

Special Area Report On

Thar

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PREFACE

Thar is one of the world's most densely populated deserts and an underdeveloped area of the country consisting of six districts i.e. entire Tharparker and partly Sanghar, Umerkot, Ghotki, Khairpur and Sukkur which needs special attention for the planners to launch development programmes for this area. Keeping in view this position the population census organization is publishing for the first time a special area report on Thar.

After the release of big as well as medium city reports, it seemed appropriate to publish special report for Thar to facilitate data users especially the planners to formulate development planning to meet the future needs of this area.

This report consists of five parts viz (I) a comprehensive write up which carries the general description of the special area, (II) a broad analysis of the population data, (III) a broad analysis of the housing data, Part-IV comprises statistical tables while part-V provides additional information in the form of annexures. However, the statistical tables included in this report are based on the complete count only as the tables generated from sample count for smaller area/population were not feasible.

I hope this report will be a valuable addition to the stock of census publications and will serve its purpose.

Islamabad, February, 2006

NAJAM HASAN
Chief Census Commissioner

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PART - I
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

In geography a desert is a landscape or region that receives little precipitation. As a consequence, deserts have a reputation for supporting very little life. Compared to wetter regions this may be true, although deserts often harbour a wealth of life that usually remains hidden (especially during day light). Desert soil is often composed mostly of sand and sand dunes. Aeolian (wind driven) processes are major factors in shaping desert landscapes. Deserts sometimes contain valuable mineral deposits. Because deserts are dry, these are ideal places for human artifacts and fossils to be preserved.

Thar desert is the world's seventh largest desert and is the most inhospitable ecoregion in the Indo-Pacific region. It is an extension of the Great Indian Desert. However, 4000 to 5000 years ago this area supported the world's oldest civilizations of Mohen-Jo-Daro and Harappa. The Thar desert is mostly dusty; 80 percent is composed of sand dunes and interlunar and fixed dunes. At the bottom of the desert near sea there are compact salt lakes and marshes. It probably is the world's most densely populated desert. The climate is extreme; the temperatures can range from near 5 C in winter up to 50 C during summer. The major source of income of the people is rain-fed agriculture and livestock. However, the Thar desert is also quite fascinating in its own peculiar way. It holds a wealth of scenic beauty, rangelands, minerals, livestock and a wide range of flora and fauna and above all the people of the area living here since centuries. The Thar desert has its historical perspective, geographical peculiarities, demographic aspects and socio-cultural heritage.

1.2 GEOGRAPHY

1.2.1 General

Since the creation of the earth the forces of nature have remained constantly active to bring continuous changes on the surface of plant. The phenomenon of the shifting sand dunes shows that the natural forces, which originally produced the desert, are still at work. There is evidence to suggest that this area was once under the Indian Ocean. Around 100 B.C the sea receded to the south, bringing on the surface a great depositary of the finest sand, presently recognized as Thar desert. The sea waves leaving behind their imprints in the form of sand dunes gave way to sea winds to transform these into a regular pattern and hence the emergence of existing landscape of Thar. This verdict also draws support from the following:-

- (a) The residents/travellers of the Thar desert have off and on found fossils, shells and pebbles resembling those available on the sea shore.
- (b) The sand of Thar bears a marked resemblance in colour and consistency to that of the sand of sea shore.
- (c) In 1945 a wrecked ship was found buried in 10 feet deep in the mud of "Dhoro Purano" five miles from Wago-Jo-Kot.

1.2.2 Name and Location

The Thar Desert derives its name from Sanskrit Word “Sathal” means dried desert or the barren land and changing its nomenclature from Sathal to Thal and later on “Thar” which means the sand dunes. The desert lies between 27-10 to 28-20 north latitudes and 69-04 to 71-06 east longitudes. In its geographical layout the Thar Desert forms part of bigger desert of the same name that sprawls over a vast area of Pakistan and India from Cholistan to Nagarparkar in Pakistan and from south of Haryana down to Rajasthan in India.

Thar desert is situated at the eastern side of Sindh province, comprising the entire district of Tharparkar and some parts of Ghotki, Sanghar, Sukkur, Khairpur and Umerkot districts and flanked by India on its eastern and southern sides. Thar desert starts from the North-Eastern border of Sindh province and bounded by Cholistan desert of Rahimyarkhan district of Punjab Province, on the east by part of Indian desert consisting of Barmer, Jaisalmeer & Jodhpur districts of India, on the north west and west prominently bordered by lower Indus plain comprising of part of Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Sanghar, Mirpurkhas and Badin district of Sindh province. on the south of the desert sandy salt marshes and Rann of Kutch of India are found. The total area of the desert is approximately 42389 Sq.K.M.

1.2.3 Physical Feature

As regards to physical features, Thar desert is divided into two major regions;

A) Tharparkar and B) Achro Thar (White Desert)

A) **Tharparkar:** Tharparkar is further divisible into different parts as follows:-

(i) **Khaar Thar:** The eastern and northern part of Chachro Taluka is known as Khaar Thar. The sand dunes are not much higher and the trees are small in numbers.

(ii) **Kanto Thar:** This part falls on the south of Chachro Taluka and north of Nagarparkar Taluka. The soil is fertile and suitable for some agricultural activities.

(iii) **Parkar Thar:** The southern part of Nagarparkar taluka consists of Parkar Thar, the land is rough and stony. No sand dunes found here. Famous Karoojher hills fall within this part of desert.

(iv) **Samrati Thar:** This part consists of south of Mithi Taluka and north of Diplo Taluka.

v) **Vingo Thar:** It is situated on the west of Diplo Taluka.

vi) **Watt Thar:** It is situated in south of Mithi by Rann of Kutch. This part is bounded by sea water.

(vii) **Mehrano Thar:** Once it was around old bed of Indus River. It falls on the western part of Chachro Taluka and south eastern part of Umerkot Taluka.

viii) **Dhhat Thar:** It is situated at the centre of Tharparkar District i.e. some part of Umerkot Taluka major portion of Chachro Taluka and some northern part of Mithi Taluka. Therefore the entire area is known as Dhhat and the inhabitant a Dhhati.

B. Acho or Achro Thar (White Desert)

Acho or Achro Thar (white desert) starts from the boundary of Punjab Province and runs through Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Sanghar districts and reaches upto Khokhrapar railway lines, passing Umkerkot district. On the east it is bounded by Indian border. Acho Thar falls in ten Talukas (partly) of the above named districts. These talukas are Ubauro, Mirpur Mathelo, Dharki, Khangarh, Salehpat, Rhoari, Faiz Ganj, Thari Mirwah, Nara and Khipro. Geographically Acho Thar is further divided into four parts which are known as Mehrano, Rahi (Ranj), Draees and Markaz.

Wind action is dominant in the formation of topography as no perennial stream drains this part of desert. A vast expanse of sand plains with innumerable sand dunes is covered with thorny bushes. The ridges are irregular and roughly parallel as they often enclosed sheltered valleys, above which they rise to a height of some forty six meters. These dunes are latitudinal in the south of desert while in the north transverse dunes abound. The valleys of Thar desert are moist enough to support cultivation and when not cultivated they yield luxuriant crops of rank grass. But the extraordinary salinity of the sub-soil and consequent shortage of potable water, renders many tracts, quite un-inhabitable. In many of the valleys the subsoil saline water collects and forms large and picturesque salt lakes, which rarely dry up.

1.2.4 Topography

The Thar desert can be divided into the following three topographic regions:-

i) Sand Dunes

The high rise dunes which are locally known as "Bhit". In some places these dunes are too high and very long which look like mountains from a long distance. The dunes of medium height are known as Darro. The small dunes are called "Darriko," "Darphio" or "Kapro". Some dunes are smooth, some are of skewed type, some are too long. Some are of such ascent which one can climb easily. While at other places the inclines are so steep that one cannot reach on the top easily. Such inclined dunes are called "Ondhiolak".

There are many "Bhits" (high rise dunes) in Thar, some of them are more than 500 feet high. Examples are "Lonki Bhit" in Chachro Taluka, Diluri Bhit in Nagarparkar taluka, "Rojhar Bhit", "Darendro Bhit," etc.

The dunes are small in the eastern part of desert whereas in the south western part of desert large dunes are found. These high rise dunes are generally of permanent nature which change in configuration marginally during summer. The top soil is comparatively black due to presence of humus and favourable climatic conditions encourage natural vegetation which stabilizes the sand dunes. The sand of Acho Thar is more white, thin & soft hence it is called Achhro Thar which means "White Desert".

ii) Plains and Valleys

Between the "Bhits" (high rise dunes) there are plain lands i.e. valleys which locally known as "Dahars".

The "Dahars" are usually swept clear of loose sand and their floors are hard of non-erodible material. These "Dahars" varying in breadth from 100 meters to 3000 meters have comparatively firm surface. After rainfalls the soil becomes moist enough to allow cultivation and growth of wild grass. It is a unique desert in the world which becomes green after the rains. Therefore in these "Dahars" (Plains) there are grazing grounds and lands for settlements. At "Kanto Thar" and "Dhhat Thar" areas vast plains are situated.

iii) Hills

The only hills in the district are at Nagarparkar or at the northern edge of the Runn of Kutch. These hills have no connection with the other ranges in the west of Sindh province. It is situated in the south east edge of Taluka Nagarparkar in almost a rounded shape. It is 19 k.m in length and attains a height of 300 meters. These hills are covered with scattered shrubs and green pastures. During rainy seasons some temporary rivulets start from these hills and go towards Runn of Kutch. Two perennial springs namely Achlashwar and Sardharo and permanent stream called Bhetiami and Gordhro also emerge from these hills. The hills belong to the oldest rocks of South Asia. According to geologists these ranges are named as "Nagar Igneous Complex". The rocks of Nagarparkar are the result of eruption of lava, it consists of rocks like granite, quartz etc. It also consists of horn blende, magnetite and other dark minerals in small quantities. All these rocks are used in construction work. The principle range namely "Karoonjhar" is twelve miles in length and attains a height of 1169 feet.

1.2.5 Runn of Kutch

On south of Thar desert is the great Rann, an immense salt water. It is a flat land, almost at sea level, covered with thick layer of salt which has been left by evaporation of sea water over the centuries. During monsoon it becomes almost part of the sea owing to influx of sea water. During winter it mostly dries up and surface is covered with salt. At places where the land rises up by a few meters, it becomes an Island and thus called "Bet".

1.2.6 Rivers and Stream

There is no river in Thar desert. However in Nagarparkar there are two perennial springs named Achleshwar and Sardharo as well as temporary streams called Bhetiari river and Gordhro river after the rains.

1.2.7 CLIMATE

The climate of Thar desert is arid and the region experiences great extremes of temperature, both daily and seasonal, with cool winters and exceptionally hot summer. The summer heat is considerably reduced by almost constantly blowing of the south western breeze from sea in the southern Thar desert. However, the upper Thar desert being situated far way from the sea is devoid of seabreeze. Due to low rainfalls there is an extreme scarcity of water, and long spells of drought are frequent. Some times two/ three or more years pass without any precipitation which results in death of cattle and mass migration of people to barrage areas. In Thar desert the winds may blow steadily throughout the year, or may come suddenly with hurricane effect. The desert wind when blowing fast carries dust and sand particles which restrict visibility to a few meters. The dominant wind direction during the summer months is South – West to North – East or West to East. During the cooler months of the year it blows in opposite direction from North or North – East to South or South – West. Climatically there are four seasons in the region:-

(i) Summer

Summer is of longer duration and lasts till the end of September. The temperature varies from 24°C to 50°C with the highest in May & June. Summer nights are always pleasant. Dust storms and hot winds are common in the months of May, June & July. The harshness of summer becomes conspicuous with western winds eroding soil at the speed of 30-40 Kms. per hour with shifting and rolling sand, and producing convective phenomenon resulting in ferocious sand storms. The wind direction in storms also affects the formation of sand dune.

(ii) Autumn

It runs from October to November. It is a season of clear skies with good visibility and moderate temperature. There is hardly any rain during this season.

(iii) Winter

The winter is of comparatively shorter duration. Cold waves from north – east last for about three months from December to February. Winter temperature varies between 13 °C to 18°C. It never touches freezing point and seldom rises above 18°C. Winter is almost rainless, having an occasional light shower. The winds are generally light. The sky remains clear and hardly any clouds are seen in the region. Visibility remains good in this season.

(iv) Spring

It runs from March to the the mid of April. It is a season of moderate and pleasant temperature. The mean maximum and minimum temperature and precipitation recorded at Chhore is given below. The following table shows month wise mean maximum and minimum temperature, precipitation and humidity.

TABLE:1.1 MONTH-WISE 30 YEARS MEAN TEMPERATURE ,PRECIPITATION AND HUMIDITY

Months	Mean Temperature(°C)		Precipitation (Millimetres)	Relative Humidity(%)
	Maximum	Minimum		
January	26.49	5.42	0.62	45.52
February	29.16	8.71	1.96	44.45
March	34.52	14.29	4.55	42.55
April	39.12	20.12	3.50	42.73
May	41.49	24.50	2.97	46.81
June	39.72	27.17	19.74	56.40
July	36.19	26.82	79.03	67.23
August	34.51	25.73	74.53	70.15
Sept.	35.70	23.88	22.95	64.76
Oct.	37.12	18.54	2.07	50.78
Nov.	32.98	11.89	3.57	44.58
Dec.	27.95	6.62	0.90	46.84
Annual	34.52	17.84	221.97	52.11

1.2.8 FLORA

The Thar desert remains covered with natural vegetation usually from July to October in good rain years. Maximum area of sand hills is covered during summer and all plants show their maximum growth during this period. At the end of the rainy season the annual flora dries up and perennial plants after shedding their leaves and tender branches enter their resting period. The seeds of all plants remain dormant during the dry period from October to June and germinate with the onset of first monsoon rain. The whole Thar desert is free from frost and due to absence of frost climate is suitable for plants.

Floral distribution in the Thar desert is divided into three main regions (i) the rocky plateau of Nagarparkar (ii) sand dunal tracts after Nara region and (iii) the area falling in Achro Thar or Nara Region in the north & north eastern side of Thar desert. Climatically the rocky area of desert is more favourable for natural vegetation. It is in fact an oasis of Thar desert. On the top of hills and at different elevations a dense growth of vegetation can be seen. Whereas moving to sand dunal areas vegetation is quite intact and healthy around desert areas near Naukot, Diplo and Mithi. The dominant vegetation in the region consists of deciduous, xerophytes trees, shrubs & herbs. There is occasional and scattered vegetation found near border in the east and to the Achro Thar & Nara region upto the north of the desert. The plants grow in sandy soil largely impregnated with salt are characterized with small leaves or none at all like lifeless caper, milk bushes, cactus etc.

Thar desert is sparsely vegetated and thinly cultivated. The density of growth mainly depends on annual distribution of rainfall and sub-soil water level. The areas of Thar desert which are close to the irrigated belt show taller tree cover and greater growth density as compared to the northern & eastern parts of the desert. Areas closer to the irrigated belt have average density of 20 to 30 trees per Square Kilometer. However, in the north-east, and eastern parts of the desert the growth density and height of trees gradually decreases until an average height of trees/plants is found 2 to 3 feet and density is of 5 to 10 trees per Sq. K.M. This situation is particularly found close to international border and in the southern fringes of Achro Thar/Nara Region. The phenomenon is mainly related to gradual increase in sub-soil water level in the north-eastern part of the desert. Larger growth concentration are also found near water sources and dwellings.

a. Popular Flora of Thar Desert

Survival in the desert largely depends on the knowledge of its flora. There are about 114 recognized species of trees, plants shrubs, herbs and grasses. Vegetational treasury of Thar Desert contains a wide range of floras mainly classified into trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses. Amongst popular trees locally known as "Kandi" "Khabbar" and "Khumbat" which form the economic means and provide feed for animals as well as human subsistence in the form of edible fruits and wood for house hold use. Amongst shrubs locally famous as "Phoh" "Morari" and "Khip" provide glabrous long twigs used as fiber for ropes and roofs cover "AKK" and "Thuhār" are grazers as well as medicinal plant. The grasses like "Murt" and "Gandheer" provide cattle grazing.

The important characteristics of some common species are as follows:-

- (i) **Kandi:** It is a tree which grows all over Thar desert. It plays a vital role for survival of camels. It bears edible fruit (which is locally called "Khokha") and is used as vegetable dish. Its wood is thick and strong, therefore it is used for making beams of the roofs, manufacturing domestic utensils and also as a fuel. This tree has a maximum age and trees over 100 years old can also be found.
- (ii) **Khabar:** Thar desert is plentiful with this plant. Its branches are thick and long often touching the ground. Its leaves are long and break under slight twist. It is extensively used for construction of domestic furniture. Normally logs are used for construction of hut roofs. Its fruit locally called "Paroon" is edible and is sold in the markets.
- (iii) **Neem:** This tree is found near dwellings. Its maximum growth can be observed in and around Nagarparkar. Its fruit locally known as "Namori" or "Nimoli". It is used for medicine & its wood is used for construction material and various other household purposes. Its leaves are used as an antiseptic and blood purifying drug, whereas branches of trees are used as tooth brush. This tree has a thick shade thus provides good shelter from sun.
- (iv) **Babur:** The tree grows in hard ground and therefore is generally found in and around Nagarparkar and areas near to the green belt. It is also found around, Chailar, Mithi and Diplo in a scattered form. The branches are covered with thorns of to 2 to 2.5 inches of length. The wood is used for construction purposes.
- (v) **Akk:** It is most useful plant of Thar desert. It grows in soft sand and has thick leaves and is found all over Thar in abundance. Its leaves contain juice which is used for various local medicine. Its wood though not very strong is extensively used to give strength to the roof of cottages and huts. Its dry wood is also used as fuel.
- (vi) **Phog:** It grows on small sand dunes and is abundant in whole Thar. Its fruit called "Phagi" has a citric taste. Its leaves in both green as well as dried form serve as a fodder for cattle.
- (vii) **Khip:** Almost leaveless shrub, it is extensively used in construction of huts and hamlets locally known as "Bhoongas" and landhies".

1.2.9 FAUNA

Thar supports a variety of animals birds and reptiles in suitable natural habitats. These species have tremendous economics, commercial and aesthetic value with good potential for use in the rural economy. Although an infrastructure is available for protection of wildlife, yet several of the species are infact disappearing. All those animals which were once abundant are scarcely seen now. It takes days to search out a deer in places where these were common once. Other animals have experienced similar disaster.

a) Animals

Amongst animals, wild cat, desert cat, fox, jackal and occasionally deer are found in the area. Wolf is found in several locations which include, Mithi, Naukot and Nagarparkar and is considered to be a serious predator on goat and sheep. Wild Ass & porcupine with its black, erected spines are also seen frequently, especially around Chhor, Chachro and Umerkot.

b) Birds

Among economic value birds only grey partridge and grouse are self managed. Whereas, the migratory Hubara Bustards is on the verge of extinction, due to mass scale shooting by Arab hunters, local "Waderas" and poachers who trap them alive. Desert Hawk, the king of birds and symbol of the desert is now a rare sight, mainly due to arab falconers. Peacock, the most beautiful and colourful bird of Thar is also found but only in sprinkling and in domesticated form. The common sight birds during summer and winter are vultures, crows and eagles.

c) Reptiles

The abundant rodents and snakes in plenty are the enemies of life in Thar. The dangerous species of snakes rampant in the area, mostly in hot rainy season include, "Veesang Nag", "Kombharyo Nag", "Agh", "Bogri", "Lundhi", "Khupar", "Russel's", "Viper", "Cobra" and "Peehan" all of them are highly poisonous. Peehan, is the deadliest snake of all, and is found only in Thar. Its length is about 6 feet and has black stripes on grayish skin. It is said about Peehan that it visits its victim while asleep, poisoning by spitting into mouth.

It is symtomised by the blindness of patient, choking of throat and causes instant death. The local treatment method provides Alum mixed with milk taken orally to make one continuously vomit. If alum is not available, terminal leaves of "AKK" are provided supplemented by milk. Eating raw onion and lighting the floor during night repel the attack. Vichy, another deadly snake of Thar is black in colour and drops poison in open pots. The victim using the same utensils dies within three to four hours. Among reptiles other than snakes the desert lizards and scorpions are also found in plenty. Amongst poisonous scorpions, "Hum Khum" meaning bitten and dead measures three inches in length, has a sandy colour, and leaves its victim dead after 2 hours of bite. Among lizards, the "Chandan Goh" is the largest in size which is a predator on dwellings and life. Other species include one and a half feet long greyish "Nor" which is considered as enemy of snakes. "Sando" or "Sanda" which is grayish in colour with one and a quarter feet length is an economic value reptile. The oil made from its skin is extensively used by locals for body and joint pains.

1.3 AGRICULTURE AND RELATED SECTORS

1.3.1 Hydrography

Water remains a gigantic problem in Thar desert. Great difficulties arise from irregularity of rainy seasons, causing uncertain water supplies for drinking and agriculture. If it does not rain then people leave their dwellings and migrate to west of Nara region to the barrage area. Therefore, locally it is said "if it rains it is Thar otherwise it is Bar" (means desert).

(a) Water Sources

There is no river or canal in Thar. Water is obtained mostly from wells or "Talaos" or "Tarries" (Water gets accumulated in depression after rains, which called "Talaos" or "Tarries"). Due to deep sub-soil water level digging of wells is quite problematic and every digging effort is also not successful as well as water is brackish at most of the places. Besides digging difficulties, the wells and Tarries get dried after few months of use, the sub-soil channel gets blocked by the sand itself and Tarries are silted by sand storms. In some big villages water storage tanks have been constructed.

(b) Rainfall

In the cases of areas like Thar, which is only dependent upon rain water, the annual rainfall is the most important factor in determining agricultural and economic conditions of the region. Besides it is not merely the quantity of rainfall that counts but its distribution as well. The rains in the area are characterized by monsoonic showers. These showers are mostly variables, uncertain and unevenly distributed in the region. Most of the desert belt receives a maximum annual rainfall of about 6 inches.

There is a great variation of rainfall in the same district. Most of the rainfall occurs from July to end of September. There is absolutely no rains in Thar, due to prolonged drought, the soil of Thar gets scorched. Cattle, sheep and camels begin to perish or are moved out of the area and thousands of Thar residents have to migrate to the green tracts.

(c) Water Table

Owing to low rainfall and absence of perennial rivers, the sub-soil water table is very low. It varies from 100 to 400 feet below ground level at various places. Following table indicates the sub-soil water level in various parts of the Thar desert:-

SUB-SOIL WATER LEVEL

S.No.	Location	Feet Below Ground Level
1.	Gadra	300
2.	Chailar	176
3	Kantio	100
4	Mithi	100-150
5	Islamkot	160-200
6	Khinsar	75
7	Nagarparkar	70
8	Chor	350
9	Khipro(Achro Thar)	500
10	Khokhrapar (Achro Thar)	200-300

(d) Humidity

The relative humidity is higher along the coastal areas as compared to inland areas located away from the sea. During the year it is the highest during the monsoon period and appreciably decreases during drier part of the year. The highest relative humidity during the month of August is 65 percent in the night and 50 percent in the day at Nagarparkar, 83 percent in the night and 57 percent in the day at Umerkot, and 83 percent in the night and 59 percent in the day at Chhor. The lowest relative humidity is 61 percent in the night and 20 percent in the day at Chhor during February. This low relative humidity during the drier part of the year makes the plants life very difficult and most of the perennial plants pass this period in dormant condition.

(e) Drainage

Sand being the predominant soil, surface flow of water is not common. Most of the rain water gets absorbed in the sand. However, during heavy rains water gets collected in the valleys and other low lying areas which is used by locals subsequently.

(f) Water Quality

The quality of water varies from sweet to brackish to tasteless and at some places it is not suitable for human consumption. Mostly the population in Thar is concentrated around sweet wells. Water available between 300 –600 feet depth is sweet and can be used for human consumption. However due to the paucity of potable water, at places people have to use the saline sub-soil water for the purpose of drinking and cooking. At place water accumulated in "Tarries/Talaos is used both by animals and people. Generally the water suitable for drinking purposes is available in and around Mithi, Diplo, Nagarparkar, whereas in and around Chachro, Khokhrapar and Khipro, water is brackish though it is being used for drinking purposes and probably will be utilized as such in times to come.

1.3.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is the important occupation of Thar Desert. Most of the population of the region one way or the other is associated with cultivation. Agriculture possesses vast potentials of crop production if sufficient rain falls in the area. The upper part of the desert is generally poor in agriculture as it mostly depends upon rain. Some agriculture activities are found in the presence of alluvial soils and in considerable flat area where there is availability of sub-soil water, wells etc. Some areas of land particularly in Nagarparkar and Diplo are cultivated on well irrigation. When seasonal rainfall exceeds 100 millimeters, it brings most of the area of desert under crops. There are two seasons for cultivation the summer cultivation is called "Kharif". Sowing is done from April to August and crops are harvested from October to January. Main products are Jowar, bajra and some crops of Pulses and cotton. These crops are also the main fodder which are converted into hay for cattle feeding during the dry period. The winter cultivation is called "Rabi". Sowing is done from October to December and harvesting from March to May. Main products are wheat, grams etc. The local varieties of crops are grown without the use of fertilizers. Traditional agricultural implements are still used, a plough and paradrill are common, drawn mostly behind a pair of donkeys or a camel. The crops yield depends on the intensity and intervals of rains. The agricultural lands are surveyed in numbers and area and mapped and Revenue department charges land tax at fixed rates on per acre bases.

1.3.3 Horticulture

Most of the land of desert is arid therefore the region is entirely dependant on rainfall. Some vegetables and water melon are produced. Some vegetables are produced during rainy seasons, these are locally known as "Chibber, Gadrion, Papoon, Muriro, Kunder, Chanhhan, Gawar etc. Kunder is an underground vegetable like Potato & Kchalloo, its leaves come out of surface and are also used for eating purpose. Papoon is another important vegetable of Thar desert. It is used as a vegetable and also in pickles.

1.3.4 Live Stock

The Thar desert is famous for its livestock. The desert offers excellent opportunities for raising livestock. The important livestock of Thar desert are cows, camels, donkeys, buffalos and flocks of goats and sheep. The livestock fluctuates within the desert with availability of water. They migrate to irrigated areas in less rainy years. Major uncultivated and adjoining village areas (locally called Gaucher) come under natural pasture which grow on rains. Under thick growth of grass, the green dry fodders last for the entire year. The "Khabar Bush" which grows extensively all over the Thar desert is the main food for live stock. All through the night in the Thar area, the goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes and camels are found grazing and in the morning they return to the villages and are carefully tended and milked. The cattle of Thar desert are marked by burning hot iron and these spots separate them for each tribe and cast. The livestock is the only wealth of the people of Thar desert, there would hardly be a family without cattle wealth in the area. A Thar family on an average owns ten to eleven cattle, they sell their live stock on the spot or bring them to market in big towns and cities or sell on the occasion of fairs and festivals.

1.3.5 Forestry

The type of forest found in Thar desert is called Range Land Forest. In the lower Thar desert herbs, shrubs and trees are found. While in upper Thar desert only herbs and shrubs are found in shape of bushes and varieties of grasses. Trees are seldom found here. Livestock use same herbs and shrubs as fodder. They are also used locally for construction of huts and cattle yards.

1.4 INDUSTRY AND TRADE

1.4.1 Cottage Industry and Products

The Thar desert is a truly pastoral region and it maintains a pastoral economy which is based on live stocks, folk expertise and traditional rulli manufactures. Therefore no major industry is found in this region however, cattle, goats, sheeps and camels provide chief incentive for "home" or "cottage" industries. These home industries are found in or near almost all the populated places of the desert. There is a class of artisans in Thar who earn their livelihood by producing crafts work, such as weaving, embroidery, plain pottery, leather work saddlery, ornaments and wood work. Most of the work is done by male folk but both men and women take part in saddlery, leather work, spinning, block printing and dye work. Various localities of Thar are known for their special products. Nagarparkar is not only an important centre of supply of raw materials for the crafts i.e. wool, cotton and the hair of camels, sheep & goats, but this area is also known and famous for manufacture of *Khatas*, *Khaises*, *Khaddar*, *Niwar*, *Durries*, *Rulli*, *Farasis* and *Bhart* or embroidery work.

a. The "*Khata*" is the common man's blanket and is worn in almost all the towns of Thar desert. The weaving is done by ordinary loom.

b. The "*Rulli*" is a patchwork of pieces of colourful cloths with cotton covering. It is not warm enough to be called a blanket nor thin enough to be called a quilt. The more artistic and highly decorated "*Rullies*" take the Thar women months to make.

c. The "*Farasis*" are carpets made of camel, sheep and goat hairs in sizes approximately five and a half to seven and a half feet with stripes across in sombre colours. These are mostly made by local people like *Bhils*, *Harijans* and *Menghwars*.

d. The saddle (*Khurzeens*), saddle bags, corn sacks for horses and Tobros etc. are made of camel sheep and goats hairs which are also used into yarn and woven into a coarse fabric which is used in making of these things.

e. "*Bhart*" or embroidery as the name implies is the filling with ornamental needlework of a silken fabric or cotton. The women of Thar are well versed in this art. Their embroidery work has been appreciated in the international market. Some business men and NGOs have established centers in main towns of Thar desert where the handicrafts are also sold in the markets of big urban centres of the country and are also exported to

1.4.2 Mining

The lower part of Thar desert is very rich in mineral resources like, coal, granite, china clay and sulphur deposits. Granite stone, china clay and sulphur are found at Karoonjhar Hills in Nagarparkar situated in the south east of Thar desert. Granite stone is estimated at 3.6 million tons at 35 pockets spread over an area of 125 square kilometres. It is a beautiful and costly stone of brownish colour. China clay is also found in Nagarparkar and is estimated at over 4 million tons.

1.4.3 Thar Coal Deposits

The first indication of coal in Thar desert was obtained from a hole drilled in 1980 for ground water in Khokhrapar by UNICEF. In 1988 an overseas development agency also hit coal during drilling for ground water well in the village Kario Ghulam Shah near Islamkot. Again 1998 when water wells were drilled in Chachro and Dhalko by Sindh Arid Zone Development Authority (SAZDA) the presence of thick deposits of coal were ascertained. However, the coal in Thar desert was discovered in the year 1992 during the joint survey of United State Geological Survey (USGS) and Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP). The Thar coal field is spread over an area of around 9,000 square kilometres with dimensions of 140 kilometres north – south and 65 kilometres, east - west near Islamkot. It is one of the largest lignite (coal) deposit in the world constitutes about 80% of coal deposit of country. The Geological studies conducted so far shows that the Thar coal field rests directly on relatively shallow rifted basement rocks of late Pre-Cambrian age. The area is completely with sand dunes. On the basis of drill hole data four sub-surface Lithostratigraphic Units have been identified. These units are Dune Sand (Recent), Alluvial Deposits (Sub-Recent) Bara Formation (Paleocene) and Basement Complex (Pre-Cambrian). The moisture and ash contents of Thar coal, when compared to other lignite deposits of the world show that these are quite favourable for power generation. Low ash and to some extent the sulphur contents and reasonable heating values are the plus factors in Thar coal. The sulphur contents are certainly much lower than other coals of Pakistan. Hence, its use in power generation will have lesser effect on the environment. It is also reported by experts that reserves can sustain generation and supply of power for many centuries. Thar coal can also possibly be used to produce smokeless briquettes for commercial use and in cement and sugar industry as substitute fuel for furnace oil or gas.

1.4.4 Trade and Trade Centres

The urban centre namely Mithi, Islamkot and Diplo situated in the lower part of the Desert particularly in Tharparkar District, which are major developing areas of trade. Whereas in upper part of Thar desert Achhro Thar area like Sorah in Nara taluka of Khairpur District is developing and expanding but with slow pace. However, there is no central place of trade in the entire region.

1.4.5 Communication

The existing infrastructure of communication in the Thar desert mainly consists of under developed desert tracks which have been created by local traffic between various towns and localities. The metalled roads in all over the Thar desert are virtually nonexistent, there is neither railway nor air service is available, therefore the region is very poor in means of communication. Besides transportation by camel the existing public vehicular movement has taken place since 1956 in six wheelers drive the GMC trucks which are commonly known as "Kekra". These "Kekras" carry approximately 70 passengers and their belongings. The number of this unique public transport increases with the passage of time. These GMC trucks continue their routes on the desert tracks inspite of radical increase in number of four wheeler private vehicles. Because of an increase in passenger traffic the desert tracks require considerable maintenance otherwise they tend to deteriorate rapidly under sustained traffic and shifting of sand dunes. The major GMC/Jeevable tracks in the region are:-

- i. Naukot-Mithi-Islamkot-Virawah-Nagarparkar.
- ii. Chhor-Rehnor-Ranakdhar.
- iii. Chhor-Bitala-Khokhrapar.
- iv. Chhor-Mahindro-Jo-Par-Gadra.
- v. Umerkot-Kantio-Chachro-Rehnor.
- vi. Umerkot-Naukot.
- vii. Ranakdhar-Khokhrapar-Gadra.
- viii. Mithi-Diplo-Ali Bandar-Rahim Ki Bazar.

a. Roads

Metalled roads in the area are virtually not existent, however existing metalled roads in the whole Thar region are:-

- i. Umerkot-Chhor-Naya Chhor.
- ii. Naukot-Mithi.
- iii. Umerkot-Nabisar.
- iv. Digri-Naukot-Mithi.
- v. Mithi-Islamkot.
- vi. Mithi-Chelhar.
- vii. Naukot-Kalai.
- viii. Mithi-Diplo.

Neither there is metalled road nor any proper track existed in upper part of Thar desert or Achro Thar. Hence no regular public transport is available. The GMC trucks run between Chhor to Ketlore or Chhor to Micore and Khipro to Burrao once in a week. Another GMC runs between Khipro to Sadahu and Khipro to Samaro once in a week under Rangers Supervision. No other regular route is available in Achro Thar. People generally walk or use camels for their journey.

b. Railways

The only railway line in the region is a meter gauge line connecting Chhor with Khokrapar. Previously Khokrapar was linked with Munabao (India) railway station on the other side of the international border but due to removal of a portion of line between the two countries they now stand disconnected. However due to present peace policy of the Governments of India & Pakistan this meter gauge line is being changed with broad way railway line and hopefully the project would be completed in December, 2005 and people of both side would travel through this old railway route.

The stations fall in Thar desert on this railway route are, Hasisar, Old Chhore, New Chhore, Jalu-Jo-Chaunro and Khokrapar.

Another meter gauge loop railway line runs on route Mirpurkhas-Digri-Pithoro touches the fringes of Thar desert at Naukot.

1.5 HISTORY, ETHNICITY/TRIBES AND CULTURE

1.5.1 History

The imperial Gazetteer of India states that on the southern confines of Thar desert in the vicinity of the town of Virawah, there lived a community of affluent businessmen of Parmar origin, the followers of Jain religion in the year 456 A.D., they constructed in the Gulf of Kutch one of the finest ports in the region, calling it Pari Nagar. The remains of an old town near Virawah and old tanks in Parkar clearly show that this place in bygone ages was a much more civilized and a populous state than it was during the last two or three centuries. Trade flourished and the town of Pari Nagar grew into an impressive emporium as is evident from the beautiful though now terribly neglected Jain temples, a crumbling "Baradari" and heaps of rubble. History also reveals that with the tempestuous rise of the Mongols in the steppes of Central Asia, many a petty prince was forced to flee their native land, one of whom was Jallaluddin Khwarazm. In 1224 A.D. Jallaluddin Khwarazm on his way back to raid Gujrat looted and ran-sacked the glorious port city of Pari Nagar. The traceable record of the history reveals that prior to the inroads of the martial Rajputs, the tractless desert of Thar was home of wandering pastoral tribes unlike the Aryan Rajputs, were the aboriginal Dravidian inhabitants of the Indian sub-continent who lived in Thar desert.

a) Soomra Dynasty

Soomra Rajputs hailing from Hindu origin descended from North of Indian sub-continent in the middle of eleventh century and ousting "Bhils" established their rule all over Thar. As history tells us they initially established their capital at "Thari" and then at Umerkot, which later kept on shifting from time to time. During the era of Mahmood Ghaznavi, their capital was at Mansura (now Bukkar in Nara region) and later during the period of Shahabuddin Ghori it was shifted to Uch. In the middle of eleventh century they extended their rule from Rann of Kutch to Multan. The Soomra Chief immediately after occupation of this region constructed the forts of Umkerkot and Rattokot. Construction of these forts enabled the Soomras to command the high roads from between central India and the Indus valley. The "Sodhas" another dominant tribe of Rajput origin, ruling a portion of Western India at that time considered occupation of Thar by Soomras a danger to their rule. Hence in 1226, Parmar Sodha of Ujjain marched into this land. After a number of desperate battles the Sodhas secured the forts of Umerkot and Rattokot. Consequential to their defeat a majority of Soomras fled towards Multan whereas two brothers by the name of "Soomra" and "Vag" belonging to ruling clan succeeded in retaining their foothold in some parts of lower Thar. He attacked the fort of Jain dynasty and after the capture named it as "Vag Kot" which is presently known as "Vago Jo Kot". By capture of Vag Kot, now the Soomras were strong enough to avenge their lost honour. Therefore, in 1355 they again defeated Sodhas at Umerkot and ruled Thar upto year 1438. In year 1439 Hamir Sodha once again attacked Umerkot and with that the Soomra dynasty came to an end.

b) Sodha Dynasty

After the final occupation of Umerkot, the restless spirit of Sodhas again impelled them to extend their rule by occupying Parkar and Virawah. With the advent of Mughal rule in India, the Sodha of Thar and Parkar, styling himself as Rana of Umerkot, judiciously chose to pay homage to the Delhi throne, thereby receiving investiture from the Emperor of India and retaining in a great degree his independence. When Sher Shah ousted Hamayun, the Emperor of India, it was Sodha Rana Parshad who offered asylum to the fugitive Hamayun in 1542. Here, Hamida Begum, wife of Hamayun, bore him a child who later became the famous Mughal Emperor Akbar the Great. Even today a canopied pavilion at fort of Umerkot marks the birth place of that illustrious king. Another interesting reference worth mentioning is that the present towns of Chailar, Nabi Sar, Mithi, Chachro and Khokrapar all were built in the era of Sodha rule.

c) Kalhora Rule

A retrospective probe reveals that in 1558 the Kalhora family rose into prominence. At that time of history, except Tharparkar rest of the Sindh was under the rule of Kalhoras. In 1739, Nadir Shah captured Delhi and also attacked Sindh in a bid to subdue the Kalhora ruler Mian Noor Muhammad who had refused to accept former's sovereignty. Mian Noor Muhammad took shelter at Umerkot where he was followed by Nadir Shah, who plundered the town. Mian Noor Muhammad was able to restore his rule by agreeing to pay a fixed tax to Nadir Shah on yearly basis.

After departure of Nadir Shah to Iran, Mian Noor Muhammad ventured to bring Sodhas under his rule and in 1746 he built a fort in Umerkot and left there some force to maintain his power on Sodhas. However, Sodhas refused to obey him. To teach a lesson for their disobedience, Kalhoras in 1750 invaded Umerkot and with that Thar passed under the rule of Muslim Kalhora rulers and with that also, the star of Sodhas began to fall. Harassed by the loss of their independence, and indignant at finding themselves under the rule of the Muslim rulers, number of Sodha tribes left Umerkot and distributed themselves amongst the sand dunes of the Thar Desert to the confines of the Virawah and Parkar. In the wilderness of this almost unknown region they constituted themselves as landed proprietors, acknowledging the Rana of Umerkot as the head of their tribe, but paying tribute to nobody. However, the Kalhora rule was short-lived and by year 1782, Kalhora dynasty started crumbling due to intrigues amongst the ruling family which paved the way for Talpurs.

d) Talpur Era

In 1782 Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur invaded Thar and after subduing Kalhoras brought some parts of Thar under his control. The last ruler of Kalhora dynasty, in a bid to restore some of his fortune sold the fort of Umerkot to a Hindu Ruler of Bhoj. However in 1813 Talpurs regained it and then set themselves to bring the whole desert under their authority. Realising the importance of strongholds at the confines of Thar desert, Talpurs also constructed four new forts at Mithi in 1789, at Diplo in 1790, at Islamkot in 1795 and at Naukot in 1814. The forts of Islamkot, Mithi and Diplo no more exist since due to earthquake of 1898 and over a period of time due to lack of maintenance and neglect by the local administration the wood and bricks of these forts have been used by the locals of the area for construction of their houses. The fort of Naukot still exists and can still be seen just east of the town, a lonely sentinel guarding the road from Naukot to Mithi. By the time of the British

Hence, the Talpur rule like Kalhoras was also short lived and remained under constant turmoil. The situation did not change materially till 1832 when British having gained a foot hold in the Kutch district across the Rann sent their forces into Parkar under the garb to curb criminal activities of certain outlaws allegedly seeking refuge in the Parkar area. The British stayed on and established an outpost in Parkar ostensibly to check the entry of so called bandits into Kutch. Meanwhile, Mir Shah Muhammad Khan the ruler of Mirpurkhas was defeated by British forces at Dubo near Mirpurkhas in March, 1843 as a result of whole of Sindh was annexed to the Bombay presidency

e) **British Rule**

After the conquest of Sindh the whole of the Tharparkar District including Sanghar and Khipro but excluding southern part of the desert embracing Mithi, Diplo and Nagarparkar remained the part of Hyderabad collectorate, Mithi, Diplo and Nagarparkar were made part of Kutch Political Agency perhaps because of predominantly Hindu population in the area. These arrangements continued untill some times between 1856 when the district was finally incorporated to the collectorate of Hyderabad. By the more regular system of administration which followed this change, the Rana and some Zamindars lost a measure of the power which they used to enjoy and they urged the "Kolhis" to revolt. On 15 April, 1859 they attacked the Telegraph Office and Treasury of Nagarparkar and after killing some of the Police guards, got possession of the town. Part of 3rd Baluchi Regiment from Hyderabad, some artillery from Karachi, 600 of Lieutenant Tyrwhitt's Police Levies from the North and a small force from Deesa converged on the spot at once and under the command of Colonel Evans, took Nagarparkar on the 3rd of May and soon scattered the revoltees. The Rana of Nagarparkar and principal ringleaders after living fugitive life among their brotherhood in the neighboring states for nearly a year, surrendered and were tried for sedition. The Rana was sentenced to 14 years prison and his minister to 10 years and many of the chief men lost their 'Jagirs'. After that there was no further disturbance. The whole desert was detached from Hyderabad collectorate on 1st August, 1860 together with the country included in Umerkot, Nara and Sanghar and constituted a Political superintendency designating as 'Eastern Sindh Frontier' with its Headquarters at Umerkot. Afterwards Pithoro and Sinjhor were also merged with this District. Pithoro and Nara were subsequently renamed as Samaro and Khipro. In 1901, Mirpurkhas which was a part of Hyderabad District was given to Tharparkar. In 1904 the district Headquarters was shifted from Umerkot to Mirpurkhas. In 1912, Sinjhor was separated and given to the newly created district of Nawabshah and in its place Digri originally forming part of Hyderabad was included in this district. In 1953 Sanghar and Khipro were detached to form part of new district of Sanghar. f. Current Status: At present the Thar region constitutes area spread from north of Sindh from Ghotki district including parts of Sukkur, Khairpur, Sanghar, Umerkot and east of Nara Canal extending upto international border, embracing the whole of Tharparkar District with its four tehsils: Mithi, Chachro, Diplo & Nagarparkar. In whole Thar desert the prevailing administrative set up is similar as in rest of the Sindh province.

1.5.2 Ethnicity/Tribes

The people of Thar desert can be divided into three classes (i) The Rajput, which include Muslim and Hindu tribes (ii) The Balochis (iii) The Aboriginal Dravidian tribes. The Sodhas are Hindus who still title themselves Rana, and are descendents of the ruling class. They are concentrated around the larger towns as landholders. Other Hindu Rajput tribes are the Lohanas and Banias who engage in business and commerce. Muslim tribes of Rajput origin are the Samas, Soomruos and Junejos. The Baloch who inhabit Thar are mostly of the Khosa tribe who came here as followers of Kalhoras in the first half of 18th century. Besides the Khosas there is a small number of Magsis and Bugtis too. The aboriginal Dravidian population represented by the Menghwar, Bhils, Dheds and Kolhis who are labour class. A sizeable number of Bhils and Kolihs also work as seasonal labourers during the sowing and harvesting seasons. A brief account of main Hindu and Muslim tribes of Thar desert is as follows.

- a) **Soomruos:** Basically they are Rajput who later became Muslim. Mostly they are associated with agriculture and cattle grazing. They are found to be throughout Thar. After partition they having been degraded in status they have stepped down to menial jobs like, house servants and cooks.
- b) **Khojas:** They are basically Hindu Lohanas who were converted into Muslims during 15th century. Presently they belong to Ismaili sect under spiritual leadership with leather and tannery business.
- c) **Khokhars:** They originally belong to Punjab, but later migrated to Sindh and settled in lower part of Thar desert. They are mainly associated with Government jobs. Majority live in Nagarparkar, Mithi and Naukot. A few numbers are residing in the districts of upper Thar desert.
- d) **Memons:** Syed Yousuf-uddin-Qadir migrated from Baghdad to Thatta in 15th century and converted a large population of Hindu Lohanas into Muslims. Later they migrated from Thatta to Thar. Memons are most prosperous tribe of Thar, most of them are educated and associated with Government jobs and business. Memons are also landlords. Womenfolk are expert in embroidery and handicraft work. In Nagarparkar, Virawah and Diplo they live in majority.
- e) **Brahmans:** They are Hindus and are further subdivided into Brahmanic sub castes "Sharmali" "Pushkarna" "Dhoman" and "Sarsoot". Majority of them live in lower part of Thar desert in Nagarparkar, Chailar, Mithi, Naukot, Chhor, Islamkot and Nabisan. Although called Barhamins but they also eat meat.
- f) **Lohanas:** They are Hindus. In Talpur era they were called "Amil & Dewan", most of the Lohanas are business man i.e. cloth merchants, tailors etc. They also play significant role in community politics, social gatherings and business. Majority lives in lower Thar desert in Chachro, Mithi, Diplo, Islamkot and Chhor.

g) **Menghwars:** This caste is shared by both Muslims and Hindus. Originally they belong to Marwar. Muslim Menghwars by profession are singers and musicians. Their male members sing songs on ceremonial occasions whereas their females are employed as servants for household work by rich class of people. A fair portion of this caste has now started cultivation as Haries (farmer). Hindu Menghwars are chiefly laborers in the bazaars. They are evenly found throughout the Thar.

h) **Bhils:** They are Hindus originally aboriginal Dravidian descendents of Northern Indian sub-continent. They were the first known occupants of Thar desert. Later they were employed as soldiers by ruling classes. Their majority is engaged in menial labour whereas minor portion of population cultivate lands and graze cattle. They are evenly distributed throughout the Thar.

i) **Kolhis:** They are Hindus and are mainly menial labourers. They earn their living by selling fire wood, seasonal fruits and vegetables in the markets. They also cultivate lands as Haries/farmers. Their females males also earn by doing labour work. Majority lives in Chhor, Khipro, Umerkot and Naukot.

1.5.3 Culture, Customs and Tradition

a) Nature of Society

The society of Thar is patriarchal in nature. Man in the house and is believed to be the symbol of strength and authority. A woman in Thar society a symbol of family honour. Ancestors are highly respected and their words and deeds are regarded as worthy of esteem by descendents. In case the grandfather is not alive the father enjoys the status and authority. Menfolk of Thar are kind, faithful and honest.

b) Social Relationship

A Thari is fully conscious of his social obligations, but his society is confined only to his neighbourhood. A Thari is trustworthy and a devoted friend. If he is benefited once by anyone in any way, he remains grateful for ever and throughout his life. A Thari woman is true, simple, straight forward and kind in behavior. She is a dutiful and a faithful wife and a devoted mother.

c) Manners and Values

During their formative years Thari boys and girls imperceptively acquire a code of manners. When a son meets his father, grandfather, mother, grandmother or his in-law he bows low and touches the elder person's feet, with his right hand, then spreads his hands for a hand shake. When a person of inferior rank greets his superior, he first salutes him by folding both his hands and then bows before him and sometimes touches his feet. then he spreads both hands for shaking his hand. The superior just shakes his hand. Hospitality is the main trait of Tharis. The day on which a guest comes to a Thari's house, it is considered by him one of the luckiest and happiest day. The people living in his neighbourhood bring things and meal for the guest to make him feel more comfortable.

d) Social Set Up

In Thar eighty percent of population lives in villages and are classified under various tribes or ethnic groups. Although all the inhabitants of Thar belong to one piece of land, but they identify themselves as member of a particular caste, sub-caste or community like Brohis, Balochis, Khojas, Memons, Junejos etc. They identify their position to a stranger through a process of specifying their sects or sub-sects. Mostly, the tribes of same origin try to live in a separate village which is known after the name of the tribe or after the name of their present or past chieftain. Many such examples can be quoted such as Memonan-Jo-Goth (the village of Memons), Jhah Jan-Jo-Goth (the village of Jahe Jas), Hamid Ki Dhani and Nothani-Jo-Dero etc. Similarly certain big villages are divided into "Mohallas" or "Paro" or "Veris" comprising a particular tribe or caste or community, such as Mahendro-Jo-Par, Khokhropar, Parji-Ji-Veri, or Khumbaran-Ji-Veri etc.

e) Spiritual Heads

The Hurs follow "*Pir Pagaro*" as their religious and spiritual head. They approach the "*Khalifa*" or *Pir Pagaro* for settlements of the disputes arising amongst themselves. Most of the followers of *Pir Pagara* are settled in the upper part of Thar desert called Achro Thar. Similarly, the Khojas (Ismaili Aghan Khanis) accept every order (Farman) and verdict of their Imam, the spiritual head. The present Imam, Prince Karim Agha Khan, is the 49th Imam of the Ismailis.

f) Niyait System

Normally, each matter is first referred to their local councils called "Niyait". Every council decides every thing unanimously. The parties are allowed to appeal to "Panchayat" the regional (Union Councils) or Federal Councils (District Councils), if they are not satisfied with the decisions of the lower councils. In case the parties do not agree with the decision of the upper councils, then they submit their case before the courts of law.

g) Wadera System

Among various tribes and ethnic groups living in villages, every tribes has its chief or locally known as "Chungun Murs" (Good Man), Rais, Wadero, Sardar, Arabab, Malik or Patel etc. Every matter is referred to him and his decision is regarded as final.

h) Panchayat System

The Hindus including Kolhis, Bhils and the Khojas, and Muslims the Memons and Bohras have their own "Panchayat", "Committee" or "Councils". They very seldom go to a court of law for disputes among members of their communities. The decision of the "Jamat" or "Panchayat" is final for them. This body governs the affairs of the whole village and town. The headmen of the various "Niyaits" form the executive council "Panchayat". All disputes are settled by the "Panchayat".

1.5.4 Food

The food of people of Thar is generally very simple. An arid climate, meat of birds and cattles, fresh milk and butter and hard work keeps them strong and healthy. Though there have been great changes in the life style during the past fifty years but the food remains unaffected. "Jowar" and Bajra are the staple food over a large part of Thar. Wheat, Jawar and Bajri are eaten in the form of "Mani" (unleavened cake/bread). Mani is eaten with vegetables and spices, curd, *lassi* (Youghart drink) *Chach* or ghee and some time with meat. The diet of upper class people includes pulses, fruits and vegetables. The use of tea is now very common. It is taken at breakfast by most of the people in towns and villages. Curd is also used at breakfast by many. Bajri bread with butter is a delicious dish for the people of Thar. The smoking of Cigarettes or the "Hookah" is very common in Thar. Even the womenfolk have the habit of smoking "Biris". The people of Thar are also fond of "Bhung". Males and Females take "Snuff" through the nostrils or rub it on their teeth.

1.5.5 Dress and Ornaments

In the headquarters towns and the big villages, people particularly Muslims have adopted the modern fashion, whereas Thari cultivators and herdsman are most conservative in the matter of dress. Big change which has occurred during the last fifty years in all directions of life has left some effect on their clothing. In old days both in towns and villages even the Muslims used to dress as Rajput style which used to be the uniform pattern of dress in Thar. This fashion now mostly prevails in the villages amongst Muslims as well as Hindus. Following are some of the typical types of dress in this region:-

Dress of males take the following forms:-

- i) **Sadri:** It is a crude form of vest or jacket which is formally worn by every man in Thar.
- ii) **Angarakho:** It is a crude form of "Shirwani" commonly worn by Thakurs and big Zamindars. It is also worn by poor people on ceremonial occasions.
- iii) **Dhoti:** Commonly used by Hindus living in villages and town.
- iv) **Matar:** It is indigenously prepared trouser which varies much in colour and in material, but not in shape. The poor man's trouser, are of cotton, dyed indigo. The rich man's trouser is of silk or cotton and is white in colour. The trouser is fastened with a multicolour cord or belt locally called "Agath".
- v) **Gandi :** It is a piece of cloth carried by every man in Thar on his shoulder. It is used as a towel.
- vi) **Karyo:** It is a typical shirt which is worn by male folk of non-Muslim ethnic groups.
- vii) **Turbans:** In villages mostly the elderly persons wear turban (head gear), which is being gradually replaced by Jinnah Caps/Sindhi Caps by the new generation.

Dress of females takes the following forms:-

Thari Muslim women's costumes differ according to her marital status. If she is a married woman and her husband alive, she would wear colourful costumes with rich embroidery mostly of red, green or blue colours to denote that she is "Suhagan" or happy wife. Colour is the essence of a Thari woman's life. Colours as much as rain brings her the hope of the continuance of life. Widows generally wear a simple white dress.

a. Dress of Muslim Women

- i) **Chunii** It is locally dyed and printed head cover of "Bufta" cloth which takes the form of a thin veil.
- ii) **Gajj** It is made of silken as well as cotton cloth normally of red velvet. It is worn by married women. It is open from the back and is either laced with embroidery or otherwise. The quality of the embroidery on the *Gujj* differs in each community shift.
- iii) **Paro/Ghagro** It is a long skirt worn over the trousers. It is made from a cloth locally dyed and printed. The design of the print differs in each community.

b. Dress of Hindu Women

The Hindu females mostly wear "Saries" called "Thabo" or "Palko" and red "Ghagra". They also wear bodice which leaves the back bare. An unmarried Hindu girl wears bangles of ivory on both the arms below the elbow. When married she wears these bangles above the elbow and when widowed the bangles are removed from the forearms.

c. Foot Wear

It is a common sight in Thar desert to see a person walking with a pair of shoes carried in hand for ease of walking in the sand. Some poor people especially the shepherds never use shoes throughout their life. The people of upper class however use embroidered shoes. Footwear normally used in Thar is called "Getlo".

The shoes of Thari ladies are very typical. Their slippers do not fully cover the toes. They have very thin and narrow sole and the women just drag it. Womenfolk belonging to poor background wear the shoes only at ceremonial occasions.

Ornaments are as indispensable for a Thari woman as clothes. There are several kinds of ornaments. The most important one is "Nath" or "Veendo" which is symbol of a happily married women. It is a symbol of her wedding. She never removes it or takes it off while her husband is alive. After the death of her husband she will never wear it. Another kind of nose ring is known as "Boli" worn by young and unmarried girls. Ear rings are also of various kinds. The whole side of the ear is sometimes pierced so that a dozen or more little jingling ornaments known as "Penakyun" may be worn. *Bahin, Bahan, Rakhayan, Bazu Band, Karyner, Churo, Kangana*, are the various forms of armlets worn by Thari women. There are two main types of necklaces, "Duhiri" (with seven or less strings of gold heads) and "Kanthmala". On forehead Thari women normally wear "Chindi Tiko" whereas, finger rings include, "Mundi", "Chalo" and "Khiro". Finally the ornaments for ankles include, *Noora, Pazebe, Panchepa, Jhanjar and Cher/Jher*. The male folk of Thar also wear finger rings that are called "Kawatyun" and "Wala".

1.5.6 Dwellings

The majority of the Thar population lives in the desert mostly in villages comprising five to fifty houses locally known as "Goths", "Veries", "Dhanis", "Tars", "Pars" and Deroes. Normally a house contains one or two families having about eight members each. The houses are of cylindrical shape. The thorny hedges are sometimes so high that a man riding on camel will not be able to have a view of the inside of a house. But this kind of hedging is arranged when the dwellers have settled down permanently. In Thar every big village has a common guest house which is called "Otak". The guests of the villagers are entertained there. Majority of the poor villagers live in scattered "Bhoongas" with a small courtyard in front of them. A well-to-do villager has one "Chaunra" with a "Chunki" annexed to it, a small courtyard in front of it and a compound bounded by "loroh" a wall of dry "Phog" plant and thorns. A well-to-do villager or a Zamindar has more than one "Chaunra", "Chaunki" a "Landhi" or a "Hut" with a larger courtyard and a compound called "Oya". The walls are made of grass plants or other shrub sticks and mud. The doors and the beam of the roof are made of locally available "Kundi" or "Lai" trees. These huts are naturally air conditioned, remain warm during winter and cool in summers. In big villages the huts are mud plastered and so are the spacious courtyards to every hut which are enclosed with a fence of thorny bushes. In the towns of Mithi, Islamkot, Chachro, Diplo and Nagarparkar there are some baked brick buildings, as well. The huts are ordinarily arranged in small rows each row having four to six huts and sometimes in a circle, if the inhabitants of these houses are relatives. In between two rows of five to ten houses there is a small lane with hedges on both sides.

1.5.7 Betrothal and Marriages

People of Thar follow the old customs and traditions handed over to them by their ancestors. Though the educated people do realize that the change is a must but still they cannot deviate from their old traditions due to community pressures. People of different castes are residing in the area and they have different customs and traditions, but this variation is slight.

a. Marriage Ceremony

In Muslims the parents make the arrangements of the marriage of their children when they reach the age of puberty. Generally age of girls varies between 10 to 16 years and 18 to 20 years in case of boy at the time of betrothal. Muslims marry from their own near relatives and try to marry their daughter to their relatives, inspite of the fact that the male relative is younger or elder to female. Normally the marriage takes place on "Badlo" orexchange basis. However in some cases, marriage takes place without demanding any dowry or "Badlo". This sort of marriage is termed as "Nijvo". Following customs are observed during marriage ceremony.

i) Vanwah or (Manyoon)

The period of vanwah commence seven days prior to the marriage. The word is derived from "Vani" (one who is liked and loved), which means bride. The brides beauty and charms are enhanced by massaging her with wheat flour mixed with ghee and turmeric and feeding her special sweet dish called "Choori". A trustworthy woman massages the bride with wheat, flour and mustard oil which is called "Pithi". Bride's eyes are blackened with "Kajal", her lips dyed with "Musag" and her palms and soles pasted with "Mahendi". During this period the "Pakwans" and "Choori" are sent by relatives to the bride's house.

ii) Chari Bharan or Pitcher Filling

One or two nights before the marriage at the dawn time the mother of the bride accompanied by seven "Suhagans" (ladies whose husband are alive) with a jar on her head goes to nearby well to bring water for nuptial bath of bride. The procession on its way to well and back to home, keeps on singing marriage songs.

iii) Khat Charan or (Sehra Bandi)

On the evening proceeding of the marriage night, the bridegroom's father seeks the permission of people who assemble in his house on an invitation to seat his son on the cot with "Mores" (face cover made of shining material), on his face, all other sit on ground over a carpet. The pieces of nuts are distributed. The relatives and friends of bridegroom give "Mooras" (contribution in cash) and "Naindo" ranging from one to one hundred rupees.

iv) Nikah

On the marriage day time is fixed for "*Nikah*" and the procession of bridegroom followed by ladies singing marriage songs move towards the bride's house. At this stage the bride is dressed in clothes and ornaments supplied by the bridegroom. The bridegroom wearing red coloured turban is normally seated on back of camel or horse. On reaching bride's house the parents of bride greet the processing and bridegroom is led to the stage where Nikah ceremony takes place. The bridegroom gives a small gold ornament to the bride as a good omen for the marriage. The bride's family gives a woolen "*Loee*" or a *Khatho* (light woolen blanket) in exchange. Initially tea and sweets are served to the guests followed by a proper meal. After Nikah ceremony ladies from bride side come singing songs and take the bride inside the house where several other ceremonies are performed.

1.5.8 Births and Deaths

Death rituals (both social and religious) linger on upto 40 days, after the death. As per prevailing custom, for three days the near relatives feed the heirs of deceased. On fourth night, the parents of deceased keep fast known as "*Khatmo*". Those persons who attend the funeral, and accompany the corps upto graveyard are feasted. In case of the death of a young person they do not use meat, after nine days family members and community people offer "*Fathia*" which is termed "*Daho*". After 39 days again they offer Fatiha which is called "*Chalhio*". After the completion of 10 or 11 months they feed poor people and near relatives which is termed "*Baraho*". Muslims bury the dead bodies in a community graveyard. If any person dies outside the village, they try to bring the dead body to their own village. The rich people make pacca brick graves. The widows take off their ornaments and do not move out from the house for four months and ten days.

a. Birth Ceremony

i) Chhati

Chhati is naming ceremony which takes place on the sixth night of the child's birth. The ladies keep awake the whole night and sing songs. Contribution in cash and few cloths are given by the near relatives and friends. Dates and other sweets are distributed to signify the happy day. Rich people arrange feast and invite their relatives and friends. After sixth day or little later, the head of the newly born baby is shaved for the first time and the hair are buried or kept in safe place in view of a superstition that devils would not affect.

ii) Girhaee

On this day baby is fed on diet after six months instead of milk.

iii) Circumcision

Circumcision of a baby boy is done at any age depending upon the means to celebrate. However, the usual age is between 6 to 8 years. Circumcision is performed by Hajjams (Barbars). On this day, food and sweet are distributed to solemnize the occasion.

1.6 ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

1.6.1 Executive and Revenue System

Thar desert does not comprise an exclusive set up of a district and the whole area/region is spread over the following districts and Taluk as. District Tharparkar is the only administrative district which entirely falls in the desert, whereas Umerkot, Khairpur, Sukkur, Ghotki and Sanghar are the districts whose only eastern parts fall in the desert region.

District wise number of dehs falling in the Thar desert are as follows:-

Ghotki	21	dehs
Sanghar	43	dehs
Sukkur	93	dehs
Khairpur	57	dehs
Umerkot	25	dehs
Tharparkar	166	dehs (whole district)

The previous set up of district management has been changed and now the district is headed by District Coordination Officer (D.C.O). Under the D.C.O there are Executive District Officers (E.D.Os) who look after various departments viz E.D.O Revenue, E.D.O Works, E.D.O Health, E.D.O Education etc. There is a District Officer (D.O) at D.C.O Office to coordinate the matters with the district head and administration.

There are Deputy District Officer at district level to deal with various organization set up e.g. D.D.O Works, D.D.O Revenue, D.D.O Health, D.D.O Education etc. There are Taluka Mukhtiarkars at each taluka level as well.

a) Sindh Arid Zone Development Authority (SAZDA)

In 1985 the Government established a department named Sindh Arid Zone Development Authority (SAZDA) to solve the problems of Thar desert and to fulfill its people basic needs. The responsibilities of the department were to plan, design and implement development programme in the region. However, due to minimizing policy of the present Government this department has been abolished and the staff has been declared surplus. In the present set up District Coordination Officer of the each district is responsible to plan, design and implement the development of the desert area which falls in his respective districts.

b) Development Schemes

The Government has started more than one thousand development schemes for Thar desert which will help to improve the social and economical condition of the region and eliminate the sense of deprivation among the local people of the region. In the fiscal year 2003-04, 544 development schemes with estimated cost of 98 millions rupees had been approved for this region. In the fiscal year 2004-05 over all 175 additional schemes with estimated cost of 42 million rupees have also been approved. Following schemes are included in the development programme of the region:-

- i) Khush Hal Pakistan Programme (Prosperous Pakistan Programme).
- ii) Drought Emergency Relief Fund.
- iii) Annual Development Programme.
- iv) MPA Special Priority Programme.
- v) Education & Health Development Programme.
- vi). Improvement & Construction of Road Programme.

1.6.2 Police Department

The Police department runs under the control of District Police Officer (DPO) in their respective districts, where as in lower heirurchy Taluka Police Officers (TPO) work under District Police Officer in their respective talukas. Further according to the number of Police Stations many Station House Officers (SHO) are functioning under Taluka Police Officer (TPO). Since the area of Thar desert is spread over in the parts of Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Sanghar, Umerkot and entire Tharparkar District therefore the Police/Security system is the same as serving in each administrative district.

1.6.3 Judicial System

The judicial administration is under the control of District & Session Judge. Under him there is one Additional Session Judge, the Senior Civil Judge and one Civil Judge are working in each district headquarter. Since the area of Thar desert is spread over in the parts of Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Sanghar, Umerkot and entire Tharparkar District therefore ,the judicial system is the same as functioning in each administrative district.

1.7 HEALTH

The people of Thar desert face various types of diseases and have many health problems like malnutrition, respiratory infection, complications of pregnancy, malaria, tuberculosis, diarrhea, Measles, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Skin diseases, Eye-diseases, Worm infections and Zoonosis (disease caused by animals). Seasonally the snakebite cases occur mostly at peak level in monsoon and become the major health problem of the area. In Achhro Thar health problems are more severe. In order to cope with health problem, many Civil Hospitals are working in every headquarters of respective administrative district of Thar Desert. Several taluka hospitals, dispensaries, rural health centres and basic health units are serving the local people. NGOs are also active in this region and medical camps along with mobile dispensaries are available to facilitate the health problems at their door steps. Many private hospitals are also running to provide health facilities at their districts. Some private practitioners also run their clinics. Besides this some Hakeems and Veds also run their Dawakhana. To eliminate polio in children Government has launched a scheduled programme in a region to administer polio drops.

1.8 EDUCATION

The facilities of education in Thar desert are mostly available at District headquarters or taluka headquarters, which are distant from the majority of the students and lack of transportation is one of the main cause of low enrollment. Girls are mostly affected due to far off schools. The education system in the region comprises primary, middle and vocational education.

1.9 IMPORTANT/HISTORICAL PLACES

1.9.1 Khokhrapar

It is the last station on the meter gauge railway line towards Indian border. It is a small sized town with few pucca houses. It has assumed a status of commercial centre because of its location on railway line. Water is available in deep wells.

1.9.2 Chhor

It is a small town located at the fringes of green belt. It is a commercial centre of local significance. An army camp, landing ground for light aircrafts and a weather observatory station, are the prominent features of this town. It is connected with the green belt, with a meter gauge railway line and a metalled road.

1.9.3 Umerkot

It is one of the major desert towns of Thar desert with a historical background. It is located at a distance of 18 kilometres from Chhor railway station. Currently it enjoys the status of district and its headquarter. It enjoys most of the basic amenities including boys and girls higher secondary schools and intermediate college, telephone & telegraph offices, hospital etc. An old fort which marks the birth place of the Mughal Emperor Akbar is also a prominent feature of Umerkot. Being a major commercial centre in Thar desert most of the tracks leading into the whole desert originate from here.

1.9.4 Mithi

Mithi is headquarter of Tharparkar district. It is the biggest town in the desert and a famous centre for desert handicrafts. In Talpur era it was known as Fateh Garh. It is the main commercial and communication centre. Bus service to the other districts from Mithi is available round the clock.

1.9.5 Naukot

It is located at a distance of 40 kilometres from Mithi and serves as an entry to the Thar desert. The loop railway line Mirpurkhas-Digri-Pithoro passes at the distance of 4 kilometres to the west of this town. A road connects the town with Mithi. The remains of an old fort constructed by Talpurs in eighteenth century is a prominent feature.

1.9.6 Virawah

It is situated at a distance of 65 kilometres to the east of Islamkot. Remains of old Pari Nagar port is still found in the east of this town and marble statues of Hindu dynasty serve as monument of the old civilization. In fifth or sixth century the Pari Nagar was a seaport when the channel of the Run of Kutch was actually navigable. An old small Jain temple is also a historical site of Virawah. The village has a primary school, a post office, Union Council Office and a visitor's Inn (*Sarai*).

1.9.7 Bhalwa (Malir)

This is the native village of "Marvi", the most cherished and respected daughter of Sindh, a symbol of patriotism and chastity who did not succumb to any pressure or lure. On the contrary she preferred to accept a pure Thari life full of poverty and problems, instead of becoming queen. This area is historically known as "Malir" where as present name "Bhalwa" became popular when *Bheel* settled in this village and renamed it as "Bhalwal".

Bhodesar

Bhodesar is situated 3 kilometres away in the north-west of Nagarparkar, beneath the Karoorhjar hills. It was once the site of a prosperous town of the time, which is eminent from the ancient constructions still found there. This place was formally known as "Bhadresar Nagri". There are two Hindu temples and one Jain temple possibly built in 6th and 9th century respectively. There are two stones which are decorated with carved turbaned knights, famous as "Sattee" stones where the faithful Hindu widows were burned with their dead husbands. These stones are situated at the back of beautiful pond built by queen namely "Bodhi". There was a mosque built in 1505 by a Sultan of Gujrat Mehmood Begra Bin Muzaffar Shah which is recently collapsed on 26-1-2001 due to earth-quake.

1.9.9 Gori Temple

This is a Jain temple and is about 90 kilometres from Mithi on the way of Nagarparkar. It was built in 1376. The temple has pillared porch with carved ceiling heads into multi domed chamber divided into little cubicles, crumbling stone statues decorate the walls. The Jain are followers of "Mahaveer" a contemporary of "Buddha" at present no Jain is found in Pakistan.

1.9.10 Nagarparkar

It is a large sized town of Tharparkar taluka located at the southern tip of the Thar desert and lies at the bottom of "Karunjhar Hills". The town mostly consists of masonry buildings built on a rocky plateau with a few *Katcha* houses. The water table in this area is comparatively higher than the rest of the Thar desert, therefore, there is a lot of vegetation around this town. There are number of Buddhist temples about 2000 years old. It is a centre of religious significance for Muslims, Hindus and Jains. This town is famous for production and export of marble and granite stones.

PART - II
BROAD ANALYSIS OF
POPULATION DATA

BROAD ANALYSIS OF POPULATION DATA

POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

Population Size and Growth

Thar desert consisting of entire area of Tharparkar district and parts of Sanghar, Umerkot, Ghotki, Khairpur and Sukkur districts is the largest and probably one of the world's most densely populated deserts. The 1998-Census recorded a total population of Thar desert to be 1,389,261 persons as compared to 626,705 persons in 1981 Census, showing an increase of 121.68 percent over the last 17 years with an average annual growth rate of 4.79 percent. The average annual growth rate of this area/desert is significantly higher than that at National as well as Provincial level which is due to improvement of communication means and better coverage of area as well as population during 1998 Census.

The population of Thar desert grew at a moderate rate during 1951 to 1981. The average annual growth rate of population has however, increased from 1.87 percent during 1972-81 to 4.79 percent during the intercensal period 1981-98. If the population continues at its present rate i.e. 4.79 percent per annum, it will likely double in the next 14 and half years. The following table gives population, intercensal increase and average annual growth rate since 1951.

**TABLE 2.1: POPULATION, INTERCENSAL INCREASE AND GROWTH
RATES SINCE 1951**

Description	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population	327,388	376,221	535,588	626,705	1,389,261
Intercensal Increase (per cent)	14.92	42.36	17.01	121.68	
Average Annual Growth Rate (per cent)	1.41	3.07	1.87	4.79	

Household Size

A household means a person or a group of persons having collective living and eating arrangements. According to this criteria, the average household size of Thar desert as a whole was 5.4 persons in 1998. The household size does not vary much among all administrative units/areas of Thar desert which ranges from 5.0 in Umerkot to 5.6 in Tharparker.

Fig : 2.1

THAR POPULATION SINCE 1951

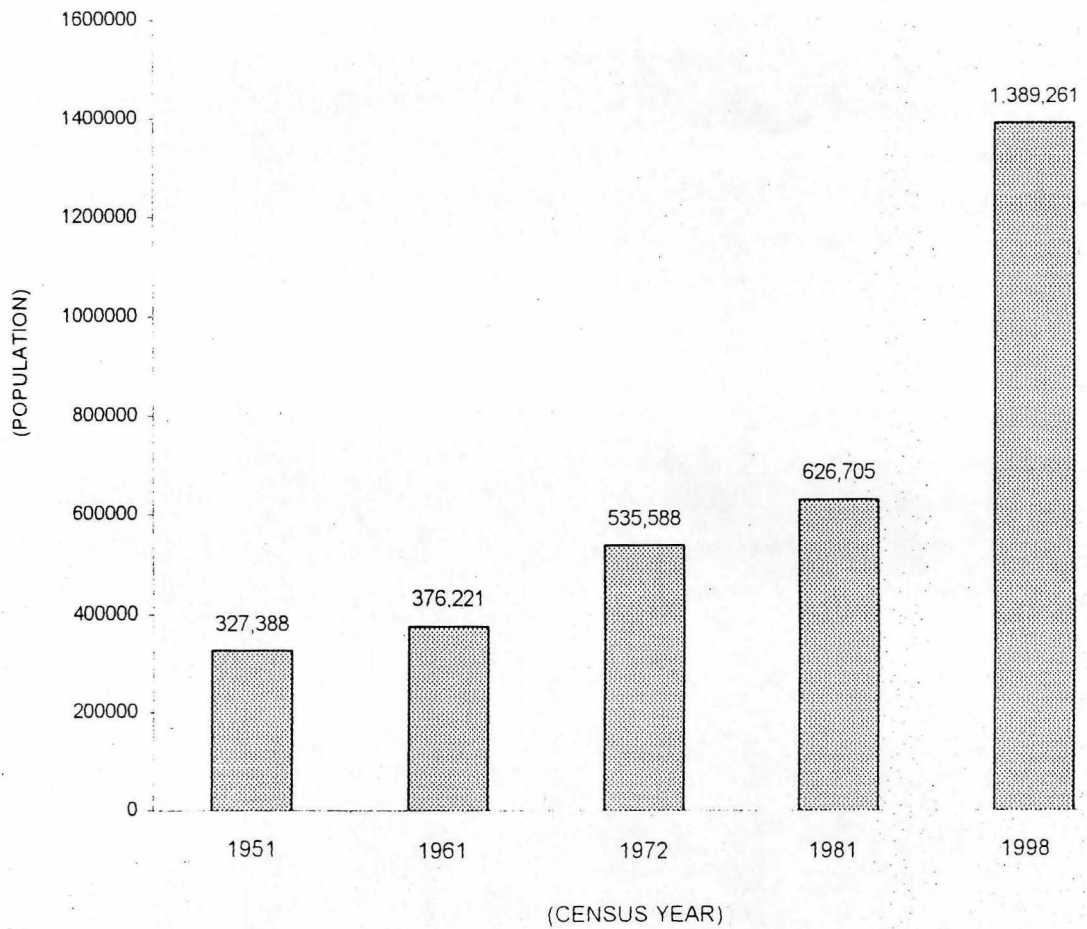
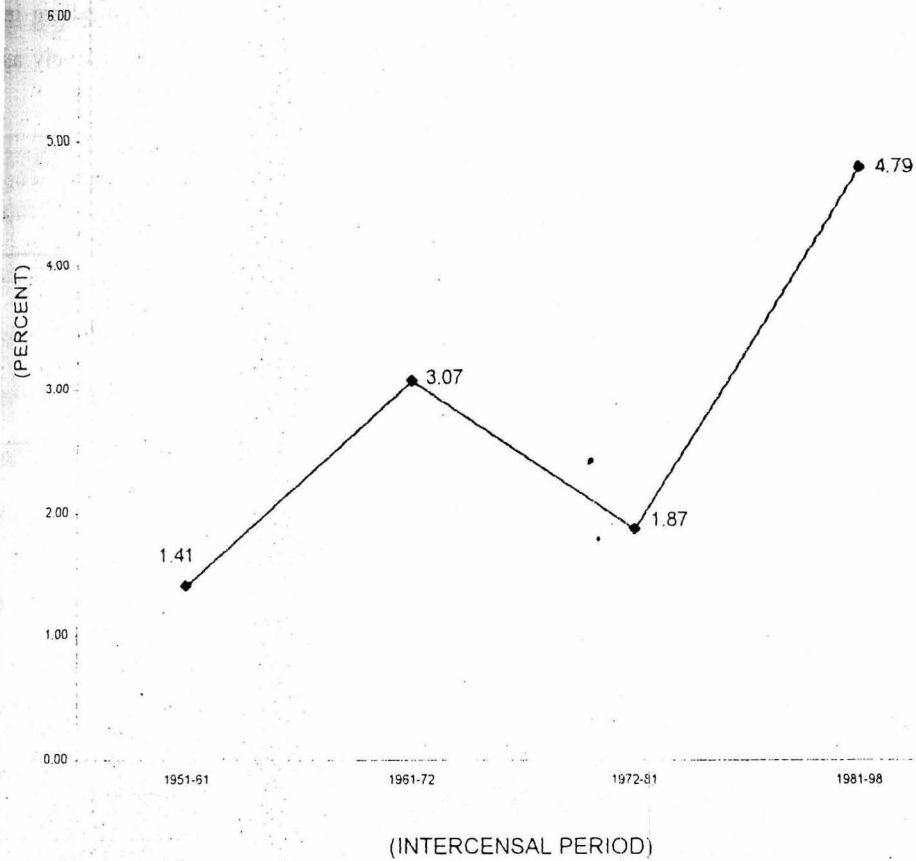


Fig : 2.2

THAR
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, SINCE 1951



2.1.3 Population Distribution

The population of Thar desert is un-evenly distributed among its various administrative units. The Tharparkar district has the maximum population share of 65.81 percent while part of Ghotki district has the minimum population share i.e. 4.98 percent in 1998-Census. The population of other parts of Thar falling in Sanghar, Umerkot, Khairpur and Sukkur districts was 10.03, 7.42, 6.65 and 5.11 percent respectively as reflected in the following table.

Table 2.2 : POPULATION, SEX AND GROWTH RATES SINCE 1981

Admn. Unit	Population 1998			Population 1981	1981-1998 Average Annual Growth Rate (% Age)
	Both Sex	Male	Female		
Thar (All Areas)	1,389,261 (100 %)	753,969	635,292	626,705 (100 %)	4.79
Part of Sanghar District	139,392 (10.03%)	74,174	65,218	87,278 (13.93%)	2.79
Entire Tharparkar District	914,291 (65.81%)	499,859	414,432	379,709 (60.59%)	5.30
Part of Umerkot District	103,055 (7.42%)	55,440	47,615	51,064 (8.15%)	4.21
Part of Ghotki District	69,181 (4.98%)	37,166	32,015	37,729 (6.02%)	3.63
Part of Khairpur District	92,387 (6.65%)	49,317	43,070	39,222 (6.26%)	5.17
Part of Sukkur District	70,955 (5.11%)	38,013	32,942	31,703 (5.06%)	4.85

2.1.4 Rural/Urban Distribution

The vast majority of population of Thar is rural constituting 97.1 percent of the total population in 1998 Census. There are 403 rural localities in Thar of which 91 have population over 5 thousands. Another 129 localities have population from 2 to 5 thousands, 67 have 1 to 2 thousands while 116 localities have less than one thousand person.

The urban population was 39,827 which constituted 2.9 percent of the total population. There were only 3 urban localities at the time 1998 Census namely Mithi, Islam Kot and Diplo Town Committees.

2.1.5 Religious Composition

The majority of population of Thar is Muslim which constitutes 67.50 percent of the total population. The next higher percentage is of Hindus with 20.31 percent followed by Scheduled Castes at 12.01 percent. The percentage of other minorities like Christians, Qadianis etc. is negligible i.e. 0.18 as a whole. The following table shows the distribution of population by religion in the desert of Thar.

TABLE 2.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1998

Religion	Number	Percentage
Muslim	937,782	67.50
Christian	1,486	0.11
Hindu (Jati)	282,227	20.31
Qadiani (Ahmadi)	508	0.04
Scheduled Castes	166,826	12.01
Others	432	0.03

2.1.6 Mother Tongue

The language used for communication between parents and their children in a household is referred as "mother tongue". This information was collected for all individuals living in the household.

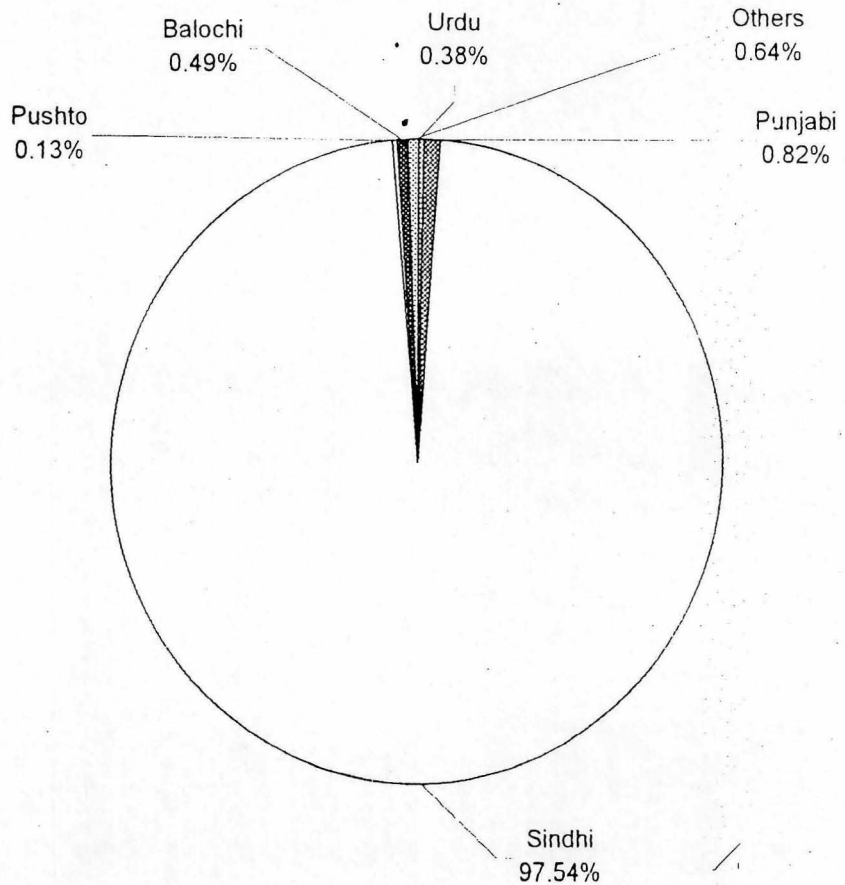
The 1998 census reveals that Sindhi is the most common language spoken by 97.54 percent population of Thar. Punjabi and Balochi are spoken by 0.82 and 0.49 percent respectively while Urdu, Pushto and others have an overall share of 1.15 percent. The following table gives the distribution of population by mother tongue in Thar desert in 1998 Census.

TABLE 2.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1998

Languages	Number	Percentage
Urdu	5,243	0.38
Punjabi	11,459	0.82
Sindhi	1,355,108	97.54
Pushto	1,766	0.13
Balochi	6,813	0.49
Others	8,872	0.64

Fig : 2.3

THAR
POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE



SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

4.7.1 Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio (number of males per hundred females) is an important demographic variable. It is primarily affected by ratio at birth and later by sex differentials in mortality, migration and errors enumeration biases. The sex ratio in turn affects fertility, mortality, migration and labour force composition.

The preponderance of males over females has been a usual feature of Pakistan and its administrative units. Thar desert and all its parts in various districts have more males than females. The sex ratio of Thar in 1998-Census was 119. It was higher at 119 in rural and 112 in urban areas which may be due to under reporting of females in rural areas.

The sex ratio widely differs at various age groups. It was the highest 131.4 for age group 10-14 and the lowest, 98.7 for age group 20-24 years, may be due to out migration of young males for better job or education. The fluctuation of sex ratio at various age brackets indicate un-even distribution of population which is due to age misreporting, comparatively under/over reporting of either sex, etc. The following table gives the detail of sex ratio by age groups.

TABLE 2.5: SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP, 1998

Age Group (In years)	Sex Ratio
All Ages	118.7
00 - 04	126.3
05 - 09	125.3
10 - 14	131.4
15 - 19	119.3
20 - 24	98.7
25 - 29	106.4
30 - 34	120.0
35 - 39	109.0
40 - 44	100.8
45 - 49	111.3
50 - 54	121.2
55 - 59	119.3
60 - 64	122.8
65 - 69	114.8
70 - 74	113.4
75 & over	103.1

2.2.2 Age Structure

Every population forms a unique age structure based on its historical population phenomena i.e. interaction of births, death and migration which has a considerable impact on its demographic behaviour and emerging socio-economic characteristics.

Like other areas of the country, age reporting is not good enough in the province of Sindh, specially in remote areas like Thar desert. This could be ascribed to mass illiteracy and ignorance about ages, under/over statement of ages particularly of un-married girls and elderly people, memory lapses and finally to a tendency of digital preferences to report ages ending with digits 0 & 5 followed by even numbers. In spite of these problems, efforts were made to ensure better reporting of ages by asking probing questions with reference to ages of other household members and important events.

According to the 1998-Census, the distribution of population by selective age group shows that the proportion of children under 10 years of age was 35.64 percent and that of under 5 years 17.69 percent including 2.41 percent infants. The population under 15 years was 49.08 percent of the total population which is an indicator of young population. The proportion of population in working age groups i.e. 15-64 years was 47.32 percent while senior citizen of 65 years and above, comprised 3.60 percent. Thus the age dependency ratio (the ratio of persons independent ages i.e. under 15 and over 64 years to those in economically productive ages i.e. 15-64 years) comes to be 111.33.

The adult population of 18 years and above which is also eligible to vote in the local bodies as well as Provincial and National Assembly Elections constitutes 46.16 percent in the desert of Thar. The following table shows the percentage of population in various age groups by sex.

TABLE 2.6 : PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY SELECTIVE AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 1998

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under-1	2.41	2.59	2.18
Under-5	17.69	18.19	17.09
Under-10	35.64	36.58	34.52
Under-15	49.08	50.64	47.22
05 to 24	47.97	48.41	47.45
15 to 49	40.42	38.92	42.20
15 to 64	47.32	45.88	49.02
18 to 60	41.83	40.07	43.93
18 & above	46.16	44.30	48.36
21 & above	39.02	37.82	40.45
65 & over	3.60	3.48	3.75
Age Dependency Ratio	111.33	117.96	103.98

FIG: 2.4

POPULATION PYRAMID OF SPECIAL AREA THAR

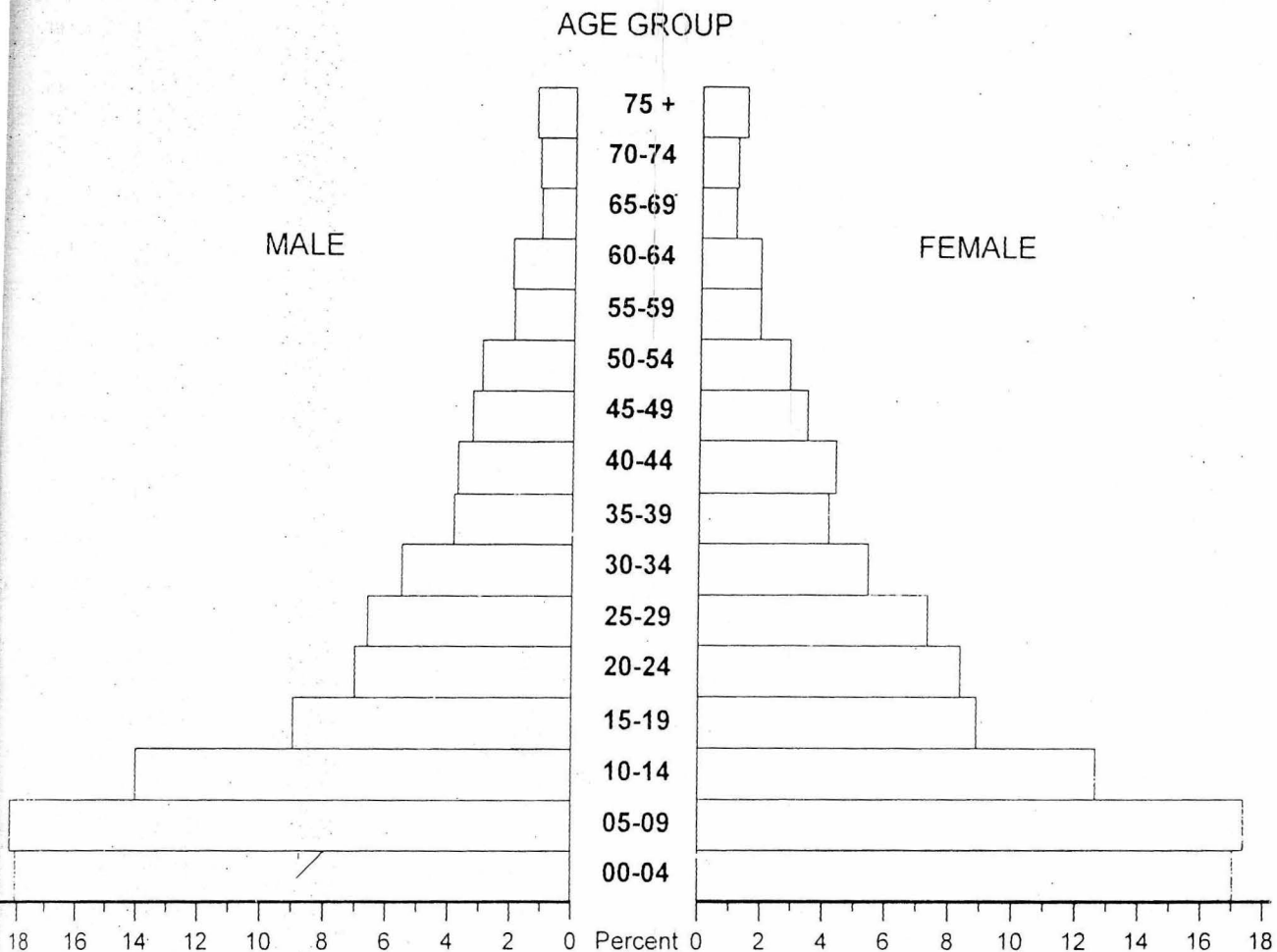


Figure 2.4 depicts population pyramid of Thar by sex and age groups. Thar desert has a broad based population pyramid indicating a high proportion of population under 5 which is 17.69 percent comprising 18.19 percent males and 17.09 percent female. Shape of the pyramid becomes narrower at the adult age groups and then went on to a thin peak showing a smaller proportion of population at advanced age groups.

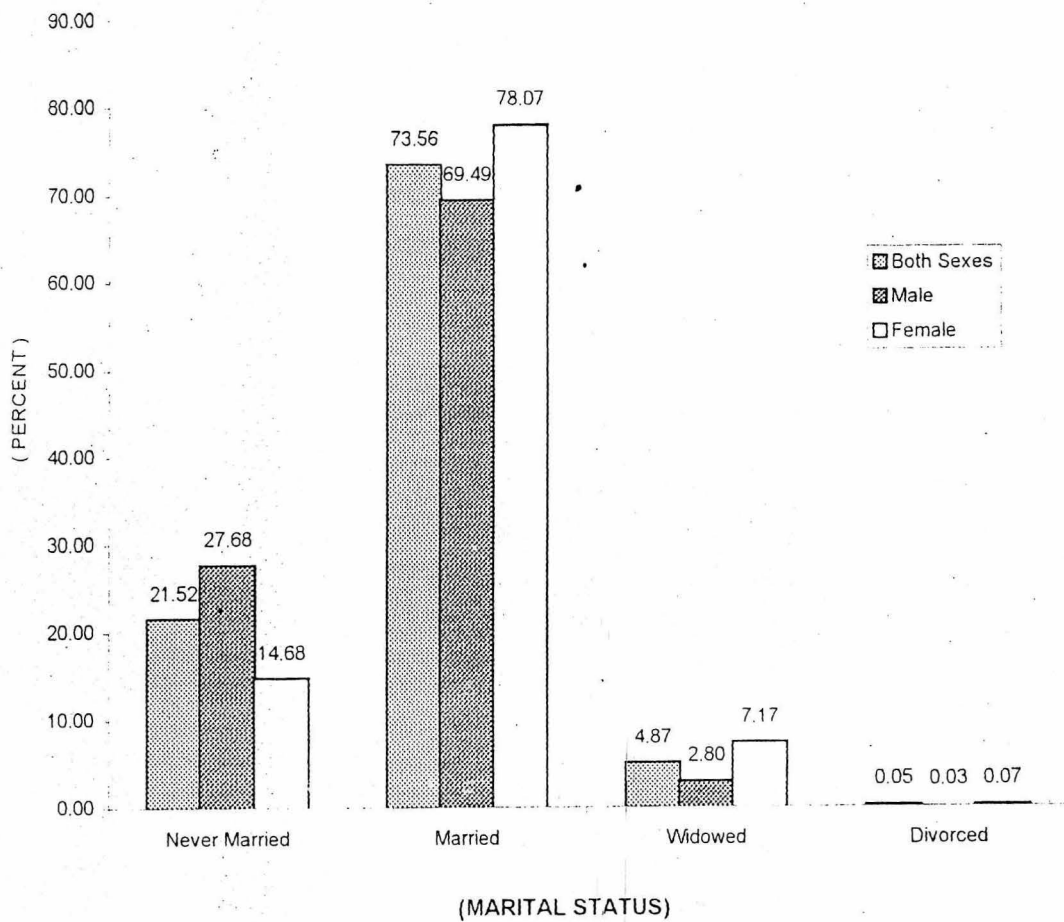
2.2.3 Marital Status

To determine the marital status, the population of fifteen years and above is classified into never married, married, widowed and divorced. According to the 1998 Census, 73.56 percent people of age 15 years and above in Thar were reported as married while never married were 21.52 percent. Of the remaining 4.87 percent were widowed and only .05 percent divorced. The percentage of female in all categories except never married were higher than that of males. The never married amongst males were 27.68 percent much higher than female at about 15 percent. The percentage distribution of population by marital status is given in the following table:

TABLE 2.7 :DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (15 YEARS & ABOVE) BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 1998

Sex	Total Population	Population by Marital Status (Percentage)			
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Both Sexes	707,433	21.52	73.56	4.87	0.05
Male	372,127	27.68	69.49	2.80	0.03
Female	335,306	14.68	78.07	7.17	0.07

Fig : 2.5
THAR
POPULATION (15 YEARS AND ABOVE)
BY MARITAL STATUS



2.3 LITERACY AND EDUCATION

2.3.1 Literacy Ratio

A person who could read a newspaper and write a simple letter in any language was considered as literate in 1998 Census. Literacy ratio is measured as the percentage of literate persons amongst the population of 10 years and above. Accordingly, the literacy ratio in Thar comes to be only 18.02 percent in 1998 census. It was higher for male at 27.89 percent as compared to 6.68 percent for females.

There was sharp difference in the literacy ratio of rural and urban area. The ratio in the urban areas was 57.27 percent as compared to only 16.75 percent in rural areas of Thar. There was also a wide difference between male and female literacy ratios in urban and rural areas. The following table shows the literacy ratio by sex and rural/urban in 1998 Census.

TABLE 2.8 : LITERACY RATIO BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN 1998

Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
Both Sexes	18.02	16.75	57.27
Male	27.89	26.50	71.14
Female	06.68	05.53	41.68

2.3.2 Educational Attainment

Education meets the shortage of trained and qualified manpower which is an important factor for increasing productivity and accelerating economic growth. Data on educational attainment is therefore, essential for development planning, one source of which is the Population Census.

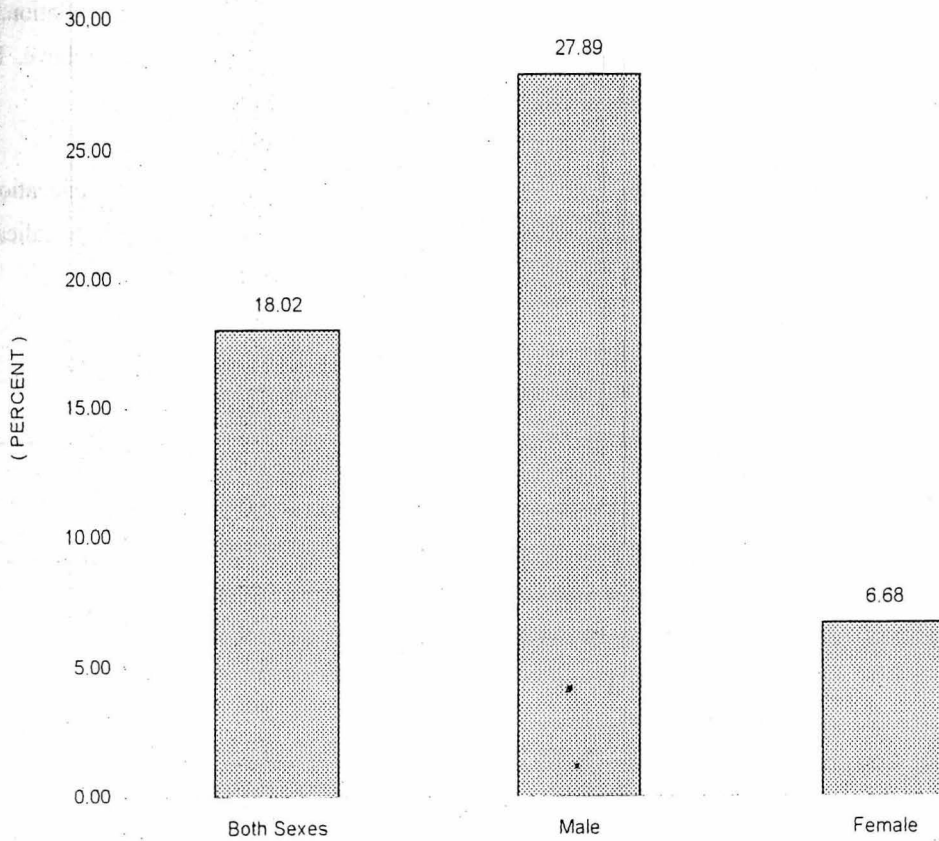
In the areas of Thar desert, 157,574 persons were reported having formal education during 1998 Census, who constituted 17.62 percent of the population aged 10 years and above. Large variation exists in the ratios of educated persons in rural and urban areas as well as for males and females. However sex differentials regarding formally educated persons, by and large, was similar to that observed in the literacy ratios as reflected in the following table

**TABLE 2.9: EDUCATED PERSONS (10 YEARS AND ABOVE)
BY SEX, 1998**

Sex	Educated Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Both Sexes	17.62	16.35	57.05
Male	27.45	26.06	70.99
Female	6.33	5.18	41.37

Fig : 2.6

THAR LITERACY RATIO BY SEX



2.3.3 Level of Education

The highest grade or level completed by persons of specified age is defined as educational attainment. It is an important indicator of socio-economic development of the area.

The distribution of educated population (formally literate) regarding their level of educational attainment shows that out of the total educated persons, 20.86 percent are below Primary while 33.18 percent have passed primary, 16.16 percent middle and 17.01 percent matriculation. After matriculation, the percentage falls to 7.50 for intermediate, 2.86 for B.A/B.Sc and 1.38 percent for M.A/M.Sc or above. The diploma / certificates holders are only 0.20 percent in Thar.

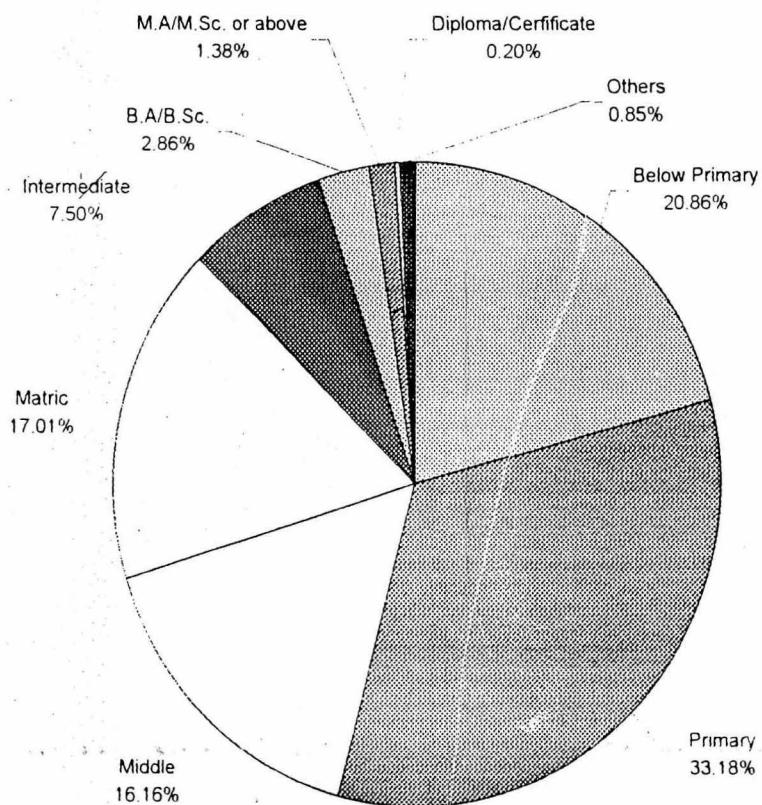
The sex differential indicates that the percentage of educated males for all the educational levels is higher than that of females except below primary and primary level. The following table indicates percentage distribution of educated population by level of education and sex in 1998 Census.

TABLE 2.10: DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX, 1998

Level of Education	Educated Population by Sex (percentage)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Levels	157,574 (100)	131,255 (100)	26,319 (100)
Below Primary	20.86	19.82	26.07
Primary	33.18	32.21	38.03
Middle	16.16	16.32	15.36
Matric	17.01	18.05	11.82
Intermediate	7.50	8.17	4.15
B.A/B.Sc.	2.86	3.13	1.50
M.A/M.Sc. or above	1.38	1.55	0.50
Diploma/Certificate	0.20	0.22	0.12
Others	0.85	0.53	2.45

Fig : 2.7

THAR
LITERATE POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION



2.3.4 NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD

The National Registration Scheme for Pakistani nationals was introduced in 1973 and the information about obtaining National Identity Cards was collected for the first time in 1998 Census to see the coverage of Registration scheme. According to the response to the question, it was found that 57.35 percent of population aged 18 years and above of Thar had obtained National Identity Card. It was 67.54 for males and 46.27 percent for females while 56.71 percent in the rural areas and 76.99 percent in the urban parts of Thar desert. The following table gives details by sex and area.

**TABLE 2.11: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (18 YEARS AND ABOVE)
HOLDING NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD BY SEX, 1998**

Sex	Total Population	N.I.Card Obtained	N.I.Card Not Obtained
THAR TOTAL			
Both Sexes	641,257	57.35	42.65
Male	334,022	67.54	32.46
Female	307,235	46.27	53.73
RURAL			
Both Sexes	621,026	56.71	43.29
Male	323,323	66.97	33.03
Female	297,703	45.56	54.44
URBAN			
Both Sexes	20,231	76.99	23.01
Male	10,699	84.72	15.28
Female	9,532	68.31	31.69

PART - III
BROAD ANALYSIS OF
HOUSING DATA

3. BROAD ANALYSIS OF HOUSING DATA

3.1 TYPE OF HOUSING STOCK

Housing is one of the basic necessities of life. It provides shelter and amenities for maintenance of privacy, family health and desirable living conditions. Therefore, data on housing facilities therein are essential for planned development of the society. Their changing trend helps in determining the overall requirement of housing unit and ultimately provides a base for policy formulation and future planning. According to 1998 Census there were 254,595 housing units in the areas of Thar of which 97.4 percent were in rural areas and only 2.6 percent in urban areas.

3.1.1 Level of Congestion

Level of congestion in terms of persons and rooms per housing unit not only reflects the living standard of a society but also helps in determining the future requirement of dwelling units. In 1998 Census there were 5.4 persons per housing unit on the average. The average household size (number of persons per housing unit) in rural areas of Thar was 5.4 while in urban areas, it was slightly higher at 6.0 persons. On the average 2.6 persons were living in one room and the number of rooms per housing unit was 2.1.

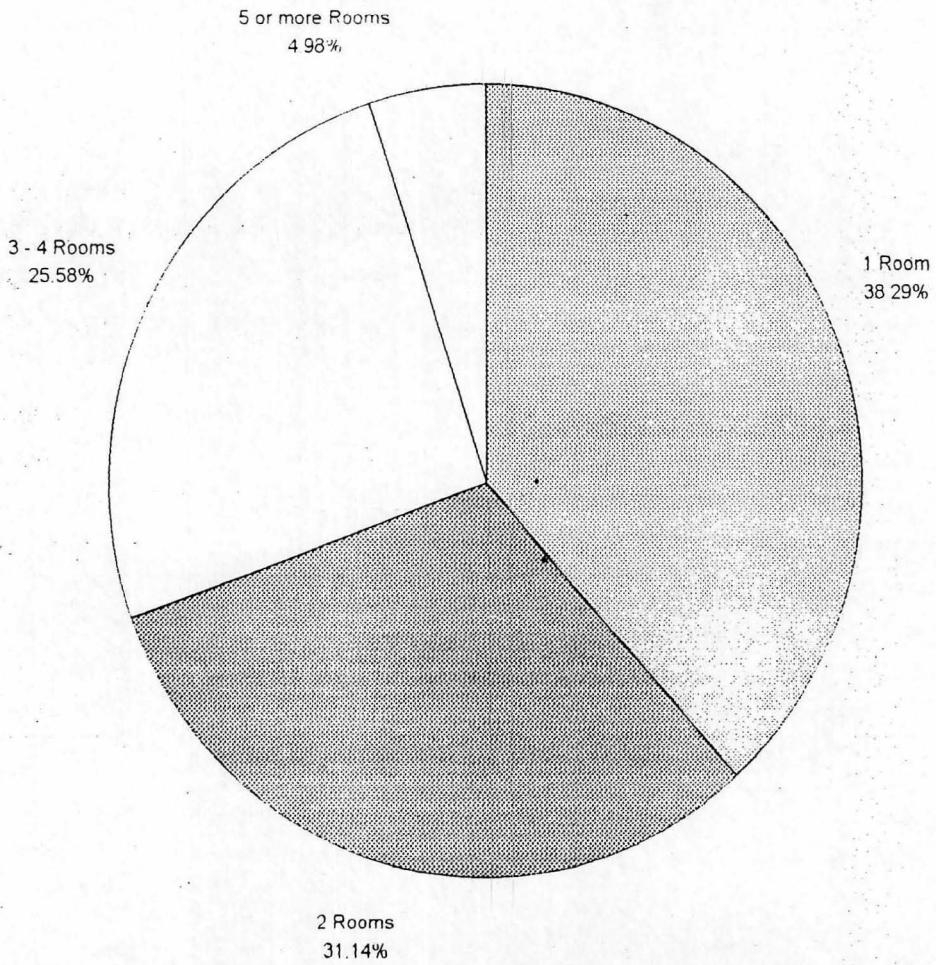
Most of the housing units in Thar are of small size comprising one or two rooms. The percentage of single room housing units was 38.29 while the housing units with two rooms were 31.14 percent which shows that over all 69.43 percent households were living in small size housing units. The housing units with 3-4 rooms were 25.58 percent while large housing units with 5 or more rooms were 4.98 percent as per detail given in the following table.

TABLE 3.1: INDICES OF CONGESTION, 1998

Index	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons per housing unit	5.4	5.4	6.0
Persons per room	2.6	2.6	3.0
Rooms per housing unit	2.1	2.1	2.0
Housing unit with one room (%)	38.29	38.22	41.06
Housing unit with two rooms (%)	31.14	31.09	33.22
Housing unit with 3-4 rooms (%)	25.58	25.72	20.28
Housing unit with 5 or more rooms (%)	4.98	4.97	5.43

Fig : 3.1

THAR
HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS



3.1.2 Nature of Tenure

According to the 1998 Census, nearly 96 percent housing units in Thar were reported as owned. On the other hand, the percentage of rented houses was only 0.41 while 3.67 percent housing units were reported as rent free. The percentage of owned and rent free housing units were slightly higher in rural area as compared to urban areas as reflected in the following table.

TABLE 3.2 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNIT BY NATURE OF TENURE, 1998

Tenure	Total	Rural	Urban
Owned	95.92	95.93	95.61
Rented	00.41	00.35	02.91
Rent Free	03.67	03.72	01.48

3.1.3 Period of Construction

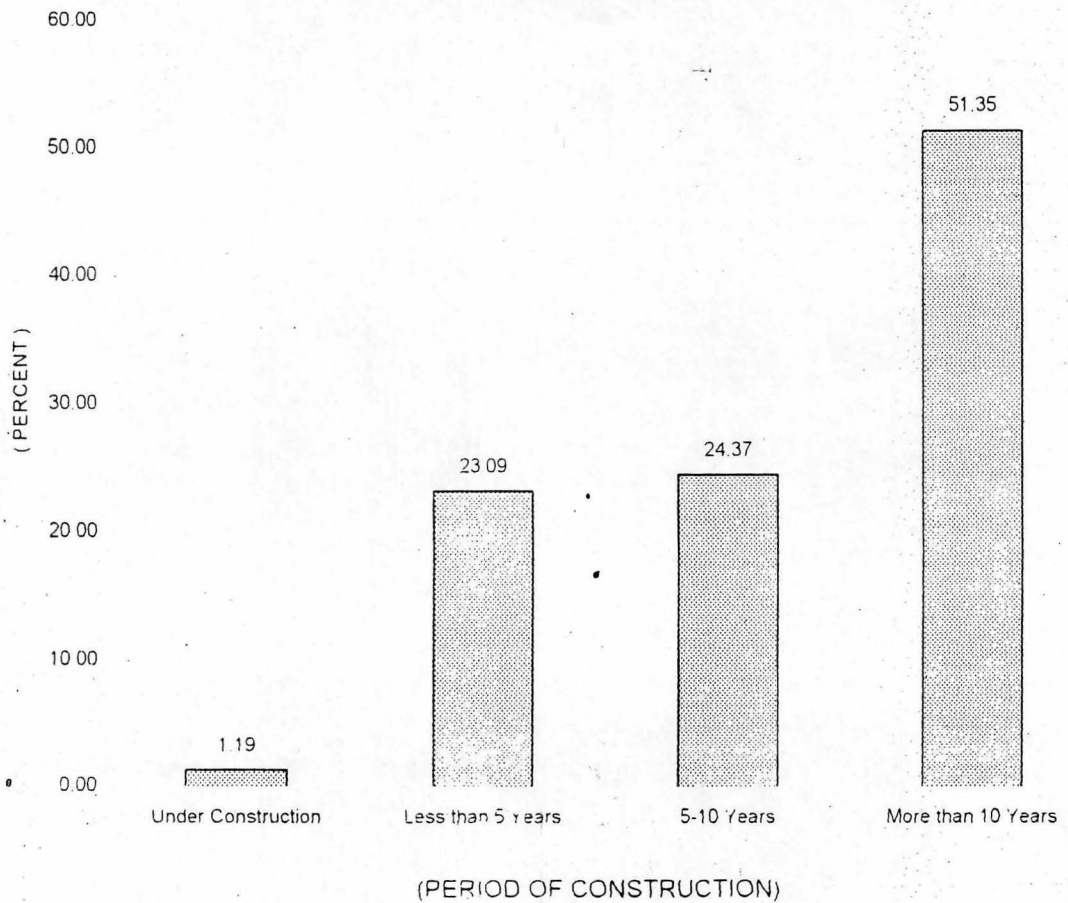
Out of owned housing units 1.19 percent were found under construction whereas 51.35 percent of the housing units in Thar were constructed 10 years earlier to the 1998 Census. The remaining 47.46 percent of the housing units were constructed between March 1988 and 1998 of which 23.09 percent of housing units were built after March 1993. The following table gives the percentage of owned housing units by period of construction in Thar.

TABLE 3.3: PERCENTAGE OF OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, 1998

Period of Construction	Total	Rural	Urban
Under Construction	1.19	1.19	1.16
Less than 5 years	23.09	23.39	11.60
5-10 years	24.37	24.51	19.34
More than 10 years	51.35	50.91	67.90

Fig : 3.2

THAR
HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION



3.1.4 Construction Material of Outer Walls

Quality of Housing Units is determined by construction material used in the outer walls and roofs of houses. According to 1998-Census about three-fourth of the housing units were made of un-baked bricks /mud, while only 7.93 percent houses were made of baked bricks/blocks/stones. The percentage of other categories like wood / bamboo and "Others" were 18.20 and 1.44 percent respectively.

There is marked variation in the qualitative indices of construction material between the urban and rural area. In urban area, 52.81 percent of the housing units have pucca walls made of baked bricks/blocks and stones with cement bonding. Of the remaining, 32.63 percent have walls of un-baked bricks/mud and 11.71 percent have wooden walls. In contrast, the rural areas have only 6.75 percent of the walls made of baked bricks / blocks and stones with cement bonding and 73.48 percent are made of un-baked bricks with mud bonding. The wooden category is 18.37 percent. The unspecified category of material used in the construction of outer walls in urban areas was 2.85 percent as compared to only 1.41 in rural areas. The following table gives the detail of construction material used in outer walls of the housing units in Thar.

TABLE 3.4 : PERCENTAGE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS BY AREA ,1998

Construction Material	Total	Rural	Urban
Baked Bricks/Blocks/Stones	07.93	06.75	52.81
Un-baked Bricks/mud	72.43	73.48	32.63
Wood/Bamboo	18.20	18.37	11.71
Others	01.44	01.41	02.85

3.1.5 Construction Material of Roofs

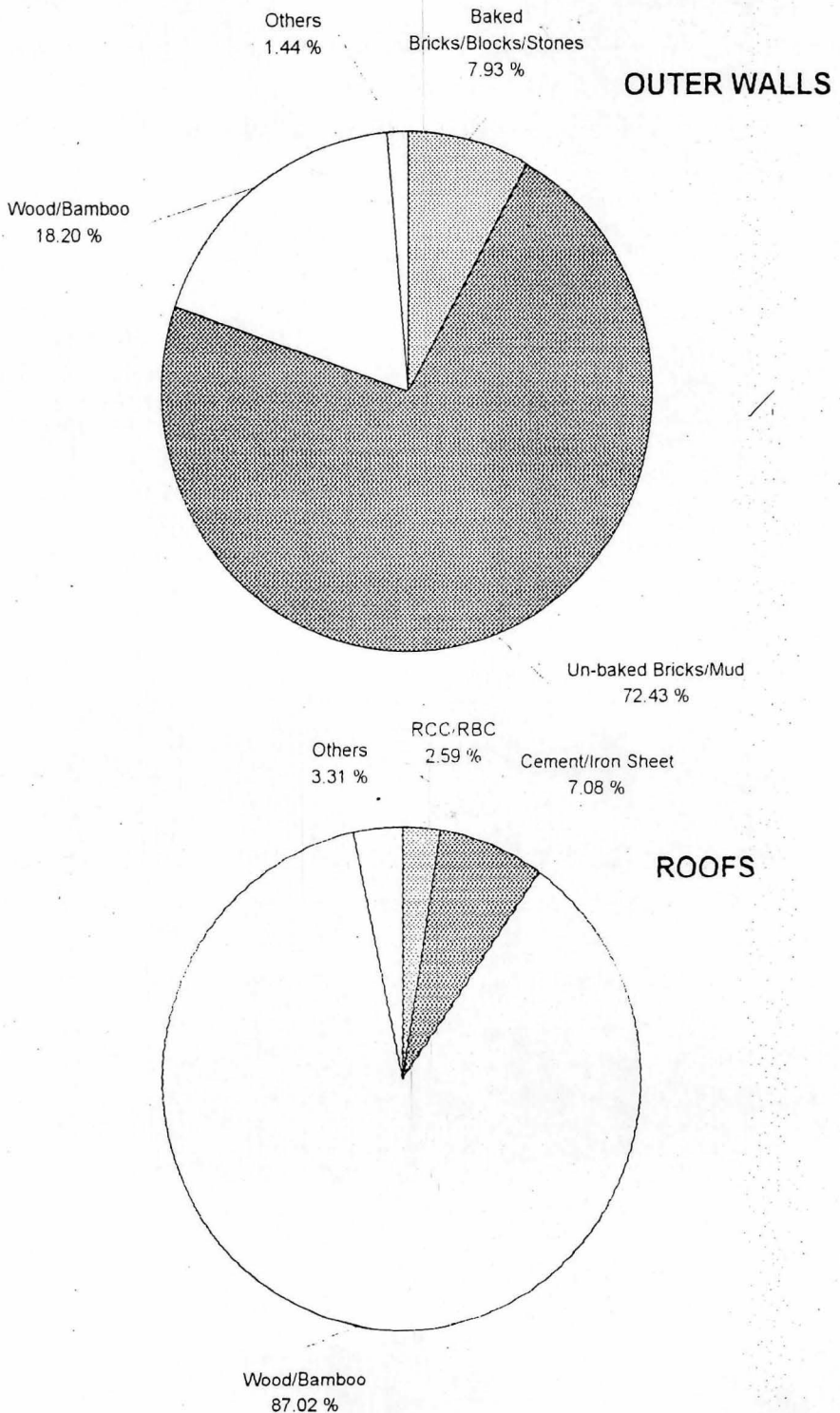
Most of the housing units i.e. 87.02 percent in Thar have roofs made of wood /bamboo, 88.09 percent in rural and 46.42 in the urban areas. The proportion of housing unit having standard category of roofs constructed with RCC/RBC was only 2.59 with some better position in urban area where these were 17.40 percent. The percentage of cement/iron sheet used in construction of roofs was 7.08 percent while other material was used in 3.31 percent housing units as given in the following table.

TABLE 3.5: PERCENTAGE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED IN ROOFS

Roof Material	Total	Rural	Urban
R.C.C./R.B.C	02.59	02.20	17.40
Cement/Iron Sheet	07.08	06.51	28.63
Wood/Bamboo	87.02	88.09	46.42
Others	03.31	03.20	07.55

Fig : 3.3

THAR
HOUSING UNITS BY MATERIAL USED IN
OUTER WALLS & ROOFS



3.2 HOUSING FACILITIES

3.2.1 Source of Drinking Water

Easy access to potable/safe drinking water is one of the basic human needs upon which the health of people largely depends. It also serves as an index of quality living. Availability of drinking water through all sources in Thar is shown in the following table.

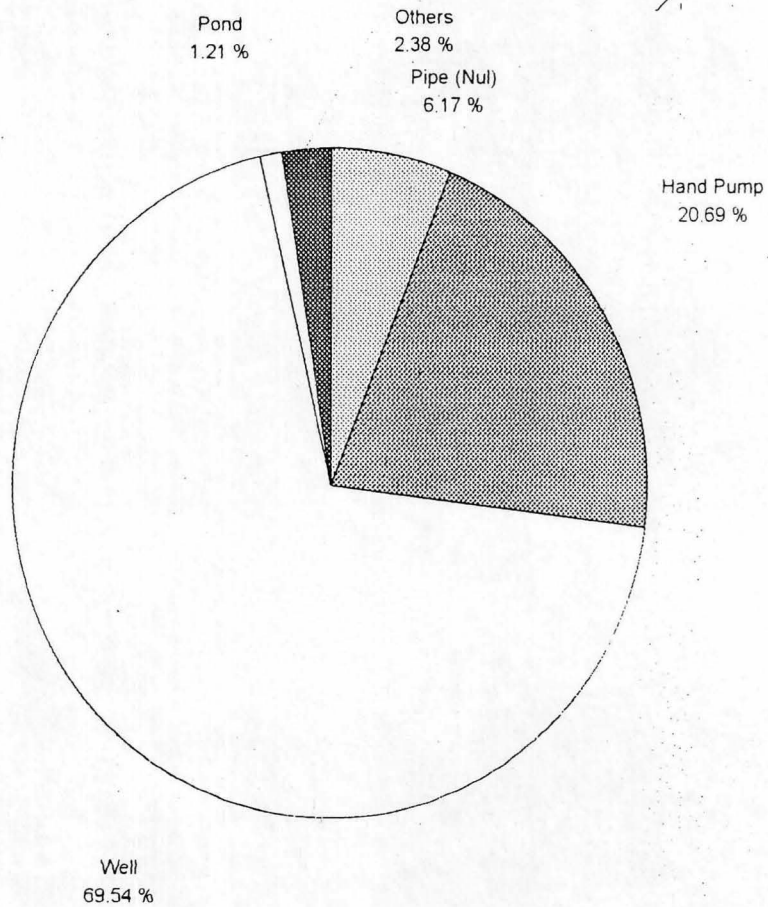
TABLE 3.6: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, 1998

Source	Total	Rural	Urban
<u>Inside</u>	<u>23.91</u>	<u>23.22</u>	<u>50.09</u>
Pipe (Nul)	05.02	04.27	33.71
Hand Pump	14.69	14.77	11.55
Well	04.20	04.19	04.84
<u>Outside</u>	<u>76.09</u>	<u>76.78</u>	<u>49.91</u>
Pipe (Nul)	01.15	01.16	00.76
Hand Pump	06.00	06.15	00.29
Well	65.34	65.89	44.80
Pond	01.21	01.24	00.02
Others	02.38	02.34	04.04

According to 1998 census, 23.91 percent have access to drinking water within their premises while the remaining 76.09 percent houses get water outside their houses. Of the total housing units in Thar only 5.02 percent have access to drinking water within their premises through pipe (Tap), 33.71 in urban areas and only 4.27 percent in rural area. Another 14.69 percent housing units get water from hand-pump while 4.20 percent housing units are getting water through well. The sources of drinking water outside the housing units were piped water, hand-pumps, wells, ponds and other sources which constitute 76.09 percent of the total housing units.

Fig : 3.4

THAR
HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER



3.2.2 Source of Lighting

The major source of lighting in Thar is kerosene oil which is available to 80.16 percent of the housing units. It is comparatively higher in rural area at 81.47 percent as compared to 30.67 percent in urban area. Electricity is the second source of lighting sharing nearly 16 percent. It is 68.38 percent in urban areas against 14.36 percent in rural area. Another 4.09 percent housing units use other sources of lighting which is higher in rural area at 4.17 as compared to only 0.95 in urban areas. The following table gives the percentage of housing units by source of lighting.

TABLE 3.7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING,

1998

Source of Lighting	Total	Rural	Urban
Electricity	15.75	14.36	68.38
Kerosene Oil	80.16	81.47	30.67
Others	04.09	04.17	00.95

3.2.3 Cooking Fuel Used

The main source of cooking fuel used in Thar is wood which is available to 95.46 percent of the housing units. Its use is almost at par in rural as well as urban areas. The use of kerosene oil was 3.46 percent, 3.48 percent in rural and 2.65 in urban areas. The use of gas as cooking fuel was only 0.46 percent while 0.63 percent housing units used other sources for cooking. The following table gives percentage of housing units by source of cooking fuel used in Thar.

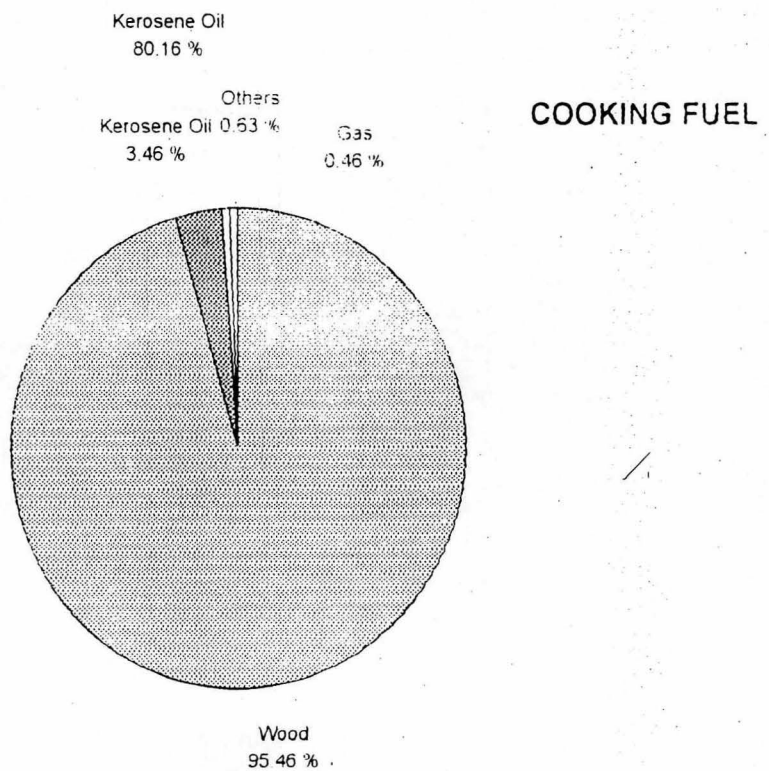
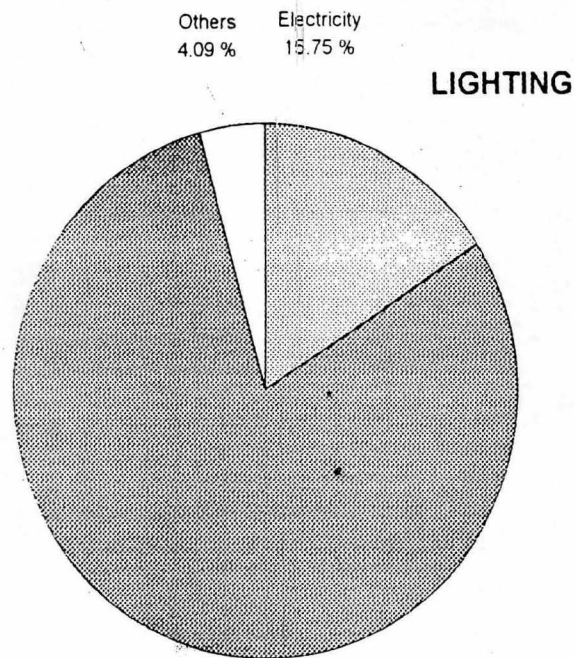
TABLE 3.8 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY COOKING FUEL USED,

1998

Cooking Fuel Used	Total	Rural	Urban
Wood	95.46	95.50	93.93
Kerosene Oil	03.46	03.48	02.65
Gas	00.46	00.41	02.17
Others	00.63	00.61	01.25

Fig : 3.5

THAR
HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING &
COOKING FUEL USED



3.2.4 Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom, Latrine

According to 1998-Census, 27.13 percent of housing units in Thar have separate kitchen. Its percentage in urban areas was 55.08, more than twice as compared to 26.39 in rural areas. Another 44.07 percent housing units have shared kitchen while the remaining 28.80 percent housing units have no proper kitchen.

The proportion of housing units in Thar having separate bath room facilities was 34.25 percent, 33.86 percent in rural and 48.99 in urban areas. Another 15.61 percent housing units have shared bathroom which was 15.36 percent in rural and 25.09 percent in urban area while the percentage of housing units having no proper bathroom facility was reported at 50.14 percent which was 50.78 percent in rural and 25.92 percent in urban areas.

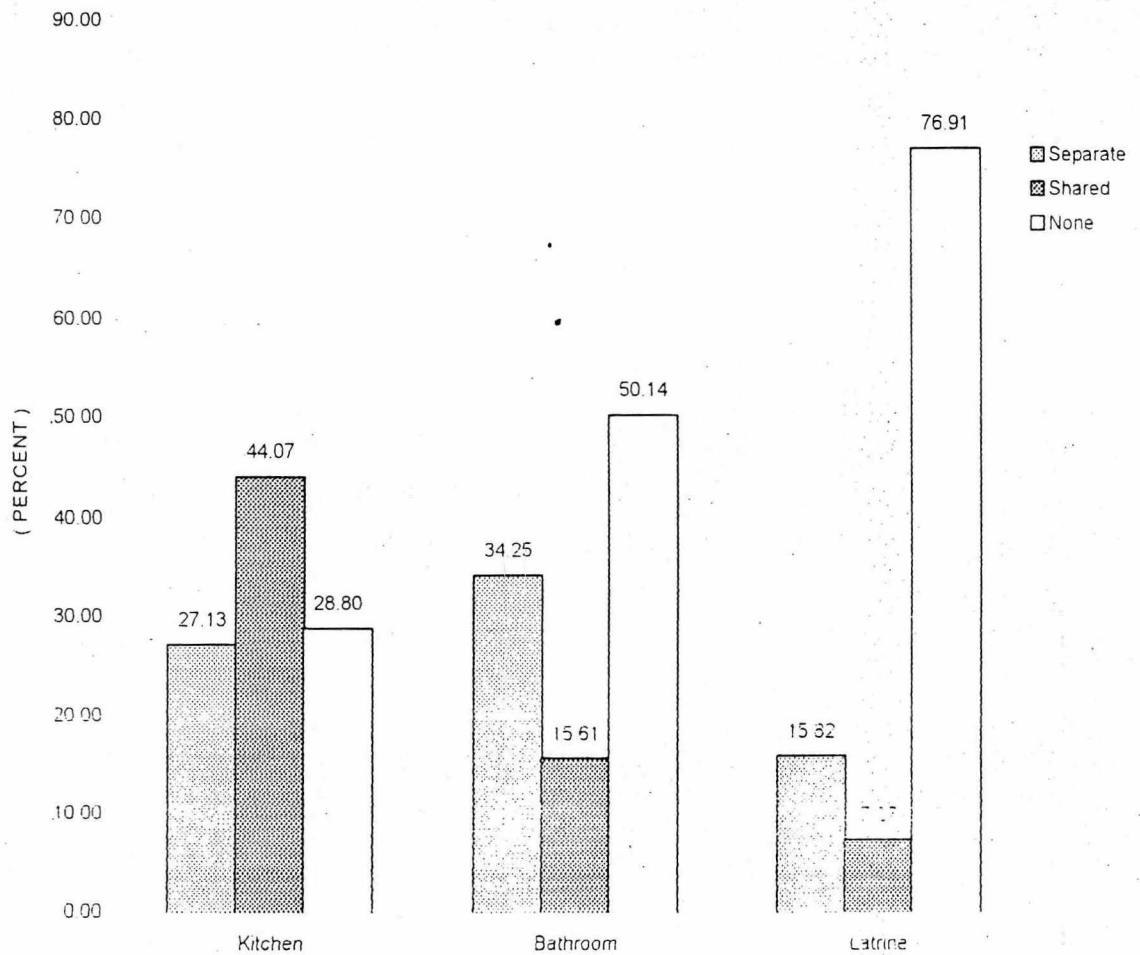
Separate latrine facility was available to only about 16 percent housing units in Thar, which was 44.59 percent in urban areas as compared to 15.06 percent in rural areas. The percentage of housing units having shared latrine facility was 7.27 percent while 76.91 percent have no latrine facility. The following table gives detail regarding availability of kitchen, bath room and latrine facilities in Thar.

TABLE 3.9 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY KITCHEN, BATHROOM AND LATRINE FACILITIES, 1998

Housing Facilities	Total	Rural	Urban
<u>Kitchen</u>			
Separate	27.13	26.39	55.08
Shared	44.07	44.55	25.85
None	28.80	29.06	19.07
<u>Bath Room</u>			
Separate	34.25	33.86	48.99
Shared	15.61	15.36	25.09
None	50.14	50.78	25.92
<u>Latrine</u>			
Separate	15.82	15.06	44.59
Shared	07.27	06.86	22.96
None	76.91	78.08	32.46

Fig : 3.6

THAR
HOUSING UNITS BY KITCHEN, BATHROOM AND
LATRINE FACILITIES



3.2.5 Source of Information

The question on source of information was asked for the first time in the 1998 Census to assess the media coverage. Three main sources viz: watching television, listening to radio and reading newspaper were covered in the questionnaire. Response to this question reveals that 5.25 percent households of Thar have access to television, 8.21 percent read newspaper while 15.53 percent listen to radio which was the most common source of information. About 5 percent of household in rural area have access to television, 15.09 percent radio and 7.43 percent newspaper. The coverage of media reach in urban area is relatively higher at 19.62 percent T.V, 32.18 percent radio and 37.68 percent newspaper respectively as shown in the following table.

TABLE 3.10 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION, 1998

Area	Total Households	T.V	Radio	Newspaper
All Area	254,595	5.25	15.53	8.21
Rural	248,039	4.87	15.09	7.43
Urban	6,556	19.62	32.18	37.68

PART - IV
STATISTICAL TABLES OF
1998 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

TABLE 1 - AREA, POPULATION BY SEX, SEX RATIO, POPULATION DENSITY,
URBAN PROPORTION, HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

ADMN. UNIT	POPULATION 1998							1981 - 98	
								POPULATION	AVERAGE
	BOTH			SEX	URBAN	AVERAGE	1981	ANNUAL	
	SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	RATIO	PROPORTION	H. HOLD		GROWTH	
						SIZE		RATE (%AGE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
THAR (ALL AREAS)									
THAR (ALL AREAS)	1,389,261	753,969	635,292	118.7	2.9	5.4	626,705	4.79	
PART OF SANGHAR DISTRICT	139,392	74,174	65,218	113.7		5.2	87,278	2.79	
ENTIRE OF THARPARKAR DISTRICT	914,291	499,859	414,432	120.6	4.4	5.6	379,709	5.30	
PART OF MIRPUR KHAS DISTRICT	103,055	55,440	47,615	116.4		5.1	51,064	4.21	
PART OF GHOTKI DISTRICT	69,181	37,166	32,015	116.1		5.0	37,729	3.63	
PART OF KHAIRPUR DISTRICT	92,387	49,317	43,070	114.5		5.4	39,222	5.17	
PART OF SUKKUR DISTRICT	70,955	38,013	32,942	115.4		5.1	31,703	4.85	

TABLE 2 - URBAN LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE AND THEIR POPULATION
BY SEX, ANNUAL GROWTH RATE AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

URBAN LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE	TALUKA	POPULATION 1998			1981-1998		AVERAGE HOUSE- HOLD SIZE
					POPULATION	AVG. ANNUAL	
		BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	1981	GROWTH RATE (% AGE)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THAR DESERT							
10,000 - 24,999							
MITHI TC	MITHI TALUKA	19,697	10,370	9,327	12,287	2.81	6.5
ISLAMKOT TC	MITHI TALUKA	10,427	5,470	4,957	5,940	3.36	5.3
BELOW 10,000							
DIPLO TC	DIPLO TALUKA	9,703	5,193	4,510	6,845	2.07	6.0

TABLE 3 - NUMBER OF RURAL LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE AND THEIR POPULATION BY SEX

RURAL LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE	NUMBER OF RURAL LOCALITIES	POPULATION		
		BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
1	2	3	4	5
THAR				
TOTAL	403	1,349,434	732,936	616,498
5,000 AND ABOVE	91	793,826	436,101	357,725
2,000 - 4,999	129	419,554	224,272	195,282
1,000 - 1,999	67	94,196	50,252	43,944
500 - 999	38	29,852	15,914	13,938
200 - 499	24	8,029	4,228	3,801
LESS THAN 200	54	3,977	2,169	1,808
UN-INHABITED				

TABLE 4 - POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR AGE, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE (IN YEARS)	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
THAR									
ALL AGES	1,389,261	753,969	635,292	1,349,434	732,936	616,498	39,827	21,033	18,79
00 -- 04	245,752	137,160	108,592	239,822	133,979	105,843	5,930	3,181	2,74
BELOW 1	33,433	19,561	13,872	32,536	19,043	13,493	897	518	37
01	44,366	24,913	19,453	43,348	24,372	18,976	1,018	541	47
02	59,294	32,867	26,427	57,974	32,160	25,814	1,320	707	61
03	52,236	28,850	23,386	50,887	28,142	22,745	1,349	708	64
04	56,423	30,569	25,454	55,077	30,262	24,815	1,346	707	63
05 -- 09	249,364	138,669	110,695	243,490	135,648	107,842	5,874	3,021	2,85
05	51,520	28,873	22,647	50,256	28,219	22,037	1,264	654	610
06	57,994	32,151	25,843	56,756	31,493	25,263	1,238	658	580
07	40,253	22,323	17,930	39,126	21,736	17,390	1,127	587	540
08	67,977	37,785	30,192	66,626	37,109	29,517	1,351	676	675
09	31,620	17,537	14,083	30,726	17,091	13,635	894	446	448
10 -- 14	186,712	106,013	80,699	181,376	103,167	78,209	5,336	2,846	2,490
10	60,164	33,798	26,366	58,827	33,095	25,732	1,337	703	634
11	24,961	14,172	10,789	24,111	13,743	10,368	850	429	421
12	46,680	26,623	20,063	45,478	25,940	19,538	1,208	683	525
13	26,706	15,383	11,323	25,676	14,828	10,848	1,030	555	475
14	28,195	16,037	12,158	27,284	15,561	11,723	911	476	435
15 -- 19	124,339	67,648	56,691	120,191	65,471	54,720	4,148	2,177	1,971
15	27,014	15,675	11,339	26,057	15,153	10,904	957	522	435
16	21,870	12,519	9,351	21,084	12,116	8,968	786	403	383
17	17,292	9,911	7,381	16,579	9,550	7,029	713	361	352
18	38,031	19,077	18,954	37,074	18,567	18,507	957	510	447
19	20,132	10,466	9,666	19,397	10,085	9,312	735	381	354
20 -- 24	106,028	52,676	53,352	102,485	50,821	51,664	3,543	1,855	1,688
20	40,950	19,336	21,614	39,887	18,852	21,035	1,063	484	579
21	11,675	6,217	5,458	11,099	5,861	5,238	576	356	220
22	24,210	12,337	11,873	23,442	11,949	11,493	768	388	380
23	14,567	7,357	7,210	14,037	7,060	6,977	530	297	233
24	14,626	7,429	7,197	14,020	7,089	6,921	606	330	276
25 -- 29	96,794	49,891	46,903	93,510	48,125	45,415	3,254	1,766	1,488
25	36,630	17,701	18,929	35,662	17,216	18,446	968	485	483
26	14,089	7,719	6,370	13,499	7,358	6,141	590	361	228
27	12,612	7,012	5,600	12,110	6,727	5,383	502	285	227
28	25,525	12,627	12,898	24,801	12,279	12,522	724	348	376
29	7,938	4,832	3,106	7,468	4,545	2,923	470	287	2

TABLE 4 - POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR AGE, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE (IN YEARS)	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
THAR									
30 -- 34	76,345	41,643	34,702	73,663	40,119	33,544	2,682	1,524	1,158
30	38,493	18,718	19,775	37,588	18,285	19,303	905	433	472
31	7,010	4,642	2,368	6,642	4,410	2,232	368	232	136
32	13,861	8,057	5,804	13,286	7,719	5,567	575	338	237
33	9,741	5,803	3,938	9,299	5,528	3,771	442	275	167
34	7,240	4,423	2,817	6,848	4,177	2,671	392	246	146
35 -- 39	55,339	28,862	26,477	53,586	27,898	25,688	1,753	964	789
35	25,340	12,980	12,360	24,738	12,675	12,063	602	305	297
36	6,611	3,950	2,661	6,337	3,782	2,555	274	168	106
37	5,466	3,146	2,320	5,236	3,002	2,234	230	144	86
38	12,911	6,114	6,797	12,497	5,899	6,598	414	215	199
39	5,011	2,672	2,339	4,778	2,540	2,238	233	132	101
40 -- 44	56,000	28,116	27,884	54,063	27,131	26,932	1,937	985	952
40	30,073	14,378	15,695	29,362	14,048	15,314	711	330	381
41	5,517	3,056	2,461	5,209	2,895	2,314	308	161	147
42	7,974	4,206	3,768	7,605	4,000	3,605	369	206	163
43	6,372	3,251	3,121	6,077	3,094	2,983	295	157	138
44	6,064	3,225	2,839	5,810	3,094	2,716	254	131	123
45 -- 49	46,662	24,578	22,084	45,165	23,793	21,372	1,497	785	712
45	21,072	10,947	10,125	20,623	10,720	9,903	449	227	222
46	6,402	3,585	2,817	6,117	3,434	2,683	285	151	134
47	5,465	3,049	2,416	5,187	2,895	2,292	278	154	124
48	9,546	4,669	4,877	9,223	4,501	4,722	323	168	155
49	4,177	2,328	1,849	4,015	2,243	1,772	162	85	77
50 -- 54	41,308	22,632	18,676	40,124	22,018	18,106	1,184	614	570
50	23,176	12,405	10,771	22,763	12,205	10,558	413	200	213
51	4,645	2,686	1,959	4,439	2,587	1,852	206	99	107
52	5,570	3,104	2,466	5,315	2,960	2,355	255	144	111
53	3,992	2,208	1,784	3,841	2,119	1,722	151	89	62
54	3,925	2,229	1,696	3,766	2,147	1,619	159	82	77
55 -- 59	26,876	14,623	12,253	26,080	14,208	11,872	796	415	381
55	12,390	6,467	5,923	12,129	6,335	5,794	261	132	129
56	3,853	2,251	1,602	3,708	2,167	1,541	145	84	61
57	2,986	1,776	1,210	2,816	1,692	1,124	170	84	86
58	5,285	2,792	2,493	5,134	2,712	2,422	151	80	71
59	2,362	1,337	1,025	2,293	1,302	991	69	35	34

TABLE 4 - POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR AGE, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE (IN YEARS)	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
THAR									
60 -- 64	27,686	15,257	12,429	26,953	14,917	12,036	733	340	393
60	17,652	9,533	8,119	17,359	9,407	7,952	293	126	167
61	2,659	1,539	1,120	2,537	1,482	1,055	122	57	65
62	2,896	1,629	1,267	2,723	1,544	1,179	173	85	88
63	2,408	1,330	1,078	2,316	1,289	1,027	92	41	51
64	2,071	1,226	845	2,018	1,195	823	53	31	22
65 -- 69	15,406	8,232	7,174	14,939	7,969	6,970	467	263	204
65	7,681	3,903	3,778	7,512	3,809	3,703	169	94	75
66	2,082	1,187	895	1,991	1,138	853	91	49	42
67	1,596	914	682	1,507	862	645	89	52	37
68	2,692	1,448	1,244	2,612	1,404	1,208	80	44	36
69	1,355	780	575	1,317	756	561	38	24	14
70 -- 74	15,831	8,414	7,417	15,485	8,263	7,222	346	151	195
70	10,871	5,569	5,302	10,712	5,503	5,209	159	66	93
71	1,473	867	606	1,426	839	587	47	28	19
72	1,451	806	645	1,371	774	597	80	32	48
73	1,051	579	472	1,018	568	450	33	11	22
74	985	593	392	958	579	379	27	14	13
75 & ABOVE	18,819	9,555	9,264	18,472	9,409	9,063	347	146	201

TABLE 5 - POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUP, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
THAR									
UNDER 1	33,433	19,561	13,872	32,536	19,043	13,493	897	518	379
UNDER 5	245,752	137,160	108,592	239,822	133,979	105,843	5,930	3,181	2,749
UNDER 10	495,116	275,829	219,287	483,312	269,627	213,685	11,804	6,202	5,602
UNDER 15	681,828	381,842	299,986	664,688	372,794	291,894	17,140	9,048	8,092
05 -- 24	666,443	365,006	301,437	647,542	355,107	292,435	18,901	9,899	9,002
15 -- 49	561,507	293,414	268,093	542,693	283,358	259,335	18,814	10,056	8,758
15 -- 64	657,377	345,926	311,451	635,850	334,501	301,349	21,527	11,425	10,102
18 -- 60	581,167	302,097	279,070	562,536	292,172	270,364	18,631	9,925	8,706
18 & ABOVE	641,257	334,022	307,235	621,026	323,323	297,703	20,231	10,699	9,532
21 & ABOVE	542,144	285,143	257,001	524,668	275,819	248,849	17,476	9,324	8,152
65 & ABOVE	50,056	26,201	23,855	48,896	25,641	23,255	1,160	560	600

TABLE 6 - POPULATION (15 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY SEX, AGE GROUP, MARITAL STATUS AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	MARITAL STATUS			
		NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
1	2	3	4	5	6
THAR					
BOTH SEXES					
15 AND ABOVE	707,433	152,241	520,373	34,455	364
15 -- 19	124,339	90,857	32,811	627	44
20 -- 24	106,028	30,613	74,807	582	26
25 -- 29	96,794	12,591	83,343	826	34
30 -- 34	76,345	6,028	69,358	937	22
35 -- 39	55,339	2,587	51,683	1,056	13
40 -- 44	56,000	2,228	51,839	1,901	32
45 -- 49	46,662	1,294	43,093	2,246	29
50 -- 54	41,308	1,390	36,406	3,477	35
55 -- 59	26,876	789	23,294	2,781	12
60 -- 64	27,686	1,121	21,646	4,884	35
65 -- 69	15,406	570	11,765	3,047	24
70 -- 74	15,831	814	10,208	4,780	29
75 AND ABOVE	18,819	1,359	10,120	7,311	29
MALE					
15 AND ABOVE	372,127	103,009	258,588	10,406	124
15 -- 19	67,648	56,706	10,539	369	34
20 -- 24	52,676	22,754	29,585	330	7
25 -- 29	49,891	10,358	39,069	453	11
30 -- 34	41,643	4,884	36,304	448	7
35 -- 39	28,862	2,114	26,301	441	6
40 -- 44	28,116	1,706	25,820	581	9
45 -- 49	24,578	1,011	21,819	738	10
50 -- 54	22,632	969	20,596	1,056	11
55 -- 59	14,623	561	13,204	858	
60 -- 64	15,257	629	13,355	1,263	10
65 -- 69	8,232	309	7,075	839	9
70 -- 74	8,414	358	6,900	1,154	2
75 AND ABOVE	9,555	650	7,021	1,876	8
FEMALE					
15 AND ABOVE	335,306	49,232	261,785	24,049	240
15 -- 19	56,691	34,151	22,272	258	10
20 -- 24	53,352	7,859	45,222	252	19
25 -- 29	46,903	2,233	44,274	373	23
30 -- 34	34,702	1,144	33,054	489	25
35 -- 39	26,477	473	25,382	615	7
40 -- 44	27,884	522	26,019	1,320	23
45 -- 49	22,084	283	20,274	1,508	19
50 -- 54	18,676	421	15,810	2,421	24
55 -- 59	12,253	228	10,090	1,923	12
60 -- 64	12,429	492	8,291	3,621	25
65 -- 69	7,174	261	4,690	2,208	15
70 -- 74	7,417	456	3,308	3,626	27
75 AND ABOVE	9,264	709	3,099	5,435	21

TABLE 6 - POPULATION (15 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY SEX, AGE GROUP, MARITAL STATUS AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	MARITAL STATUS			
		NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
1	2	3	4	5	6
THAR RURAL					
BOTH SEXES					
15 AND ABOVE	684,746	146,183	505,021	33,204	338
15 -- 19	120,191	87,344	32,190	613	44
20 -- 24	102,485	29,100	72,799	563	23
25 -- 29	93,540	12,049	80,654	806	31
30 -- 34	73,663	5,825	66,914	904	20
35 -- 39	53,586	2,519	50,026	1,029	12
40 -- 44	54,063	2,170	50,033	1,837	23
45 -- 49	45,165	1,265	41,748	2,125	27
50 -- 54	40,124	1,357	35,402	3,332	33
55 -- 59	26,080	770	22,646	2,653	11
60 -- 64	26,953	1,090	21,131	4,697	35
65 -- 69	14,939	555	11,456	2,906	22
70 -- 74	15,485	796	10,029	4,632	28
75 AND ABOVE	18,472	1,343	9,993	7,107	29
MALE					
15 AND ABOVE	360,142	99,042	250,808	10,181	111
15 -- 19	65,471	54,667	10,407	363	34
20 -- 24	50,821	21,599	28,889	326	7
25 -- 29	48,125	9,926	37,741	449	9
30 -- 34	40,119	4,728	34,951	435	5
35 -- 39	27,898	2,058	25,400	435	5
40 -- 44	27,131	1,666	24,891	570	4
45 -- 49	23,793	987	22,077	720	9
50 -- 54	22,018	946	20,026	1,036	10
55 -- 59	14,208	550	12,818	840	
60 -- 64	14,917	617	13,058	1,232	10
65 -- 69	7,969	301	6,849	811	8
70 -- 74	8,263	353	6,777	1,131	2
75 AND ABOVE	9,409	644	6,924	1,833	8
FEMALE					
15 AND ABOVE	324,604	47,141	254,213	23,023	227
15 -- 19	54,720	32,677	21,783	250	10
20 -- 24	51,664	7,501	43,910	237	16
25 -- 29	45,415	2,123	42,913	357	22
30 -- 34	33,544	1,097	31,963	469	15
35 -- 39	25,688	461	24,626	594	7
40 -- 44	26,932	504	25,142	1,267	19
45 -- 49	21,372	278	19,671	1,405	18
50 -- 54	18,106	411	15,376	2,296	23
55 -- 59	11,072	220	9,828	1,813	11
60 -- 64	12,036	473	8,073	3,465	25
65 -- 69	6,970	254	4,607	2,095	14
70 -- 74	7,222	443	3,252	3,501	26
75 AND ABOVE	9,063	699	3,069	5,274	21

TABLE 6 - POPULATION (15 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY SEX, AGE GROUP, MARITAL STATUS AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	MARITAL STATUS			
		NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
1	2	3	4	5	6

THAR URBAN					
BOTH SEXES					
15 AND ABOVE	22,687	6,058	15,352	1,251	26
15 -- 19	4,148	3,513	621	14	
20 -- 24	3,543	1,513	2,008	19	3
25 -- 29	3,254	542	2,689	20	3
30 -- 34	2,682	203	2,444	33	2
35 -- 39	1,753	68	1,657	27	1
40 -- 44	1,937	58	1,806	64	9
45 -- 49	1,497	29	1,345	121	2
50 -- 54	1,184	33	1,004	145	2
55 -- 59	796	19	648	128	1
60 -- 64	733	31	515	187	
65 -- 69	467	15	309	141	2
70 -- 74	346	18	179	148	1
75 AND ABOVE	347	16	127	204	
MALE					
15 AND ABOVE	11,985	3,967	7,780	225	13
15 -- 19	2,177	2,039	132	6	
20 -- 24	1,855	1,155	696	4	
25 -- 29	1,766	432	1,328	4	2
30 -- 34	1,524	156	1,353	13	2
35 -- 39	964	56	901	6	1
40 -- 44	985	40	929	11	5
45 -- 49	785	24	742	18	1
50 -- 54	614	23	570	20	1
55 -- 59	415	11	386	18	
60 -- 64	340	12	297	31	
65 -- 69	263	8	226	28	1
70 -- 74	151	5	123	23	
75 AND ABOVE	146	6	97	43	
FEMALE					
15 AND ABOVE	10,702	2,091	7,571	1,016	13
15 -- 19	1,971	1,474	489	8	
20 -- 24	1,688	358	1,312	15	3
25 -- 29	1,488	110	1,362	16	1
30 -- 34	1,158	47	1,095	10	
35 -- 39	753	10	750	21	
40 -- 44	985	10	871	53	1
45 -- 49	712	5	603	103	1
50 -- 54	570	10	434	125	1
55 -- 59	381	8	262	110	1
60 -- 64	393	19	218	156	
65 -- 69	204	7	83	113	1
70 -- 74	195	1	5	125	1
75 AND ABOVE	201	1	10	161	

TABLE 7 - POPULATION BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		HEAD	SPOUSE	SON/ DAUGHTER	OTHER RELATIVE	NON- RELATIVE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THAR						
BOTH SEXES						
ALL AGES	1,389,261	254,791	240,330	774,658	118,140	1,342
00 -- 04	245,752	246		227,606	17,861	39
05 -- 09	249,364	281		234,307	14,715	61
10 -- 14	186,712	450	832	174,461	10,899	70
15 -- 19	124,339	10,267	18,292	83,306	12,363	111
20 -- 24	106,028	26,918	39,133	27,774	11,974	229
25 -- 29	96,794	35,205	40,324	12,540	8,439	286
30 -- 34	76,345	33,657	30,909	6,283	5,327	169
35 -- 39	55,339	24,993	24,273	2,633	3,332	108
40 -- 44	56,000	25,425	24,910	1,919	3,651	95
45 -- 49	46,662	23,045	19,578	887	3,112	40
50 -- 54	41,308	21,254	15,141	786	4,079	48
55 -- 59	26,876	14,008	9,695	313	2,846	14
60 -- 64	27,686	14,565	7,623	524	4,952	22
65 -- 69	15,406	7,923	4,351	229	2,896	7
70 -- 74	15,831	7,995	2,792	357	4,673	14
75 AND ABOVE	18,819	8,559	2,477	733	7,021	29
MALE						
ALL AGES	753,969	249,524	1,286	449,037	53,078	1,044
00 -- 04	137,160	185		127,263	9,691	21
05 -- 09	138,669	214		130,343	8,066	46
10 -- 14	106,013	434	207	99,225	6,093	54
15 -- 19	67,648	10,200	234	51,413	5,736	65
20 -- 24	52,676	26,752	213	20,394	5,147	170
25 -- 29	49,891	34,964	190	10,266	4,229	242
30 -- 34	41,643	33,375	139	4,963	3,009	157
35 -- 39	28,862	24,739	92	2,033	1,899	99
40 -- 44	28,116	24,992	66	1,246	1,727	85
45 -- 49	24,578	22,643	44	568	1,289	34
50 -- 54	22,632	20,719	33	426	1,422	32
55 -- 59	14,623	13,631	17	146	818	11
60 -- 64	15,257	13,933	19	231	1,061	13
65 -- 69	8,232	7,527	13	82	607	3
70 -- 74	8,414	7,433	7	143	824	7
75 AND ABOVE	9,555	7,783	12	295	1,460	5

TABLE 7 - POPULATION BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		HEAD	SPOUSE	SON/ DAUGHTER	OTHER RELATIVE	NON- RELATIVE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THAR						
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	635,292	5,267	239,044	325,621	65,062	298
00 -- 04	108,592	61		100,343	8,170	18
05 -- 09	110,695	67		103,964	6,649	15
10 -- 14	80,699	16	625	75,236	4,806	16
15 -- 19	56,691	67	18,058	31,893	6,627	46
20 -- 24	53,352	166	38,920	7,380	6,827	59
25 -- 29	46,903	241	40,134	2,274	4,210	44
30 -- 34	34,702	282	30,770	1,320	2,318	12
35 -- 39	26,477	254	24,181	600	1,433	9
40 -- 44	27,884	433	24,844	673	1,924	10
45 -- 49	22,084	402	19,534	319	1,823	6
50 -- 54	18,676	535	15,108	360	2,657	16
55 -- 59	12,253	377	9,678	167	2,028	3
60 -- 64	12,429	632	7,604	293	3,891	9
65 -- 69	7,174	396	4,338	147	2,289	4
70 -- 74	7,417	562	2,785	214	3,849	7
75 AND ABOVE	9,264	776	2,465	438	5,561	24

TABLE 7 - POPULATION BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		HEAD	SPOUSE	SON/ DAUGHTER	OTHER RELATIVE	NON- RELATIVE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

THAR RURAL

BOTH SEXES

ALL AGES	1,349,434	248,237	234,367	755,183	110,600	1,047
00 -- 04	239,822	239		223,121	16,423	39
05 -- 09	243,490	270		229,517	13,653	50
10 -- 14	181,376	433	817	170,011	10,063	52
15 -- 19	120,191	10,164	18,015	80,299	11,615	98
20 -- 24	102,485	26,457	38,310	26,396	11,139	183
25 -- 29	93,540	34,368	39,314	11,825	7,829	204
30 -- 34	73,663	32,629	30,025	5,950	4,937	122
35 -- 39	53,586	24,259	23,611	2,497	3,133	86
40 -- 44	54,063	24,584	24,125	1,841	3,453	60
45 -- 49	45,165	22,336	19,017	846	2,931	35
50 -- 54	40,124	20,674	14,738	765	3,910	37
55 -- 59	26,080	13,615	9,454	308	2,689	14
60 -- 64	26,953	14,243	7,440	513	4,736	21
65 -- 69	14,939	7,670	4,285	223	2,755	6
70 -- 74	15,485	7,857	2,758	352	4,506	12
75 AND ABOVE	18,472	8,439	2,458	719	6,828	28

MALE

ALL AGES	732,936	243,119	1,261	437,958	49,845	753
00 -- 04	133,979	179		124,897	8,882	21
05 -- 09	135,648	207		127,898	7,507	36
10 -- 14	103,167	420	200	96,861	5,650	36
15 -- 19	65,471	10,101	232	49,689	5,397	52
20 -- 24	50,821	26,299	209	19,346	4,843	124
25 -- 29	48,125	34,131	187	9,647	4,000	160
30 -- 34	40,119	32,354	136	4,686	2,833	110
35 -- 39	27,898	24,012	89	1,909	1,811	77
40 -- 44	27,131	24,167	66	1,192	1,656	50
45 -- 49	23,793	21,953	42	538	1,231	29
50 -- 54	22,018	20,159	32	412	1,392	23
55 -- 59	14,208	13,244	17	143	793	11
60 -- 64	14,917	13,628	19	227	1,031	12
65 -- 69	7,969	7,287	13	80	587	2
70 -- 74	8,263	7,305	7	141	804	6
75 AND ABOVE	9,409	7,673	12	292	1,428	4

TABLE 7 - POPULATION BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		HEAD	SPOUSE	SON/ DAUGHTER	OTHER RELATIVE	NON- RELATIVE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THAR RURAL						
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	616,498	5,118	233,106	317,225	60,755	294
00 -- 04	105,843	60		98,224	7,541	18
05 -- 09	107,842	63		101,619	6,146	14
10 -- 14	78,209	13	617	73,150	4,413	16
15 -- 19	54,720	63	17,783	30,610	6,218	46
20 -- 24	51,664	158	38,101	7,050	6,296	59
25 -- 29	45,415	237	39,127	2,178	3,829	44
30 -- 34	33,544	275	29,889	1,264	2,104	12
35 -- 39	25,688	247	23,522	588	1,322	9
40 -- 44	26,932	417	24,059	649	1,797	10
45 -- 49	21,372	383	18,975	308	1,700	6
50 -- 54	18,106	515	14,706	353	2,518	14
55 -- 59	11,872	371	9,437	165	1,896	3
60 -- 64	12,036	615	7,421	286	3,705	9
65 -- 69	6,970	383	4,272	143	2,168	4
70 -- 74	7,222	552	2,751	211	3,702	6
75 AND ABOVE	9,063	766	2,446	427	5,400	24

TABLE 7 - POPULATION BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		HEAD	SPOUSE	SON/ DAUGHTER	OTHER RELATIVE	NON- RELATIVE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THAR URBAN						
BOTH SEXES						
ALL AGES	39,827	6,554	5,963	19,475	7,540	295
00 -- 04	5,930	7		4,485	1,438	
05 -- 09	5,874	11		4,790	1,062	11
10 -- 14	5,336	17	15	4,450	836	18
15 -- 19	4,148	103	277	3,007	748	13
20 -- 24	3,543	461	823	1,378	835	46
25 -- 29	3,254	837	1,010	715	610	82
30 -- 34	2,682	1,028	884	333	390	47
35 -- 39	1,753	734	662	136	199	22
40 -- 44	1,937	841	785	78	198	35
45 -- 49	1,497	709	561	41	181	5
50 -- 54	1,184	580	403	21	169	11
55 -- 59	796	393	241	5	157	
60 -- 64	733	322	183	11	216	1
65 -- 69	467	253	66	6	141	1
70 -- 74	346	138	34	5	167	2
75 AND ABOVE	347	120	19	14	193	1
MALE						
ALL AGES	21,033	6,405	25	11,079	3,233	291
00 -- 04	3,181	6		2,366	809	
05 -- 09	3,021	7		2,445	559	10
10 -- 14	2,846	14	7	2,364	443	18
15 -- 19	2,177	99	2	1,724	339	13
20 -- 24	1,855	453	4	1,048	304	46
25 -- 29	1,766	833	3	619	229	82
30 -- 34	1,524	1,021	3	277	176	47
35 -- 39	964	727	3	124	88	22
40 -- 44	985	825		54	71	35
45 -- 49	785	690	2	30	58	5
50 -- 54	614	560	1	14	30	9
55 -- 59	415	387		3	25	
60 -- 64	340	305		4	30	1
65 -- 69	263	240		2	20	1
70 -- 74	151	128		2	20	1
75 AND ABOVE	146	110		3	32	1

TABLE 7 - POPULATION BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		HEAD	SPOUSE	SON/ DAUGHTER	OTHER RELATIVE	NON- RELATIVE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THAR URBAN						
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	18,794	149	5,938	8,396	4,307	4
00 -- 04	2,749	1		2,119	629	
05 -- 09	2,853	4		2,345	503	1
10 -- 14	2,490	3	8	2,086	393	
15 -- 19	1,971	4	275	1,283	409	
20 -- 24	1,688	8	819	330	531	
25 -- 29	1,488	4	1,007	96	381	
30 -- 34	1,158	7	881	56	214	
35 -- 39	789	7	659	12	111	
40 -- 44	952	16	785	24	127	
45 -- 49	712	19	559	11	123	
50 -- 54	570	20	402	7	139	2
55 -- 59	381	6	241	2	132	
60 -- 64	393	17	183	7	186	
65 -- 69	204	13	66	4	121	
70 -- 74	195	10	34	3	147	1
75 AND ABOVE	201	10	19	11	161	

TABLE 8 - POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX	TOTAL	MUSLIM	CHRISTIAN	HINDU (JATI)	QADIANI (AHMADI)	SCHEDULED CASTES	OTHERS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THAR							
BOTH SEXES	1,389,261	937,782	1,486	282,227	508	166,826	432
MALE	753,969	513,608	772	150,331	286	88,740	232
FEMALE	635,292	424,174	714	131,896	222	78,086	200
THAR RURAL							
BOTH SEXES	1,349,434	926,035	1,447	257,185	415	164,144	208
MALE	732,936	507,223	748	137,215	224	87,405	121
FEMALE	616,498	418,812	699	119,970	191	76,739	87
THAR URBAN							
BOTH SEXES	39,827	11,747	39	25,042	93	2,682	224
MALE	21,033	6,385	24	13,116	62	1,335	111
FEMALE	18,794	5,362	15	11,926	31	1,347	113

TABLE 10 - POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX	POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE							
	TOTAL	URDU	PUNJABI	SINDHI	PUSHTO	BALOCHI	SARAIKI	OTHERS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
THAR								
BOTH SEXES	1,389,261	5,243	11,459	1,355,108	1,766	6,813		8,872
MALE	753,969	2,858	6,286	735,452	979	3,671		4,723
FEMALE	635,292	2,385	5,173	619,656	787	3,142		4,149
THAR RURAL								
BOTH SEXES	1,349,434	5,219	11,265	1,315,549	1,729	6,812		8,860
MALE	732,936	2,845	5,129	714,616	957	3,671		4,718
FEMALE	616,498	2,374	5,136	600,933	772	3,141		4,142
THAR URBAN								
BOTH SEXES	39,827	24	194	39,559	37	1		12
MALE	21,033	13	157	20,836	22			5
FEMALE	18,794	11	37	18,723	15	1		7

TABLE 11 / POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LITERACY, SEX, AGE GROUP AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	ILLITERATE	LITERATE			LITERACY RATIO
			TOTAL	INFORMAL/ NON-FORMAL		
				FORMAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THAR						
BOTH SEXES						
10 AND ABOVE	894,145	733,018	161,127	157,574	3,553	18.02
10 -- 14	186,712	146,577	40,135	39,484	651	21.50
15 -- 19	124,339	92,729	31,610	31,245	365	25.42
20 -- 24	106,028	82,175	23,853	23,502	351	22.50
25 -- 29	96,794	79,076	17,718	17,370	348	18.30
30 -- 34	76,345	62,658	13,687	13,375	312	17.93
35 -- 39	55,339	47,220	8,119	7,829	290	14.67
40 -- 44	56,000	48,645	7,355	7,109	246	13.13
45 -- 49	46,662	40,938	5,724	5,510	214	12.27
50 -- 54	41,308	36,601	4,707	4,510	197	11.39
55 -- 59	26,876	24,055	2,821	2,682	139	10.50
60 -- 64	27,686	25,425	2,261	2,135	126	8.17
65 -- 69	15,406	14,214	1,192	1,099	93	7.74
70 -- 74	15,831	14,928	903	804	99	5.70
75 AND ABOVE	18,819	17,777	1,042	920	122	5.54
MALE						
10 AND ABOVE	478,140	344,803	133,337	131,255	2,082	27.89
10 -- 14	106,013	75,296	30,717	30,267	450	28.97
15 -- 19	67,648	42,158	25,490	25,273	217	37.68
20 -- 24	52,676	32,413	20,263	20,094	169	38.47
25 -- 29	49,891	34,546	15,345	15,140	205	30.76
30 -- 34	41,643	29,600	12,043	11,858	185	28.92
35 -- 39	28,862	21,790	7,072	6,910	162	24.50
40 -- 44	28,116	21,797	6,319	6,185	134	22.47
45 -- 49	24,578	19,555	5,023	4,904	119	20.44
50 -- 54	22,632	18,504	4,128	4,003	125	18.24
55 -- 59	14,623	12,147	2,476	2,401	75	16.93
60 -- 64	15,257	13,305	1,952	1,873	79	12.79
65 -- 69	8,232	7,231	1,001	953	48	12.16
70 -- 74	8,414	7,698	716	661	55	8.51
75 AND ABOVE	9,555	8,763	792	733	59	8.29
FEMALE						
10 AND ABOVE	416,005	388,215	27,790	26,319	1,471	6.68
10 -- 14	80,699	71,281	9,418	9,217	201	11.67
15 -- 19	56,691	50,571	6,120	5,972	148	10.80
20 -- 24	53,352	49,762	3,590	3,408	182	6.73
25 -- 29	46,903	44,530	2,373	2,230	143	5.06
30 -- 34	34,702	33,058	1,644	1,517	127	4.74
35 -- 39	26,477	25,430	1,047	919	128	3.95
40 -- 44	27,884	26,848	1,036	924	112	3.72
45 -- 49	22,084	21,383	701	606	95	3.17
50 -- 54	18,676	18,097	579	507	72	3.10
55 -- 59	12,253	11,908	345	281	64	2.82
60 -- 64	12,429	12,120	309	262	47	2.49
65 -- 69	7,174	6,983	191	146	45	2.66
70 -- 74	7,417	7,230	187	143	44	2.52
75 AND ABOVE	9,264	9,014	250	187	63	2.70

TABLE 11 - POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LITERACY, SEX, AGE GROUP AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	ILLITERATE	LITERATE			LITERACY RATIO
			TOTAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL/ NON-FORMAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THAR RURAL						
BOTH SEXES						
10 AND ABOVE	866,122	721,045	145,077	141,588	3,489	16.75
10 -- 14	181,376	145,031	36,345	35,699	646	20.04
15 -- 19	120,191	91,493	28,698	28,337	361	23.88
20 -- 24	102,485	80,814	21,671	21,325	346	21.15
25 -- 29	93,540	77,597	15,943	15,602	341	17.04
30 -- 34	73,663	61,444	12,219	11,917	302	16.59
35 -- 39	53,586	46,386	7,200	6,914	286	13.44
40 -- 44	54,063	47,635	6,428	6,186	242	11.89
45 -- 49	45,165	40,107	5,058	4,853	205	11.20
50 -- 54	40,124	35,916	4,208	4,013	195	10.49
55 -- 59	26,080	23,557	2,523	2,387	136	9.67
60 -- 64	26,953	24,938	2,015	1,892	123	7.48
65 -- 69	14,939	13,924	1,015	924	91	6.79
70 -- 74	15,485	14,672	813	716	97	5.25
75 AND ABOVE	18,472	17,531	941	823	118	5.09
MALE						
10 AND ABOVE	463,309	340,523	122,786	120,727	2,059	26.50
10 -- 14	103,167	74,709	28,458	28,011	447	27.58
15 -- 19	65,471	41,729	23,742	23,526	216	36.26
20 -- 24	50,821	32,007	18,814	18,647	167	37.02
25 -- 29	48,125	34,018	14,107	13,905	202	29.31
30 -- 34	40,119	29,114	11,005	10,824	181	27.43
35 -- 39	27,898	21,503	6,395	6,234	161	22.92
40 -- 44	27,131	21,456	5,675	5,544	131	20.92
45 -- 49	23,793	19,246	4,547	4,431	116	19.11
50 -- 54	22,018	18,240	3,778	3,655	123	17.16
55 -- 59	14,208	11,954	2,254	2,179	75	15.86
60 -- 64	14,917	13,146	1,771	1,692	79	11.87
65 -- 69	7,969	7,098	871	824	47	10.93
70 -- 74	8,263	7,613	650	595	55	7.87
75 AND ABOVE	9,409	8,690	719	660	59	7.64
FEMALE						
10 AND ABOVE	402,813	380,522	22,291	20,861	1,430	5.53
10 -- 14	78,209	70,322	7,887	7,688	199	10.08
15 -- 19	54,720	49,764	4,956	4,811	145	9.06
20 -- 24	51,664	48,807	2,857	2,678	179	5.53
25 -- 29	45,415	43,579	1,836	1,697	139	4.04
30 -- 34	33,544	32,330	1,214	1,093	121	3.62
35 -- 39	25,688	24,883	805	680	125	3.13
40 -- 44	26,932	26,179	753	642	111	2.80
45 -- 49	21,372	20,861	511	422	89	2.39
50 -- 54	18,106	17,676	430	358	72	2.37
55 -- 59	11,872	11,603	269	208	61	2.27
60 -- 64	12,036	11,792	244	200	44	2.03
65 -- 69	6,970	6,826	144	100	44	2.07
70 -- 74	7,222	7,059	163	121	42	2.26
75 AND ABOVE	9,063	8,841	222	163	59	2.45

TABLE 11 - POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LITERACY, SEX, AGE GROUP AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	ILLITERATE	LITERATE			LITERACY RATIO
			TOTAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL/ NON-FORMAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

THAR URBAN						
BOTH SEXES						
10 AND ABOVE	28,023	11,973	16,050	15,986	64	57.27
10 -- 14	5,336	1,546	3,790	3,785	5	71.03
15 -- 19	4,148	1,236	2,912	2,908	4	70.20
20 -- 24	3,543	1,361	2,182	2,177	5	61.59
25 -- 29	3,254	1,479	1,775	1,768	7	54.55
30 -- 34	2,682	1,214	1,468	1,458	10	54.74
35 -- 39	1,753	834	919	915	4	52.42
40 -- 44	1,937	1,010	927	923	4	47.86
45 -- 49	1,497	831	666	657	9	44.49
50 -- 54	1,184	685	499	497	2	42.15
55 -- 59	796	498	298	295	3	37.44
60 -- 64	733	487	246	243	3	33.56
65 -- 69	467	290	177	175	2	37.90
70 -- 74	346	256	90	88	2	26.01
75 AND ABOVE	347	246	101	97	4	29.11
MALE						
10 AND ABOVE	14,831	4,280	10,551	10,528	23	71.14
10 -- 14	2,846	587	2,259	2,256	3	79.37
15 -- 19	2,177	429	1,748	1,747	1	80.29
20 -- 24	1,855	406	1,449	1,447	2	78.11
25 -- 29	1,766	528	1,238	1,235	3	70.10
30 -- 34	1,524	486	1,038	1,034	4	68.11
35 -- 39	964	287	677	676	1	70.23
40 -- 44	985	341	644	641	3	65.38
45 -- 49	785	309	476	473	3	60.64
50 -- 54	614	264	350	348	2	57.00
55 -- 59	415	193	222	222		53.49
60 -- 64	340	159	181	181		53.24
65 -- 69	263	133	130	129	1	49.43
70 -- 74	151	85	66	66		43.71
75 AND ABOVE	146	73	73	73		50.00
FEMALE						
10 AND ABOVE	13,192	7,693	5,499	5,458	41	41.68
10 -- 14	2,490	959	1,531	1,529	2	61.49
15 -- 19	1,971	807	1,164	1,161	3	59.06
20 -- 24	1,688	955	733	730	3	43.42
25 -- 29	1,488	951	537	533	4	36.09
30 -- 34	1,158	728	430	424	6	37.13
35 -- 39	789	547	242	239	3	30.67
40 -- 44	952	669	283	282	1	29.73
45 -- 49	712	522	190	184	6	26.69
50 -- 54	570	421	149	149		26.14
55 -- 59	381	305	76	73	3	19.95
60 -- 64	393	328	65	62	3	16.54
65 -- 69	204	157	47	46	1	23.04
70 -- 74	195	171	24	22	2	12.31
75 AND ABOVE	201	173	28	24	4	13.93

TABLE 12 - LITERATE POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LEVEL OF
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX, AGE GROUP AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP. (IN YEARS)	LITERATE POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
	TOTAL	BELOW PRIMARY	PRIMARY	MIDDLE	MATRIC	INTER- MEDIATE	BA/BSC & EQUIVALENT	MA/MSC & EQUIVALENT OR ABOVE	DIPLOMA/ CERTI- FICATE	OTHERS	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
THAR											
BOTH SEXES											
10 AND ABOVE	157,574	32,869	52,292	25,460	26,805	11,815	4,504	2,170	323	1,331	
10 -- 14	39,484	13,378	18,455	7,154	340				5	151	
15 -- 19	31,245	3,394	7,475	9,097	8,696	2,302	118		9	151	
20 -- 24	21,502	2,491	5,065	3,331	6,873	4,456	907	165	63	151	
25 -- 29	17,370	2,527	4,713	1,877	4,009	2,323	1,231	452	62	171	
30 -- 34	13,375	2,196	3,890	1,212	2,818	1,410	1,063	591	53	141	
35 -- 39	7,829	1,597	2,577	690	1,411	558	476	373	44	101	
40 -- 44	7,109	1,839	2,696	584	1,009	335	278	235	32	101	
45 -- 49	5,510	1,620	2,319	403	609	187	147	136	14	71	
50 -- 54	4,510	1,400	1,945	360	418	90	117	89	21	71	
55 -- 59	2,682	791	1,128	256	269	50	76	57	7	41	
60 -- 64	2,135	671	875	215	167	52	45	40	3	41	
65 -- 69	1,099	325	482	131	86	12	19	19	2	21	
70 -- 74	804	298	309	71	50	13	19	9	4	31	
75 AND ABOVE	920	342	363	79	50	27	8	4	4	41	
MALE											
10 AND ABOVE	131,255	26,008	42,282	21,418	23,694	10,724	4,110	2,037	290	631	
10 -- 14	30,267	9,894	14,072	5,927	289				2	81	
15 -- 19	25,273	2,497	5,585	7,537	7,450	2,037	101		7	51	
20 -- 24	20,094	1,947	4,058	2,846	6,078	4,076	811	151	59	81	
25 -- 29	15,140	2,085	3,974	1,645	3,607	2,133	1,125	422	60	81	
30 -- 34	11,858	1,882	3,372	1,053	2,564	1,314	986	566	47	71	
35 -- 39	6,910	1,342	2,255	596	1,302	507	450	359	43	51	
40 -- 44	6,185	1,585	2,333	510	917	286	254	220	28	51	
45 -- 49	4,904	1,430	2,091	356	552	165	127	127	11	41	
50 -- 54	4,003	1,243	1,755	306	374	80	108	77	20	41	
55 -- 59	2,401	708	1,025	225	248	46	66	50	5	21	
60 -- 64	1,873	595	772	182	150	43	44	38	3	41	
65 -- 69	953	283	428	108	79	10	16	16		21	
70 -- 74	661	245	266	61	40	11	14	7	2	11	
75 AND ABOVE	733	272	297	65	44	16	8	4	3	21	
FEMALE											
10 AND ABOVE	26,319	6,861	10,010	4,042	3,111	1,091	394	133	33	641	
10 -- 14	9,217	3,484	4,383	1,227	51				3	61	
15 -- 19	5,972	897	1,890	1,560	1,246	265	17		2	51	
20 -- 24	3,408	544	1,007	485	795	380	96	14	4	81	
25 -- 29	2,230	442	739	232	402	190	106	30	2	81	
30 -- 34	1,517	314	518	159	254	96	77	25	6	81	
35 -- 39	919	255	322	94	109	51	26	14	1	41	
40 -- 44	924	254	363	74	92	49	24	15	4	41	
45 -- 49	606	190	228	47	57	22	20	9	3	31	
50 -- 54	507	157	190	54	44	10	9	12	1	21	
55 -- 59	281	83	103	31	21	4	10	7	2	21	
60 -- 64	262	76	104	32	17	9	1	2		21	
65 -- 69	146	42	54	23	7	2	3	3	2	21	
70 -- 74	143	53	43	10	10	2	5	2	2	11	
75 AND ABOVE	187	70	66	14	6	11			1	21	

TABLE 12 - LITERATE POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LEVEL OF
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX, AGE GROUP AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	LITERATE POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
									{ MA/MSC & { DIPLOMA/ }	
									{ CERTI- }	
	TOTAL	BELOW	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	MIDDLE	MATRIC	INTER- MEDIATE	BA/BSC & EQUIVALENT	OR ABOVE	PICATE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
THAR RURAL										
BOTH SEXES										
10 AND ABOVE	141,588	30,678	47,902	22,892	23,637	10,120	3,414	1,535	190	1,220
10 -- 14	35,699	12,467	16,457	6,322	308				4	141
15 -- 19	28,337	3,216	7,044	8,236	7,642	1,951	98		5	145
20 -- 24	21,325	2,352	4,759	3,181	6,255	3,796	681	125	42	134
25 -- 29	15,602	2,377	4,414	1,739	3,590	2,036	942	313	35	156
30 -- 34	11,917	2,027	3,597	1,115	2,490	1,234	837	468	27	122
35 -- 39	6,914	1,490	2,383	598	1,217	484	350	272	26	94
40 -- 44	6,186	1,697	2,445	478	823	272	199	159	19	94
45 -- 49	4,853	1,503	2,138	334	465	150	107	81	6	69
50 -- 54	4,013	1,302	1,803	288	333	73	85	50	12	67
55 -- 59	2,387	739	1,039	203	228	41	57	33	5	42
60 -- 64	1,892	629	804	175	138	38	25	15	2	66
65 -- 69	924	291	409	104	65	8	14	11	2	20
70 -- 74	716	275	280	58	41	11	14	5	4	28
75 AND ABOVE	823	313	330	61	42	26	5	3	1	42
MALE										
10 AND ABOVE	120,727	24,849	39,820	19,721	21,439	9,435	3,201	1,467	167	628
10 -- 14	28,011	9,412	12,867	5,386	268				2	76
15 -- 19	23,526	2,420	5,376	7,041	6,775	1,774	83		5	52
20 -- 24	18,647	1,878	3,918	2,749	5,685	3,576	632	116	38	55
25 -- 29	13,905	2,021	3,839	1,533	3,298	1,922	887	294	34	77
30 -- 34	10,824	1,789	3,222	979	2,313	1,181	796	452	24	68
35 -- 39	6,234	1,285	2,144	523	1,148	451	338	267	26	52
40 -- 44	5,544	1,500	2,201	426	770	233	192	157	16	49
45 -- 49	4,431	1,364	1,996	299	421	132	96	77	4	42
50 -- 54	3,655	1,184	1,678	254	300	65	78	46	11	39
55 -- 59	2,179	676	962	188	209	39	49	29	3	24
60 -- 64	1,692	568	732	152	123	31	24	14	2	46
65 -- 69	824	264	369	92	60	6	12	9		12
70 -- 74	595	233	246	48	31	10	9	3	2	13
75 AND ABOVE	660	255	270	51	38	15	5	3		23
FEMALE										
10 AND ABOVE	20,861	5,829	8,082	3,171	2,198	685	213	68	23	592
10 -- 14	7,688	3,055	3,590	936	40				2	65
15 -- 19	4,781	796	1,668	1,185	867	177	15			93
20 -- 24	2,678	474	841	432	570	220	49	9	4	79
25 -- 29	1,697	356	575	206	292	114	55	19	1	79
30 -- 34	1,093	238	375	136	177	53	41	16	3	54
35 -- 39	680	205	239	75	69	33	12	5		42
40 -- 44	642	197	244	52	53	39	7	2	3	45
45 -- 49	422	139	142	35	44	18	11	4	2	27
50 -- 54	358	118	125	34	33	8	7	4	1	28
55 -- 59	208	63	77	15	19	2	8	4	2	18
60 -- 64	200	61	72	23	15	7	1	1		20
65 -- 69	100	27	40	12	5	2	2	2	2	8
70 -- 74	121	42	34	10	10	1	5	2	2	15
75 AND ABOVE	163	58	60	10	4	11			1	19

TABLE 12 - LITERATE POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LEVEL OF
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX, AGE GROUP AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	LITERATE POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
	TOTAL	BELOW PRIMARY	PRIMARY	MIDDLE	MATRIC	INTER- MEDIATE	BA/BSC & EQUIVALENT	MA/MSC & EQUIVALENT OR ABOVE	DIPLOMA/ CERTI- FICATE	OTHERS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
THAR URBAN										
BOTH SEXES										
10 AND ABOVE	15,986	2,191	4,390	2,568	3,168	1,695	1,090	635	133	116
10 -- 14	3,785	911	1,998	832	32				1	11
15 -- 19	2,908	178	431	861	1,054	351	20		4	9
20 -- 24	2,177	139	306	150	618	660	226	40	21	17
25 -- 29	1,768	150	299	138	419	287	289	139	27	20
30 -- 34	1,458	169	293	97	328	176	226	123	26	20
35 -- 39	915	107	194	92	194	74	126	101	18	9
40 -- 44	923	142	251	106	186	63	79	76	13	7
45 -- 49	657	117	181	69	144	37	40	55	8	6
50 -- 54	497	98	142	72	85	17	32	39	9	3
55 -- 59	295	52	89	53	41	9	19	24	2	6
60 -- 64	243	42	71	40	29	14	20	25	1	1
65 -- 69	175	34	73	27	21	4	5	8		3
70 -- 74	88	23	29	13	9	2	5	4		3
75 AND ABOVE	97	29	33	18	8	1	3	1	3	1
MALE										
10 AND ABOVE	10,528	1,159	2,462	1,697	2,255	1,289	909	570	123	64
10 -- 14	2,256	482	1,205	541	21					7
15 -- 19	1,747	77	209	496	675	263	18		2	7
20 -- 24	1,447	69	140	97	393	500	179	35	21	13
25 -- 29	1,235	64	135	112	309	211	238	128	26	12
30 -- 34	1,034	93	150	74	251	133	190	114	23	6
35 -- 39	676	57	111	73	154	56	112	92	17	4
40 -- 44	641	85	132	84	147	53	62	63	12	3
45 -- 49	473	66	95	57	131	33	11	50	7	3
50 -- 54	348	59	77	52	74	15	30	31	9	1
55 -- 59	222	32	63	37	39	7	17	21	2	4
60 -- 64	181	27	39	31	27	12	20	24	1	
65 -- 69	129	19	59	16	19	4	4	7		1
70 -- 74	66	12	20	13	9	1	5	4		2
75 AND ABOVE	73	17	27	14	6	1	3	1	3	1
FEMALE										
10 AND ABOVE	5,458	1,032	1,928	871	913	406	181	65	10	52
10 -- 14	2,529	429	793	291	11				1	4
15 -- 19	1,161	101	222	365	379	88	2		2	2
20 -- 24	730	70	166	53	225	160	47	5		4
25 -- 29	533	86	164	26	110	76	51	11	1	8
30 -- 34	424	76	143	23	77	43	36	9	3	14
35 -- 39	239	50	83	19	40	18	14	9	1	5
40 -- 44	282	57	119	22	39	10	17	13	1	4
45 -- 49	184	51	86	12	13	4	9	5	1	3
50 -- 54	149	39	65	20	11	2	2	8		2
55 -- 59	73	20	26	16	2	2	2	3		2
60 -- 64	62	15	32	9	2	2		1		1
65 -- 69	46	15	14	11	2		1	1		2
70 -- 74	22	11	9			1				1
75 AND ABOVE	24	12	6	4	2					

TABLE 37 - POPULATION (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HOLDING NATIONAL
IDENTITY CARD BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	BOTH SEXES			MALE			FEMALE		
	N.I. CARD			N.I. CARD			N.I. CARD		
	TOTAL	N.I. CARD	NOT	TOTAL	N.I. CARD	NOT	TOTAL	N.I. CARD	NOT
	POPULATION	OBTAINED	OBTAINED	POPULATION	OBTAINED	OBTAINED	POPULATION	OBTAINED	OBTAINED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
THAR									
18 AND ABOVE	641,257	367,729	273,528	334,022	225,585	108,437	307,235	142,144	165,091 ⁰
18 -- 19	58,163	5,332	52,831	29,543	3,268	26,275	28,620	2,064	26,556
20 -- 24	106,028	29,258	76,770	52,676	19,612	33,064	53,352	9,646	43,706
25 -- 29	96,794	47,240	49,554	49,891	32,329	17,562	46,903	14,911	31,992
30 -- 34	76,345	47,320	29,025	41,643	32,444	9,199	34,702	14,876	19,826
35 -- 39	55,339	37,227	18,112	28,862	23,158	5,704	26,477	14,069	12,408
40 -- 44	56,000	42,729	13,271	28,116	23,822	4,294	27,884	18,907	8,977
45 -- 49	46,662	38,473	8,189	24,578	21,823	2,755	22,084	16,650	5,434
50 -- 54	41,308	34,204	7,104	22,632	19,889	2,743	18,676	14,315	4,361
55 -- 59	26,876	23,041	3,835	14,623	13,326	1,297	12,253	9,715	2,538
60 -- 64	27,686	22,597	5,089	15,257	13,167	2,090	12,429	9,430	2,999
65 -- 69	15,406	13,128	2,278	8,232	7,460	772	7,174	5,668	1,506
70 -- 74	15,831	12,642	3,189	8,414	7,250	1,164	7,417	5,392	2,025
75 AND ABOVE	18,819	14,538	4,281	9,555	8,037	1,518	9,264	6,501	2,763
THAR RURAL									
18 AND ABOVE	621,026	352,154	268,872	323,323	216,521	106,802	297,703	135,633	162,070
18 -- 19	56,471	4,922	51,549	28,652	3,008	25,644	27,819	1,914	25,905
20 -- 24	102,485	27,270	75,215	50,821	18,318	32,503	51,664	8,952	42,712
25 -- 29	93,540	44,799	48,741	48,125	30,756	17,369	45,415	14,043	31,372
30 -- 34	73,663	45,040	28,623	40,119	31,019	9,100	33,544	14,021	19,523
35 -- 39	53,586	35,680	17,906	27,898	22,240	5,658	25,688	13,440	12,248
40 -- 44	54,063	40,925	13,138	27,131	22,873	4,258	26,932	18,052	8,880
45 -- 49	45,165	37,043	8,122	23,793	21,054	2,739	21,372	15,989	5,383
50 -- 54	40,124	33,082	7,042	22,018	19,291	2,727	18,106	13,791	4,315
55 -- 59	26,080	22,280	3,800	14,208	12,922	1,286	11,872	9,358	2,514
60 -- 64	26,953	21,896	5,057	14,917	12,835	2,082	12,036	9,061	2,975
65 -- 69	14,939	12,683	2,256	7,969	7,206	763	6,970	5,477	1,493
70 -- 74	15,485	12,316	3,169	8,263	7,104	1,159	7,222	5,212	2,010
75 AND ABOVE	18,472	14,218	4,254	9,409	7,895	1,514	9,063	6,323	2,740
THAR URBAN									
18 AND ABOVE	20,231	15,575	4,656	10,699	9,064	1,635	9,532	6,511	3,021
18 -- 19	1,692	410	1,282	891	260	631	801	150	651
20 -- 24	3,543	1,988	1,555	1,855	1,294	561	1,688	694	994
25 -- 29	3,254	2,441	813	1,766	1,573	193	1,488	868	620
30 -- 34	2,682	2,280	402	1,524	1,425	99	1,158	855	303
35 -- 39	1,753	1,547	206	964	918	46	789	629	160
40 -- 44	1,937	1,804	133	985	949	36	952	855	97
45 -- 49	1,497	1,430	67	785	769	16	712	661	51
50 -- 54	1,184	1,122	62	614	598	16	570	524	46
55 -- 59	796	761	35	415	404	11	381	357	24
60 -- 64	733	701	32	340	332	8	393	369	24
65 -- 69	467	445	22	263	254	9	204	191	13
70 -- 74	346	326	20	151	146	5	195	180	15
75 AND ABOVE	347	320	27	146	142	4	201	178	23

TABLE 38 - HOMELESS POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, RELIGION, LITERACY AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION		LITERATE (10 YEARS AND ABOVE)
		NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED/ DIVORCED	MUSLIM	NON- MUSLIM	
		3	4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THAR							
BOTH SEXES							
ALL AGES	856	519	330	7	250	606	8
BELOW 5 YEARS	172	172			47	125	
05 -- 09	162	162			51	111	
10 -- 14	108	107	1		16	92	3
15 -- 24	146	66	80		30	116	2
25 -- 34	82	7	75		40	42	
35 -- 44	83	1	80	2	31	52	2
45 -- 54	56	1	53	2	14	42	1
55 -- 64	25	1	24		9	16	
65 -- 74	8	1	7		6	2	
75 AND ABOVE	14	1	10	3	6	8	
MALE							
ALL AGES	447	282	164	1	138	309	7
BELOW 5 YEARS	76	76			23	53	
05 -- 09	95	95			31	64	
10 -- 14	59	59			11	48	3
15 -- 24	76	44	32		19	57	2
25 -- 34	44	5	39		22	22	
35 -- 44	44	1	42	1	15	29	1
45 -- 54	28	1	27		6	22	1
55 -- 64	15	1	14		6	9	
65 -- 74	3		3		2	1	
75 AND ABOVE	7		7		3	4	
FEMALE							
ALL AGES	109	237	166	6	112	297	1
BELOW 5 YEARS	96	96			24	72	
05 -- 09	67	67			20	47	
10 -- 14	49	48	1		5	44	
15 -- 24	70	22	48		11	59	
25 -- 34	38	2	36		18	20	
35 -- 44	39		38	1	16	23	1
45 -- 54	28		26	2	8	20	
55 -- 64	10		10		3	7	
65 -- 74	5	1	4		4	1	
75 AND ABOVE	7	1	3	3	3	4	

TABLE 38 - HOMELESS POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, RELIGION, LITERACY AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION		LITERATE (10 YEARS AND ABOVE)
		NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED/ DIVORCED	MUSLIM	NON- MUSLIM	
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THAR RURAL							
BOTH SEXES							
ALL AGES	856	519	330	7	250	606	8
BELOW 5 YEARS	172	172			47	125	
05 -- 09	162	162			51	111	
10 -- 14	108	107	1		16	92	0
15 -- 24	146	66	80		30	116	2
25 -- 34	82	7	75		40	42	
35 -- 44	83	1	80	2	31	52	2
45 -- 54	56	1	53	2	14	42	1
55 -- 64	25	1	24		9	16	
65 -- 74	8	1	7		6	2	
75 AND ABOVE	14	1	10	3	6	8	
MALE							
ALL AGES	447	282	164	1	138	309	7
BELOW 5 YEARS	76	76			23	53	
05 -- 09	95	95			31	64	
10 -- 14	59	59			11	48	3
15 -- 24	76	44	32		19	57	2
25 -- 34	44	5	39		22	22	
35 -- 44	44	1	42	1	15	29	1
45 -- 54	28	1	27		6	22	1
55 -- 64	15	1	14		6	9	
65 -- 74	3		3		2	1	
75 AND ABOVE	7		7		3	4	
FEMALE							
ALL AGES	409	237	166	6	112	297	1
BELOW 5 YEARS	96	96			24	72	
05 -- 09	67	67			20	47	
10 -- 14	49	48	1		5	44	
15 -- 24	70	22	48		11	59	
25 -- 34	38	2	36		18	20	
35 -- 44	39		38	1	16	23	1
45 -- 54	28		26	2	8	20	
55 -- 64	10		10		3	7	
65 -- 74	5	1	4		4	1	
75 AND ABOVE	7	1	3	3	3	4	

TABLE 38 - HOMELESS POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, RELIGION, LITERACY AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX / AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	MARITAL STATUS			RELIGION		LITERATE (10 YEARS AND ABOVE)
		NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED/ DIVORCED	MUSLIM	NON- MUSLIM	
		3	4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

THAR URBAN

BOTH SEXES

ALL AGES

BELOW 5 YEARS

05 -- 09

10 -- 14

15 -- 24

25 -- 34

35 -- 44

45 -- 54

55 -- 64

65 -- 74

75 AND ABOVE

MALE

ALL AGES

BELOW 5 YEARS

05 -- 09

10 -- 14

15 -- 24

25 -- 34

35 -- 44

45 -- 54

55 -- 64

65 -- 74

75 AND ABOVE

FEMALE

ALL AGES

BELOW 5 YEARS

05 -- 09

10 -- 14

15 -- 24

25 -- 34

35 -- 44

45 -- 54

55 -- 64

65 -- 74

75 AND ABOVE

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS											
NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	HADBAST	POPULATION			LITE-	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION	
	NUMBER				RACY	PRIMARY	BUT				
	DEH				RATIO	BELOW	MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE			
	NUMBER	BOTH			10 +						
	SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*THAR		1,349,434	732,936	616,498	16.8	59,541	11,253	36,337	3,779	926,035	423,399
*SANGHAR DISTRICT		138,241	73,562	64,679	20.4	7,448	1,708	4,191	607	109,770	28,471
*KHIPRO TALUKA		89,242	47,544	41,698	19.0	4,088	1,111	2,797	383	65,024	24,218
*DHILYAR STC		59,340	31,657	27,683	19.9	2,687	876	2,198	334	46,413	12,927
*MATHUNGO TC		10,085	5,326	4,759	40.5	913	485	730	239	6,573	3,512
BAKHREJI		1,301	741	560	26.6	124	13	70	5	1,164	137
DHILYAR ABDUL HADI		2,435	1,239	1,196	37.9	256	47	176	21	1,330	1,105
MATHUNGO		1,149	640	509	8.9	21	8	5		615	534
SANG		1,161	631	530	15.2	22	4	28	1	510	651
SINHOJI		4,039	2,075	1,964	60.3	490	413	451	212	2,954	1,085
*RANAHU TC		42,049	22,431	19,618	14.7	1,430	296	1,244	64	36,674	5,375
RANAHU		20,459	11,033	9,426	12.9	556	115	505	29	16,708	3,751
RANAK DAHAR		21,590	11,398	10,192	16.4	874	181	739	35	19,966	1,624
*RAR TC		7,206	3,900	3,306	22.3	344	95	224	31	3,166	4,040
CUGO		150	85	65	25.9	12	6	6		29	121
GHADELAN		823	438	385	6.5	4			1	251	572
PHARKADI		2,619	1,397	1,222	29.9	183	33	97	17	702	1,917
RAR		1,340	735	605	17.3	35	14	65	10	707	633
TARACHO		2,274	1,245	1,029	22.0	110	42	56	3	1,477	797
*KHAJI STC		9,592	5,039	4,553	17.2	419	84	195	10	6,190	3,402
*RANJHO TC		9,592	5,039	4,553	17.2	419	84	195	10	6,190	3,402
KACH KANDYARI		4,506	2,380	2,126	17.8	216	50	90	5	3,245	1,261
MARVI		1,344	695	649	10.3	28	7	24		682	662
MATHUN		1,987	1,039	948	27.5	125	25	65	5	1,306	681
MORKADH		1,512	794	718	10.1	50	2	16		939	573
RANJHO		243	131	112						18	225
*KHIPRO STC		20,310	10,848	9,462	17.0	982	151	404	39	12,421	7,889
*KHAMBRO TC		9,712	5,207	4,505	15.9	373	90	195	27	6,313	3,399
KHAMBRO		2,123	1,129	994	10.0	68	6	29		1,180	943
NIYAN		2,190	1,171	1,019	25.9	136	57	62	24	1,219	971
RIBHAN		2,017	1,092	925	11.4	46	4	38		1,553	484
SAMNAHAR		3,382	1,815	1,567	16.2	123	23	66	3	2,361	1,021
*MORAHDI TC		10,598	5,641	4,957	18.1	609	61	209	12	6,108	4,490
BHOPI		4,196	2,233	1,963	17.8	205	24	110	5	2,346	1,850
DHANDH LIYARI		1,066	551	515	7.8	30	3	16		583	483
KETI		1,589	852	737	12.9	71	3	21	1	918	671
MORAHDI		3,747	2,005	1,742	23.3	303	31	62	6	2,261	1,486
*SANGHAR TALUKA		50,150	26,630	23,520	22.5	3,365	598	1,398	224	45,302	4,848
*SANGHAR STC		30,213	16,036	14,177	21.9	1,784	390	850	158	28,828	1,385
*JAKHRAO TC		25,188	13,428	11,760	23.9	1,610	378	774	153	23,879	1,309
DUBI		1,970	1,043	927	21.4	98	24	63	1	1,954	16
JAKHRAC		5,172	2,786	2,386	27.5	326	164	210	73	4,387	785
LIB		1,601	840	761	25.4	116	6	39	1	1,572	29
SADRAT		11,855	6,384	5,471	23.4	793	169	347	67	11,418	437
SIM JANDIO		162	88	74	5.1	4				162	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS												
NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	HADBAST	POPULATION				LITE-	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION	
	NUMBER					RACY	PRIMARY BUT					
	DEH					RATIO	BELOW MATRIC		MATRIC & ABOVE			
	NUMBER	BOTH			10 +							
	SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SINHORI			1,300	684	616	12.7	44		18		1,296	
TOGACHO			3,128	1,603	1,525	26.1	229	15	97	11	3,088	
*SAMATHRI TC			5,025	2,608	2,417	12.3	174	12	76	5	4,949	
AKAN WARI			3,144	1,619	1,525	13.9	128	9	50	2	3,142	
AWADH			326	162	164	13.8	14		3		326	
HARAN THARI			600	319	281	.5	1				543	
MAKHI			955	508	447	13.8	31	3	23	3	938	
*TANDO MITHA KHAN STC			19,937	10,594	9,343	23.4	1,581	208	548	66	16,474	3,463
*BAQAR TC			13,130	6,900	6,230	27.0	1,021	174	470	52	12,060	1,070
CHOTIARYOON			5,101	2,706	2,395	29.4	474	53	202	11	4,722	379
DHORO JANIB			5,109	2,708	2,401	33.8	429	109	203	38	4,529	580
RAR			2,920	1,486	1,434	11.2	118	12	65	3	2,809	111
*SAREJI TC			6,807	3,694	3,113	17.8	560	34	78	14	4,414	2,393
KALAR			1,713	999	714	15.3	179	2	18		1,356	357
SIRINWARI			3,029	1,615	1,414	16.1	201	13	46	13	1,773	1,256
THAR SAREJI			914	468	446	43.9	175	18	10	1	729	185
THAR SIRENWARI			1,151	612	539	2.5	5	1	4		556	595
*THARPARKAR DISTRICT			867,398	475,025	392,373	16.4	36,346	6,555	23,952	2,213	528,625	338,773
*CHACHRO TALUKA			357,757	202,276	155,481	15.7	12,717	2,719	9,491	818	271,635	86,122
*CHACHRO STC			37,961	20,734	17,227	19.6	1,691	569	1,383	182	21,814	16,147
*CHACHRO TC			23,850	13,034	10,816	20.7	1,053	363	931	155	14,730	9,120
CHACHRO			14,000	7,594	6,406	27.1	799	323	737	143	8,112	5,888
HANJITAL			4,253	2,282	1,971	11.6	130	31	75	5	1,362	2,891
MILKAM			5,597	3,158	2,439	9.9	124	9	119	7	5,256	341
*KANTIO TC			14,111	7,700	6,411	17.9	638	206	452	27	7,084	7,027
KANTIO			9,411	5,102	4,309	20.5	496	180	345	26	5,490	3,921
PAPUVERO			4,700	2,598	2,102	12.5	142	26	107	1	1,594	3,106
*CHELHAR STC			23,220	12,617	11,603	28.1	1,443	628	1,214	197	10,747	14,473
*CHELHAR TC			13,424	7,060	6,364	36.5	1,120	574	992	190	3,007	10,417
CHELHAR			13,424	7,060	6,364	36.5	1,120	574	992	190	3,007	10,417
*TAR HAMIR TC			11,796	6,557	5,239	18.0	323	54	222	7	7,740	4,056
JAN JIHAR			2,720	1,458	1,262	13.0	81	7	64	1	452	2,268
TAR HAMIR			9,076	5,099	3,977	19.6	242	47	158	6	7,288	1,788
*GADRO STC			116,995	68,242	48,753	13.1	3,296	463	2,504	118	111,846	5,149
*DAHLI TC			36,532	21,332	15,200	12.4	1,033	121	603	24	34,189	2,343
DAHLI			12,577	7,353	5,224	9.1	325	15	78		12,230	347
JOGIVERO			4,510	2,676	1,834	18.3	150	22	131	4	3,543	967
PIRANOJOPAR			12,059	7,145	4,914	10.4	225	37	313	15	11,140	919
SIAR			7,386	4,158	3,228	17.3	333	47	161	5	7,276	110
*GADRO TC			33,568	19,813	13,755	16.2	1,163	223	885	49	32,824	744
GADRO			6,254	3,724	2,530	10.2	119	8	98	4	6,245	9
JESEJOPAR			14,385	8,533	5,852	19.7	591	119	431	24	14,018	367
KHARARION			6,362	3,706	2,656	15.8	202	40	189	12	6,046	316
NIBLO			6,567	3,850	2,717	15.2	251	56	167	9	6,525	52
*PARNO TC			46,895	27,097	19,798	11.5	1,100	119	936	45	44,833	2,062

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	HADBAST		POPULATION		LITE- RACY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION	
	NUMBER						PRIMARY	RUT				
	DEH						BELOW	MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE		MUSLIM	OTHERS
	NUMBER	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LAPLO		22,179	12,666	9,513	13.1	613	86	489	22	21,416	763	
PARGO		17,177	10,091	7,085	6.6	267	17	182	6	16,135	1,042	
SAJANJOPAR		7,539	4,340	3,199	17.8	220	16	265	17	7,282	257	
*KHINSAR STC		68,277	39,027	29,250	6.7	1,551	144	864	17	55,091	13,186	
*KHINSAR TC		17,260	9,836	7,424	9.2	417	32	242	5	14,637	2,623	
CHARIHAR		4,814	2,793	2,021	9.4	102	6	87	3	4,302	512	
DEBURI		4,388	2,479	1,909	5.8	48	7	28		3,660	728	
KHINSAR		8,058	4,564	3,494	10.8	267	17	127	2	6,675	1,383	
*MITHRIO CHARAN TC		27,148	15,787	11,361	5.9	393	43	249	21	20,944	6,204	
MITHRIO CHARAN		19,983	11,666	8,317	6.6	346	36	187	13	15,445	4,538	
ROHAR KELHAN		7,165	4,121	3,044	4.0	47	7	62	8	5,499	1,666	
*TAR AHMED TC		23,869	13,404	10,465	11.5	743	69	373	11	19,510	4,359	
KAMARHAR		15,563	8,765	6,798	12.6	515	63	253	10	12,778	2,785	
TAR AHMED		8,306	4,639	3,667	9.6	228	6	120	1	6,732	1,574	
*RAJORO STC		54,865	30,419	24,446	14.5	2,006	315	1,489	120	29,158	25,707	
*RAJORO TC		15,890	8,752	7,138	13.7	595	77	417	19	8,535	7,355	
DHAKALO		6,101	3,332	2,769	15.0	258	40	188	8	2,932	3,169	
*RAJORO		9,789	5,420	4,369	12.8	337	37	229	11	5,603	4,186	
*SARINGIAR TC		23,153	13,058	10,095	14.5	744	181	594	72	14,245	8,908	
DHARINDARO		9,458	5,297	4,161	9.2	230	21	161	6	4,542	4,916	
SARINGIAR		13,695	7,761	5,934	17.9	514	160	433	66	9,703	3,992	
*VIJHIAR TC		15,822	8,609	7,213	15.2	667	57	478	29	6,378	9,444	
DHAOKION		4,064	2,193	1,871	9.4	106	4	88	2	700	3,364	
RARLI		6,733	3,659	3,074	17.3	287	43	222	23	2,600	4,133	
VIJHIAR		5,025	2,757	2,268	17.0	274	10	168	4	3,078	1,947	
*TAR DOS STC		54,439	30,237	24,202	21.7	2,728	600	2,037	164	42,979	11,460	
*CHARNOR TC		13,435	7,350	6,085	17.8	733	94	367	13	10,517	2,918	
ARBELIHAR		4,613	2,503	2,110	10.4	153	8	88	1	3,813	800	
CHARNOR		8,822	4,847	3,975	21.8	580	86	279	12	6,704	2,118	
*HIRAR TC		17,355	9,332	8,023	25.0	1,084	272	932	88	11,350	6,005	
HIRAR		3,349	1,866	1,483	21.7	220	28	123	5	2,615	734	
JHINJHI		7,004	3,667	3,337	33.0	517	190	536	75	4,828	2,176	
KHUDI		7,002	3,799	3,203	18.5	347	54	273	8	3,907	3,095	
*TAR DOS TC		23,649	13,555	10,094	21.2	911	234	738	63	21,112	2,537	
RAWATSAR		11,286	6,488	4,798	23.2	471	144	396	48	9,514	1,772	
TAR DOS		12,363	7,067	5,296	19.5	440	90	342	15	11,598	765	
*DIPLO TALUKA		152,177	81,820	70,357	20.6	8,567	1,537	5,510	389	100,674	51,503	
*BALIHARI STC		39,953	21,744	18,209	16.6	1,922	243	1,068	94	31,743	8,210	
*BALIHARI TC		14,812	7,920	6,892	19.0	840	129	535	70	8,926	5,886	
BALIHARI		2,482	1,324	1,158	28.3	133	62	157	49	1,517	965	
SARAN		3,478	1,881	1,597	15.5	159	21	105	10	1,580	1,898	
SIDHOI		2,064	1,113	951	15.9	108	3	59	1	1,415	545	
SUNDUK		3,336	1,721	1,615	22.1	245	33	126	8	1,898	1,438	
TALO		1,404	755	649	17.2	85	3	41	1	851	553	
THOHAR CHAHO		2,048	1,126	922	13.2	110	7	47	1	1,661	387	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS											
NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	HADBAST	POPULATION			EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					RELIGION	
	NUMBER				LITE- RACY	PRIMARY	BUT				
	DEH				RATIO	BELOW	MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE			
	NUMBER	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	10 + (%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*RHAMKI BAZAR TC		25,141	13,824	11,317	15.2	1,082	114	533	24	22,817	2,324
BOLAHARI		2,611	1,484	1,127	20.0	168	10	70	1	2,295	316
CHAPAN HAR		5,114	2,849	2,265	6.3	73	10	33	2	4,935	179
DABHRO		5,546	3,070	2,476	23.2	367	43	209	7	5,368	178
DHENGARIO		3,662	2,328	1,634	21.1	267	16	105	8	2,705	957
KUN RAHMAT ULLAH		1,442	726	716	1.1	2		6	1	1,179	263
LAYARI		2,262	1,243	1,019	14.8	97	22	49	2	2,253	9
MURAD LASHARI		3,235	1,747	1,488	12.1	84	6	49		2,959	276
TANDO NIAZI		1,269	677	592	8.9	24	7	12	3	1,123	146
*DIPLO STC		45,398	24,287	21,111	21.8	2,542	366	2,068	77	21,743	23,655
*DIPLO TC		27,502	14,716	12,786	23.6	1,666	269	1,346	35	15,581	11,921
DIPLO		3,513	1,906	1,607	19.4	154	42	165	4	2,258	1,255
DOHAR		1,837	983	854	28.6	120	30	88	2	1,102	735
MELAN HAR		3,025	1,634	1,391	23.9	166	18	154	3	1,662	1,363
PILURI		4,079	2,096	1,983	22.3	186	73	122	10	1,922	2,157
SAJAI		4,759	2,520	2,239	25.1	335	27	297	7	2,103	2,656
SOBHAR		7,538	4,053	3,485	22.8	510	58	382	5	5,118	2,420
TURKIAR		2,751	1,524	1,227	25.6	195	21	138	4	1,416	1,335
*KANRAL TC		17,896	9,571	8,325	19.1	876	97	722	42	6,162	11,734
CHAH CHAPRO		4,032	2,191	1,841	12.7	150	8	115	4	65	3,967
KAUNRAL		6,789	3,683	3,106	17.1	274	44	246	18	1,814	4,975
PANELI		1,630	844	786	18.1	103	2	41		897	733
SOMRASIR		912	452	460	13.3	39	3	36	2	872	40
VERHAR		2,027	1,065	962	38.0	169	28	178	18	807	1,220
WINGI		2,506	1,336	1,170	22.8	141	12	106		1,707	799
*KALOI STC		66,826	35,789	31,037	22.4	4,103	928	2,374	218	47,188	19,638
*ADDL. BITARO TC		6,756	3,550	3,206	24.3	500	85	159	6	5,353	1,403
PHANT		6,756	3,550	3,206	24.3	500	85	159	6	5,353	1,403
*ADDL. KALOI TC		6,336	3,417	2,919	12.2	245	26	113	4	5,664	672
KHARIK		2,948	1,592	1,356	12.2	128	10	69	1	2,470	478
UTHDAHO		3,388	1,825	1,563	14.0	117	16	44	3	3,194	194
*BHATARO TC		9,260	4,903	4,357	19.6	491	122	307	39	4,483	4,777
BHATARO		4,998	2,672	2,326	20.2	278	91	175	19	2,783	2,215
SERHI		4,262	2,231	2,031	18.8	213	31	132	20	2,700	2,562
*KALOI TC		12,892	6,795	6,097	21.8	766	158	410	52	8,715	4,177
DODHARO		5,474	2,870	2,604	17.3	271	52	200	11	4,542	1,132
KALOI		7,418	3,925	3,493	25.1	495	106	310	41	4,373	3,045
*KHETLARI TC		31,582	17,124	14,458	24.9	2,101	537	1,385	117	22,973	8,609
CHACHI MORA		5,895	3,210	2,685	28.1	442	140	256	59	4,791	1,104
HAMIRABAH		2,551	1,361	1,190	17.0	138	7	90	2	2,051	500
JHANGH		5,009	2,705	2,304	13.9	153	36	98	6	2,906	2,103
KHETLARI		5,423	2,979	2,444	22.6	391	63	244	4	3,942	1,481
NABI SAR		3,459	1,847	1,612	18.0	200	13	75	2	2,896	563
RAJAR		2,562	1,411	1,151	25.0	222	15	84	1	2,139	423
SEDIO		4,427	2,371	2,056	47.6	401	251	426	37	3,619	808

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS										
	HADBAST	POPULATION				EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION	
	NUMBER					LITE-					
	/					RACY	PRIMARY	BUT			
	DEH					RATIO	BELOW	MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE		
	NUMBER	BOTH				10 +					
	SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SINGARIO		2,256	1,240	1,016	23.0	154	12	112	1	630	1,626
*MITHI TALUKA		211,424	113,303	98,121	16.1	9,306	1,607	5,701	360	96,973	114,451
*ISLAMKOT STC		45,467	24,780	21,687	13.7	1,748	310	978	104	20,622	25,845
*ISLAMKOT TC		25,474	13,650	11,824	15.2	1,077	208	663	55	12,677	12,797
ISLAMKOT		8,222	4,387	3,835	18.2	396	108	306	34	4,170	4,052
MATARO SAND		6,928	3,724	3,204	14.3	241	70	159	15	3,997	2,931
SONALBO		10,324	5,539	4,785	13.4	440	30	198	6	4,510	5,814
*KAHRI TC		20,993	11,130	9,863	11.8	671	102	315	49	7,945	13,048
GRIANCHO		4,924	2,646	2,278	14.4	196	30	93	9	533	4,391
KAHRI		3,735	1,946	1,789	9.7	135	33	27	2	2,068	1,667
KURN		7,534	4,033	3,501	8.4	117	11	113	27	3,065	4,469
MITHRIO PHATU SOMARA		4,800	2,505	2,295	15.9	223	28	82	11	2,279	2,521
*JORUO STC		41,790	22,634	19,156	20.3	2,165	451	1,212	55	26,651	15,139
*JURUO TC		22,213	12,074	10,139	16.7	833	160	588	27	13,322	8,891
JORUO		9,120	4,945	4,175	21.5	468	119	264	10	5,841	3,279
LUNI HAR		2,454	1,313	1,141	15.8	86	11	66	3	1,678	776
POSARKO		10,639	5,816	4,823	12.3	279	30	258	14	5,803	4,836
*MOHRANO TC		19,577	10,560	9,017	24.3	1,332	291	624	28	13,329	6,248
HAIDO		614	331	283	6.9	19		4		467	147
JINHAN		812	432	380	31.4	97	7	25		628	184
KARAM ALI SHAH		123	62	61	24.7	14	5	3		119	4
KHANORE		3,572	1,865	1,707	30.5	327	47	189	1	3,500	72
LUQMANJI WAI		24	16	8	5.3	1				24	
MUNDHAWAI		436	233	203	17.8	27		5		410	26
NAO KOT		3,220	1,698	1,522	31.1	237	41	127	15	1,970	1,250
NASIR		91	51	40	1.9	1				72	19
NEHTO		1,195	629	566	12.9	46	20	29	2	294	901
ROHLRI		1,068	572	496	16.5	49	4	26		797	271
TALHI		360	189	171	29.4	25	1	14	1	312	48
VASAYOPOTO		598	327	271	8.5	27	3	5		134	464
VIJATO		7,464	4,155	3,309	24.2	462	163	197	9	4,602	2,862
*KHARIO GHULAM SHAH STC		38,632	20,592	18,040	12.2	1,455	147	732	36	20,684	17,948
*KHARIO GHULAM SHAH TC		18,233	9,595	8,638	12.3	660	75	367	17	9,461	8,772
KHARIO GHULAM SHAH		6,157	3,292	2,865	11.3	219	26	112	6	3,780	2,377
KUNBHARIO		4,483	2,386	2,097	14.5	192	24	112	3	2,549	1,934
MITHRAU CHUTO SAMO		7,593	3,917	3,676	11.8	249	25	143	8	3,132	4,461
*SINGARO TC		20,399	10,997	9,402	12.0	795	72	365	19	11,223	9,176
JIANDO DARAS		4,268	2,333	1,935	9.1	94	10	60	5	2,762	1,506
SINGARIO		8,365	4,462	3,903	11.5	330	31	146	7	4,535	3,830
SULLEMAN HAJAM		7,766	4,202	3,564	14.3	371	31	159	7	3,926	3,840
*MAJETHI STC		52,782	28,264	24,518	15.3	2,228	363	1,482	97	22,749	30,033
*BHAKAO TC		29,585	15,847	13,738	17.4	1,365	186	1,039	68	9,838	19,747
BAPAHAR		7,502	3,982	3,520	17.6	369	67	229	17	2,032	5,470
BHAKAO		3,880	2,066	1,814	21.2	238	18	156	8	1,199	2,681
CHHAHO		5,814	3,111	2,703	14.6	222	33	202	11	2,205	3,609

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS										
	HADBAST	POPULATION					EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION
	NUMBER				LITE-						
	DEH				RACY	PRIMARY	BUT				
	NUMBER	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	RATIO	BELOW MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE				
	SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KERTI		6,602	3,539	3,063	23.8	380	48	338	26	1,901	4,701
NAUKARTO		5,787	3,149	2,638	10.5	156	20	114	6	2,501	3,286
*MAJHATI TC		23,197	12,417	10,780	12.7	863	177	443	29	12,911	10,286
BUHARARI		1,819	914	905	19.1	94	38	35	12	1,254	565
JHUN		4,600	2,564	2,036	5.3	99	12	45		3,553	1,047
MAJHATI		11,294	5,989	5,305	15.4	461	107	280	16	6,478	4,816
OKRARO		2,729	1,451	1,278	11.9	142	10	57	1	1,001	1,728
VANIATH		2,755	1,499	1,256	10.7	67	10	26		625	2,130
*MITHI STC		31,753	17,033	14,720	20.6	1,710	336	1,297	68	6,267	25,486
*MITHI TC		12,996	6,816	6,180	25.8	777	194	779	40	2,479	10,517
LAKHMIAR		3,940	2,044	1,896	22.5	220	39	176	9	9	3,931
MITHI		3,725	1,951	1,774	21.8	206	50	167	11	473	3,252
PABAHAR		5,331	2,821	2,510	31.0	351	105	436	20	1,997	3,334
*MITHRIO BHATI TC		18,757	10,217	8,540	16.9	933	142	518	28	3,788	14,969
AKHERAJ		4,383	2,406	1,977	13.7	177	16	96	7	672	3,711
GODHIAR		3,172	1,785	1,387	16.2	169	20	67	2	766	2,406
MALANHORE KHADRIA		6,097	3,328	2,769	19.7	350	55	204	8	1,851	4,246
MITHRIO BHATI		5,105	2,698	2,407	16.8	237	51	151	11	499	4,606
*NAGAR PARKAR TALUKA		153,106	81,427	71,679	13.8	5,915	706	3,326	655	62,213	90,893
*HARHO STC		23,915	12,605	11,310	9.7	890	37	260	12	15,217	8,698
*CHOTAL TC		12,402	6,553	5,849	9.6	420	26	149	5	7,298	5,104
BEHRAO		3,114	1,638	1,476	7.6	77	15	27	2	678	2,436
CHOTAL		3,802	2,023	1,779	15.7	182	9	80	2	3,428	374
LADHO WARAH		1,829	980	849	4.3	30	2	14		533	1,296
MITHRIO JUNEJO		3,657	1,912	1,745	7.7	131		28	1	2,659	998
*HARHO TC		11,511	6,052	5,461	9.8	470	11	111	7	7,919	3,592
BHIMA VERI		2,317	1,222	1,095	1.5	16		6		2	2,315
GUNDNI		2,782	1,469	1,313	16.5	164	8	47	5	1,346	436
HARHO		2,805	1,495	1,310	10.6	125	1	30	2	2,202	593
SHIVLO		3,609	1,866	1,743	9.0	165	2	18	1	3,463	146
*NAGARPARKAR STC		44,741	23,312	21,431	11.7	1,486	192	570	56	5,145	39,596
*ADHIGAM TC		12,702	6,634	6,068	11.9	445	57	113	13	728	11,974
ADHIGAM		2,678	1,398	1,280	9.4	69	2	22	1	237	2,441
KASBO		3,543	1,820	1,723	15.4	133	36	41	10	67	3,476
KHARIRYUN		2,307	1,204	1,103	11.1	71	5	20	1	106	2,201
SABUSAN		2,943	1,547	1,396	12.2	136	14	20	1	158	2,785
SURCHAND		2,221	665	566	9.4	36		10		160	1,071
*NAGARPARKAR TC		17,101	8,979	8,122	13.8	684	89	284	33	3,530	13,571
KHARORO		2,202	1,175	1,027	10.8	82	1	13		822	1,380
MONDARO		3,653	1,885	1,768	9.0	123	7	33	4	490	3,163
NAGARPARKAR KAR		6,318	3,293	3,025	22.1	344	76	212	27	1,912	4,406
SADURUS		2,922	1,570	1,352	7.6	56		12		306	2,616
UNER		2,006	1,056	950	9.2	79	5	14	2		2,006
*PITHAPUR TC		14,940	7,699	7,241	9.1	357	46	173	10	887	14,053
BAHRANO		2,951	1,483	1,468	10.7	116	25	11		124	2,827

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS											
	HADBAST	POPULATION				EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION		
	NUMBER					LITE- RACY	PRIMARY	BUT				
	DEH					RATIO	BELOW	MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE			
	NUMBER	BOTH				10 +						
	SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CHURIO		1,722	858	864	5.5	34	1	9	1	96	0	1,626
DHINGANO		2,261	1,156	1,105	9.2	17	5	50	6	32		2,229
PARODHARO		2,870	1,466	1,404	7.7	65	3	21		368		2,502
PITHAPUR		2,563	1,375	1,188	7.3	57	2	41	1	211		2,352
RANPUR		2,573	1,361	1,212	12.6	68	10	41	2	56		2,517
*TIGUSAR STC		37,409	20,394	17,015	19.4	1,606	226	1,417	511	26,824		10,585
*SATIDERA TC		16,053	8,687	7,366	13.4	616	51	291	16	13,538		2,515
BALIHARI		7,452	4,033	3,419	11.1	221	26	116	5	6,100		1,352
OHARAMAR		2,856	1,543	1,313	14.6	112	3	40		2,590		266
SATIDERA		5,745	3,111	2,634	15.7	283	22	135	11	4,848		897
*TIGUSAR TC		21,356	11,707	9,649	24.1	990	175	1,126	495	13,286		8,070
HIRAR DEDA		5,845	3,209	2,636	16.1	343	57	164	4	3,995		1,850
MISIRI SHAH		9,037	4,958	4,079	34.1	402	65	719	473	6,287		2,750
TIGUSAR		6,474	3,540	2,934	18.4	245	53	243	18	3,004		3,470
*VIRAWAH STC		47,039	25,116	21,923	13.5	1,933	251	1,079	76	15,027		32,012
*MAMCHERO TC		8,986	4,818	4,168	6.4	174	2	73	3	609		8,377
GHOTI		3,086	1,704	1,382	3.3	12		9	1	21		3,065
MAMCHERO		2,228	1,190	1,038	10.0	78	1	37		21		2,207
RATHI		3,672	1,924	1,748	6.9	84	1	34	2	567		3,105
*PILU TC		22,855	12,223	10,632	17.4	1,237	183	701	53	8,712		14,143
DABHO		12,415	6,689	5,726	18.9	620	131	425	41	3,863		8,552
PILU		6,288	3,394	2,894	13.9	312	27	161	9	4,075		2,213
SOMRET		4,152	2,140	2,012	18.3	305	25	113	3	774		3,378
*VIRAWAH TC		15,198	8,075	7,123	12.1	522	66	305	20	5,706		9,492
DANDHORO		6,981	3,662	3,319	19.5	358	51	225	11	2,280		4,701
VIRAWAH		8,217	4,413	3,804	6.0	164	15	80	9	3,426		4,791
*UMER KOT DISTRICT		101,692	54,847	46,845	18.0	4,966	1,116	3,197	365	66,906		34,786
*UMER KOT TALUKA		103,055	55,440	47,615	20.2	5,553	1,334	3,645	431	65,848		37,207
*DHORONARO STC		11,901	6,384	5,517	36.3	1,266	437	864	128	7,326		4,575
*BANHIARI TC		11,901	6,384	5,517	36.3	1,266	437	864	128	7,326		4,575
CHHORE THAR		11,901	6,384	5,517	36.3	1,266	437	864	128	7,326		4,575
*DINORE STC		91,154	49,056	42,098	18.0	4,287	897	2,781	303	58,522		32,632
*DINORE TC		49,602	26,870	22,732	18.2	2,210	440	1,538	155	38,644		10,958
BAHRAI THAR		1,682	904	778	28.3	161	34	61	4	1,036		646
DINORE		3,090	1,674	1,416	4.2	35	5	30		1,894		1,196
DODAR		10,245	5,452	4,793	14.3	335	11	339	6	9,097		1,148
HORINGO		6,283	3,635	2,648	14.1	179	36	176	14	5,905		378
KHALRAI THAR		4,692	2,494	2,198	26.0	315	42	269	14	1,096		3,596
KHARORO THAR		4,589	2,368	2,221	30.2	333	112	222	49	2,464		2,125
LAPLO		7,851	4,474	3,377	24.8	457	161	231	61	6,931		920
MUKHAL BAH		1,277	669	608	29.8	88	7	47	2	1,060		217
SHAKHRO		8,709	4,573	4,136	9.3	252	11	135	2	8,286		423
UMARKOT THAR		1,184	627	557	23.1	55	21	28	3	875		309
*KAPLORE TC		41,552	22,186	19,366	17.8	2,077	457	1,233	148	19,878		21,674
DIAT BAH		1,634	840	794	9.5	64	3	21		786		848

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS										
	HADBAST	POPULATION				LITE-	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION
	NUMBER					RACY	PRIMARY	BUT			
	/					RATIO	BELOW MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE			
	DEH					10 +					
	NUMBER	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JANHIRO THAR		2,672	1,421	1,251	29.3	217	53	133	35	1,166	1,506
KACHOLI		5,136	2,826	2,310	8.8	117	6	101	1	3,007	2,129
KAPLORE		7,389	4,000	3,389	13.8	310	50	134	12	5,833	1,556
LALA BAH		3,312	1,802	1,510	2.9	15		8		628	2,684
NABISAR THAR		2,776	1,423	1,353	25.1	197	62	121	15	1,285	1,491
RAJAIAR THAR		299	151	148	4.9	3	3	2		84	215
RAJORI THAR		260	111	149	8.0	7	1	5	1	167	93
SABNRI THAR		1,272	677	595	8.9	34	5	18		313	959
SADHURI THAR		806	443	363	37.5	108	17	41	6	730	76
SHABHRI (SONAHRI)		4,175	2,252	1,923	9.6	119	5	61	2	2,501	1,674
SINHOI THAR		2,069	1,123	946	15.0	134	19	48	1	905	1,164
TAR SAMOO		172	111	61	4.4	1		2		105	67
VEHRO THAR		9,580	5,006	4,574	31.5	751	233	528	75	2,368	7,212
*GHOTKI DISTRICT		77,507	41,465	36,042	16.6	3,927	690	1,641	196	65,593	11,914
*DAHARKI TALUKA		45,403	24,486	20,917	17.6	2,638	414	906	106	42,243	3,160
*KHENJNOO STC		18,084	9,689	8,395	19.9	1,329	85	464	49	16,276	1,808
*KHENJOO TC		195	114	81	7.8	7				190	5
POH NO.2		195	114	81	7.8	7				190	5
*KOTLO TC		7,389	3,902	3,487	25.0	585	63	246	31	6,244	1,145
JHUM		5,848	3,116	2,732	29.6	541	63	241	30	4,864	984
SUTIARO CHAK NO 5		1,541	786	755	8.5	44		5	1	1,380	161
*LOONI TC		10,500	5,673	4,827	16.6	737	22	218	18	9,842	658
KHUSHIK		5,426	2,906	2,520	21.2	525	11	132	10	5,175	251
LOONI		3,574	1,943	1,631	13.1	152	10	56	8	3,263	211
SIMNO		1,500	824	676	9.6	60	1	30		1,304	196
*YAROO LUND STC		27,329	14,797	12,522	16.1	1,309	329	442	57	25,967	1,352
*GULOQ PITAFI TC		5,525	3,019	2,506	15.4	248	115	60	7	5,145	380
SUTIARO CHAK NO. 1 (PART)		5,525	3,019	2,506	15.4	248	115	60	7	5,145	380
*LAL PITAFI TC		6,863	3,580	3,283	21.5	530	38	149	12	6,771	92
IBRAHIM PITAFI		3,721	1,923	1,798	28.5	376	33	118	12	3,707	14
KALWAR		3,242	1,657	1,485	13.1	154	5	31		3,064	78
*NUNHDI TC		8,972	4,928	4,044	10.9	166	75	81	21	8,406	566
LASHKORI LUND		2,467	1,304	1,163	14.1	63	63	44	18	2,163	304
NUNHDI		4,687	2,619	2,068	11.5	63	10	29	2	4,473	214
SUTIARO CHAK NO. 2		1,818	1,005	813	5.3	40	2	8	1	1,770	48
*YAROO LUND TC		5,959	3,270	2,689	18.9	365	101	152	17	5,645	314
YAROO LUND		5,959	3,270	2,689	18.9	365	101	152	17	5,645	314
*KHANGARH TALUKA		11,448	6,072	5,376	5.6	188	10	76	10	10,717	731
*MUBARAKPUR STC		11,448	6,072	5,376	5.6	188	10	76	10	10,717	731
*KANDHLO TC		11,448	6,072	5,376	5.6	188	10	76	10	10,717	731
BUNDWARI		1,254	650	604	12.9	53	1	16		1,181	73
IZAT WARI		1,152	617	535	4.4	11	1	1		1,127	25
KANDHLO		1,901	1,001	900	8.5	47	5	17	2	1,772	129
SUTIARO CHAK NO. 1 (PART)		7,141	3,804	3,337	3.8	77	3	42	8	6,637	504
*MIRPUR MATHELO TALUKA		12,330	6,608	5,722	10.0	353	33	132	5	11,502	828

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS										
	HADBAST	POPULATION				EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION	
	NUMBER				LITE-						
	/				RACY	PRIMARY	BUT				
	DEH				RATIO	BELOW MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE				
	NUMBER	BOTH			10 +						
	SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*MACHHALO STC		12,330	6,608	5,722	10.0	353	33	132	5	11,502	828
*KHUHI KHEGI TC		4,848	2,601	2,247	18.4	255	28	88	4	4,623	225
KHUHI KHEGI		3,714	1,980	1,734	17.9	222	27	79	2	3,520	194
THAIR GADANI		1,134	621	513	20.1	33	1	9	2	1,103	31
*MACHHALO TC		7,482	4,007	3,475	4.6	98	5	44	1	6,879	603
DAMAMOON		2,394	1,266	1,128	3.4	18	1	14		2,268	126
MACHALO		2,889	1,513	1,376	6.2	62	2	22	1	2,498	391
SUTIARO CHAK NO 4		945	521	424	6.4	15	2	7		876	69
SUTIARO CHAK NO. 1 (PART)		1,254	707	547	1.7	3		1		1,237	17
*KHAIRPUR DISTRICT		93,509	49,947	43,562	14.9	3,821	922	2,049	312	85,949	7,560
*NARA TALUKA		92,387	49,317	43,070	15.0	3,821	924	2,050	313	84,844	7,543
*NARA STC		92,387	49,317	43,070	15.0	3,821	924	2,050	313	84,844	7,543
*JUBO TC		34,738	18,503	16,235	11.9	1,035	351	778	131	33,934	804
BEWATO		236	120	116	1.6	2		1		236	
BHIT KANDIRI		58	32	26	12.2	4		1		58	
BUX ALI ARA DIN		68	29	39	4.7	2				68	
DADU		3,617	1,883	1,734	36.5	308	140	225	49	3,524	93
DODIWARI		553	237	316	10.6	11	4	9	7	537	16
DOUJI		128	72	56	14.8	9		1		128	
GHULAB BHAMBHRO		307	156	151	11.3	6		2		307	
ILYAS WARI		41	25	16	6.5					41	
ISHAN JARO		1,426	772	654	28.7	78	25	83	6	1,390	36
JUBO		17,985	9,650	8,335	3.1	181	17	122	12	17,472	513
KATHORE		2,753	1,443	1,310	16.1	92	33	98	19	2,729	24
LADHAHOO		325	181	144	3.8	5		2		325	
LALWARI		1,600	878	722	10.3	27	10	44	6	1,561	39
LEMO RAJPER		3,263	1,744	1,519	36.1	210	105	149	32	3,246	17
METHARI		120	58	62	17.1	4	4	4		120	0
NAGRULLAH		1,040	542	498	15.4	53	5	19		1,007	33
SAMI POTA		1,132	635	497	10.9	42	8	18		1,099	33
TAJ MUHAMMAD MULLO		86	46	40	4.8	1				86	
*KHENWARI TC		25,019	13,234	11,785	12.4	884	191	364	42	24,781	238
ADHOI		1,628	876	752	12.4	79	5	11		1,619	9
CHOOHARSHAR		1,146	599	547	13.0	49	5	20	1	1,146	
DHANDH SIMINI		1,242	642	600	17.7	61	23	30	4	1,228	14
DHEDHANO		261	131	130	8.1	7		3	1	261	
DINGRI		2,066	1,083	983	17.3	117	24	50	6	2,053	13
GHURYARO		970	493	477	20.6	56	25	42	6	970	
GOGO		383	213	170	5.1	4		5		383	
KHARACHH		273	139	134	5.5	7	1	1		271	2
KHENWARI		1,057	567	490	3.1	19		2		1,057	
KHERAP		1,248	662	586	22.6	41	3	34	1	1,243	5
KIRIR ARA DIN		1,039	545	494	4.8	10	2	13	4	1,031	8
KIRIRI		2,059	1,085	974	8.6	46	6	16	2	1,961	98
LUK TURKO		596	319	277	13.4	23	1	8		595	1

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	HADBAST NUMBER / DEH NUMBER	POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS											
		POPULATION				LITE- RACY RATIO 10 +	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION		
							PRIMARY BUT BELOW MATRIC		MATRIC & ABOVE				
		BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MUHAMMAD KHAN BHURGARI		1,305	676	629	8.1	52	1	5			1,305		
PATI POTA		1,075	572	503	10.7	27	1	7	2		1,074	1	
PATIRJI		947	508	439	6.4	17		5	2		924	23	
PIR ABO		734	428	306	12.9	42	4	12	1		731	3	
PIR BUX ARADIN		1,880	935	945	6.1	17	10	5	1		1,875	5	
PIR BUX GAHU		2,005	1,077	928	4.4	33	1	12	1		1,989	16	
SOOMAR WARI		798	440	358	15.6	21	8	26	2		798		
TAJJAL SHARIF		2,307	1,244	1,063	25.1	156	71	57	8		2,267	40	
*SORAH TC		32,630	17,580	15,050	20.7	1,902	382	908	140		26,129	6,501	
BERWARI		694	375	319	1.3	4		2			510	184	
BHIT BHOONGI WARI		9	4	5							9		
BHIT THARUJI		69	38	31	4.2	1			1		69		
BHOONGI WARI		112	57	55	14.5	3		2			112		
CHACHRO		1,749	976	773	13.7	83	9	34	3		1,569	180	
CHOON DIKO		9,838	5,258	4,580	28.0	791	177	351	50		5,949	3,889	
DRABHO		1,063	566	497	21.0	64	3	22	1		1,046	17	
GENDAHO		3,364	1,816	1,548	12.6	103	17	76	16		3,113	251	
GHULAM HUSSAIN		3,056	1,641	1,415	22.8	250	34	77	13		2,956	100	
KALAHOO		502	269	233	6.4	13		4	1		497	5	
KAMRAHO		418	224	194	12.3	17	2	5	1		418		
KATH GARAH		153	74	79	15.2	11		2			153		
PARYARO		4,619	2,441	2,178	26.0	305	94	148	31		3,067	1,552	
RAZO BHANBHRO		46	23	23							46		
SAIDO		3,078	1,679	1,399	10.1	85	21	38	4		2,851	227	
SANUTHROO		448	241	207	2.6	2		1	1		448		
SARHADRO		79	45	34	6.8	1	1	1			79		
SORAH		3,201	1,776	1,425	20.7	166	22	143	27		3,105	96	
THARUJI		132	77	55	10.5	3	2	2	1		132		
*SUKKUR DISTRICT		71,087	38,090	32,997	14.1	3,033	262	1,207	86		69,192	1,895	
*ROHRI TALUKA		29,240	15,605	13,555	19.0	1,707	152	695	55		28,568	672	
*SANGRAR STC		29,240	15,685	13,555	19.0	1,707	152	695	55		28,568	672	
*ARKOHAR TC		6,017	3,195	2,822	13.2	229	15	106	4		5,783	234	
ABOPOTA		1,196	631	565	14.2	55		11			1,163	33	
ARKOHAR		1,446	789	657	15.7	83	2	28			1,436	10	
DHANDHI		1,498	781	717	16.3	33	6	46	1		1,464	34	
GIDRARO		837	429	408	7.8	23	1	11	2		707	130	
NABI SHAH		1,040	565	475	8.4	35	6	10	1		1,023	27	
*BHAKO PAKHWAR TC		1,005	528	477	19.2	69	1	11	1		988	17	
BHARO		1,005	528	477	19.2	69	1	11	1		988	17	
*SANGRAR TC		12,170	6,566	5,604	22.4	810	64	319	15		12,018	152	
ABRA		490	265	225	7.4	13		4	1		489	1	
CHAK NO 2		4,238	2,260	1,978	24.5	316	37	128	9		4,179	59	
CHEEL		2,663	1,436	1,227	16.9	158	4	42			2,646	17	
DADEH		1,425	786	639	22.5	113	10	58	2		1,393	32	
GATEN WARI		936	503	433	23.4	28		27	1		924	12	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS											
	HADBAST	POPULATION				LITE-	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION	
	NUMBER					RACY	PRIMARY	BUT				
	DEH					RATIO	BELOW MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE			MUSLIM	OTHERS
	NUMBER	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
GHULAM GOTH		375	512	433	19.5	59	5	25	1	944	31	
KATOKAR		632	326	306	19.1	64	3	8	1	632		
MANGHERKI		811	448	363	26.8	59	5	27		811		
*SHEROJA TC		5,926	3,206	2,720	23.6	401	65	187	31	5,758	168	
BAKAR CHAK NO 3		1,731	970	761	24.8	140	15	36	1	1,727	4	
BAKAR CHAK NO 4		4,195	2,236	1,959	23.1	261	50	151	30	4,031	164	
*TARORE TC		4,122	2,190	1,932	14.1	198	7	72	4	4,021	101	
DAKHANO		1,624	867	757	17.2	112	2	28		1,618	6	
KATPER		902	488	414	15.9	43	2	24		820	82	
KHORI		980	508	472	8.5	15		8	1	979	1	
THORE		616	327	289	12.0	28	3	12	3	604	12	
*SALEHPAT TALUKA		41,715	22,328	19,387	10.7	1,323	108	610	30	40,492	1,223	
*SALEHPAT STC		12,253	6,556	5,697	9.7	373	24	172	10	11,737	516	
*BADAL FAKIR TC		324	171	153	.8					321	3	
AHSAN WARI		20	11	9						20		
BADAL FAKIR		16	8	8						16		
BAGHRI WARO		81	33	48	1.7					81		
DUBI		12	7	5						12		
GONI		55	33	22						54	1	
KHABAR WARO		38	21	17						38		
KHARORE		14	7	7						14		
LAERO												
MATO MAGRIRO		33	20	13						33		
PHOGARO												
RAJHER		26	15	11	4.8					26		
SHAH NAWAZ SHAH		29	16	13						27	2	
*BHITRI TC		1,267	701	566	7.8	40	2	7		1,235	32	
BHITRI		562	297	265	6.1	14		2		538	24	
CHIGHAN WARI												
HUSSAIN SHAH		30	12	18	5.9	1				30		
KHOSAN-JO-KUMB		363	200	163	9.5	11	2	2		355	8	
LAKHERJI NO 1		5	3	2						5		
LAKHERJI NO 2		57	38	19	16.7	4		1		57		
LUNDO		29	18	11						29		
PANWARI												
PIR BUX BHIT												
SANHERI		153	92	61	12.5	10		2		153		
SHADMANO		25	14	11						25		
SIRAN WARO		43	27	16						43		
*MUHIB SHAH TC		1,366	713	653	11.2	60	9	11		1,331	35	
BAGO		48	25	23						48		
BARO		21	8	13						21		
KHIPRO		24	13	11						24		
LUNDI BHIT												
MANIX WARO		14	9	5						14		

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS										
	HADBAST	POPULATION				EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION	
	NUMBER					LITE- RACY	PRIMARY BUT BELOW MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE			
	DEH					RATIO					
	NUMBER	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	10 +						
	SEXES				(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MUHIB SHAH		976	499	477	12.7	55	5			951	25
ODHER		75	43	32	1.6			1		75	
SADERI		15	9	6						15	
SANGHAR		15	7	8						13	2
SANHRO		12	6	6						12	
UMERJI		106	56	50	5.7	1	1	2		98	8
VIYARI		60	38	22	34.0	4	3	8		60	
*SALEHPAT TC		4,911	2,627	2,284	13.5	173	8	124	10	4,638	273
KHONI KHAMRO		2,750	1,461	1,289	13.1	90	5	76	7	2,540	210
MAHAR		660	350	310	12.8	27	1	13	1	643	17
SADHANOON		1,388	753	635	13.7	47	1	35	2	1,342	46
SAHI PAT		113	63	50	24.6	9	1			113	
*WASS TC		4,385	2,344	2,041	6.6	100	5	30		4,212	173
CHUTTO KHOOH		501	276	225	5.0	6		4		450	51
KANHEJA		464	251	213	4.8	5		6		418	46
LUNDERO		1,066	556	510	3.3	10		6		1,024	42
MALICK		912	484	428	5.0	15	3	5		903	9
PHHAT		130	66	64	3.3	1		2		130	
SETHARO		417	237	180	11.5	26	2	1		417	
WASS		895	474	421	12.4	37		6		870	25
*TARAI STC		29,462	15,772	13,690	11.1	950	84	438	20	28,755	707
*DUHAL WARO TC		6,974	3,704	3,270	15.3	257	27	143	8	6,874	100
DUBO		1,695	906	789	8.3	42	1	20	1	1,675	20
DUHALWARO		4,221	2,209	2,012	20.1	195	26	120	7	4,148	73
GUARND		699	396	303	10.0	17		3		692	7
KARTAR		234	124	110	6.0	2				234	
KHEBERIRO		125	69	56	2.2	2				125	
*GENDAHO TC		8,477	4,512	3,965	8.0	202	20	97	4	8,298	179
CHENRIJI		1,524	808	716	4.7	34	3	7	1	1,522	2
GENDAHO		2,316	1,261	1,055	1.0	7		6		2,166	150
LAIWARO		723	375	348	2.6	6	2	5		709	14
SONHARI TAKAR		181	98	83	1.9		1			181	
SUNKARO		2,198	1,165	1,033	19.3	110	13	60	3	2,185	13
TURIYOON		1,535	805	730	9.9	45	1	19		1,535	
*JANUJI TC		5,427	2,925	2,502	13.8	192	19	88	3	5,305	122
KHABRI BHIT		3,200	1,666	1,534	18.6	147	18	67	3	3,128	72
MURADO		75	42	33	11.9	3		2		74	1
REGISTAN KARTAR		1,160	677	483	1.1			2		1,137	23
RIP		992	540	452	15.9	42	1	17		966	26
*MALAHO TC		5,250	2,794	2,456	9.5	198	12	75	1	5,017	233
BEBAI DARO		832	457	375	9.7	39	3	9	1	720	112
BEHAN WARI		333	193	140	9.7	9	1	6		322	11
PULOO KARI		271	150	121	18.9	31	3	3		261	10
GHAHAR		243	127	116						243	
MALAHOO		2,166	1,162	1,004	14.9	113	5	56		2,058	108

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS											
	HADBAST					EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				0		
	NUMBER	POPULATION				LITE-						
	/					RACY	PRIMARY	BUT	RELIGION			
	DEH					RATIO	BELOW MATRIC	MATRIC & ABOVE				
	NUMBER	BOTH				10 +						
	SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
MAMRO		83	40	43	7.0					82	1	
RAGISTAN MAMRO		770	420	350	.8	2		1		770		
SOOMERAJI		196	95	101	3.1	3				196		
UMAR JUN KANDIUN		356	150	206	1.8	1				355	1	
TARAI TC		3,334	1,837	1,497	8.5	101	5	35	4	3,261	73	
BADEJI		283	149	134	13.2	10		7		283		
PIR KARO		868	467	401	13.6	43	6	15	2	834	34	
THUMI		2,183	1,221	962	5.8	48		13	2	2,144	39	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

				HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS												NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT
AGE GROUP		WOMEN		TYPE OF STRUCTURE					HOUSING		AVER-					
		(15 - 49 YEARS)							FACILITIES		AGE	AREA				
18	21										HOUSE-	IN				
YEARS	YEARS		CURREN-						POT-		HOLD	ACRES				
AND	AND	TOTAL	TY			SEMI-			ABLE	ELECT-	SIZE					
ABOVE	ABOVE		MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					1
621,026	524,668	259,335	210,008	248,039	16,630	51,471	179,938	10,581	35,628	5.4						*THAR
69,071	57,546	28,806	22,694	26,628	2,776	11,465	12,387	3,060	8,935	5.2						*SANGHAR DISTRICT
44,421	37,343	18,505	14,753	17,846	2,058	8,164	7,624	1,970	6,342	5.0						*KHIPRO TALUKA
29,588	24,826	12,253	9,762	11,767	1,464	5,204	5,099	1,592	3,878	5.0						*DHILYAR STC
4,828	4,074	2,147	1,566	1,650	597	684	369	745	1,116	6.1						*HATHUNGO TC
617	498	257	198	243	40	157	46	188	202	5.4	1201					BAKHREJI
1,239	1,017	562	416	468	220	134	114	12	256	5.2	1134					DHILYAR ABDUL HADI
522	445	211	178	201	18	70	113	6	117	5.7	2222					HATHUNGO
531	436	236	198	217	36	156	25	61	97	5.4	1892					SAND
1,919	1,678	881	576	521	283	167	71	478	444	7.8	1400					SINHOJI
21,096	17,704	8,604	6,987	8,662	709	3,760	4,193	721	2,176	4.8						*RANAHU TC
10,540	8,959	4,276	3,397	4,270	230	2,420	1,620	492	1,073	4.8	99999					RANAHU
10,556	8,745	4,328	3,590	4,392	479	1,340	2,573	229	1,103	4.9	99999					RANAK DAHAR
3,664	3,048	1,502	1,209	1,455	158	760	537	126	586	5.0						*RAR TC
90	76	39	25	25	5	6	14	3	25	6.0	1657					DUGO
388	343	163	143	181	3	22	156	50	18	4.5	1779					GHADELAN
1,334	1,084	553	470	555	20	356	179	24	364	4.7	1475					PHARHADI
725	599	287	221	273	71	90	112	16	125	4.9	2346					RAR
1,127	946	460	350	421	59	286	76	33	54	5.4	1886					TARACHO
4,501	3,831	1,990	1,585	1,854	62	480	1,312	119	1,093	5.2						*KHAHI STC
4,501	3,831	1,990	1,585	1,854	62	480	1,312	119	1,093	5.2						*RUNJHO TC
2,141	1,793	930	770	921	12	182	727	41	803	4.9	2206					KADH KANDYARI
590	502	286	263	272	9	221	42			4.9	1091					MARVI
942	821	449	286	331	32	56	243	77	290	6.0	1420					MATHUN
727	629	278	225	282	9		273	1		5.4	0910					MOKKADH
101	86	47	41	48		21	27			5.1	0905					RUNJHO
10,332	8,686	4,262	3,406	4,225	532	2,480	1,213	259	1,371	4.8						*KHIPRO STC
4,913	4,209	1,964	1,574	2,127	253	1,615	259	193	777	4.6						*KHAMRO TC
1,141	968	460	332	398	106	285	37	2	126	5.3	2677					KHAMRO
1,068	886	434	363	448	27	383	38	78	282	4.9	3773					NIYAN
994	929	402	322	476	27	399	50	100	254	4.2	2694					RIBHAN
1,710	1,436	669	548	805	93	578	134	12	115	4.2	3289					SAMNAHAR
5,419	4,477	2,298	1,822	2,098	279	865	954	66	594	5.0						*MORAHDI TC
2,090	1,686	884	708	742	53	162	527	1	162	5.6	1889					BHOPI
584	465	251	211	271	15	135	121	2	84	3.9	0861					DHANDH LIYARI
791	658	332	261	309	18	124	167		27	5.0	3312					KETI
1,954	1,668	831	652	776	193	444	139	63	321	4.8	4168					MORAHDI
26,255	20,717	10,556	8,130	8,996	724	3,434	4,838	1,214	2,662	5.6						*SANGHAR TALUKA
14,888	12,116	6,174	4,728	4,630	241	1,306	1,083	413	520	6.5						*SANGHAR STC
12,319	10,051	5,111	3,914	3,700	183	2,133	2,384	342	515	6.8						*JAKHRAO TC
1,000	796	401	333	347	18	51	278		6	5.7	11062					DUBI
2,621	2,190	1,090	760	726	93	293	340	115	216	7.1	8349					JAKHRAO
751	637	311	253	203	3	80	120	6		7.9	10333					LIB
5,716	4,678	2,308	1,789	1,685	47	458	1,180	129	165	7.0	50405					SADRAT
77	69	36	28	27		27				6.0	8016					SIM JANDIO

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS																	
AGE GROUP		WOMEN		TYPE OF STRUCTURE						HOUSING FACILITIES		AVER-		NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT			
18 YEARS	21 YEARS	(15 - 49 YEARS)										AGE	AREA				
AND ABOVE	AND ABOVE	TOTAL	CURREN- TLV							POT- ABLE	ELECT-	HOUSE- SIZE	IN		ACRES		
				MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1					
666	511	280	232	223	7	150	66			5.8	8417	SINHORI					
1,488	1,170	685	519	483	15	74	400	92	128	6.4	7443	TOGACHO					
2,569	2,065	1,063	814	930	58	173	699	71	5.4			*SAMATHRI TC					
1,570	1,250	653	501	572	52	16	174	67	4	5.5	22751	AKAN WARI					
179	140	72	55	51	4	7	40			6.4	2408	AWADH					
321	258	139	106	115			115	3	1	5.2	12415	HARAN THARI					
493	417	193	152	192	2	120	70	1		5.0	8122	MAKHI					
10,367	8,601	4,382	3,402	4,366	483	2,128	1,755	801	2,142	4.6		*TANDO MITHA KHAN STC					
6,377	5,252	2,685	2,113	2,761	400	964	1,397	345	1,405	4.8		*BAQAR TC					
2,482	2,045	1,026	804	996	197	89	710	55	652	5.1	17086	CHOTIARYOON					
2,436	2,017	1,036	837	1,068	150	601	317	106	553	4.8	6536	DHORO JANIB					
1,459	1,190	623	472	697	53	274	370	184	200	4.2	33831	RAR					
3,990	3,349	1,697	1,289	1,605	83	1,164	358	456	737	4.2		*SAREJI TC					
1,180	956	484	373	551	19	441	91	142	472	3.1	6097	KALAR					
1,643	1,407	672	520	653	45	483	125	79	150	4.6	5525	SIRINWARI					
562	472	286	207	187	13	107	57	111	46	4.9	42982	THAR SAREJI					
605	514	255	189	214	6	133	75	124	69	5.4	54733	THAR SIRENWARI					
385,526	330,333	160,867	127,405	155,452	8,278	15,802	131,372	1,658	6,594	5.6		*THARPARKAR DISTRICT					
142,441	123,040	60,973	50,182	61,483	1,596	4,368	55,519	404	1,752	5.8		*CHACHRO TALUKA					
17,234	14,485	7,141	5,907	7,078	288	359	6,431	16	1,003	5.4		*CHACHRO STC					
10,807	9,024	4,499	3,650	4,546	235	327	3,984	15	995	5.2		*CHACHRO TC					
6,700	5,563	2,763	2,181	2,742	183	149	2,410	6	979	5.1	51200	CHACHRO					
1,798	1,501	752	632	741	4	26	711		1	5.7	41600	HANJITAL					
2,309	1,960	984	837	1,063	48	152	863	9	15	5.3	38400	MILKAM					
6,427	5,461	2,642	2,257	2,532	53	32	2,447	1	8	5.6		*KANTIO TC					
4,249	3,667	1,733	1,496	1,687	36	19	1,632		1	5.6	63984	KANTIO					
2,178	1,794	909	761	845	17	13	815	1	7	5.6	51097	PAPUVERO					
11,646	10,136	4,859	3,943	4,736	280	436	4,020	17	47	5.3		*CHELHAR STC					
6,507	5,700	2,619	2,066	2,460	243	198	2,019	10	12	5.5		*CHELHAR TC					
6,507	5,700	2,619	2,066	2,460	243	198	2,019	10	12	5.5	99999	CHELHAR					
5,139	4,436	2,240	1,877	2,276	37	238	2,001	7	35	5.2		*TAR HAMIR TC					
1,353	1,167	550	443	565	18	20	527	3	12	4.8	71130	JAN JIHAR					
3,786	3,269	1,690	1,434	1,711	19	218	1,474	4	23	5.3	57694	TAR HAMIR					
39,971	34,959	18,296	15,122	17,810	234	1,589	15,987	58	101	6.6		*GADRO STC					
12,676	11,048	5,762	4,729	5,521	75	606	4,840	39	26	6.6		*DAHLI TC					
4,065	3,623	1,923	1,531	1,851	12	192	1,647	11	9	6.8	44800	DAHLI					
1,656	1,428	675	577	665	8	11	646		2	6.8	37130	JOGIVERO					
4,045	3,517	1,891	1,564	1,780	30	94	1,656	28	13	6.8	38360	PIRANOJOPAR					
2,910	2,480	1,273	1,057	1,225	25	309	891		2	6.0	32000	SIAR					
10,650	9,560	5,076	4,124	4,861	51	358	4,452	3	22	6.9		*GADRO TC					
2,296	1,996	943	804	964	14	63	887	1	7	6.4	44800	GADRO					
4,467	3,968	2,243	1,767	2,061	29	56	1,976	1	8	7.0	44800	JSEJOPAR					
1,828	1,727	910	735	853	4	21	828		1	7.5	44780	KHARARION					
2,059	1,869	980	818	983	4	218	761	1	6	6.7	38390	NIBLO					
16,645	14,351	7,458	6,269	7,428	108	625	6,695	16	53	6.3		*PARNO TC					

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS																
AGE GROUP		WOMEN		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING		AVER-						
		(15 - 49 YEARS)						FACILITIES		AGE	AREA	NAME OF MAUZA /				
18	21									HOUSE-	IN	DEH / VILLAGE /				
YEARS	YEARS		CURREN-					POT-		HOLD	ACRES	SETTLEMENT				
AND	AND	TOTAL	TLY			SEMI-		ABLE	ELECT-	SIZE						
ABOVE	ABOVE		MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1				
7,662	6,616	3,619	2,982	3,682	74	222	3,386	8	39	6.0	38406	LAPLO				
6,075	5,337	2,599	2,205	2,515	23	357	2,135	8	11	6.8	51240	PARNO				
2,908	2,398	1,240	1,082	1,231	11	46	1,174		3	6.1	25512	SAJANJOPAR				
25,879	22,466	11,098	9,240	11,483	320	839	10,324	203	484	5.9		*KHINSAR STC				
7,247	6,210	2,951	2,440	2,882	32	242	2,608	9	12	6.0		*KHINSAR TC				
1,829	1,560	747	644	727	12	17	698	6	7	6.6	25600	CHARIHAR				
1,893	1,605	765	654	779	5	47	727			5.6	32020	DEBURI				
3,525	3,045	1,439	1,142	1,376	15	178	1,183	3	5	5.8	53120	KHINSAR				
9,694	8,385	4,209	3,538	4,414	246	371	3,797	183	131	6.2		*MITHRIO CHARAN TC				
7,235	6,305	3,139	2,633	3,324	243	275	2,806	183	129	6.0	57465	MITHRIO CHARAN				
2,459	2,080	1,070	905	1,090	3	96	991		2	6.6	45976	ROHAR KELHAN				
8,938	7,871	3,938	3,262	4,187	42	226	3,919	11	341	5.7		*TAR AHMED TC				

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS													
AGE GROUP		WOMEN		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING		AVER-		NAME OF MAUZA /	
		(15 - 49 YEARS)						FACILITIES		AGE		DEH / VILLAGE /	
18	21							HOUSE-		IN		SETTLEMENT	
YEARS	YEARS	CURREN-						POT-		HOLD	ACRES		
AND	AND	TOTAL	ELY	SEMI-				ABLE	ELECT-	SIZE			
ABOVE	ABOVE	MARRIED		TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
11,143	11,246	4,975	3,874	5,167	526	783	3,858	13	57	4.8		*RHAMKI BAZAR TC	
1,312	1,042	473	403	521	41	12	468		3	5.0	26468	BOLAHARI	
2,510	2,150	977	806	980	80	213	687	9	37	5.2	38600	CHAPAN HAR	
3,131	2,723	1,182	866	1,195	260	18	917	1	6	4.6	29467	DABHRO	
1,998	1,740	764	592	822	62	321	439	1	4	4.5	27984	DHENGARIO	
600	512	260	195	232	3	7	222			6.2	24271	KUN RAHMAT ULLAH	
1,210	1,046	444	315	460	38	16	406		2	4.9	25828	LAYARI	
1,688	1,442	615	485	662	38	37	587	2	2	4.9	27326	MURAD LASHARI	
656	583	260	212	295	4	159	132		3	4.3	14438	TANDO NIAZI	
21,092	18,054	8,699	6,608	7,587	729	885	5,973	15	15	6.0		*DIPLO STC	
12,561	10,719	5,402	4,064	4,888	546	494	3,848	5	7	5.6		*DIPLO TC	
1,450	1,243	686	491	574	54	44	476			6.1	41365	DIPLO	
827	746	352	269	325	72	3	250			5.7	19464	DOHAR	
1,351	1,175	571	458	543	27	90	426	2	3	5.6	16159	MELAN HAR	
1,609	1,412	760	594	680	95	28	557			6.0	22105	PILURI	
2,192	2,038	959	693	915	140	26	749	1		5.2	32791	SAJAI	
3,606	2,986	1,566	1,174	1,373	94	114	1,165	2	3	5.5	23594	SOBHAR	
1,326	1,119	508	385	478	64	189	225		1	5.8	28642	TURKIAR	
8,531	7,335	3,297	2,544	2,699	183	391	2,125	10	8	6.6		*KANRAL TC	
1,919	1,684	717	580	588	27	84	477		1	6.9	44154	CHAHI CHAPRO	
3,058	2,621	1,199	896	940	21	24	895		1	7.2	51701	KAUNRAL	
845	686	325	265	280	6	176	98	8	1	5.8	22716	PANELI	
526	442	213	144	151	45	78	28		2	6.0	12366	SOMRASIR	
930	809	383	274	318	76	28	214		1	6.4	13434	VERHAR	
1,253	1,093	460	385	422	8	1	413	2	2	5.9	23086	WINGI	
30,949	26,036	13,168	10,508	12,218	1,821	1,366	9,031	550	3,161	5.5		*KALOI STC	
3,356	2,738	1,429	1,131	1,376	214	160	1,002	16	356	4.9		*ADDL. BITARO TC	
3,356	2,738	1,429	1,131	1,376	214	160	1,002	16	356	4.9	11896	PHANT	
3,154	2,567	1,287	1,134	1,394	89	148	1,157	8	284	4.5		*ADDL. KALOI TC	
1,475	1,190	620	534	598	53	122	423	4	97	4.9	7370	KHARIK	
1,679	1,377	667	600	796	36	26	734	4	187	4.3	9071	UTHDAHO	
4,321	3,581	1,923	1,541	1,894	184	261	1,449	42	821	4.9		*BHATARO TC	
2,350	1,945	1,051	852	1,049	138	193	718	30	557	4.8	5880	BHATARO	
1,971	1,636	872	689	845	46	68	731	12	264	5.0	5219	SERHI	
6,332	5,223	2,608	2,242	2,657	624	195	1,838	454	999	4.9		*KALOI TC	
2,742	2,253	1,107	958	1,138	111	140	887	36	196	4.8	11415	DODHARO	
3,590	2,970	1,501	1,284	1,519	513	55	951	418	803	4.9	5524	KALOI	
13,786	11,927	5,921	4,460	4,897	710	602	3,585	30	701	6.4		*KHETLARI TC	
2,525	2,242	1,079	785	935	184	54	697	12	119	6.3	23369	CHACHI MORA	
1,217	1,045	475	386	384	7	19	358	4	41	6.6	24402	HAMIRABAH	
2,295	1,929	980	711	700	9	157	534	7	137	7.2	19302	JHANGH	
2,362	1,997	1,050	850	1,077	112	260	705	3	397	5.0	25785	KHETLARI	
915	862	524	357	433	30	69	334		1	8.0	23429	NABI SAR	
1,326	1,162	486	394	368	76	11	281	2		7.0	26484	RAJAR	
2,051	1,750	892	662	646	210	14	402		6	6.9	19434	SEDIO	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS													
AGE GROUP		WOMEN (15 - 49 YEARS)		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING FACILITIES		AVER-	AGE		NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT
18	21									HOUSE-	IN		
YEARS	YEARS		CURREN-					POT-		HOLD	ACRES		
AND	AND	TOTAL	TLY					ABLE	ELECT-	SIZE			
ABOVE	ABOVE		MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
1,095	940	435	315	354	62	18	274	2		6.4	24394		SINGARIO
100,677	86,345	41,473	31,590	38,085	2,517	4,719	30,849	354	1,240	5.5			*MITHI TALUKA
22,551	19,177	9,390	6,966	8,231	346	868	7,017	156	154	5.6			*ISLAMKOT STC
12,361	10,547	5,131	3,720	4,578	251	406	3,921	8	95	5.6			*ISLAMKOT TC
4,219	3,555	1,710	1,246	1,583	136	167	1,280	1	87	5.2	22303		ISLAMKOT
3,217	2,705	1,376	949	1,101	31	148	922	7	5	6.3	19020		MATARO SAND
4,925	4,287	2,045	1,525	1,894	84	91	1,719		3	5.5	22049		SONALBO
10,190	8,630	4,259	3,246	3,653	95	462	3,096	148	59	5.7			*KAHRI TC
2,302	1,954	959	790	841	21	8	812		5	5.9	27133		GRIANCHO
1,832	1,578	746	576	647	29	167	451		2	5.8	33242		KAHRI
3,637	3,073	1,542	1,076	1,248	37	237	974	148	49	6.0	34561		KURN
2,419	2,025	1,012	804	917	8	50	859		3	5.2	17006		MITHRIO PHATU SOMARA
17,870	15,383	7,790	6,033	7,476	648	1,284	5,544	137	994	5.6			*JORUO STC
9,347	8,141	4,034	3,037	3,798	240	617	2,941	16	118	5.8			*JURUO TC
4,167	3,638	1,717	1,281	1,660	151	120	1,389	9	5	5.5	26400		JORUO
1,181	1,015	483	318	433	20	19	394			5.7	23728		LUNIHAR
3,999	3,488	1,834	1,438	1,705	69	478	1,158	7	113	6.2	29517		POSARKO
8,523	7,242	3,756	2,996	3,678	408	667	2,603	121	876	5.3			*MOHRANO TC
330	284	117	96	122			122			5.0	15376		HAIDO
416	343	152	129	144	6	25	113		119	4.7	8000		JINHAN
69	58	28	19	26		2	24			4.7	8000		KARAM ALI SHAH
1,632	1,366	705	607	757	161	274	322	11	361	4.7	5630		KHANORE
17	15	6	5	5	5				1	4.8	8000		LUQMANJI HAI
201	171	80	70	98	2	27	69	15		4.4	7210		MUNDHANAI
1,544	1,228	699	540	619	112	83	424	57	249	5.2	1437		NAO KOT
49	42	18	18	25	2	2	21			3.6	8988		NASIR
601	499	240	195	240	13	106	121	6	123	5.0	14353		NEHTO
482	435	224	184	230	5	6	219			4.6	7655		ROHLRI
218	184	80	64	90	2	20	58			4.0	9310		TALHI
316	240	129	108	120	1	10	109	2	21	5.0	1120		VASAYOPOTO
2,648	2,377	1,272	961	1,202	99	102	1,001		2	6.2	29202		VIJATO
19,765	17,025	7,661	5,730	7,357	336	608	6,413	7	16	5.3			*KHARIO GHULAM SHAH STC
9,150	7,837	3,558	2,740	3,410	175	433	2,802	7	10	5.2			*KHARIO GHULAM SHAH TC
2,949	2,590	1,149	864	1,098	75	59	964	1	5	5.6	44643		KHARIO GHULAM SHAH
2,398	2,037	879	650	810	44	26	740			5.5	18219		KUMBHARIO
3,803	3,210	1,530	1,226	1,502	56	348	1,098	6	5	5.1	47433		MITHRAU CHUTO SAMO
10,615	9,188	4,103	2,990	3,947	161	175	3,611		6	5.2			*SINGARO TC
2,224	1,942	921	583	748	82	55	611		2	5.7	18586		JIANDO DARAS
4,323	3,787	1,591	1,276	1,621	36	87	1,498		1	5.2	35511		SINGARIO
4,068	3,459	1,591	1,191	1,578	43	33	1,502		3	4.9	28337		SULLEMAN HAJAM
25,824	22,163	10,520	8,106	9,237	702	1,522	7,013	45	48	5.7			*MAJETHI STC
14,440	12,335	5,939	4,535	5,077	256	744	4,077	36	15	5.8			*BHAKAO TC
3,859	3,262	1,599	1,245	1,379	59	183	1,157		3	5.4	22025		BAPAHAR
1,862	1,557	799	602	674	68	157	449		6	5.8	22949		BHAKAO
2,865	2,471	1,160	869	961	20	210	731	32	1	6.0	19955		CHHAHO

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS													
AGE GROUP		WOMEN		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING		AVER-		NAME OF MAUZA /	
		(15 - 49 YEARS)						FACILITIES		AGE	AREA	DEH / VILLAGE /	
18	21									HOUSE-	IN	SETTLEMENT	
YEARS	YEARS		CURREN-			SEMI-		POT-		HOLD	ACRES		
AND	AND	TOTAL	TY					ABLE	ELECT-	SIZE			
ABOVE	ABOVE		MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
3,052	2,672	1,280	1,021	1,182	101	36	1,045	3	2	5.6	23035	KERTI	
2,802	2,373	1,101	798	881	8	178	695	1	3	6.6	24984	NAUKARTO	
11,394	9,828	4,581	3,571	4,160	446	778	2,936	9	33	5.6		*MAJHATI TC	
1,006	860	399	282	387	3	5	379			4.7	99999	BUHARARI	
1,997	1,764	854	662	770	17	329	424	4	1	6.0	21000	JHUN	
5,736	4,919	2,240	1,774	1,993	409	387	1,197	4	27	5.7	21607	MAJHATI	
1,367	1,142	583	423	467	12	40	409		3	5.8	14995	OKRARO	
1,288	1,143	505	430	543	5	22	527	2	2	5.1	25057	VANIATH	
14,657	12,597	6,112	4,755	5,784	485	437	4,862	5	28	5.5		*MITHI STC	
6,155	5,275	2,583	2,055	2,444	260	182	2,002	4	16	5.3		*MITHI TC	
1,815	1,561	774	637	734	19	52	663	2		5.4	29429	LAKHMIAR	
1,759	1,519	728	571	699	84	59	556		13	5.3	44882	MITHI	
2,581	2,195	1,081	847	1,011	157	71	783	3	3	5.3	29287	PABAHAR	
8,502	7,322	3,529	2,700	3,340	225	255	2,860	5	12	5.6		*MITHRIO BHATI TC	
2,118	1,748	860	614	868	87	127	654	4	9	5.0	20436	AKHERAJ	
1,319	1,166	540	436	526	34	41	449			6.0	37512	GODHIAR	
2,725	2,365	1,157	918	1,093	82	54	957	1	2	5.6	24001	MALANHORE KHADRIA	
2,340	2,043	972	732	853	20	33	800		1	6.0	26924	MITHRIO BHATI	
72,518	61,584	29,793	23,568	29,357	733	2,788	25,816	165	276	5.2		*NAGAR PARKAR TALUKA	
12,538	10,699	4,965	3,816	5,116	78	849	4,189	13	18	4.7		*HARHO STC	
6,330	5,482	2,549	1,925	2,636	40	674	1,922	10	12	4.7		*CHOTAL TC	
1,399	1,205	624	485	605	3	7	595			5.1	21833	BEHRAO	
1,996	1,689	796	604	819	13	10	790	5	6	4.6	35030	CHOTAL	
936	830	359	295	398	9	113	276	1		4.6	21833	LADHO WARAH	
1,999	1,758	770	541	814	15	536	261	4	6	4.5	39960	MITHRIO JUNEJO	
6,208	5,217	2,416	1,891	2,480	38	175	2,227	3	6	4.6		*HARHO TC	
1,072	914	445	391	485		8	457		1	4.8	21834	BHIMA VERI	
2,538	1,289	608	456	598	7	24	517			4.7	28978	GUNDNI	
1,494	1,226	583	440	604	4	80	516	1		4.6	50000	HARHO	
2,104	1,788	780	604	793	27	59	707	2	5	4.6	40000	SHIVLO	
20,113	16,972	8,469	7,131	8,020	347	1,223	6,459	65	41	5.6		*NAGARPARKAR STC	
5,616	4,799	2,300	1,975	2,342	55	228	2,000	14	19	5.4		*ADHIGAM TC	
1,154	992	498	413	459	5	51	400	12	15	5.8	31856	ADHIGAM	
1,504	1,311	601	531	591	32	100	459			6.0	22200	KASBO	
1,046	855	435	366	524	3	17	404	2	4	4.4	17324	KHARIRYUJ	
1,326	1,121	540	465	563	5	21	524			5.2	28143	SABUSAN	
586	520	226	180	205	10	16	169			6.0	20474	SURCHAND	
7,928	6,728	3,415	2,844	3,070	50	47	5,550	36	6	5.6		*NAGARPARKAR TC	
1,106	939	445	347	367	2	11	300			6.0	16716	KHARORO	
1,713	1,421	739	627	636	2	6	600	1	5	5.7	18993	MONDARO	
2,834	2,443	1,261	1,019	1,080	38	222	600	34	1	5.9	39945	NAGARPARKAR FAR	
1,391	1,163	567	507	551	7	208	306	1		5.3	47724	SADURUS	
884	762	403	344	436	1	11	414			4.6	14290	UNER	
6,569	5,445	2,754	2,315	2,608	242	125	2,841	15	16	5.7		*PITHAPUR TC	
1,426	1,211	618	484	555	187	13	355	15	16	5.3	25443	BAHRANO	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS													
AGE GROUP		WOMEN		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING FACILITIES		AVER-	AREA	NAME OF MAUZA /	
		(15 - 49 YEARS)								AGE	IN	DEH / VILLAGE /	
18	21							POT-		HOUSE-	ACRES	SETTLEMENT	
YEARS	YEARS	CURREN-						ABLE	ELECT-	SIZE			
AND	AND	TOTAL	TLY							HOLD			
ABOVE	ABOVE		MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
743	622	290	245	216	2	14	200			8.0	20454	CHURIO	
957	740	426	373	435		434	1			5.2	29375	DHINGANO	
1,279	1,063	525	448	523	6	18	499			5.5	32189	PARODHARO	
1,097	952	455	380	415	3	26	386			6.2	29360	PITHAPUR	
1,067	857	440	385	464	44	20	400			5.5	30000	RANPUR	
17,819	15,208	7,338	5,494	7,800	68	274	7,458	34	158	4.8		*TIGUSAR STC	
7,910	6,613	3,390	2,555	3,530	20	164	3,346	24	142	4.5		*SATIDERA TC	
3,678	3,089	1,628	1,241	1,669	9	131	1,529	14	13	4.5	25000	BALIHARI	
1,417	1,214	586	441	649	7	8	634		121	4.4	14964	OHARAMAR	
2,815	2,310	1,176	873	1,212	4	25	1,183	10	8	4.7	27899	SATIDERA	
9,909	8,595	3,948	2,939	4,270	48	110	4,112	10	16	5.0		*TIGUSAR TC	
3,012	2,628	1,094	817	1,245	11	44	1,190	3	5	4.7	24142	HIRAR DEDA	
3,982	3,438	1,623	1,230	1,785	16	32	1,737	2	5	5.1	29999	MISIRI SHAH	
2,915	2,529	1,231	892	1,240	21	34	1,185	5	6	5.2	21000	TIGUSAR	
22,048	18,705	9,021	7,124	8,421	240	442	7,739	53	59	5.6		*VIRAWAH STC	
4,314	3,645	1,593	1,336	1,513	33	172	1,308	9	11	5.9		*MAMCHERO TC	
1,489	1,238	539	457	517	14	164	339	6	10	6.0	21833	GHOTI	
1,035	921	354	317	351	6	5	340	3	1	6.3	21833	MAMCHERO	
1,790	1,486	700	562	645	13	3	629			5.7	21834	RATHI	
10,714	9,117	4,606	3,506	4,190	103	185	3,902	27	40	5.5		*PILU TC	
5,659	4,890	2,456	1,899	2,272	82	162	2,028	24	36	5.5	23000	DABHO	
2,961	2,496	1,249	902	1,130	8	12	1,110	3	4	5.6	21965	PILU	
2,094	1,731	901	705	788	13	11	764			5.3	13000	SOMRET	
7,020	5,943	2,822	2,282	2,718	104	85	2,529	17	8	5.6		*VIRAWAH TC	
3,215	2,689	1,319	1,043	1,365	60	47	1,298	4	5	5.1	35000	DANDHORO	
3,805	3,254	1,503	1,239	1,353	44	38	1,271	13	3	6.1	30000	VIRAWAH	
45,668	38,256	19,303	16,030	19,615	739	1,376	17,566	1,818	1,344	5.2		*UMER KOT DISTRICT	
46,217	38,601	19,712	16,363	19,976	1,243	1,727	17,006	1,825	1,002	5.1		*UMER KOT TALUKA	
5,762	4,736	2,455	1,945	2,361	279	279	1,803	845	1,141	5.0		*DHORONAKO STC	
5,762	4,736	2,455	1,945	2,361	279	279	1,803	845	1,241	5.0		*BAMHIARI TC	
5,762	4,736	2,455	1,945	2,361	279	279	1,803	845	1,141	5.0	2127	CHHORE THAR	
40,455	33,865	17,257	14,418	17,615	964	1,448	15,203	970	2,941	5.1		*DINORE STC	
21,401	17,726	9,237	7,804	9,693	250	659	8,784	795	1,369	5.1		*DINORE TC	
813	707	341	267	312	25	24	253	1	54	5.4	13919	BAHRAI THAR	
1,389	1,213	580	487	609	14	78	517	10	27	5.1	12408	DINORE	
4,202	3,379	1,827	1,585	1,974	24	28	1,922	5	1	5.2	56011	DODAR	
2,297	1,891	1,028	847	1,113	12	57	1,044	67	13	5.6	35000	HORINGO	
2,301	1,958	962	811	967	13	47	907	17	521	4.9	14226	KHALRAI THAR	
2,242	1,883	979	742	930	53	81	796	398	561	4.9	0754	KHARORO THAR	
3,062	2,524	1,346	1,161	1,423	22	211	1,190	275	19	5.5	49995	LAPLO	
589	483	245	206	248	9	10	229			5.1	27968	MUKHAL BAH	
3,909	3,221	1,695	1,490	1,849	15	20	1,814	9	2	4.7	50487	SHAKHRO	
597	467	234	208	268	53	103	112	13	171	4.4	16935	UMARKOT THAR	
19,054	16,139	8,020	6,614	7,922	714	789	6,419	175	2,572	5.2		*KAPLORE TC	
834	660	357	272	341	1	6	334	1	12	4.8	13020	DIAT BAH	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS													
AGE GROUP		WOMEN		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING FACILITIES		AVERAGE		NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	
(15 - 49 YEARS)													
8	21												
YEARS	YEARS	CURRENT						POT-		HOLD	ACRES		
AND	AND	TOTAL	TLV	SEMI-				ABLE	ELECT-	SIZE			
BOVE	ABOVE	MARRIED		TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
1,249	1,064	521	391	479	41	18	420	14	225	5.6	22993	JANHIRO THAR	
2,273	1,917	992	838	992	19	54	919	2		5.2	47997	KACHOLI	
3,184	2,715	1,376	1,171	1,474	25	47	1,402		1	5.0	53000	KAPLOR	
1,465	1,366	596	523	650	2	17	631		1	5.1	47997	LALA BAH	
1,399	1,195	557	409	463	43	21	389	106	229	5.7	10855	NABISAR THAR	
154	128	68	51	59	2	8	49	1	1	5.1	3075	RAJAJR THAR	
118	94	59	38	51		1	50			5.1	4065	RAJORI THAR	
566	453	245	221	194	5	10	179		2	5.2	18980	SABNRI THAR	
455	373	154	137	163	2	68	93	6	112	4.9	8000	SADHURI THAR	
1,939	1,668	785	676	922	8	22	892	10	9	4.5	41476	SHABHRI (SONAHRI)	
957	812	373	300	354	17	84	253	25	239	5.7	12307	SINHOI THAR	
107	95	25	15	66	1	34	31			2.6	9335	TAR SAMOO	
4,354	3,599	1,912	1,572	1,714	548	389	777	10	741	5.6	8003	VEHRO THAR	
19,244	31,872	16,708	14,668	15,193	2,418	6,136	6,639	1,508	6,951	5.1		*GHOTKI DISTRICT	
23,695	19,350	9,981	8,784	9,028	1,453	3,020	4,555	1,016	5,108	5.0		*DAHARKI TALUKA	
9,186	7,436	3,926	3,417	3,847	699	1,668	1,480	325	2,426	4.7		*KHENJOO STC	
88	78	27	27	25		18	7	1	21	7.8		*KHENJOO TC	
88	78	27	27	25		18	7	1	21	7.8	5327	POH NO.2	
3,654	2,981	1,582	1,309	1,448	280	351	617	93	1,205	5.1		*KOTLO TC	
2,837	2,283	1,229	1,023	1,125	278	370	477	81	1,005	5.2	7849	JHUM	
817	698	353	286	323	2	181	140	12	200	4.8	2440	SUTIARO CHAK NO 5	
5,444	4,377	2,317	2,081	2,374	419	1,099	856	231	1,200	4.4		*LOONI TC	
2,737	2,135	1,182	1,101	1,281	335	326	620	173	718	4.2	4383	KHUSHIK	
1,946	1,615	824	702	741	26	590	125	41	344	4.8	5255	LOONI	
761	627	311	278	352	58	183	111	17	138	4.3	3596	SIMNO	
4,509	11,914	6,055	5,367	5,181	754	1,352	3,075	691	2,682	5.3		*YAROO LUND STC	
3,328	2,792	1,398	1,226	988	240	362	386	334	802	5.6		*GULOO PITAFI TC	
3,328	2,792	1,398	1,226	988	240	362	386	334	802	5.6		SUTIARO CHAK NO. 1 (PART)	
3,445	2,770	1,533	1,414	1,564	8	67	1,489	55	466	4.4		*LAL PITAFI TC	
1,890	1,523	853	789	795	7	60	728	53	224	4.7	3743	IBRAHIM PITAFI	
1,555	1,247	680	625	769	1	7	761	2	242	4.1	4270	KALWAR	
4,588	3,823	1,898	1,605	1,357	168	721	468	58	221	6.6		*NUNHDI TC	
1,212	1,035	509	427	392	72	101	219	38	87	6.3	3251	LASHKORI LUND	
2,378	1,930	1,009	870	653	82	378	193	16	132	7.2	9387	NUNHDI	
998	858	380	308	312	14	242	56	4	2	5.8	6355	SUTIARO CHAK NO. 2	
3,148	2,529	1,226	1,122	1,272	338	202	732	244	1,193	4.6		*YAROO LUND TC	
3,148	2,529	1,226	1,122	1,272	338	202	732	244	1,193	4.6	3883	YAROO LUND	
5,577	4,338	2,404	2,156	2,337	30	1,831	476	295	163	4.9		*KHAMGARH TALUKA	
5,577	4,338	2,404	2,156	2,337	30	1,831	476	295	163	4.9		*MUBARAKPUR STC	
5,577	4,338	2,404	2,156	2,337	30	1,831	476	295	163	4.9		*KANDHLO TC	
566	474	245	220	242	13	173	56		9	5.2	2263	BUNDWARI	
538	398	235	220	228	3	166	59	3		5.1	2039	IZAT WARI	
927	700	400	363	363	6	331	26	3	75	5.2	2895	KANDHLO	
3,546	2,766	1,524	1,353	1,504	8	1,161	335	289	79	4.7	99999	SUTIARO CHAK NO. 1 (PART)	
5,289	5,163	2,661	2,388	2,314	388	1,063	863	191	951	5.3		*MIRPUR MATHELO TALUKA	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS													NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT
AGE GROUP		WOMEN (15 - 49 YEARS)		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING FACILITIES		AVER-	AREA		
18 YEARS AND ABOVE	21 YEARS AND ABOVE	TOTAL	CURREN- TLY MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	SEMI- PACCA	KACHA	POT- ABLE WATER	ELECT- RICITY	HOLD SIZE			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
											24	1	
6,289	5,163	2,661	2,388	2,314	388	1,063	863	191	951	5.3	*MACHHALO STC		
2,430	2,014	1,006	866	912	290	85	537	135	711	5.3	*KHUHI KHEGI TC		
1,846	1,520	789	687	706	259	17	430	10	607	5.3	4828	KHUHI KHEGI	
584	494	217	179	206	31	68	107	125	104	5.5	2985	THAIR GADANI	
3,859	3,149	1,655	1,522	1,402	98	978	326	56	240	5.3	*MACHHALO TC		
1,090	896	475	423	345	43	143	159	19	41	6.9	4163	DAMAMOON	
1,624	1,283	731	698	681	43	542	96	32	187	4.2	5052	MACHHALO	
474	392	199	169	176	11	126	39	1		5.4	2807	SUTIARO CHAK NO 4	
671	578	250	232	200	1	167	32	4	12	6.3	SUTIARO CHAK NO. 1 (PART)		
45,856	37,906	19,101	16,535	17,323	1,426	10,577	5,320	1,305	4,675	5.4	*KHAIRPUR DISTRICT		
45,246	37,386	18,878	16,329	17,150	1,425	10,437	5,288	1,301	4,663	5.4	*NARA TALUKA		
45,246	37,386	18,878	16,329	17,150	1,425	10,437	5,288	1,301	4,663	5.4	*NARA STC		
17,758	14,996	7,218	6,242	6,261	216	4,236	1,809	39	1,192	5.5	*JUBO TC		
158	146	62	49	65		62	3			3.6	4384	BEWATO	
28	24	10	10	10		10				5.8	3219	BHIT KANDIRI	
31	25	12	11	11		10	1			6.2	4084	BUX ALI ARA DIN	
1,637	1,354	756	662	677	118	146	413	16	253	5.3	7657	DADU	
312	274	126	98	79	2	63	14	2		7.0	6556	DODIWARI	
76	68	21	21	31		31				4.1	4465	DOUJI	
163	146	66	55	70		70				4.4	2866	GHULAB BHAMBHRO	
25	25	4	4	8		8				5.1	3183	ILYAS WARI	
643	546	262	233	250	2	129	119	1	96	5.7	4289	ISHAN JARO	
10,233	8,752	3,987	3,156	3,174	4	3,022	137	7	242	5.6	JUBO		
1,204	975	542	499	542	10	162	370		81	5.1	5129	KATHORE	
155	126	63	61	71		70	1			4.6	2471	LADHAROO	
725	578	280	266	277	34	27	216	3	173	5.0	3073	LALWARI	
1,333	1,090	597	525	574	36	184	354	10	293	5.7	8360	LEMO RAJPER	
44	35	19	19	16			16			7.5	2498	METHARI	
478	404	194	171	195	5	49	141		41	5.3	4394	NASRULLAH	
470	392	198	184	191	5	164	22		11	5.9	3426	SAMI POTA	
43	36	19	18	20		20				4.3	2325	TAJ MUHAMMAD MULLO	
11,749	9,641	5,038	4,370	4,920	245	2,976	1,699	543	596	5.1	*KHENWARI TC		
749	634	300	271	272	4	116	152	5	1	6.0	8072	ADHOI	
513	430	226	175	209		181	28			5.5	8564	CHOOHARSHAR	
598	506	256	194	243	19	152	72	11	118	5.1	6312	DHANDH SIMINI	
134	100	56	51	65		45	20			4.0	1194	DHEDHANO	
1,010	805	426	376	406	62	206	138	402	5	5.1	4727	DINGRI	
486	353	225	190	220	23	165	31	5	21	4.4	3352	GHURYARO	
173	152	64	62	82	1	82				4.7	3720	GOGO	
164	114	75	71	81	1	80	1		1	3.3	5656	KHARACHH	
445	406	177	164	190		190				5.3	8550	KHENWARI	
537	489	256	209	239	15	76	198			5.2	3725	KHERAP	
462	382	201	187	229	2	221	6	1		4.5	4269	KIRIR ARA DIN	
958	754	416	387	415	3	368	44			5.0	7536	KIRIRI	
265	236	111	101	108		9	99			5.5	4820	LUX TURFO	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS													0
AGE GROUP		WOMEN		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING		AVER-		NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT	
(15 - 49 YEARS)								FACILITIES		HOUSE- IN			
18	21							POT-		HOLD	ACRES		
YEARS	YEARS		CURREN-					ABLE	ELECT-	SIZE			
AND	AND	TOTAL	TRY										
ABOVE	ABOVE		MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
612	522	251	220	260	2	10	248			5.0	6618	MUHAMMAD KHAN BHURGARI	
491	404	216	178	223		199	24		1	4.8	4020	PATI POTA	
454	362	201	192	213	4	143	66			4.4	2357	PATIJI	
374	326	138	129	123	4	44	75		80	6.0	3361	PIR ABO	
893	718	399	329	350	3	318	29	2	16	5.4	5085	PIR BUX ARADIN	
922	766	404	323	303	20	118	165	112	107	6.6	3475	PIR BUX GAHU	
385	310	163	151	174	4	151	19	3	3	4.6	5320	SOOMAR WARI	
1,124	872	477	409	506	78	145	283	3	243	4.6	5759	TAJJAL SHARIF	
15,739	12,749	6,622	5,717	5,969	964	3,225	1,780	719	2,875	5.4		*SORAH TC	
322	256	137	107	106	1	75	30	1	4	6.5	2286	BERWARI	
7	4	3	1	1		1				9.0	0755	BHIT BHOONGI WARI	
41	36	17	14	14		12	2	12	1	4.9	1329	BHIT THARUJI	
59	46	25	21	22		22			22	5.1	6226	BHOONGI WARI	
803	649	335	297	331	3	270	58	3	237	5.3	7344	CHACHRO	
4,785	3,778	2,059	1,732	1,787	786	632	369	235	1,009	5.5	8497	CHOON DIKO	
509	401	205	190	271	4	146	121	2	8	3.9	4707	DRABHO	
1,552	1,279	673	621	684	51	123	510	3	320	4.9	6904	GENDAHO	
1,434	1,228	601	535	533	13	345	175	14	308	5.7	6707	GHULAM HUSSAIN	
231	201	96	88	100	3	88	9	33	97	4.9	4218	KALAHOO	
211	181	88	74	74		20	54	3	1	5.6	4873	KAMRAHO	
76	65	37	35	32		32				4.8	5760	KATH GARAH	
2,353	1,898	974	770	674	76	533	65	369	440	6.9	6561	PARYARO	
20	20	9	8	9		7	2			5.1	1902	RAZO BHANBHRO	
1,390	1,113	589	555	593	6	458	129	3	151	5.2	7261	SAIDO	
219	200	103	92	85		37	48		13	5.3	3481	SANUTWROO	
50	46	14	14	14		14				5.6	3919	SARHADRO	
1,616	1,290	630	537	612	21	383	208	41	264	5.0	5930	SORAH	
61	58	27	26	27		27				4.9	4827	THARUJI	
35,661	28,755	14,550	12,676	13,828	993	6,115	6,720	1,232	5,129	5.1		*SUKKUR DISTRICT	
14,541	11,802	5,992	5,064	5,213	394	1,416	3,403	653	2,334	5.6		*ROHRI TALUKA	
14,541	11,802	5,992	5,064	5,213	394	1,416	3,403	653	2,334	5.6		*SANGRAR STC	
3,065	2,412	1,310	1,113	1,140	52	178	910	119	540	5.3		*ARKOHAR TC	
633	498	265	236	233	20	53	160	2	54	5.1	2560	ABOPOTA	
726	559	302	273	306	9	40	257	5	306	4.7	2560	ARKOHAR	
742	598	329	260	295	18	9	268		133	5.1	2210	DI NDHI	
417	337	187	154	136	1	60	75	11	20	6.2	2560	GORARO	
547	420	227	190	170	4	16	150	101	27	6.1	2546	NABI SHAH	
470	374	203	162	177	28	20	129		95	5.7		*BHARO PANHWAR TC	
470	374	203	162	177	28	20	129		95	5.7	2504	BHARO	
6,045	5,001	2,423	2,084	2,111	235	542	1,334	351	729	5.8		*SANGRAR TC	
245	212	96	85	71	1	38	32		1	6.9	2560	ABRA	
2,046	1,718	846	746	842	131	189	522	275	281	5.0	8096	CHAK NO 2	
1,299	1,083	540	470	424	28	85	311	23	170	6.3	2694	CHEEL	
780	655	306	239	245	9	91	145	25	62	5.8	2777	DADEH	
463	354	196	158	149	38	4	107	24	110	6.3	2560	GATEN WARI	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS													NAME OF MAUZA / DEH / VILLAGE / SETTLEMENT
AGE GROUP		WOMEN (15 - 49 YEARS)		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING FACILITIES		AVER-	AREA		
18	21							POT-		HOUSE-	IN		
YEARS	YEARS	CURREN-						ABLE	ELECT-	SIZE	ACRES		
AND	AND	TOTAL	TLY					WATER	RICITY				
ABOVE	ABOVE		MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
501	405	179	147	136	4	19	113	2	26	7.2	2187	GHULAM GOTH	
309	237	115	104	103	1	16	86		1	6.1	2560	KATOHAR	
402	337	145	135	141	23	100	18	2	78	5.8	2560	MANGHERKI	
2,934	2,406	1,201	973	1,051	65	380	606	83	739	5.6		*SHEROJA TC	
859	714	347	296	321	13	261	47	4	104	5.4	3424	BAKAR CHAK NO 3	
2,075	1,692	854	677	730	52	119	559	79	635	5.7	5703	BAKAR CHAK NO 4	
2,027	1,609	855	732	734	14	296	424	100	231	5.6		*TARORE TC	
776	615	339	292	265	2	125	138	97	166	6.1	3390	DAKHANO	
442	367	188	166	179	11	60	108	3	29	5.0	2738	KATPER	
498	372	203	171	194	1	58	135			5.1	2560	KHORI	
311	255	125	103	96		53	43		36	6.4	2560	THORE	
21,059	16,895	8,531	7,586	8,588	599	4,672	3,317	579	2,795	4.8		*SALEHPAT TALUKA	
6,033	4,926	2,509	2,235	2,522	69	1,256	1,197	33	723	4.9		*SALEHPAT STC	
196	175	76	62	79		79			8	4.1		*BADAL FAKIR TC	
13	11	7	5	4		4				5.0	2560	AHSAN WARI	
4	4	3	2	2		2				8.0	2560	BADAL FAKIR	
53	42	20	16	13		13				6.2	2560	BACHRI WARO	
7	7	2	2	3		3				4.0	2560	DUBI	
22	21	10	6	12		12				4.6	2560	GONI	
24	23	9	8	8		8			8	4.8	2560	KHABAR WARO	
8	7	4	2	4		4				3.5	2560	KHARORE	
											2560	LAERO	
24	20	8	8	14		14				2.4	2560	MATO MAGRIRO	
											1126	PHOGARO	
15	15	4	4	6		6				4.3	2560	RAJHER	
26	25	9	9	13		13				2.2	2560	SHAH NAWAZ SHAH	
617	492	237	213	260	4	193	63	4		4.9		*BHITRI TC	
266	206	104	96	125	4	80	41			4.5	2560	BHITRI	
											2910	CHIGHAN WARI	
12	12	4	3	5		5				6.0	4006	HUSSAIN SHAH	
179	141	71	64	59		42	17	1		6.2	2560	KHOSAN-JO-KUMB	
2	2	2	2	2		2				5.0	1736	LAKHERJI NO 1	
26	24	11	9	10		8	2			5.7	2560	LAKHERJI NO 2	
21	16	5	2	5		5				5.8	3611	LUNDO	
											2560	PANWARI	
											2955	FIR BUX BHIT	
78	61	30	28	40		37	3	3		3.8	3477	SANWARI	
12	11	3	3	5		5				3.0	3380	SHADMANO	
21	18	8	7	10		10				4.3	4547	SIRAN WARO	
740	597	335	291	326	9	174	143	13	78	4.2		*MUHIB SHAH TC	
21	18	11	10	9		9				5.3	3236	BAGO	
24	11	7	6	7		7				3.0	2525	BARO	
12	12	4	4	5		5				4.8	1928	KHIPRO	
											1618	LUNDI BHIT	
8	8	4	4	4		4				3.5	2547	MANIX WARO	

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS																	
AGE GROUP		WOMEN		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING FACILITIES		AVER-			NAME OF MAUZA /				
18	21	(15 - 49 YEARS)								AGE	AREA	DER / VILLAGE /					
YEARS	YEARS	CURREN-						POT-		HOUSE-	IN	SETTLEMENT					
AND	AND	TOTAL	TLY	SEMI-		ABLE		ELECT-	SIZE								
ABOVE	ABOVE	MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY									
12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1					
513	399	235	198	219	1	82	136	2	64	4.5	3346	MUHIB SHAH					
46	37	20	19	21		21				3.6	1761	ODHER					
10	9	4	4	5		5				3.0	1120	SADERI					
8	6	4	4	4		4				3.8	2560	SANGHAR					
10	10	5	5	4		4				3.0	3477	SANGHRO					
55	51	24	23	27		23	4	1		3.9	2560	UMERJI					
43	36	17	14	21	8	10	3	10	14	2.9	2560	VIYARI					
2,293	1,864	950	869	950	42	152	756	15	635	5.2		*SALEHPAT TC					
1,321	1,083	557	499	530	9	59	462	3	290	5.2	3782	KHONI KHAMRO					
280	244	112	104	112		39	73	3	60	5.9	1971	MAHAR					
642	497	262	250	287	29	45	213	2	285	4.8	4049	SADHANOON					
50	40	19	16	21	4	9	8	7		5.4	1992	SAHI PAT					
2,187	1,798	911	800	907	14	658	235	1	2	4.8		*WASS TC					
243	198	100	88	103	10	66	27	1	1	4.9	2560	CHUTTO KHOOH					
244	182	112	106	110		110				4.2	2560	KANHEJA					
559	431	232	187	190	1	138	51			5.6	2560	LUNDERO					
429	372	168	155	186		111	75			4.9	2560	MALICK					
74	68	28	23	22		22				5.9	2560	PHHAT					
201	178	93	79	94	3	91				4.4	2560	SETHARO					
437	369	178	162	202		120	82		1	4.4	2560	WASS					
15,026	11,969	6,022	5,351	6,066	530	3,416	2,120	546	2,072	4.8		*TARAI STC					
3,542	2,835	1,404	1,226	1,399	199	494	706	139	615	5.0		*DUHAL WARO TC					
845	680	341	294	322		254	68	2		5.3	5339	DUBO					
2,142	1,701	861	754	882	193	189	500	130	615	4.8	5400	DUHALWARO					
360	288	129	118	118	3		115			5.9	5164	GUARND					
127	108	49	41	49	2	29	18	5		4.8	3667	KARTAR					
68	58	24	19	28	1	22	5	2		4.5	1000	KHEBERIRO					
4,239	3,345	1,754	1,551	1,777	222	921	634	79	334	4.8		*GENDAHO TC					
802	607	319	288	310	1	203	106	1		4.8	3777	CHENRIJI					
1,132	871	508	455	507	8	390	109	10	8	4.6	4993	GENDAHO					
385	340	157	125	143	1	49	93	32	1	5.1	4224	LAIWARO					
85	65	32	29	40		30	10			4.5	19524	SONHARI TAKAR					
1,056	860	432	384	440	58	91	291	5	62	5.0	5617	SUNHARO					
779	602	306	270	337	154	158	25	31	263	4.6	4093	TURIYOON					
2,896	2,335	1,134	1,019	1,181	97	644	440	221	467	4.6		*JANUJI TC					
1,623	1,296	687	598	605	67	198	340	202	466	5.3	5991	KHABRI BHIT					
46	35	19	19	19		19		1		3.9	4713	MURADO					
719	598	245	224	355		354	1	14	1	3.3	99999	REGISTAN KARTAR					
508	406	183	178	202	30	73	99	4		4.9	5417	RIP					
2,709	2,186	1,087	982	1,110	5	823	282	33	403	4.7		*MALAHOO TC					
417	350	165	149	153	3	149	1		105	5.4	4080	BEBAI DARO					
178	147	62	60	77	1	64	12	1	1	4.3	5033	BEHAN WARI					
152	117	62	55	69		12	57			3.9	1364	FULOO KARI					
133	92	49	42	57		57				4.3	14755	GHARHAR					
1,091	860	448	397	391		208	183		102	5.4	4489	MALAHOO					

TABLE 39 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL RURAL LOCALITIES

				HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS											
AGE GROUP		WOMEN		TYPE OF STRUCTURE				HOUSING		HAVER-				NAME OF MAUZA /	
		(15 - 49 YEARS)						FACILITIES		AGE	AREA			DEH / VILLAGE /	
18	21							POT-		HOUSE-	IN			SETTLEMENT	
YEARS	YEARS		CURREN-					ABLE	ELECT-	HOLD	ACRES				
AND	AND	TOTAL	TLY			SEMI-				SIZE					
ABOVE	ABOVE		MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RICITY						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			1	
48	42	19	17	25		25				3.3	4508	MAMRO			
379	348	149	145	199	1	197	1	31	195	3.9	99999	RAGISTAN MAMRO			
143	98	63	62	67		40	27	1		2.9	8981	SOOMERAJI			
168	132	70	55	72		71	1			4.9	5325	UMAR JUN KANDIUN			
1,640	1,268	643	573	599	7	534	58	74	253	5.6		*TARAI TC			
139	109	52	51	62		56	6	1		4.6	4877	BADEJI			
447	361	175	156	149	6	100	43	73	148	5.8	4663	PIR KARO			
1,054	798	416	366	388	1	378	9		105	5.6	5530	THUMI			

TABLE 40 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL URBAN LOCALITIES

URBAN LOCALITIES	POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS										
	POPULATION				EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				RELIGION		
					LITE- RACY RATIO	PRIMARY BELOW MATRIC	BUT MATRIC & ABOVE				
					10						
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	(%)	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MUSLIM	OTHERS	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
*THAR	39,827	21,033	18,794	57.3	4,159	2,799	5,210	1,627	11,747	28,080	
*THARPARKAR DISTRICT	39,827	21,033	18,794	57.3	4,159	2,799	5,210	1,627	11,747	28,080	
*DIPLO TALUKA	9,703	5,193	4,510	56.9	1,058	598	1,354	600	5,597	4,106	
*DIPLO TC	9,703	5,193	4,510	56.9	1,058	598	1,354	600	5,597	4,106	
*CHARGE NO 08	9,703	5,193	4,510	56.9	1,058	598	1,354	600	5,597	4,106	
DIPLO	9,703	5,193	4,510	56.9	1,058	598	1,354	600	5,597	4,106	
*MITHI TALUKA	30,124	15,840	14,284	57.4	3,101	2,201	3,856	1,027	6,150	23,974	
*ISLAMKOT TC	10,427	5,470	4,957	56.3	1,078	855	1,204	275	1,529	8,898	
*CHARGE NO 02	10,427	5,470	4,957	56.3	1,078	855	1,204	275	1,529	8,898	
CIRCLE NO 01	5,813	3,009	2,804	59.3	625	457	789	179	485	5,328	
CIRCLE NO 02	4,614	2,461	2,153	52.4	453	398	415	96	1,044	3,570	
*MITHI TC	19,697	10,370	9,327	58.0	2,023	1,346	2,652	752	4,621	15,076	
*CHARGE NO 01	19,697	10,370	9,327	58.0	2,023	1,346	2,652	752	4,621	15,076	
CIRCLE NO 01	5,720	3,012	2,708	47.0	562	313	556	122	1,548	4,172	
CIRCLE NO 02	7,860	4,132	3,728	56.1	793	422	1,059	222	1,218	6,642	
CIRCLE NO 03	6,117	3,226	2,891	70.0	668	611	1,037	408	1,855	4,262	

TABLE 40 - SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL URBAN LOCALITIES

				HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS											
AGE GROUP		WOMEN						HOUSING FACILITIES			AVER-		URBAN LOCALITIES		
		(15 - 49 YEARS)		TYPE OF STRUCTURE							AGE				
18	21										HOUSE-				
YEARS	YEARS	CURREN-						POT-			HOLD				
AND	AND	TOTAL	TLY			SEMI-		ABLE	LAT-	ELECT-	SIZE				
ABOVE	ABOVE		MARRIED	TOTAL	PACCA	PACCA	KACHA	WATER	RINE	RICITY					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1			
20,231	17,476	8,758	6,489	6,556	3,193	1,185	2,178	2,210	2,923	4,483	6.0	*THAR			
20,231	17,476	8,758	6,489	6,556	3,193	1,185	2,178	2,210	2,923	4,483	6.0	*THARPARKAR DISTRICT			
5,045	4,407	2,149	1,433	1,572	995	325	252	189	716	956	6.0	*DIPLO TALUKA			
5,045	4,407	2,149	1,433	1,572	995	325	252	189	716	956	6.0	*DIPLO TC			
5,045	4,407	2,149	1,433	1,572	995	325	252	189	716	956	6.0	*CHARGE NO 08			
5,045	4,407	2,149	1,433	1,572	995	325	252	189	716	956	6.0	DIPLO			
15,186	13,069	6,609	5,056	4,984	2,198	860	1,926	2,021	2,207	3,527	6.0	*MITHI TALUKA			
5,286	4,499	2,313	1,759	1,956	787	644	525	878	893	1,189	5.3	*ISLAMKOT TC			
5,286	4,499	2,313	1,759	1,956	787	644	525	878	893	1,189	5.3	*CHARGE NO 02			
3,018	2,579	1,299	980	1,151	500	255	396	545	698	775	5.1	CIRCLE NO 01			
2,268	1,920	1,014	779	805	287	389	129	333	195	414	5.7	CIRCLE NO 02			
9,900	8,570	4,296	3,297	3,028	1,411	216	1,401	1,143	1,314	2,338	6.5	*MITHI TC			
9,900	8,570	4,296	3,297	3,028	1,411	216	1,401	1,143	1,314	2,338	6.5	*CHARGE NO 01			
2,858	2,463	1,263	955	917	417	97	403	147	542	639	6.2	CIRCLE NO 01			
3,872	3,396	1,649	1,270	1,128	514	48	566	398	260	832	7.0	CIRCLE NO 02			
3,170	2,711	1,384	1,072	983	480	71	432	598	512	867	6.2	CIRCLE NO 03			

TABLE 41 - HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE AND RURAL/URBAN

AREA	HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE										
	TOTAL	PERSON	PERSONS	PERSONS	PERSONS	PERSONS	PERSONS	PERSONS	PERSONS	PERSONS	MORE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
THAR											
TOTAL	254,595	10,110	36,115	28,547	32,879	31,550	30,948	25,027	20,736	18,939	19,744
RURAL	248,039	9,853	35,362	27,931	32,111	30,769	29,952	24,382	20,204	18,537	18,938
URBAN	6,556	257	753	616	768	781	996	645	532	402	806

TABLE 42 - HOUSING UNITS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, NUMBER OF ROOMS AND RURAL/URBAN

HOUSING UNITS / HOUSEHOLD SIZE	HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS						HOUSING UNITS		ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT
	1	2	3	4	5	6 AND MORE	TOTAL	PERCENT	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
THAR									
1 PERSON	7,475	1,718	548	236	79	54	10,110	3.97	1.4
2 PERSONS	21,165	10,161	2,997	1,193	381	218	36,115	14.19	1.6
3 PERSONS	13,922	9,115	3,478	1,344	459	229	28,547	11.21	1.8
4 PERSONS	13,207	11,419	5,021	2,238	676	318	32,879	12.91	2.0
5 PERSONS	11,307	10,870	5,589	2,703	738	343	31,550	12.39	2.1
6 PERSONS	9,513	10,566	6,115	3,291	1,000	463	30,948	12.16	2.3
7 PERSONS	7,239	8,023	5,163	3,166	967	469	25,027	9.83	2.4
8 PERSONS	5,308	6,490	4,375	2,987	1,072	504	20,736	8.14	2.5
9 PERSONS	4,037	5,700	4,098	3,233	1,224	647	18,939	7.44	2.7
10 PERSONS & MORE	4,324	5,227	3,914	3,436	1,560	1,283	19,744	7.76	2.8
T O T A L	97,497	79,289	41,298	23,827	8,156	4,528	254,595	100.00	2.1
PERCENT	38.29	31.14	16.22	9.36	3.20	1.78	100.00		
PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT	4.5	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.4	8.2	5.4		
THAR RURAL									
1 PERSON	7,309	1,648	534	232	78	52	9,853	3.97	1.4
2 PERSONS	20,637	9,982	2,973	1,182	372	216	35,362	14.26	1.6
3 PERSONS	13,547	8,936	3,435	1,334	454	225	27,931	11.26	1.8
4 PERSONS	12,782	11,182	4,949	2,215	668	325	32,111	12.95	2.0
5 PERSONS	10,960	10,579	5,494	2,674	726	336	30,769	12.40	2.1
6 PERSONS	9,143	10,167	5,975	3,248	975	444	29,952	12.08	2.3
7 PERSONS	7,047	7,761	5,039	3,123	955	457	24,382	9.83	2.4
8 PERSONS	5,171	6,279	4,280	2,927	1,049	495	20,204	8.15	2.5
9 PERSONS	3,955	5,543	4,009	3,180	1,211	639	18,527	7.47	2.7
10 PERSONS & MORE	4,251	5,034	3,724	3,268	1,477	1,184	18,938	7.64	2.8
T O T A L	94,805	77,111	40,412	21,381	7,965	4,363	248,039	100.00	2.1
PERCENT	38.22	31.09	16.29	9.43	3.21	1.76	100.00		
PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT	4.5	5.4	6.1	6.9	7.3	8.1	5.4		
THAR URBAN									
1 PERSON	166	70	14	4	2	2	257	3.92	1.5
2 PERSONS	528	179	24	11	9	2	753	11.49	1.4
3 PERSONS	375	179	42	10	5	4	616	9.40	1.5
4 PERSONS	425	217	72	23	8	3	768	12.72	1.6
5 PERSONS	347	291	95	29	12	7	781	11.91	1.8
6 PERSONS	370	399	140	43	25	19	996	15.19	2.0
7 PERSONS	192	262	124	43	12	12	645	9.84	2.2
8 PERSONS	134	211	95	60	23	9	532	8.11	2.3
9 PERSONS	82	157	89	53	13	8	402	6.13	2.5
10 PERSONS & MORE	73	193	190	168	83	99	806	12.29	3.4
T O T A L	2,692	2,178	886	444	191	165	6,556	100.00	2.0
PERCENT	41.06	33.22	13.51	6.77	2.91	2.52	100.00		
PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT	4.4	6.0	7.4	9.2	9.4	13.3	6.0		

TABLE 43 - HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, TENURE AND RURAL/URBAN

TENURE	HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS						HOUSING UNITS	
	1	2	3	4	5	6 AND MORE	TOTAL	PERCENT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THAR DESERT - TOTAL								
OWNED	90,922	76,806	40,473	23,436	8,102	4,467	244,206	95.92
RENTED	412	397	162	65	8	9	1,053	.41
RENT FREE	6,163	2,086	663	326	46	52	9,336	3.67
TOTAL	97,497	79,289	41,298	23,827	8,156	4,528	254,595	100.00
PERCENT	38.29	31.14	16.22	9.36	3.20	1.78	100.00	
THAR DESERT - RURAL								
OWNED	88,338	74,740	39,628	23,005	7,917	4,310	237,938	95.93
RENTED	350	310	135	56	6	5	862	.35
RENT FREE	6,117	2,061	649	322	42	48	9,239	3.72
TOTAL	94,805	77,111	40,412	23,383	7,965	4,363	248,039	100.00
PERCENT	38.22	31.09	16.29	9.43	3.21	1.76	100.00	
THAR DESERT - URBAN								
OWNED	2,584	2,066	845	431	185	157	6,268	95.61
RENTED	62	87	27	9	2	4	191	2.91
RENT FREE	46	25	14	4	4	4	97	1.48
TOTAL	2,692	2,178	886	444	191	165	6,556	100.00
PERCENT	41.06	33.22	13.51	6.77	2.91	2.52	100.00	

TABLE 44 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, NUMBER OF ROOMS AND RURAL/URBAN

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)	HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS						HOUSING UNITS	
	1	2	3	4	5	6 AND MORE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
THAR DESERT - TOTAL								
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	1,735	567	389	176	29	19	2,915	1.19
LESS THAN 5	26,429	19,745	6,353	3,097	518	237	56,379	23.09
5 - 10	22,199	17,457	11,098	5,250	2,860	657	59,521	24.37
MORE THAN 10	40,559	39,037	22,633	14,913	4,695	3,554	125,391	51.35
TOTAL	90,922	76,806	40,473	23,436	8,102	4,467	244,206	100.00
PERCENT	37.23	31.45	16.57	9.60	3.32	1.83	100.00	
THAR DESERT - RURAL								
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	1,692	552	379	174	27	18	2,842	1.19
LESS THAN 5	26,084	19,515	6,271	3,053	503	226	55,652	23.39
5 - 10	21,677	17,062	10,941	5,159	2,832	638	58,309	24.51
MORE THAN 10	38,885	37,611	22,037	14,619	4,555	3,428	121,135	50.91
TOTAL	88,338	74,740	39,628	23,005	7,917	4,310	237,938	100.00
PERCENT	37.13	31.41	16.65	9.67	3.33	1.81	100.00	
THAR DESERT - URBAN								
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	43	15	10	2	2	1	73	1.16
LESS THAN 5	345	230	82	44	15	11	727	11.60
5 - 10	522	395	157	91	28	19	1,212	19.34
MORE THAN 10	1,674	1,426	596	294	140	126	4,256	67.90
TOTAL	2,584	2,066	845	431	185	157	6,268	100.00
PERCENT	41.23	32.96	13.48	6.88	2.95	2.50	100.00	

TABLE 45 - HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS, ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED IN	HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE			HOUSING UNITS	
	OWNED	RENTED	RENT-FREE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
THAR DESERT - TOTAL					
OUTER WALLS					
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	19,125	522	554	20,201	7.93
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	179,642	356	4,396	184,396	72.43
- WOOD / BAMBOO	42,320	142	3,863	46,325	18.20
- OTHERS	3,119	31	523	3,673	1.44
ROOFS					
- RCC / RBC	6,044	280	272	6,596	2.59
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	17,358	207	449	18,014	7.03
- WOOD / BAMBOO	213,198	514	7,834	221,546	87.02
- OTHERS	7,606	52	781	8,439	3.31
TOTAL	244,206	1,053	9,336	254,595	100.00
PERCENT	95.92	.41	3.67	100.00	
THAR DESERT - RURAL					
OUTER WALLS					
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	15,874	381	484	16,739	6.75
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	177,565	316	4,376	182,257	73.48
- WOOD / BAMBOO	41,565	135	3,857	45,557	18.37
- OTHERS	2,934	30	522	3,486	1.41
ROOFS					
- RCC / RBC	5,005	212	238	5,455	2.20
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	15,563	154	420	16,137	6.51
- WOOD / BAMBOO	210,252	449	7,802	218,503	88.09
- OTHERS	7,118	47	779	7,944	3.20
TOTAL	237,938	862	9,239	248,039	100.00
PERCENT	95.93	.35	3.72	100.00	
THAR DESERT - URBAN					
OUTER WALLS					
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	3,251	141	70	3,462	52.81
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	2,077	42	20	2,139	32.63
- WOOD / BAMBOO	755	7	6	768	11.71
- OTHERS	185	1	1	187	2.85
ROOFS					
- RCC / RBC	1,039	68	34	1,141	17.40
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	1,795	53	29	1,877	28.63
- WOOD / BAMBOO	2,946	65	32	3,043	46.42
- OTHERS	488	5	2	495	7.55
TOTAL	6,268	191	97	6,556	100.00
PERCENT	95.61	2.91	1.48	100.00	

TABLE 46 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS, ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED IN	HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)				HOUSING UNITS	
	UNDER	LESS THAN 5	5 - 10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL	PERCENT
	CONSTRUCRION					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THAR DESERT - TOTAL						
OUTER WALLS						
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	438	4,072	4,368	10,247	19,125	7.83
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	1,599	37,729	45,777	94,537	179,642	73.56
- WOOD / BAMBOO	852	13,531	8,846	19,091	42,320	17.33
- OTHERS	26	1,047	530	1,516	3,119	1.28
ROOFS						
- RCC / RBC	130	1,480	1,701	2,733	6,044	2.47
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	279	3,857	4,255	8,967	17,358	7.11
- WOOD / BAMBOO	2,429	48,851	52,049	109,869	213,198	87.30
- OTHERS	77	2,191	1,516	3,822	7,606	3.11
TOTAL	2,915	56,379	59,521	125,391	244,206	100.00
PERCENT	1.19	23.09	24.37	51.35	100.00	
THAR DESERT - RURAL						
OUTER WALLS						
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	394	3,691	3,796	7,993	15,874	6.67
UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	1,589	37,475	45,292	93,209	177,565	74.63
- WOOD / BAMBOO	835	13,457	8,695	18,578	41,565	17.47
- OTHERS	24	1,029	526	1,355	2,934	1.23
ROOFS						
- RCC / RBC	116	1,296	1,471	2,122	5,005	2.10
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	252	3,657	3,940	7,714	15,563	6.54
- WOOD / BAMBOO	2,400	48,536	51,401	107,915	210,252	88.36
- OTHERS	74	2,163	1,497	3,384	7,118	2.99
TOTAL	2,842	55,652	58,109	121,135	237,938	100.00
PERCENT	1.19	23.39	24.51	50.91	100.00	
THAR DESERT - URBAN						
OUTER WALLS						
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	44	381	572	2,234	3,251	51.87
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	10	254	485	1,318	2,077	33.14
- WOOD / BAMBOO	17	74	151	520	755	12.05
- OTHERS	2	18	4	161	185	2.95
ROOFS						
- RCC / RBC	14	184	230	611	1,039	16.58
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	27	200	325	1,253	1,795	28.64
- WOOD / BAMBOO	29	315	648	1,954	2,946	47.00
- OTHERS	3	28	19	438	488	7.79
TOTAL	73	727	1,212	4,256	6,268	100.00
PERCENT	1.16	1.60	19.34	67.90	100.00	

TABLE 47 - HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, LIGHTING,
COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE			HOUSING UNITS	
	OWNED	RENTED	RENT-FREE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6

THAR DESERT - TOTAL

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

INSIDE	56,972	621	4,191	60,884	23.91
PIPE (NUL)	11,522	410	859	12,791	5.02
HAND PUMP	34,181	150	3,061	37,392	14.69
WELL	10,369	61	271	10,701	4.20
OUTSIDE	188,134	432	5,145	193,711	76.09
PIPE (NUL)	2,544	31	349	2,924	1.15
HAND PUMP	13,722	38	1,518	15,278	6.00
WELL	165,037	328	999	166,364	65.34
POND	2,460	19	596	3,075	1.21
OTHERS	4,371	16	1,683	6,070	2.38

SOURCE OF LIGHTING

ELECTRICITY	37,066	598	2,447	40,111	15.75
KEROSENE OIL	197,392	416	6,271	204,079	80.16
OTHERS	9,748	39	618	10,405	4.09

COOKING FUEL USED

WOOD	233,553	810	8,669	243,032	95.46
KEROSENE OIL	8,256	103	446	8,805	3.46
GAS	997	108	54	1,159	.46
OTHERS	1,400	32	167	1,599	.63
TOTAL	244,206	1,053	9,336	254,595	100.00
PERCENT	95.97	.41	3.67	100.00	

TABLE 47 - HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, LIGHTING,
COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE			HOUSING UNITS	
	OWNED	RENTED	RENT-FREE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
THAR DESERT - RURAL					
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER					
INSIDE	52,942	514	4,144	57,600	23.22
PIPE (NUL)	9,420	333	828	10,581	4.27
HAND PUMP	33,454	128	3,053	36,635	14.77
WELL	10,068	53	263	10,384	4.19
OUTSIDE	184,996	348	5,095	190,439	76.78
PIPE (NUL)	2,496	29	349	2,874	1.16
HAND PUMP	13,706	36	1,517	15,259	6.15
WELL	162,228	249	950	163,427	65.89
POND	2,459	19	596	3,074	1.24
OTHERS	4,107	15	1,683	5,805	2.34
SOURCE OF LIGHTING					
ELECTRICITY	32,830	432	2,366	35,628	14.36
KEROSENE OIL	195,419	393	6,256	202,068	81.47
OTHERS	9,689	37	617	10,343	4.17
COOKING FUEL USED					
WOOD	227,650	636	8,588	236,874	95.50
KEROSENE OIL	8,097	96	438	8,631	3.48
GAS	871	100	46	1,017	.41
OTHERS	1,320	30	167	1,517	.61
TOTAL	237,938	862	9,239	248,039	100.00
PERCENT	95.93	.35	3.72	100.00	

TABLE 47 - HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, LIGHTING,
COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE			HOUSING UNITS	
	OWNED	RENTED	RENT-FREE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
THAR DESERT - URBAN					
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER					
INSIDE	3,130	107	47	3,284	50.09
PIPE (NUL)	2,102	77	31	2,210	33.71
HAND PUMP	727	22	8	757	11.55
WELL	301	8	8	317	4.84
OUTSIDE	3,138	84	50	3,272	49.91
PIPE (NUL)	48	2		50	.76
HAND PUMP	16	2	1	19	.29
WELL	2,809	79	49	2,937	44.80
POND	1			1	.02
OTHERS	264	1		265	4.04
SOURCE OF LIGHTING					
ELECTRICITY	4,236	166	81	4,483	68.38
KEROSENE OIL	1,973	23	15	2,011	30.67
OTHERS	59	2	1	62	.95
COOKING FUEL USED					
WOOD	5,903	174	81	6,158	93.93
KEROSENE OIL	159	7	8	174	2.65
GAS	126	8	8	142	2.17
OTHERS	80	2		82	1.25
TOTAL	6,268	191	97	6,556	100.00
PERCENT	95.61	2.91	1.48	100.00	

TABLE 48 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER,
LIGHTING, COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)				HOUSING UNITS	
	UNDER					
	CONSTRUCTION	LESS THAN 5	5 - 10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

THAR DESERT - TOTAL

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

INSIDE	1,386	15,356	14,671	24,659	56,072	22.96
PIPE (NUL)	489	2,387	2,102	6,544	11,522	4.72
HAND PUMP	538	11,056	9,960	12,627	34,181	14.00
WELL	359	1,913	2,609	5,488	10,369	4.25
OUTSIDE	1,529	41,023	44,850	100,732	188,134	77.04
PIPE (NUL)	35	915	529	1,065	2,544	1.04
HAND PUMP	134	5,080	3,545	4,963	13,722	5.62
WELL	1,224	33,237	39,661	90,915	165,037	67.58
POND	49	648	551	1,212	2,460	1.01
OTHERS	87	1,143	564	2,577	4,371	1.79

SOURCE OF LIGHTING

ELECTRICITY	671	8,673	8,957	18,765	37,066	15.18
KEROSENE OIL	2,136	44,617	48,842	101,797	197,392	80.83
OTHERS	108	3,089	1,722	4,829	9,748	3.99

COOKING FUEL USED

WOOD	2,406	54,098	57,274	119,775	233,553	95.64
KEROSENE OIL	423	2,697	1,664	4,482	8,256	3.38
GAS	57	254	266	420	997	.41
OTHERS	39	330	317	714	1,400	.57
TOTAL	2,915	56,379	59,521	125,371	244,206	100.00
PERCENT	1.29	23.09	24.37	51.35	100.00	

TABLE 48 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER,
LIGHTING, COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)				HOUSING UNITS	
	UNDER					
	CONSTRUCTION	LESS THAN 5	5 - 10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

THAR DESERT - RURAL

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

INSIDE	1,349	15,059	14,201	22,333	52,942	22.25
PIPE (NUL)	457	2,202	1,895	4,866	9,420	3.96
HAND PUMP	537	10,997	9,753	12,167	33,454	14.06
WELL	355	1,860	2,553	5,300	10,068	4.23
OUTSIDE	1,493	40,593	44,108	98,802	184,996	77.75
PIPE (NUL)	34	909	527	1,026	2,496	1.05
HAND PUMP	134	5,078	3,542	4,952	13,706	5.76
WELL	1,190	32,839	38,937	89,262	162,228	68.18
POND	49	648	550	1,212	2,459	1.03
OTHERS	86	1,119	552	2,350	4,107	1.73

SOURCE OF LIGHTING

ELECTRICITY	625	8,268	8,184	15,753	32,830	13.80
KEROSENE OIL	2,109	44,311	48,416	100,583	195,419	82.13
OTHERS	108	3,073	1,709	4,799	9,689	4.07

COOKING FUEL USED

WOOD	2,341	53,406	56,124	115,779	227,650	95.68
KEROSENE OIL	408	1,674	1,633	4,382	8,097	3.40
GAS	56	244	238	333	871	.37
OTHERS	37	328	314	641	1,320	.55
TOTAL	2,842	55,652	58,309	121,135	237,938	100.00
PERCENT	1.19	23.39	24.51	50.91	100.00	

TABLE 48 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER,
LIGHTING, COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)				HOUSING UNITS	
	UNDER					
	CONSTRUCTION	LESS THAN 5	5 - 10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THAR DESERT - URBAN						
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER						
INSIDE	37	297	470	2,326	3,130	49.94
PIPE (NUL)	32	185	207	1,678	2,102	33.54
HAND PUMP	1	59	207	460	727	11.60
WELL	4	53	56	188	301	4.80
OUTSIDE	36	430	742	1,930	3,138	50.06
PIPE (NUL)	1	6	2	39	48	.77
HAND PUMP		2	3	11	16	.26
WELL	34	398	724	1,653	2,809	44.81
POND			1		1	.02
OTHERS	1	24	12	227	264	4.21
SOURCE OF LIGHTING						
ELECTRICITY	46	405	773	3,012	4,236	67.58
KEROSENE OIL	27	306	426	1,214	1,973	31.48
OTHERS		16	13	30	59	.94
COOKING FUEL USED						
WOOD	65	692	1,150	3,996	5,903	94.18
KEROSENE OIL	5	23	31	100	159	2.54
GAS	1	10	28	87	126	2.01
OTHERS	2	2	3	73	80	1.28
TOTAL	73	727	1,212	4,256	6,268	100.00
PERCENT	1.16	11.60	19.34	67.90	100.00	

TABLE 49 - HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, KITCHEN, BATH ROOM, LATRINE FACILITIES AND RURAL/URBAN

HOUSING FACILITIES	HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE			HOUSING UNITS	
	OWNED	RENTED	RENT-FREE	TOTAL	PERCENT
	1	2	3	4	5
THAR DESERT - TOTAL					
KITCHEN					
SEPARATE	66,968	592	1,505	69,065	27.13
SHARED	109,350	254	2,538	112,202	44.07
NONE	67,888	207	5,233	73,328	28.80
BATH ROOM					
SEPARATE	85,377	583	1,241	87,201	34.25
SHARED	38,505	186	1,042	39,733	15.61
NONE	120,324	284	7,053	127,661	50.14
LATRINE					
SEPARATE	38,672	542	1,069	40,283	15.82
SHARED	17,753	161	601	18,515	7.27
NONE	187,781	350	7,666	195,797	76.91
TOTAL	244,206	1,053	9,336	254,595	100.00
PERCENT	95.92	.41	3.67	100.00	
THAR DESERT - RURAL					
KITCHEN					
SEPARATE	63,555	457	1,442	65,454	26.39
SHARED	107,726	208	2,573	110,507	44.55
NONE	66,657	192	5,224	72,078	29.06
BATH ROOM					
SEPARATE	82,358	449	1,182	83,989	33.86
SHARED	36,922	149	1,017	38,088	15.36
NONE	118,658	264	7,040	125,962	50.78
LATRINE					
SEPARATE	35,934	412	1,014	37,360	15.06
SHARED	16,307	124	579	17,010	6.86
NONE	185,697	326	7,646	193,669	78.08
TOTAL	237,938	862	9,239	248,039	100.00
PERCENT	95.93	.35	3.72	100.00	
THAR DESERT - URBAN					
KITCHEN					
SEPARATE	3,413	135	63	3,611	55.08
SHARED	1,624	46	25	1,695	25.85
NONE	1,231	10	9	1,250	19.07
BATH ROOM					
SEPARATE	3,019	134	59	3,212	48.99
SHARED	1,583	37	25	1,645	25.09
NONE	1,666	20	13	1,699	25.92
LATRINE					
SEPARATE	2,738	130	55	2,923	44.59
SHARED	1,446	37	22	1,505	22.96
NONE	2,084	24	20	2,128	32.46
TOTAL	6,268	191	97	6,556	100.00
PERCENT	95.61	2.91	1.48	100.00	

TABLE 50 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, KITCHEN, BATH ROOM, LATRINE FACILITIES AND RURAL/URBAN

HOUSING FACILITIES	HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)				HOUSING UNITS	
	UNDER	LESS THAN 5	5 - 10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL	PERCENT
	CONSTRUCRION					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THAR DESERT - TOTAL						
KITCHEN						
SEPARATE	642	13,726	17,861	34,739	66,968	27.42
SHARED	1,142	24,433	26,014	57,761	109,350	44.78
NONE	1,131	18,220	15,646	32,891	67,888	27.80
BATH ROOM						
SEPARATE	714	17,784	21,861	45,018	85,377	34.96
SHARED	709	8,155	9,184	20,457	38,505	15.77
NONE	1,492	30,440	28,476	59,916	120,324	49.27
LATRINE						
SEPARATE	499	8,656	10,246	19,271	38,672	15.84
SHARED	415	3,219	4,366	9,753	17,753	7.27
NONE	2,001	44,504	44,909	96,367	187,781	76.89
TOTAL	2,915	56,379	59,521	125,391	244,206	100.00
PERCENT	1.19	23.09	24.37	51.35	100.00	
THAR DESERT - RURAL						
KITCHEN						
SEPARATE	602	13,409	17,144	32,400	63,555	26.71
SHARED	1,132	24,219	25,780	56,595	107,726	45.27
NONE	1,108	18,024	15,385	32,140	66,657	28.01
BATH ROOM						
SEPARATE	677	17,573	21,272	42,836	82,358	34.61
SHARED	698	7,925	8,912	19,387	36,922	15.52
NONE	1,467	30,154	28,125	58,912	118,658	49.87
LATRINE						
SEPARATE	458	8,460	9,711	17,305	35,934	15.10
SHARED	409	3,008	4,157	8,733	16,307	6.85
NONE	1,975	44,184	44,441	95,097	185,697	78.04
TOTAL	2,842	55,652	58,309	121,135	237,938	100.00
PERCENT	1.19	23.39	24.51	50.91	100.00	
THAR DESERT - URBAN						
KITCHEN						
SEPARATE	40	317	717	2,339	3,413	54.45
SHARED	10	214	234	1,166	1,624	25.91
NONE	23	296	261	752	1,232	29.64
BATH ROOM						
SEPARATE	37	211	589	2,182	3,019	48.17
SHARED	11	230	292	1,070	1,583	25.26
NONE	25	286	331	1,004	1,666	26.58
LATRINE						
SEPARATE	41	196	535	1,966	2,738	43.68
SHARED	6	211	209	1,020	1,446	23.07
NONE	26	320	468	1,270	2,084	33.25
TOTAL	73	727	1,212	4,256	6,268	100.00
PERCENT	1.16	11.60	19.34	67.90	100.00	

TABLE 51 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS,
MATERIAL USED IN ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)	HOUSING UNITS BY MATERIAL USED IN ROOFS					HOUSING UNITS	
	MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS	RCC/RBC	CEMENT/ IRON SHEETS	WOOD/ BAMBOO	OTHERS	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
THAR DESERT - TOTAL							
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	130	279	2,429	77	2,915	1.19	
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	130	150	153	5	438	.18	
NBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND		104	1,453	42	1,599	.65	
WOOD/BAMBOO		24	814	14	852	.35	
OTHERS		1	9	16	26	.01	
LESS THAN 5 YEARS	1,480	3,857	48,851	2,191	56,379	23.09	
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	1,480	2,239	342	11	4,072	1.67	
NBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND		1,476	34,984	1,269	37,729	15.45	
WOOD/BAMBOO		75	13,210	246	13,531	5.54	
OTHERS		67	315	665	1,047	.43	
5 - 10 YEARS	1,701	4,255	52,049	1,516	59,521	24.37	
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	1,701	2,231	413	23	4,368	1.79	
NBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND		1,941	42,854	982	45,777	18.75	
WOOD/BAMBOO		76	8,618	152	8,846	3.62	
OTHERS		7	164	359	530	.22	
MORE THAN 10 YEARS	2,733	8,967	109,869	3,822	125,391	51.35	
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	2,733	5,874	1,327	313	10,247	4.20	
NBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND		2,970	89,550	2,017	94,537	38.71	
WOOD/BAMBOO		118	18,658	315	19,091	7.82	
OTHERS		5	334	1,177	1,516	.62	
TOTAL	6,044	17,358	213,198	7,606	244,206	100.00	
PERCENT	2.47	7.11	87.30	3.11	100.00		

TABLE 52 - NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND RURAL/URBAN

ADMN UNIT	HOUSEHOLDS			TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	WITH SOURCE											
	OF INFOR-			T.V			T.V			T.V		
	MATION						PAPER			PAPER		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
THAR DESERT	48,052	13,368	39,544	20,900	12,082	37,434	18,430	1,286	2,110	2,470		

PART - V
ANNEXURES