
..	..	..	937	592	345	246	145	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	52	36	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	904	739	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

# TABLE XVI.

## RELIGION.

1. The total population of the Province by religions is given below :—

Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Muslim	794,063	440,069	358,004
Hindu	53,681	36,180	17,501
Sikh	8,425	6,270	2,155
Christian	8,059	5,637	2,422
Jain	32	20	12
Buddhist	68	58	15
Zoroastrian	167	90	77
Jew	17	14	3
Tribal	32	25	7
Others	42	36	7

2. Details of "others" under various religions are given below :—

Sects.	TOTAL.			DISTRICTS.			STATES.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
				HINDUS.					
Chuhras	4,533	3,155	1,378	4,512	3,136	1,376	21	19	2
Others	140	94	46	118	79	37	24	15	9
				SIKHS.					
Chuhras	134	77	57	134	77	57	..	..	..
Others	67	51	16	52	44	8	15	7	8
				MUSLIMS.					
Ahmadi	122	81	41	117	77	40	5	4	1
Ahl-i-Hadis	108	78	30	107	77	30	1	1	..
Chuhras	546	329	217	314	193	121	232	136	96
Others	11	7	4	..	..	..	11	7	4
				OTHERS.					
Chuhras	36	32	4	34	30	4	2	2	..
Indefinite belief	7	4	3	7	4	3	..	..	..

3. Columns 48—50 overleaf under Christians consist of the following sects :—

District or State.	ROMAN-SYRIAN.		OTHER SYRIAN.		ROMAN-CATHOLIC.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BALUCHISTAN	..	..	1	..	1,025	486	4,611	1,936	5,637	2,422
DISTRICTS	..	..	..	..	1,017	485	4,608	1,934	5,625	2,419
Quetta-Pishin	..	..	..	..	889	409	4,280	1,792	5,169	2,201
Loralai	..	..	..	..	40	15	103	51	143	66
Zhab	..	..	..	..	15	9	84	7	99	16
Bolan	..	..	..	..	16	14	40	21	56	35
Chagai	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	6	19	6
Sibi	..	..	..	..	55	38	84	57	139	95
STATES	..	..	1	..	8	1	3	2	12	3
Kalat	..	..	1	..	8	1	3	2	12	3

4. Columns 54—56 of the table, "Tribal Religion," include Bhils only whose tribal names were entered in place of religion in Column 4 of the Census Schedule.

TABLE XVI.—RELIGION.

Province, State or Agency.	POPULATION.			HINDU.											SIKH.								JAIN.			BUD-DHIST.			ZOROAS-TRIAN.				
				BRAHMANIC.		ARYA.		BRAHMO.		OTHERS.		TOTAL HINDU.			KESDHARI.		SAHJ-DHARI.		OTHERS.		TOTAL SIKH.												
	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
BALUCHISTAN .. ..	868,617	433,414	380,203	30,282	14,663	2,642	1,414	7	..	3,249	1,424	53,681	36,180	17,501	5,634	1,855	508	227	128	73	8,425	6,270	2,155	32	20	12	68	53	15	167	90	77	
DISTRICTS .. ..	468,508	270,004	193,504	23,722	9,099	2,587	1,391	5	..	3,215	1,418	41,432	29,529	11,903	5,598	1,849	508	227	121	65	8,368	6,227	2,141	32	20	12	68	53	15	167	90	77	
Quetta-Pishin .. ..	147,541	90,302	57,239	14,053	5,422	1,052	1,055	2	..	2,305	1,029	26,718	19,212	7,500	3,500	1,382	164	63	90	56	5,255	3,764	1,501	32	20	12	40	25	15	161	84	77	
Loralai .. ..	86,087	47,936	38,151	2,088	959	110	56	..	..	205	86	3,504	2,403	1,101	407	94	36	21	4	..	562	447	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Zhob .. ..	57,963	34,566	23,367	2,000	307	158	96	1	..	174	34	2,839	2,402	437	998	81	22	6	19	8	1,134	1,039	95	..	..	..	27	27	..	..	..		
Bolan .. ..	4,688	3,466	1,222	748	182	92	38	..	..	68	37	1,165	908	257	138	30	2	..	3	..	173	143	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Chagai .. ..	24,224	13,721	10,503	712	329	60	26	..	..	119	67	1,313	891	422	86	28	2	..	1	..	117	80	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sibi .. ..	143,005	79,983	63,022	3,152	1,900	215	120	2	..	344	160	5,893	3,713	2,180	469	234	282	137	4	1	1,127	755	372	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	
Administered area .. ..	87,781	49,447	38,334	3,002	1,764	215	120	2	..	326	143	5,572	3,545	2,027	469	234	282	137	4	1	1,127	755	372	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	
Mari-Bugti Country .. ..	55,224	30,536	24,688	150	136	..	..	..	..	18	17	321	168	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
STATES .. ..	405,109	218,410	186,699	6,560	5,564	55	23	2	..	34	11	12,249	6,651	5,598	86	6	..	..	7	8	57	48	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kalat .. ..	342,101	184,915	157,186	5,757	4,933	49	21	2	..	33	11	10,806	5,841	4,965	24	3	..	..	7	8	42	31	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sarawan .. ..	28,464	15,545	12,919	378	329	9	3	2	..	7	1	729	396	333	8	2	..	..	..	..	10	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jhalawan .. ..	88,978	47,987	40,991	161	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	161	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachhi .. ..	105,886	57,844	48,042	3,736	3,259	..	..	..	..	15	9	7,019	3,761	3,263	11	1	..	..	..	..	12	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. ..	26,953	14,553	12,400	1,309	1,279	..	..	..	..	1	..	2,588	1,309	1,279	1	..	..	..	7	8	16	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran .. ..	68,462	36,483	31,979	148	15	40	18	..	..	11	1	233	199	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharan .. ..	23,358	12,503	10,855	25	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	25	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Las-Bela .. ..	63,008	33,495	29,513	803	631	6	2	..	..	1	..	1,443	810	633	12	3	..	..	..	..	15	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVI.—RELIGION.

TABLE XVI.—RELIGION.—(concl.)

PROVINCE, DISTRICTS AND STATES.	POPULATION.			MUSLIM.										CHRISTIAN.			JEW.			TRIBAL.			OTHERS.			
				SUNNI.		SHIA.		ZIKRI.		OTHERS.		TOTAL MUSLIM.														
	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.			
1	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
BALUCHISTAN .. ..	868,617	468,414	380,203	422,654	344,460	3,888	2,073	18,052	11,179	495	292	798,093	440,089	258,004	8,059	5,637	2,422	17	14	3	32	25	7	43	36	7
DISTRICTS .. ..	463,508	270,004	193,504	224,922	175,319	3,120	1,410	..	..	347	191	405,309	223,389	176,920	8,044	5,625	2,419	15	12	2	32	25	7	41	34	7
Quetta-Pishin .. ..	147,541	90,302	57,239	59,427	44,630	2,407	1,192	..	..	190	99	107,945	62,024	45,921	7,370	5,169	2,201	16	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai .. ..	86,087	47,936	38,151	44,759	36,819	167	44	..	..	17	6	81,812	44,943	36,869	209	143	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhab .. ..	57,963	34,596	23,367	30,662	22,761	311	41	..	..	52	17	53,844	31,025	22,819	115	99	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan .. ..	4,688	3,466	1,222	2,254	871	69	21	..	..	10	4	3,229	2,333	896	91	56	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai .. ..	24,224	13,721	10,503	12,084	10,021	34	22	..	..	4	4	22,769	12,722	10,047	25	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibi .. ..	143,008	79,983	63,022	75,136	60,217	132	90	..	..	74	61	135,710	75,342	60,368	234	139	95	..	..	..	32	25	7	2	2	..
Administered Area .. ..	87,781	49,447	38,334	44,768	35,682	132	90	..	..	74	61	80,807	44,974	35,833	234	139	95	..	..	..	32	25	7	2	2	..
Mari-Bugti Country .. ..	55,224	30,536	24,688	30,368	24,535	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,903	30,368	24,535	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STATES .. ..	405,109	218,410	186,699	197,732	169,141	768	663	18,052	11,179	148	101	392,784	211,700	181,084	15	12	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat .. ..	342,101	184,915	157,186	168,745	143,703	596	499	9,557	7,913	129	92	331,234	179,027	152,207	15	12	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawan .. ..	28,464	15,545	12,919	15,128	12,582	6	..	..	..	6	..	27,722	15,140	12,582	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawan .. ..	88,978	47,987	40,991	45,535	39,099	1	..	2,287	1,854	2	2	88,780	47,825	40,955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachhi .. ..	105,886	57,844	48,042	53,955	44,676	21	18	..	..	103	79	98,852	54,079	44,773	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. ..	26,953	14,553	12,400	12,663	10,623	561	478	..	..	9	7	24,349	13,236	11,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran .. ..	68,462	36,483	31,979	29,188	26,050	4	3	7,068	5,887	9	4	68,213	36,269	31,944	11	10	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharan .. ..	23,358	12,503	10,855	12,276	10,068	..	..	202	172	..	..	23,318	12,478	10,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Las-Bela .. ..	63,008	33,495	29,513	28,987	25,438	172	164	3,495	3,266	19	9	61,550	32,673	28,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVI.—RELIGION.

## TABLE XVII.

### RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.

1. The total population of Baluchistan is 868,617 persons distributed as under :—

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Indigenous ..	760,125	411,941	348,184
Semi-indigenous ..	21,922	13,206	8,716
Aliens ..	86,570	63,267	23,303
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>868,617</b>	<b>488,414</b>	<b>380,203</b>

2. The distribution of the above population by various races is shown below :—

	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
BALUCH ..	229,473	124,848	104,625
(a) Indigenous ..	226,011	122,860	103,181
(b) Semi-indigenous ..	1,805	992	813
(c) Aliens ..	1,627	996	631
BRAHUI ..	152,588	83,528	69,060
(a) Indigenous ..	152,588	83,528	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	46,273	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 ..	79,270	46,867	32,403
(a) Indigenous ..	57,591	30,882	26,709
(b) Semi-indigenous ..	3,099	2,242	857
(c) Aliens ..	18,580	13,743	4,837
HINDUS ..	53,681	36,180	17,501
(a) Indigenous ..	16,905	9,175	7,730
(c) Aliens ..	36,776	27,005	9,771
SIKHS ..	8,425	6,470	2,155
(a) Indigenous ..	48	35	13
(c) Aliens ..	8,377	6,235	2,142
OTHER ALIENS ..	8,418	5,875	2,543
(a) Europeans ..	5,024	3,802	1,222
(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 OR STATE.	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>7,346</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>2,215</b>
Quetta-Pishin ..	5,245	3,638	1,607
Loralai ..	396	288	108
Zhob ..	249	209	40
Bolan ..	244	179	65
Chagai ..	183	120	63
Sibi ..	992	687	325
Kalat ..	35	29	7
Las-Bela ..	1	1	..

5. Variations in the numerical strength of the various castes, tribes and races since 1911 are shown in Imperial Table XVIII.





STATES.																CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.
TOTAL KALAT.		SARAWAN.		JHALAWAN.		KACHHI.		DOMBKI-KACHHI COUNTRY.		MAKRAN.		KWARAN.		LASHKHA.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
<b>MARY.</b>																
184,915	157,186	15,545	12,919	47,937	40,991	57,844	48,042	14,553	12,400	36,483	31,979	12,503	10,855	33,495	29,513	TOTAL.
183,814	156,636	15,199	12,766	47,758	40,934	57,536	47,844	14,536	12,380	36,311	31,888	12,474	10,824	33,339	29,422	A. INDIGENOUS.
222	162	122	62	18	15	24	28	5	5	24	11	29	31	1	..	B. SEMI-INDIGENOUS.
879	398	224	91	211	42	284	170	12	15	148	80	..	..	155	91	C. ALIENS.
<b>AND CASTES.</b>																
183,814	156,636	15,199	12,766	47,758	40,934	57,536	47,844	14,536	12,380	36,311	31,888	12,474	10,824	33,339	29,422	A. Indigenous Total.
178,291	151,769	14,869	12,460	47,785	40,930	53,832	44,593	13,220	11,093	36,186	31,884	12,449	10,809	32,561	28,804	Muslim Indigenous.
57,716	49,445	483	374	938	839	20,865	17,274	3,501	2,941	24,026	21,117	7,903	6,800	3,441	3,056	Baloch.
25,092	20,973	392	296	459	458	20,739	17,275	3,501	2,941	1	3	..	..	880	743	(i) Eastern.
443	414	..	..	..	..	440	409	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bugti
2,873	2,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,873	2,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dombki
66	52	..	..	..	..	66	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khetran.
7,059	5,943	16	9	182	151	6,773	5,715	88	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	Magasi
402	400	8	10	186	225	200	155	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mari
410	374	1	2	..	..	282	257	127	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rind Buledi.
736	666	..	..	71	69	500	443	165	154	..	..	..	..	471	352	.. Jamali
456	353	..	..	8	5	447	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Khosa.
3,156	2,819	2	..	3	2	3,151	2,817	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	78	.. Lashari.
9,328	7,421	300	271	9	6	8,780	6,938	179	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Unspecified.
164	150	5	4	..	..	100	91	58	52	1	3	..	..	..	..	Umrani
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	240	Baloch Unspecified.
32,624	28,472	91	78	479	381	126	99	..	..	24,025	21,114	7,903	6,800	2,561	2,312	(ii) Western.
84	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	74	..	..	..	..	Buledi.
537	453	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	529	448	..	..	..	..	Dashti.
141	150	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	136	134	..	..	..	..	Gichki.
999	837	..	..	21	16	18	10	..	..	960	862	..	..	..	..	Kandai.
2,016	1,839	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	1,921	1,748	80	82	..	..	Rais.
9,440	8,936	91	78	414	323	49	39	..	..	1,101	903	7,786	6,688	29	21	Rakhshani.
16,540	13,711	..	..	20	16	52	45	..	..	15,443	13,631	25	20	557	480	Rind.
1,949	1,599	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1,945	1,598	..	..	1,975	1,811	Sangur.
18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	16	..	..	..	..	Sanjrani.
1,900	1,707	..	..	2	1	7	5	..	..	1,888	1,700	3	1	..	..	Others.
63,711	53,859	10,437	8,564	40,614	34,781	6,445	5,353	931	813	2,994	2,371	2,300	1,977	4,536	3,691	Brahui.
8,100	4,421	590	523	2,979	2,560	381	351	116	92	753	604	353	296	331	307	(i) Original Nucleus.
10	23	10	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmadzai.
402	405	15	19	330	292	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gurjari.
112	90	..	..	101	72	11	18	..	..	63	49	48	36	318	253	Iltazi.
640	517	129	104	429	350	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kalandrari.
834	674	94	71	508	453	90	76	..	..	72	54	3	4	..	..	Kambhari.
924	852	6	6	529	474	3	3	..	..	48	38	38	36	3	5	Mirwari.
640	554	127	120	185	148	196	172	34	23	381	364	5	5	56	46	Rodeni.
1,992	1,306	209	186	839	761	68	67	76	69	117	76	21	15	..	..	Sumalari.
14,517	12,134	7,721	6,348	1,336	1,218	4,433	3,735	665	599	212	192	100	92	139	134	(ii) Sarawan.
2,782	2,381	380	308	39	31	1,941	1,668	416	367	4	4	2	3	..	..	Bangulzai.
783	658	203	174	170	170	261	186	42	33	89	79	18	16	125	122	Kurd.
1,720	1,367	328	257	420	370	942	713	30	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	Labri.
2,356	2,000	2,135	1,802	175	124	10	10	31	30	10	9	..	..	..	..	Langav.
1,182	980	956	810	27	19	132	115	18	14	19	22	..	..	..	..	Mamashahi.
1,106	937	481	390	28	32	570	504	21	23	6	8	..	..	..	..	Raisani.
74	56	44	26	..	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rustumzai.
837	752	778	693	..	..	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sarparra.
811	596	705	531	..	..	106	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Satakzai.
2,023	1,735	1,342	992	193	200	412	364	62	63	76	70	53	46	..	..	Shahwani.
803	702	439	365	284	272	20	21	55	42	8	..	2	2	14	12	Zagr Mengal.
42,979	36,379	2,113	1,638	35,400	30,244	1,553	1,246	156	122	1,910	1,490	1,347	1,589	4,059	3,246	(iii) Jhalawan.
5,622	4,351	3	..	4,693	3,590	10	4	..	..	894	731	23	26	1,967	1,541	Bizanjav.
773	709	65	49	544	516	..	..	..	..	138	121	26	23	..	..	Ha'uni.
3,683	3,101	172	156	1,772	1,464	60	32	35	39	7	5	1,637	1,405	29	39	Mamasani.
11,452	9,795	544	416	9,967	8,660	492	379	82	57	264	193	103	91	1,048	864	Mengal.
887	700	731	579	..	..	136	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nichari.
345	299	26	19	156	138	163	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pandrani.
1,741	1,341	..	..	1,242	949	..	..	..	..	451	354	48	38	102	95	Sajdi.
18,496	16,063	573	470	17,026	14,927	692	568	39	26	156	86	10	6	913	707	Zahri.
1,049	875	3	..	899	769	25	21	..	..	119	85	..	..	7	4	(iv) Miscellaneo a.
607	520	..	..	599	517	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nighar.
289	242	..	..	289	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rekhai.
153	113	3	..	11	10	30	18	..	..	119	85	..	..	7	4	Others.



TRIBE OR CASTE.

STATES.																CASTE, TRIBE RACE OR NATIONALITY.
TOTAL KALAT.		BARAWAN.		JHALAWAN.		KACHHI.		DOMKI-KAHERI COUNTRY.		MAKRAN.		KHARAN.		LASBELA.		
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	253	25	32	154	129	132	94	17	11	22	21	9	8	Pathan Indigenous.
95	82	70	64	13	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Babi.
60	53	27	20	..	..	19	16	..	..	..	..	14	17	..	..	Barech.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jafar.
107	131	32	31	1	..	7	10	172	90	..	..	..	..	9	5	Kakar.
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dawi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dumar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Husain Pasaur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sanzar Khel.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sargara.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Snatia.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Targhara.
160	124	27	31	..	..	2	3	127	90	..	..	..	..	9	3	Others.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kasi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Luni.
64	81	70	71	..	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pani.
84	81	70	71	..	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Main Branch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Isol.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lawn.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mandokhel.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Musakhel.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zarkun.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified.
13	5	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Shirani.
48	44	2	..	..	..	45	40	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	Tarin.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	Abdal Achakzai.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Spin Tarin.
38	30	..	..	..	..	38	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tor Tarin.
8	10	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified.
109	134	67	52	11	20	63	47	5	4	16	7	7	4	..	..	Zmarai.
522	371	..	..	306	202	..	..	..	..	216	169	..	..	16,088	14,787	Other Pathans.
3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,113	1,849	Lasi.
8	6	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,887	1,510	Angaria.
391	277	..	..	184	108	..	..	..	..	207	169	..	..	2,635	2,469	Burra.
21	18	..	..	21	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,366	2,251	Jamot.
..	..	..	..	24	19	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2,244	2,017	Runjha.
59	47	..	..	59	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,334	1,221	Sheikh.
7	3	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	585	Mangia.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,724	1,507	Shahok.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	1,378	Mondra.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gonga.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified.
31,831	26,299	61	42	8	..	4,242	20,004	7,488	6,248	2	1	..	..	2,129	2,194	Jatt Indigenous.
1,885	1,692	366	334	142	184	661	602	579	512	57	45	80	65	167	162	Sayyid Indigenous.
502	441	171	129	12	17	237	203	54	72	28	20	..	..	137	134	Bukhari.
338	370	120	142	21	28	155	157	28	29	14	14	..	..	..	..	Chishti.
505	418	19	15	23	17	..	..	462	385	1	1	..	..	..	..	Gharshin.
47	38	44	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kaheri.
10	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mashwani.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Taran.
483	415	2	..	83	72	269	242	35	26	14	10	80	65	30	28	Ustrana.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others.
21,982	19,568	2,238	2,893	5,707	4,938	1,425	1,131	594	485	8,874	8,170	2,144	1,948	6,141	4,912	Other Muslims.
4,780	4,474	..	..	32	33	13	12	..	..	4,866	4,353	69	76	33	23	Darzada.
2,619	2,181	2,444	2,010	116	106	20	26	..	..	8	7	31	32	..	..	Delwar.
30	19	..	..	30	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gadra.
204	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	213	..	..	..	..	4,509	3,377	Gola.
887	608	..	..	..	..	638	495	246	203	3	..	..	..	..	..	Jat.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khoja.
139	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	170	Langah.
2,481	2,129	245	186	1,426	1,279	175	141	6	6	483	402	146	115	53	50	Lori.
374	331	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	331	..	..	3	..	Med.
3,711	3,297	..	..	1,293	1,056	122	98	..	..	1,728	1,601	568	542	9	..	Nakib.
6,897	6,082	548	697	2,810	2,446	449	351	46	42	1,514	1,366	1,330	1,181	173	148	Others.
5,252	4,808	548	697	2,792	2,431	373	284	45	39	1,494	1,355	..	..	173	148	(a) Sorozai.
1,445	1,276	..	..	18	14	76	67	1	3	20	11	1,330	1,181	..	..	(b) Others.
5,514	4,859	830	806	23	4	3,704	3,251	1,809	1,279	123	4	25	15	778	618	Hindu Indigenous.
5,395	4,798	327	306	23	4	3,614	3,197	1,287	1,272	119	4	25	15	778	618	Arora.
38	24	1	..	..	..	36	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Brahman.
23	16	..	..	..	..	8	9	12	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	Khatri.
58	21	2	..	..	..	46	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others.
9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	Sikh Indigenous.
322	152	122	62	18	15	24	28	5	5	24	11	39	31	1	..	B. Total Semi-indigenous.
13	27	..	..	..	..	14	19	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	Muslim Semi-indigenous—
18	21	..	..	..	..	14	19	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	Baloch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bazdar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others.

P = Persons ; M = Males ; F = Females.

CASTE, TRIBE, RAJES OR NATIONALITY.	BALUCHISTAN.			DISTRICTS.															
				QUETTA PRIN.		LOBALAI.		ZHOB.		BOLAN.		CHAGAI.		SIBL.					
	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Administered area.		Mari-Bugti Country.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Pathan ..	17,018	9,972	7,046	2,706	1,701	4,682	3,867	643	203	57	25	702	376	980	742	4			
Durrani ..	2,410	1,541	869	1,080	600	80	38	78	23	6	7	93	65	91	62	2			
Ghilzai ..	14,109	8,102	6,007	1,489	987	4,532	3,822	547	178	28	9	589	297	834	666	2			
Others ..	499	329	170	137	114	70	7	20	2	23	9	20	14	55	24				
Other Muslims ..	3,099	2,242	857	1,769	783	138	35	270	22	21	7	22	13	15	3				
Hazara ..	3,075	2,226	849	1,755	775	138	35	270	22	20	1	22	13	14	3				
Others ..	24	16	8	14	8					1				1					
C. Aliens ..	86,570	63,267	23,303	41,791	15,959	4,690	1,686	6,883	1,022	1,658	503	1,404	576	6,028	2,842	279	23		
Muslim (Aliens) ..	32,999	24,152	8,847	14,074	5,048	2,398	948	2,820	476	633	210	676	290	2,676	1,313	252	24		
Baluch ..	1,627	996	631	90	40	668	473	80	26	40	9	6	4	48	26				
Pathan ..	5,581	4,217	1,364	2,539	927	424	111	824	88	68	44	41	28	309	161				
Jatt ..	5,532	4,046	1,486	2,132	614	220	57	267	52	102	39	179	50	878	465	252	24		
Sayyid ..	1,679	1,150	529	656	301	74	19	108	39	16	4	22	6	192	107				
Rajput ..	5,305	4,257	1,048	2,562	622	363	68	538	45	129	30	128	54	391	158				
Sheikh ..	5,077	3,390	1,687	2,607	1,327	193	59	142	65	53	22	63	27	261	136				
Awan ..	1,959	1,569	390	851	222	150	45	306	44	81	17	46	13	121	41				
Chuhra ..	546	329	217	83	46	12	6	29	15	3	2	1		65	52				
Others ..	5,693	4,198	1,495	2,554	909	292	110	526	103	141	43	190	108	411	167				
Hindu (Aliens) ..	36,776	27,095	9,771	18,651	7,099	1,704	557	2,394	436	800	224	623	253	2,447	1,059	27	24		
Arora ..	7,157	4,862	2,295	3,007	1,460	307	108	395	167	128	52	133	76	718	370	1			
Gorkha ..	5,029	3,691	1,338	3,016	1,338	11		589		21				54					
(a) Rai ..	2,103	1,603	500	1,289	500			261						53					
(b) Limbu ..	1,579	1,151	428	974	428			176						1					
(c) Gurung ..	185	121	64	89	64	2		31											
(d) Magar ..	62	35	27	24	27			11											
(e) Rana ..	19	19		19															
(f) Unspecified ..	81	71	10	36	10			14		21									
(g) Others ..	1,000	691	309	586	309	9		96											
Khatri ..	4,263	2,978	1,285	2,085	893	182	86	253	107	105	45	75	29	251	107				
Rajput ..	3,937	3,373	584	2,164	336	198	64	372	19	160	21	181	36	267	83				
Brahman ..	3,546	2,780	756	1,594	505	445	40	270	47	117	28	81	20	232	85	6			
Arya ..	1,725	1,080	639	844	489	75	50	79	47	12	2	22	11	37	30				
Others ..	11,119	8,225	2,894	5,941	2,073	486	209	436	49	257	73	151	81	888	384	20	1		
(a) Depressed Classes ..	7,346	5,131	2,215	3,638	1,607	288	108	209	40	179	65	120	63	649	308	18	1		
1. Chuhra ..	4,533	3,155	1,378	2,285	1,015	196	86	173	34	65	37	81	44	318	143	18	1		
2. Dhobi ..	749	453	296	390	267	9	10	15	8	6	2			31	11				
3. Kori ..	477	349	128	234	84	2				66	16			42	23				
4. Mochi ..	388	239	99	227	88	24	4	12				1	3	23	2				
5. Pasi ..	228	193	35	131	15	2	1			18	3	8	2	34	14				
6. Nat ..	227	122	105											122	105				
7. Jaiswara ..	205	136	69	131	69	4		1											
8. Nai ..	125	110	15	85	9	1		4		2	2	1	1	16	3				
9. Kurmi ..	109	93	16	49	8	5	1			10				23	2				
10. Kumbhar ..	71	60	11	10	1	21	3	1		6	1	5	2	17	4				
11. Kabirpan- thi ..	56	35	21	30	21	3		2											
12. Gadarya ..	46	36	10	26	9					4	1			6					
13. Jullaha ..	31	24	7	2	1	6						15	6	1					
14. Kohli ..	28	20	8	15	8									5					
15. Ohamar ..	22	19	3			13	3	1				3		2					
16. Teli ..	21	17	4	6	3	2								8	1				
17. Khatik ..	19	10	9	7	8					2	1								
18. Shudar ..	7	7		7															
19. Ramdasi ..	3	2	1	2	1														
20. Ghasia ..	1	1		1															
(b) Others (Hindus) ..	3,773	3,094	679	2,303	466	198	101	227	9	78	8	31	18	239	76	2			
Sikh ..	8,377	6,235	2,142	3,754	1,501	447	115	1,039	96	143	30	86	27	732	368				
Jatt ..	2,612	2,228	384	985	254	184	16	770	5	77	20	12	4	199	85				
Sikh Unspeci- fied ..	2,070	1,373	697	808	480	95	48	89	38	8	2	57	22	226	101				
Chuhra ..	134	77	57	54	48	2		18	8					3	1				
Others ..	3,561	2,557	1,004	1,847	719	166	61	162	44	58	8	17	1	304	181				
Miscellaneous (Aliens) ..	8,418	5,875	2,543	5,312	2,311	143	66	130	16	32	39	19	6	173	102				
(1) Christians ..																			
Europeans ..	5,024	3,802	1,222	3,602	1,136	62	25	62	11	13	12	2		56	37				
Anglo-Indians ..	379	200	179	145	141		2			13	11	8	4	31	21				
Indian Chris- tians ..	2,656	1,635	1,021	1,422	924	81	39	37	5	30	12	9	2	52	37				
(2) Others ..	359	238	121	143	110			31		26	4			34	7				
(a) Jain ..	32	20	12	27	12									1					
(b) Buddhist ..	68	53	15	25	15			27						6					
(c) Zoroastrian ..	167	90	77	84	77														
(d) Jew ..	17	14	3	12	3									25	7				
(e) Tribal ..	32	25	7											2					
(f) Others ..	43	36	7		3				4										

TRIBE OR CASTE.

STATES.																CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.
TOTAL KALAT.		BARAWAN.		JHALAWAN.		KACHHL.		DOMERI-KAHESI COUNTRY.		MAKRAN.		KHARAN.		LAS BELA:		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
198	131	110	62	15	18	10	9	5	5	20	9	29	31	..	..	Pathan.
113	73	81	50	8	9	1	2	5	5	16	7	2	..	..	..	Durrani.
81	58	35	12	6	6	9	7	..	..	4	2	27	31	..	..	Ghilzai.
4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others.
6	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other Muslims.
6	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hazara.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Others.
579	398	324	91	211	42	284	170	12	15	148	80	..	..	155	91	C. Aliens.
514	280	149	60	72	10	223	152	11	15	59	49	..	..	111	73	Muslim (Aliens).
64	53	..	..	..	..	64	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Baloch.
12	7	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	Pathan.
16	5	9	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	Jatt.
54	20	38	22	3	..	3	1	..	..	10	6	..	..	28	24	Sayyid.
130	23	50	4	39	..	32	6	1	6	8	7	..	..	16	8	Rajput.
48	35	30	25	4	..	10	7	..	..	4	3	..	..	23	16	Sheikh.
13	8	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	6	6	..	..	1	..	Awan.
120	88	6	..	2	2	103	79	9	7	..	..	..	..	16	8	Chuhras.
57	38	14	9	12	5	9	6	..	..	22	18	..	..	27	17	Others.
327	106	60	27	138	32	47	17	..	..	76	30	..	..	32	15	Hindu (Aliens).
173	00	10	7	132	32	16	17	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	Arora.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gorkha.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Rai.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Limbu.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) Gurung.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d) Magar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e) Rana.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(f) Unspecified.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(g) Others.
23	12	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	19	12	..	..	4	1	Khatri.
31	2	4	..	4	..	14	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	Rajput.
38	14	22	12	2	..	7	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	27	14	Brahman.
17	10	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	Arya.
45	8	21	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	1	..	Others.
29	7	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	7	..	(a) Depressed Classes.
18	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	1	..	1. Chuhras.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2. Dhobi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. Kori.
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4. Mochi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5. Pasi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6. Nat.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7. Jaiswara.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8. Nai.
6	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9. Kurmi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10. Kumbhar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11. Kabirpanthi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12. Gadarya.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13. Jullaha.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14. Kohli.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15. Chamar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16. Teli.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17. Khatik.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18. Shudar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19. Ramdasi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20. Ghasia.
16	1	8	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Others. (Hindus).
22	3	8	2	1	..	11	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	3	Sikh.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jatt.
18	3	6	2	1	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	Sikh Unspecified.
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Chuhras.
16	3	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	Others.
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	Miscellaneous (Aliens).
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Christians.
4	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Europeans.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Anglo-Indians.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indian Christians.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2) Others.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Jain.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Buddhist.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) Zoroastrian.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d) Jew.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e) Tribal.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(f) Others.

## 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.			Remarks.
	1911.	1921.	1931.	
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>834,708</b>	<b>799,625</b>	<b>868,617</b>	
Baloch ..	172,478	176,336	229,473	
Brahui ..	167,787	159,734	152,588	
Pathan ..	214,517	192,164	193,606	
Lasi ..	27,779	23,212	31,812	
Jatt ..	78,400	66,982	82,689	
Sayyid ..	22,183	21,542	23,655	
Other Muslims ..	99,509	93,507	79,270	
Hindu ..	37,602	51,348	53,631	
Sikh ..	8,390	7,741	8,425	
Other Aliens ..	6,063	7,059	8,418	
(1) Christian :—	5,085	6,693	8,059	
(a) European ..	4,210	4,751	5,024	
(b) Anglo-Indian ..	123	234	379	
(c) Indian ..	752	1,708	2,656	
(2) Others :—	978	366	359	
(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	43	

TABLE XVII.—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES.

Tribe and Locality.	Persons			Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Net Variation, 1911 to 1931 Increase+ Decrease-	Males.			Females.		
	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921		1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>SUMMARY.</b>												
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b> ..	868,617	799,625	834,703	+68,922	-35,078	+33,914	488,414	461,000	466,419	380,203	338,625	368,284
<b>DISTRICTS</b> ..	463,508	420,648	414,412	+42,860	+6,236	+49,096	270,004	255,014	239,181	193,504	165,684	175,231
<b>STATES</b> ..	405,109	378,977	420,291	+26,132	-41,314	-15,182	218,410	205,986	227,238	186,699	172,991	193,053
(a) <b>Indigenous</b> ..	760,125	703,944	752,394	+56,181	-48,450	+7,731	411,941	386,999	407,763	348,184	317,945	344,631
<b>Districts</b> ..	356,914	326,676	333,795	+30,238	-9,110	+21,110	194,788	181,178	182,870	162,126	145,498	152,925
<b>States</b> ..	403,211	377,268	418,599	+25,943	-39,331	-13,388	217,153	204,821	224,893	186,058	172,447	191,706
(b) <b>Semi-Indigenous</b> ..	21,922	18,658	*29,515	+3,264	-10,857	-7,593	13,206	11,805	17,983	8,716	6,863	11,526
<b>Districts</b> ..	21,547	18,138	28,170	+3,409	-10,032	-6,623	12,983	11,400	17,239	8,504	6,848	10,931
<b>States</b> ..	375	520	1,345	-145	-825	-970	223	315	750	152	205	595
(c) <b>Aliens</b> ..	86,570	77,023	*52,794	+9,547	+24,229	+33,776	63,267	63,196	40,667	23,303	13,267	12,127
<b>Districts</b> ..	85,047	75,834	50,447	+9,213	+25,387	+34,600	62,233	62,346	39,072	22,814	13,488	11,375
<b>States</b> ..	1,523	1,189	2,347	+334	-1,158	-824	1,034	850	1,595	489	339	752
<b>RACES AND TRIBES.</b>												
<b>A. Baloch Total</b> ..	229,478	176,836	172,478	+53,137	+3,868	+57,000	124,848	97,375	93,819	104,625	78,981	78,654
<b>Districts</b> ..	115,660	88,707	83,677	+26,953	+5,030	+31,983	63,609	49,744	45,962	52,051	38,963	37,715
<b>States</b> ..	113,818	87,629	88,796	+26,184	-1,167	+25,017	61,239	47,631	47,857	52,574	39,998	40,939
(d) <b>INDIGENOUS BALUCH</b>	226,041	173,395	169,190	+52,646	+4,205	+56,851	122,860	95,563	91,959	103,181	77,832	77,231
<b>Districts</b> ..	112,384	85,780	81,210	+26,604	+4,570	+31,174	61,703	47,942	44,532	50,681	37,838	36,078
<b>States</b> ..	113,657	87,615	87,980	+26,042	-365	+25,677	61,157	47,621	47,427	52,500	39,994	40,563
<b>Bugti</b> ..	30,613	22,737	19,370	+7,876	+3,367	+11,243	16,797	12,923	10,893	13,816	9,809	8,477
<b>Districts</b> ..	29,756	22,676	19,257	+7,080	+3,419	+10,499	16,354	12,804	10,830	13,402	9,782	8,427
<b>States</b> ..	857	61	113	+796	-52	+744	443	34	63	414	27	50
<b>Dombki</b> ..	7,241	6,046	5,913	+1,195	+133	+1,328	3,943	3,309	3,220	3,298	2,737	2,693
<b>Districts</b> ..	1,987	1,928	1,849	+61	+77	+138	1,070	1,032	989	917	894	800
<b>States</b> ..	5,254	4,120	4,064	+1,134	+56	+1,190	2,873	2,277	2,231	2,381	1,843	1,833
<b>Khetran</b> ..	17,162	17,123	14,153	+39	+2,970	+3,009	8,997	9,018	7,372	8,165	8,105	6,781
<b>Districts</b> ..	17,044	17,123	14,153	-79	+2,970	+2,891	8,931	9,018	7,372	8,113	8,105	6,781
<b>States</b> ..	118	..	..	+118	..	+118	66	..	..	62	..	..
<b>Magsai</b> ..	13,286	8,282	17,777	+5,004	-9,496	-4,491	7,212	4,689	9,772	6,074	3,693	8,005
<b>Districts</b> ..	284	125	1,060	+159	-935	-776	153	78	582	131	47	478
<b>States</b> ..	13,002	8,157	16,717	+4,845	-8,560	-3,715	7,059	4,511	9,190	5,943	3,646	7,527
<b>Mari</b> ..	35,254	22,601	22,233	+12,653	+368	+13,021	19,700	13,127	12,608	15,554	9,474	9,735
<b>Districts</b> ..	34,304	22,321	21,473	+11,983	+848	+12,831	19,223	12,904	12,080	15,081	9,357	9,393
<b>States</b> ..	950	280	760	+670	-480	+190	477	193	428	473	117	332
<b>Rind Eastern</b> ..	43,322	30,736	31,267	+12,586	-631	+12,055	23,688	17,144	16,938	19,634	13,692	14,329
<b>Districts</b> ..	16,607	14,294	15,121	+2,313	-827	+1,486	9,036	7,940	8,163	7,571	6,354	6,908
<b>States</b> ..	26,715	16,442	16,146	+10,273	+296	+10,569	14,652	9,204	8,785	12,063	7,238	7,391
<b>Umrani</b> ..	2,641	1,104	989	+1,537	+115	+1,652	1,433	594	520	1,208	510	469
<b>Districts</b> ..	2,327	1,072	988	+1,255	+84	+1,339	1,269	576	519	1,058	496	409
<b>States</b> ..	314	32	1	+282	+31	+313	164	18	1	160	14	..
<b>Baloch Eastern Unspecified</b>	845	376	217	+469	+159	+628	484	257	128	361	119	89
<b>Districts</b> ..	367	363	214	+4	+149	+153	246	240	125	121	114	89
<b>States</b> ..	478	13	3	+465	+10	+475	238	8	3	240	5	..
<b>Buledi</b> ..	158	1,289	1,340	-1,131	-51	-1,182	84	696	723	74	593	617
<b>Districts</b> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>States</b> ..	158	1,289	1,340	-1,131	-51	-1,182	84	696	723	74	593	617
<b>Dashti</b> ..	998	4,474	1,149	-3,478	+3,325	-153	543	2,359	640	453	2,115	509
<b>Districts</b> ..	6	..	25	+19	-25	-19	6	..	18	..	..	7
<b>States</b> ..	990	4,474	1,124	-3,484	+3,350	-134	537	2,359	622	453	2,115	502
<b>Ghohki</b> ..	293	575	554	-282	+21	-261	142	294	269	151	281	285
<b>Districts</b> ..	2	6	3	-4	+3	-1	1	4	1	1	2	2
<b>States</b> ..	291	569	551	-278	+18	-260	141	290	268	150	279	283
<b>Kaudai</b> ..	2,308	1,694	1,132	+614	+562	+1,176	1,231	911	607	1,077	783	523
<b>Districts</b> ..	422	4	..	+418	+4	+422	232	4	..	190	..	..
<b>States</b> ..	1,886	1,690	1,132	+196	+558	+754	999	907	607	887	783	523
<b>Rais</b> ..	3,951	5,696	4,147	-1,745	+1,549	-196	2,068	2,986	2,187	1,883	2,710	1,960
<b>Districts</b> ..	96	..	..	+96	..	+96	52	..	..	44	..	..
<b>States</b> ..	3,855	5,696	4,147	-1,841	+1,549	-292	2,016	2,986	2,187	1,839	2,710	1,960
<b>Rakshani</b> ..	24,106	21,677	20,068	+2,429	+1,609	+4,038	13,104	11,767	10,810	11,002	9,920	9,258
<b>Districts</b> ..	6,580	4,681	6,690	+1,899	-2,009	-110	3,635	2,532	3,647	2,945	2,149	3,043
<b>States</b> ..	17,526	16,996	13,378	+530	+3,618	+4,148	9,469	9,235	7,163	8,057	7,771	6,215

\*These figures differ by 4,104 from those shown in the Census Report for 1911, owing to the fact that Hazaras numbering 4,104, were classed as Trans-Indus aliens 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		Net Variation 1911 to 1931 Increase + Decrease—	Males.			Females.		
	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921		1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
	1	2	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rind Western ..	31,056	17,136	14,561	+13,919	+2,576	+16,495	16,531	9,198	7,669	14,524	7,938	6,892
Districts ..	797	83	79	+694	+4	+698	434	44	43	333	39	36
States ..	30,259	17,053	14,482	+13,235	+2,571	+15,806	16,097	9,154	7,828	14,191	7,899	6,856
Sangur ..	7,334	4,336	5,798	+2,998	-1,462	+1,536	3,924	2,362	3,049	3,410	1,974	2,749
Districts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
States ..	7,334	4,336	5,798	+2,998	-1,462	+1,536	3,924	2,362	3,049	3,410	1,974	2,749
Sanrani ..	401	481	121	-80	+360	+280	208	252	62	193	229	69
Districts ..	367	461	121	-114	+360	+246	190	252	62	177	229	59
States ..	34	..	..	+34	..	+34	18	..	..	16	..	..
Others ..	5,076	7,032	8,401	-1,957	-1,369	-3,326	2,771	3,782	4,592	2,304	3,250	3,809
Districts ..	1,465	625	177	+843	+448	+1,291	871	355	111	597	270	66
States ..	3,607	6,407	8,224	-2,900	-1,817	-4,617	1,900	3,427	4,481	1,707	2,980	3,743
(ii) SEMI-INDIGENOUS ..	1,806	2,578	3,094	-773	-516	-1,289	992	1,497	1,720	813	1,081	1,374
BALUCH ..	1,637	363	189	+1,264	+174	+1,438	996	315	140	631	48	49
(iii) ALIEN BALUCH ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Brahm Total ..	152,568	159,734	167,787	-7,146	-8,053	-15,199	83,528	88,961	93,095	69,060	70,773	74,692
Districts ..	26,741	22,006	21,189	+4,736	+816	+5,552	15,231	12,794	12,003	11,510	9,211	9,186
States ..	125,847	137,729	146,598	-11,882	-8,869	-20,751	68,297	76,167	81,092	57,550	61,562	65,506
Ahmadai ..	77	119	25	-42	+94	+52	30	48	15	47	71	10
Districts ..	44	84	9	-40	+75	+35	20	29	9	24	55	1
States ..	33	35	16	-2	+19	+17	10	19	7	23	16	9
Bangulai ..	7,359	10,281	11,595	-2,892	-1,314	-4,206	4,083	5,881	6,377	3,306	4,400	5,218
Districts ..	2,229	2,132	2,082	+94	+50	+144	1,301	1,310	1,182	925	822	900
States ..	5,163	8,149	9,513	-2,986	-1,364	-4,350	2,782	4,571	5,195	2,381	3,578	4,318
Buzanjai ..	13,591	9,923	10,858	+2,663	-935	+2,733	7,651	5,416	5,906	5,940	4,507	4,952
Districts ..	110	..	67	+110	-67	+43	62	..	37	48	..	30
States ..	13,481	9,923	10,791	+3,553	-868	+2,690	7,589	5,416	5,869	5,892	4,507	4,922
Gurgari ..	1,466	1,391	2,041	+75	-650	-575	798	737	1,124	668	654	917
Districts ..	28	6	64	+22	-58	-36	18	6	41	10	..	23
States ..	1,438	1,385	1,977	+53	-592	-539	780	731	1,083	658	654	894
Haruni ..	1,612	1,114	1,248	+498	-134	+364	847	605	674	765	509	574
Districts ..	130	134	159	-4	-25	-29	74	80	85	56	54	74
States ..	1,482	980	1,089	+502	-109	+392	773	525	589	709	455	500
Itazai ..	202	451	156	-249	+295	+46	112	259	85	90	192	71
Districts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
States ..	202	451	156	-249	+295	+46	112	259	85	90	192	71
Kalandari ..	1,339	4,532	2,012	-3,202	+2,520	-682	750	2,361	1,138	580	2,171	874
Districts ..	173	162	126	+11	+36	+47	110	90	75	63	72	51
States ..	1,157	4,370	1,886	-3,213	+2,484	-729	640	2,271	1,063	517	2,099	823
Kambrari ..	2,065	2,414	3,095	-349	-631	-1,030	1,142	1,331	1,679	923	1,083	1,416
Districts ..	547	405	479	+142	-74	-68	303	229	267	244	176	212
States ..	1,518	2,009	2,616	-491	-607	-1,098	839	1,102	1,412	679	907	1,204
Kurd ..	2,239	2,982	3,476	-752	-494	-1,246	1,235	1,719	1,928	995	1,263	1,548
Districts ..	542	478	567	+64	-89	-25	327	286	324	215	192	243
States ..	1,688	2,504	2,909	-816	-405	-1,221	908	1,433	1,604	780	1,071	1,305
Labri ..	4,499	5,572	6,339	-1,082	-267	-1,349	2,523	3,218	3,314	1,962	2,354	2,525
Districts ..	1,403	1,238	1,239	+165	-1	+164	608	706	697	595	532	542
States ..	3,087	4,334	4,600	-1,247	-266	-1,513	1,720	2,512	2,617	1,367	1,822	1,983
Lanzai ..	6,643	9,301	10,979	-2,653	-1,678	-4,331	3,631	5,193	6,007	3,017	4,108	4,972
Districts ..	2,262	1,854	1,862	+406	-6	+400	1,245	1,064	1,057	1,017	792	865
States ..	4,381	7,445	9,117	-3,059	-1,672	-4,731	2,386	4,129	4,950	2,000	3,316	4,167
Mamasani ..	10,356	14,345	13,439	-4,449	+1,356	-3,133	5,602	8,179	7,474	4,754	6,666	6,015
Districts ..	3,504	3,388	2,629	+116	+759	+875	1,890	1,899	1,471	1,614	1,489	1,158
States ..	6,852	11,457	10,810	-4,605	+597	-4,008	3,712	6,280	6,003	3,140	5,177	4,857
Mamasahi ..	2,728	2,799	3,866	-62	-1,076	-1,138	1,535	1,562	2,143	1,193	1,228	1,723
Districts ..	566	419	474	+147	-55	+92	353	272	284	213	147	190
States ..	2,162	2,371	3,392	-200	-1,021	-1,230	1,182	1,290	1,859	980	1,081	1,533
Menzai ..	26,377	24,021	26,805	+2,356	-2,784	-428	14,344	13,295	15,199	12,033	10,726	11,606
Districts ..	3,218	1,971	2,143	+1,347	-172	+1,075	1,644	1,158	1,256	1,374	813	887
States ..	23,159	22,050	24,662	+1,109	-2,612	-1,503	12,500	12,137	13,943	10,659	9,913	10,719
Mirwani ..	1,878	2,599	2,654	-712	-64	-776	989	1,409	1,450	895	1,181	1,204
Districts ..	..	7	..	-7	+7	..	..	5	..	..	2	..
States ..	1,878	2,583	2,654	-705	-71	-776	989	1,404	1,450	893	1,179	1,204
Nichari ..	1,765	1,235	3,441	-189	-1,756	-1,936	951	1,087	2,060	754	798	1,681
Districts ..	138	163	162	-24	..	-24	84	92	115	54	70	47
States ..	1,567	1,723	3,479	-156	-1,756	-1,912	867	995	1,945	700	728	1,534

TABLE XVIII.—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*contd.*

Tribe and Locality.	Persons.			Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Net Variation 1911 to 1931 Increase + Decrease -	Males.			Females.		
	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921		1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Nighari .. ..	1,128	1,502	1,311	-374	+191	-183	608	843	718	520	659	593
Districts .. ..	1	..	..	+1	..	+1	..	..	..	..	..	..
States .. ..	1,127	1,502	1,311	-375	+191	-184	607	843	718	520	659	593
Pandrani .. ..	1,063	1,438	2,007	-425	-519	-944	572	825	1,115	491	663	802
Districts .. ..	419	462	618	-43	-156	-199	227	245	345	192	217	273
States .. ..	644	1,026	1,389	-382	-363	-745	345	580	770	299	446	619
Raisani .. ..	2,716	2,618	1,977	+98	+641	+739	1,500	1,438	1,093	1,218	1,130	884
Districts .. ..	653	407	402	+246	+5	+251	394	244	231	259	163	171
States .. ..	2,063	2,211	1,575	-148	+636	+488	1,106	1,194	862	957	1,017	713
Rekizai .. ..	534	653	611	-119	+42	-77	291	369	336	243	284	276
Districts .. ..	3	..	9	+3	-9	-6	2	..	5	1	..	4
States .. ..	531	653	602	-122	+51	-71	289	369	331	242	284	271
Rodeni .. ..	1,335	1,788	1,325	-453	+463	+10	734	991	724	601	797	601
Districts .. ..	101	165	140	-64	+25	-39	54	105	80	47	60	60
States .. ..	1,234	1,623	1,185	-389	+438	+49	680	886	644	554	737	541
Rustumzai .. ..	243	636	656	-393	-20	-413	141	352	341	102	284	316
Districts .. ..	113	85	114	+28	-29	-1	67	48	54	46	37	60
States .. ..	130	551	542	-421	+9	-412	74	304	287	56	247	256
Sajdi .. ..	3,279	4,137	4,011	-858	+126	-732	1,843	2,319	2,239	1,436	1,818	1,772
Districts .. ..	..	1	2	-1	-1	-2	..	1	1	..	..	1
States .. ..	3,279	4,136	4,009	-857	+127	-730	1,843	2,318	2,238	1,436	1,818	1,771
Sumalari .. ..	4,605	4,671	3,739	-66	+932	+866	2,516	2,610	2,087	2,089	2,061	1,662
Districts .. ..	1,790	943	1,023	+847	-80	+767	1,010	555	558	780	388	465
States .. ..	2,815	3,728	2,716	-913	+1,012	+99	1,506	2,055	1,529	1,309	1,673	1,187
Sarparra .. ..	1,906	2,112	2,212	-206	-100	-306	1,029	1,167	1,213	877	945	999
Districts .. ..	317	269	334	+48	-65	-17	192	164	213	125	105	121
States .. ..	1,589	1,843	1,878	-254	-35	-289	837	1,003	1,000	752	840	878
Satakozai .. ..	1,586	1,588	1,278	-2	+310	+308	923	922	715	663	666	563
Districts .. ..	179	90	105	+89	-15	+74	112	57	59	67	33	46
States .. ..	1,407	1,498	1,173	-91	+325	+234	811	865	656	596	633	517
Shahwani .. ..	6,089	8,163	8,770	-2,074	-607	-2,681	3,362	4,633	4,894	2,727	3,530	3,876
Districts .. ..	2,326	1,861	1,989	+465	-128	+337	1,334	1,062	1,098	992	799	891
States .. ..	3,763	6,302	6,781	-2,539	-479	-3,018	2,028	3,571	3,796	1,735	2,731	2,985
Zagr Mengal .. ..	5,823	5,914	4,722	-91	+1,192	+1,101	3,177	3,296	2,590	2,946	2,618	2,132
Districts .. ..	4,287	4,116	3,157	+171	+959	+1,130	2,355	2,294	1,728	1,932	1,822	1,429
States .. ..	1,536	1,798	1,565	-262	+233	-29	822	1,002	862	714	796	703
Zabri .. ..	36,824	29,359	32,649	+7,465	-3,290	+4,175	19,765	16,279	18,030	17,059	13,080	14,619
Districts .. ..	625	684	1,135	-59	-451	-510	356	302	650	260	292	485
States .. ..	36,199	28,675	31,514	+7,524	-2,839	+4,685	19,409	15,887	17,380	16,790	12,788	14,134
Others .. ..	1,313	894	740	+419	+154	+573	848	617	427	465	277	313
Districts .. ..	1,036	480	99	+556	+381	+937	688	401	82	348	70	17
States .. ..	277	414	641	-137	-227	-364	160	216	345	117	198	296
<b>C. Pathan Total</b> .. ..	<b>198,806</b>	<b>192,164</b>	<b>214,517</b>	<b>+6,442</b>	<b>-22,353</b>	<b>-15,911</b>	<b>109,661</b>	<b>108,401</b>	<b>118,582</b>	<b>88,945</b>	<b>88,768</b>	<b>95,985</b>
Districts .. ..	197,062	189,486	212,608	+7,576	-23,122	-15,546	108,708	106,889	117,518	88,264	82,597	95,090
States .. ..	1,544	2,678	1,909	-1,134	+769	-365	863	1,512	1,064	681	1,166	845
<b>(i) INDIGENOUS PATHANS</b> .. ..	<b>176,007</b>	<b>174,061</b>	<b>188,093</b>	<b>+1,946</b>	<b>-14,032</b>	<b>-12,086</b>	<b>95,472</b>	<b>95,889</b>	<b>102,148</b>	<b>80,535</b>	<b>78,172</b>	<b>85,945</b>
Districts .. ..	174,811	171,982	186,627	+2,829	-14,645	-11,816	94,819	94,752	101,346	79,992	77,230	85,281
States .. ..	1,196	2,079	1,466	-883	+613	-270	653	1,137	802	543	942	664
Babi .. ..	194	..	323	+194	-323	-129	103	..	173	91	..	150
Districts .. ..	17	..	102	+17	-102	-145	8	..	86	9	..	76
States .. ..	177	..	161	+177	-161	+16	95	..	87	82	..	74
Barech .. ..	1,610	1,550	854	+60	+696	+756	886	907	480	724	643	374
Districts .. ..	1,497	1,144	736	+353	+408	+761	826	688	413	671	456	323
States .. ..	113	406	118	-293	+288	-5	60	219	67	53	187	51
Jafar .. ..	1,479	1,355	1,286	+124	+69	+193	805	733	690	674	622	596
Districts .. ..	1,479	1,355	1,286	+124	+69	+193	805	733	690	674	622	596
States .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kakar .. ..	89,831	92,600	105,073	-2,769	-12,473	-15,242	40,237	51,951	57,752	40,594	40,649	47,321
Districts .. ..	89,518	92,478	105,000	-2,960	-12,522	-15,482	40,061	51,873	57,709	40,457	40,605	47,291
States .. ..	313	122	73	+191	+49	+240	176	78	43	137	44	30
(a) Dawi .. ..	274	..	284	+274	-284	-10	150	..	158	124	..	128
Districts .. ..	274	..	281	+274	-281	-7	150	..	154	124	..	127
States .. ..	..	..	3	..	-3	-3	..	..	2	..	..	1
(b) Dumar .. ..	7,108	7,741	7,755	-633	-14	-647	3,964	4,336	4,267	3,144	3,405	3,488
Districts .. ..	7,094	7,741	7,720	-647	+12	-635	3,957	4,336	4,251	3,137	3,405	3,478
States .. ..	14	..	26	+14	-26	-12	7	..	16	..	..	10

TABLE XVIII—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—contd.

Tribe and Locality.	Persons.			Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Net Variation 1911 to 1931 Increase + Decrease -	Males.			Females.		
	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921		1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
(c) Hunain Pasour Districts States	805 805	.. ..	492 492	+805 +805	-492 -492	+313 +313	414 414	.. ..	274 274	391 391	.. ..	218 218
(d) Sanzarkhel Districts States	46,561 46,554 7	46,438 46,381 57	56,032 50,019 13	+123 +173 -50	-9,594 -9,638 +44	-9,471 -9,465 -6	25,623 25,619 4	25,846 25,809 36	30,644 30,636 8	20,938 20,935 3	20,593 20,572 21	25,388 25,383 5
(e) Margara Districts States	2,000 2,000	2,352 2,352	2,343 2,343	-352 -352	+9 +9	-343 -343	1,076 1,076	1,294 1,294	1,265 1,265	924 924	1,058 1,058	1,078 1,078
(f) Bnalia Districts States	19,762 19,762	22,519 22,503	23,349 23,340	-2,757 -2,741	-830 -837	-3,587 -3,578	10,840 10,840	12,775 12,769	12,945 12,941	8,922 8,922	9,744 9,744	10,404 10,399
(g) Targhara Districts States	12,170 12,170	12,021 12,021	14,089 14,088	+149 +149	-2,068 -2,067	-1,919 -1,918	6,380 6,380	6,702 6,702	7,770 7,769	5,790 5,790	5,319 5,319	6,319 6,319
(h) Others Districts States	1,151 859 292	1,529 1,480 49	729 708 21	-378 -621 +243	+800 +772 +28	+422 +151 +271	790 625 165	999 973 26	431 419 12	361 234 127	530 507 23	298 289 9
Kaai Districts States	1,975 1,960 15	1,295 1,276 19	1,337 1,304 33	+680 +684 -4	-42 -28 -14	+638 +656 -18	1,055 1,047 8	673 661 12	705 685 20	920 913 7	622 615 7	632 619 13
Luni Districts States	3,581 3,581	3,187 3,187	2,816 2,805	+394 +394	+371 +382	+765 +776	1,881 1,881	1,683 1,683	1,496 1,490	1,700 1,700	1,504 1,504	1,320 1,315
Pani Districts States	27,701 27,536 165	27,727 27,120 607	28,675 27,963 712	-26 +416 -442	-948 -843 -105	-974 -427 -547	15,011 14,927 84	15,065 14,741 324	15,245 14,866 379	12,690 12,609 81	12,662 12,379 283	13,430 13,097 333
(a) Main Branch Districts States	4,166 4,001 165	4,972 4,370 602	6,714 6,030 684	-808 -669 -437	-1,742 -1,660 -82	-2,545 -2,029 -519	2,209 2,125 84	2,657 2,335 322	3,496 3,193 363	1,957 1,876 81	2,315 2,035 280	3,218 2,897 321
(b) Isot Districts States	2,555 2,555	2,601 2,601	2,812 2,812	-46 -46	-211 -211	-257 -257	1,352 1,352	1,410 1,410	1,515 1,515	1,203 1,203	1,191 1,191	1,297 1,297
(c) Laun Districts States	543 543	1,081 1,081	.. ..	-538 -538	+1,081 +1,081	+543 +543	305 305	602 602	.. ..	238 238	479 479	.. ..
(d) Mandokhel Districts States	4,635 4,635	3,870 3,865	4,944 4,944	+765 +770	-1,074 -1,079	-309 -304	2,562 2,562	2,179 2,177	2,653 2,653	2,073 2,073	1,691 1,688	2,291 2,291
(e) Musakhel Districts States	13,578 13,578	13,145 13,145	12,202 12,174	+433 +433	+943 +971	+1,376 +1,404	7,376 7,376	7,136 7,136	6,533 6,517	6,202 6,202	6,009 6,009	5,669 5,657
(f) Zarkun Districts States	2,123 2,123	2,017 2,017	2,003 2,003	+106 +106	+14 +14	+120 +120	1,141 1,141	1,055 1,055	1,048 1,048	982 982	962 962	955 955
(g) Unspecified Districts States	101 101	41 41	.. ..	+60 +60	+41 +41	+101 +101	66 66	26 26	.. ..	35 35	15 15	.. ..
Shirani Districts States	8,416 8,398 18	7,297 7,251 46	8,552 8,438 114	+1,119 +1,147 -28	-1,255 -1,187 -68	-136 -40 -96	4,446 4,433 13	3,871 3,846 25	4,538 4,475 63	3,970 3,965 5	3,426 3,405 21	4,014 3,963 51
Tarin Districts States	36,754 36,662 92	36,010 35,567 443	37,411 37,360 45	+744 +1,095 -351	-1,401 -1,799 +398	-657 -704 +47	19,557 19,509 48	19,270 19,046 224	20,077 20,053 24	17,197 17,153 44	16,740 16,521 219	17,334 17,313 21
(a) Abdal Achakzai Districts States	19,796 19,791 5	19,146 19,129 17	20,272 20,251 21	+650 +662 -12	-1,126 -1,122 -4	-476 -460 -16	10,913 10,912 1	10,250 10,244 6	11,199 11,189 10	8,883 8,879 4	8,896 8,885 11	9,073 9,062 11
(b) Spin Tarin Districts States	9,709 9,708 1	9,613 9,480 133	5,134 5,123 11	+96 +228 -132	+4,479 +4,357 +122	+4,575 +4,585 -10	5,090 5,089 1	5,233 5,175 58	2,713 2,706 7	4,619 4,619 ..	4,380 4,305 75	2,421 2,417 4
(c) Tor Tarin Districts States	6,737 6,669 68	7,023 6,879 144	11,890 11,877 13	-286 -210 -76	-4,867 -4,998 +131	-5,153 -5,208 +56	3,229 3,191 38	3,643 3,572 71	6,086 6,079 7	3,508 3,478 30	3,380 3,307 73	5,804 5,798 6
(d) Unspecified Districts States	512 494 18	228 79 149	115 115 ..	+284 +415 -131	+113 -36 +149	+397 +379 +18	325 317 8	144 55 89	79 79 ..	187 177 10	84 24 60	36 36 ..

TABLE XVIII.—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—contd.

Tribe and Locality.	Persons.			Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Net Variation 1911 to 1931 Increase + Decrease -	Males.			Females.		
	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921		1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zmarai .. .. .	2,889	1,700	1,228	+1,189	+472	+1,061	1,526	931	694	1,303	769	634
Districts .. .. .	2,889	1,700	1,228	+1,189	+472	+1,061	1,526	931	694	1,303	769	634
States .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Pathans .. .. .	1,577	1,340	538	+237	+802	+1,039	965	806	298	612	535	240
Districts .. .. .	1,274	904	339	+370	+663	+935	796	550	185	476	364	154
States .. .. .	303	436	199	-133	+237	+104	169	255	113	134	181	86
(ii) SEMI-INDIGENOUS PATHANS.	17,018	18,467	22,317	+8,551	-8,850	-5,299	9,972	8,477	18,047	7,046	4,990	9,270
(iii) ALIEN PATHANS ..	5,581	4,636	4,107	+945	+529	+1,474	4,217	4,035	3,387	1,364	601	720
D. Lasl .. .. .	31,812	23,212	27,779	+8,600	-4,567	+4,033	16,635	12,365	14,857	15,177	10,847	12,922
Districts .. .. .	44	5	..	+39	+5	+44	25	2	..	19	3	..
States .. .. .	31,768	23,207	27,779	+8,561	-4,572	+3,989	16,610	12,363	14,857	15,158	10,844	12,922
E. Jatt .. .. .	82,689	66,982	78,400	+15,707	-11,418	+4,289	46,278	38,459	42,678	36,416	28,523	35,727
Districts .. .. .	20,215	18,520	13,397	+1,695	+5,123	+6,818	12,297	11,671	7,467	7,918	6,849	5,930
States .. .. .	62,474	48,462	65,003	+14,012	-16,541	-2,529	33,976	26,788	35,206	28,498	21,674	29,797
(i) INDIGENOUS JATT ..	77,157	68,191	78,397	+18,966	-15,206	-1,240	42,227	35,095	42,670	34,930	28,096	35,727
Districts .. .. .	14,704	14,805	13,394	-101	+1,411	+1,310	8,267	8,353	7,464	6,437	6,452	5,930
States .. .. .	62,453	48,386	65,003	+14,067	-16,617	-2,550	33,960	26,742	35,206	28,493	21,644	29,797
(ii) ALIEN JATTS ..	5,532	3,791	8	+1,741	+3,788	+5,529	4,046	3,864	8	1,486	427	..
Districts .. .. .	5,511	3,715	3	+1,796	+3,712	+5,508	4,030	3,316	3	1,481	397	..
States .. .. .	21	76	..	-55	+76	+21	16	48	..	5	30	..
F. Sayyid .. .. .	23,655	21,542	22,183	+2,118	-641	+1,472	12,277	11,565	11,662	11,378	9,977	10,521
Districts .. .. .	19,614	17,927	18,408	+1,687	-481	+1,206	10,143	9,653	9,671	9,471	8,274	8,737
States .. .. .	4,041	3,615	3,775	+426	-160	+266	2,134	1,912	1,991	1,907	1,703	1,784
(i) INDIGENOUS SAYYIDS	21,976	20,265	21,296	+1,711	-1,031	+680	11,127	10,567	11,008	10,849	9,698	10,288
Districts .. .. .	18,070	16,713	17,522	+1,357	-809	+548	9,075	8,605	9,018	8,905	8,018	8,504
States .. .. .	3,906	3,552	3,774	+354	-222	+132	2,052	1,972	1,990	1,854	1,680	1,784
(ii) ALIEN SAYYIDS ..	1,679	1,277	887	+402	+390	+792	1,150	998	654	529	279	233
Districts .. .. .	1,544	1,214	886	+330	+328	+658	1,068	958	653	476	256	233
States .. .. .	135	63	1	+72	+62	+134	82	40	1	53	23	..
G. Other Muslims ..	79,270	98,507	99,509	-14,237	-6,002	-20,239	46,867	55,064	56,162	32,403	38,443	43,347
Districts .. .. .	25,978	30,632	28,077	-4,659	+2,555	-2,104	18,286	22,487	19,207	7,087	8,145	8,870
States .. .. .	53,297	62,875	71,432	-9,578	-8,557	-18,135	28,581	32,577	36,955	24,716	30,298	34,477
(i) INDIGENOUS ..	57,591	71,766	82,068	-14,175	-10,302	-24,477	30,882	37,363	42,467	26,709	34,408	39,601
Districts .. .. .	4,993	9,290	11,230	-4,207	-1,940	-6,237	2,759	5,047	5,016	2,234	4,243	5,314
States .. .. .	52,598	62,476	70,838	-9,878	-8,362	-18,240	28,123	32,316	36,551	24,475	30,160	34,287
Darzada .. .. .	9,339	10,685	10,257	-1,346	+428	-918	4,831	5,525	5,215	4,508	5,160	5,042
Districts .. .. .	29	258	109	-229	+149	-80	18	165	97	11	93	42
States .. .. .	9,310	10,427	10,148	-1,117	+279	-838	4,813	5,360	5,148	4,497	5,067	5,000
Dehwar .. .. .	5,317	5,455	7,326	-138	-1,871	-2,009	2,934	3,027	4,009	2,383	2,428	3,317
Districts .. .. .	517	413	584	+104	-171	-67	315	249	338	202	194	246
States .. .. .	4,800	5,042	6,742	-242	-1,700	-1,942	2,619	2,778	3,671	2,181	2,204	3,071
Gadra .. .. .	7,935	6,958	7,201	+977	-243	+734	4,539	3,550	3,716	3,390	3,408	3,485
Districts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
States .. .. .	7,935	6,958	7,201	+977	-243	+734	4,539	3,550	3,716	3,390	3,408	3,485
Gola .. .. .	477	172	834	+305	-662	-357	264	94	462	213	78	372
Districts .. .. .	..	..	151	..	-151	-151	..	..	84	..	..	67
States .. .. .	477	172	683	+305	-511	-206	264	94	378	213	78	305
Jat .. .. .	3,236	3,726	5,680	-490	-1,954	-2,444	1,798	2,046	3,151	1,438	1,080	2,529
Districts .. .. .	1,651	1,748	2,735	-97	-987	-1,084	911	983	1,532	740	765	1,203
States .. .. .	1,585	1,978	2,945	-303	-967	-1,360	887	1,063	1,619	698	915	1,326
Khoja .. .. .	352	311	367	+41	-56	-15	177	151	185	175	160	182
Districts .. .. .	13	..	..	+13	..	+13	8	..	..	5	..	..
States .. .. .	339	311	367	+28	-56	-28	169	151	185	170	160	182
Langah .. .. .	506	1,371	570	-865	+801	-64	255	737	308	251	634	262
Districts .. .. .	125	..	..	+125	..	+125	63	..	..	62	..	..
States .. .. .	381	1,371	570	-990	+801	-169	192	737	308	189	634	262
Lori .. .. .	5,653	6,890	10,936	-1,237	-4,046	-5,283	3,044	3,744	5,912	2,609	3,146	5,024
Districts .. .. .	1,040	919	3,103	+121	-2,184	-2,063	560	497	1,672	480	422	1,431
States .. .. .	4,613	5,971	7,833	-1,358	-1,862	-3,220	2,484	3,247	4,240	2,129	2,724	3,593

TABLE XVIII—VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—concl'd.

Tribe and Locality.	Persons.			Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Net Variation 1911 to 1931 Increase + Decrease -	Males.			Females.		
	1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921		1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Mod .. .. .	2,041	1,828	2,494	+1,413	-866	+447	1,566	840	1,259	1,475	788	1,235
Districts .. .. .	2,041	1,828	2,494	+1,413	-866	+547	1,566	840	1,259	1,475	788	1,235
States .. .. .												
Nakib .. .. .	7,154	6,577	6,635	+1,577	-969	+618	3,214	2,895	3,444	3,340	2,652	3,092
Districts .. .. .	137	2	50	+135	-54	+81	94	2	36	43	..	20
States .. .. .	7,017	6,575	6,485	+1,442	-905	+537	3,720	2,893	3,408	3,297	2,652	3,072
Borozi .. .. .	11,164	24,858	27,982	-13,724	-3,094	-16,818	6,829	12,465	13,775	5,335	12,420	14,204
Districts .. .. .	763	3,245	3,593	-2,480	-354	-2,814	404	1,610	1,690	381	1,635	1,909
States .. .. .	10,379	21,613	24,389	-11,264	-2,740	-14,004	6,425	10,855	12,085	4,954	10,785	12,295
Others .. .. .	2,417	4,105	1,855	-688	+2,220	+1,532	1,831	2,286	1,028	1,586	1,819	857
Districts .. .. .	993	3,700	893	-2,000	+1,812	-197	396	1,541	497	310	1,161	396
States .. .. .	2,721	1,405	962	+1,521	+408	+1,729	1,445	745	531	1,276	655	461
(iv) SEMI-INDIGENOUS .. .. .	3,099	2,613	4,104	+486	-1,491	-1,005	2,942	1,831	3,252	857	782	883
Districts .. .. .	3,092	2,598	3,884	+494	-1,286	-792	2,235	1,824	3,077	857	774	807
States .. .. .	7	16	220	-8	-205	-213	7	7	145	..	8	76
Hazara .. .. .	2,075	1,997	2,454	+1,078	-457	+621	2,226	1,435	2,015	849	562	439
Districts .. .. .	2,065	1,990	2,453	+1,072	-407	+615	2,219	1,434	2,014	849	562	439
States .. .. .	7	1	1	+6	..	+6	7	1	1	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	24	616	1,650	-592	-1,034	-1,626	16	396	1,207	8	220	443
Districts .. .. .	24	602	1,431	-578	-829	-1,407	16	390	1,063	8	212	368
States .. .. .	..	14	219	-14	-205	-219	..	6	144	..	8	75
(v) ALIENS .. .. .	18,580	19,123	18,337	-548	+5,791	+5,243	13,748	15,870	10,473	4,837	3,258	2,864
Districts .. .. .	17,888	18,744	12,933	-856	+5,781	+4,925	13,292	15,616	10,214	4,596	3,128	2,749
States .. .. .	692	379	374	+308	+10	+318	456	254	259	241	130	116
H. Hindus .. .. .	53,881	51,243	37,602	+2,333	+18,746	+16,079	36,180	37,001	25,008	17,501	14,347	12,594
Districts .. .. .	41,432	38,678	25,784	+2,754	+12,914	+15,663	29,529	30,058	18,470	11,903	8,620	7,294
States .. .. .	12,249	12,670	11,838	-421	+832	+111	6,651	6,943	6,538	5,598	5,727	5,300
(i) INDIGENOUS HINDUS .. .. .	16,905	17,479	14,835	-574	+2,494	+1,920	9,175	9,883	8,122	7,730	7,816	6,868
Districts .. .. .	5,138	5,239	4,665	-133	+704	+571	2,883	3,066	2,553	2,253	2,203	2,012
States .. .. .	11,769	12,240	10,170	-441	+1,790	+1,349	6,292	6,817	5,569	5,477	5,613	4,851
(ii) ALIEN HINDUS .. .. .	36,776	33,869	22,617	+2,907	+11,252	+14,159	27,006	27,338	16,886	9,771	6,531	5,781
Districts .. .. .	36,298	33,409	21,199	+2,857	+12,210	+15,027	25,816	26,992	15,917	9,650	6,417	5,282
States .. .. .	480	460	1,418	+20	-963	-933	350	346	969	121	114	449
I—Sikh .. .. .	8,425	7,741	8,390	+684	-649	+25	6,270	6,308	6,017	2,155	1,433	2,378
Districts .. .. .	8,168	7,645	5,290	+723	+2,355	+3,078	6,227	6,231	4,393	2,141	1,414	807
States .. .. .	57	90	3,100	-39	-3,004	-3,043	43	77	1,624	14	19	1,476
(i) INDIGENOUS SIKHS .. .. .	43	841	2,799	-793	-1,958	-2,751	35	533	1,437	18	308	1,362
Districts .. .. .	31	827	58	-796	+769	-27	23	527	33	5	300	20
States .. .. .	17	14	2,741	+3	-2,727	-2,724	9	6	1,399	8	8	1,342
(ii) ALIEN SIKHS .. .. .	8,377	6,900	5,591	+1,477	+1,809	+2,788	6,835	5,775	4,580	2,142	1,125	1,011
Districts .. .. .	8,337	6,818	5,212	+1,519	+1,586	+3,105	6,201	5,704	4,355	2,136	1,114	877
States .. .. .	40	82	359	-42	-277	-319	34	71	225	6	11	134
J—Christians .. .. .	8,059	6,693	5,085	+1,368	+1,608	+2,974	5,637	5,214	3,941	2,422	1,479	1,144
Districts .. .. .	8,014	6,678	5,030	+1,363	+1,618	+3,014	5,625	5,199	3,892	2,419	1,479	1,138
States .. .. .	15	15	55	..	-40	-40	12	15	49	3	..	6
(a) European .. .. .	5,024	4,751	4,210	+273	+541	+814	3,802	3,966	3,382	1,222	785	828
Districts .. .. .	5,018	4,746	4,190	+272	+553	+828	3,797	3,961	3,366	1,221	785	824
States .. .. .	6	5	20	+1	-13	-14	5	5	16	1	..	4
(b) Anglo-Indian .. .. .	379	234	123	+145	+111	+256	200	129	64	179	105	59
Districts .. .. .	376	229	118	+147	+111	+258	197	124	59	179	105	59
States .. .. .	3	5	5	-2	..	-2	3	5	5	..	..	..
(c) Indian Christian .. .. .	2,656	1,708	752	+948	+956	+1,904	1,635	1,119	495	1,021	689	257
Districts .. .. .	2,650	1,703	722	+947	+951	+1,925	1,631	1,114	467	1,019	689	255
States .. .. .	6	5	30	+1	-23	-24	4	5	23	2	..	2
K—Other Aliens .. .. .	358	266	978	-7	-612	-619	238	287	603	121	79	375
Districts .. .. .	355	265	972	-10	-607	-617	234	286	598	121	79	374
States .. .. .	4	1	6	+3	-5	-2	4	1	5	..	..	-1

TABLE XIX.—EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

(a) Europeans and Allied Races including Armenians.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL (COLUMNS 5-32.)			BRITISH SUBJECTS.																OTHERS.											
	ALL AGES.			ALL AGES.			0-13		14-16		17-23		24-33		34-43		44-53		54 and over.		ALL AGES.			24-33		34-43		44-53		54 and over.	
	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
BALUCHISTAN ..	5,034	3,808	1,226	5,014	3,795	1,219	415	382	28	27	903	80	1,826	889	447	259	147	79	29	23	20	18	7	2	3	8	1	1	2	2	
Districts ..	5,028	3,803	1,225	5,010	3,792	1,218	415	382	28	27	903	80	1,824	888	446	259	147	79	29	23	18	11	7	2	3	6	1	1	2	2	
Quetta-Fishin ..	4,747	3,907	1,140	4,731	3,697	1,134	397	358	27	20	877	78	1,756	849	402	240	122	70	26	21	16	10	6	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	
Loralai ..	87	62	25	87	62	25	5	4	..	1	10	1	26	10	11	6	8	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Zhob ..	73	62	11	73	62	11	1	4	..	..	..	..	28	9	22	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bolan ..	25	13	12	25	13	12	2	5	..	..	2	..	3	4	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chagai ..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sibi ..	94	57	37	92	56	36	20	11	1	..	6	3	10	8	10	7	8	6	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
States ..	8	5	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kalat ..	6	5	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sarawan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jhalawan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kachhi ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dombki-Kaheri Country ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Makran ..	5	4	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kharan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Las-Bela ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(b) ANGLO-INDIANS.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	ALL AGES.			0-3		4-6		7-13		14-16		17-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		70 and over.	
	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
BALUCHISTAN.	378	200	179	21	21	24	17	41	37	18	9	4	5	25	36	41	30	24	16	6	5	1	2	..	1
Districts ..	378	197	179	21	21	24	17	41	37	18	9	4	5	23	36	40	30	24	16	6	5	1	2	..	1
Quetta-Fishin ..	286	145	141	15	17	18	9	24	32	13	8	3	3	17	29	27	23	22	13	3	4	1	2	..	1
Loralai ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bo'an ..	24	13	11	1	1	2	2	3	3	..	..	1	1	2	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai ..	12	8	4	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibi ..	52	31	21	6	2	4	5	10	1	..	1	..	1	4	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
States ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachhi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dombki-Kaheri Country ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Las-Bela ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The difference of 10 persons (6 males and 4 females) among Europeans shown in this table and in table XVII is made up as under—

Religion.	Nationality.	Males.	Females.
Indefinite Beliefs.	British.	3	3
Jew.	British.	2	0
Muslim.	German.	1	1
Total		6	4

TABLE XIX.—EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE

## 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	76,242	16
Loralai .. .. .	7,521	79,784	11
Zhob .. .. .	10,225	48,345	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>354,158</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>STATES.</b>			
Kalat .. .. .	73,269	340,602	5
Sarawan .. .. .	5,229	28,285	5
Jhalawan .. .. .	20,795	88,916	4
Kachhi .. .. .	4,060	105,805	26
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. .. .	1,359	26,953	20
Makran .. .. .	23,261	87,285	3
Kharan .. .. .	18,565	23,358	1
Las-Bela .. .. .	7,132	63,008	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	71,299	1426
Loralai .. .. .	4	6,303	1576
Zhob .. .. .	90	9,618	107
Bolan .. .. .	15	4,174	278
Chagai .. .. .	20	4,708	235
Sibi .. .. .	12	13,248	1,104
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>191</b>	<b>109,360</b>	<b>573</b>
<b>STATES.</b>			
Kalat .. .. .	9	1,499	167
Sarawan .. .. .	1	179	179
Jhalawan .. .. .	..	62	..
Kachhi .. .. .	..	81	..
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. .. .	..	..	..
Makran .. .. .	8	1,177	147
Kharan .. .. .	..	..	..
Las-Bela .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>9</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>167</b>

2. Figures of population in column 6 differ from those given in the corresponding table for 1921 in the case of Sibi and Shahrig Tahsils and the Mari Country within the Sibi District and in that of Bolan owing to internal and inter-district transfers, as shown on the fly-leaf of Imperial Table II.

TABLE XX.—SUMMARY FIGURES FOR DISTRICTS AND STATES.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION (1931.)			POPULATION.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.		DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.												
		Persons.	Males.	Females.		1921	1921-1931	1911-1921	in		HINDU.		MUSLIM.		SIKH.		CHRISTIAN.		TRIBAL.		OTHERS.	
									1931-1921	9	10	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
BALUCHISTAN	134,638	868,617	488,414	380,203	799,625	+8.6	-4.2	6	6	36,180	17,507	440,089	358,004	6,270	2,155	5,637	2,422	25	7	213	114	
DISTRICTS	54,228	463,508	270,004	193,504	420,848	+10.2	+1.5	9	8	29,529	11,903	228,389	176,920	6,227	2,141	5,625	2,419	25	7	209	114	
Quetta-Pishin	4,806	147,541	90,302	57,239	135,909	+8.6	+8.2	31	28	19,212	7,506	62,024	45,921	3,754	1,501	5,169	2,201	..	..	143	110	
Loralai	7,525	80,037	47,936	38,151	82,473	+4.4	+2.1	11	11	2,403	1,101	44,943	36,869	447	115	143	68	..	..	..	..	
Zhob	10,315	57,963	34,596	23,367	56,668	+2.3	-19.5	6	5	2,402	437	31,025	22,819	1,039	95	99	16	..	..	31	..	
Bolan	359	4,688	3,466	1,222	4,374	-3.8	+09.2	13	14	908	257	2,333	890	143	30	56	35	..	..	28	4	
Chagai	20,036	24,224	13,721	10,503	22,916	+7.1	+22.7	1	1	891	422	12,722	10,047	89	29	19	6	..	..	..	..	
Sibi	11,187	143,005	79,983	63,022	118,208	+21.0	+1.5	13	11	3,713	2,180	75,342	60,368	755	372	139	95	25	7	9	..	
Administered Area	3,907	37,731	49,447	38,334	80,249	+9.4	-5	22	21	3,545	2,027	44,974	35,833	755	372	139	95	25	7	9	..	
Mari-Bugti Country	7,280	56,224	30,536	24,688	37,959	+45.5	+6.2	3	5	168	153	30,368	24,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
STATES	80,410	405,109	218,410	186,699	378,977	+6.9	-8.8	5	5	6,651	5,598	211,700	181,084	43	14	12	3	..	..	4	..	
Kalat	73,278	342,101	184,915	157,186	328,281	+4.2	-8.6	5	4	5,841	4,965	179,027	152,207	31	11	12	3	..	..	4	..	
Sarawan	5,230	28,464	15,545	12,919	54,262	-47.5	-14.9	5	10	396	333	15,140	12,532	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	
Jhalawan	20,795	88,978	47,937	40,991	79,710	+11.6	-5.6	4	4	161	36	47,325	40,955	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kacchi	4,060	105,886	57,844	48,042	75,153	+40.9	-19.0	26	19	3,751	3,268	54,079	44,773	11	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	
Dombki-Kaheri Country	1,359	26,953	14,553	12,400	19,558	+37.8	-16.9	20	14	1,309	1,279	13,236	11,113	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Makran	23,269	68,462	36,433	31,979	71,860	-4.7	-1	3	3	199	34	36,269	31,944	3	..	10	1	..	..	2	..	
Kharan	18,565	23,358	12,503	10,855	27,738	-15.8	+22.4	1	1	25	15	12,478	10,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Las-Bela	7,132	63,008	33,495	29,513	50,696	+24.3	-17.2	9	7	810	633	32,673	28,877	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	

M—Males; F—Females.

TABLE XX.—SUMMARY FIGURES FOR DISTRICTS AND STATES.



## 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	76,242	16
Loralai .. .. .	7,521	79,784	11
Zhob .. .. .	10,225	48,345	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>354,158</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>STATES.</b>			
Kalat .. .. .	73,269	340,602	5
Sarawan .. .. .	5,229	28,285	5
Jhalawan .. .. .	20,795	88,916	4
Kachhi .. .. .	4,060	105,805	26
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. .. .	1,350	26,953	20
Makran .. .. .	23,261	67,285	3
Kharan .. .. .	18,565	23,358	1
Las-Bela .. .. .	7,132	63,008	9
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>80,401</b>	<b>403,610</b>	<b>5</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	71,299	1,426
Loralai .. .. .	4	6,303	1,576
Zhob .. .. .	90	9,618	107
Bolan .. .. .	15	4,174	278
Chagai .. .. .	20	4,708	235
Sibi .. .. .	12	13,248	1,104
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>191</b>	<b>109,350</b>	<b>573</b>
<b>STATES.</b>			
Kalat .. .. .	9	1,499	167
Sarawan .. .. .	1	179	179
Jhalawan .. .. .	..	62	..
Kachhi .. .. .	..	81	..
Dombki-Kaheri Country .. .. .	..	..	..
Makran .. .. .	8	1,177	147
Kharan .. .. .	..	..	..
Las-Bela .. .. .	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>9</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>167</b>

2. Figures of population in column 9 differ from those given in the corresponding table for 1921 in the case of Sibi and Shahrig Tahsils and the Mari Country within the Sibi District and in that of Bolan owing to internal and Inter-district transfers, as shown on fly-leaf of Imperial Table II.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION BY POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER LOCAL AREAS.

Political Agency, Tahsil, etc.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF		Number of occupied Houses.	POPULATION 1931.			Population 1921 (both Sexes.)	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of Persons per square mile.
		Towns.	Villages.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BALUCHISTAN ..	134,638	17	3,501	106,644	308,617	488,414	380,203	799,625	+8.6	-4.2	6
1. Quetta-Pishin Agency	4,806	6	376	23,172	147,541	90,302	57,239	135,909	+8.6	+8.2	31
Pishin Tahsil ..	3,052	2	275	11,055	53,375	27,820	25,555	49,081	+0.8	-7.2	17
Chaman Tahsil ..	1,206	2	53	3,137	17,517	10,955	6,562	17,005	-5	+2.0	15
Quetta Tahsil ..	548	2	48	13,980	76,649	51,527	25,122	68,223	+12.4	+24.0	140
2. Loralai Agency ..	7,525	3	429	16,402	86,067	47,988	38,151	82,473	+4.4	+2.1	13
Duki Tahsil ..	1,688	..	74	3,415	17,998	9,771	8,227	15,900	+13.9	-8.2	11
Bori Tahsil ..	1,671	2	125	3,598	18,532	11,464	7,068	17,767	+4.3	+2.7	11
Sanjawi Sub-Tahsil.	676	..	40	1,260	6,313	3,501	2,812	6,895	-20.0	+17.5	9
Barkhan Tahsil ..	1,309	..	120	3,661	20,434	10,901	9,533	18,129	+12.7	+9	16
Musakhel Tahsil	2,181	..	70	4,468	22,810	12,209	10,511	21,876	+4.3	+5.6	10
3. Zhob Agency ..	10,315	2	251	12,875	57,963	34,596	23,367	56,668	+2.3	-19.5	6
Fort Sandeman Tahsil.	6,458	2	114	6,543	32,989	20,111	12,878	31,612	+4.4	-21.3	6
Hindubagh Tahsil	1,459	..	79	2,573	11,580	6,724	4,856	13,162	-12.0	+0.4	8
Killa Saifullah Tahsil.	2,398	..	58	3,559	13,394	7,761	5,633	11,894	+12.6	+33.3	6
4. Chagai Agency ..	20,038	..	72	6,187	24,224	13,721	10,503	22,816	+7.1	+22.7	1
Nushki Tahsil ..	2,361	..	23	2,665	10,820	6,016	4,804	9,905	+9.2	+22.0	5
Dalbandin including Western Sanjrani.	17,261	..	45	3,019	11,185	6,374	4,811	11,438	-2.2	+39.0	1
Shorarud Sub-Tahsil.	414	..	4	503	2,219	1,331	888	1,273	+74.3	-38.8	5
5. Sibi Agency ..	11,187	1	289	25,045	148,005	79,983	63,022	118,208	+21.0	+1.5	13
Sibi Tahsil ..	1,148	1	33	6,138	27,507	15,823	11,684	22,440	+22.5	-3.3	24
Shahrig Tahsil ..	1,576	..	93	3,852	18,177	10,193	7,984	20,186	-10.0	+3.2	12
Nasirabad Tahsil	821	..	91	6,554	36,634	20,415	16,219	30,458	+20.3	-8.2	45
Kohlu Sub-Tahsil	362	..	25	1,006	5,463	3,016	2,447	7,167	-23.8	+62.1	15
Mari Country ..	3,404	..	17	3,235	24,860	13,880	10,980	14,501	+71.4	-3.7	7
Bugti Country ..	3,876	..	10	4,260	30,364	16,656	13,708	23,458	+20.4	+13.6	8
6. Kalat Agency ..	80,769	6	2,104	73,163	409,797	221,376	187,921	383,351	+6.8	-9.3	5
(a) Bolan ..	359	1	23	1,635	4,633	3,466	1,222	4,374	-3.8	+69.2	13
(b) Kalat ..	73,278	4	1,797	65,007	342,101	184,915	157,186	323,281	+4.2	-8.6	5
Sarawan ..	5,230	2	186	6,281	28,464	15,545	12,919	54,262	-47.5	-14.9	5
Jhalawan ..	20,795	..	475	14,139	88,978	47,987	40,991	79,710	+11.6	-5.6	4
Kaohhi ..	4,060	..	589	18,255	105,886	57,844	48,042	75,153	+40.9	-19.0	26
Dombki-Kaheri Country.	1,359	..	123	4,592	26,953	14,553	12,400	19,558	+37.8	-16.9	20
Makran ..	23,269	2	305	15,464	68,462	36,483	31,979	71,860	-4.7	-1	3
Kharan ..	18,565	..	119	6,276	23,358	12,503	10,855	27,738	-15.8	+22.4	1
(c) Las-Bela ..	7,132	1	278	11,521	63,008	33,495	29,513	50,696	+24.3	-17.2	9

## PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

### POPULATION OF POLITICAL AGENCIES BY RELIGION AND LITERACY.

“ Others ” in this table include :—

RELIGION.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	TAHSIL.	POPULATION.			LITERATE.	
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		<b>Total</b> ..	<b>369</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>56</b>
Jain	Quetta-Pishin ..	Quetta ..	32	20	12	14	1
Buddhist	Quetta-Pishin ..	Quetta ..	40	25	15	14	4
	Zhob ..	Fort Sandeman	27	27	..	27	..
	Sibi ..	Sibi ..	1	1	..	..	..
Zoroastrian	Quetta-Pishin ..	Quetta ..	160	83	77	63	48
	Quetta-Pishin ..	Chaman ..	1	1	..	1	..
	Sibi ..	Sibi ..	6	6	..	6	..
Jew	Quetta-Pishin ..	Quetta ..	12	9	3	6	..
	Quetta-Pishin ..	Chaman ..	3	3	..	..	..
	Kalat State ..	Makran ..	2	2	..	2	..
Tribal	Sibi ..	Nasirabad ..	32	25	7	..	..
Others	Quetta-Pishin ..	Quetta ..	5	2	3	2	3
	Zhob ..	Fort Sandeman	4	4	..	..	..
	Bolan ..	Bolan ..	30	26	4	3	..
	Sibi ..	Sibi ..	2	2	..	2	..
	Kalat State ..	Kachhi ..	2	2	..	..	..

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—POPULATION OF POLITICAL AGENCIES BY RELIGION AND LITERACY.

POLITICAL AGENCY, TAHSIL, ETC.	MUSLIMS.				HINDUS.												SIKHS.				CHRISTIANS.				OTHERS.				* No. of Literates.		Literates in English.		
	No. of Persons.		No. of Literates.		BRAHMAN.				OTHER HINDUS.				DEPRESSED CLASSES.				No. of Persons.		No. of Literates.		No. of Persons.		No. of Literates.		No. of Persons.		No. of Literates.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
ALUGHISTAN	440,089	358,004	12,093	563	2,827	816	1,664	150	28,162	14,470	14,699	1,345	5,131	2,215	495	8	6,370	2,155	3,669	524	5,637	2,422	4,075	1,294	288	121	140	56	36,835	3,940	10,083	1,525	
Quetta-Pishin Agency	62,024	45,921	6,294	396	1,602	518	858	98	18,972	5,831	8,324	997	3,638	1,607	349	6	3,754	1,501	2,178	397	5,169	2,201	3,804	1,177	143	110	100	56	21,917	3,127	8,074	1,369	
Pishin Tahsil (B. B.)	26,547	25,151	940	15	97	20	42	1	851	248	513	16	126	45	7		129	63	65	9	70	28	39	7					1,611	48	195	10	
Chaman Sub-division (B. B.)	8,330	5,636	373	8	67	20	30	4	1,978	694	1,290	50	222	60	29		210	50	154	17	144	102	39	22	4		1		1,916	101	211	22	
Quetta Tahsil (A. T.)	27,147	15,134	4,981	373	1,438	478	786	93	11,143	4,439	6,526	931	3,290	1,502	313	6	3,415	1,388	1,959	371	4,955	2,071	3,726	1,148	139	110	99	56	18,390	3,078	7,668	1,350	
I. Loralai Agency	44,943	38,869	987	21	468	55	369	13	1,647	938	808	64	288	108	52		447	115	319	34	143	66	74	27					2,587	159	474	36	
Duki Tahsil (B. B.)	9,512	8,079	104	1	13	8	10	1	211	126	64	1	10	6			14	3	5	1	11	5							183	4	14		
Bori Tahsil (A. T.)	9,309	6,322	620	16	428	34	348	12	925	464	421	57	271	95	50		408	99	297	29	123	54	74	27					1,810	141	422	25	
Sanjawi Sub-Tahsil (A. T.)	3,452	2,791	48	2	1	1			37	10	21		4	4			7	6	3										72	2	16	1	
Barkhan Tahsil (A. T.)	10,454	9,206	90		25	12	10		399	301	264	6					14	7	11	4	9	7							375	10	13		
Musakhal Tahsil (A. T.)	12,216	10,471	105	2	1		1		75	37	36		3	3	2		4		3										147	2	9		
III. Zhoi Agency	31,025	22,819	1,082	31	270	47	176	8	1,923	350	1,354	77	209	40	36	2	1,039	95	797	24	99	16	69	9	31		27		3,521	151	486	13	
Fort Sandeman Tahsil (A. T.)	17,260	12,457	790	26	187	41	118	8	1,074	271	1,210	64	156	31	22		730	64	582	17	73	14	57	9	31		27		2,806	124	331	12	
Hindubagh Tahsil (A. T.)	6,227	4,787	149	2	27	4	20		128	31	71	4	39	9	11	2	286	23	203	6	18	2	11						465	14	64		
Killa Saifullah Tahsil (A. T.)	7,538	5,575	123	3	56	2	38		121	48	73	9	15		3		23	8	12	1	8		1						250	13	41	1	
IV. Chagal Agency	12,722	10,047	355	8	88	28	36	4	683	331	292	35	120	63	7		89	28	45	2	19	6	14	3					749	53	142	4	
Nushki Tahsil (A. T.)	5,622	4,683	125		25	13	8	1	290	171	136	9	34	30	3		38	6	17	1	7	1	4						393	11	43		
Dalbandin Tahsil including Western Sanjran (A. T.)	5,771	4,576	179	8	63	15	28	3	393	160	156	26	85	33	4		50	22	27	1	12	6	10	3					404	41	95	4	
Shorard Sub-Tahsil (B. B.)	1,329	388	51										1				1		1										52		4		
V. Sibi Agency	75,342	60,368	1,061	63	239	88	117	20	2,807	1,767	1,022	101	667	325	41		755	372	235	62	139	95	79	55	34	7	8		2,563	301	560	74	
Sibi Tahsil (B. B.)	13,262	10,025	591	53	102	62	82	17	1,515	1,097	514	88	491	236	35		281	175	123	45	123	89	71	51	9	8			1,424	254	423	67	
Shahrig Tahsil (B. B.)	9,732	7,813	156	3	38	14	20	3	247	96	146	9	64	26	4		68	29	37	9	14	6	7	4					370	28	66	5	
Nasirabad Tahsil (A. T.)	18,935	15,666	236	7	31	9	13		878	427	311	1	89	42	2		425	168	76	8	2		1		2	7			638	16	62	2	
Kohlu Sub-Tahsil (A. T.)	2,955	2,429	24		2		2		23	14	7	3	5	4			1												33	3	3		
Mari Country (T. A.)	13,712	10,327	28		6	3			144	133	44		18	17															72				
Bugti Country (T. A.)	16,656	13,708	26																										20		1		
VI. Kalat Agency	214,033	181,980	2,354	44	220	80	108	7	7,180	5,703	2,891	71	209	72	10		186	44	95	5	68	38	35	23	30	4	5		5,498	150	327	36	
Bolan (A. T.)	2,333	896	190	10	117	28	76	5	612	164	269	26	179	65	8		143	30	77	5	56	35	26	22	26	4	3		649	68	203	24	
Kalat (I. S.)	179,027	152,207	1,770	8	76	39	32	2	5,736	4,920	2,217	45	29	7	2		31	11	13		12	3	9	1	4		2		4,045	56	100	2	
Sarawan (I. S.)	15,140	12,582	516		23	12	7	1	360	317	93		33	13	4	1		8	2	3		1							620	34	13	1	
Jhalawan (I. S.)	47,825	40,955	240		2		2		159	30	34						1		1										277		15		
Kuchhi (I. S.)	54,079	44,773	426	2	43	24	19		3,708	3,244	1,635	4					11		7		1								2,083	6	26		
Dombki-Kaheri Country (I. S.)	13,236	11,113	101						1,309	1,279	408						8		8											507			
Makran (I. S.)	36,269	31,941	319	4	8	2	4	1	175	29	34	8	16	3	1		3		2		10	1	8	1	2	2			370	14	46	1	
Kharan (I. S.)	12,478	10,840	168	2					25	15	15																			183	2		
Las-Bela (I. S.)	32,673	23,877	394	26	27	14			782	619	405						12		5											804	26	24	

Abbreviations used in Column I.

B. B. = British Baluchistan.  
A. T. = Agency Territory.

T. A. = Tribal Area.  
I. S. = Indian States.

M. = Males.  
F. = Females.

\* The figures in columns 30 and 31 are inclusive of those in columns 32 and 33.