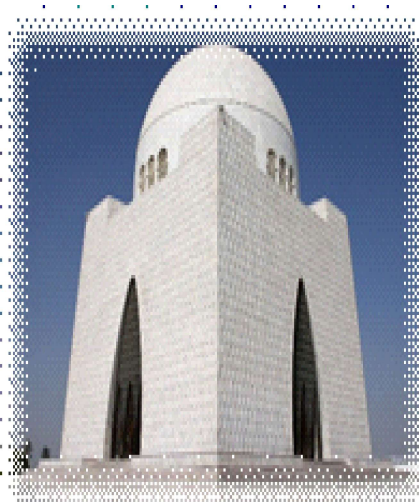# 2017
PROVINCIAL CENSUS REPORT
SINDH

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad

FOREWORD

The 6th Population and Housing Census of Pakistan was undertaken throughout the country from 15th March to 24th May, 2017. For this purpose, the country was delimited into manageable census areas i.e. Blocks, Circles, Charges and Districts. The whole exercise was successfully completed by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) through deployment of field staff in all the census areas with strong support from the Provincial Government Departments and the Armed Forces of Pakistan. The Army personnel played a crucial role in collection of data in the field, providing security and logistic support to the census teams, and maintaining a close liaison with the civilian set-up at all levels. I extend my gratitude to the officers/staff of Provincial Government Departments and personnel of the Armed Forces who were involved in this operation.

For the successful completion of census operation, the entire staff of PBS who provided the administrative, technical, professional and managerial support in the Head Office as well as Provincial/Regional and Field Offices are to be congratulated for their dedication and motivation to accomplish the task. The numerous facilities consisted of enumeration on one-to-one basis, supervision and support in the field, transportation of filled in census documents, storage, editing and coding, scanning, data processing, compilation, tabulation and verification of data pertaining to 31.9 million households. Without the strenuous efforts and diligent work performed by each of the above teams including Enumerators and Officials of other Government Departments, this census would have not been possible. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to all those who worked hard to make the 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 a success in Sindh Province.

I also thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their assistance, in providing equipment, machinery and technical support at all levels of the census operation. I am also grateful to the Officers and staff of defunct Statistics Division and Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives who cooperated with PBS staff to finalize the results of Census-2017 in record time to achieve this milestone.

(Asad Umar)
Minister
for Ministry of Planning,
Development & Special Initiatives

PREFACE

The Population and Housing Census is an important national level exercise to collect benchmark data on selected socio-economic and demographic characteristics of population, which provides the basis for development planning in Pakistan. Since 1951, five Censuses have been undertaken in Pakistan, with the last one being held in the year 1998. The Sixth Population and Housing Census was due in the year 2008, but was held during March-May 2017 after a delay of nine years due to various reasons. In order to have a smooth, credible, secure and uninterrupted operationalization of the Census-2017, Army personnel were deployed on a one to one ratio with civilian staff, as per the past practice adopted in Census-1998.

To lend credibility, transparency and impartiality to the process of the 'Big Count', an inbuilt mechanism of counter checks was devised to get accurate reporting and avoid the tendency of exaggeration of population in the Census. A real-time IT check with National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) records was applied to about 6.2 million households, randomly selected to check the veracity of responses.

The Census-2017 was undertaken in Sindh province from 15th March to 24th May, 2017 in two phases with hundred percent support from the Armed Forces of Pakistan. Eight (8) districts were covered in Phase-I while twenty one (21) districts were covered in Phase-II. Two Blocks were completed by a team comprising of two persons i.e., one civilian Enumerator and one Army personnel.

Two separate questionnaires were used in the Census-2017 for house listing and collection of information on Population and Housing Characteristics. Form-1 (Annexure-A) was used for house listing, while ICR Form-2 (Annexure-B), the Short Form, was used for collection of information pertaining to basic characteristics of population and housing.

A new and latest technology - Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) - was used for data entry and data scanning, which was quite successful and helpful in the early release of census results and reports as compared to the previous census. The waiting time for release of census reports at the provincial level has been reduced from 2.5 years after Census-1998 to 1.5 years for the Census-2017.

The Census undertaking was a gigantic task which would have not been possible without the active and enthusiastic involvement of the whole nation. The administrative and human support including the active participation from the Government of Sindh and District Administration, especially Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Cantonment Executive Officers, was vital in the successful culmination of the census operation. The meritorious services rendered by the field staff in addition to their own job were also appreciable. The services rendered by the staff and officers of the various Departments of Government of Sindh including Bureau of Statistics, Education Department, Social Welfare Department, Local Government and Community Development, as well Revenue Department, for imparting training were exemplary. I am also

personally indebted to the Federal Government who facilitated and approved the conduct of the Census in two phases and later showed keen interest in releasing the census results as early as possible for the benefit of all stakeholders.

The operation, on the whole, was conducted very smoothly with no major complaints lodged during the process. I feel that the successful completion of the census would have not been possible without the support of Armed Forces. I extend my gratitude to their personnel involved in this operation, especially the Officers/ Jawans of the Census Support Centre as well as Military Operation Directorate (MO, Dte.) of GHQ, for their efficient coordination and cooperation.

I am extremely grateful to Secretaries of defunct Statistics Division for their contributions, guidance and leadership in making this exercise a success. I am also thankful to UNFPA for their technical and financial assistance including provision of equipment, machinery and technical support extended in the form of consultancy services and capacity building of PBS.

Finally, I would also like to thank Mr. Asif Bajwa Ex-Chief Statistician and his team for successful completion of Census Operation on war footings. The officers and staff of defunct Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives and PBS especially the Population Census Organization Wing for their tireless efforts to complete this National task successfully. Last but not least, Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal Member (SS/RM) and his team for their untiring efforts to address all issues regarding the approval of final Census Results 2017.

Despite making the best efforts in producing quality output, I believe that there is room for further improvement; therefore, constructive comments and suggestions from all relevant partners are welcome.

(Hamed Yaqoob Sheikh)
Secretary
for Ministry of Planning,
Development & Special Initiatives

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ACRONYMS

ASC   Annual School Census

AJK   Azad Jammu and Kashmir

BHU   Basic Health

CPR   Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)

CCI   Council of Common Interests

DHQ   District Head Quarters

FP&PHC   Family Planning and Primary Health Care

FATA   Federally Administered Tribal Areas

GDP   Gross Domestic Product

ICR   Intelligent Character Recognizer

ICT   Islamabad Capital Territory

LHW   Lady Health Worker

LFO   Legal Framework Order

MCH   Mother and Child Health (Center)

NADRA   National Database and Registration Authority

NLC   National Logistics Cell

PBS   Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

PCO   Population Census Organization

RHC   Rural Health Center

THQ   Taluka/Tehsil Head Quarter

UNFPA   United Nations Population Fund

AP   Airport

T.B   Tuberculosis

MCHC   Mother Care Health Centre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Population and Housing Census is the largest peace-time operation to obtain total population count and to collect benchmark data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of a country, which provides the basis for development planning of the province. The 6th Population and Housing Census was conducted smoothly in Sindh Province from 15th March to 24th May, 2017. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) completed the whole exercise with the strong support and the active participation of the Provincial Government, the District Administration and the Armed Forces at all stages of data collection.

The total population count was conducted through a combination of dejure and defacto approaches. The dejure approach was used for the general residential population, wherein people were enumerated on the basis of their usual place of residence, with a reference period of last six months. Whereas the defacto aproach was used for individuals residing in institutions/hostels/boarding houses, in addition to nomads, homeless and the mobile population.

Two-member teams were formed to carry out enumeration in each Census Block, and each Team was assigned two Blocks. Moreover, two forms were used by Enumerators during the census operation. Form-1 was used for the house listing exercise, whereas Form-2 (Short Form) was used to collect information on core demographic and housing characteristics of each houses. Three days were allocated for the house listing exercise in each Block, comprising of 200-250 houses on an average, wherein each housing unit was physically numbered and registered as an inventory for conducting the door to door enumeration of the household in the following ten days. Besides ensuring complete coverage of the population during the census operation, the inventory of house listing served as a guideline for the supervision and monitoring of the census operation.

Census Results

According to the Census-2017 results, population of Sindh is recorded as 47.85 million increasing from 30.44 million as reported in the previous Census-1998, indicating an average annual population growth rate of 2.41% during the intercensal period of 1998-2017. The total population living in urban areas is 24.83 million with a share of 51.89% and 23.02 million in rural areas with a share of 48.11%. The male population constitutes 51.98% of the total population, whereas female popuation consisistites 48.02%, and transgenders barely popuation makes up 0.01% of the total population. Data regarding the Transgender population was collected for the first time in this census, and due to various chalenges before and during data collection, the size of transgender population is suspected to be understand.

Population Census 2017
- Total 47.85 million
- Male: 24.83 million
- Female: 23.02 million
- Transgender: 5954 persons

Housing Census 2017:
- Total Households: 8.48 million
- Average Household Size: 5.55 persons
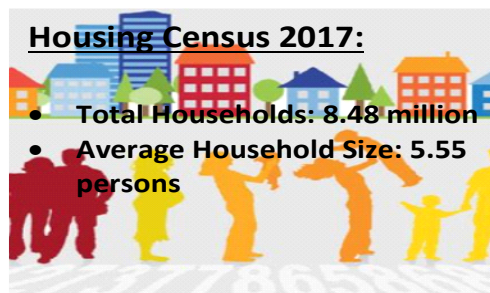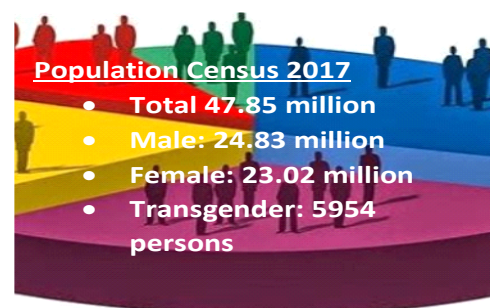
The total number of housing units according to Census-2017 results are 8.48 million, compared to 5.02 million recorded in the previous census held in 1998. The average household size has decreased from 6.0 persons in Census-1998 to 5.55 persons in Census-2017.
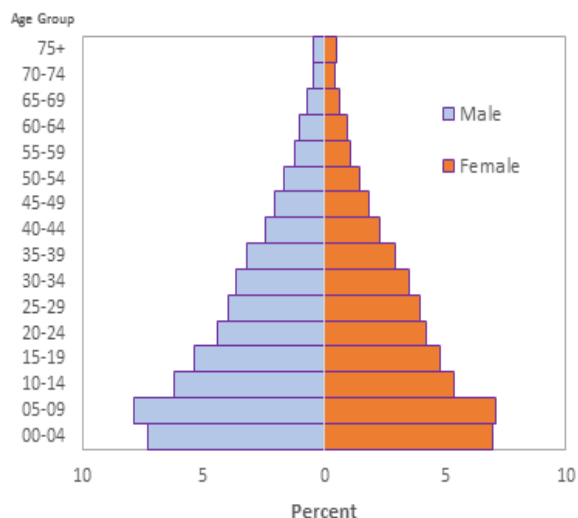
The division-wise distribution of population shows that Karachi has the highest proportion i.e. 33.49%, followed by Hyderabad 22.14%, Larkana 12.94%, Sukkur 11.58%, Shaheed Benazirabad 11.02% and Mirpur Khas having 8.83% of the total population.

Total population data by age and sex reveals that 40.76% of the population is under 15 years and 15-24 years population is between 18.85%, indicating a young population with high dependency ratio. Other socio-demographic indicators such as population density, sex ratio, literacy and educational attainment, marital status and disability indicate some change from the previous census which are presented in detail in Part-II of this report.

Structure of Provincial Census Report (PCR)

The Census Report on Sindh Province consists of five parts.
Part I is the profile of Sindh Province covering facts about its physical features and topography, water resources, climate, flora and fauna, history, administration, culture, economy, agriculture, transport and communication, along with health and education.
Part II of the report presents the broad analysis of demographic characteristics of population including information on indicators such as population growth, population density, sex ratio, age structure, literacy ratio, educational attainment, marital status, disability and possession of Computerized National Identity Card.
Part III provides an analysis of Housing Characteristics pertaining to information about housing units, persons per room, nature of tenure, period of construction and construction material used for construction in walls and roofs, source of drinking water, source of lighting and source of fuel used for cooking in the house.
Part IV contains 36 statistical tables, out of which 24 tables relate to population data while 12 tables pertain to housing data.
Part V has annexures including Census Forms and maps of Sindh Province. Concepts and definitions are also given in Part V to facilitate the reader's understanding.
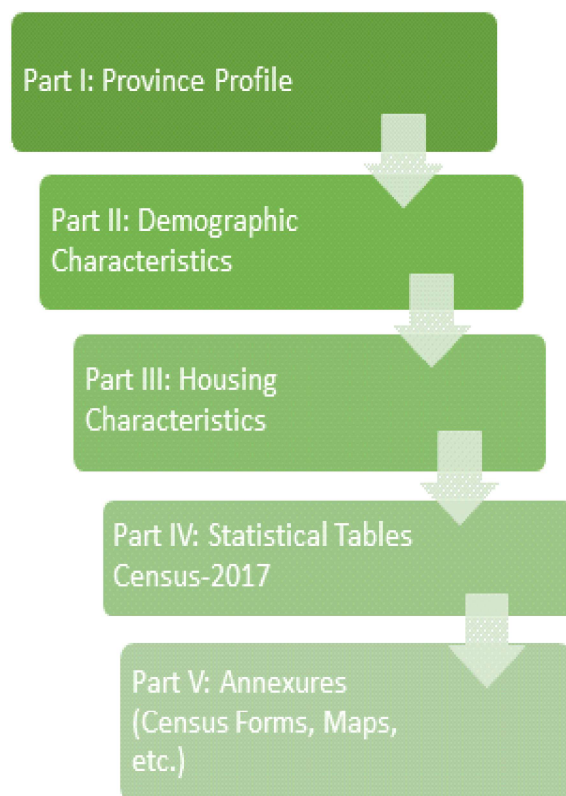
Structure of PCR

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS-2017 AT A GLANCE

Indicators	2017	Percentage
Population Indicators		
Total Population	47,854,510	100
Total Males	24,876,186	51.98
Total Females	22,972,370	48.00
Total Transgenders	5,954	0.01
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (1998-2017)	-	2.41
Sex Ratio	108.29	--
Population Density (persons per sq.km)	339.60	--
Total Rural Population	23,021,876	48.11
Total Urban Population	24,832,634	51.89
Administrative Units/ Divisions		
Hyderabad Division	10,596,049	22.14
Karachi Division	16,024,894	33.49
Larkana Division	6,190,926	12.94
Sukkur Division	5,542,270	11.58
Shaheed Benazirabad Division	5,275,426	11.02
Mirpur Khas Division	4,224,945	8.83
Housing Indicators		
Total Housing Units	8,478,047	100
Persons per Household /Average Household Size	5.55	--
Persons Living Per Room	2.94	--
Rooms Per Housing Unit	1.89	--
Single Room Housing Units	4,504,553	53.13
2-4 Rooms Housing Units	3,579,744	42.22
5 or More Rooms Housing Units	393,750	4.64

HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY OF CENSUS

Census Organization

Pakistan has conducted six Population and Housing Censuses since its emergence as an independent country in 1947. The first-ever Census was conducted in the year 1951 by the Office of the Census Commissioner, Ministry of Interior, Home and Kashmir Affairs, covering the then two units i.e. East and West Pakistan. This was followed by the 2nd Census in 1961 conducted by the same organization.

The 3rd Census, which was scheduled to be held in 1971 was delayed by one year due to the separation of East Pakistan as an independent country. Subsequently, in 1972, the Census Organization was established on a permanent basis as an attached department of the Ministry of Interior to undertake Population & Housing Census and to manage data collection procedures as a continuous and regular activity. The Census in 1972 was, therefore, conducted by the Census Organization, which collected data on total population and core demographic characteristics of population of Pakistan, hitherto known as West Pakistan.

In 1973, the "Registration Department" was established as an attached department of the Ministry of Interior, functioning under the Census Commissioner, to register vital events i.e. births and deaths in the country. In 1976, an organization named "Census & Registration Organization" was created as an attached Department of the Ministry of Interior by merging both the Registration Department and Census Organization. However, in March 1978, a dedicated organization for conducting Population & Housing Census, known as the "Population Census Organization (PCO)" was carved out of the Census & Registration Organization and was attached with the Statistics Division, and its subordinate offices were established at the provincial level.

The PCO conducted House Listing Operation in December, 1980 followed by the 4th Population & Housing Census in March, 1981 as per schedule. This Census was conducted in a more organized way using the Short Form comprising of core demographic questions and a Long Form seeking further details on the characteristics of population.

The 5th Population & Housing Census, which was due in March, 1991 was conducted in March, 1998 after a delay of seven years mainly due to lack of consensus among the provinces on the issue of dates and procedure and their apprehensions about complete coverage and accurate reporting of population numbers. These issues were resolved after consultations with relevant stakeholders and it was decided to involve the Armed Forces for the first time in the census operation to ensure complete coverage and smooth collection of data in the field. The PCO devised an in-built mechanism of counter checks and quality assurance to obtain accurate and reliable information. The Census-1998 provided detailed data on population and its socio-economic characteristics at national, provincial, district and tehsil levels, and even down to the mouza/deh/village level, which was largely used for future population projections and development planning of the country.

The General Statistics (Re-organization) Act was promulgated in 2011 (The Gazette of Pakistan 2011) and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) was created, as an attached department of Statistics Division after merging of three organizations namely Federal Bureau of Statistics, Population Census Organization, Agricultural Census Organization, and Technical Wing of Statistics Division under the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization. The conduct of Population and Housing Census became the responsibility of PBS. As per the aforementioned Act, PBS was mandated to produce reliable, authentic, timely, and transparent data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population compatible with the needs of the economy and development planning of the country. To meet the requirements of producing large scale data sets, a separate Ministry of Statistics was carved out of the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization in August, 2017.

The 6th Population and Housing Census - 2017

The 6th Population and Housing Census was scheduled to be undertaken in October, 2008 but was conducted in March-May, 2017 after a long process of hitches and constraints. Although the PCO initiated necessary preparatory steps to ensure timely conduct of the Census, it was postponed for almost nine years due to various reasons including the adverse law and order situation in the country, paucity of staff and manpower, and inadequate financial resources to conduct the Census. The Council of Common Interests (CCI) decided to conduct the Census in two steps i.e. house listing in March-April, 2011 and Population and Housing Census in August/September 2011. The house listing was therefore conducted during April-May 2011, but the preliminary results of the collected data revealed severe distortions in population growth rates indicating over-enumeration in some areas and under enumeration in others, thereby making the data controversial and questionable. When the results of House Listing Operation (HLO)-2011 were submitted to the CCI, the accuracy of the collected information became a major concern. It was then decided to postpone the population enumeration stage of the Census for the time being.

To avoid further delay, the CCI again held a meeting in March 2015 and planned to conduct the Census in March, 2016 as per proposal of the Statistics Division with the collaboration and support of the Armed Forces. However, due to non-availability of the requisite number of Army personnel on the planned dates (March/April, 2016), the Census could not be held and was postponed once again.

In 2016, the Supreme Court of Pakistan took Suo Moto (Case No. 09 of 2016) notice of the delay in conducting Census in a timely fashion and directed the Government to conduct the long overdue Census in March, 2017. The Court order was implemented and the Government, after the approval of the CCI, conducted the 6th Population and Housing Census in two phases from 15th March, 2017 onwards with the active support of the Armed Forces. A full-fledged plan was prepared to start the Census operation and it was decided to complete the field work in two phases to better manage the logistics and coverage of population. Each Enumerator was accompanied by an Army soldier responsible for providing overall security as well as assistance in data

collection and also recording the total number of persons in the household with gender breakdown in a specially designed Form-786 for cross-checking of numbers and avoiding any errors in recording the required information. Moreover, filled-in questionnaires/documents from the field were transported to the PBS Headquarters through National Logistics Cell (NLC) Containers under the security of Armed Forces which helped in avoiding any unforeseen events. The whole Census process was well supervised and monitored at each stage to ensure complete coverage of population and reliability of information.

Methodology of Census-2017

An International Conference on census methodology was held in July 2016 in Islamabad, with the support of UNFPA, to discuss issues and seek guidance for the conduct of the Census in phases. Relevant stakeholders of provinces experts from various countries participated in the proceedings. The conference was concluded with a set of recommendations that were suited to Pakistan's specific conditions. It was proposed to use the Canvasser method wherein the Enumerator will record all information obtained from respondent by visiting each household for completing the questionnaire. The data collection in Census-2017 used a combination of defacto and dejure approaches. The dejure approach was used for the general residential population, wherein people were enumerated on the basis of their usual place of residence, with a reference period of last six months. The defacto approach was used for people residing in institutions, nomads, homeless and the mobile population. Such people have been counted whereever they were found during census operation.

To execute the Census operation, PBS divided the whole geographical area of the country into small compact units called 'Census Blocks' comprising of 200-250 houses on an average. In total, the country was divided into 163,676 Census Blocks. Fourteen days were allocated for the enumeration of each Block, wherein each Team comprising of one civilian Enumerator and one Army Personnel was usually assigned two Blocks to be completed one after the other.

House Listing (Inventory)

The first three days were allocated for the house listing operation. Each house was marked with a specific number, using a green marker, on the main entrance of the building/premises. House Listing Form-1 was used for house listing purpose in which basic information was collected including the address, name of the head of the household and number of his/ her Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC). After house listing, ten days were allocated for completion of the enumeration process using Form-2 with 25 core questions, i.e.,

Enumeration in the Field

name of each family member, relationship with the head of household, sex, age, marital status, literacy, employment, access to drinking water, bathroom facilities, and other details related to the household amenities. At the end, one day was reserved for counting the homeless population within the boundary description of assigned census blocks.

Dates and Census Logistics in Sindh Province

The Census operation was carried out in two phases. The Phase-I started from 15th March to 13th April, 2017, each team was assigned two blocks in census process one after the other in two block (Block 1 was covered from 15th-28th March 2017 and Block 2 was covered from 30th March-13th April) which covering 8 administrative districts of Sindh comprising of 18,046 Census Blocks with a deployment of 13,546 civilian staff including 10% reserve staff to meet the urgent needs of the staff. A similar number of Army Personnel were used for both enumeration purposes and for providing security arrangements, and other command structure.

After successfully completion of Phase-I of Census enumeration, Phase-II was carried out from 25th April to 24th May, 2017 in two blocks (Block 1 was covered from 25th April - 8th May 2017, Block 2 was covered from 11th-24th May) on the same pattern as per Phase I, covering 21 administrative districts comprising of 21,093 Census Blocks. However, Census activities in few areas were extended for one week in order to redress the complaints of left-over areas.

To conduct census enumeration, 28,201 field staff was deployed from the provincial government departments, mostly primary and secondary school Teachers from local areas, who were trained prior to the collection of data from their respective assigned blocks. During field operation, many blocks were identified with much larger number of households than the specified limit of 200-250 houses for which additional Enumerators of 10% reserve staff were deployed expeditiously to ensure timely completion of field work. Maps of all Census Blocks were prepared and handed over to the Enumerators and their Supervisors to ensure complete coverage of all areas.

PHASES OF CENSUS ENUMERATION AND SCHEDULE

Phase-I
(Block 1: 15th to 28th March, 2017
Block 2: 30 March to 13 April, 2017

8 Administrative Districts
18,046 Census Blocks
13,546 Civilian Staff Deployed

Phase-II
Block 1: 25th April to 8th May, 2017
Block 2: 11 to 24 May, 2017

21 Administrative Districts
21,093 Census Blocks
14,673 Civilian Staff Deployed

Total
15th March to 24th May, 2017
29 Administrative Districts
39,139 Census Blocks
28,219 Civilian Staff Deployed

The distribution of administrative districts of Sindh province according to Phase-I and Phase-II are listed below in the table.

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN SINDH PROVINCE ACCORDING TO PHASES: CENSUS -2017

Phase-I 15th March to 13th April, 2017	Phase-II 25th April to 24th May, 2017
1. Karachi West	1. Larkana
2. Karachi South	2. Jacobabad
3. Karachi East	3. Badin
4. Korangi	4. Dadu
5. Karachi Central	5. Kashmore
6. Malir	6. Thatta
7. Hyderabad	7. Sujawal
8. Ghotki	8. Mirpur Khas
	9. Umer Kot
	10. Sanghar
	11. Tharparkar
	12. Sukkur
	13. Jamshoro
	14. Shikarpur
	15. Tando Allah Yar
	16. Tando Muhammad Khan
	17. Shahdad Kot
	18. Khairpur
	19. Naushahro Feroze
	20. Matiari
	21. Shaheed Benazirabad

The total budget allocated to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics for conducting the 6th Population and Housing Census was Rs.18.5 billion, out of which Rs.2.2 billion was allocated to the 29 Districts of Sindh province.

The Census-2017 results have been compiled from ICR Form-2 filled in for each dwelling unit/ household listed within the Census Blocks. These ICR Forms had twelve questions pertaining to enumeration of each member of the household and their demographic characteristics, while twelve questions were about housing characteristics. The database files were used to generate tables as per the approved tabulation plan which was further examined for data consistency and quality checks.

To ensure that the Census adheres to international standards and best practices, the PBS requested assistance from the UNFPA who arranged an International Census Advisor as well as specific consultants to support and facilitate PBS in executing Census activities and also deployed an observation Team to monitor data collection procedure and submit a report on quality and coverage of field activities. The National & International observers submitted their reports declaring the census operation as satisfactory and as per international practices.

PART - I

PROVINCE PROFILE

Section - 1

1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF SINDH

1.1 Introduction

Sindh is the Sanskrit word Sindh or Sindhu, literally means a river or an ocean. Its name was chosen to relate to the river Indus, the first great body of water encountered by the Aryan invaders.

Sindh remained the center of the Indus Valley Civilization for decades. Evidence shows that an advanced urban civilization at Kot Diji in central Sindh dates back to 3300 B.C.E. and is considered the forerunner of the Indus Valley Civilization that flourished in the region for the next 2,000 years. Arab invaders brought Islam to the region during the 8th century C.E. and the Sindhi language developed in Arabic distinctive Nakshi script. Much of the region came into the orbit of the Mughal Empire during the 17th century-Muslim emperors ruled first through the local Kalhora clan and later through Talpurs from northern Sindh-until two major British military victories in 1843, and Sindh was subsequently ruled by the Bombay Presidency which was an administrative division of British India.
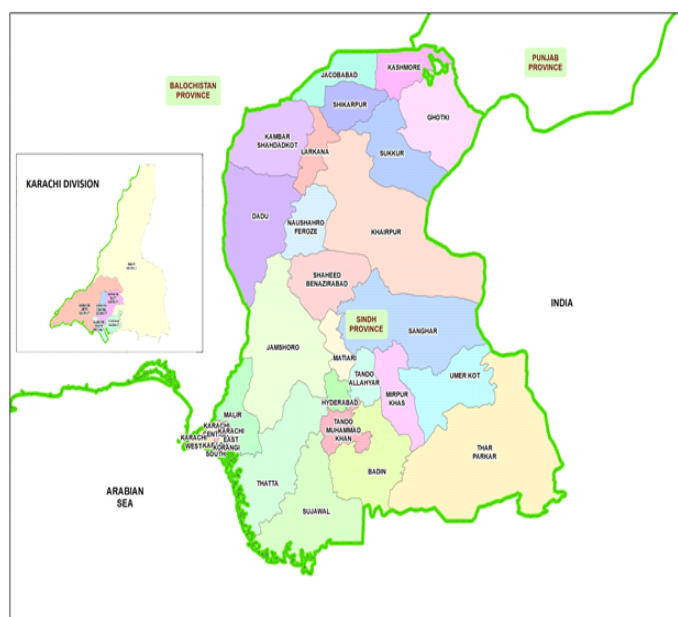
Map of Sindh Province

Its largest city Karachi is among the world's largest metropolitans. Sindh stretches from the Jacobabad District in the North to the vast Indus River Delta wetlands abutting to the Arabian Sea. The Dadu District is in the West, and the Thar Desert is in the East of the Province (Kronstadt 2015).

The area of Sindh Province is 140,914 km². Arabian Sea coastline (700 Kilometers) is also situated in Sindh.

Sindh is bounded by the provinces of Balochistan on the west and north, Punjab on the north east, the Indian states of Rajistan and Gujrat on the east. Pakistan's largest river namely Indus River, runs 3180 km from its origin in the Tibetan Plateau to a 41,440 km delta at the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Karachi is famous for its major seaport/business center.

The province is notably more urbanized as compared to other Provinces of Pakistan. According to Census-2017, 51.89% of Sindh's population lives in urban areas as compared to other provinces where the urban population is less than 40%.

The Sindh Province (Ministry of Finance 2016-17) has large quantities of minerals. In total, there are 24 minerals which are being mined at present, and among these, the province has large quantities of coal and granite reserves. The granite area which was inaccessible has now been connected to Karachi by a network of roads and other facilities like Rest House facility etc. Karunjhar range of mountains in Nagarparkar has huge reserves of granite and other rock types of extractable thickness which has the potential to compete the international market. It spreads over vast area and its estimated reserves are around 10 billion tons.

Sindh Province has the largest coal reserves in the country. It is estimated that around 175 billion tons of coal is available in the Thar coalfield, 280 million tons in Sonda coalfield, and 161 million tons in Meting-Jhimpir coalfield (Siddiqui 2007). The Sindh Province has six divisions and twenty nine districts. According to the Census-2017, the population of Sindh has increased by 57.21% since Census-1998 with an average annual growth rate of 2.41%.

Section - 2

2 GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 Topography

Sindh Province can be divided into four parts, i.e., Kirthar range on the west, a central alluvial plain bisected by the Indus River in the middle, a desert belt in the east and an Indus delta in the south.

a) **Kirthar Range:** Kithar range is composed of three parallel tier of ridges which run in north south direction and vary in width from 20 to 50 kilometres. The range consists of ascending series of ridges from east to west which are about 4000 to 5000 metres high.

b) **Central Alluvial Plain:** The fertile central plain constitutes the valley of the Indus River. This plain is about 580 km long and about 51,800 square kilometres in area and gradually slopes downward from north to south.

c) **Eastern Desert Belt:** Eastern Desert belt includes low dunes and flats in the north, the Achhrro Thar (white sand desert) to the south and the Thar Desert in the south east. In the north it extends up to Bahawalpur division where it is called Cholistan

d) **Indus Delta:** The distributaries of the Indus starts spreading out near Thatta across the deltaic flood plain in the sea. The even surface is marked by a network of flowing and abandoned channels. A coastal strip 10 to 40 kms wide, is flooded by high tide and contains some mangrove swamps.

2.2 Water Resources

Rainfall in Sindh Province is low but there are considerable variations within the province, with the lowest rainfall in the Indus valley around the Guddu and Sukkur barrages. Rainfall is only slightly higher in Kohistan to the west of the Indus, and the only wet zone is around the Karoonjhar hills of Nagarparkar in Tharparkar in the extreme south east of Sindh. The mean annual rainfall is only 460 mm. Low rainfall reduces the number of potentially viable sites for storage and recharge structures but also increases the need for them as groundwater resources outside the Indus valley are limited and tend to be seasonal in nature as well as brackish. To improve water resources, physical interventions include canal structures, gates and stabilization works on the main canal and within the branches to ensure capacity to convey water to all distributaries and minors. Agriculture depends largely on water from the lower Indus irrigation system. Most of the rural population in Sindh Province is employed in agriculture with a large majority as landless poor.

2.2.1　River

There are three notable rivers in the Sindh province:

1. The Ghaggar-Hakra River
2. River Hub, and
3. Indus River

1) The Ghaggar-Hakra River

The Hakra is the dried-out channel of a river near Fort Abbas City in Pakistan that is the continuation of the Ghaggar River in India. Hakra or Hakro Darya streamed through Sindh and its sign can be found in Sindh areas such as Khairpur, Nawabshah, Sanghar, and Tharparkar. Several times, but not continuously, it carried the water of the Sutlej and Ghaggar during the Bronze Age period. Many early settlements of the Indus Valley Civilisation have been found in this area. Hakra Ware culture is believed to be the earliest pre-Harappan culture of India. Many early settlements are found along the river beds in this area (Revolvy n.d.).

2) River Hub

River Hub starts from the Pab Range in the south eastern Balochistan and continues along the border of Sindh and reaches Hub and then falls into the Arabian Sea. Hub river emerges from mountains near Zahri village of Jhalawan, and it flows along the border of Sindh and Lasbela for 96 km and ends at Arabian sea near Ras Monzi (LLC Books 2010)

3) Indus River

The Indus River originates originating in the Tibetan Plateau in the vicinity of Lake Manasarovar. The river runs a course through the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir (India), towards Gilgit-Baltistan and the Hindukush ranges, and then flows in a southerly direction along the entire length of Pakistan to merge into the Arabian Sea near the port city of Karachi in Sindh. It is the longest river of Pakistan.

Kotri Barrage on River Indus near Hyderabad city

After receiving the water of the Punjab Rivers, the Indus becomes much larger, and during the flood season (July to September) it is several kilometres wide. It flows through the plain in western and southern

30

Punjab province in Pakistan at an elevation of about 260 feet (80 metres). Because it moves so slowly across the plain, it deposits accumulate silt on its bed, which is thus raised above the level of the sandy plain; indeed, most of the plain in Sindh province has been built up by alluvium laid down by the Indus. Embankments have been constructed to prevent flooding, but occasionally these give way, and floods destroy large areas. Such floods occurred in 1947, 1958, and 2010 (Ahmad and Lodrick 2016).

2.3   Climate

The climate of Sindh Province is similar to those in desert areas and that prevailing in the tropical region of low and dry low lands. The tropic of Cancer passes a little below its southern boundary and the thermal equator (the line of greatest mean heat of the globe) passes through it which makes the solar heat more severe coupled with longer hours of sunlight in the summer season. These conditions are accentuated by its physical features, the Thar Desert in the east, the sea in the south, and the Kirthar range with their peculiar re-entrant angle, in the west and North West. Thus, the temperatures are exceptionally high in summer but in winter they are comparatively low. Near to the sea coast, the daily range of temperature is least. The monthly range increases from south to north, and from summer to winter.

The weather is drier and hotter but more bearable in the north than in the south. The skies are generally clear, and frost is not uncommon. While in upper Sindh, it is generally calm for nearly half of the year; nearer the coast of Sindh, wind velocity is about 24 kilometers per hour in the monsoon season. Dust storms are common at the beginning of summer and winter. The predominant wind directions at Karachi are westerly (blowing from west towards the east) before the monsoon season begins, while in winter the wind's direction is north-east or north-west. In Upper Sindh, it varies from south-east to north-east in summer and from north east to north-west in winter.

Sindh lies between two monsoon zones i.e. South West and North East. It misses the influence of south west monsoon, while the north east monsoon does not extend much beyond the Ganges basin. Also, the mountains on the west of Sindh are not sufficiently high to catch the South West monsoon current in one part of the year, and to prevent the cold blasts from the Iranian Plateau from entering the region on the other.

The scanty rainfall which the province gets is often due to cyclonic storms, caused by eastern and western disturbances. In Upper Sindh (Jacobabad), the average annual rainfall is about 120 millimeters, whereas in lower Sindh (Karachi), it is 176 millimeters.

The coastal districts of Sindh have also been adversely affected by heavy rainfall and cyclones. The districts of Thatta and Badin have been badly affected on several occasions. Cyclones not only wiped out the human settlements and resulted in the huge losses of human and animal lives, but they also destroyed and damaged fishing boats, therefore badly affected the livelihood of residents of these two districts.

Major cyclones reaching Sindh during the last 100 years happened in May 1902, June 1926, June 1964. Nov. 1993, June 1998, May 1999 and June 2007 (Cyclone- 02A). Keti Bunder town was wiped out four times in recent history (Government of Sindh n.d.).

TABLE 1.1: AVERAGE MONTHLY MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (IN CENTIGRADE) AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (IN MILLIMETER)

Station	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Annual		Precipitation (mm)
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Hyderabad	11.4	24.7	13.9	28.1	18.8	33.7	22.8	38.8	26.1	41.3	27.9	40.0	27.6	37.2	263.5	35.6	25.4	36.3	22.5	36.7	17.4	31.9	13.0	26.2	21.1	34.1	169.9
Karachi (AP)	11.5	26.3	14.0	28.4	18.6	32.2	23.0	34.7	26.6	35.5	28.3	35.4	27.6	33.3	26.3	32.1	25.6	33.2	21.9	35.5	16.8	32.5	12.7	28.2	20.7	32.0	176.0
Sukkur	6.9	22.9	10.2	26.2	15.4	32.4	21.1	39.2	25.9	43.3	28.3	43.2	28.4	41.0	27.3	39.1	24.9	37.9	20.0	35.6	13.2	30.3	8.3	24.8	18.6	34.4	89.9
Badin	9.9	25.2	12.6	28.3	17.9	33.7	22.3	37.8	25.7	39.4	27.6	37.9	27.1	34.9	26.0	33.2	25.0	34.2	22.1	35.2	16.5	31.4	11.4	26.5	20.2	32.9	228.5
Jacobabad	7.9	22.6	10.9	25.6	16.6	31.4	22.4	38.6	27.4	43.9	29.8	44.4	29.3	40.0	28.4	37.6	26.3	36.8	20.5	35.1	14.3	30.3	8.9	24.4	19.9	34.1	120.4
Larkana	7.9	23.1	10.6	26.3	15.8	32.3	20.9	39.0	25.6	43.9	27.8	44.0	27.7	40.4	26.7	38.0	24.9	37.0	20.6	34.5	14.8	30.5	9.3	24.8	19.1	34.3	128.6

Source: Monthly Climatic Normals of Pakistan (1981-2010), Climate Data Processing Centre, Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi (January, 2013)

## 2.4	Flora and Fauna

Flora refers to the plant life found in a particular region. It is the naturally occurring or the indigenous native plant life whereas Fauna is all of the animal life present in a particular region or time.

### 2.4.1	Flora

The vegetation is characteristic of edaphic conditions of the region viz. arid climate and sandy and calcareous soil, largely impregnated with salts. A notable feature is the predominance of plants and trees with small leaves and the large proportion of thorny species. The apparent contrast between the verdure of the riverine and irrigated tracts on the one hand, and the hilly and desert tracts on the other; is largely a matter of its intensity and distribution. The dwarf palm, *Kher* (Acacia ruprstris), and *Lohirro* (Techoma undulata) are typical of the western hill region as are *Khip* (Periploca aphylla) and *Phog* (Calligonum polygonides) of the eastern sandy desert. In the central valley, the *Babul* (Acacia nilotica) tree is the most dominant and grows in thick forests

Babul Tree

Water Lillies
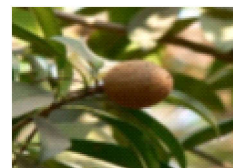
Chiku Tree

Nim Tree

Common Flora of Sindh

along the Indus banks. The *Nim* (Azadirachta inidica), *Ber* (Ziziphus vulagaris) or *Jujuba*, *Lai* (Tamarix orientalis), *Kirrir* (Capparis aphyla) and *Kandi* (Prosopis cineraria) are the more common trees. Mango, date palms, banana, guava, orange and chiku are the typical fruit bearing trees. The coastal strips and the creeks abound in semiaquatic and aquatic plants, and inshore deltaic islands have mangrove forests of *Timmar* (Avicennia marina) and Chaunir (Ceriops tagal) trees. The Water lilies grow in abundance in the numerous lakes and ponds, particularly in the Lower Sindh (www.sindhforests.gov.pk).

2.4.2 Fauna

Among the wild animals, the *Sareh* (Sindh ibex), *Urial* or *Gadh* (wild sheep), and black bear are found in the western rocky range, where the leopard is now rare (www.sindhforests.gov.pk). The *Pirrang* (large tiger cat or fishing cat) of the eastern desert plains is also disappearing. Deer live in the lower rocky plains and in the eastern region, as do the *Charakh* (striped hyena), jackal, fox, porcupine, common gray mongoose, and hedgehog. The Sindhi *phekari* (red lynx or caracal cat) is encountered in some areas. *Pharrho* (hog deer) and wild boar occur particularly in the central inundation belt. There is a variety of bats, lizards, and reptiles, including the cobra, *Lundi* (viper), and the Peean, the mysterious Sindh *krait* of the Thar region, which is supposed to suck the victim's breath in his sleep. Crocodiles are rare and inhabit only the backwaters of the Indus and its eastern Nara channel. Besides a large variety of marine fish, Dolphin, the beaked dolphin, rorqual or blue whale, and a variety of skates frequent the seas along the Sindh coast. The *Pallo* (sable fish), though a marine fish, ascends the Indus annually from February to April to spawn and returns to the sea in September. The *Bulhan* (Indus dolphin) breeds in the Rohri-Sukkur section of the river" (Government of Sindh n.d.).

Sindh Ibex

Urial
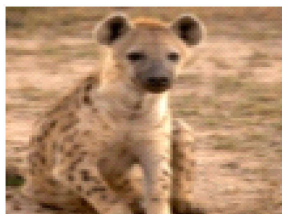
Striped Hynea

Fauna of Sindh

Section - 3

3 ETHNOGROPHY

3.1 History

The province of Sindh has its name driven from the Sanskrit word Sindhu which means ocean or a vast collection of water. When the Aryans arrived, they called the Indus River the Sindu and the area comprising of Pakistan, Kashmir, and east Afghanistan called it Sapta Sindhu or the land of seven rivers. The ancient Persians called it the Hindu River, and called the areas of Punjab and Sindh as Hindush. The Greeks changed it to Indos River, from which is derived the modern day name the Indus from which the word India is derived. Furthermore, the Arabs referred to the river as Mehran and the land as Al-Sind. Over the years, however, the name Sindh was specifically applied to the lower Indus Basin (Meyer 1908-1931) (Panhwar 1983).

3.1.1 Ancient History

The presence of flint tools at Rohri Hills in Sindh shows the presence of hunters and gatherers as early as the Stone Ages. From 100,000 to 10,000 years ago, the sea levels kept changing, causing Sindh to be submerged sporadically. Around 8,000 years ago, all of Sindh was re-exposed (Meyer 1908-1931) (Panhwar 1983).

Mohenjo-daro

Around 3500 B.C., the Iranian people began to migrate into Sindh and settled in Amri which was a small town on the Indus near the Kirthar Range. The town of Kot Diji, near the Rohri Hills also flourished between 3200 to 2600 B.C. and was considered one of the most developed urban civilizations of the ancient world. Eventually, both towns were destroyed by fires (Meyer 1908-1931) (Panhwar 1983).

Mohenjo-daro, meaning mound of the dead, known for its advanced drainage system, brick buildings, public baths and use of standard weights and measures became one of the major cities of the Indus Valley Civilization. This civilization began to decline around 1700 BC (Meyer 1908-1931) (Panhwar 1983).

3.1.2 Early History

Hindush (Sindh and Punjab) were conquered by the Persian Achaemenid Empire in the late 6th century BC. In 325 B.C., Alexander of Macedonia and his army fought the tribes of Sindh. Though the Greek control didn't last for long and Chandragupta Maurya began to conquer the Indian subcontinent. The Mauryans remained in Sindh for over a century. After the death of Ashoka, the third Mauryan king, the Mauryan rule deteriorated and Sindh was subjected to continuous foreign invasions. The Indo-Greeks, Scythians, Kushans, Parthians, the Persian Sassanids and the Huns invaded and ruled Sindh for more than 600 years. Ashoka is credited for spreading Buddhism throughout his kingdom which also included Sindh. But it was under the Kushans (78-145 A.D.) that Buddhism became dominant in the region. Most of the known Buddhist stupas in Sindh, now in ruins, were constructed between 200 and 500 A.D. In the 13th century, Buddhism completely disappeared from Sindh (Meyer 1908-1931) (Panhwar 1983).

3.1.3 Rai Dynasty and Chach

The Rai Dynasty, from 499 AD to 640 A.D., consisted of a total of four (4) Buddhist kings. In 640 A.D., a Hindu Brahmin by the name of Chach seized the throne and ruled independently of the Persian Sassanids. Chach was extremely unpopular with his people due to his discriminating policies where the tribes of Jats and Meds who resided in Sindh were not allowed to wear silk, satin, shoes or even turbans. They were forced to remain either woodcutters or caravan guides to entire lives. Chach's son Raja Dahir was the last ruler before the Arab invasion of Sindh (Meyer 1908-1931) (Panhwar 1983).

3.1.4 Muhammad Bin Qasim

Muhammad Bin Qasim of Iraq, at the age of 17, entered the subcontinent via Balochistan in 711 A.D. to retaliate against Raja Dahir's refusal to recover the Arab ship looted by pirates. His army defeated Raja Dahir with the help of local Buddhist rulers, and the Jewish merchants of Debal and conquered all of Sindh and part of southern Punjab up till Multan. After Muhammad Bin Qasim was called back, Sindh was managed by governors under the authority of the Umayyads and the Abasid Caliphs (Meyer 1908-1931) (Panhwar 1983).

3.1.5 Al-Mansura

In the 9th century, the local governors rebelled and made up their own kingdoms in Sindh and Punjab. Kingdom of Al-Mansura was on area from the city of Multan to the Arabian Sea and nearly covers the present-day Sindh. In 1010 A.D., Mahmud Ghazni took Sindh under his dominion (Meyer 1908-1931) (Panhwar 1983).

3.1.6   Local and Foreign Rule

The Sumras, a Rajput tribe, took lower Sindh from the Ghaznavids, while upper Sindh remained in the hands of the Ghaznavids. Over time, Upper Sindh was absorbed into the Delhi Sultanate. The Sumras were overthrown by Alauddin Khilji, the second king of the Khilji Dynasty that had established itself in Delhi. The Sammas, another Rajput tribe, established their rule in Sindh in 1333. The most famous of the Samma rulers was Jam Nizamuddin II who made Thatta his capital. In 1521, Shah Beg Arghun established his dynasty in Sindh after being driven out of Kandahar by Babar. He defeated the Sammas and established his rule. After the death of his son in 1554, the Turkhan Dynasty took control of Sindh. However, in 1592, Akbar seized Sindh and made it part of the Mughal Empire, where it remained for over a century. As Mughal authority began to deteriorate, a local tribe by the name of Daudputras established their rule over upper Sindh and founded the town of Shikarpur. In the late 1600s, another local tribe, the Kalhoras, also began to oppose Mughal authority. Finally in 1701 Aurangzeb gave them the title of 'Khuda Yar Khan' and a tract of land between the Indus and the Nara. In 1719, the Kalhoras took the Shikarpur area from the Daudputras and eventually ruled over the territories from Multan to Thatta. In 1739, Nadir Shah of Iran claimed all the Mughal provinces west of the Indus and upon his death they passed into the hands of the Durranis. The Kalhoras continued to rule in Sindh under the suzerainty of the Durranis. In 1783, the Talpurs established themselves after a long struggle with the Kalhoras (Meyer (1908-1931) (Panhwar 1983).

3.2   Ethnicity and Tribes of Sindh

The Sindhis as a whole are composed of original descendants of an ancient population known as Sammaat, various sub-groups related to the Baloch origin are found in interior Sindh and to a lesser extent Sindhis of Pashtun origins. The various tribes of Sindh are given below:

Abro	Jiskani	Odh
Ahmedani	Junejo	Osmani
Alavi	Kachelo	Palh
Ansari	Kalhora	Palijo
Bachani	Kalmati	Panhwar
Bajaeen	Kalpar	Panjwani
Bayad	Kambarzahi	Paramara
Bhadala	Kamboh	Peechoho
Bhaiband	Kehar	Phulpoto
Bhangar	Ker	Pirzada
Bharwana	Khanzada	Qaimkhani
Bhel	Khaskheli	Qizilbash
Bhojani	Khokhar	Rajper

Bhurgari	Khosa	Rajput
Bhutto	Khudabadi	Ranghar
Bijarani	Khuhro	Raysipotra
Buledi	Kolhi	Rind
Bozdar	Kunbhar	Royma
Bulfati	Kutchi Memon	Sangi
Buriro	Lakhani	Sahito
Chakee	Langah	Samejo
Chandio	Lanjar	Samma
Channa	Larik	Sandhai
Channar	Lashari	Sanghar
Chhachhar	Machiyar	Sangrasi
Chhajra	Magsi	Sayyid
Dafer	Mahar	Shajra
Dano	Mahesar	Shambhani
Daudpota	Majoka	Shar
Deshwali	Malghani	Shoro
Dibla	Mallaah	Sial
Gabol	Manganiar	Siddi
Ghanghro	Mangrio	Sindhi Rajput
Gopang	Manjhi	Sindhi Shaikh
Goraho	Me	Sodha
Hajjam	Meghwal	Sirki
Hakro	Mehar	Solangi
Halaypotra	Meta Qureshi	Soomro
Hesbani	Mir	Sunar
Hingora	Mirali	Suthar
Hingorja	Mirani	Tagar
Indher	Mirbahar	Talpur
Ja'am	Mohana	Thaheem
Jadgal	Momin Ansari	Theba
Jakhrani	Momna	Unar
Jakhro	Mughal	Vagri
Jamra	Mutwa	Valasai
Janwari	Naich	Vazirani
Jatoi	Nizamani	Warya
Jats of Kutch	Node	Wassan
Jats of Sindh	Nohri	Zardari

3.3   Food

The daily food in most Sindhi households consists of wheat-based flat-bread (phulka) and rice accompanied by two dishes, one gravy and one dry.

The Sindhi "Sai bhaji" is a famous curry. Sai bhaji chawal, a popular dish from Sindh consists of white steamed rice served with spinach curry which is given a 'tarka' with tomatoes, onions and garlic.

Sai Bhaji

Sindhi Kari is a unique and special dish prepared on festive occasions specially by Sindhis residing in India. It consists of a thick spicy gravy made from chick pea flour unlike buttermilk usually used for kadi preparation along with seasonal vegetables. It is served hot with rice.

Sindhi Kari

Pallo Machi is a popular Sindhi delicacy, is prepared with numerous cooking methods. It can be deep fried and garnished with local spices, can be cooked with onions and potatoes into a traditional fish meal or barbequed. The fish often has roe, which is called "aani" in Sindhi and is enjoyed as a delicacy. Often fried alongside the palla and served with the fish fillets.

Pallo Machi

Sindhi biryani, is the Sindhi variant of the biryani rice dish.

Sindhi Biryani

Certain dishes are served on special occasions such as Diwali a Bahji (vegetable dish) called Chiti-Kuni is made with seven vegetables. Special dishes are also served after the recovery from the serious illness for example when someone makes a full recovery from Chicken Pox, it is common to make an offering and make "mitho lolo", a sweet griddle-roasted flatbread: the dough is wheat flour mixed with oil (or ghee) and sugar syrup flavored with ground cardamom. Koki is another popular Sindhi flat-bread that is prepared with wheat flour and goes well with any dal, sabzi or even curd or chai.

Seviyan (Vermicelli), typically served as a sweetened (sometimes milk-based) dessert, is popular: Muslim Sindhi serve it on Eid-ul Azha and Eid ul-Fitr. On special religious occasions, mitho lolo, a sweet flatbread, accompanied with milk, is given to the poor. mitho lolo is also served with chilled buttermilk called Matho on various occasions.

A special sweet dish called 'Kheer Kharkun' are prepared and served on Eid ul-Fitr. It is prepared by mixing dates and milk. The dish is eaten hot in winters and cold in summers. Taryal Patata, a staple of Sindhi diet, is a form of thinly sliced, pan fried potatoes with local spices. They are consumed in most rural households typically at dinner but can be served even for breakfast and lunch alongside other meals. One popular Sindhi way of having "patatas" is to eat it with plain white rice with daal.

Palli, is a saag or leafy green from the Chickpeas, and is enjoyed either cooked by itself like spinach or with fish cooked in the palli and called "Machi Palli". The saag has a unique flavor and is quite different from spinach or mustard saag and has a slightly sour and salty taste to it. It can take getting used to for the uninitiated.

3.4   Religion

According to Census-2017, the population of Muslims out of the total population in Sindh Province is 90.34%. In rural areas, the proportion of Muslims is 86.48% as compared to urban areas i.e. 93.92%. The largest community amongst the minorities is the Hindu which constitute 6.99% of the total population of Sindh Province.

Shah Jahan Mosque in Thatta, Sindh
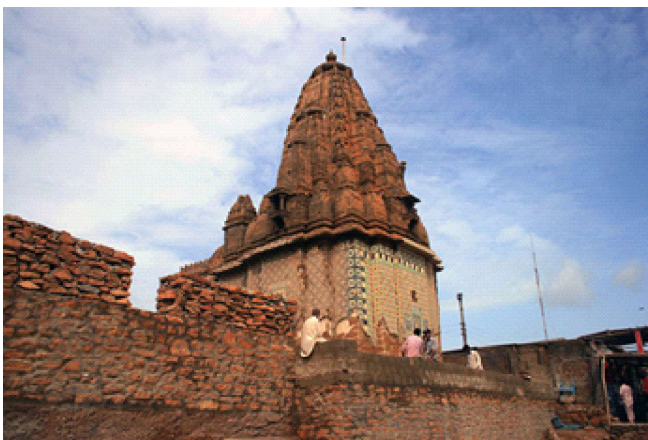
Sri Varun Dev Temple, Manora Cantt, Karachi

Hindu Temple, Umer Kot, Sindh

3.5 Language

The most widely spoken language in Sindh Province is the Sindhi. Sindhi is the predominated language and 61.60% of the total province population reported Sindhi as their mother tongue. The language of the people of Sindh is greatly influenced by presence of Aryan in the region and became Indo-Aryan (Prakrit). Sindhi language is the combination of vocabulary from Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, therefore, has a solid base. India, with. Initially, Sindhi had close contacts with Arabic- speaking Muslims. Therefore, the language adopted many of the Arabic words. Sindhi language is an ancient language spoken in Pakistan and many other parts of the world. The other significant languages of Sindh commonly spoken are:

" Larri, in the place of Laru (Lower Sindh)
" Utradi, a kind of Sindhi Language known as dialect of Sindhi; spoken usually in Upper Sindh.
" Lasi, in Lasbelo a component of Kohistan in Balochistan province and the western area of Sindh.
" Vicholi, in Vicholo, situated in Central Sindh. Vicholi is the baseline of central Sindhi.
" Kachhi, in the Kutch area and in the place of Kathiawar located in Gujarat, Southern Sindh.
" Thari, also popular to be known as *Dhatki* in Tharu, the desert area on the southeast border of Sindh and a basic component of the Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan (Ali 2015).

3.6 Tradition and Custom

The roots of Sindhi culture and civilization go back to the distant past. Archaeological researches during 19th and 20th centuries showed the roots of social life, religion and culture of the people of the Sindh: their agricultural practices, traditional arts and crafts, customs and tradition and other parts of social life, going back to a ripe and mature Indus valley civilization of the third millennium B.C.

Sindhi culture is one of the oldest in the sub-continent. Sindhis celebrate Sindh Culture Day (Ekta Day) worldwide on the first Sunday of December by wearing Ajrak & Sindhi Topi on that day. Sindh has a very rich culture that is significantly known over the world. Hospitality, peace-loving attitude, strong cultural and social values etc, are some of the well-known features of Sindhi culture.
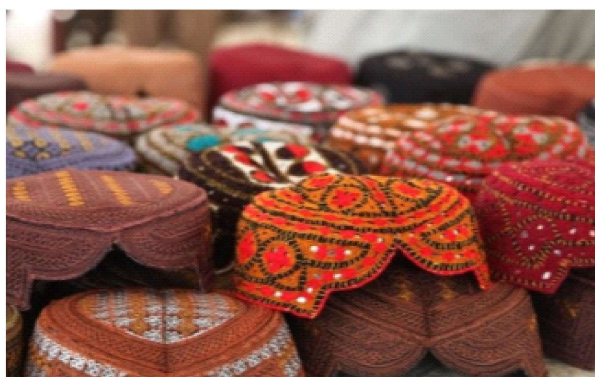
The Sindhi Topi (cap) is worn by people of Sindh and is an essential part of Sindhi culture. It is embrodered by hand in geometrical designs, ofen with small pieces of mirrors sewn into it.
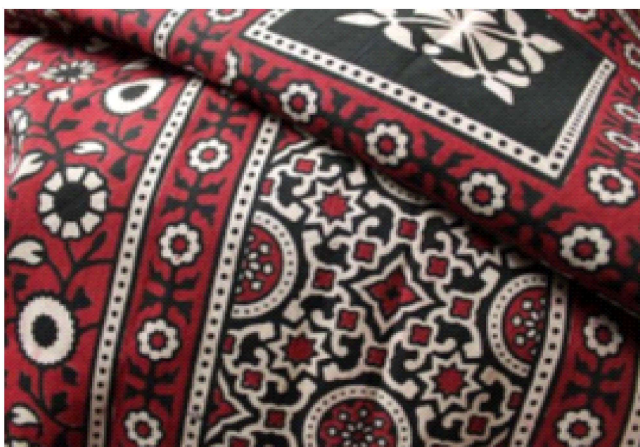
Sindhi Cap

Ajrak

Ajrak is a unique form of block printed shawls, Sindhi Cap and Ajrak are essential part of Sindhi culture. Ajrak is usually about 2.5 to 3 meters long, and its colours are rich crimson, or a deep indigo.

Sindhi poetry is also prominent in Sindhi culture. Poetry of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Sachal Sarmast is very famous amongst all of Pakistan. Some of the other famous poets of Sindh are Shaikh Ayaz, Ustaad Bhukhari, and Ahmed Khan Madhoosh.
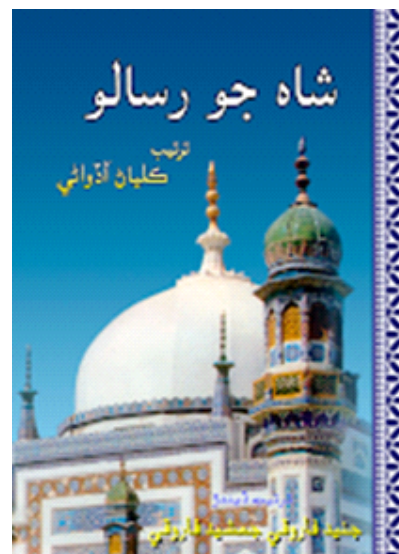
Shah Jo Risalo,
poetry of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai

3.7   Dwelling

A large population of the province lives under shelters of brushwood and thatch consisting of mud or wattle walls with a hedge around it. Most buildings are built of burnt bricks. These houses are of medium height, and have flat roofs which generally possess windscoops (Mangh). Manghu are triangluar structure, almost like chimneys are on top of the homes and are used to funnel cool breezes in. These wind catchers or Manghu, as they are called in the local Sindhi language are fixed on housetops to catch the southwesterly breeze in the hot summer days and evenings. The breeze entering the wind-catchers spreads into the room and keeps it cool (Inside Flows n.d.). Each manghu serves one room, in the case of single story house, but one manghu is also used for two or three rooms in the case of typical multistory house. The houses of Thari people, called Chaunra are built on circular mud platform on which the branches of trees are fixed in a conical shape.

The house of the *Zamindar* is built of sun-dried bricks with a flat roof. It consists of a living room with two side rooms. The newer dwellings are generally made of Girder/ T. Iron and of reinforced concrete/ bricks with cement bonding (RCC).

In Karachi, the architecture of houses was traditionally Bombay-styled facades which is red tiled houses with deep wide verandas enclosed by latticed wooden screens. Karachi also has multistory apartments to accommodate the growing population.

3.8   Betrothal and Marriage

In Sindh province, the bethrotal ceremony is known *manja* or *wanwah*, where the women from the bridegroom's family go to the house of the bride a few days before marriage and make the bride (wana-wah) to sit in seclusion. The bride is fed *churo*, an unleavened cake of wheat-flour made into dough with clarified butter and mixed with brown sugar. The bride's hands and feet are decorated with *Henna*, the lips are dyed with *Musag* (walnut bark), and the eyes are blackened with *Kajal*. In the cities, however, the marriage ceremonies are celebrated in marriage halls, whereas in rural areas the ceremony takes place at the bride's house.

In marriage ceremonies of Hindus, particularly Lohanas, the proposal for marriage must come from the young lady, and not from the swain. A lucky day is ascertained, for which the months of *Sawan* and *Bhadu* are propitious, while *Asu* is not.

In the Parsi community, the bridegroom's father put ear-rings on the bride. The bride and bridegroom are then taken on a prepared dias. The marriage ceremony is short and simply performed by two priests (Mobed), one each from bride's and bridegroom's party. They recite the prayers in old Avastic language, and close by blessing the couple. The bride and bridegroom then go to the fire temple where a sacramental fire is kept burning day and night. They say a short prayer and offer sandal wood to the fire.

3.9   Music and Dance

Music from Sindh province is sung in Sindhi, and is generally performed in either the "*Baits*" or "*Waee*" styles. The *Baits* style is vocal music in *Sanhoon* (low voice) or *Graham* (high voice). *Waee* instrumental music is performed in a variety of ways using a string instrument. Sufi music is performed at shrines, and other conventional music is performed at studios and gatherings. Some of Sindh's indigenous instruments include *Borrindo, Nafeel, Chang, Nadd or Narr, Sharnai, Bansri, Murli, Surando, Dambooro, Yaktaro, Gharro (Dilo), Alghozo, Banjo* and *Pava or Beenoon* (Soomro 2012).

3.10   Places of Interest

Few of the famous historical places of interest are given below:
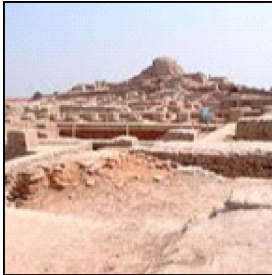
Mohenjo-daro, believed to be one of the earliest civilizations of the world, is located west of the Indus River in Larkana District, Sindh. It is known for its advanced drainage system, public baths, and use of standard weights and measures.

Ranikot Fort also known as the "Great Wall of Sindh", is one of the largest forts in the world with a circumference of approximately 32 kilometers.
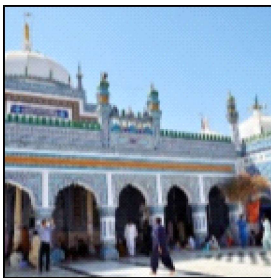
Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai Shrine: Surrounded by local bazaars, constantly buzzing with sufi kalaam and devotion, Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai's shrine is one of its kind.

Faiz Mahal: Faiz Mahal built in 1798, this beautiful palace complex was supposed to serve as the primary court of Talpur monarchs of the region. After the unification of West Pakistan into One Unit during 1955, the Talpur state was abolished and the place now serves as the home of the last, "symbolic" Talpur rulers.
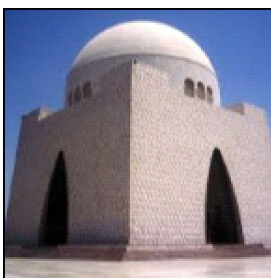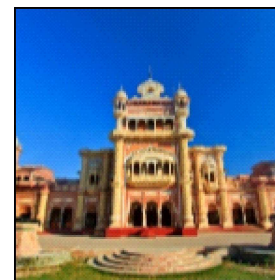
Maizar-e-Quaid in Karachi serves as the last resting place of the Founder of Pakistan Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Jain Temples, **Nagarparkar:** Buildings in the region date from the 12th to the 15th centuries - a period when Jain architectural expression was at its zenith

Makli Necropolis, Thatta. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1981, and one of the world's largest funerary site stretching over an area of nearly 10 sq.km. (3.86sq.mi.) and is home to anywhere between half a million to a million tombs. The tombs were built over a period of 400 years by the Sindh civilization between the 14th and 18th centuries.
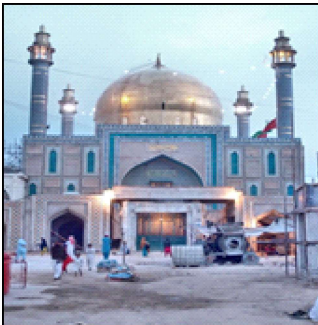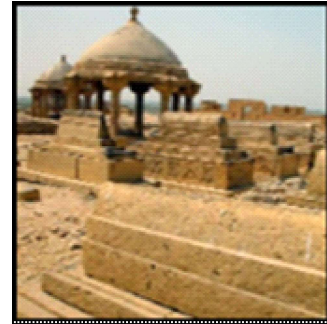
The shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, located in Sehwan, was built in 1356 and decorated with Sindhi 'kashi-tiles', mirror-work and a gold-plated door. Lal Shahbaz's annual Urs (death anniversary), is held on the 18 Sha'aban.

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Section - 4

4 ADMINISTRATION

Sindh Province is divided into six (6) divisions, each headed by a Commissioner. The division is further divided into 29 districts, headed by Deputy Commissioners. The district is divided into sub-divisions each headed by Assistant Commissioners.

Generally, one sub-division comprises of one Taluka, however, in some cases, one sub-division comprises two or more Talukas. Taluka is divided into Supervisory Tapedar circle (STC) which is further divided into Tapedar circles (TCs). Tapedar Circles comprises of Dehs (revenue estates). All these tiers are controlled by respective Revenue officials.

The Deputy Commissioners in the district serve as a focal point for administrative purposes who are supposed to coordinate, and regulate the performance of different government departments at district level. The following table 1.2 gives details on the breakdown of Sindh province into various administrative units:

TABLE 1.2: ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF SINDH PROVINCE

Divisions	District	Tehsil/ Taluka	QH/STC	PC/TC/UC	Mauza/ Deh/Village	Metro Corp.	DM. Corp	Municipal Corp	Committee	TC	Cantt	Total Urban Areas
6	29	138	275	1,465	5,717	1	6	3	34	151	8	202*

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Census-2017

* Including 31 sub divisions of Karachi Districts & 6 DMCs of Karachi Division constitute Karachi Metropolitan Corporation

4.1 Legislative Branch

The Sindh Provincial Assembly is established under Article 106 of the Constitution of Pakistan, having a total of 168 seats, with 29 seats reserved for women, and 9 reserved for non-Muslims.

4.2 Executive Branch

4.2.1 Provincial Government

The Government of Sindh is a provincial government in the federal structure of Pakistan. It is based in Karachi, the capital of Sindh Province.

The Governor of Sindh is the nominal head of the province. This position is largely ceremonial as all the powers are vested in the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister (CM) is elected by the Provincial Assembly of the Sindh to serve as head of the Provincial Government. All the Provincial Departments are headed by the Provincial Ministers (elected member of the provincial assembly). All Ministers report to the CM, who is the Chief Executive and all Secretaries report to Chief Secretary Punjab, who is appointed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

4.3   Judiciary

After the 18th Constitutional in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, a Judge of High Court is appointed according to the Article 175(A). According to the Article 175(A), a Judicial Commission, chaired by the Honourable Chief Justice of Pakistan recommends the names of eligible persons to be appointed as Judges of the High Court. The nominations are forwarded to the parliamentary Committee.

The Parliamentary Committee confirms the nominee by majority within fourteen (14) days otherwise the nominees shall be deemed to have been confirmed. The confirmed names are forwarded to the Prime Minister who forwards the same to the President of Pakistan for appointment. No person is appointed as a Judge of the High Court unless he/she is a citizen of Pakistan having age of forty years and has been an advocate of the High Court or has held a judicial office for ten years and has for a period of not less than three years served as or exercised the functions of a District Judge in Pakistan. A Judge of a High Court holds office until he attains the age of sixty-two years, or he/she sooner resigns or is removed from office in accordance with the Constitution.

The Chief Justice of Sindh High Court is the head of all judicial set up in Sindh, with Karachi as its headquarters. Chief Justice is assisted by a panel of Judges of High Court. The District and Session Judges assist the head at district level. The District and Session Judges are assisted by Additional Session Judges, Senior Civil Judges and First and Second-Class Magistrates.

4.4   Police

The Inspector General of Police, is the Incharge of Police Administration. He/She is assisted by Deputy Inspector General (DIG) at the divisional level. At the district level the post is vested upon Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) or Superintendent of Police (SP) as the case may be, depending upon the size, condition, and posts in the districts. The SP is assisted by DSPs and Inspectors etc. The Police Department is supposed to maintain law and order in the province. The para military forces such as Rangers are also deployed for help wherever required. The total number of Police Stations in Sindh are 497 (Sindh Police 2017).

4.5 Administrative Changes

Province is divided into Divisions, Division into Districts, Districts into Talukas, Taluka into Qanungo Halqas to Patwar Circles to Dehs/Villages. Some changes in district boundaries are taken place between the two Census 1998 to 2017 which are shown in Table 1.3.

TABLE 1.3 : CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF SINDH PROVINCE AFTER CENSUS-1998

SL. No.	NAME OF AREA			LOCALITIES ADDED TO (+) / TAKEN OUT (-) DESCRIPTION AS IN 1998 CENSUS REPORT * ADMN. UNIT CREATED OR ** RECONSTITUTED AFTER 1998 CENSUS	1998 CENSUS FIGURES AREA	POPULATION	1998 ADJUSTED FIGURES AS IN 2017 AREA	POPULATION
1	2			3	4	5	6	7
1	JACOBABAD DISTRICT	**	(-) (i)	KANDHKOT & KASHMORE TALUKAS	5,278	1,425,572	2,698	727,190
			(ii)	DEH DABILI OF GARKINO. TC AND DEHS ALLAHABAD & SAIDUKOT OF TOJ TC OF MURADPUR STC OF THUL TALUKA				
2	THUL TALUKA	**	(-)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 1 (ii)	1,301	356,705	1,301	341,985
3	KASHMOR DISTRICT	*	(i)	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 1 (i) & (ii)	-	-	2,580	677,120
		**	(-) (ii)	CHANDIA & DOULATPUR TCs OF KASHMORE STC OF KASHMOR TALUKA				
4	KASHMOR TALUKA	**	(-)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 3 (ii)	1,303	290,161	1,262	268,899
5	KANDHKOT TALUKA	**	(-) (i)	TANGWANI STC	1,277	393,501	654	217,447
				LASHARI STC EXCEPT MALGUZAR & SONEWAH TCs; DUNIAPUR TC EXCEPT DEHS ARAIN & TEGHANI AND LALAO TC EXCEPT DEH DAHO OF GHOUSPUR STC				
			(ii)	TANGWANI & KARAMPUR TOWN COMMITTEES				
6	TANGWANI TALUKA	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 5 (i) & (ii)	-	-	664	190,774
7	LARKANA DISTRICT	**	(-) (i)	KAMBER ALI KHAN, MIRO KHAN, SHAHDADKOT AND WARAH TALUKAS	7,423	1,927,066	1,948	1,001,608
			(ii)	DEHS DOSU DARA & RAJODERO OF RAJODERO TC OF NAUDERO STC OF RATODERO TALUKA				
8	DOKRI TALUKA	**	(-)	ABAD STC	837	308,975	412	169,033
				KARIRA TC OF DOKRI STC				
				ADDL. GARELLO, BHANGI KALHORA, GARELLO, SHAIKH FOJO & YAKO SANDILO TCs OF GARELLO STC				
				GARELLO TOWN COMMITTEE				
9	LARKANA TALUKA	**	(-)	MAHER WADA TC OF AKIL STC	549	466,424	549	434,553
				DEH SHAH NAWAZ OF ABRA TC, DEHS BAKAPUR & DHADHRA OF BAKAPUR TC AND DEH DANDANO. OF LARKANA TC OF LARKANA STC				
10	BAKRANI TALUKA	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 8 & 9	-	-	425	171,813
11	RATODERO TALUKA	**	(-)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 7 (ii)	562	227,373	562	226,209
12	KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT DISTRICT	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 7 (i)	-	-	5,475	924,294
13	MIRO KHAN TALUKA	**	(-)	HYDER CHANDIO & MOHD GUJRANI TCs OF MIROKHAN STC	752	181,808	374	98,782
				DHINGANO MAHESAR, JIAND LAK, MASTOI & SIJAWAL TCs AND ARZI BHUTTO TC EXCEPT DEH KARAM ALI GOPONG OF SIJAWAL STC				
14	SUJAWAL JUNEJO TALUKA	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 13	-	-	385	83,026
15	SHAHDAD KOT TALUKA	**	(-)	BAGODARO STC	1,461	190,325	419	126,619
				KOT SHAHBEG & QUBO SAEED KHAN TCs; JAMALI TC EXCEPT DEHS BHUTTA (BARRAGE & NON BARRAGE) & CHODHA (BARRAGE & NON BARRAGE) AND DEH WARIAL OF KUTRIA TC OF QUBO SAEED KHAN STC				
				HAZAR WAH TC OF SHAHDADKOT STC				
16	QUBO SAEED KHAN TALUKA	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 15	-	-	1,033	63,706
17	WARAH TALUKA	*	(-)	NASIRABAD STC	1,002	283,227	695	169,448
				LAKHU TC OF GAJI KHUNAWAR STC				
				DEH VAHOCHA OF ABAD TC & DEH THARIRI HASHIM OF WAGAN TC OF WARAH STC				

NASIRABAD TOWN COMMITTEE

SL.NO	Name				Description				
18	NASIRABAD TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 17	-		309	113,779
19	SUKKUR DISTRICT	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 21 (i)	5,165	908,373	5,165	931,387
20	PANO. AQIL TALUKA	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 21 (i)	1,233	245,187	1,042	268,201
21	GHOTKI DISTRICT	**	(-)	(i)	BILHINI, JEHAN KHAN & MUBARAKPUR TCS OF MUBARAKPUR STC OF KHANGARH TALUKA	6,083	970,549	6,083	968,797
					DEH NAROUMAL HATTI OF BHETOOR TC OF ALI MEHAR STC OF KHANGARH TALUKA				
			(+)	(ii)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 3 (ii)				
22	KHANGARH TALUKA	**	(-)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 21 (i)	1,986	109,187	1,986	86,173
23	UBAURO TALUKA	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 3 (ii)	653	186,154	653	207,416
24	KHAIRPUR DISTRICT	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 7 (ii)	15,910	1,546,587	15,910	1,547,751
25	KHAIRPUR TALUKA	**	(-)		MORI TC EXCEPT DEH ALIPUR OF THERHI STC	585	288,655	585	275,255
26	KINGRI TALUKA	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 25	531	214,066	531	228,630
			(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 7 (ii)				
27	BHIRIA TALUKA	**	(-)		LAKHA ROAD STC	686	265,206	488	204,120
					BAGODERO TC OF BHIRIA ROAD STC				
28	KANDIARO TALUKA	**	(-)		HALANI STC EXCEPT DEH CHACHAK OF DODHA TC DEHAT TC OF GULSHAH STC	934	316,788	771	222,529
29	MEHRABPUR TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 27 & 28	-	-	361	155,345
30	SANGHAR DISTRICT	**	(-)	(i)	HINGORNO. STC OF KHIPRO TALUKA	10,728	1,453,028	10,728	1,319,881
					PHULLAHDAYUN STC EXCEPT DEH HALARO OF ALLAHBUX MARI TC & DEH CHHELYUN OF HALEPOTANI TC OF KHIPRO TALUKA				
					SARHAL TC & DEH GIRHORE SHARIF OF GIRHORE SHARIF TC OF KHAHI STC OF KHIPRO TALUKA				
					DEH DOBTO & DEH SIRARI OF DOBTO TC, DEH LIYARI OF KHORILO TC OF DHILYAR STC OF KHIPRO TALUKA				
				(ii)	DEH CHHELYUN OF HALEPOTANI TC OF PHULLAHDAYUN STC OF KHIPRO TALUKA				
				(iii)	GOJRO, GUPCHANI & MARI SABBAR TCs OF SHAHPURCHAKAR STC OF SHAHDADPUR TALUKA				
					DEH CHAN BABU OF CHAN BABU TC OF SARHARI STC OF SHAHDADPUR TALUKA				
31	KHIPRO TALUKA	**	(-)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (i) & (ii)	5,933	327,185	5,933	225,089
32	SHAHDADPUR TALUKA	**	(-)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (iii)	890	340,778	890	309,727
33	SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD DISTRICT	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (iii)	4,502	1,071,533	4,502	1,102,584
34	DAULAT PUR TALUKA	**			RENAMED AS QAZI AHMED TALUKA				
35	NAWABSHAH TALUKA	**	(-)		DAUR STC EXCLUDING BHURAL & TALLO TCS	2,552	554,876	435	281,302
					JAM SAHIB STC EXLUDING SHAFI ABAD TC				
					BUCHERI & DIGGO TCs OF NAWABSHAH STC				
					BANDHI, DAUR & JAM SAHIB TOWN COMMITTEES				
36	DAUR TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (iii) & SL.NO. 35	-	-	2,210	304,625
37	DADU DISTRICT	**	(-)		SEHWAN, KOTRI & THANO BULA KHAN TALUKAS	19,070	1,688,811	7,866	1,106,717
38	JAMSHORO DISTRICT	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 37	-	-	11,204	582,094
39	KOTRI TALUKA	**	(-)		MANJHAND STC	3,653	307,679	1,051	207,574
					KOTRI STC EXCLUDING BADA, BOLAHRI, KOTRI, MORHOJABAL, PETARO, RAHEER & VEE TCs				
					SANN TOWN COMMITTEE				
40	MANJHAND TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 39	-	-	2,303	100,105
41	HYDERABAD DISTRICT	**	(-)	(i)	HALA AND MATIARI TALUKAS	5,519	2,891,488	993	1,494,866
				(ii)	TANDO ALLAHYAR TALUKA				
				(iii)	TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN TALUKA				
42	MATIARI DISTRICT	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 41 (i)	-	-	1,417	494,244

No.	Name				Description				
43	HALA TALUKA	**	(-)		SAEEDABAD STC	848	240,497	488	161,981
					DEH DALOKETI OF JAMALABAD TC OF HALA STC				
					SAEEDABAD TOWN COMMITTEE				
44	MATIARI TALUKA	**	(-)		BHITSHAH TC & DEH BURERI AND LAKHISAR OF ADDL BHITSHAH TC OF ODEROLAL STC	569	253,747	568	218,065
45	SAEEDABAD TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 43 & 44	-	-	361	114,198
46	TANDO ALLAHYAR DISTRICT	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 41 (ii)	-	-	1,554	493,526
47	TANDO ALLAHYAR TALUKA	**	(-)	(i)	SANJAR CHANG, ADDL. SANJAR CHANG & DHALU TCs, ADDL. DHALU TC EXCEPT DEHS NILO FARI & NANGHAH OF ADDL. BULGHAI TC OF BULGHAI STC	1,554	493,526	445	226,055
					ADDL. CHAMBER, ADDL. PAK SANGHAR, ADDL. THUL, CHAMBER & THUL TCs AND DEH CHARKI OF PAK-SANGHAR TC OF CHAMBER STC				
				(ii)	DASORI STC				
					ADDL. HALEPOTANI, BAL GHAI, BAL GHAI & HALEPOTANI TCs AND DEH NILO FARI OF ADDL. DHALU TC OF BULGHAI STC				
					ADDL. SHAIKH MOOSO TC, DEHS GAHIKI & VISARKI OF ADDL. NASAR PUR TC AND DEH NIMRO OF SHEIKH MOOSA TC OF TANDO ALLAHYAR STC				
48	CHAMBER TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 47 (i)	-	-	483	125,558
49	JHANDO MARI TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 47 (ii)	-	-	626	141,913
50	TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN DISTRICT	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 41 (iii)	-	-	1,423	438,624
51	TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN TALUKA	**	(-)	(i)	BULRI SHAH KARIM STC	1,555	408,852	263	166,190
					CHOUDRO, DINPUR, JADOLAGHAR, NUKERJI & QABOOL PUR TCs OF NAZAR PUR STC				
				(ii)	FATEH BAGH & NAZAR PUR TCs OF NAZAR PUR STC				
					TANDO GHULAM HYDER STC EXCEPT DEHS SOORJANI, KHADO, HOMKI & DHARKI OF ADHANKI TC AND DEHS DABAGIR, JHABERI, PARRORI & RINGYOON OF RAIN TC				
					TANDO GHULAM HYDER TC OF TANDO GHULAM HYDER STC				
52	BULRI SHAH KARIM TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 51 (i)	-	-	770	157,683
53	TANDO GHULAM HYDER TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 51 (ii) & SL.NO. 54 (i) & (ii)	-	-	390	114,751
54	BADIN DISTRICT	**	(-)	(i)	DANDO TC & TALHAR TC EXCEPT DEH TALHAR OF TALHAR STC OF BADIN TALUKA	6,726	1,136,044	6,858	1,106,272
				(ii)	AHMDANI & MAHI LAGHARI TCs OF TARAI STC OF GOLARCHI TALUKA				
55	BADIN TALUKA	**	(-)	(i)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 54 (i)	2,084	355,460	1,816	289,259
				(ii)	BAGARKI, CHANERI, MORJHER, SHORKI & WALHAR TCs AND DEH TALHAR OF TALHAR TC OF TALHAR STC				
56	GOLARCHI (SHAHEED FAZAL RAHU) TALUKA	**	(-)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 54 (ii)	1,765	199,197	1,642	182,691
57	TANDO BAGO TALUKA	**	(-)		DABHARO, SAEEDPUR, SAJAN & WASI ADIL TCs OF TANDO BAGO STC	1,734	298,114	1,688	243,147
58	TALHAR TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 55 (ii) & SL.NO. 57	-	-	569	107,902
59	THATTA DISTRICT	**	(-)		JATI, MIRPUR BATHORO, SHAH BUNDER & SUJAWAL TALUKAS	17,355	1,113,194	8,570	599,492
					KHARO CHAN TALUKA EXCLUDING AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 62				
60	KETI BUNDER TALUKA	*	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 62	771	25,700	771	41,410
61	SUJAWAL DISTRICT	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 59	-	-	8,785	513,702
62	KHARO CHAN TALUKA	**	(-)		BABLO TC AND DEHS BABIHO, BET MEHAR, DARSI, DHLLO SHOLANI, MIRWARI, MORECHADAI & THAROWARI OF BABIHO TC OF KHARO CHAN STC	778	25,666	778	9,956
63	MIRPUR KHAS DISTRICT	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (i)	2,925	905,935	2,925	1,006,329
64	DIGRI TALUKA	**	(-)	(i)	GABRLO & JHUDO STCs	1,075	298,652	572	147,272
					BAND WARI TC EXCEPT DEH 265, MIR KHUDA BUX TC EXCEPT DEH 199 AND DEH 201 & DEH 205 OF BASRAN TC OF TANDO JAN MOHAMMAD STC				
					JHUDO AND NAUKOT TOWN COMMITTEES				
				(ii)	DEH 140 & DEH 145 OF KANGORO TC OF KANGORO STC				
65	MIRPUR KHAS TALUKA	**	(-)	(i)	BALARO, JHULURI & MUNJRI TCs OF JHULURI STC	1,088	428,275	24	201,406
					DEHS 225, 238 & 239 OF BALOCHABAD TC OF KATHIRY STC				
					DEH 107A OF BHITARO TC OF MIRPUR KHAS STC				

DOULAT PUR, KAK, KHUNBHRI & MIRWAH TCs, DEH KHUTH & DEH
PANWHERKI OF MUBARIK TC OF MIRWAH STC

MIRWAH TOWN COMMITTEE

(ii)   CHITORY, JHURBI, KATHIRY & KHIRAH TCs AND BALOCHABAD TC EXCEPT
DEHS 225, 238 & 239 OF KATHIRY STC

DEHS 126 & 127 OF MIRPUR OLD TC OF MIRPUR KHAS STC

DEH 242 OF BITOKOT TC AND DEH 241 OF WISRO TC OF JHULURI STC

(iii)   KHAN STC

MIRPUR KHAS STC EXCEPT DEH 107A OF BHITARO TC AND DEHS 126 & 127
OF MIRPUR OLD TC

No.	Name				Description				
66	JHUDO TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 64 (i)	-	-	363	146,013
67	SHUJAABAD TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 64 (ii) & SL.NO. 65 (i)	-	-	396	98,783
68	SINDHRI TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (i) & SL.NO. 65 (ii)	-	-	599	150,628
69	HUSSAIN BUX MARI TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 65 (iii)	-	-	209	83,219
70	UMERKOT DISTRICT	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (ii)	5,608	663,095	5,608	664,797
71	PITHORO TALUKA	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30 (ii)	855	79,480	855	81,182
72	CHACHRO TALUKA	**	(-)	(i)	GADRO STC	6,399	357,757	3,386	167,235
					KHINSAR STC EXCEPT DEH MITHRIO CHARAN OF MITHRIO CHARAN TC				
				(ii)	VIJHIAR TC EXCEPT DEH RARLI OF RAJORO STC				
					DEH CHELHAR OF CHELHAR TC AND DEH JAN JIHAR OF TAR HAMIR TC OF CHELHAR STC				
73	DIPLO TALUKA	**	(-)		KALOI STC EXCEPT DEHS RAJAR & SINGARIO OF KHETLARI TC	4,037	161,880	2,872	92,047
					DEHS CHAPAN HAR, KUN RAHMAT ULLAH & TANDO NIAZI OF RHAMKI BAZAR TC OF BALIHARI STC				
74	MITHI TALUKA	**	(-)	(i)	ISLAMKOT & KHARIO GHULAM SHAH STCs	5,340	241,548	2,954	125,137
					MAJHATI TC AND DEHS BAPAHAR, CHHAHO & NAUKARTO OF BHAKAO TC OF MAJETHI STC				
			(+)	(ii)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 72 (ii)				
75	DAHLI TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 72 (i)	-	-	2,126	165,289
76	KALOI TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 73	-	-	922	73,651
77	ISLAMKOT TALUKA	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 74 (i)	-	-	3,515	137,826
78	KARACHI DIVISION				AFTER 1998 CENSUS, 5 DISTRICTS INCLUDING 6 CANTONMENTS OF KARACHI DIVISION WERE DECLARED CITY DISTRICT AND BIFURCATED INTO 18 TOWNS & 6 CANTONMENTS IN THE DEVOLUTION PLAN, 2002.	3,527	9,856,318	3,527	9,856,318
					LATER, IT WAS AGAIN MERGED INTO 6 DISTRICTS AND FURTHER DIVIDED \ INTO 31 SUB-DIVISIONS & 6 CANTONMENTS.				
					DETAIL OF CREATION OF RURAL SUB-DIVISIONS IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF KARACHI DIVISION IS GIVEN BELOW WHILE IN CASE OF URBAN SUB-DIVISIONS, ONLY NAMES IN THE CORRESPONDING DISTRICTS ARE GIVEN.				
79	KARACHI WEST DISTRICT	**	(-)		DEHS ALLAH PHAI, LOHARKO LANGH, MANDRO, MITHAGHAR, MOHYO, NARATHAR & SHAH MURID OF SONGHAL TC OF MANGHOPIR STC OF KARACHI WEST TALUKA	929	2,105,923	929	2,089,509
80	KARACHI WEST TALUKA (FORMER)	**	(-)	(i)	GABOPAT TC OF MANGHOPIR STC	929	2,105,923	-	-
				(ii)	MANGOPIR TC EXCEPT DEHS METAN & ORANGI OF MAGHOPIR STC				
				(iii)	DEH METAN OF MANGOPIR TC OF MANGHOPIR STC				
				(iv)	DEH ORANGI OF MANGOPIR TC OF MANGHOPIR STC				
				(v)	DEHS SURJANI, BIJAR BUTHI, MOKHI, NANGAN & TAISAR OF SONGHAL TC MANGHOPIR STC				
				(vi)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 79				
81	MAURIPUR SUB-DIVISION	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 80 (i)	-	-	450	85,980
82	MANGHOPIR SUB-DIVISION	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 80 (ii) & (v)	-	-	342	118,267
83	BALDIA SUB-DIVISION	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 80 (iii)	-	-	34	406,264
84	ORANGI SUB-DIVISION	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 80 (iv)	-	-	9	337,186
85	MOMINABAD SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	19	596,593
86	SITE SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	25	321,769

50

No	Name				Description				
87	HARBOUR SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	94	223,450
88	MALIR DISTRICT	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 79	2,268	981,412	2,160	950,798
89	MALIR TALUKA (FORMER)	**	(-)	(i)	GADAP & WANKAND TCs, DEHS JANG KAND, KAND, KHAR, MOIDAN & SHORE KAND OF KONKAR TC OF GADAP STC	2,268	981,412	-	-
					KATHOR TC OF KATHOR STC				
				(ii)	DARSANO CHANOO TC OF LANDHI STC				
					DEHS KHARKHARO, KONKAR, THADO & TORE OF KONKAR TC OF GADAP STC				
					DEH THANO OF THANO TC OF MALIR STC				
				(iii)	JOREHJI TC OF KATHOR STC				
					DEH SANHARO OF LANDHI TC OF LANDHI STC				
				(iv)	IBRAHIM HYDERI-I & IBRAHIM HYDERI-II TCs AND LANDHI TC EXCEPT DEH SANHARO OF LANDHI STC				
90	SHAH MUREED SUB-DIVISION	*			AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 79	-	-	276	16,414
91	GADAP SUB-DIVISION	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 89 (i)	-	-	1,104	39,642
92	MURAD MEMON SUB-DIVISION	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 89 (ii)	-	-	195	214,900
93	BIN QASIM SUB-DIVISION	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 89 (iii)	-	-	447	108,045
94	IBRAHIM HYDRI SUB-DIVISION	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 89 (iv)	-	-	97	483,770
95	AIRPORT SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	41	88,027
96	KARACHI EAST DISTRICT	**				139	2,746,014	139	1,510,386
97	FEROZABAD SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	20	558,702
98	GULSHAN-E-IQBAL SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	29	440,447
99	GULZAR-E-HIJRI SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	79	122,852
100	JAMSHED QUARTERS SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	11	388,385
101	KARACHI SOUTH DISTRICT					122	1,745,038	122	1,468,579
102	ARAM BAGH SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	4	131,880
103	CIVIL LINE SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	73	282,580
104	GARDEN SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	4	325,716
105	LYARI SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	6	594,966
106	SADDAR SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	35	133,437
107	KARACHI CENTRAL DISTRICT					69	2,277,931	69	2,277,931
108	GULBERG SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	14	424,620
109	LIAQUATABAD SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	6	379,058
110	NAZIMABAD SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	8	363,193
111	NEW KARACHI SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	18	582,866
112	NORTH NAZIMABAD SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	23	528,194
113	KORANGI DISTRICT	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM KARACHI EAST & MALIR DISTRICTS	-	-	108	1,559,115
114	KORANGI SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	59	549,159
115	LANDHI SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	19	409,451
116	MODEL COLONY SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	9	252,271
117	SHAH FAISAL SUB-DIVISION	*			NEWLY CREATED FROM URBAN PART	-	-	21	348,234

Section - 5

5   ECONOMY

Sindh is the second largest province of Pakistan by population-wise having 23% of Pakistan's population and about 18% of its land area. It has the highest concentration of urban population at 51.92% as compared to an overall country's average of 36.44%, making it the most urbanized province in the country.   It plays a significant role in the economic development of the country. Karachi, the largest port city is the financial hub which generates substantial revenues. Its contribution to the national GDP is around 33%. Sindh collects 70% of Pakistan's Income Tax and 62% of Sales Tax. Sindh has 54% of country's textile units, 45% of its sugar mills, 20% of pulp & paper mills, and 35% of edible oil processed locally. It accounts for 34% of total industrial capacity in large scale manufacturing while 25% of small scale manufacturing, and also comprises of a well-developed agricultural base supported by an effective irrigation network on the Indus. Around 14% wheat, 30% rice, 30% sugarcane, 25% cotton and 30% vegetable crops grown in Pakistan are from Sindh. This provides immense opportunity for setting up export based agro-processing industry in the province (Sindh Board of Investment n.d.). Besides agriculture, Sindh has the seventh largest coal reserves (Thar coalfield) in the world and has the potential to fulfill the power generation demands of the country.

5.1   Agriculture

Agriculture is the basis of the economy of Sindh Province. Sindh's agricultural productivity increased substantially after 1961 because of advancement in agriculture research and the use of (in organize) fertilizers. There are about six (6) research institutions in Sindh working on Agriculture as under:

- o   Agriculture Research Institute, Tandojam
  (conducts research on various field crops)
- o   Sindh Horticulture Research Institute, MirpurKhas
  (conducts research on fruit and vegetable crops)
- o   Rice Research Institute, Dokri
  (conducts research on rice and pulses crops)
- o   Wheat Research Institute, Sakrand
  (conducts research on wheat crop)
- o   Quaid-e-Awam Agriculture Research Institute, Larkana
  (conducts research on crops grown on residual moisture of rice i.e. dubari crops)
- o   Foundation Seed Cell
  (produces BNS, Pre-basic and Basic seed of wheat, rice and cotton crops)

5.1.1   Crop Zone

According to the climatic and soil condition of the Sindh province, different areas are suitable for different crops e.g., lower part of the province is best for sugarcane, coconut, banana and papaya plantation. The plains of middle Sindh are suitable for growing of dry crops. Upper Sindh and right bank areas of the Indus River are suitable for growing crop. The Eastern part of the province and kacho areas are suitable for rain fed crops, like millets and guar.

The suitability of areas for main crops in accordance with the soil and climatic condition of the province are given as under: -

Upper Sindh

Larkana, Shikarpur and Jacobabad are suitable for growing rice as main crops, like rape and mustard and safflower / sunflower as dobari crops.

Sukkur & Khairpur Districts are suitable for growing dry crops viz: cotton, wheat, rape, mustard and sunflower.

Middle Sindh

Nawabshah, Nausherferoz and Dadu Districts are suitable for growing of crops like Cotton, rape and mustard and sunflower.

Lower Sindh

Upper part of Hyderabad (Hala, Hyderabad & Tando Allahyar Taluka), Sanghar & Mirpurkhas District are suitable for cotton, wheat, sunflower, soyabean, rape and mustard and groundnut (in Sanghar only).

Hyderabad, Tando Mohammad Khan, Badin and Thatta Districts are suitable for sugarcane and rice crops. In addition to the said crops; sunflower, rape and mustard are also grown as dobari. Mash and masoor pulses are also suitably grown in Thatta & Badin Districts.

Desert and Kacho Area

The rain fed areas of Thar District and kacho tracts of Hyderabad, Dadu Larkana Districts are suitable for millet and sorghum crops, whereas Guar, Seasamum and caster crops also flourish very well in desert areas of Thar after rain (Agriculture, Supply and Prices Department, Government of Sindh n.d.)

Land utilization statistics are available for 14.09 million hectares of the aggregate territory, while the total cropped area stands at 3.60 million hectares out of which 2.62 million hectares were sown atleast once during the year (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2014). The Table 1.4 below gives the land utilization statistics of Sindh Province.

TABLE 1.4 : LAND UTILIZATION STATISTICS OF SINDH PROVINCE: 2014-15 TO 2015-16

Sr. No.	Sindh Province	(Area in '000' Hectares)
1.	**Geographical Area**	**14,091**
2.	**Total Reported Area**	**14,091**
3.	**Cultivated Area**	**5,134**
	Current Fallows	2,514
	Net Area Sown	2,620
4.	**Cropped Area**	**3,601**
	Area Sown More than Once	981
	Net Area Sown	2,620
5.	**Un-Cultivated Area**	**8,956**
	Forest Area	1,034
	Cultivable Waste	1,605
	Not available for Cultivation	6,318

Source: Development Statistics of Sindh-2017

5.1.2   Crop

The area, production and yield of major crops in Sindh are given below in Table 1.5:

TABLE 1.5 : MAJOR CROPS OF SINDH PROVINCE: 2015-2016

Sr. No.	Crops	Area (In Hectares)	Production (In Million Tonnes)
1.	Wheat	1,154,556	3,834,592
2.	Rice	719,812	2,572,782
3.	Maize	3,671	3,626
4.	Sugarcane	312,815	17,984,260
5.	Cotton	621,239	3,475,600

Source: Development Statistics of Sindh-2017

5.1.3 Horticulture

The major fruits and vegetables of Sindh are Mango, Banana, Chilies, Tomatoes and Dates (Table 1.6).

TABLE 1.6: MAJOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES GROWN IN SINDH PROVINCE: 2015-2016

Sr. No.	Crops	Area (in '000' Hectares)	Production (in '000' Tonnes)
1.	Mango	62,338	404,177
2.	Banana	26,732	112,386
3.	Tomato	27,865	206,504
4.	Onion	51,716	692,272
5.	Dates	36,524	201,165

Source: Sindh Development Statistics-2017

5.2 Industry and Trade

5.2.1 Industry

i. Mines and Minerals

The Sindh Province has large quantities of minerals, coal, granite marble, limestone and sand-stone deposits reserves. Huge deposits of cut stones are also found in Sari Singh area of Thano Bula Khan Taluka.

The granite area which was not accessible earlier are now connected with Karachi by constructing roads as well as rest house facilities to facilitate the exploration of granite in these remote areas. A fine quality of marble such as golden and coral marble were also found in the province. The scattered outcrop of golden marble in Sonda area spread over nearly 100 sq.km and in Thatta District located on both sides of the national highway. The basic facilities such as electricity, telephone and water supply are also available in the villages of Sonda and Daduri which are not far from the quarry sites.

The Directorate of Mines & Mineral Development of Sindh is sponsoring a scheme for feasibility study of granite deposits in Tharparkar District. It will be ensured that 03 large granite factories will be set up by the year 2030 in this remote area. This will not only generate employment opportunities for poor and downtrodden masses of this far flung area but will also get world class granite for local consumption and export quality which will help in poverty reduction and increase in government revenues (Ministry of Finance 2017-18).

ii. Thar Coal

The Thar coalfield with a resource potential of 175 billion tonnes of coal covers an area of over 9,000 sq. km in the Thar Desert of Tharparkar District, in southeastern part of Sindh. Pakistan has emerged as the seventh top country in the list of top 20 countries of the world, after the discovery of huge lignite coal resources in Sindh. The economic coal deposits of Pakistan are restricted to Paleocene and Eocene rock sequences. It is one of the world's largest lignite deposits discovered by GSP in 1990s and is sufficient to meet the country's fuel requirements for centuries.

Thar Coal mining site

The investigated area is covered by stable sand dunes and there are no rock exposures. To establish the coal resources in six selected blocks, a total of 237 holes were drilled. The coal resources of the area are within clastic sediments of the Bara Formation of Paleocene age. The measured reserves are over 2,357 million tonnes (Thar Coal Energy Board 2012).

5.2.2   Trade

Karachi is the financial and commercial capital of Pakistan. It contributes major share in Pakistan's revenue collection. Karachi is also the Headquarters of major Banks, Financial Institutions & Business Houses. The Karachi Stock Exchange is the biggest and most liquid exchange in Pakistan.

The city of Karachi also has some of the largest and most dynamic industrial complexes in the country such as Sindh Industrial & Trading Estate (SITE), Korangi Industrial & Trade Estate, FB Area, North Karachi Industrial & Trade Estate, Dhabeji and Port Qasim etc. SITE Manghopir is the largest industrial park of the country comprising about 4000 factories. The areas like I.I. Chundrigar Road, Sharah-e-Faisal, Clifton and Defense are the main business hub of Karachi.

As the city offers an ideal location for the business, the industries produce a wide variety of goods, from textiles to chemicals, steel and machinery. The versatile industries of the city also produce cement, shipbuilding, refined oil, shoes and food. Some major automobile manufacturing companies such as Toyota, Suzuki, Millat Tractors, Adam motors, Hino Pak have their manufacturing plants in the city. Karachi City is also home for plenty of cottage industries. Several important television and radio channels and their headquarters are located in Karachi.

Karachi is a major sea transport centre and contains the country's two major ports namely the port of Karachi and Port Mohammad Bin Qasim. The city is an important hub for fishery business in Pakistan. The major fish harbour in Karachi includes Karachi Fish Harbour and Korangi Fish Harbour which provides livelihood to about 300,000 people connected with the fishery business and some subsidiary industries provide employment to about 400,000 people.

Although IT industries, electronic media and call centers are playing a significant role in the current economy, the huge industrial base of the city provides the maximum strength to the economy of Pakistan (Karachi.com 2018).

5.3 Communication

Sindh is linked to the rest of the world and Pakistan through airports, railways, and roads network. Jinnah International Airport is the largest international and domestic airport of Pakistan.

Sindh is known as home to Pakistan's seaports. Karachi Port and Port Qasim are situated in Sindh province. Karachi Port lies on a strategic point along the 966 km long coastline which stretches from the straits of Hormuz to the border with India. It has an ideal location and well-developed connections with Afghanistan, Central Asia and Western China. Karachi port is facilitating around 1600 ships annually while there is enough capacity to handle more cargo as the current occupancy is around 45% only (Karachi Port Trust n.d.).

Port Qasim, Karachi

The other port of Pakistan, Port Qasim is also located in Karachi. The Port is situated in Indus delta region and south-east of Karachi. The port currently caters for more than 40% of seaborne trade requirements of the country. The Qasim port provides shore-based facilities and services to international shipping lines and other concerned agencies in the form of adequate water depth in the channel, berths/terminals, cargo handling equipment, storage areas and providing facilities for safe day and night transit of vessels. Day and night access to Port is through a 45 km long channel marked by channel buoys up to 11 meter draught vessels (Port Qasim Authority 2009-12).

Sindh is also linked to the rest of the country through the rail network. The Freight Business Unit of the Pakistan Railways serves the Port of Karachi and Port Qasim as well as in various other stations along the network and generates revenue from the movement of agricultural, industrial and imported products such as wheat, coal, fertilizer, cement and sugar.

Section - 6

6   HEALTH

Health makes a vital and foremost contribution to economic growth, as healthy Populations live longer and are more vibrant and productive. Efficient public health systems are crucial for providing care for the sick, and for instituting procedures that endorse wellness, and prevents diseases. Poor health contributes to poverty due to the catastrophic costs of illness, as it diminishes learning capacity during childhood and earning ability during adulthood. Therefore, health holds a key position towards prosperity, through reduction of poverty which ultimately contributes to national economic growth.

6.1   Healthcare Delivery System of Sindh

i. Primary Healthcare

This is the first level of healthcare, where patients have their initial interaction with system that provides both curative and preventive healthcare services.

The Basic Health Units (BHUs) are located at Union Council level and serve catchment population up to 25,000. Preventive curative and referral services are provided at the BHUs. The BHUs also provide clinical, logistical and managerial support to Lady Health Workers (LHWs). Rural Health Centers (RHCs) serve catchment population up to 100,000 people. There are a total of 129 RHCs, 798 BHUs, 865 Dispensaries, 94 Mother and Child Health Centres (MCHs), 3 Sub Health Centers/Clinics, 1 Homeopathic Dispensary, 1 Urban Health Center, and 36 Unani Shifa Khana in Sindh province (Health Department of Sindh 2017).

ii. Secondary Healthcare

This is an intermediate level of healthcare that is concerned with the provision of technical, therapeutic and diagnostic services. It is the first referral level serving at the district and taluka levels. Specialist consultation and hospital admissions fall into this category.

The Taluka Head Quarters (THQs) and District Head Quarters (DHQs) serve a population of 0.5 to 3 million people. Both these health facilities provide basic and comprehensive emergency, obstetrics, preventive, curative, diagnostics, and in-patient services along with referral services to patients referred by BHUs, RHCs. There are a total of 49 THQs, 14 DHQs, while major/ other/ specialized secondary hospitals are 27 in the Sindh Province (Health Department of Sindh 2017).

iii. Tertiary Healthcare

The Tertiary Healthcare hospitals are more specialized for in-patient care. These hospitals provide specialized healthcare services usually to indoor patients and on referrals from primary or secondary health professionals (International Journal of Advanced Research and Publications 2017). There are 8 tertiary healthcare facilities in Sindh Province (Health Department of Sindh 2017).

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The detail of health facilities in Sindh is given in Tables 1.7 (Bureau of Statistics Sindh 2017).

TABLE 1.7 : GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL, PRIVATE AND LOCAL BODIES HOSPITALS WITH BED CAPACITY IN SINDH PROVINCE: 2015 TO 2016

Sr. No.	Health Facility	Number
1.	Teaching Hospital	7
2.	Specialize and Taluka Hospital	66
3.	Dispensaries	865
4.	R.H Centre	129
5.	T.B Clinic	187
6.	B.H.U	798
7.	M.C.H.C	94

Source: Development Statistics of Sindh-2017

6.2 Family Planning and Population Welfare

Pakistan initiated Family Planning (FP) Programme in the Private Sector in 1953 and in the public sector in 1960 by making it a part of state policy in 1966. Institutional arrangements for the programme attained the status of an independent Ministry on 12th June, 1990. During this period, the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) has increased from around 5% in 1960s to 12% in 1990s, contributing only 0.25% annually. In 1990(s), FP Programme revived through public private partnership and strong political support that led to the initiation of an outreach Family Planning Programme named as Lady Health Workers Programme. This effort led to rapid rise in CPR particularly in rural areas. During the decade (1990 to 2000), overall CPR rose from 12% in 1990 to 30-33% in 2000. The married women in Sindh have a CPR of 30% (National Institute of Population Studies, 2013). One of the Millennium Development Goals for Pakistan was to increase the CPR to 55 percent by 2015 (Planning Commission, 2010).

Under Family Planning and Primary Health Care (PHC) Programmes, more than 100,000 LHWs have been recruited so far countrywide, out of which 23,185 work in Sindh. The LHWs services are making a visible change in the health conditions of women and children through improved sanitation, birth spacing, iron supplementation, larger vaccination coverage and through ante-natal and post-natal care of pregnant women (Ministry of Finance 2016-17).

6.3 Access to Sate Drinking Water and Sanitation

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal is considered to be the fundamental right of every human being, and the duty of the state is to provide these facilities. Inadequate sanitation and non availability of safe drinking water result not only in more sickness and death but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrollment.

According to Census-2017, out of all housing units enumerated in the process, 85.58% have reported availablity of drinking water as inside the premises. Major source of drinking water in the province is reported as Tap Water (both inside / out side) with the share of 48.14%, in Census-2017.

In terms of access to sanitation facilities, 82.01% of housing units in the province have access to latrine facility. Overall, an improvement in sanitation facilities has been observed in the province as the percentage of housing units with none latrine facility reduced from 34.08% in Census-1998 to 17.99%, in Census-2017.

Section - 7

7   EDUCATION

Education is not only a key driver of economic growth because of its varied linkages with employability, productivity, environment, health, and human resource development. It is also a globally recognized human right. Poverty now a days is measured more comprehensively using the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Equitable and fast development of education has striking impacts at poverty reduction.

Education lays the foundation of a developed and progressive society. It empowers individuals and societies to improve their skills, capabilities, and has a strong correlation with socio-economic development. In this regard, the development of a widely accessible quality and equitable education system is a critical requirement for human development. Article 25-A of the Constitution clearly reinforces the government's responsibility towards ensuring provision of education as a basic right.

Education Key Indicators
Literacy ratio: 54.57%
Male Literacy ratio: 62.52%
Female Literacy ratio: 45.95%
Transgender Literacy ratio: 34.16%

A National Framework has been devised for localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at district level to improve public social service delivery for implementation of the global agenda. Goal 4 of SDGs covers the education related framework to improve the education system; Federal Government has decided to enhance working relationship with the provinces by providing all possible support to ensure successful implementation of all SDGs including those related to education. During Financial Years 2018, Sindh government has allocated Rs 24.03 billion as compared to Rs 20.07 billion last year showing an increase of 19.73 percent for 329 on-going and 132 new development projects for education. This includes Rs 19.15 billion for Education & Literacy, Rs 0.21 billion for Special Education, Rs 1.06 billion for Sindh TEVTA and Rs. 3.60 billion for Universities & Education Boards (Ministry of Finance 2017-18).

7.1   Education Profile of Sindh

According to Census 2017, the literacy ratio (age 10 years and above) of Sindh having the share of 54.57%, 62.52% for males, 45.95% for females and 34.16% for transgender (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2017). The figures below given the snapshot of the schools of Sindh Province in 2016-17 (School Education & Literacy Department, Government of Sindh 2016-17).

As per the Annual School Census conducted by the Government of Sindh, there are 38,132 primary schools, 1,640 middle schools, 801 elementary schools, 1,719 secondary schools, and 291 higher secondary schools in the Sindh Province. The said information is depicted in the following graph.

a)   **Number of Schools In Sindh: 2016-17**
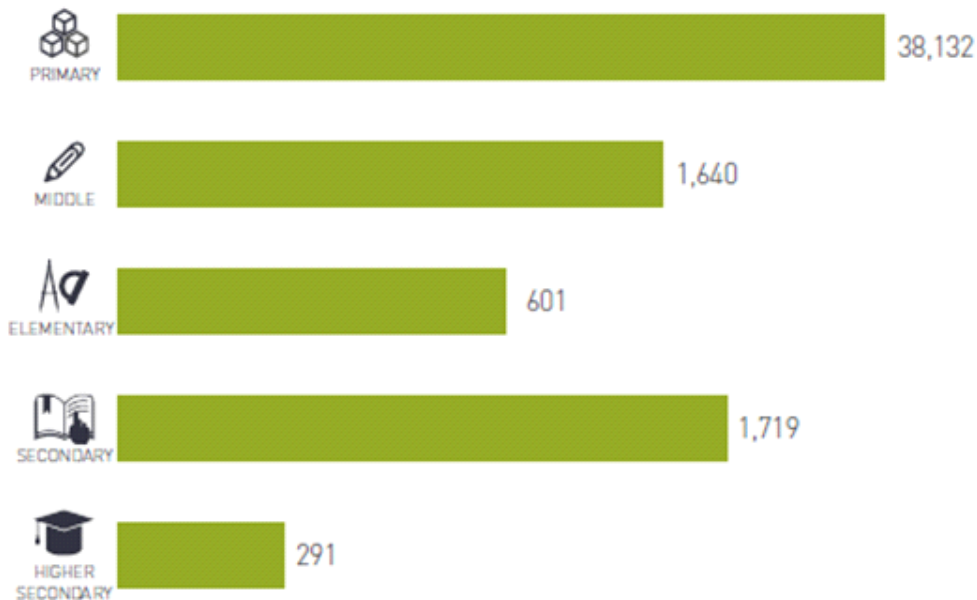
Number of Schools

Enrollment of Students by Gender

Gender Wise Enrollment
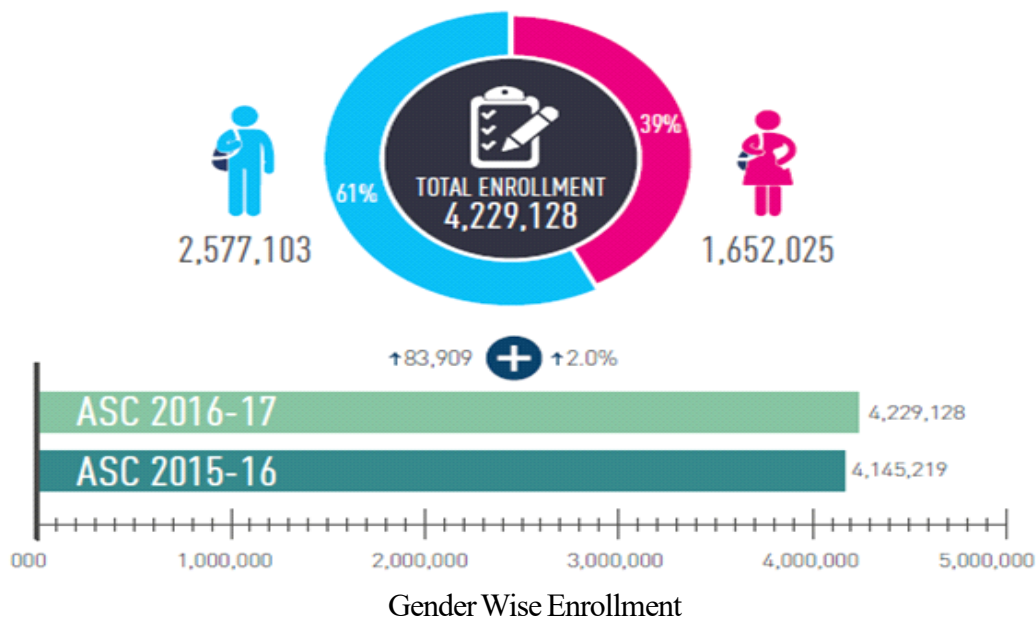
As per the ASC (Annual School Census) conducted by the Government of Sindh out of the total enrolled student 61% (2,577,103) are males, whereas 39% (1,652,025) are females.

b) **Number of Teachers by Gender**

Number of Teachers Gender Wise

Similarly, according to Annual School Census conducted by the Government of Sindh, 69% (103,422) of the total teachers are males, whereas 31% (47,365) are females.

c) **College Education Statistics**

Table 1.8 below gives the college education statistics of Sindh (Bureau of Statistics Sindh 2014-15).

TABLE 1.8 NON-PROFESSIONAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN SINDH PROVINCE

Institutions	2014-15		
	Total	Male	Female
Non-Professional Colleges	254	149	105
Intermediate	19	9	10
Degree	226	134	93
Post Graduate	13	8	5
Professional Colleges/ Institutions	62	49	13
Medical	3	3	-
Homeopathic	10	10	-
Tibbia	4	4	-
Engineering and Technology	2	2	-
Law	8	8	-
Home Economics	2	-	2
Physical Education	2	2	-
Commerce*	2	2	-
Teacher's Training (Below Degree Level)	26	15	11
Teacher's Training (Degree Level)	3	3	-
Technical Institutions (Govt)	249	141	108
Technical Colleges/ Polytechnic/ Monotechnic Institutions	72	64	8
Commercial Training Institute	40	40	-
Vocational Institutions/ Centres & Schools	139	39	100

* Excluding private sector   Source: Sindh Developments Statistics, 2017

7.2　　　Literacy

According to the Census-2017 results, the literacy ratio of Sindh Province is 54.57%, which is lower than National literacy ratio i.e. 58.92%,. Literacy ratio for males is higher i.e.62.52% as compared to females which is 45.95% and of transgender as 34.16%. (Table 1.9)

TABLE 1.9: LITERACY RATIO (10 YEARS AND ABOVE): CENSUS-2017

Province/Area	Literacy Ratio - 2017			
	Total	Male	Female	Transgender
Pakistan	58.92	67.79	49.69	38.76
Sindh	54.57	62.52	45.95	34.16
Rural	35.20	46.93	22.66	19.52
Urban	70.40	75.10	65.24	42.41

Source: Population and Housing Census-2017

7.3　　　Educational Attainment

Out of Sindh's population above the age of five years, 53.15% have attended school, while a significant proportion 46.85% have never received any formal education. The Census-2017 results show that the total number of educated persons of aged five years and above in Sindh Province who attained some educational qualification are 21.81 million. Out of the total educated population, 21.23% have passed only primary level, 13.95% have passed only middle and 16.55% have completed matriculation. Beyond matriculation, the percentage falls to 10.27% for intermediate, 7.35% for graduate and 2.94% for master's and above. In addition, 0.26% of the educated population holds a diploma or certificate and 0.59% hold other qualifications not covered by the above categories. The educational attainment for women exceeds that of men till primary level but declines beyond that. Moreover, urban areas have a higher percentage of educated people with higher educational attainment as compared to rural areas (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2017).

PART - II

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

PART-II

HIGHLIGHTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS CENSUS-2017

Population Size and its Growth: The total population of Sindh Province is recorded as 47,854,510 in Census-2017 as compared to 30,439,893 in Census-1998. The population has increased by 57.21% since Census-1998, with an average annual growth rate of 2.41% during the intercensal period of 1998-2017.

Division-wise Distribution: The population and percentage share of all divisions to the total population of Sindh Province is as follows: Karachi 16,024,894 (33.49%). Hyderabad 10,596,049 (22.14%), Larkana 6,190,926 (12.94%), Sukkur 5,542,270 (11.58%), Shaheed Benazirabad 5,275,426 (11.02%) and Mirpur Khas 4,224,945 (8.83%).

Rural/Urban the Distribution: The rural population of Sindh Province is 23,021,876, which is 48.11% of total population, whereas the urban population is 24,832,634, with a share of 51.89% of total population of Sindh.

Sex Ratio: Out of total population, male population has been reported as 24,876,186 while the female population is reported as 22,972,370 in Census-2017, reflecting a sex ratio of 108.29. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas i.e. 108.99 as compared to rural areas as 107.54.

Population Density: According to the Census-2017, the population density (average number of persons per square kilometer) of the province is 339.60 persons, which shows an increase from 216.02 persons recorded in Census-1998. The population density of the administrative units (divisions) in descending order are: Karachi 4543.49, Larkana 406.95, Shaheed Benazirabad 290.24, Hyderabad 217.71, Sukkur 204.08, Mirpur Khas 149.98 persons.

Rural/Urban Localities: The total number of rural localities (Dehs/Villages) recorded in the Sindh Province is 5,726 while urban localities in Sindh Province are 202 in Census-2017.

Population with Disability: The total number of disabled population is recorded as 143,529 in the province, which is 0.30% of the total province population. Whereas 48.90% of the total disabled population is located in rural and 51.10% in urban areas.

Religion: The population of the province is predominantly Muslim, with 90.34% of the total population declaring Islam as their faith. The largest community amongst minorities is Hindu, which constitute 6.99% of the total population followed by Scheduled Castes i.e. 1.74% of total population reported in Census-2017.

Mother Tongue: The predominant mother tongue of the province according to the Census-2017 is Sindhi, having a share of 61.60% of the total population followed by Urdu 18.20% and Pushto 5.46%. The share of other languages spoken in Sindh Province is: Punjabi 5.31%, Others 2.75%, Saraiki 2.23%, Balochi 2%, Hindko 1.58%, Brahvi 0.73%, and Kashmiri 0.15%.

Marital Status: According to the Census-2017, out of the total population aged 15 years and above 29.34% are never married, 65.87% are married, 4.49% are widowed and 0.30% are divorced. The percentage of never married males 34.77% is higher than never married females 23.47%.

Females of Reproductive Age: The total female population in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years is 11,245,306, which is 48.95% of the total female population. Among the reproductive age group, 28.08% of women are never married, 69.59% are married, 1.91% are widowed whereas 0.42% are divorced. The percentage of never married women in urban areas i.e., 32.40% is higher than the never married woman in rural areas as 22.72%.

Literacy: The Literacy Ratio (a person who can read a news paper and write a simple letter with understanding in any language and make simple calculation is treated as literate). According to Census-2017, the literacy ratio among the population of age 10 years and above is recorded as 54.57%. It is higher for males i.e. 62.52% as compared to females 45.95% and for transgender 34.16%. The literacy ratio in urban areas 70.43% is much higher than that of rural areas 35.19%.

Educational Attainment: The total number of literate people in the province, with some level of educational attainment is recorded as 21,811,095. Out of the total literate population, 26.86% are below primary, 21.23% have completed primary level, 13.95% have passed only middle and 16.55% have passed matriculation after which the percentage falls to 10.27% for intermediate, 7.35% for graduate and 2.94% for master's and above. In addition, 0.26% of the educated population holds a diploma certificate and 0.59% hold other qualifications not covered by the above categories.

Economic Characteristics: The economically active population (10 years & above) of the Sindh Province constitutes 32.86% of its total population. The economically active males constitute 57.39%, which is much higher as compared to 6.21% for females. The domestic work category in the economically inactive population is dominated by females who make up 74.83%.

Possession of Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC): Overall, 78.68% of the population of age 18 years and above possesses a CNIC. This proportion is higher for males i.e. 86.36% as compared to females which is 70.50%, and transgender 67.13%. Moreover, the percentage of population possessing a CNIC is higher in urban areas i.e. 81.38% as compared to rural areas i.e 75.16%.

2 BROAD ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

2.1.1 Population Size and its Growth

The population of Sindh Province according to the Census-2017 has been recorded as 47.855 million showing an increase of 17.41 million (57.21%) since last Census-1998. Figure 2.1 illustrates that the population of the province has increased from 6.04 million reported 1951 to 47.85 million in Census-2017, showing an increase of about 42 million in the past six decades. It is evident from Figure 2.1 that Sindh's population shows a steep rise in numbers since the year 1981 due to high growth rates experienced in the past with high population momentum. Sindh, being the second largest province population-wise, greatly affects the size and growth of Pakistan's total population and its projected change in the future.

FIGURE 2.1: POPULATION SIZE SINCE CENSUS-1951
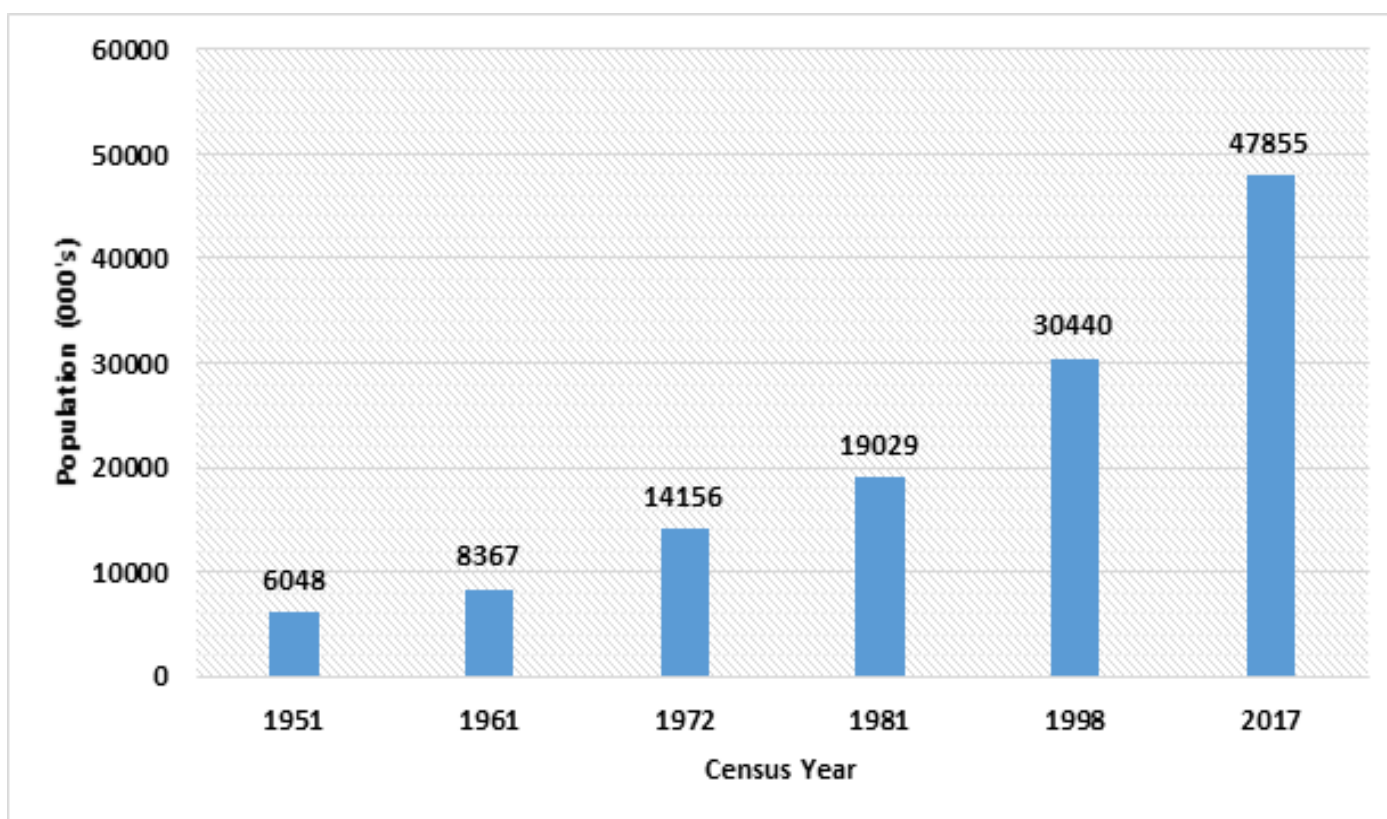
Looking at the trends in population growth since the first census of 1951, Table 2.1 shows that the intercensal increase has been the highest at 69.19% during 1961-72 followed by 59.97% during 1981-1998, and 57.21% during the 1998-2017 period. This means that province has been experiencing a rapid increase in population during the last 3-4 decades showing an overall cumulative increase in population of 691.25% since 1951.

TABLE 2.1: POPULATION AND INTERCENSAL INCREASE SINCE CENSUS-1951

Description	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998	2017
Population (in 000's)	6048	8367	14156	19029	30440	47855
Intercensal Increase (%)	--	38.35	69.19	34.42	59.97	57.21
Cumulative Increase (%)	--	38.35	134.07	214.64	403.33	691.25
Intercensal Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	--	3.30	4.63	3.56	2.80	2.41

The average annual growth rate during the intercensal period of 1998 to 2017 has been observed as 2.41% compared to 2.80% during 1981-1998 censuses. The highest intercensal growth rate in Sindh Province is observed during 1961-1972 i.e. 4.63% which has gradually declined since then. Figures 2.2 and 2.3 portray the average annual intercensal growth rates and cumulative growth rates since Census-1951, respectively.

FIGURE 2.2: AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE SINCE CENSUS-1951
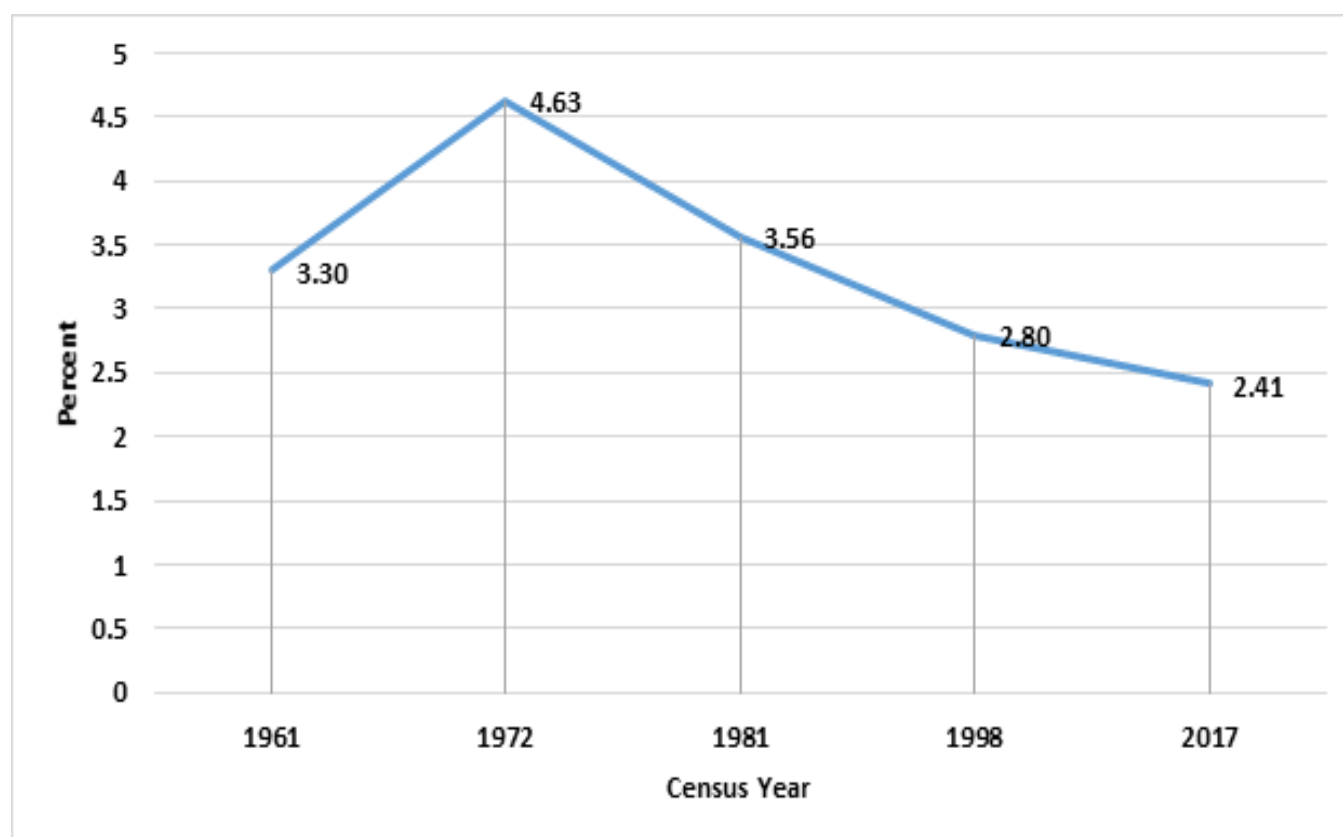
FIGURE 2.3: CUMULATIVE INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE CENSUS-1951
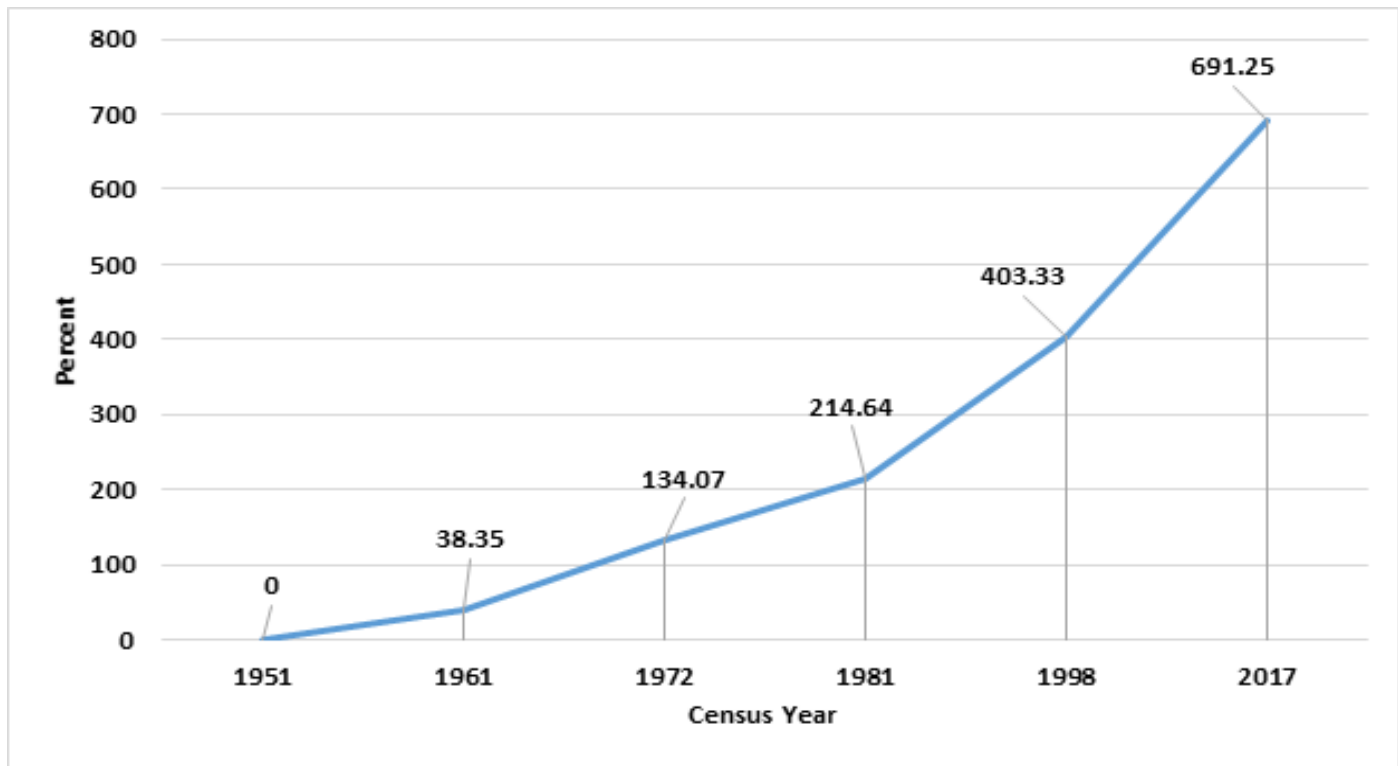
2.1.2   Population Distribution by Administrative Units

Sindh Province is comprised of six (6) Administrative divisions namely Larkana, Karachi, Sukkur, Shaheed Benazirabad, Mirpur Khas and Hyderabad. According to the Census-2017, Karachi Division has the largest share in the province's population constituting at 33.49%. The percentage share in the of other Divisions of the Sindh province in descending order are as follows: Hyderabad 22.14%, Larkana 12.94%, Sukkur 11.58%, Shaheed Benazirabad 11.02%, and Mirpur Khas 8.83% (Table 2.2).

According to the Census-1998, the percentage shares of divisions were as follows: Karachi 32.38%, Hyderabad 22.44%, Larkana 13.83%, Mirpur Khas 8.49%, and Sukkur 11.33%, and Shaheed Benazirabad 11.53%. Compared to the Census-1998, Karachi, Sukkur, Mirpur Khas's population share has increased by 1.11%, 0.25%, and 0.34% points respectively. Whereas a decrease in Larkana, Shaheed Benazirabad, and Hyderabad's share is observed 0.90%, 0.51%, and 0.29% points respectively.

TABLE 2.2: AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY, URBAN PROPORTION, AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF PROVINCE / DIVISIONS / DISTRICT, CENSUS-2017

Administrative Units	Area (Sq. Km)	Population		Population Density	Urban Proportion (%)	Average Household Size	Avg. Annual Growth Rate (%)1998-2017
		Number	Percent				
Sindh Province	**140,914**	**47,854,510**	**100**	**339.60**	**51.89**	**5.55**	**2.41**
Hyderabad Division	**48,670**	**10,596,049**	**22.14**	**217.71**	**36.69**	**5.16**	**2.33**
Badin District	6,858	1,804,958	3.77	263.19	21.63	5.00	2.61
Dadu District	7,866	1,550,390	3.24	197.10	24.73	5.38	1.79
Hyderabad District	993	2,199,928	4.60	2215.44	83.03	5.01	2.05
Jamshoro District	11,204	993,908	2.08	88.71	43.53	5.37	2.85
Matiari District	1,417	770,040	1.61	543.43	23.72	5.34	2.36
Tando Allahyar District	1,554	838,527	1.75	539.59	31.97	5.04	2.82
Tando Muhammad Khan District	1,423	677,098	1.41	475.82	20.98	5.13	2.31
Thatta District	8,570	982,138	2.05	114.60	17.97	5.35	2.63
Sujawal District	8,785	779,062	1.63	88.68	10.97	5.07	2.21
Karachi Division	**3,527**	**16,024,894**	**33.49**	**4543.49**	**92.88**	**5.75**	**2.59**
Karachi East District	139	2,875,315	6.01	20685.72	100.00	5.64	3.44
Karachi West District	929	3,907,065	8.16	4205.67	92.76	6.13	3.34
Malir District	2,160	1,924,346	4.02	890.90	55.43	5.87	3.77
Karachi Central District	69	2,971,382	6.21	43063.51	100.00	5.48	1.41
Karachi South District	122	1,769,230	3.70	14501.89	100.00	5.43	0.98
Korangi District	108	2,577,556	5.39	23866.26	100.00	5.80	2.68
Larkana Division	**15,213**	**6,190,926**	**12.94**	**406.95**	**31.51**	**5.85**	**2.05**
Jacobabad District	2,698	1,007,009	2.10	373.24	29.51	5.63	1.72
Kashmor District	2,580	1,090,336	2.28	422.61	23.26	5.84	2.53
Larkana District	1,948	1,521,786	3.18	781.20	45.93	5.78	2.22
Kambar Shahdad Kot District	5,475	1,338,035	2.80	244.39	29.66	6.05	1.96
Shikarpur District District	2,512	1,233,760	2.58	491.15	24.68	5.94	1.79
Mirpur Khas Division	**28,170**	**4,224,945**	**8.83**	**149.98**	**19.18**	**5.27**	**2.61**
Mirpur Khas District	2,925	1,504,440	3.14	514.34	28.85	5.25	2.13
Tharparkar District	19,637	1,647,036	3.44	83.87	8.05	5.45	3.14
Umer Kot District	5,608	1,073,469	2.24	191.42	22.69	5.03	2.55
Sukkur Division	**27,158**	**5,542,270**	**11.58**	**204.08**	**33.54**	**5.70**	**2.52**
Ghotki District	6,083	1,648,708	3.45	271.04	21.89	5.56	2.83
Khairpur District	15,910	2,405,190	5.03	151.17	32.31	5.83	2.34
Sukkur District	5,165	1,488,372	3.11	288.16	48.43	5.64	2.49
Shaheed Benazirabad Division	**18,176**	**5,275,426**	**11.02**	**290.24**	**27.31**	**5.54**	**2.16**
Sanghar District	10,728	2,049,873	4.28	191.08	27.89	5.47	2.34
Naushahro Feroze District	2,946	1,612,047	3.37	547.20	23.52	5.79	2.09
Shaheed Benazirabad District	4,502	1,613,506	3.37	358.40	30.36	5.38	2.02

2.1.3   Average Household Size

According to Census-2017, the average household size is recorded as 5.55 persons indicating a decline from 6.00 persons as recorded in the Census-1998. The average household sizes in rural and urban areas are 5.47 persons and 5.62 persons, respectively. Among the administrative units of the province, the highest household size has been observed in the Larkana division and recorded as 5.85 persons, followed by Karachi division as 5.75 persons. The average household size of other administrative units of the province in descending order are: Sukkur division 5.70, Shaheed Benazirabad division 5.54, Mirpur Khas division 5.27 and Hyderabad division 5.16 persons. A decline in the average household size is witnessed in all the administrative units as compared to the Census-1998, except for Larkana division where it virtually remained the same as 5.85 persons in Census-2017.

2.1.4   Population Density

According to Census-2017, the population density (average number of persons per square kilometer) is 339.60 persons per sq. Km, as against 216.02 persons reported in the Census-1998. Amongst the divisions, Karachi is the most densely populated Division showing a population density of 4543.49 persons per square kilometer, while Mirpur Khas Division is the least densely populated division showing a population density of 149.98 persons per square kilometer. Figure 2.4 graphically illustrates the population densities of all the divisions of Sindh reported in Census-2017 as compared to the Census-1998.

FIGURE 2.4: POPULATION DENSITY OF PROVINCE / DIVISIONS, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

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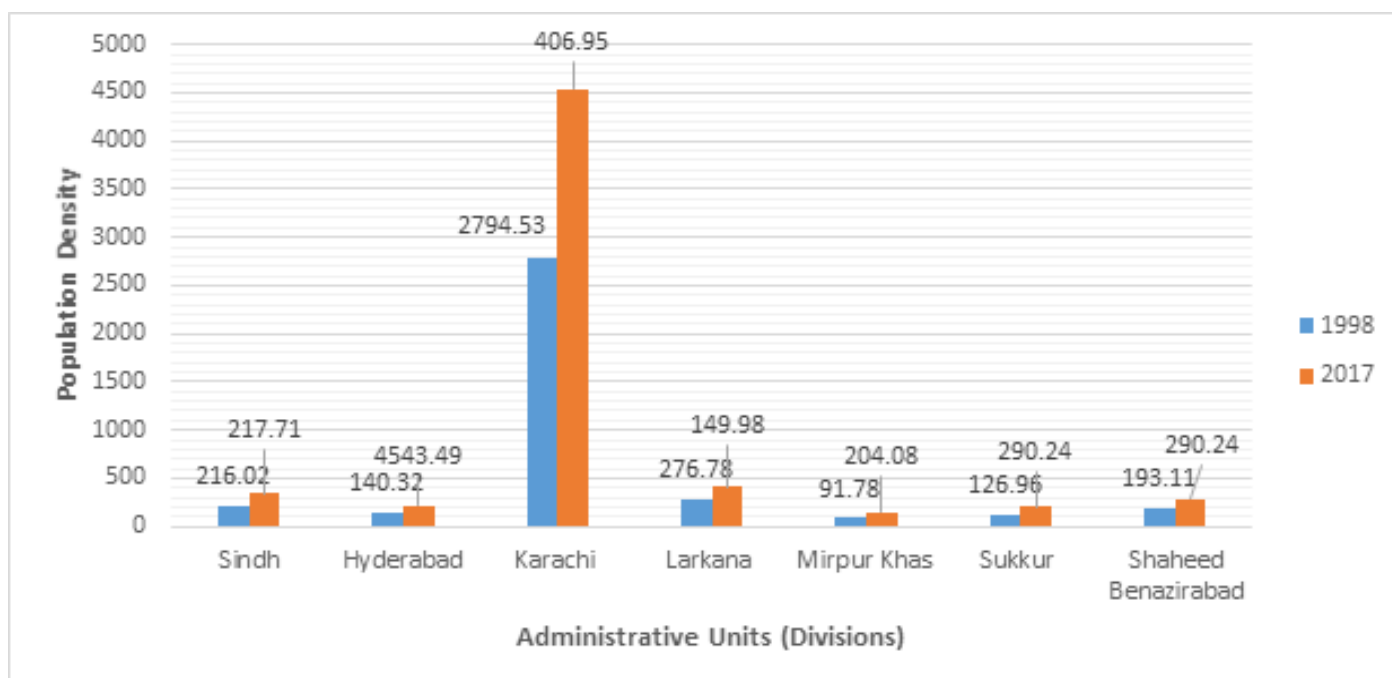
2.1.5   Rural-Urban Distribution of Population

According to the Census-2017, the rural population is recorded as 23,021,876 persons which is 48.11% of the total population. The rural population has declined as compared to the Census-1998 wherein it was recorded as 51.25% (15,600,031 individuals).

The urban population is recorded as 24,832,634 individuals in Census-2017, with the share of 51.89% of the province's total population, which has increased as compared to the Census-1998 where it was reported as 48.75%. Karachi Division is the most urbanized area among all the Divisions of the province with the share of 92.88% of its population counted as urban, while all other divisions are overwhelmingly rural in character (Figure 2.5).

FIGURE 2.5: RURAL/URBAN PERCENTAGE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCE / DIVISIONS, CENSUS-2017
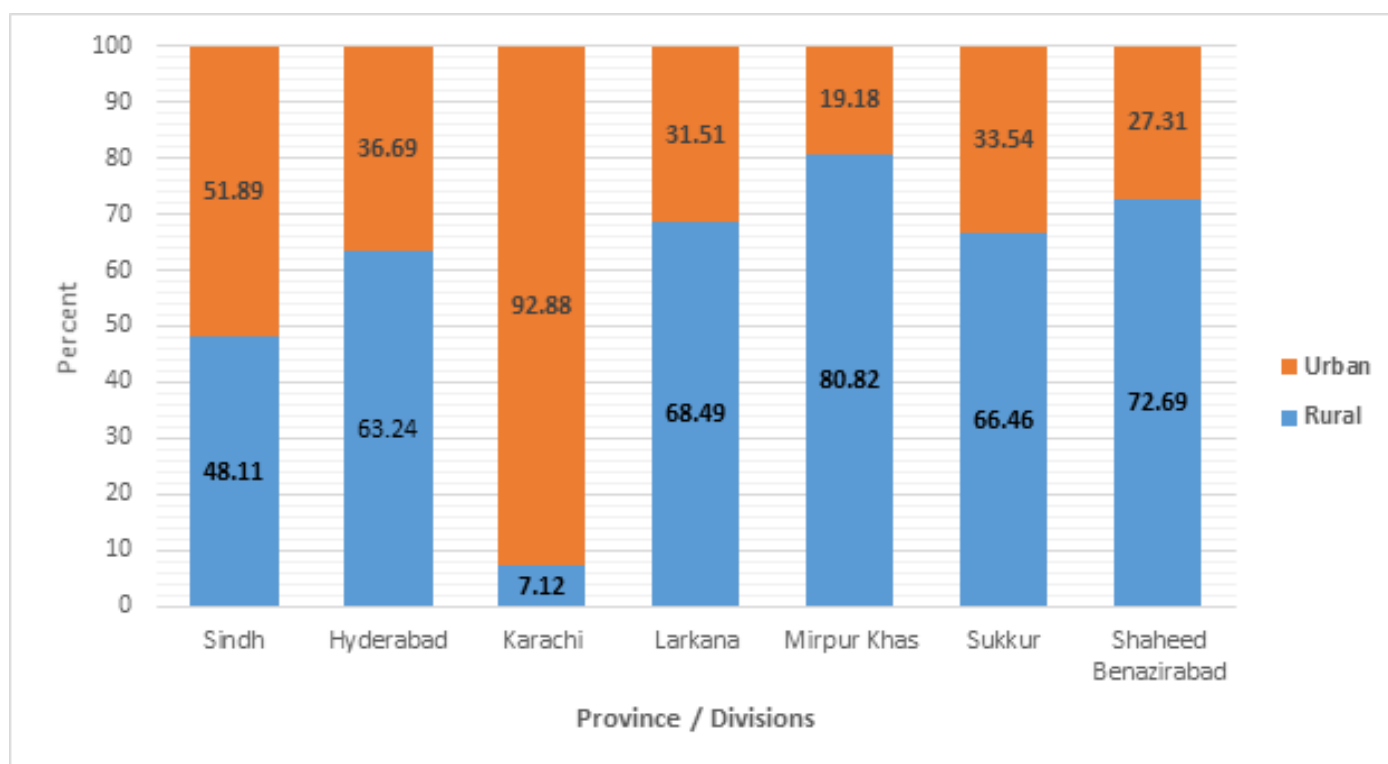
The total number of rural localities (Deh / Village) in the province has been recorded as 5,726 in Census-2017. Rural localities having population size ranging between 2000-4999 individuals have the largest share amounting to 2,417 among all rural areas followed by 1504 rural localities with a population size of 5000 and Above. The number of rural localities classified by administrative units and population size are shown in Table 2.3.

TABLE 2.3 : NUMBER OF RURAL LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE OF PROVINCE / DIVISIONS, CENSUS-2017

Administrative Units	Total Rural Localities	5,000 and Above	2,000 - 4,999	1,000 - 1,999	500 - 999	200 - 499	Less Than 200	Un inhabited
Sindh Province	5,726	1,504	2,417	988	385	207	153	72
Hyderabad Division	2,043	388	868	389	151	107	81	59
Karachi Division	72	34	12	11	8	5	2	-
Larkana Division	1,041	310	480	151	66	23	9	2
Mirpur Khas Division	800	203	338	191	56	9	3	-
Shaheed Benazirabad Division	880	278	373	137	52	24	15	1
Sukkur Division	890	291	346	109	52	39	43	10

The number of urban localities* according to the Census-2017 is 202, increasing from 163urban localities notified in Census-1998. Urban localities with a population size less than 25,000 individuals are the highest in number 98, followed by urban localities with a population size 25,000-49,999 as 52.

TABLE 2.4 : NUMBER OF URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE SINCE, CENSUS-1961

Year	Total	Number of Urban Localities by Size				Urban Population		Avg.Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population
		Less than 25,000	25,000- 49,999	50,000- 99,999	100,000 and over	Number	Percent	
1961	68	55	5	4	4	3,167,018	37.85	6.00
1972	121	96	11	8	6	5,725,776	40.45	5.23
1981	124	98	14	5	7	8,243,036	43.32	4.40
1998	163	105	27	13	18	14,839,862	48.75	3.52
2017	202	98	52	23	29	24,832,634	51.89	2.74

To further examine the distribution of urban population, Figure 2.6 illustrates that majority of the urban population 61.82% lives in urban localities with a population of 500,000 persons and above, followed by urban localities with a population between 100,000 to 199,999 with percentage share of 9.64%.

*   In Census-2017, urban localities have been counted according to the Table -2 (Part-V) in the light of Notification issued by Provincial Local Government.
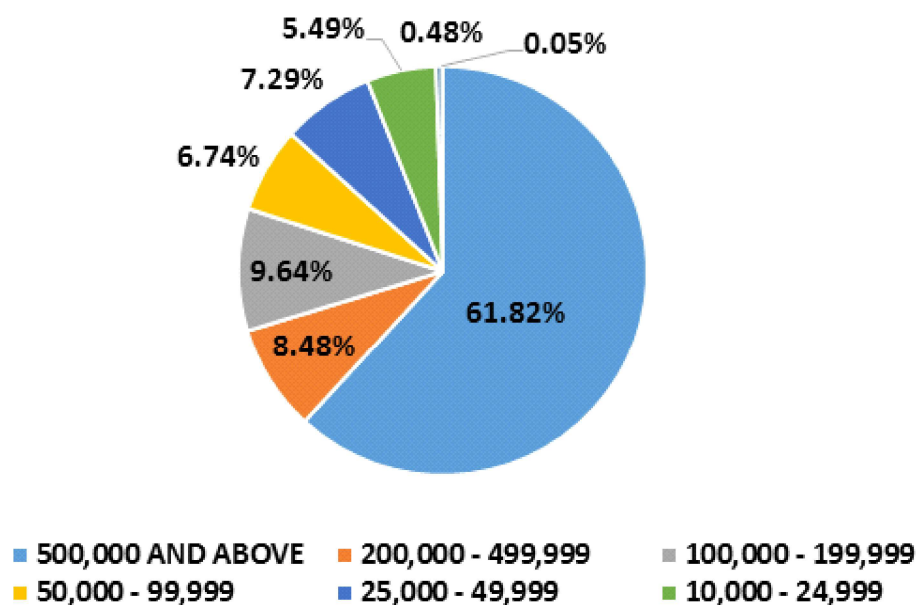
2.1.6 Population Distribution by Religion

The population of Sindh Province is predominantly Muslim, with the prevalence of 90.34%, out of the total population declaring Islam as their faith. The rural areas have 86.46% of Muslims, whereas in urban areas the concentration of Muslims stands at 93.95%. The percentage of total Non-Muslim population recorded in Sindh Province in Census-2017 is 9.66%. The largest community amongst the minorities is Hindu, which constitutes 6.99% of the total population followed by Scheduled Castes having a share of 1.74%. Table 2.5 provides a comparison of population between census years 1998 and 2017 according to religious belief in rural and urban areas.

TABLE 2.5: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY RELIGION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Religion	1998				2017			
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total Number	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total Number
Muslim	91.32	88.13	94.67	27,796,814	90.34	86.46	93.95	43,234,107
Christian	0.97	0.14	1.84	294,885	0.85	0.11	1.55	408,301
Hindu	6.51	9.77	3.08	1,980,534	6.99	10.30	3.92	3,345,424
Ahmadi	0.14	0.12	0.17	43,524	0.05	0.03	0.06	21,661
Scheduled Castes	0.99	1.79	0.14	300,308	1.74	3.08	0.49	831,562
Others	0.08	0.06	0.10	23,828	0.03	0.02	0.04	13,455
Total	100	100	100	30,439,893	100	100	100	47,854,510

2.1.7   Population Distribution by Mother Tongue

According to the Census-2017, Sindhi is the most widely spoken language in the province identified by 61.60% of the population as their mother tongue, followed by Urdu 18.20% and Pushto 5.46%, as shown in Table 2.6. The share of other languages spoken in Sindh are: Punjabi 5.31%, others 2.75%, Saraiki 2.23%, Balochi 2%, Hindko 1.58%, Brahvi 0.73% and Kashmiri 0.15%.

As compared to the results recorded in the Census-1998, the share of Sindhi speaking persons has slightly increased from 59.73% in Census-1998 to 61.60% in Census-2017. The share of Pushto speaking population has also increased from 4.19% in Census-1998 to 5.46% in Census-2017. Conversely the share of Punjabi, Urdu, and Others speakers has marginally decreased since the Census-1998 (Table 2.6).

TABLE 2.6 : PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Languages	1998				2017			
				Total				Total
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Speakers	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Speakers
Urdu	21.05	1.62	41.48	6,408,797	18.20	0.99	34.14	8,707,714
Punjabi	6.99	2.68	11.52	2,128,143	5.31	1.82	8.56	2,542,913
Sindhi	59.73	92.02	25.79	18,181,809	61.60	91.82	33.58	29,476,764
Pushto	4.19	0.61	7.96	1,276,445	5.46	0.97	9.63	2,613,790
Balochi	2.11	1.50	2.74	640,804	2.00	1.53	2.43	956,516
Kashmiri*	--	--	--	--	0.15	0.02	0.26	69,836
Saraiki	1.00	0.32	1.70	302,956	2.23	0.82	3.54	1,067,751
Hindko*	--	--	--	--	1.58	0.33	2.73	753,736
Brahvi*	--	--	--	--	0.73	1.03	0.46	350,014
Others	4.93	1.25	8.80	1,500,939	2.75	0.66	4.69	1,315,476
Total	100	100	100	30,439,893	100	100	100	47,854,510

*   These languages were included in the Census Form as separate options for the first time in Census-2017

2.2   DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

2.2.1   Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (number of males per hundred females, all ages) is an important demographic variable to examine the gender balance in a population. It is primarily affected by sex differentials in mortality and migration besides under or over enumeration of population. The sex ratio in turn affects fertility, mortality, migration, labour force composition and other factors.

According to the Census-2017, sex ratio of Sindh Province is 108.29 which has decreased from 112.24 as recorded in the Census-1998. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas i.e., 108.99 as compared to rural areas as 107.54. This can be due to the migratory pattern of males to urban centers for work (Table 2.7).

The sex ratio recorded at birth in the Census-2017 is 108.21 showing an increase from previous estimate of 106.21 reported in Census-1998. The sex ratios recorded at birth in rural and urban areas are 110.16 and 106.17 respectively observed in Census-2017. The overall sex ratio for individuals below the age of 15 years is recorded as 111.45 in Census-1998 as compared to 109.53 in Census-2017, whereas it is recorded as 107.85 for the working-age population between the ages 15-64 years. The sex ratio has witnessed a decline in 65 years and above population from 115.07 in Census-1998 to 100.58 in Census-2017. The changing sex ratios by age are reflective of the effects of mortality, migration and coverage of population in the census which require further data analysis.

TABLE 2.7: SEX RATIO BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

	1998			2017		
Age Groups	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All ages	112.24	110.61	113.97	108.29	107.54	108.99
At birth	106.21	107.51	104.8	108.21	110.16	106.17
Less than 15 years	111.45	115.08	107.14	109.53	111.30	107.43
15 - 64 years	112.71	106.59	118.68	107.85	104.82	110.24
65 + years	115.07	113.04	117.51	100.58	97.75	103.05

2.2.2   Age Structure

The interaction of births, deaths, and migration has a considerable impact on the demographic behavior and emerging socio-economic characteristics of any society. However, like other developing countries, age reporting is not very accurate in Pakistan. This could be ascribed to illiteracy and ignorance about ages, and age heaping (tendency or digital preferences to report ages ending in 0 and 5 followed by even numbers).

According to the Census-2017, the population less than 15 years of age is 40.76% of the total population, as compared to 42.76% in Census-1998. Table 2.8 shows that the population shares below the age of five years is 14.25%, and below one year old is 2.32% of the total population. Moreover, more than half of Sindh's population i.e., 56.07% lies in the working-age group of 15-64 years. The share of this age group is slightly higher in urban areas i.e. 60.99% as compared to rural areas i.e 50.76%. The age group of 65 years and above represents only 3.17% of the total Province population.

The age group representing youth (15 to 24 years) constitutes 18.85% of the total population. This age group is marginally higher in urban areas i.e. 20.01% as compared to rural areas as 17.60%. The adult population above the age of 18 years has a share of the total population as 53.07%. It is higher in urban areas at 57.95% than rural areas at 47.81% .

Table 2.8 further shows that the overall age dependency ratio is 78.35% compared to 83.58% recorded in the Census-1998. The age dependency ratio is much higher in rural areas i.e. 97.01% compared to urban areas as 63.96%. The declined dependency ratio in Census-2017 is reflective of the lowering of birth rate in recent decades, especially in urban parts of the province.

TABLE 2.8 : PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Age Groups	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender*	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Total Population	47,854,510	24,876,186	22,972,370	5,954	23,021,876	11,927,892	11,091,837	2,147	24,832,634	12,948,294	11,880,533	3,807
Less than 1 year	2.32	2.32	2.32	--	2.49	2.52	2.46	--	2.16	2.14	2.19	--
Less than 5 years	14.25	14.03	14.50	--	16.44	16.22	16.67	--	12.23	12.00	12.48	--
Less than 10 years	29.21	29.11	29.32	--	33.80	33.96	33.63	--	24.95	24.64	25.30	--
Less than 15 years	40.76	40.99	40.53	--	46.22	46.99	45.40	--	35.71	35.47	35.98	--
15-24 years	18.85	18.94	18.75	22.52	17.60	17.79	17.38	26.22	20.01	19.99	20.03	20.44
18 & Above	53.07	52.63	53.54	95.20	47.81	46.66	49.03	93.57	57.95	58.13	57.75	96.11
15 to 64 years	56.07	55.95	56.18	92.91	50.76	50.13	51.43	91.01	60.99	61.32	60.62	93.98
65 & above	3.17	3.06	3.29	7.09	3.02	2.89	3.17	8.99	3.30	3.21	3.40	6.02
Age Dependency ratio	78.35	78.72	77.99	7.63	97.01	99.48	94.44	9.88	63.961	63.08	64.96	6.40

*   *Keeping in view the order passed by Supreme Court in CP No. 43 of 2009, PBS was committed to collect data on the transgender population in Census-2017. However, the questionnaire used for Census-2017 did not include a separate code for "transgender" at the time of printing of the questionnaire in 2010,therefore, a new code "3" was added under the column 'sex' and data was collected accordingly.*

The census results show that the transgender population was under-reported probably because the code was not written on the questionnaire; Enumerators got confused with the addition of disability and transgender codes under the "sex" category; and collecting transgender data for the "first" time in the census was challenging due to cultural barriers in reporting this information..

Table 2.9 presents the distribution of population by 5 year age intervals and sex. The male population comprises 51.99% of the total population, whereas the female population constitutes 48.01% of the total population reported in Census 2017. The age groups with the highest number of people are 00-04 and 05-09 years, with percentage shares of 14.25% and 14.96%, respectively. The percentage shares show a progressively decreasing trend for higher age groups indicating concentration of population in younger age groups.

TABLE 2.9 : POPULATION OF PROVINCE BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, CENSUS-2017

Age Groups	Males	Percent	Females	Percent	Total Population*	Percent
All Ages	24,876,186	51.99	22,972,370	48.01	47,848,556	100
00-04	3,489,491	7.29	3,331,184	6.96	6,820,675	14.25
05-09	3,751,632	7.84	3,404,654	7.12	7,156,286	14.96
10-14	2,955,618	6.18	2,574,040	5.38	5,529,658	11.56
15-19	2,583,478	5.40	2,304,150	4.82	4,887,628	10.21
20-24	2,127,595	4.45	2,003,363	4.19	4,130,958	8.63
25-29	1,908,228	3.99	1,893,225	3.96	3,801,453	7.94
30-34	1,738,280	3.63	1,671,755	3.49	3,410,035	7.13
35-39	1,537,194	3.21	1,400,940	2.93	2,938,134	6.14
40-44	1,176,326	2.46	1,097,761	2.29	2,274,087	4.75
45-49	983,345	2.06	874,112	1.83	1,857,457	3.88
50-54	806,168	1.68	690,103	1.44	1,496,271	3.13
55-59	577,003	1.21	512,498	1.07	1,089,501	2.28
60-64	481,443	1.01	458,609	0.96	940,052	1.96
65-69	327,151	0.68	300,922	0.63	628,073	1.31
70-74	208,502	0.44	202,335	0.42	410,837	0.86
75+	224,732	0.47	252,719	0.53	477,451	1.00

* The transgender population is not included in the total population column.

Figure 2.7 graphically reflects the age and sex structure which can be represented as an expansive population pyramid with a large base, whose shape becomes narrower in the middle age groups until it becomes a thin peak at the top. Such a pyramid is characteristic of a young population as is the case with Sindh where 40.77% of the population falls in the less than 15 years age category.
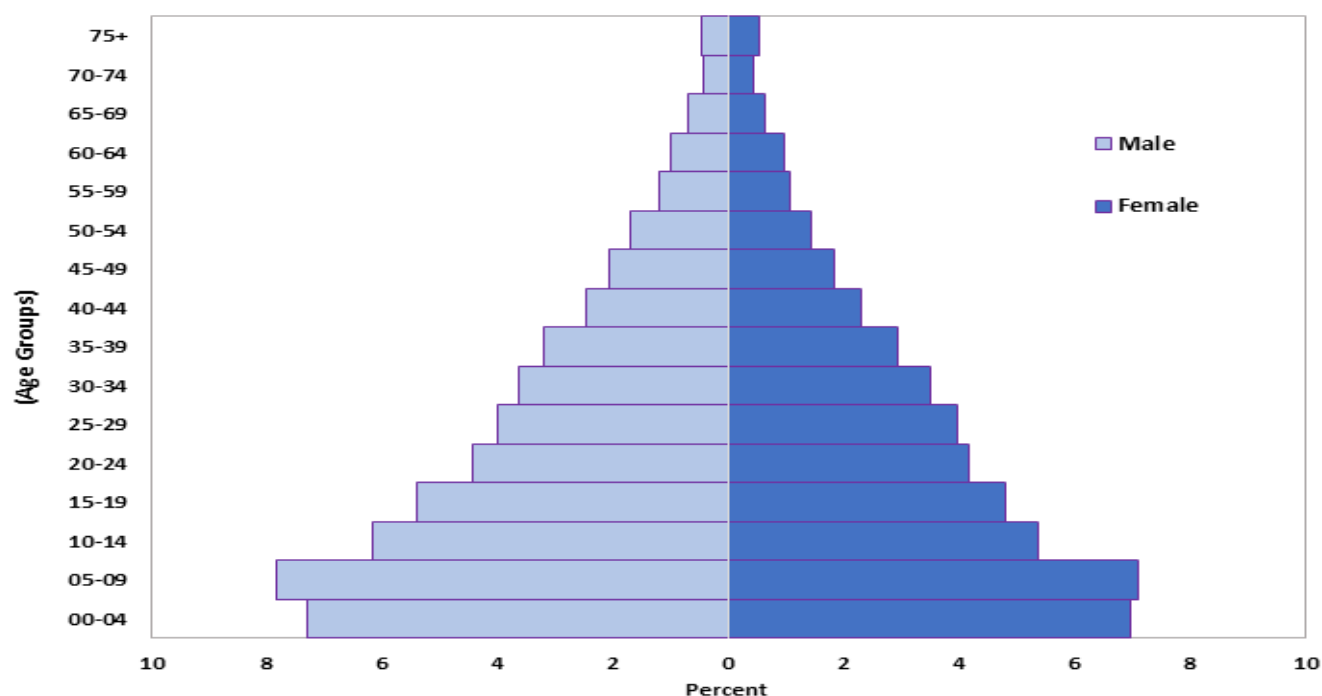
To further look into the gender-specific composition of population, Figures 2.7 (a) and 2.7 (b) portray the percentage distribution within males and females categories separately for five year and single year age intervals, respectively. This has been done to account for differences in age reporting of males and females.

FIGURE 2.7 (a): POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE OF THE PROVINCE, CENSUS-2017
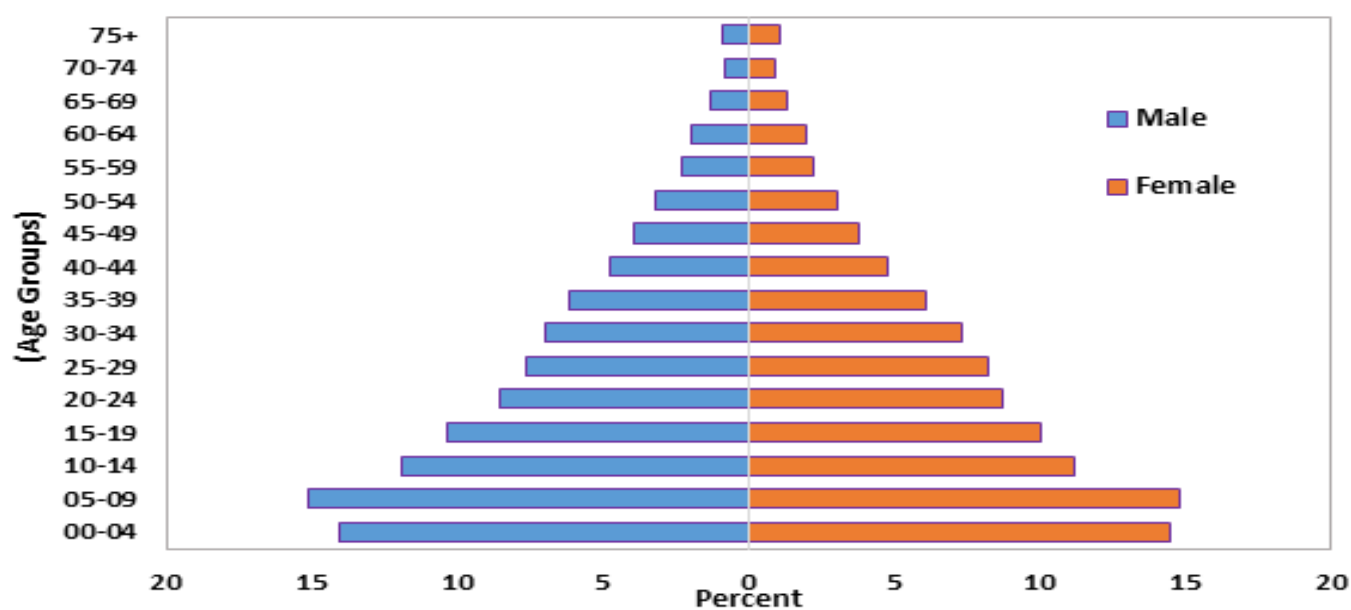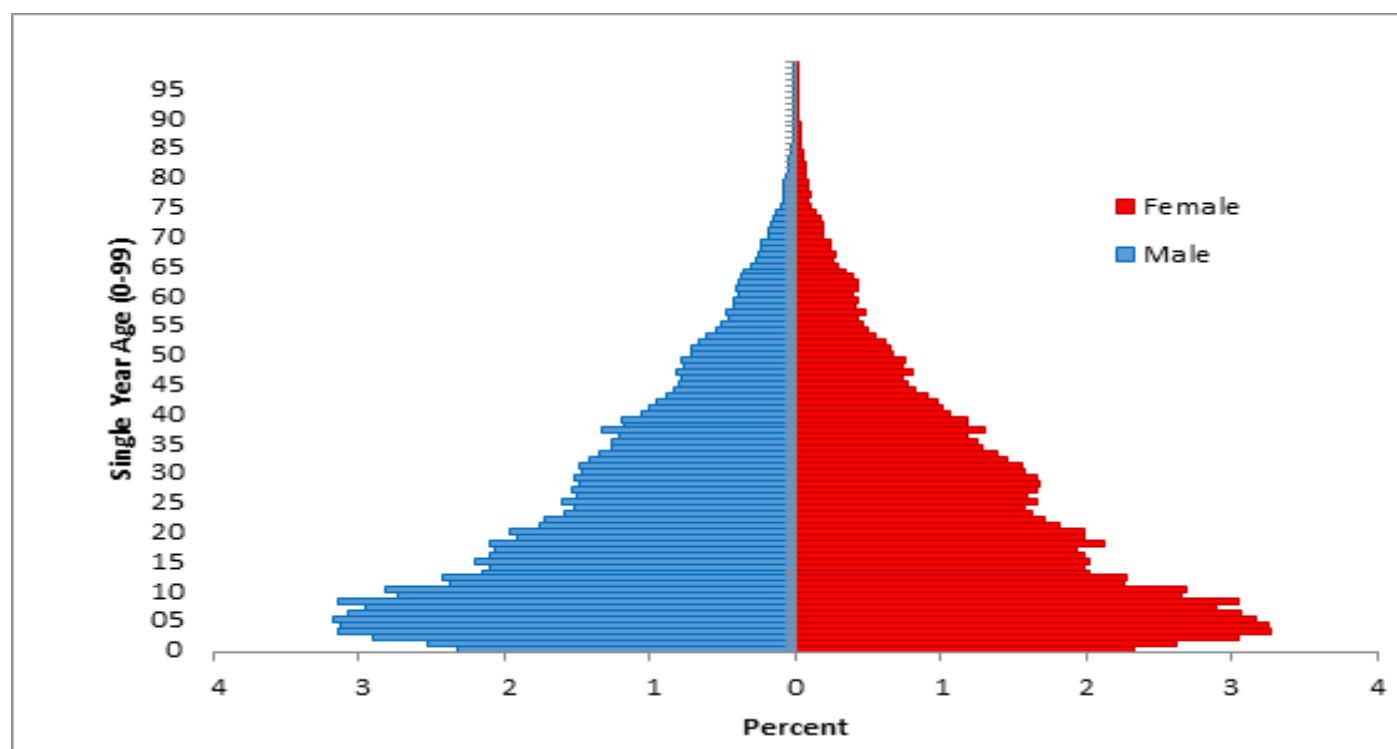
Figure 2.7 (b) presents the age and sex structure of population by single year of age. The population pyramid has been smoothened by using method of moving averages to adjust for age misreporting in the form of age heaping, digital preference or common practice to round off age which has been a common feature in all Censuses. The relative shrinking at the base of the pyramid indicates a current relative slowing down of births (fertility) indicating a beginning of demographic transition in Sindh. However, the shape of the pyramid makes it evident that Sindh has high population momentum with high growth potential by having the largest proportion in young ages. The pyramid depicts the respective distributions of males and females for each age from 0 to 99 showing almost similar pattern of age distribution.

2.2.3   Marital Status

All individuals aged 15 years and above enumerated in the Census-2017 are classified according to their marital status, i.e. married, never married, widowed and divorced as shown in Table 2.10. The Census-2017 results show that out of the total population above 15 years of age, 29.34% are never married, 65.87% are married, 4.49% are widowed and 0.30% are divorced. The percentage of never married males i.e. 34.77% is higher than never married females as 23.47%. Table 2.10 provides the percentage distribution of population by marital status, sex and age group.

TABLE 2.10: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (15 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS, CENSUS 2017

Age Group	All Sexes				Male				Female			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
15 and above	29.34	65.87	4.49	0.30	34.77	63.25	1.79	0.18	23.47	68.72	7.39	0.42
15-19	85.61	14.23	0.11	0.05	92.22	7.67	0.09	0.03	78.20	21.59	0.13	0.08
20-24	52.72	46.86	0.25	0.17	66.03	33.70	0.19	0.08	38.57	60.86	0.30	0.27
25-29	27.51	71.70	0.49	0.29	37.65	61.86	0.34	0.15	17.25	81.66	0.65	0.44
30-34	13.09	85.59	0.91	0.41	17.83	81.39	0.54	0.24	8.12	90.00	1.29	0.59
35-39	6.69	91.18	1.68	0.45	8.57	90.37	0.78	0.28	4.57	92.12	2.67	0.64
40-44	4.36	92.11	3.04	0.49	5.26	93.22	1.20	0.32	3.34	90.98	5.02	0.66
45-49	2.90	91.46	5.19	0.45	3.32	94.62	1.76	0.30	2.37	87.96	9.05	0.62
50-54	2.53	88.67	8.34	0.46	2.68	94.24	2.78	0.31	2.32	82.20	14.85	0.63
55-59	2.13	84.71	12.76	0.39	2.25	93.17	4.31	0.27	1.96	75.22	22.28	0.53
60-64	2.19	77.23	20.27	0.31	2.25	90.36	7.15	0.24	2.08	63.48	34.05	0.39
65-69	2.08	70.53	27.16	0.24	2.13	87.25	10.43	0.18	1.98	52.37	45.35	0.29
70-74	1.76	61.79	36.24	0.20	1.97	82.58	15.27	0.18	1.50	40.40	57.87	0.23
75 and above	2.19	52.00	45.63	0.18	2.78	74.89	22.19	0.14	1.60	31.68	66.50	0.22
Total	8,317,486	18,673,283	1,272,377	84,745	5,104,678	9,284,667	263,197	26,903	3,206,854	9,388,616	1,009,180	57,842

2.2.4   Females of Reproductive Age

Table 2.11 shows that the total female population in the reproductive age group (15-49 years of age) is 11,245,306 which is 48.95% of the total female population. The percentage of women falling in the reproductive age category is higher in urban areas i.e. 52.44% compared to rural areas as 45.22 %.

Among the reproductive age groups, 28.08% of women are never married, 69.59% are married, and 1.91% are widowed whereas 0.42% are divorced. The percentage of never married women is higher in urban areas with 32.40% as compared to rural areas i.e. 22.72%.

TABLE 2.11: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (15-49 YEARS) BY MARITAL STATUS AND RURAL/ URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Age Group	All Area				Rural				Urban			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
15 -49	28.08	69.59	1.91	0.42	22.72	75.03	2.05	0.20	32.40	65.21	1.80	0.59
15-19	78.20	21.59	0.13	0.08	70.46	29.32	0.15	0.07	84.86	14.94	0.11	0.09
20-24	38.57	60.86	0.30	0.27	25.88	73.60	0.35	0.17	48.16	51.22	0.27	0.35
25-29	17.25	81.66	0.65	0.44	11.17	87.84	0.76	0.23	22.10	76.73	0.57	0.60
30-34	8.12	90.00	1.29	0.59	5.15	93.15	1.44	0.26	10.49	87.48	1.18	0.85
35-39	4.57	92.12	2.67	0.64	2.87	93.89	2.97	0.27	5.99	90.64	2.43	0.95
40-44	3.34	90.98	5.02	0.66	2.06	92.27	5.40	0.28	4.32	89.99	4.73	0.96
45-49	2.37	87.96	9.05	0.62	1.40	89.04	9.31	0.25	3.16	87.09	8.84	0.91
Total	3,158,244	7,825,300	214,668	47,094	1,139,578	3,762,847	102,768	10,074	2,018,666	4,062,453	111,900	37,020

2.2.5   Population With Disability

The total number of disabled population in Sindh Province according to the Census-2017 is recorded as 143,529, out of which 62.09% are male, 37.37% female and 0.54% Transgender. The proportion of disabled person is quite low probably because the enumerators were neither trained on administering the disability codes nor did they received any clear instructions about the concept of disability, resulting in a likely under-count of disabled population of the Province.

Table 2.12 shows that disabled persons constitute only 0.30% of the province's population. The disability rate for male (disabled male as a percentage of total male population) is 0.36% and for the female (disabled female as a percentage of total female population) is 0.23%. Out of the total disabled population, 48.90% are recorded in rural areas where as 51.10% are residing in urban areas.

TABLE 2.12 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Description	Percentage of Disabled* Population				Total
	Total Disabled Population	Male	Female	Transgender	
Total	143,529	62.09	37.37	0.54	100
Rural	70,192	62.64	36.85	0.51	48.90
Urban	73,337	61.57	37.87	0.57	51.10
Disability Rate	-	0.36	0.23	12.97	0.30

*   *The census questionnaire did not include questions on disability. In a Supreme Court order CP NO. 64 of 2013 and HRC NO. 8267-G of 2013 on 15-3-2017, PBS was instructed to collect information on disability which was "virtually added" under the column "sex" as an additional code .for "disabled male", "disabled female" and "disabled transgender".*

2.3   LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The Literacy Ratio (a person who can read a news paper and write a simple letter with understanding in any language and make simple calculation is treated as literate). According to Census-2017, the literacy ratio among the population of age 10 years and above is recorded as 54.57%. It is higher for males 62.52% than for females as 45.95% and for transgender 34.16%. The literacy ratio in urban areas as 70.43% is much higher than that of rural areas i.e. 35.19% as reflected in Table 2.13.

Moreover, the literacy ratio has shown a significant increase since Census-1998, wherein it was recorded as 45.29%. In particular, the literacy ratio increased by more than 9 percentage points in rural areas over the last two decades showing an increase from 25.73% in Census-1998 to 35.19% in Census-2017.

TABLE 2.13: LITERACY RATIO BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Area	1998				2017			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
All Areas	45.29	54.50	34.78	--	54.57	62.52	45.95	34.16
Rural	25.73	37.89	12.23	--	35.19	46.91	22.64	19.52
Urban	63.72	69.75	56.66	--	70.43	75.13	65.28	42.42
Total Literates Population	958,0650	6,143,056	3,437,594	--	18,488,269	11,025,965	7,460,270	2,034

Literacy ratios by administrative divisions in Sindh Province are shown in Figure 2.8 indicating that the Divisions units the literacy ratio in Karachi Division i.e. 74.07% is the highest among all the administrative of the province. Among the rest of the divisions, Sukkur has the highest literacy ratio as 48.25% followed by Shaheed Benazirabad 46.88%, Hyderabad 43.76%, Larkana 40.75%, and Mirpur Khas as 35.86%.

FIGURE 2.8: LITERACY RATIOS BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS, CENSUS-2017

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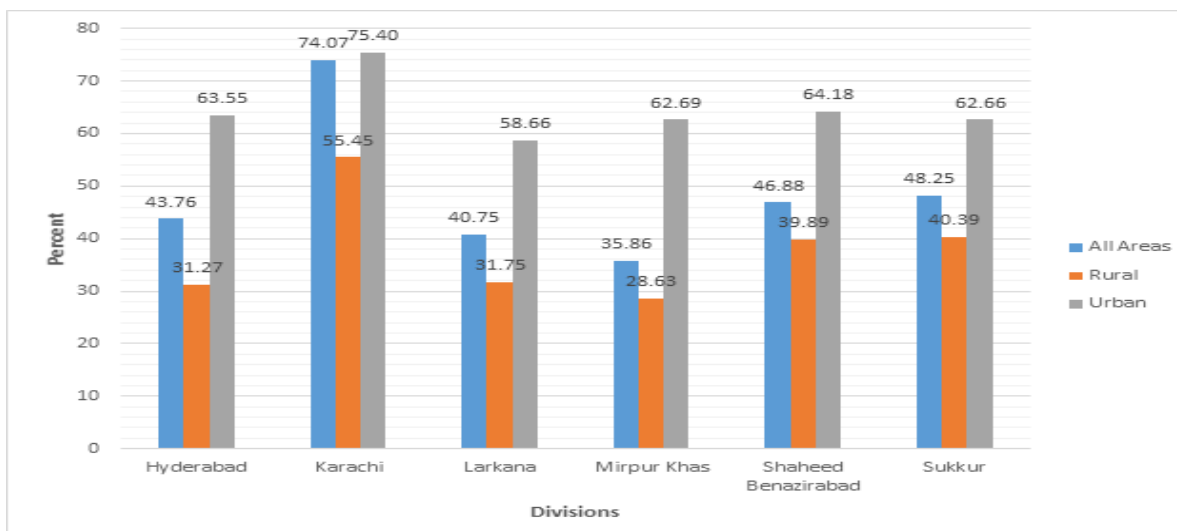
Furthermore, Figures 2.8 (a) and 2.8 (b) illustrate the comparison between male and female literacy ratios according to Census results of census 1998 and 2017. The results reveal that females' literacy ratio has increased from 34.78% in Census-1998 to 45.95% observed in Census-2017, showing a better progress than males whose literacy ratio increased from 54.50% in Census-1998 to 62.52% in Census-2017.

FIGURE 2.8 (a) : MALE LITERACY RATIO, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017
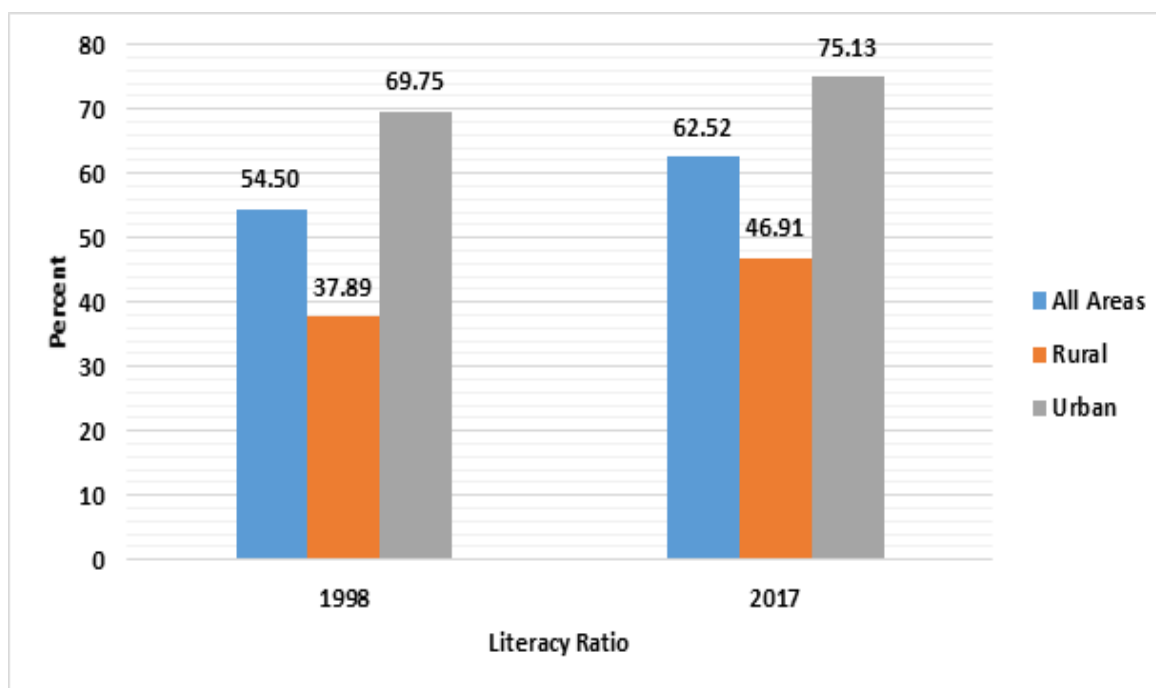
FIGURE2.8 (b): FEMALE LITERACY RATIO, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017
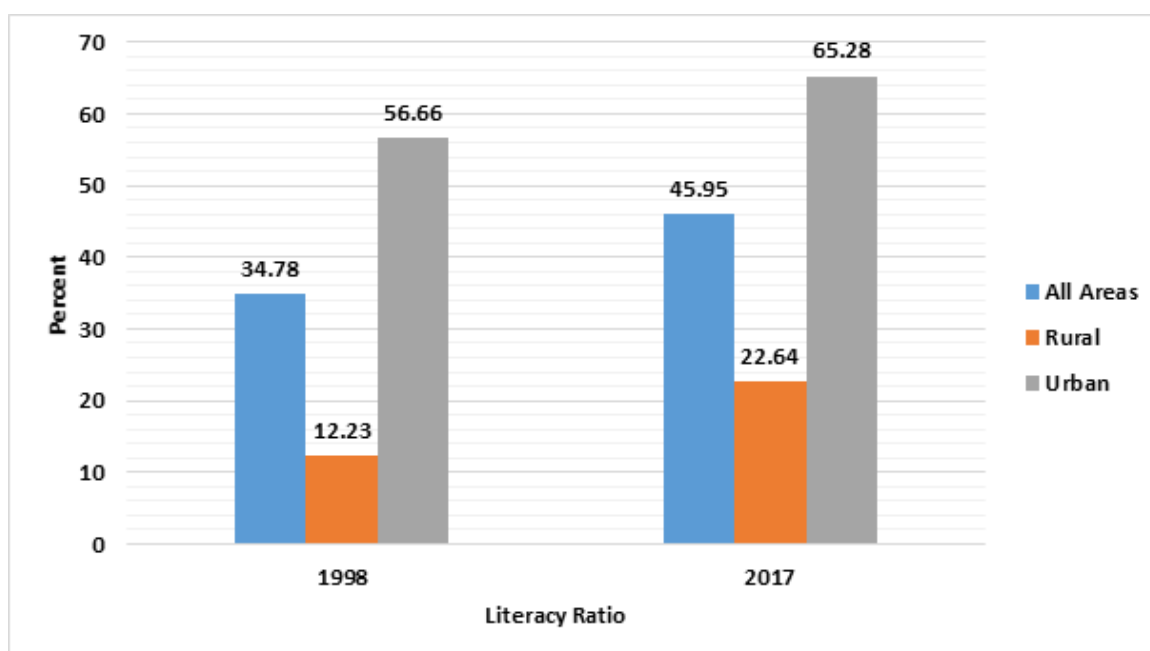
2.3.1   Educational Attainment

Education meets the shortage of trained and qualified manpower which is an important factor for increasing productivity, accelerating economic growth, individual development, individual freedom and emancipation of women. Census data on educational attainment is, therefore, essential for development plans.
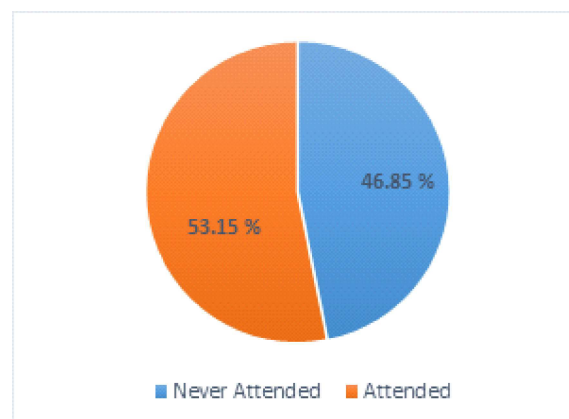
According to Census-2017, out of population above the age of 5 years, 53.15% have attended school while a significant proportion of population 46.85% have never received any formal education.

Table 2.14 gives the distribution of persons by sex, educational attainment and rural/urban domains. The results show that total number of educated people in the province, with some kind of educational qualification, amounts to 21,811,095. Out of the total educated population, 26.86% are below primary, 21.23% have passed primary level, 13.95% have passed only middle and 16.55% have passed matriculation. However, the percentage falls to 10.27% for intermediate, 7.35% for graduate and 2.94% for master's and above. In addition, 0.26% of the educated people hold a diploma or certificate and 0.59% hold other qualifications not covered by the above categories. The educational attainment for women exceeds than that of men till primary level. but declines beyond that. Moreover, urban areas have a greater percentage of educated people with higher educational attainment as compared to rural areas.

TABLE 2.14: PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVELS BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Educational Attainment	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders
Below Primary	26.86	25.90	28.27	12.68	37.77	34.31	44.87	15.85	21.90	21.26	22.69	11.90
Primary	21.23	20.85	21.77	23.04	28.13	26.78	30.90	36.89	18.08	17.58	18.71	19.61
Middle	13.95	14.25	13.51	16.59	10.67	11.36	9.28	13.11	15.44	15.84	14.94	17.44
Matriculation	16.55	16.72	16.30	22.49	11.59	13.37	7.96	17.49	18.80	18.56	19.11	23.73
Intermediate	10.27	10.56	9.87	13.06	6.96	8.36	4.10	10.93	11.78	11.77	11.80	13.59
Graduate	7.35	7.57	7.04	8.18	3.27	3.96	1.86	3.83	9.21	9.56	8.77	9.26
Master and Above	2.94	3.21	2.54	2.87	1.14	1.41	0.61	1.09	3.75	4.21	3.18	3.31
Diploma/Certificate	0.26	0.36	0.11	0.27	0.11	0.14	0.04	0.27	0.32	0.48	0.13	0.27
Others	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.81	0.34	0.31	0.39	0.55	0.71	0.74	0.67	0.88
Total Literate (5+)	21,811,095	12,907,212	8,902,038	1,845	6,822,851	4,583,367	2,239,118	366	14,988,244	8,323,845	6,662,920	1,479

2.4   ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.4.1   Economically Active Population

Economically active population comprises of persons of either sex who are engaged in some kind of work for pay or profit including un-paid family helpers, persons not working but looking for work as well as who were laid off during the reference period. Besides availability of labour force data from other sources, the population census provides bench-mark data on economic activity of population.

However, census data is limited in scope as compared to labour force and manpower surveys because of the number of questions being asked and the coverage of population. The Census-2017 did not cover data on the nature of economic activity, occupations or industry.

According to Census-2017, the economically active population, population of 10 years and above constitutes 32.86%. For males, the proportion is 57.39%, compared to 6.21% for females. The domestic work category in the economically inactive population is dominated by females who make up 74.83%.

TABLE 2.15 : PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Economic Category	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-genders
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economically Active (%)	32.86	57.39	6.21	29.49	31.85	56.40	5.58	16.81	33.68	58.19	6.74	36.64
Economically Inactive (%)	67.14	42.61	93.79	70.51	68.15	43.60	94.42	83.19	66.32	41.81	93.26	63.36
Total Population (10+)	33,877,549	17,635,063	16,236,532	5,954	15,240,688	7,876,798	7,361,743	2,147	18,636,861	9,758,265	8,874,789	3,807
Economically Active (Percentage)												
Worked	29.52	51.79	5.33	26.45	27.35	48.69	4.52	13.97	31.29	54.30	5.99	33.49
Seeking Work	3.34	5.59	0.89	3.04	4.50	7.71	1.06	2.84	2.39	3.89	0.74	3.15
Economically Inactive (Percentage)												
Students	17.35	19.70	14.79	3.59	12.13	16.01	7.97	2.75	21.61	22.68	20.44	4.07
Domestic Workers	40.05	8.02	74.83	47.63	46.59	13.36	82.13	69.12	34.69	3.71	68.76	35.51
Others	9.75	14.89	4.17	19.28	9.43	14.23	4.31	11.32	10.01	15.42	4.06	23.77

2.5   POSSESSION OF COMPUTERIZED NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD (CNIC)

The Census-2017 also collected information from the respondents on the possession of Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) from the population of 18 years and above. Moreover, data has also been collected for the first time from the transgender population. In all, 78.68% of the population above 18 years of age possesses a CNIC as stated in Table 2.16. A higher number of males possess a CNIC with a percentage of share 86.36% compared to females as 70.50%, and transgender 67.13%. Moreover, the percentage of population possessing CNIC is higher in urban areas i.e. 81.38% compared to rural areas as 75.16%.

TABLE 2.16: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HAVING CNIC BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Area	All Sexes			Male			Female			Transgender		
	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population
All Areas	78.68	21.32	25,348,890	86.36	13.64	13,068,391	70.50	29.50	12,274,849	67.13	32.87	5,650
Rural	75.16	24.84	11,001,091	82.37	17.63	5,563,629	67.78	32.22	5,435,455	66.87	33.13	2,007
Urban	81.38	18.62	14,347,799	89.33	10.67	7,504,762	72.67	27.33	6,839,394	67.28	32.72	3,643

PART - III

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

PART-III

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS CENSUS-2017

Number of Housing Units: There are 8.48 million housing units in Sindh Province. Out of these, 48.93% are located in rural areas, whereas 51.07% are situated in urban areas.

Persons per Housing Unit/Average Household Size: The average household size is 5.55 persons according to Census-2017. The average household size is slightly higher in urban areas with 5.62 person as compared to rural areas 5.47 person.

Persons per Room: The average number of persons per room in all housing units is 2.94 persons. The said indicator is higher in rural areas i.e. 3.77 compared to urban areas as 2.44 persons.

Rooms per Housing Units: The average number of rooms per housing units is 1.89. The urban areas showed a higher number of rooms per housing units i.e. 2.30 compared to rural areas as 1.45.

Single Room Housing Units: The percentage of single room per housing units is 53.13%. The percentage of single room housing units is higher in rural areas as 72.12%, compared to urban areas i.e. 34.93%.

2-4 Rooms Housing Units: The percentage of housing units with two to four rooms in all areas is 42.22%. Urban localities have a larger proportion of housing units with two to four rooms as 57.61% compared to rural areas i.e. 26.16%.

5 or More Rooms Housing Units: Housing units having five or more rooms are 4.64% of all the housing units. Urban areas have a slightly higher proportion of such housing units i.e. 7.45% compared to rural areas i.e. 1.71%.

Nature of Tenure: Owned housing unit are 77.11%. Moreover, 14.50% housing units were reported as rented, while the rent free housing units are recorded as 8.39% in Census-2017.

Period of Construction of Owned Housing Units: According to Census-2017, 46.83% of the owned housing units were constructed more than ten years ago, while 33.03% of the housing units were built between the last five to ten years. Furthermore, 17.59% of the owned housing units were built less than five years and 2.54% are reported as under construction during the Census-2017.

Construction Material Used for Outer Walls: Out of all the housing units recorded during the Census-2017, 61.80% have walls constructed of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones, while 22.09% have outer walls made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding. The use of wood bamboo for construction of outer walls was recorded for 13.82% of the housing units. The unspecified material usage for outer walls is 2.30% in Census-2017.

Construction Material Used for Roofs: The use of Girder / T.Iron in the construction of roofs

was recorded for 29.06% of all the housing units, whereas RCC/RBC was recorded for 27.59% of all housing units. It is observed that significantly more housing units in urban areas i.e. 50.68% have roofs constructed from RCC/RBC as compared to rural areas as 3.49%. Moreover, the use of wood/bamboo in roofs is 33.12% amongst all the housing units. The use of unspecified material is 2.22%.

Source of Drinking Water: Out of all housing units in the province, 85.58% have access to inside sources of drinking water. The major source of water for housing units is the tap water as 44.83% of housing units have access to tap water as an inside source and 3.31% have access to tap water as an outside source. Moreover, 29.76% of housing units used electric/hand pump as an inside source and 3.31% as an outside source.

Source of Lighting: Electricity is available to 80.44% of housing units all over the province, comprising of 64.85% in rural areas, and 95.39% of housing units in urban areas. The use of Kerosene Oil is 5.60%, the use of gas lamps is 0.25%, and the use of other sources of lighting is 13.71%.

Fuel Used for Cooking: The use of wood for cooking amongst all housing units recorded is the greatest i.e. 49.50%, followed by gas 47.39%, other sources 2.80% and Kerosene Oil 0.31%.

Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facilities

Kitchen - The census results show that 56.16% of the housing units in the province have a separate kitchen. The facility of shared kitchen is available to 24.57% of housing units. Moreover, 19.27% of housing units have no kitchen facility in the housing unit in the province.

Bathroom - The availability of separate bathroom facility was reported by 54.27% of the total housing units, while the shared bathroom facility has been reported by 23.60% and no bathroom facility for 22.13%.

Latrine - According to Cenus-2017 results, 43.41% of the housing units have latrines connected with sewerage, 3.85% have latrines connected with septic tanks, 14.83% have their latrine connected with open drains, and 13.80% of housing units have latrines that use pit with slab. Finally, 6.12% of housing units have type of latrines falling under the other category, and 17.99% of housing units reported not having any latrine facility.

Source of Information/Communication: The mobile phone is the most commonly used source of information with a prevalence of 80.64% in the province. The T.V. is the second most frequently used source of information with 47.83% of housing units having access to it. Accessibility to computer/internet accounted for 11.17%, the newspaper as a source of information is 6.68%, whereas the use of landline telephone is 4.46%. The use of radio as a source of information is the lowest at 4.03%.

3 BROAD ANALYSIS OF HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

A total of twelve (12) main questions were asked in the Census-2017 to collect and assess the housing characteristics of the province. The questions ranged from tenure of the housing unit to the sources of information (media and communication). The main focus was on assessing the type of housing units, type of material used in construction and the type of housing facilities available in the housing unit. This part of the Provincial Census Report has been divided into two sections namely: Type of Housing Units which constitutes information such as level of congestion, nature of tenure, period of construction of owned housing units, construction material used for construction of walls & roofs while the second part comprises of Availability of Housing Facilities, including information on sources of drinking water, lighting, fuel used for cooking, availability of kitchen, bathroom, latrine facility and sources of information/communication.

3.1 TYPE OF HOUSING UNITS

3.1.1 Level of Congestion - Persons and Rooms

According to the Census-2017, there are 8.48 million housing units against 5.02 million enumerated in Census-1998, which shows an increase of 68.80% during the intercensal period of 1998-2017. The distribution of housing units according to rural urban domains in the Province is 48.93% of having in rural areas and 51.07% in urban areas, respectively as shown in Table 3.1.

Level of congestion in terms of persons and rooms per housing unit reflect the living standard of a society. It also helps in determining the overall requirement of housing units and ultimately provides a base for policy formulation and future planning at micro and macro level.

The level of congestion determined by the average household size has decreased from 6.00 persons reported in Census-1998 to 5.55 persons in Census-2017.

The number of persons per room has decreased from 3.33 persons in Census-1998 to 2.94 persons in Census-2017.

The number of rooms per housing unit has not changed much in Census-2017 i.e. 1.89 rooms per housing units as compared to 1.8 rooms in Census-1998. Similar trend is reflected in rural and urban parts.

TABLE 3.1: INDICES OF LEVEL OF CONGESTION IN HOUSING UNITS BY RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Level of Congestion	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Persons per Housing Unit/ Average Household size	6.00	5.50	6.80	5.55	5.47	5.62
Persons per room	3.33	3.93	3.09	2.94	3.77	2.44
Rooms per Housing Unit	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.89	1.45	2.3
Housing Units with Single Room (%)	56.94	72.69	36.25	53.13	72.12	34.93
Housing Units with 2 - 4 Rooms (%)	39.50	26.15	57.04	42.22	26.16	57.61
Housing Units with 5 and More Rooms (%)	3.56	1.16	6.71	4.64	1.71	7.45
Housing Units Breakdown by Rural/Urban (%)	100	56.77	43.23	100	48.93	51.07
Number of Housing Units	5,022,392	2,850,989	2,171,403	8,478,047	4,148,451	4,329,596

The percentage of single room houses has declined from 56.94% in Census-1998 to 53.13% in Census-2017. The percentage of housing units with two to four rooms has, however increased from 39.50% in Census-1998 to 42.22% in Census-2017, whereas housing units with five and more rooms has increased to 4.64% in 2017 as compared to 3.56% in Census-1998, indicating relatively improved housing conditions in the province. (Figure 3.1).

FIGURE 3.1: HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017
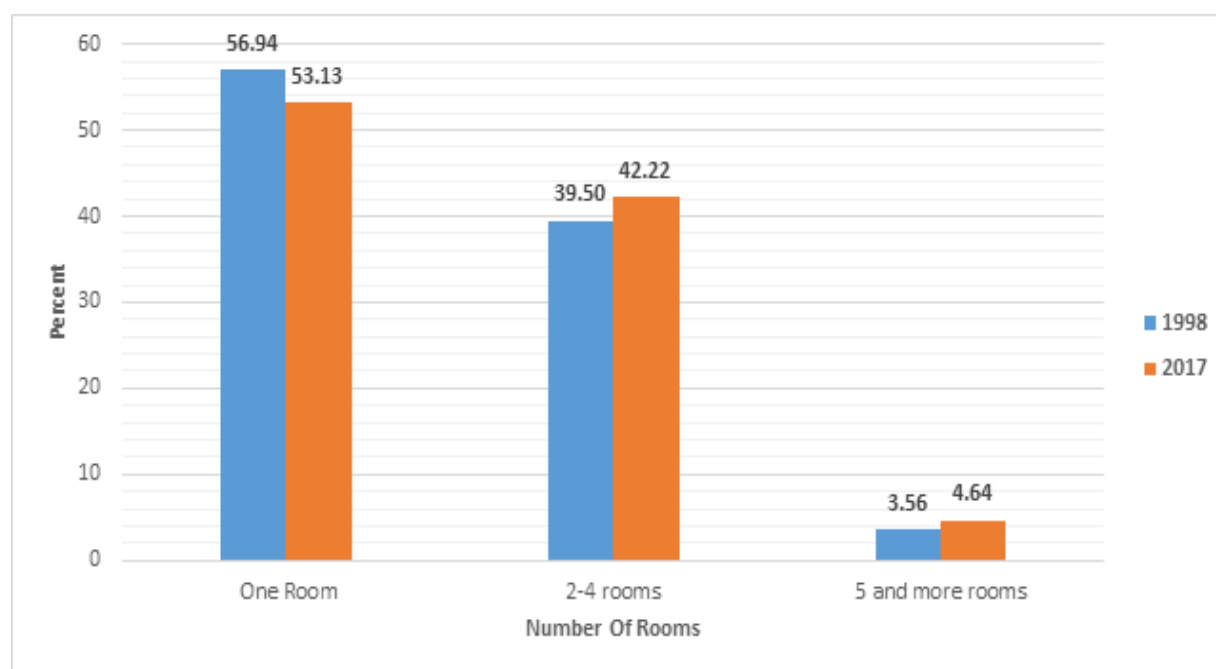
3.1.2   Nature of Tenure

Of the total housing units enumerated in the Census-2017, there has been a marginal increase in the proportion of owned houses i.e. 77.11% as compared to 76.90% in the Census-1998 as shown in Table 3.2. Moreover, 14.50% housing units were reported as rented which has increased from 12.20% in Census-1998. The rent free housing units have shown a decrease with 8.39% in Census-2017 as compared to 10.90% in Census-1998. A similar trend is seen in the rural and urban areas of the province in case of rent free housing units (Figure 3.2).

TABLE 3.2: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY NATURE OF TENURE AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Tenure	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Owned	76.90	86.00	64.96	77.11	86.79	67.84
Rented	12.20	1.55	26.19	14.50	2.09	26.39
Rent Free	10.90	12.45	8.85	8.39	11.12	5.77
Number of Housing Units	5,022,392	2,850,989	2,171,403	8,478,047	4,148,451	4,329,596

Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100

FIGURE 3.2: HOUSING UNITS BY NATURE OF TENURE, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017
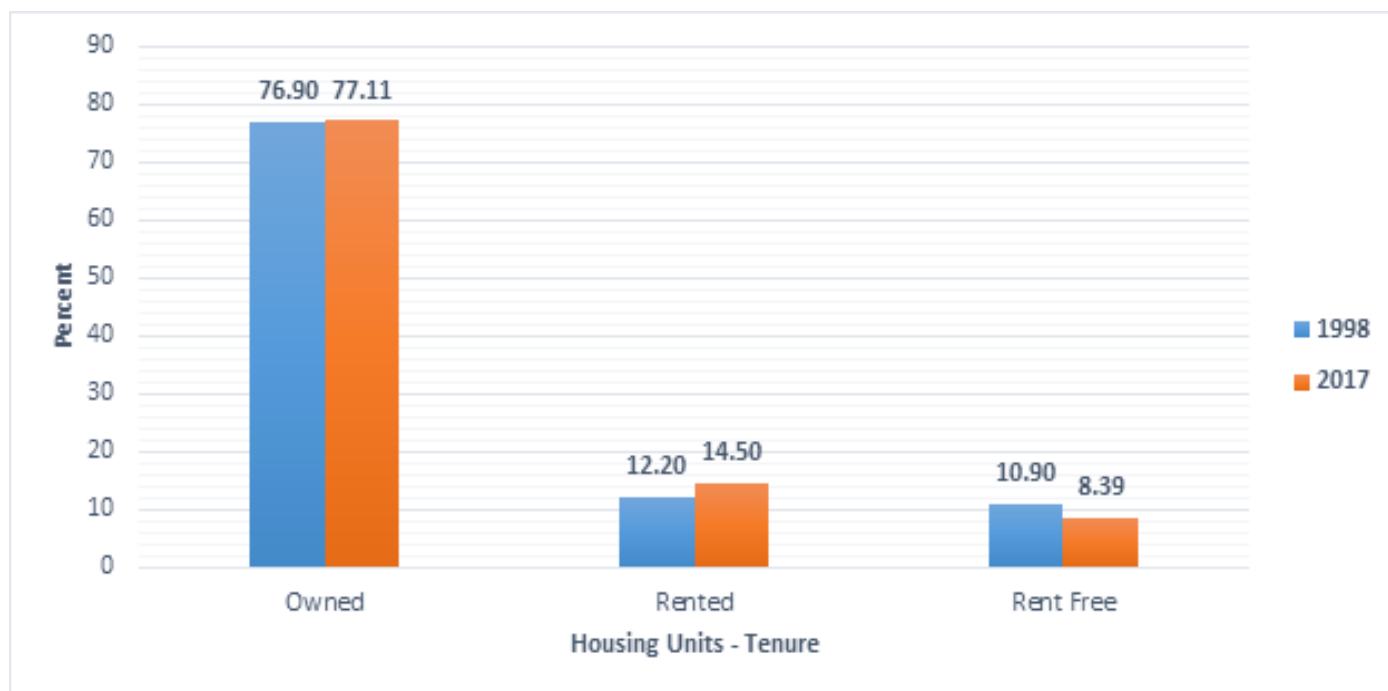
3.1.3 Period of Construction

As reflected in Table 3.3, of the owned housing units, 2.54% were found under construction in the Census-2017 compared to 1.50% reported in Census-1998. The recent trend of under construction houses is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

Moreover, 46.83% of the owned housing units had been constructed ten years prior to the Census-2017, while 33.03% of the housing units were constructed between the last five to ten years, and 17.59% were built less than five years ago.

TABLE 3.3: PERCENTAGE OF OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Period of Construction	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under Construction	1.50	1.54	1.42	2.54	2.60	2.48
Less than 5 years	22.93	27.59	14.85	17.59	22.09	12.08
5-10 years	24.53	26.68	20.80	33.03	39.60	24.98
More than 10 years	51.03	44.19	62.93	46.83	35.72	60.45
Number of Housing Units	3,862,334	2,451,819	1,410,515	6,537,524	3,600,345	2,937,179

Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100

Figure 3.3 portrays the comparative picture of the housing units by period of construction for the two census years - 1998 and 2017. The Figure makes it evident that the proportion of housing units built for more than 10 years ago remains the highest with a slight decrease in 2017, whereas the housing units constructed during last 5-10 years have increased significantly from 24.53% in Census-1998 to 33.03% in Census-2017.

FIGURE 3.3: HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017
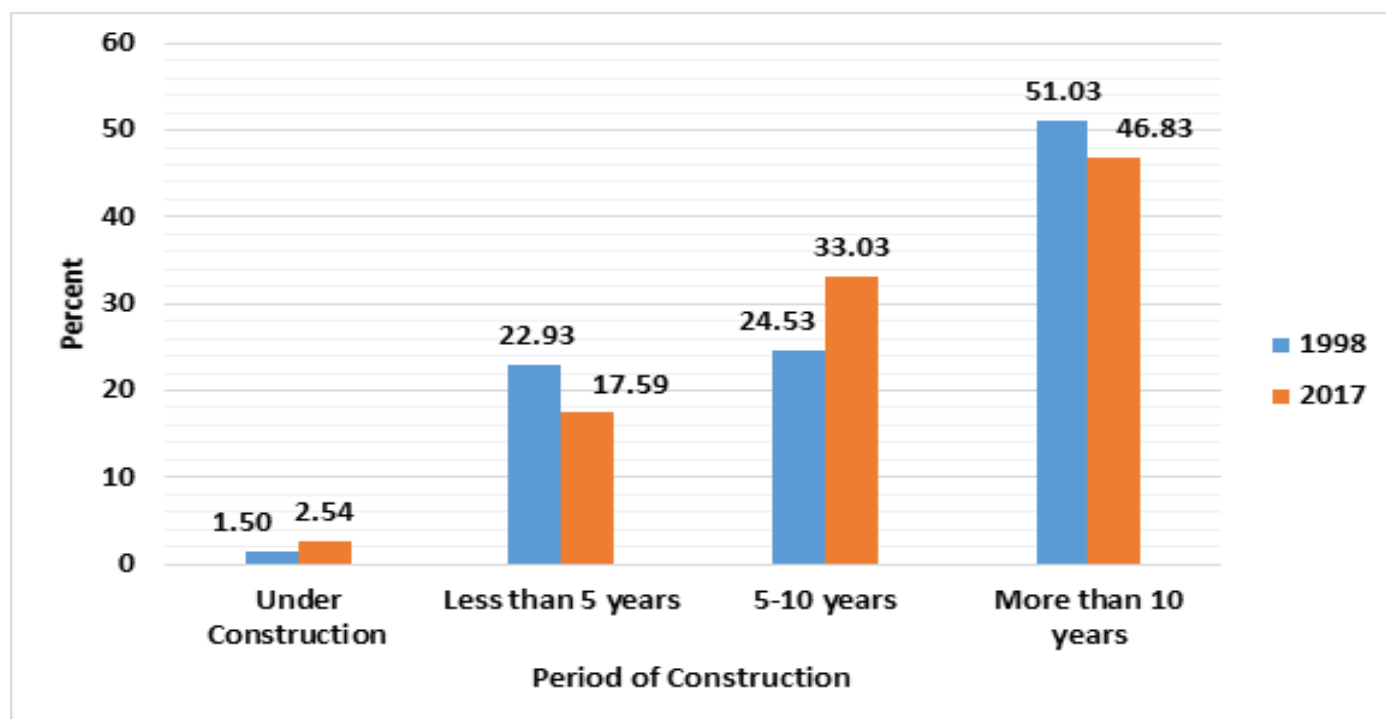
3.1.4 Construction Material Used for Outer Walls

Quality of housing units is reflected through the construction material used for the outer walls and roofs of the housing units. Quality indices of construction regarding outer walls are shown in the Table 3.4 below:

TABLE 3.4 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED FOR OUTER WALLS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Construction Material	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Baked Bricks / Blocks / Stones	47.71	18.52	86.04	61.80	33.60	88.82
Unbaked Bricks / Mud	34.52	52.49	10.92	22.09	37.90	6.94
Wood / Bamboo	15.70	25.67	2.61	13.82	25.13	2.98
Others	2.08	3.33	0.43	2.30	3.37	1.26
Number of Housing Units	5,022,392	2,850,989	2,171,403	8,478,047	4,148,451	4,329,596

Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100

In the Census-2017, 61.80% of the outer walls of the housing units were reported as made of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones as against 47.71% reported in Census-1998. The percentage of such walls is higher in urban areas as 88.82% as compared to 33.60% in rural areas in Census-2017.

Moreover, 22.09% of the outer walls were reported as being made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding, with the share of 37.90% in rural areas and 6.94% in urban areas in the Census-2017.

The use of wood bamboo for construction of outer walls has decreased slightly from 15.70% in Census-1998 to 13.82% in Census-2017. The unspecified material usage for outer walls has increased from 2.08% to 2.30% between the two censuses.

3.1.5   Construction Material Used for Roofs

Table 3.5 shows the use of construction material in roofs of the housing units enumerated during Census-2017. The type of construction material used for roofs indicates that 27.59% of the housing units in Sindh have standard category of roofs constructed with RCC/ RBC (reinforced concrete/ bricks with cement bonding), with a prevalence of 50.68% in urban areas as compared to only 3.49% in rural areas.

The trend of RCC/RBC construction has increased from 25.53% in the Census-1998 to 27.59% in Census-2017 which indicates an improvement in the standard and quality of construction.

The use of Cement/ Iron Sheet in the construction of roofs has decreased from 20.86% in Census-1998 to 8% in Census-2017. The use of cement/ iron sheet in the construction of roofs has shown decreasing trend in both rural and urban areas.

The use of wood/ bamboo in construction of roofs has declined considerably from 48.91% in the Census-1998 to 33.12% in the Census-2017, with a much higher usage in rural areas at 59.16% as compared to urban areas at 8.17%.

The use of Girder/T. Iron in the construction of roofs was accounted for in Census-2017. The results show that it has 29.06% amongst all materials used by housing units in the construction of roofs in Census-2017. The usage of this material is much higher in rural areas 30.04% as compared to urban areas 28.13%.

The use of unspecified material in construction of roofs has decreased from 4.70% in Census-1998 to 2.22% in Census-2017. A similar decreasing trend has been observed in urban and rural areas between the two censuses.

TABLE 3.5: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED FOR ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Construction Material	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
RCC/RBC	25.53	6.44	50.60	27.59	3.49	50.68
Cement/Iron Sheet	20.86	12.18	32.25	8.00	4.23	11.62
Garder/T. Iron*	-	-	-	29.06	30.04	28.13
Wood/Bamboo	48.91	74.92	14.77	33.12	59.16	8.17
Others	4.70	6.46	2.38	2.22	3.08	1.40
Number of Housing Units	5,022,392	2,850,989	2,171,403	8,478,047	4,148,451	4,329,596

* Girder /T. Iron was added in the Census-2017

Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100

3.2 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN HOUSING UNITS

3.2.1 Source of Drinking Water

Easy access to potable drinking water serves as an index of quality living. The availability of drinking water through all sources in the province reported in the Census-2017 is shown in Table 3.6.

TABLE 3.6: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Sources of Drinking Water	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Inside the House (%)	68.86	56.79	84.71	85.58	77.80	93.05
Tap	37.17	13.53	68.21	44.83	36.51	52.80
Electric/Hand Pump	29.29	40.66	14.36	29.76	27.94	31.51
Protected well*	2.41	2.61	2.14	1.24	1.19	1.28
Unprotected well*	--	--	--	1.68	2.96	0.45
Others	--	--	--	8.08	9.19	7.01
Ouside the House (%)	31.14	43.21	15.29	14.42	22.20	6.95
Tap	4.53	3.29	6.17	3.31	5.34	1.36
Electric/Hand pump	7.23	11.56	1.53	3.31	5.48	1.24
Protected Well*	6.14	10.17	0.84	0.68	1.28	0.11
Unprotected well*	--	--	--	1.31	2.58	0.10
Spring*	--	--	--	0.09	0.12	0.06
Canal/River/Pond	3.15	5.30	0.33	2.36	4.41	0.40
Others	10.09	12.88	6.43	3.34	3.00	3.68
Number of Housing Units	5,022,392	2,850,989	2,171,403	8,478,047	4,148,451	4,329,596

* The division of protected well/ unprotected well, spring was added in Census-2017.

Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100

Out of all housing units in the province reported in the Census-2017, 48.14% housing units have access to tap water, which is 41.85% in rural areas, and 54.16% in urban areas (the figure include both inside and outside sources).

The percentage availability of tap water inside the housing units within the province as reported in Census-2017 is 44.83% as compared to 37.17% housing units observed in Census-1998, which shows an increase of 7.66 in percentage points. Moreover, rural areas have seen a marked improvement 36.48% in the supply of tap water inside the housing units as compared to Census-1998 where it was reported as 13.53%.

The other main source of water in housing units according to Census-2017 results, is the electric/hand pump, which accounts for 29.76% of housing units that use it as an inside source and 3.31% of housing units that use it as an outside source.

Furthermore, 18.78% of the housing units use protected/unprotected well, spring, canal/river/pond, and others sources of drinking water in the province.

3.2.2   Source of Lighting

Electricity is the major source of lighting in the province. This facility is available to 80.44% of housing units all over the province as reported in Census-2017 which constitute of 64.85% in rural areas and 95.39% of housing units in urban areas (Table 3.7). The availability of electricity to housing units has improved from 70.08% reported units in Census-1998 to 80.44% housing units in Census-2017.

A significant decline has been observed in the use of Kerosene Oil as a source of lighting which was reported as 27.78% in Census-1998 to 5.60% in Census-2017. This decrease has also been seen in rural and urban areas of the province.

The use of gas lamps reported in the Census-2017 is 0.25% with rural and urban breakdown as 0.38% and 0.12% respectively. The use of gas lamps as source of lighting was not accounted for in the Census-1998.

Moreover, the percentage of use of other sources of lighting covered under the category of others has increased from 2.14% in Census-1998 to 13.71% in Census-2017.

Sources of Lighting	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Electricity	70.08	52.62	93.00	80.44	64.85	95.39
Kerosene oil	27.78	45.02	5.15	5.60	10.01	1.37
Gas Lamp*	--	--	--	0.25	0.38	0.12
Others	2.14	2.37	1.85	13.71	24.75	3.12
Number of Housing Units	5,022,392	2,850,989	2,171,403	8,478,047	4,148,451	4,329,596

* The 1998 Census form did not have Gas Lamp as an option

Due to rounding the figure may not add exactly up to 100.

3.2.3 Fuel Used for Cooking

In the Census-2017 wood has been reported as the major source of fuel used for cooking. However, its usage has declined from 60.19% in Census-1998 to 49.50% in Census-2017 as shown in Table 3.8.

Wood is being used by 83.76% of housing units in rural areas, while 16.68% of housing units in urban areas have reported using wood as a fuel.

Gas is being used by 47.39% of housing units in Census-2017, against the use of gas reported in Census-1998 at 32.43%. The use of gas is much higher in urban areas with the share of 81.46% as compared to 11.82% in rural areas.

The use of Kerosene Oil as cooking fuel has decreased from 4.18% in Census-1998 to 0.31% in Census-2017, while a similar decline has been recorded in rural and urban areas as well.

The use of other sources of cooking fuel has also decreased from 3.20% reported in Census-1998 to 2.80% in Census-2017.

TABLE 3.8: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCES OF COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Cooking Fuel Used	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wood	60.19	89.72	21.42	49.50	83.76	16.68
Gas	32.43	3.27	70.71	47.39	11.82	81.46
Kerosene Oil	4.18	3.14	5.55	0.31	0.42	0.18
Others	3.20	3.86	2.32	2.80	3.96	1.68
Number of Housing Units	5,022,392	2,850,989	2,171,403	8,478,047	4,148,451	4,329,596

Due to rounding the figure may not add exactly up to 100.

3.2.4   Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facilities

The information on the availability of kitchen, bathroom, and latrine facilities within the premises of housing units was also collected in the Census-2017 as shown in Table 3.9.

Kitchen: It was found that 56.16% of the housing units in the province have a separate kitchen as reported in Census-2017. Separate kitchen is more prevalent in the urban areas with proportion of 66.81% as compared to rural areas where it stands at 45.05%. The facility of shared kitchen is available recorded in to 24.57% of housing units in Census-2017, which has significantly decreased from 32.46% recorded in Census-1998. Moreover, 19.27% of housing units have no kitchen facility in the province with 32.86% in rural areas and 6.24% in urban areas.

Bathroom: The availability of separate bathroom facility in the housing unit has been reported as 54.27% of the total housing units in Census-2017 increasing from 33.94% reported in Census-1998. The incidence of separate bathroom is more common in urban areas i.e. 69.27% as compared to rural areas i.e. 38.62%. The shared bathroom facility has decreased from 31.12% in Census-1998 to 23.60% in Census-2017. Shared bathrooms are more common in the housing units of urban area i.e. 26.03%, as compared to rural areas where it is found as 21.06% of housing facilities. Moreover, 22.13% of the housing units have no bathroom at the province level, while 40.32% in rural areas, and 4.71% of housing units in urban areas do not have a bathroom.

Latrine: The availability of latrine facility in housing units was previously accounted as either the housing unit has separate, shared or no latrine facility in the Census-1998. However in Census-2017, the options available were that the latrine was either connected with sewerage system, connected with septic tank, connected with open drain, pit with slab, other, or none of these options. It was found that 43.41%

of the total housing units reported the availability of latrines connected with sewerage, from which 74.69% of housing units are in urban areas and 10.76% of housing units are in rural areas. Moreover, 3.85% of housing units have reported latrines connected with septic tanks, with the incidence higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas, and 14.83% of housing units have their latrine connected with open drain. Furthermore, 13.80% housing units reported the latrine facility as pit with slab type with higher incidence in rural areas at 21.40% as compared to urban areas at 6.53%, and 6.12% of housing units reported their latrine facility to fall under the category 'other'. Moreover, 17.99% of housing units have no latrine facility. The prevalence of such housing units is hair in rural areas i.e. 33.77%, as compare to urban areas where it is 2.87%.

It may be noted that 82.01% of housing units reported having latrine facility in Census-2017 compared to 65.93% in Census-1998. In urban areas, the proportion of housing units with no latrine facility has reduced to as low as 2.87% in Census-2017 compared with 5.70% in Census-1998. Correspondingly, this proportion reduced from 55.69% to 33.77% in rural areas during the same period. This indicates that availability of latrine facility in households has increased in both urban and rural areas in Census-2017, but more in urban areas where 97.13% of housing units have reported having latrine facility (Table 3.9).

TABLE 3.9: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS HAVING KITCHEN, BATHROOM AND LATRINE FACILITIES AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Housing Facilities	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Kitchen						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	34.69	24.63	47.90	56.16	45.05	66.81
Shared	32.46	28.50	37.65	24.57	22.10	26.94
None	32.85	46.87	14.44	19.27	32.86	6.24
Bathroom						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	33.94	22.98	48.34	54.27	38.62	69.27
Shared	31.12	21.92	43.21	23.60	21.06	26.03
None	34.94	55.11	8.46	22.13	40.32	4.71
Latrine						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Connected with Sewerage*	-	-	-	43.41	10.76	74.69
Connected with Septic Tank*	-	-	-	3.85	4.94	2.79
Connected with Open Drain*	-	-	-	14.83	18.10	11.69
Pit with Slab*	-	-	-	13.80	21.40	6.53
Other*	-	-	-	6.12	11.02	1.42
Latrine Availability	65.93	44.31	94.30	82.01	66.23	97.13
None	34.08	55.69	5.70	17.99	33.77	2.87
Number of Housing Units	5,022,392	2,850,989	2,171,403	8,478,047	4,148,451	4,329,596

*   Asked for the first time in Census-2017 .
    Due to rounding the figure may not add exactly upto 100

3.2.5 Source of Information/Communication

The question about availability of various sources of information/communication within a housing unit, to assess media coverage was asked for the second time in the Census-2017, prior to which similar question with slightly less options was asked in Census-1998.

The use of telephone, mobile (cellular phone), and computer/internet was not accounted for in the Census-1998. In Census-2017, the mobile is the most frequently used source of information with a prevalence of 80.64% in all over the province. Use of cellular phone according to rural/urban divide has been observed as 72.07% in rural areas and 93.87% in urban areas, as shown in Table 3.10.

In Census-2017, the T.V. is the second most frequently used source of information with 47.83% of housing units having access to it. T.V. is present in 21.98% of housing units in rural areas, and in 75.59% of housing units in urban areas.

Accessibility to computer/ internet accounted for 11.17% in all over the province, with significantly more use in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

The use of newspaper as a source of information has decreased from 28.83% reported in Census-1998 to 6.68% in Census-2017. The said decline has been observed in both rural and urban areas, this is due to the advent of electronic media and its availability in the province.

The telephone landline has a use of 4.46% as a source of information in Census-2017, however its usage is much higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

The use of radio at province level is the lowest at 4.03% with a prevalence of 3.29% in rural areas and 4.98% in urban areas.

TABLE 3.10: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCES OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Sources of Information	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Radio	29.75	27.25	33.04	4.03	3.29	4.98
T.V.	41.87	22.38	67.46	47.83	21.98	75.59
Newspaper	28.83	16.25	45.34	6.68	3.54	10.09
Telephone (Landline)*	--	--	--	4.46	1.03	8.03
Mobile*	--	--	--	80.64	72.07	93.87
Computer/Internet*	--	--	--	11.17	2.28	20.38
Number of Housing Units	5,022,392	2,850,989	2,171,403	8,478,047	4,148,451	4,329,596

*   Asked for the first time in Census-2017

PART - IV

STATISTICAL TABLES

PART - V

ANNEXURES

ادارہ شماریات پاکستان، حکومت پاکستان

چھٹی خانہ و مردم شماری

بلاک کوڈ			
ضلع مردم شماری	چارج	سرکل	بلاک

نام	حلقہ بندی	نام	حلقہ بندی
	چارج مردم شماری		ضلع مردم شماری
	بلاک کا نام و نمبر		سرکل مردم شماری

خلاصہ

	مردوں بشمول بچے (ہندسوں میں)
	عورتیں بشمول بچیاں (ہندسوں میں)
	خواجہ سرا/امخنث (ہندسوں میں)

	معذور مرد بشمول معذور بچے (ہندسوں میں)
	معذور عورتیں بشمول معذور بچیاں (ہندسوں میں)
	معذور خواجہ سرا/امخنث (ہندسوں میں)

کل افراد/بشمول معذور (ہندسوں میں)

کل گھرانے (ہندسوں میں)

دستاویزات

رجسٹر فارم 1- (رجسٹر وسعت خانہ جات)	فارم-2 پُر شدہ فارموں کی تعداد (ہندسوں میں)	فارم-2 استعمال شدہ رجسٹروں کی تعداد	فارم-2 خالی رجسٹروں کی تعداد
تعداد		فارم160 □ فارم80 □ فارم40 □	فارم160 □ فارم80 □ فارم40 □

تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ مندرجہ بالا بلاک سے متعلقہ تمام دستاویزات جن کی تفصیل اوپر درج ہیں "شمار کنندہ"

کسی اسماء _____ سے ہر طرح سے مکمل اور ترتیب سے وصول پائیں۔

دفتر وصول تاریخ _____   دفتر وصول تاریخ _____

سرکل سپروائزر کا نام _____   شمار کنندہ کا نام _____

سرکل سپروائزر کا سرکاری عہدہ _____   شمار کنندہ کا سرکاری عہدہ _____

- -

رسید

مندرجہ بالا بلاک سے متعلقہ تمام دستاویزات بمعہ REN-2 تعین کاپی جن کی تفصیل حسب ذیل ہے کسی اسماء؟

نے تاریخ _____ واپس کیس ملاحظہ تعداد اور ان میں موجود معلومات چیک کیے گئے اور انھیں ہر لحاظ سے مکمل اور ترتیب سے پایا۔

دستخط بمعہ تاریخ _____

سرکل سپروائزر کا نام _____

عہدہ _____

رجسٹر فارم 1- (رجسٹر وسعت خانہ جات)	رجسٹر فارم 2-			
	استعمال شدہ		غیر استعمال شدہ	
تعداد	رجسٹر	فارم	رجسٹر	فارم

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Urban Area

All localities which were either Metropolitan Corporation. Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Town Committee or Cantonments at the time of census were treated as urban areas as declared by the respective Provincial Government Departments.

Household

A household means a group of persons living together who have collective arrangements for cooking/eating. A person living alone was also considered to constitute a household. The distinguishing characteristics of a household is its common cooking arrangements.

Housing Unit

A Housing Unit means a separate and independent place of abode, inhabited by one household and, if vacant meant for habitation by one household. It does not necessarily mean a separate building. A building may have one or more housing units. Furthermore, any place not intended for habitation but occupied by a household at the time of census was also treated as a housing unit.

Room

A room is defined as a space in a housing unit having a roof and walls from roof to floor. This includes sleeping, dinning, drawing, study, children's and servant's room but excludes kitchen, bathroom, latrine, balcony, porch and motor garage. A store if being used as sleeping room is considered as a room otherwise not.

Age

Age is recorded as of the last birthday.

Marital Status

Marital Status has been classified into never-married, married, widowed and divorced. Never-married applies to persons who have never been married. Married includes all persons who are presently married and living as husband and wife as well as those married persons living apart but having a living wife/husband. Those couples, whose marriage (Nikah) had been solemnized but giving away ceremony had not taken place, were also treated as married. Widowed applies to a person whose husband or wife was dead but who had not married again. Divorced applies to both divorcer and divorcee. If not remarried.

Religion

Religion is recorded and tabulated as informed by the respondents.

Literate

A person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding and can make simple calculation in any language is treated as literate.

General Education

It includes educational programme of Primary, Middle, Matriculation, Intermediate and Bachelor's degree in arts or science.

Economically Active Population

The economically active person means person of 10 years and above ages, of either sex, who are engaged in some work for pay or profit including unpaid family helpers as well as those not working but looking for work or laid off.

Disability

Disability refers to physical and organic handicap of a person due to natural deformity or deficient functioning of any limb resulting from accident, disease, etc. For census purposes it refers to visible malfunctioning of any organ of the body.

HYDERABAD DIVISION

BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

KARACHI DIVISION

LARKANA DIVISION

SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD DIVISION

MIRPUR KHAS DIVISION

ARABIAN SEA

INDIA

LARKANA DISTRICT (labels): GOTH TURK ALI, KHAIRPUR NATHAN SHAH, GUL MUHAMMAD KHAN, TANDO RAHIM KHAN, SAYDDABAD, JOHI, MEHAR, DADU

JAMSHORO DISTRICT (labels): KARCHAT, JHANGARA, SEHWAN, GOTH MUSA, THANO BULA KHAN, MANJHAND

THATTA DISTRICT (labels): KETI BANDAR, SHAH BANDAR, MIRPUR SAKRO, JUNGSHAHI, GHORABARI

SUJAWAL DISTRICT (labels): SHAH BANDAR, GHARO, JATI, SUJAWAL, MIRPUR BATHORO, KHARO CHAN

HALA DISTRICT (labels): HALA, MATIARI, NEW SAEED ABAD, KOTRI, HYDERABAD, TANDO ALLAHYAR, TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN

BADIN DISTRICT (labels): GOLARCHI, NARA, MATLI, TANDO BAGO, TALHAR, MATLI

SAN SING, KANDI KHAIRA, TMAO

RAILWAY
MANCHHAR

RUBBLE CREEK SIR CREEK

LEGEND

▭	INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
▭	PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
▭	DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
▭	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
┼┼┼	RAILWAY LINE
━	MOTORWAYS
━	DUAL CARRIAGEWAYS
━	METALLED ROAD
━	UNMETALLED ROAD
▬	WATERWAYS
●	DISTRICT HQ
•	TOWNS/LOCALITIES

Kilometers
0 10 20 40 60

KARACHI DIVISION

ARABIAN SEA

BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

HYDERABAD DIVISION

HYDERABAD DIVISION

KARACHI WEST DISTRICT

KARACHI SOUTH DISTRICT

KARACHI CENTRAL DISTRICT

KARACHI EAST DISTRICT

KORANGI DISTRICT

MALIR DISTRICT

Karachi South

Karachi Korangi

Karachi East

Malir

BAND MURAD KHAN

SOURCE:
SURVEY OF PAKISTAN, PROVINCIAL BOARD OF REVENUE & PBS.

LEGEND

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE
MOTORWAYS
DUAL CARRIAGEWAYS
METALLED ROAD
UNMETALLED ROAD
WATERWAYS
DISTRICT HQ
TOWNS/LOCALITIES

LARKANA DIVISION

HYDERABAD
DIVISION

BALOCHISTAN
PROVINCE

SHAHEED
BENAZIRABAD
DIVISION

BALOCHISTAN
PROVINCE

SUKKUR
DIVISION

PUNJAB
PROVINCE

KAMBAR
SHAHDADKOT
DISTRICT

BAGO
DERO

GHAIBI
DERO

QUBO
SAEED
KHAN

WAGAN

SHAHDAD
KOT

Kambar

NASIRABAD

DOKRI

MAEN
JO GOTH

LARKANA
DISTRICT

Larkana

RATODERO

GARHI
YASIN

SHIKARPUR
DISTRICT

Shikarpur

INDUS HIGHWAY

JACOBABAD
DISTRICT

Jacobabad

PHUL

INDUS RIVER

KASHMORE
DISTRICT

Kashmore

KASHMORE

GUDDU

LEGEND

	INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
	PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
	DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	RAILWAY LINE
	MOTORWAYS
	DUAL CARRIAGEWAYS
	MH EMETALLED ROAD
	UNMETALLED ROAD
	WATERWAYS
	DISTRICT HQ
	TOWNS/LOCALITIES

Kilometers
0 5 10 20 30 40

MIRPUR KHAS DIVISION

LEGEND

- DISTRICT HQ
- TOWNS/LOCALITIES
- WATERWAYS
- HIGHWAYS
- METALLED ROAD
- DUAL CARRIAGE WAYS
- MOTORWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
- PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

HYDERABAD DIVISION

SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD DIVISION

INDIA

MIRPUR KHAS DISTRICT
- Mirpur Khas
- MIRWAH
- JHUDO
- KOT GHULAM MUHAMMAD
- PHURI

UMERKOT DISTRICT
- Umerkot
- PITHORO
- KUNRI
- CHOR
- NAUKOT
- NABISAR
- NAYA CHOR
- KHOKHRAPAR

THARPARKAR DISTRICT
- Tharparkar
- ISLAMKOT
- JANJHAR
- JANIB ALI SHAH
- KANTIO
- CHACHRO
- KHINSAR
- AHMAD TAR
- GADRA
- SATIDERA
- DIPLO
- MITHI
- NANGRPARKAR
- NAGAR PARKAR
- VIRAWAH
- SAMI JI VERI
- NAUKINGO
- RAHIM KI BAZAR

- RANN
- RANN OF KUTCH

SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD DIVISION

LEGEND

- DISTRICT HQ
- TOWN/LOCALITIES
- WATERWAYS
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
- PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
- DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- RAILWAY LINE
- MOTORWAY
- DUAL CARRIAGE WAYS
- METALLED ROAD
- UNMETALLED ROAD

LARKANA DIVISION

HYDERABAD DIVISION

HYDERABAD DIVISION

HYDERABAD DIVISION

SUKKUR DIVISION

MIRPUR KHAS DIVISION

INDIA

NAUSHAHRO FEROZE DISTRICT

- MORO
- KANDIARO
- THARU SHAH
- Naushahro Feroze
- BHIRIA
- DAUR

SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD DISTRICT

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- SAKRAND
- QAZI AHMED
- Nawabshah

SANGHAR DISTRICT

- TANDO ADAM
- SHAHDADPUR
- KHAIRO
- Sanghar
- SINJHORO
- KHIPRO
- RANAHU

INDUS RIVER

0 5 10 20 30 40
Kilometers

SUKKUR DIVISION

Kilometers

0 5 10   20   30   40

SHAHEED
BENAZIRABAD
DIVISION

SHAHEED
BENAZIRABAD
DIVISION

LARKANA
DIVISION

PUNJAB
PROVINCE

INDIA

INDUS RIVER

KHAIRPUR DISTRICT

SUKKUR DISTRICT

GHOTKI DISTRICT

PADIDAN
THARI
SETHARJA
KOT DIJI
KHAIRPUR
SUKKUR
ROHRI
PANO AQIL
KHEWARI
SORAH
GAMBAT
BHIT
LASHARI
MANGHLA
SAMRAJO
PIARENARO
TAR
SHAHPUR
YARO LUND
Ghotki
MIRPUR
MATHELO
UBAURO
DEGI TAR
PETRO
SANDH

NATIONAL HIGHWAY

LEGEND

	INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
	PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
	DIVISIONAL BOUNDARY
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	RAILWAY LINE
	MOTORWAY
	DUAL CARRIAGEWAYS
	METALLED ROAD
	UNMETALLED ROAD
	WATERWAYS
	DISTRICT HQ
	TOWNS/LOCALITIES

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