

D. 25/11/22

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Gazetteer

of the

Province of Sind

B Volume IV

Larkana District

30452

Under the orders of the Government of Bombay

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LARKANA

DESCRIPTION.

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CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME.

The Larkana District lies between 25° 53' and 28° North latitude and 67° 11' and 68° 33' on the right bank of the river Indus and covers an area of 5,057 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Upper Sind Frontier District and the Sukkur District, on the east by the river Indus and on the west by the territory of His Highness the Khan of Kalat; at the south it narrows considerably and intrudes into the Karachi District. It may be divided into two parts which are entirely dissimilar in character, viz.,

(1) the Kohistan, or hill country, and (2) the low lands which lie between the Kohistan and the Indus. The Kohistan consists of a range of limestone hills, or mountains referred to by old writers as the Hala, but now generally known as the Khirthar Range. They extend along the whole western boundary of the District, with a breadth of from twelve to fifteen miles, in a straight line, as measured on the map. At the south in the Sehwan Taluka they spread out and approach the Laki hills, which rising near Sehwan, run south along the eastern boundary of the District, so that nearly the whole of the Taluka is hilly. The Khirthar Range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north and south with broad flat valleys between. The ridges are locally distinguished by different names. For example the first line of hills is spoken of as *Kabrio*, or *Kukrio* (i.e., broken), the next as *Kera* (black) or *Zarud* (yellow), the third as *Pisaro* (saffron-coloured), and so on. The name Khirthar, which has been given by us to the whole range, belongs properly to one part of it in the Karachi Kohistan. The highest ridge of the range forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, its general height at its northern extremity being about 5,000 feet: towards the south the height declines. The most elevated peak, named Kote-ji-kabar (i.e., the Dog's tomb) is 6,878 feet above sea level, and fifteen hundred feet immediately below it to the north is a plateau known as Daryaro which was at one time thought of as a possible sanitarium. Bleak, ragged and barren as these hills look, they afford pasturage for large flocks of sheep and goats. The valleys are green with grass after rain and admit of cultivation up to a height of four thousand feet. Regular terraces bounded by huge boulders and known locally as "Kafir Kot," bear witness to the existence of extensive cultivation at some remote period. In the tortuous rocky channels which drain the hills there are pools sufficiently permanent to secure the survival of several species of fish. In these spots ferns, wild flowers and even shady trees are to be found. Less thirsty forms of vegetation, such as *Salicodora indica* and *perrica*, the leafless Caper, and the small Fan Palm, called *Pis* (*Chamerope ritchiana*) maintain a footing even on the hill sides. At lower levels the torrent beds are industriously dammed for purposes of irrigation.

Between the hills and the Indus the country may properly be described as a broad shallow, since the middle line, from north to south, is considerably below the level of the Indus on the one side and the base of the hills on the other. By this depression the hill torrents and the waters of the western Nara all find their way to the Manchhar Lake and thence by the Aral to the Indus. The soil is the rich alluvial loam of the Indus valley. The northern part of the district used to be subject to the Indus flood or "Leta". The Kashmir flood from the Upper Sind Frontier, the Muhro Mari flood from Shikarpur Taluka, and the Jali flood from Garhi Yasin Taluka, were liable every year to inundate the country, and to destroy everything in their path. The river bunds have now successfully grappled with this danger, and for the last forty-five years the safety of the country has been practically assured. The result has been that cultivation has developed unhindered and the district produces luxuriant crops of rice, wheat and other grains. Lines of *babul* trees indicate the courses of canals and roads, but there is little forest. In the Mehar, Kakar and southern part of Labdarya Talukas there is a good deal of *baler*. But the rest of the low lands are for the most part remarkably fertile. This is especially the case in the north of the district, which enjoys a magnificent water supply from the Ghar Canal, and in the east, between the Western Nara and the Indus. To the west canal irrigation is restricted by the gradual rising of the country in the direction of the hills, with the result that this piece of country which is known as the 'kacha' assumes the bare and dreary aspect of *pal*. This and the diminishing supply in the Nara combine to make the Johi Taluka the least productive in the district.

The Khirthar Range has already been sufficiently described. Its total length is about 150 miles, of which about 120 are contained in this district. To the east of the main range and running parallel to it, with an interspace of from two to five miles, is a line of hills which are geologically quite distinct. Next in importance is the Laki range which, beginning abruptly to the south of the town of Sehwan, runs southwards along the boundary of the District for nearly 35 miles and then passes into the Karachi District. Its total length is about 80 miles and it attains an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level at its northern end near Sehwan and Laki. This range consists mainly of limestone, but partly also of bright-coloured sandstone. At one time the Indus washed the eastern side of these hills, so that travellers to Karachi had to cross the river, proceed some distance along its left bank and then recross; but the river has moved some miles eastward. As has already been said, the country between this and the Khirthar Range is almost entirely occupied by spurs of the latter, or, to speak more correctly, by flanking ranges of similar but lower hills. The largest of these is the Badkha Range, which lies west of the valley traversed by the Karachi-Sehwan Road and south of the Manchhar. The Bhit Range, smaller but rising to nearly 3,000 feet, lies west of this in the Johi Taluka. The geological character of all these hills has been described in the 'A' Volume.

The river Indus flows for about 100 miles along the eastern boundary of this district, but owing to the varying course which it takes its channel is not constant. To avoid confusion with the Khairpur State, which marches with the three northern Talukas of the district, a permanent boundary has been devised by means of offsets taken from fixed points on the two banks. Further south however where Nawabshah district runs parallel to Larkana, a similar arrangement has not been made, with the result that at the present time portions of Nawabshah district are on the right bank of the river. The Western Nara, Manchhar Lake and Aral River form a loop of the Indus which at one time was almost as important as the main stream, so that old writers often refer to the belt of land between the two as an "island," but the Nara must now be regarded as a canal. There are no other rivers in the district, but there are numerous water courses which drain the hills, and are known as *Nais*. These are fierce torrents after rain, but would speedily dry up when the rain ceased if they were not dammed for purposes of cultivation. The most important of them is the *Gaj Nai*, which can be depended upon to supply the subjacent lands with water till February in a year of normal rainfall. It is formed by the union of two channels, the more important of which appears to have its origin in the Jhalawan country near Kalat, while the other rises in the Khirthar. On arriving at the foot of the hills it has the choice of three channels, one northwards towards the Kakur Taluka, another southwards towards Juhl, and the third eastwards between the two. Which of these the flood may take, or whether it may take all three, depends upon its force and volume and upon the *bunds* built by the cultivators to restrain and direct the flow. In any case the surplus water eventually travels southward, parallel to the Nara, until it reaches the Manchhar Lake.

There are other *Nais* worthy of notice. The *Mazarani Nai*, when in flood, flows into Warah Taluka and ends in the *Hamal Dhand*. At Mazarani about six miles within the lower ranges of the hills, the water is impounded and a sheet of water about 250 yards long by 40 yards broad is held up. Water courses carry off the water to irrigate the adjoining lands. Mahseer are to be caught at this *bund* and at all the larger pools of the streams feeding it.

The *Khenji Nai* is at the extreme north of the district and in fact forms the border between it and the Upper Sind Frontier. The most important *Nai* between it and the *Mazarani Nai* is the *Sita Nai* which opens out into the Ghaibi Dero Jagir in Kamber Taluka.

Dilan Nai.—This is formed of three smaller *Nais* which debouch on the gorge of Shah Godro in Mehar Taluka. From here the flood water finds its way into the large *Gauero Dhand* near Garikan in Mehar Taluka. Water is to be found at certain places in the higher reaches of this *Nai* throughout the year. Nearly 5,000 acres of land can be cultivated from the flood water of the *Nai* in a year of heavy rainfall.

Salari Nai is a shorter *Nai*, and, as the hills at the point through which it emerges rise more abruptly from the plain, is capable of doing

much damage when it comes down in flood. Its flood water flows into the Salari Dhand near Khairpur Nathanshab.

The *Nal Nal* is the most important *Nal* in Johi Taluka after the *Nal Gaj*. The other *Nals* only flow when there is heavy rain in the hills. With the exception of the *Nal Gaj* all the *Nals* in this taluka flow into the Manchhar Lake. Crocodiles are found in some of the pools of the *Nal Gaj* and the *Sehwan Nal*.

Nal Nalig and *Nal Bandh* are the more important of the *Sehwan Nals*, but except for a little wheat, no crops are grown from the water derived from them.

The district is rich in *dhands* or lakes fed by the surplus of the canals from the east and of the *nals* from the west. Manchhar Lake and Foremost among these is the Ganero about ten Dhand. miles from Mesar, the largest sheet of water in the district after the Manchhar Lake. In the Kambar Taluka the Changro *dhand* contains water throughout the year. Artan, Drig, Haso, Lahori and Lang in Kambar Taluka, and Phati Bilawal in Larkana Taluka usually contain water up till Christmas, and often later, and all including Changro are famous for the duck shooting which is obtainable on them.

But the chief of all *dhands* in the district, and in fact in Sind, is the Manchhar Lake. Hemmed in by hills at its southern end, it collects water from three sources, the Nara, the hill *Nals* and the Aral river. The old Gazetteer describes the Manchhar as an expansion of the Nara, and this is a very natural way of regarding it. The Nara, Manchhar and Aral together seem to be merely a "loop" of the Indus and as such were formerly used by all boats proceeding up the river during the inundation, in order to avoid the strong current of the main stream. In 1840 Lieutenant Postans reported on the advantages of this route for river steamers from April to September. He was of course aware that water flowed from the Indus into the lake by the Aral at one season, but recent measurements have shown that in comparison with the water which pours into the lake in this way the amount which comes by the Nara is quite insignificant. But when the inundation subsides and the level of the river is below that of the lake, the Aral reverses its use and becomes a drainage channel. The effect is that in the middle of a good inundation the lake has covered an area of 200 square miles, while in February of a bad year it has shrunk to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by about 2, or about 14 square miles. Its ordinary fluctuations are of course far within these extremes. In 1921-22, 14,575 acres were cultivated, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 30,892. On this account the management of the channels by which the lake is filled and emptied has always been a problem and many schemes have been put forward. An expensive dredger was at one time obtained from England, but proved abortive. At present the ordinary control exercised by the Irrigation Department appears to be sufficient.

The Manchhar lake has the shape of a long oval pointing north-west and south-east. The deep and permanent side of it is that abutting

on the hills to the south-west, and its annual expansion is to the north and north-east. Its depth in the deepest part has been 16 feet in a good year. The lake is a picture with its forest of towering grasses, its meadows of floating lotus leaves, its myriads of water fowl of every kind and its human inhabitants in their floating habitations spearing its fishes and shooting its fowl with their blunt arrows. The fishing on the lake is marvellous. Mr. A. O. Hume (in "Stray Feathers," page 134) estimated the weight of fish taken in a single "drive" at a ton. The biggest were "huge aluroids," six or seven feet in length.

The climate of Larkana district is next to that of the Upper Sind Frontier the severest in the Province. The great heat of the summer months is little mitigated by even such breezes as visit Sukkur from off the river at night, while the ubiquitous canals and general submergence of the country add moisture to the heat. They add mosquitoes also, which must be regarded as an element of the climate when its bearableness is the point of view. Dust storms also are not unknown, and fierce hot winds are common during the "Chaliho" the forty days succeeding the 10th of Jeth, i.e., May 15th. Sehwan, hemmed in by high hills, is perhaps the centre of the worst region, but Larkana is the place for which the most trustworthy statistics are available, and from these it appears that the temperature in May during the last (25) twenty-five years has ranged from a minimum of 68° to a maximum of 120° in the shade. In July the maximum was not so high, being only 118°, but the minimum was higher: in no year has the thermometer ever got below 80° during that month except in 1910, when the air was temporarily cooled as a result of heavy rains. The difference between the highest and lowest temperature registered in May is usually about 34 degrees. The cold season, which begins in November, is delightful, as elsewhere in Upper Sind. In November the maximum hovers about 88° and the minimum about 55°. In January the thermometer may fall to 35°, which means frost under the open sky. During that month the thermometer does not appear to have touched 83° in the last twenty-five years.

The mean rainfall is put at 3·28 inches, but it varies a good deal, though not to the same extent as it does near the sea coast. The maximum recorded during the last twenty-five years was 22·46 inches at Mir Khan in 1917, and the minimum 16 cents at Johi in 1918. The distribution of rain in the district is, upon the whole, fairly uniform, the talukas near the river receiving a little more than their share and those to the north-west a little less.

The climate of the Kohistan is very different from that of the plains, for the elevation above sea level is half as much again as that of Mahabaleshwar, the highest sanitarium in the Bombay Presidency; but unfortunately there are no statistics. Nearly all the definite information available is contained in a report written in 1860 by Assistant Surgeon Lalor, who was deputed to visit the Danna Towers and reside at

them during June and July in order to ascertain if it would be of any advantage to establish a sanitarium there. No place of that name is known now to the District Officers and there is a disposition to treat the Towers as mythical; but from Dr. Lalor's account it is clear that he refers to a hill overlooking the Harar valley, in which the Mirs once took refuge during some reverse of fortune and where they built a fort, or began to build one. The gate and half-finished walls were found by Dr. Lalor. It appears that they also built some towers on the Harar hill, overlooking the valley, on which to mount a cannon, and these presumably are the Danna Towers which Dr. Lalor thought might be made "more habitable and comfortable" than he found them with a view to enable officers requiring a change to "carry on their work within range of their duties" and to "obviate the necessity of going to Kurrachee or Europe." Dr. Lalor states that the towers were about 50 miles west of Mehar. The best route now is by the Nal Makhi, which has its source near Harar. Dr. Lalor found the mean temperature during the second half of June to be 84°-20° in the shade, the maximum being 97° and the minimum 76°. High winds "cold but of an exceedingly disagreeable nature," prevailed at times, but the nights were invariably pleasant. In July there was a grateful change. Refreshing showers were frequent and the thermometer rose above 90° only seven days in the whole month. On eleven days it stood below 85° at 2 p.m. But "the most pleasant feature" was the buoyancy and elasticity of the air. Nevertheless Danna Towers never became a sanitarium, though the towers themselves were roofed and made comfortable and a tank excavated. The insuperable objection has always been the difficulty of reaching the hills and the appalling heat of the journey. As soon as the *pat* is left the road becomes a rugged track over the hills and through the beds of the mountain torrents, and heavy and expeditious transport is impossible. Moreover to any invalid in search of health the heat in the passes would prove intolerable. The absence of an assured water supply even at the end of the journey is an equally fatal objection.

The same objections have hitherto proved insurmountable in the case of Daryaro mentioned above. The plateau is about one thousand acres in extent, and would make an admirable sanitarium, if water could be easily obtained. There seems no reason to doubt that when aviation becomes a normal mode of travelling, the opening up of Daryaro as a hot-weather resort will be considered as a practical proposition, and a solution of the water problem will at the same time be found. At present the road journey is both difficult and tedious, and it is not surprising that few journeys to the summit are on record. The Commissioner in Sind, Sir W. Merewether, spent some portion of the hot weather of 1872 on Daryaro, and a subsequent visit to the place was made by one of his successors. Mr. W. H. Lucas, in March 1916.

POPULATION.

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI.

CHAPTER IV OF A VOLUME.

The District was created in August 1901 and its population in 1921 was 597,960 of whom 199,553 or about 33 per cent. were Mussalmans and 97,132 or nearly 17 per cent. Hindus, while 1,275 individuals were registered under other heads.* From the returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi and Larkana Districts we get the marginally noted figures for the population of the district at the time of each previous census. They show a steady growth for each decade.

The number of females to every thousand males in the District is shown below:—

Year.	Total population.	Home born population.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.
1911 ..	840	853	838	850
1921 ..	805	817	804	832

It is higher than in any other District of Sind, except Sukkur, though still unaccountably low, and the phenomenon does not appear ever to have been fully explained.

Larkana is the most populous district in Sind, as it is the most fertile. In spite of the barren region in the south, the average number of its inhabitants for the whole area of 3,257,820 acres, or 5,057 square miles, is 118 per mile, or if the town of Larkana be excluded, nearly 114 per mile. The most densely populated rural region is the Larkana Taluka, which has nearly 279 inhabitants to the square mile, and the least is Sehwan Taluka with 27 persons to the square mile. In 1921 more than 3 per cent. of the population were in the towns. The population of the town of Larkana has increased as shown in the margin.

It is impossible to trace the movements of the population accurately before 1911 as the necessary figures cannot be extracted from the census returns of the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts, but a general statement may be made that at the last census of the total population of 597,960, about 577,090 were home-born and the remainder consisted mainly of labourers from

Baluchistan and Rajputana and of men of a somewhat higher class, artisans and traders from the Punjab, and men from North West Frontier Province. It does not appear that many natives of the District go abroad.

The proportion of Hindus in the District is small, a little more than one in six of the population, and of these more than three-fourths are Lohanas. The miscellaneous Hindus are few. Among Mussalmans two tribes of Baluchia, the Rinds and Chandias, are in sufficient numbers to have a head to themselves in Table VI. The latter gave the old name of Chandko (Chanduka) to the country about Larkana. Brahmins who appear separately in no other district except Karachi mustered 19,785 at the last census. They took an active part in the early struggles of the Kalhoras. Nearly half of the whole Mussalman population is classed under Sindhi and Sheikh.

The Chandias are still the most prominent Baluch tribe of the district. Their present Chief, Nawab Ali Nawaz *alias* Ghaibi Khan *walad* Muhammad Khan, lives at Ghaibi Dero in Kambar Taluka, the headquarters of his jagir which extends also to the Mehlar and Warah Talukas and to the Shahdadkot Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district and covers in all 216,116 acres. After the conquest the then chief, Wali Muhammad rendered Sir Charles Napier considerable help in his campaign against the Bugtis, and Sir Charles conceived the idea of settling the tribe near Phulji. The Chandias were, however, averse to leaving their own country and were allowed to return to it. There was considerable discussion as to how much of the *jagir* should be confirmed to the Chief by the British Government, but ultimately the entire area was granted as a first class *jagir* subject "should the British Government see fit, to the payment of a *Nazarana* not exceeding Rs. 2,000 on each succession." This is the only *jagir* in Sind to which such a condition is attached, though it has never been enforced at any succession. The Chandia Nawab ranks first amongst the *jagirdars* and *xamindars* resident in Sind.

The Rinds are found in the Sehwan Division. The late Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Rind held a *jagir* in Sehwan Taluka, but on his death in 1915 without leaving a lineal male descendant it was resumed.

Wadero Mir Muhammad *walad* Hayat Khan Jamali ranks as a Sardar *Jagirdar*, and resides at Phulji in Johi Taluka, where his *jagir* is. He is the head of one of the three divisions of the Jamali tribe.

There are some other small *jagirs* in the district belonging to non-resident Talpurs, and to Lagharis, Khosas and others. The only first class *Jagirdar* besides the Chandia chief is Rao Bahadur Almal Tikandas grandson of Seth Naumal, who owns a *jagir* of 10,457 bigahs in Sehwan Taluka. It has been mentioned in the 'A' Volume that Seth Naumal rendered invaluable service in securing transport for Sir J. Keane's

army in 1838. His good services then, and after the conquest, and more especially throughout the mutiny, were rewarded by the grant of this jagir and by a pension to be continued for two more generations.

There is only one prominent family of Saiyids in the district, the Lakiari Saiyids, who have the custody of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz at Sehwan. The seat of the family is however at Laki in the Karachi district, a short distance beyond the border of Larkana district.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLE VII, VIII AND XIII.

CHAPTER V IN 'A' VOLUME.

The increase of area in 1921-1922 as compared with 1900-01 as shown in table VII is mainly due to the results of the Revision survey.

The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *viz.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., (3) land set apart for public purposes, *viz.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirhanas, and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

It has been shown already that with the exception of the western portion which is mountainous, the general aspect of the district is that of a flat plain intersected by canals. The southern portion (Sehwan sub-division) differs in some respects from the remainder in being more hilly and containing the Manchhar lake in it. The agricultural conditions of the plains are alone of importance.

Soil and Cultivation. The Larkana division consists of talukas Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero and Mirokhan.

Larkana.—This taluka may be divided into two parts, one that between the river Indus and the protective bunds, and the other on the further side of those bunds. The former tract is liable to the action of the river, and rabi crops, especially wheat, are for the most part grown. The latter forms part of the richest and best cultivated land in Sind. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow from the Ghar canal and the Western Nara, and rice is the predominant crop. The whole country is studded with rich and populous villages, standing in the midst of the cultivation.

Kambar.—This is one of the finest and most fertile Talukas in Sind. At the same time the contrasts in soil are of a somewhat startling character. To the west of the chief town, Kambar, is an extensive plain of salt land as bad as any in Sind. The western portion of the Taluka within the Ghaibi Dero Jagir is hilly, depending for its water supply on hill streams and on rain. The remainder of the Taluka contains the best rice lands in the Province. The tract to the south of Kambar and including a portion of Larkana Taluka is known as the "Mail" country, and is particularly famous, the village of Ghogharo having a special reputation for the quality of rice which it produces. The water supply is entirely from the Ghar canal and its branches, and the cultivation is exclusively by flow.

Ratodero.—This is an alluvial tract of land watered by the Ghar and the Sukkur canals and their respective branches. The most fertile portion is between Naodero and Ratodero. The irrigational facilities to the north of the Taluka are somewhat poor. A considerable area

is also subject to the action of the river Indus. Over 90 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow.

Mirokhan.—This Taluka is also irrigated by the Sukkur canal and the branches of the Ghar canal. Large tracts are full of kalar and sand, and are uncultivated in consequence. The cultivation is almost entirely by flow. The Taluka is somewhat sparsely inhabited, and the villages are scattered.

The Mehar Division consists of Mehar, Kakar, Warah and Labdaria talukas.

Mehar.—This taluka is formed of a narrow, long strip of land stretching from the river Indus on the east to the Kohistan hills along the western boundary. That portion between the river and the Nara is mostly high-lying and supports dry crops. The other portion on the right bank of the Nara has a general fall towards the depression which lead the drainage of the district southward and then rises again to the open and elevated plain at the foot of the hills. The Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and Pritchard Canals with their branches. About 94 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow and the remainder under lift.

Kakar.—This Taluka contains a very large area of hilly ground. The cultivable portion is somewhat similar to that of its neighbour, Mehar, as it is high-lying in the east and west, having depression stretching across the centre between the kacha lands and the area subject to the river. The irrigation of the Taluka is mainly from the Nara. A small tract of the Taluka is irrigated from the Nai Gaj. The bulk of the cultivation is under flow.

Warah.—The eastern portion of this Taluka is well cultivated and populous; the western, owing to its irregular supply of water, is chiefly waste. The Taluka is mainly irrigated by the Ghar system and some minor canals of the Western Nara system. Almost all the cultivation is under flow.

Labdaria.—This taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara which runs through it from north to south. Though not quite so fertile as Larkana and Kambar talukas, it nevertheless produces very rich crops. The area cultivated on flow is 96 per cent. of the whole. Between the river bund and the river the kachas are extensively cultivated with wheat and other rabi crops. The taluka is the most thickly populated in the district. Trees grow extremely well and the long avenues of Nim, Siriah and Babul at Bakrani, Dokri and Bاده are the finest in the Province. Mango groves and gardens are more numerous in this Taluka than anywhere else in the district.

The Sehwan Division consists of the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu Talukas.

Sehwan.—This Taluka may be divided into 3 sections (i) Land irrigated by the Indus and the Manchhar Lake, (ii) Land dependent upon rain and (iii) mountainous tracts. The alluvial portion is situated in the north and is divided from the mountainous tract and barren land by the road which runs from Sehwan to Jhangar and Shah Hassan.

It is irrigated by the Western Nara, the Aral, the Dunster and other canals. Much *rabi* cultivation is done on the Manchhar.

Johi.—This Taluka is divided into two distinct portions, one the alluvial plain of the Indus Valley and two the Kohistan. The road between Phuiji and Johi roughly marks the dividing line between the two tracts. The western tract is called the 'kacha' to distinguish it from Sind, i.e., the alluvial portion of the Indus Valley. The 'Kacha' depends for its cultivation on rain and floods in the Nai Gaj and the other *Nais*. The rest of the Taluka is irrigated by the Western Nara and its branches. About 37 per cent. of the cultivation is in surveyed land dependent on the Nara, 59 per cent. depends on the Manchhar Lake and 4 per cent. on the Nai Gaj, the other *Nais* and on rainfall.

Dadu.—This Taluka is a narrow tract of alluvial land, the river forming its eastern boundary and the western Nara its western. The principal Government canals are the Western Nara, with its branches, and the Phitowah. Flow cultivation is only about one-third of the whole.

The soil of each Taluka is for the most part the same, and there are few outstanding differences between different talukas. The following are the chief kinds of soil and the crops for which they are most suited :

1. *Latwari*.—Suitable for wheat, cotton, gram, chickling vetch and oil seeds.
2. *Gasiari*.—Suitable for rice and wheat.
3. *Chiki*.—Suitable for all crops.
4. *Nao*.—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
5. *Dasar*.—Suitable for juar, bajri and tir.
6. *Kalrathi*.—Suitable for rice and jathbho.
7. *Kalar*.—Unsuitable for any crop.

The principal crops grown in the district
are :—

Kharif crops

Rice is the staple crop of the district. It is grown most extensively in the Larkana and Mehar divisions. In the Sehwan division there is little. The chief variety produced is the white called Sugdaal. In the very best lands it yields at least two kharars per acre.

Juari is one of the main food crop of the district and is grown in every Taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated.

Bajri is grown to a small extent everywhere.

Sesame is cultivated on a small scale in every Taluka, but chiefly in Ratodero and Johi.

Bhang is grown in deh Bubak of Sehwan Taluka. Its cultivation in any other part of Sind is prohibited.

Rabi crops.

Wheat is grown in every Taluka of the district on lands which have been submerged by the spill of a canal (sailabi) or on lands which have been given a flooding towards the end of the inundation (bees). Only the white varieties are grown, of which the best known are *Gaj* and *Thori*.

Rape and Jambo.—The area cropped with rape is large in Kakar Kambar, Mehar and Warah Talukas only. Jambo is grown in every Taluka.

Gram and chickling vetch are grown as second crops in rice lands throughout the district, and as rabi crops in the riverain kacha tracts.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany ('A' Volume). They are cultivated in every taluka, and European vegetables of different kinds are grown during the cold season in the various Local Fund Gardens.

IRRIGATION.

TABLES IX AND X.

CHAPTER VI IN 'A' VOLUME

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Public Works Department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in Table X and for a full account of these the 'A' Volume may be consulted.

ECONOMIC.

TABLE XI AND XII

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

There is nothing to add on this subject to what has been said in the 'A' Volume. The wages of labour are approximately the same as in the adjoining districts. The condition of the labouring classes in the Larkana District appears to be specially prosperous. The daily wage of a labourer has risen more than 75 per cent. in the last fifteen years, while food grains are as cheap as they are anywhere in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is a purely agricultural one, and its main products are rice, wheat and jumbho. The export by river is negligible, and transport by road is a thing of the past. The statistics prepared by the Railway Company are therefore the only ones available for ascertaining what the flow of trade is. During the year 1921-1922, 3,177 tons of rice not in the husk were exported from Larkana Station. In the same year 326 tons of wheat were exported, and 631 tons of other grains. There were no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece goods and such commodities as are required in every day life being the chief article to enter the district. Some of the European firms of Karachi have agents in Larkana and the bulk of the grain is exported to Karachi.

There are no industries in the district, other than that of agriculture. Fifty-four factories for husking rice are established at various places, and there is one flour mill at Larkana itself.

The North-Western Railway which runs through the district from north to south has already been described in the 'A' Volume. A light railway has been constructed for Larkana upto Dodapur in the Upper Sind Frontier District and its extension upto Jacobabad is under contemplation.

During the inundation the Ghar and the Western Nara and their branches are navigable and boats regularly ply on them.

The road communications of the District are, on the whole, excellent and though outside the town of Larkana no road is metalled, they serve the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

There is only one trunk road running through the district, i.e., the road which begins at Karachi and enters the district north of Laki. The following are its stages:—

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
From Laki to Solwan.	12	Good road, metalled in part and bridged.	Head quarter station of the Taluka of Solwan, contains a Railway Station, District Bungalow, Camping ground, Musafirkhana and well water. Water from the Aral is available during the inundation season.

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
Dadu	23	Good road	Taluka Headquarter town. Has a Railway Station. Camping ground, District Bungalow, etc.
Puranodero	10	Good road.	Two miles from Phulji Road Station. Public Works Department Bungalow.
Sita	12	Good road	Public Works Department Bungalow and Camping ground.
Bathan	12	Kakar land : after rain the road is very heavy for several days.	Camping ground. Railway Station.
Bahb.	16	Fair road	Camping ground. Railway Station.
Larkana	15	Road very good through cultivation. Note all bridged.	Headquarters station of the District.
Nasirco	13	Road good	Public Works Department Bungalow

At about four miles north, at the boundary of Ratodero Taluka, the road leaves the District and proceeds to Madeji in the Garhi-Yasin Taluka of Sukkur District.

The following are the branch roads :—

At Sehwan the Aral is crossed and a branch road goes to Bubak Town, 9 miles. Two miles beyond the Dunster Canal is crossed and further on Bubak Road Station is reached. From here roads lead east to Talti, to Bhan where there is a Railway Station (6 miles north-west) and to Bubak town (5 miles south-west).

Three important branches take off from Dadu : one goes west to the taluka town of Johi, where there is a District Bungalow and a camping ground, another goes to south to Bhan and the third north-west to Bahawalpur, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara Canal.

From Puranodero a road goes to Phulji and there divides into two, one leading to Bahawalpur and the other to Kakar, where there is a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Western Nara and a Camping ground.

Seven miles from Puranodero two branches take off from the main road, one leading west to Kakar and the other north to Sita Road Station. About one mile north of Sita village branches lead to Sita Road Station (3 miles west) and to the Taluka town of Khairpur Nathan Shah (11 miles west) where there is a Camping ground, and to the Taluka town of Mehar (12 miles north-west), where there are a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow.

From Badhan, a branch road goes west to Tharri Mohbat, where a Public Works Department Bungalow is to be found on the Western Nara, and thence to Mehar (9 miles).

From Badah branch roads lead to Almani (5 miles south-east), the Taluka town of Dokri (5 miles north-east), Nasirabad (7 miles north-west) and Mehar (16 miles south-west).

From Larkana main roads take off in every direction, the following being the most important :—Larkana to Bakrani (7 miles) and to Doleri (15 miles south) ; to Nasirabad (22 miles south-west) ; to Kambar (14 miles west) and thence to Ghaibidero to Shahdadkot (Upper Sind Frontier) 28 miles north-west ; to Chausal (11 miles north) and to Ratodero 18 miles north north-east.

There are also many roads connecting the towns and villages which lie to the west of the main trunk road. The most important is the road from Khairpur Nathan Shah to Mehar, Nasirabad, Wagan, and on to Kambar, with branches from Nasirabad to Warah and to Badah. From Kambar roads lead to Larkana (east), Ghaibidero (west), Dost Ali (north-west), Shahdadkot (north), Mirokhan and Sujawal (north north-east) Ratodero (north-east), and Khairpur Juso (south-west).

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river, and are controlled by the Local Board : the receipts are evenly divided by the Local Boards of Larkana and Nawabshah districts in the case of those ferries which cross to the latter district. In the case of the ferries which touch on Khairpur State territory the entire proceeds are credited to the Larkana Board.

REVENUE.

TABLES XIX, XV, XXII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B.

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka, and calls for no comment, Larkana being a normal district. The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume, and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the Fresh-water Fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

TABLES XXVII-A AND B, AND XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI IN 'A' VOLUME.

The District Local Board was created in the year 1902-03 and is composed of 10 nominated and 20 elected members.

Local Boards. The former include the Assistant and Deputy Collectors. The elected members consist of one or two delegates from each of the Taluka Boards, and one from the holders of entire alienated villages (Jagirdars). The current business of the Board is carried on by an executive committee.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below:—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected by landholders.	Elected by Municipalities.	Elected by Jagirdars.	Total.
Larkana	4	8	1	..	13
Labdarya	4	10	..	..	14
Kambhat	5	8	1	1	15
Ratodero	6	8	1	..	15
Mirokhan	4	8	..	..	12
Mehar	5	8	1	1	15
Kakar	5	10	..	1	16
Warah	5	8	1	1	15
Schwan	4	7	..	1	12
Dadu	4	8	..	..	12
Johi	4	7	..	1	12

The Mirokhan Local Board was only constituted in the year 1913-14.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains Roads, Bridges, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, Wells and Tanks, Schools and Dispensaries. The latter number twelve including three Veterinary Dispensaries, one at Larkana and one at Dadu and one at Mehar created in 1922.

The Board makes annual contributions to various public institutions both in and out of the district, the chief ones being the Sind Madressah, the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College and the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. Within the district it contributes Rs. 5,000 per annum to the Larkana Madressah.

The Board has purchased an Arab stallion to stand at Larkana for the use of the district, and contemplates the purchase of further animals, so as to improve the local stock.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind on October 1st, 1878, there were ten towns now belonging to the Larkana District in which Municipal Commissions had been established. One of these, Arazi in Schwan Taluka was removed from the list on the

Municipalities.

introduction of the Act, and four more ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887, namely Khairpur Nathansah, Joli, Mehr and Dadu. The remaining five continue to have Municipalities up to the present time, i.e., Larkana, Kambar, Ratodero, Sehwan and Babak. All are classed as "Town Municipalities". The elective principal has now been introduced into the District. Each municipality elects their own President and Vice-President and members excepting four members who are nominated by the Commissioner. The Larkana municipal Council consists of 30 members. The revenue and expenditure for the last twenty five years is shown in Table XXVIII. The average for the last decade was, Income Rs. 86,602, Expenditure Rs. 83,752. Nearly half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties. Other sources of revenue are rents of lands and houses, sale of land, fees, etc., from educational institutions, conservancy rates, wheel tax and contributions from Government towards education. Larkana and Kambar are of those towns in Sind which have tried as an experimental measure the imposition of a terminal tax in lieu of octroi and the experiment has been successful. On the expenditure side administration and collection of revenue come to nearly Rs. 17,303 per annum. Rs. 12,309 per annum are spent on roads, Rs. 14,525 on lighting, and Rs. 3,940 on garden and road side trees. The expenditure on schools amounts to nearly Rs. 17,941 per annum, but of this Government paid 8,944. The expenditure on medical institutions is Rs. 1,638 per annum. The incidence of taxation per head of the population work out at Rs. 4-1-4.

The constitution of the other Municipalities in the district is shown below :—

Municipality.	Councillors.			Population in 1921.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
Kambar	4	16	20	7,643
Ratodero	4	8	12	5,305
Sehwan	4	8	12	4,427
Babak	4	6	10	2,829

The Municipalities have their own elected President and Vice-President. The main source of revenue in all is octroi duties. Other sources of revenue include a wheel tax in Kambar and Ratodero, conservancy cesses, which are specially profitable in Sehwan, and revenue from markets and slaughter houses, which yield a considerable amount in Kambar. The incidence of taxation ranges from Rs. 4-13-10 per head per annum in Ratodero to Rs. 1-13-0 in Babak. The cost of administration in all these municipalities is light. Education is the head under which expenditure is generally heaviest, and it is followed by conservancy and dispensaries. Kambar spends a large amount on the maintenance of its profitable markets and slaughter houses. The total revenue and expenditure for 27 years are shown in the Table. All these Municipalities are free from debt.

EDUCATION.

TABLES XXIX-A, B, C AND D.

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the District during the twenty-seven years ending 1921-1922 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The Primary Schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty-seven years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Local Board Schools.—Of these schools 224 are boys' and 8 are girls' schools. All the schools are superior schools teaching up to the seventh standard vernacular. Muhammadans constitute nearly 57·9 per cent. of the total number of pupils and 36·8 per cent. of the pupils are children of cess payers. Education in these schools is free.

Municipal schools.—The tuition in Municipal primary schools is identical with that given in Local Board Primary Schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. All the 7 Municipal schools are boys' schools, being day schools. No fees are charged in all Municipal Primary schools and 25 per cent. of the pupils are educated free of charge in secondary schools. Muhammadans constitute about 50 per cent. of the total number of pupils.

Aided schools.—There were 212 aided schools with 6,583 pupils including 2,077 girls in the district during 1921-1922.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of native rule. The classes, which are

Indigenous Schools.

commonly held in mosques and sheds adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. A general control over these Mullah schools is kept by a special Government Deputy Educational Inspector, who has been appointed for the district.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of which the first three, known as the Middle School course, lead the pupil to the High School course standards IV to VII, in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the School leaving certificate Examination. There is one High School in the district.

The number of Middle Schools in the district in 1921 was 7. Of these 3 were the Municipal Schools at Sehwan, Ratodero and Kambar and 4 private aided schools at Bangulidero, Dadu and Talti, and Mehr.

The *Sehwan School* was started in 1854. It teaches up to the fifth standard. The number of pupils in 1921 was 584. The expenditure in 1921-1922 amounted to Rs. 13,416 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,339.

The *Kambar and Ratodero Schools* are of recent origin the former having been opened in 1899 and the latter in 1901. The former teaches up to the fifth standard and the latter up to the fourth. In 1922 the number of boys on the rolls was 85 at Kambar and 77 at Ratodero. The expenditure was Rs. 6,162 and 3,038 and the Government grant Rs. 2,154 and 2,884 for the two schools respectively.

The *school at Talti* was started by the chief men of the village in 1896. It teaches up to the fourth standard.

Madressah Tul Islam, Larkana—This institution owes its origin to Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., at one time Assistant Collector, Larkana, who collected subscriptions from the zamindars of the division for the purpose. It was opened on a humble scale in June 1900 on the Baker Road opposite to the Civil Hospital. It now consists of two buildings, one a double storied one, in the upper part of which there is accommodation for boarders, and of a mosque which was provided by the generosity of a local zamindar. The buildings are spacious and well designed and the surrounding play ground is ample. The Madressah was intended to serve as a feeder to the Sind Madressah at Karachi, but its success in this direction has not been marked. It has however exercised a distinctly beneficial influence on the district, and it still has much scope for development.

The education has till recently been given both in Vernacular and in English. The vernacular branch of the school has however now been abolished. The English branch teaches up to the fifth standard. The staff consists of a Principal, four masters, a clerk, a moultvi. Only the Principal is an under graduate.

In 1921-1922 there were 49 pupils. In the same year there were 33 boarders, all of whom were maintained out of the Madressah funds. Although other than Muhammadans are admitted, the institution is primarily Muhammadan, and prayers are recited five times a day in the mosque by the moulvi.

The fees for tuition vary from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

The expenditure of the Madressah during 1921-1922 was Rs. 10,686 and its income was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.
Contribution from Government	2,247
Contribution from Larkana Municipality	600
Contribution from the District Local Board	5,000
Fees and Fines	891
Subscriptions	209
Other sources	396
The deficit was met from the previous balances which amounted to	12,517

The management of the institution was thoroughly overhauled in the year 1913 and is now in the hands of a board consisting of the Collector of the district as President, the Principal as Secretary, 66 elected members and 3 nominated members.

Three Anglo-Vernacular Newspapers are published weekly at Larkana, the *Khairkhah*, *Al-Hakikat* and the *Larkana Gazette* and *Sada Bahar*. The *Khairkhah* was started in Karachi in 1895, but was transferred to Larkana in 1902. The other two papers are of more recent origin. None of these papers enjoys a big circulation or has much influence.

The only public Library is at Larkana and is known as the *Giles Library*. It was opened in 1884 in a picturesque old building situated in a garden between the railway and Baker Road. The building belongs to the Municipality and was put in repair by it. The library contains about one thousand books and is open to members of any community. The subscriptions range from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per mensem.

There are two other private libraries organized by Shewan maulahi and Brotherhood. They are open to the Public. Besides there is *Bolna library* at Kambar and *Hey* free reading room at Nasirabad.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXII AND XXXIII

CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

A civil hospital was opened at Larkana on June 1st, 1909. A civil hospital had previously existed at Shikarpur and was closed on the opening of the hospital at Larkana. The hospital is situated in the Baker Road opposite to the Madressah, and is an one-storied brick building with accommodation for thirty in-patients. The hospital is in charge of a Civil Surgeon who is assisted by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the usual medical staff. Accommodation for the staff is provided in the compound. The Civil Surgeon has a bungalow close to the Kacheri. The cost of the hospital was Rs. 59,299. The average number of in-patients and out-patients per diem was 14 and 92 respectively in 1921-1922. The cost of maintenance is about Rs. 16,000 per annum, towards which the Municipality contributes Rs. 1,500 and the District Local Board Rs. 1,200.

A Zenana hospital known as the Baker hospital after a former Collector of the district was opened in 1909, under the auspices of the Church of England Zenana Mission at Sukkur. It is a double storied building standing opposite to the Giles Library. A few in-patients can be accommodated. The number of out-patients is steadily on the increase.

There are 9 dispensaries managed by the local boards and Municipalities throughout the district, and a railway dispensary at Dadu. They are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The work done at each is shown in Table XXXI.

There are three Veterinary dispensaries at Larkana, Dadu and Mehar. The former was opened in 1904 in hired premises. In 1909 permanent quarters were erected, and the work of the dispensary has considerably developed since then. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 70 and that of out-patients 1,106. The dispensary is supported by grants from Government, the Municipality and the District Local Board.

The dispensary at Dadu was opened in July 1913. In 1921-1922 the number of in-patients was 13 and that of out-patients 820. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

The dispensary at Mehar was opened only in August 1922. It is supported by contributions from the District Local Board and Government.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The District is divided into eleven talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Headquarters.	Number of Talpas.	Number of Dehs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual land revenue.
Batochary	..	16	63	27° 37' and 28° North Latitude 68° 4' and 68° 33' East Longitude.	223	32,517	2,16,072
Mirakhan	..	16	76	27° 42' and 27° 59' North Latitude 67° 49' and 68° 12' East Longitude.	288	44,103	2,46,240
Lathama	..	22	60	27° 27' and 27° 40' North Latitude 68° 1' and 68° 28' East Longitude.	219	78,883	3,43,178
Kanhar	..	18	63	27° 10' and 27° 52' North Latitude 67° 13' and 68° 10' East Longitude.	472	77,440	3,52,501
Lobharis	..	10	64	27° 6' and 27° 30' North Latitude 67° 39' and 68° 24' East Longitude.	326	68,764	2,85,615
Warah	..	16	60	27° 13' and 27° 23' North Latitude 67° 32' and 68° 5' East Longitude.	418	70,179	3,20,717
Mphar	..	17	66	27° 2' and 27° 21' North Latitude 67° 31' and 68° 8' East Longitude.	327	64,400	2,61,731
Kakar	..	18	76	26° 53' and 27° 14' North Latitude 67° 12' and 67° 57' East Longitude.	446	44,214	2,32,343
Dadu /	..	16	54	26° 34' and 27° 3' North Latitude 67° 43' and 68° 18' East Longitude.	297	45,802	1,73,214
Johi	..	18	161	26° 7' and 27° North Latitude 67° 11' and 67° 47' East Longitude.	768	12,676	1,26,200
Sohawar	Sohawar	15	69	25° 55' and 26° 20' North Latitude 67° 20' and 67° 56' East Longitude.	1,273	41,333	1,61,800

The District came into existence on August 1st, 1901, when it was formed out of the Karachi and the Shikarpur districts. The Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas were taken from the former district, and the Mehar, Kakar, Warah, Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas were taken from the latter District, which since has been known as the Sukkur District. Three divisions were formed, the Sehwan comprising the Sehwan, Johi and Dadu talukas, the Mehar division comprising the Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas, and the Larkana division comprising Larkana, Labdarya, Kambar and Ratodero talukas. By 1911 it had been recognized that the Larkana division was too heavy a charge for one officer, even with the assistance of an attached Deputy Collector, and a new division known as the Ratodero division was created out of it. Twenty-two dehs from Ratodero, four from Larkana and forty-four from Kambar were combined to form a new Taluka in the north-west extremity of the District with headquarters at the village of Miro Khan. The limits of the new taluka approximated to those of the old Sujawal Taluka of the Shikarpur District which was abolished in 1883-84. This new taluka and the reduced Ratodero Taluka were combined to form the new division. A minor feature of the change was the transfer of the ten western dehs of Larkana Taluka to Kambar. Ratodero division has since been absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-division. Each of the four divisions is in charge of an Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector. In 1904 to give relief to both the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Mukhtiyarkars, Resident Magistrates were appointed to hold courts at Larkana, Mehar and Dadu. Dadu Court has since been abolished as a result of retrenchment. Ratodero Sub-Division was also absorbed into Larkana and Mehar Sub-divisions—Larkana Division now comprises of Larkana, Ratodero, Mirokhan and Kambar and Mehar Sub-Division of Labdaria, Mehar, Kakar and Warah talukas.

PLACES OF INTEREST

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME

Bubak, a small town in the Sehwan Taluka, lies in 26° 27' North Latitude and 67° 36' East Longitude. It is situated

Bubak.

on the northeast bank of the Manahlar Lake and nine miles to the west of Sehwan. It has road communication with Sehwan, Talti and other towns and it has a railway station of its own name at a distance of three miles. It possesses a Municipality and had a population of 2,820 at the census of 1921. It contains a Post Office, Vernacular School, Musafirkhana and an intoxicating drugs warehouse under the control of the Excise Department. Bubak has some reputation for its carpets which are however very poor. They are described in the 'A' Volume (see page 391). Bhang is cultivated in the surroundings of this town. This is the only place in the Province where such cultivation is permitted.

Dadu, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 26° 44' North Latitude and 67° 49' East Longitude.

Dadu.

It is situated on the main road leading from Sehwan to Larkana, is distant 24 miles from Sehwan northwards and has road communication with Johi and other places. The town possessed a Municipality which was abolished in 1886. It has since a notified area Committee. It had a population of 2,996 at the census of 1921. It is an important railway centre, and the railway districts of Karachi and Sukkur meet here. It contains a District and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police lines, Railway Dispensary which also serves the town, Veterinary Dispensary, Post Office and Musafirkhana.

Dokri, a small town in North Latitude 27° 22' and East Longitude 68° 8', is the headquarters of the Labdarya

Dokri.

Taluka and is situated on the right bank of the Western Nara canal. It has a railway station one and a half miles distant. The town had a population of 1,246 at the census of 1921 and contains a District Bungalow, Kacheri, Police Lines, Dispensary, Vernacular School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. The roads leading to this town are shaded by magnificent avenues of trees.

Johi, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, is a small town and lies in 26° 41' North Latitude and 67° 39'

Johi.

East Longitude. It is twelve miles to the west of Dadu, the nearest railway station, and contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Musafirkhana, Post Office and Dispensary. It had a population of 1,549 at the census of 1921.

Kambar, the headquarters of the taluka of that name, lies in 27° 35' North Latitude and 68° 2' East Longitude

Kambar.

and is fourteen miles west by north from Larkana. It is the railway station on the light railway. A light

railway has been constructed. Kambar has a Municipality and had a population of 7,613 at the census of 1921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Dispensary, two markets, Anglo-Vernacular School, combined Post and Telegraph offices and Musafirkhana. As the centre of a rich rice growing tract of country the town is wealthy and prosperous.

The best known facts in connection with the history of Kambar are that it was plundered by Bahuch raiders in 1841, and that a great fire occurred in the town in the following year.

At a distance of six miles northeast from Kambar on the banks of the Ghar canal near Fatehpur is situated the tomb of Shahal Muhammad Kalhora. He was a grandson of Adam Shah, whose tomb is at Sukkur. He settled near Larkana, wrought miracles, extended the power of his family and came to a violent end like many others of his turbulent race. He is said to have dug the Larkana canal, i.e., the Ghar canal (see 'A' Volume, page 169). The tomb was erected to his memory by his grand nephew, Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhora, in A. H. 1188 (A. D. 1774), 158 years after his death. Its dome is plastered outside with *chiroli* (burnt gypsum) plaster and the walls are faced with the usual coloured tiles, most of which have fallen off. Inside are the tombs of Shahal Muhammad and his son Shah Haasan. The building is of historical rather than archaeological interest.

Khairpur Nathan Shah, which lies in North Latitude $27^{\circ} 5'$ and East Longitude $67^{\circ} 47'$, is the headquarter station of Kakar Taluka. It is centrally situated and contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police lines, District Bungalow, Post Office and School. It is eight miles from the nearest railway station Sita Road. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1884. It has a Notified Area Committee. The population was 1,184 at the census of 1921. Near this town is a shrine of Kazi Burhanuddin, at which an annual fair is held on 9th Zulhaj in honour of the saint. He is said to have been a resident of Medina and to have come to Sind about 700 Hijri. The tomb of Nasir Muhammad Kalhora, son of Shahal Muhammad and grandfather of Nur Mahammad Kalhora, is close to the western high road of the Taluka four miles from the nearest village. It is a dome supported on stone pillars and contains some pretty carving. Its date is said to be 1130 A.H. (1768 A.D.). It is held in much veneration.

Khudabad is the site of an old city in Dadu Taluka on the line of railway between Sehwan and Dadu about seven miles south of the latter place. The city is said to have been built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora who was in power from 1701 to 1718 A.D., and it was the capital of Sind under the Kalhoras until the foundation of Hyderabad by Ghulam Shah Kalhora in 1768. This change of capital no doubt induced a large number of the trading population of Khudabad to migrate to the new seat of royalty and its decline may be said to have commenced from that date. A few years later in 1781 the defeat of Abdul Nabi, the last ruling Kalhora by the Talpur Chiefs, completed the ruin of the city. The

Talpurs plundered it and set the houses on fire. This resulted in the utter desertion of the city by the inhabitants. It is now completely in ruins which cover an area of about 50 acres.

In the midst of these ruins and within a quarter of a mile of the railway station of Khudabad, stands the massive Jama Masjid built by Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhora. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Western Survey (Mr. Cousens) visited it in 1896 and declared the building worthy of conservation owing to some very good tile decoration and its historical associations. It is divided into two parts, one 80 feet by 21 feet and the other 80 feet by 25 feet, and the height is 34 feet. An open yard in front is enclosed by walls 100 feet by 80 feet. In this building on either side of the entrance is a beautiful panel of coloured tile work, quite the most artistic met with by Mr. Cousens in Sind. The following is his description of it:—"Unlike the rest which, however floral the pattern, are disposed more or less geometrically, this design revels in its very realistic treatment and unconventionality. It represents a tall plant of the lily tribe, whose long graceful leaves sprout from the central stem and fall over right and left, while interspread between them are numerous flowers. It has not the slightest stiffness but is full of soft flowing lines which produce a very pleasing effect. It is white on a dark blue ground. The Jama Masjid, if for nothing else, is for this alone well worth preserving. Both panels have suffered at the hands of the despoiler. All over the mosque and as high as could be conveniently reached, the tile work has been sadly damaged by visitors trying to dig out separate tiles from the walls. It is almost impossible to remove these without breakage, so thoroughly have they been cemented together; and this the vandals have found, for they have left the walls all pitted over at the joints of the tiles where they have tried to lever them out in succession." A Mullah takes care of the mosque. It is now classed as a protected monument under Class II-a, of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

At a distance of a mile from the ruins of Khudabad is situated the tomb of Yar Muhammad Kalhora. It is said to have been constructed by him before his death and he was buried in it in 1718 or 1719. Mr. Cousens writes of it: "It is a great square massive building lavishly decorated with coloured glazed tiles. Around three sides high up lighting the gallery around the dome, are rows of large arched windows fitted with terracotta screens of delicate geometric tracery. Similar windows on the front are fitted with perforated glazed tiles." The dome is hung inside with *chuls*, supposed to be the very weapons with which Yar Muhammad's *fakirs* beat their adversaries out of the land. This building is kept by Mujawars who live on the charity of the devotees of the Mian. Like the Jama Masjid the tomb has been declared a protected monument under the Act.

Larkana, the headquarters town of the district and of the Taluka of the same name, lies in 27° 33' North Latitude and 68° 16' East Longitude. It is situated on the southern bank of the Ghar canal, which is here spanned by two

Larkana.

bridges. The town is supposed to derive its name from a tribe named Larak, which was once settled in the neighbouring country.

There is scarcely anything on record about the rise of Larkana, but the town was probably not in existence two centuries ago. It is situated at the point where the Kalkoras first established their power and dug canals and improved the country generally, and it is quite probable that the town grew up at the time under their protection. At a later period they made Khudabad about seventy miles to the south their capital and retained a Deputy at Larkana named Shiah Bahara, whose Mausoleum remains. When Nur Muhammad Kalkora extended his power over the south and east of Sind but Shikarpur was taken from him by the Afghan King, Larkana became the largest town on his northern frontier, and this no doubt gave it an importance which continued for some time under the Talpurs, who made it the chief depôt for their artillery. Lying on the route from Karachi to Shikarpur and the Bolan pass, in a richly fertile tract and commanding exceptional facilities for traffic by water also by the two great routes of the Ghar and Western Nara, it soon developed a considerable trade. At the time of the British conquest it was considered one of the greatest grain marts of Sind and the bazar was said to contain 370 shops. It had also a name for the weaving of silk and cotton. With the British conquest the town became the headquarters of a division of the Shikarpur Collectorate, i.e., the Chandka country to which allusion has already been made, and was for a few years the headquarters of a camel corps. The only memorial of this at the present day is the fine swimming bath in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow. The trade and population remained more or less stationary until 1861, when Larkana became the headquarters of the new district, which was carved out of the Shikarpur and Karachi districts. In that year the population was 14,543. At the census of 1911 it had risen to 16,997 and 1921 to 17,723. The added importance of the town and its situation as the centre of a growing grain trade are the causes of this increase. The manufactures for which the town was famous in Talpur days, viz., silk and cotton, however, disappeared though it has still some reputation for brassware.

The climate of Larkana has already been described. The fine trees, the luxuriant cultivation and the greenness of the country side, while giving to the place the name of the garden of Eden of Sind unquestionably add to the discomfort of the climate by reason of the moisture and mosquitoes for which they are responsible in the summer months.

The town is bounded by the Ghar canal on the north, and is divided into two distinct parts by the railway line which runs from north to south. On the east side of the railway lies the old town. There is nothing of peculiar interest in it, and it possesses the usual characteristics of a Sind town. The bazars are perhaps not so cramped as in some other towns. On the edge of the old town are the markets, which are spacious. The surrounding roads are all broad and well laid out and the banks of the canal are lined with gardens. One of the early Deputy Collectors, Captain St. Clair Ford, is credited with having done most to lay the town

out well, and its roads and roadside trees are inferior only to those of Jacobabad. The public buildings on the east of the railway line nearly all stand in Baker Road, a wide thoroughfare. Here are the Civil Hospital, the Library and garden, the Zenana Hospital, the Madrasah and behind it the subordinate Civil Court and the post and telegraph office. Close by is the vernacular school. With the creation of the district in 1901 came the creation of the civil station. Up to that time the only buildings on the west side of the railway were the taluka office, the Deputy Collector's bungalow, the travellers' bungalow and the Anglo-Vernacular School. The Deputy Collector's bungalow stands on the bank of the Ghar Canal in a fine garden. It dates from the year 1849 and is thus probably next to Government House, Karachi, and the Residency, Jacobabad, the oldest official residence in the Province. It is still occupied by the officer in charge of the Larkana sub-division. Beyond the bungalow lies the village of Labori which is included within the Larkana Municipal limits. The travellers' bungalow is of no interest beyond the fact that the swimming bath alluded to above is in its compound. The Anglo-Vernacular School now converted into High school stands between the bungalow and the railway.

The new buildings are of a striking character. The chief one is the Collector's Kacheri built in what might be described as the quasi-oriental style, since with its two domes at either end it suggests at first sight a mosque. This idea is dispelled when one looks at the central portion of the building, which has a double story. The Collector's entire establishment and the Treasury are accommodated on the ground floor, the record rooms are upstairs, and at the north end of the building is a large durbar hall. For the present this is being used as the District Court, pending such time as the Court House is built on the other side of the compound facing the Kacheri. The cost of the buildings was Rs. 1,28,845. To the south of the Kacheri compound stand the Head-quarter Police lines.

The bungalows of the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Collector of Sehwan, the Executive Engineers and the Civil Surgeon are all for climatic reasons of unusually spacious dimensions and are enclosed in large compounds. They are of uniform design, except that of the Collector which is much larger than the others, and have white exteriors. The newly built bungalow for the District Judge conforms in design to the Kacheri, as it has two domes and is of red brick, and is thus out of keeping with the rest of the houses in the station.

The antiquities of the town are only two, the old fort and the tomb of Shah Bahara, already mentioned. Little is left of the old fort which was built by the Kalhoras, used by the Talpurs as an arsenal and turned by the British into a hospital, a jail, a store room for the Camel Corps and a Lunatic Asylum. It remained the asylum for the whole Province until 1871, when a new Asylum was opened at Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad. The tomb which is rapidly going to ruin, is decorated with glazed tiles, bluish gray and green, on the outside of the grand dome, and internally with tiles and painting, but its most interesting feature is an

octagonal lantern of coloured tiles, with perforated sides which surmounts the dome, an unusual thing in Sind. There is also some fine carving on the door. Shah Bahara was a Minister of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, who ruled here and was in command of ten thousand men. He died, it appears about 1735, and a poetical Persian inscription inside the tomb shows that it was built in A.H. 1188 (i.e., A.D. 1773). It was built by Ghulam Shah Kalhora who also built the tomb of Shahul Muhammad near Kambar.

Two religious festivals are held at Larkana, one in honour of Fakir Ghulam Muhammad and the other to perpetuate the memory of Pir Mian Jalal Shah. The first lasts for three days and is usually held in January, about two thousand five hundred people attending it. The second takes place about the middle of November, lasts for three days, and is attended by about two thousand persons. No business is transacted at either fair.

Mehar, the headquarters of the talukas of that name, lies in 27° 11' North Latitude and 67° 52' East Longitude. It contains a district and a Public Works Department Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Resident Magistrate's Office, Civil Court, Police lines, School, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office and Dispensary and Veterinary dispensary. The nearest railway station is Radhan, nine miles distant: carriages ply on the road to the station. It had a Municipality which was abolished in 1885. It has a Notified Area Committee now. The population at the census of 1921 was 3,746.

Mirokhan, the headquarters station of the talukas of that name, is in 27° 46' North Latitude and 68° 8' East Longitude. It is a small village and has only assumed some importance since the creation of the taluka in 1911. Besides the Mukhtyarkar's Office and the Police Lines there are a Public Works Department Bungalow and a school and dispensary. Mirokhan is centrally situated and roads lead from it in every direction. The population at the census of 1921 was 1,649.

Ratodero, the headquarters of the talukas of that name (27° 48' North Latitude and 68° 30' East Longitude), is a Municipal town and had a population of 5,565 at the census of 1921. It contains a District Bungalow, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School, Post Office, Market and Musafirkhana. It is situated on the Sukkur Canal and lies eighteen miles north-east by north from Larkana and is connected by roads with all the important towns in the neighbouring country. The nearest railway station is Naodero, ten miles distant. The road between the town and the station, though unmetalled, is well kept and has some fine avenues of trees on it. Carriages ply on it to the station.

Schwan, the headquarter station of the taluka of the same name, lies in 26° 26' North Latitude and 67° 54' East Longitude. It is situated on an eminence at the verge of a swamp on the right bank of the Aral which flows from the

Manchhar Lake into the Indus and is 176 feet above mean sea level. A few miles to the south, the Laki hills terminate abruptly on the river Indus. The river formerly flowed close to the town, but is now not less than three miles away from it. Sehwan is situated on the main road leading from Kotri to Upper Sind, via Larkana and is distant 81 miles north-north-west from Kotri and 95 miles south-south-west from Larkana. It has a railway station about a mile outside the town and a small station for goods on the edge of the town itself. The town has a Municipality and its population at the census of 1921 was 4,423. It contains an Assistant Collector's Bungalow, situated on the old fort mound, a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Sub-Judge's Office, Police lines, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Anglo-Vernacular School and Mmasfr-khana. There is practically no industry or trade in the town, and such prosperity as it retains is mainly due to the annual fair and the existence of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz. The population is largely composed of beggars.

The climate of Sehwan, with the possible exception of Jacobabad, is the worst in Sind. Shut in as it is by the Laki range and other hills, it receives very little breeze, with the result that the heat is both concentrated and of very long duration.

There is no town in Sind still surviving, which can be traced back as far as Sehwan. It has been plausibly identified as Sindimana, where Sambas, the king of the hill men (probably a Samas), surrendered to Alexander the Great. On an eminence, almost surrounded by water and commanding the Laki pass, it was a place that every invader was bound to seize and to keep hold of, if he wished to be sure of his position. It was the capital of one of the five provinces of the Hindu Kingdom of Sind in the seventh century. Muhammad Kasim marched upon it after destroying Debal in 711 A.D., and entered it with little opposition because though a son of King Dahar was a Governor, the townspeople were Buddhists and refused to fight. While Sind was subject to the Emperors at Delhi, Sehwan or Siwistan, as it was then called, appears to have been generally the seat of a Governor. When the Samas came into power, one of the first things which they did was to seize Sehwan, and when Shahbeg Arghum took the kingdom from the last of the Samas he had to fight a second battle for possession of the town. Under his son Mirza Shah Hussein the fugitive Emperor Humayun made a determined attempt to get possession of Sehwan, but it was strongly fortified and defied him. Afterwards when Sind had again lost its independence and Daudpotras, Kalhoras and Panhwaras were fighting for pre-eminence on the right bank of the Indus, Sehwan declined. The victorious Kalhoras made their capital at Khudabad twenty miles to the north, and that capital in its turn was superseded by Hyderabad. But though practically Sehwan ceased to be of importance, it had, from the middle of the thirteenth century, acquired another claim to distinction by becoming the resting place of one of the greatest of all the saints who have bequeathed their bones to Sind, namely Sheikh Usman Merwandi generally known as *Lal Shahbaz*. It would be difficult to say who

built his tomb, for almost every pious ruler of Sind or Sehwan has contributed something to it. The first dome is said to have been built in A.D. 1356, six years after the saint's death, by order of the Emperor Feroz Tughlak. This is probable, since it is recorded that when Feroz came to Sind to assert his authority in Tatta, he visited the shrine of Lal Shahbaz and assigned allowances to the keepers. The inscriptions given below give further particulars. The place of the shrine surrounded by secular buildings is indicated by a flag on a very high pole. This stands in a courtyard surrounded by buildings of various kinds. Fakirs swarm, chiefly Afghans. A lofty facade glorious with glazed tiles, said to be the gift of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, faces the entrance. Beyond it is another court at the end of which is the shrine surmounted by a dome and lantern. From the top of the door way hung unshapely bells, large and small, with wooden clappers. The doors are covered with silver, the gift of Mir Karam Ali Talpur, as are also the posts and balustrade of the canopy over the tomb. The precious metal is however now thin and discontinuous. The inside of the shrine is murky, but one can see the costly offerings of the faithful, satin covers for the tomb and awnings over it, peacock feathers, ostrich eggs, fans and a strange assortment of suspended trinkets. Faded banners lean against the wall about which the attendant will hazard a guess that they were the battle flags of Hassan and Hussein. The Kalandar's wand of Lal Shahbaz himself is there, draped from view, and a highly polished stone, weighing perhaps ten pounds, which he wore as an amulet. The practice of keeping a caged tiger here is not peculiar. There used to be one at Shah Makat in Hyderabad and at the tomb of Khair-ul-din in old Sukkur. The shrine was probably built over some temple or anchorite's grave of Hindu times and it is visited by thousands of Hindus who call it Raja Bharteri. There is not a more venerated shrine in all Sind. A fair held annually on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the month of *Shaban* (the saint died on the 26th of that month) brings together from thirty to forty thousand people. One of the three days of the fair is reserved for Hindus.

The following are translations of the inscriptions on the buildings :—

Date of birth of Makhdum Lal Shahbaz who was noble, holy and knew the mystery of God. The year 538 Hijri. Age 112 years.

Date of death of the said king of kings the year 650 Hijri, 21st of *Shaban*. The large dome was constructed in the days of Sultan Feroz Shah (of Delhi) in the year 707 Hijri.

In the days of Sultan Feroz Shah on whom be the mercy of God, the ancient dome of Hazrat Makhdum had been built and these two stones on which the date is written were cut into two pieces. But after the dome was completed in the days of Mirza Jani Tur Khan, these stones were lying one upon the other. At this time I, a humble person, by name Budho Saiyid *alias* Dindar Khan, in the days of my blessed master, paved the courtyards and built two *Masjids* and placed these two stones in the well of the "*Khangah*" in order that the memory may be perpetuated.

Couplets.

In the reign of the king of the world, the light of religion, the whole world is happy and prosperous owing to his justice and benevolence.

This courtyard on the one hand resembles the cushion in the skies, and on the other it resembles the floor of the highest heavens.

In what words could I praise this holy courtyard than that in the place of tiles I may say that stars have been set? If you desire to know the date of this pavement, you can find it, if you have the eyes of wisdom, in each couplet (1020 A.H.).

Completed the pavement of this holy floor of the shrine of Hussaini Sahab Shahbaz, who is granted the freedom of God.

By his good fortune this offering made by Dindar Khan has been accepted by the Saint.

In the year 1170 in the reign of Ghulam Shah Kalhora that ruler constructed the front dome.

On 8th Safar 1228 the pavement in the courtyard was repaired by the hand of Chatta Sangtarash.

The seal of the Kalandar, which is preserved, is inscribed with the genealogy of the saint from Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad.

In the Victoria Museum at Karachi there are three slabs of stone, of which nothing is known except that they were sent from Sehwan, and apparently by Captain F. Phillips. They bear clear-cut inscriptions in Persian which have been translated thus by Mr. Muhammad Jaffar Khan Mukhlis Ali Khan Mirza, late Professor of Persian at the Sind College:—

(1) In the reign of the just king who was endowed with the affable disposition of Hassan and the meritorious demeanour of Hussein (to such a high degree) that the grey steel of the revolving sky notwithstanding its (natural) refractoriness became submissive to him.

(2) The foundation of the Masjid-i-Jame (the great mosque) was laid down by a beautiful personage the general abundance of whose liberality (or whose profuse liberality) keeps the populace of the world happy and cheerful.

(3) If in the (awful) heat of the day of resurrection (the virtuous deed of laying the foundation of, and erecting the mosque) will not become (the means of) his protection, wherefore do (then) the words 'panah-i-farukh' furnish the chronogram of its completion (i.e., the completion of the mosque)?

The words *panah-i-farukh* spell the date 938, which is equivalent to 1532 A.D. During that year Mirza Shah Hussein was the ruler of all Sind and there can be little doubt that the reference to Hassan and Hussein in the inscription is a play upon his name, in which case the inscription shows that he gave the town of Sehwan its Jame-Masjid.

The custodians of the shrine of Lal Shahbaz are the Lakiari Saiyids.

There are other mosques and tombs in the town, endless graveyards and many ruins of good houses showing carved wood work.

Close to the town on the north-west is the old fort "supposed to have been built by Alexander the Great," though there is no authority of any kind of the supposition. The local name of the fort "Kafir Killa" would seem to indicate that it was built by the infidels before Allah delivered them to the sword of the Prophet, and its massive brick work like that of Kalan Kot near Tatta seems clearly to belong to the days of Hindu rule. Captain Dalhousie thus refers to it in a report written in 1839, when it was less damaged than it is now:—"This evening we landed near the town of Sehwan and after visiting a ruined *adgaḥ* which at a distance we mistook for the fort built by Alexander—or rather said to have been built by him—we discovered by the aid of the Sindians that the mound was north-west of the town, through a part of which we walked and ascended the fort. It is an artificial mound 80 or 90 paces high; on the top is a space of 1,500 by 800 feet surrounded by a broken wall. We examined the remains of several old towers of brick, and I took a hasty sketch of the gateway, which is remarkably lofty. The mound is evidently artificial and the remains of several towers are visible. The brick work seems to extend to the bottom of the mound or at any rate to a considerable depth as we could see down the parts washed away by the rains. A well filled up was observed; we were told that coins and medals were frequently found in and near the place, but were not so fortunate as to obtain any." In his progress report for 1895-96 the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey wrote:—"Nothing of the original walling is left. It is an immense mound of earth filled with potsherds, brick-bats, broken china, bones, charcoal and ash. The retaining walls have disappeared: they appear to have been built entirely of bricks—there the rains of countless monsoons have furrowed and gorged the sides until now it is practically a shapeless mass. In the deeper portions of these furrows, parts of brick and mud walls are seen in all positions, and they are too confused and ruinous to make anything of in a casual inspection. They are seen at different levels and probably show the rebuilding of the fort at various periods layer upon layer. In the bottom of some of these gorges may be found (we made no excavation) a few of the very old style bricks which date back to the beginning of the Christian era. Towards the top are found quantities of the large square tiles or bricks such as are still made in Sind for flooring and roofing purposes. The original entrances to the fort are now so obliterated that even traces of them are hardly recognisable except at the south-east corner where the present road ascends. At some period the fort seems to have been raised to about twice its original height possibly by the Muhammadans." An old Christian graveyard exists below the fort, dating from early in the nineteenth century. But it and all the surroundings of the fort are in a state of disrepair.

Warah, the headquarters station of the Warah taluka, is in 37° 27' North Latitude and 67° 51' East Longitude.

Warah.

It is a small town to which the headquarters of the taluka, which was formerly known as Nasirabad, were removed from Nasirabad some years ago for administrative convenience. It contains a Mukhtyarkar's Office, Police Lines, Post Office, School and Musafirkhana, also a District Bungalow contained in a very pretty garden. The nearest railway station is Badeli at a distance of sixteen miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 804.

TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1921.					Number of censused houses.
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.	Rural.	
Mirskhan	299	—	81	41,168	24,345	19,218	—	44,182	7,678
Bashawri	233	1	85	52,517	33,050	23,467	8,503	49,862	8,096
Larkana	213	1	46	78,885	42,982	34,901	17,702	61,180	15,027
Kambar	412	1	61	37,448	42,990	24,577	7,018	69,868	12,373
Lakharia	228	—	37	38,784	28,444	22,900	—	56,784	11,794
Wachhi	418	—	65	38,178	32,187	25,985	—	58,478	10,634
Mikhi	227	—	111	54,490	30,527	24,269	—	54,490	10,361
Takla	418	—	68	44,314	24,427	19,749	—	44,214	7,797
Dadu	297	—	51	45,892	33,791	30,099	—	45,892	8,151
Joni	715	—	98	38,078	17,780	14,899	—	35,678	6,725
Adwani	1,272	2	62	41,533	27,515	19,851	7,343	34,596	8,905
Total	3,627	5	758	507,969	301,317	240,745	38,144	538,818	107,122

Taluka.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.			Population in 1901.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Mirskhan	133	36,552	27,268	22,596	—	—	—
Bashawri	223	59,658	31,688	27,900	72,318	38,738	32,580
Larkana	366	82,505	46,987	39,185	109,827	54,515	46,309
Kambar	104	75,427	47,138	34,578	86,507	47,049	39,458
Lakharia	211	80,681	37,972	30,068	66,572	35,857	32,015
Wachhi	138	37,128	30,887	26,142	36,344	20,824	22,720
Mikhi	187	58,224	31,908	26,315	58,434	31,721	26,713
Takla	86	47,341	23,812	21,435	49,533	26,779	22,680
Dadu	115	54,677	29,813	24,884	55,318	29,545	23,773
Joni	42	50,187	27,447	22,770	41,318	27,872	23,345
Adwani	32	52,905	29,906	28,997	44,779	29,586	23,193
Total	116	601,879	352,227	301,647	806,089	414,189	391,899

Note.—The Mirskhan Taluka was constituted after the census of 1911 hence separate figures for that Taluka for Decades 12 to 17 are not available.

TABLE II—

Part A—By

(At

Months.	Rain.						
	Normal mean.*	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1901.
	In. 10th.	In. 10th.	In. 10th.	In. 10th.	In. 10th.	In. 10th.	In. 10th.
January	0.20	0.7	..	..	..	0.4	0.18
February	0.42	0.2	0.20	0.84	0.4	..	0.17
March	0.32	0.20	..	..	0.40	0.0	0.0
April	0.14	..	0.20	..	..	0.34	0.12
May	0.0	..	..	0.10	..	0.0	0.18
June	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
July	0.04	..	0.0	0.27	..	0.00	0.12
August	0.20	0.0	0.40	..	..	0.11	..
September	0.20	..	1.70	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.2	..
December	0.14	..	0.20	..	..	0.52	..
Total	0.20	1.10	0.0	1.17	0.41	1.01	1.05

Part B—

Larkana	..	2.0	1.23	0.4	1.17	0.41	1.01	1.00
Kewlar	..	2.00	1.75	0.47	1.20	1.11	1.00	1.00
Hafodero	..	2.04	2.12	1.00	0.01	0.47	2.75	1.00
Moiner	..	2.11	1.04	2.28	2.22	0.01	1.71	1.00
Lahdaro	..	2.14	1.02	2.74	2.00	0.27	1.19	1.75
Worah	..	2.77	2.42	1.70	0.00	0.00	2.0	2.00
Hakar	..	2.20	2.00	2.23	2.0	0.00	2.0	1.40
Schwam	..	4.20	4.14	0.0	2.00	0.40	2.02	1.27
Dada	..	0.0	1.07	2.04	2.10	0.00	2.23	1.00
Toli	..	4.02	2.00	4.00	2.12	0.00	2.02	2.23
Hirokhan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Average for over 40 years.

RAINFALL.

Months.

Larkana.)

Inch.

1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
....	0 2	0 27	0 40	....	....	0 70
....	....	0 2	0 26	1 40	0 02	....
0 2	0 24	0 30	0 2	1 00	0 3	....
....	0 60	....	0 4	....	1 12	0 16
0 12	0 9	....	....	....	....	....
0 72	....	....	....	0 12	2 16	....
0 2	0 78	....	0 40	....	0 11	1 40
0 03	....	....	....	1 50	2 27	0 00
1 30	....	....	0 2	0 60	....	....
....
....	0 1	0 31	....	....	....	....
0 2	....	....	0 4	....	....	....
1 70	0 01	0 00	1 31	0 8	0 00	2 02

By Talukas.

0 70	0 40	0 08	1 71	0 8	0 00	0 02
2 00	2 37	2 17	1 0	2 25	10 11	0 2
2 00	2 42	1 00	1 32	0 44	0 9	0 00
2 70	1 45	0 2	2 00	1 04	10 50	0 51
2 01	4 45	2 11	1 00	7 00	7 47	1 48
1 34	2 02	1 79	1 24	2 00	9 01	2 11
2 70	1 79	0 12	2 25	0 02	10 00	2 07
0 21	2 44	0 00	2 00	4 54	0 70	7 42
4 4	1 40	0 02	1 00	0 72	0 52	0 09
0 2	1 70	1 7	2 42	0 41	0 00	1 0
....

TABLE II—
Part A—B₉
(A)

Month,	Rain						
	1900.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January	0 4	0 35	0 0	0 00	—	—	—
February	0 2	—	—	—	0 30	0 20	0 14
March	0 0	—	0 30	—	0 43	—	1 01
April	0 0	0 2	—	0 2	0 21	0 3	0 10
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	0 50	—	—	0 2	0 73	—
July	0 25	2 23	—	0 4	1 41	4 7	0 10
August	—	—	—	1 47	1 32	—	—
September	—	—	—	0 5	—	—	—
October	—	—	0 17	—	—	0 00	0 13
November	—	—	—	—	—	0 0	—
December	0 5	—	—	0 2	4 34	—	—
Total	0 40	4 00	0 78	2 23	5 41	3 45	2 40

Part B—

Jackson	0 40	4 00	0 70	2 22	2 31	2 43	2 30
Kashmir	0 02	4 37	1 2	1 02	2 28	2 2	2 34
Katichan	0 04	5 47	2 13	1 34	2 2	2 44	2 30
Mahar	1 03	4 75	0 02	1 33	2 05	0 04	1 00
Lahore	0 50	0 17	0 00	1 03	2 34	2 34	2 02
Warah	0 08	4 70	1 20	1 43	3 10	2 00	2 0
Kakar	2 0	0 42	1 41	1 7	2 27	0 00	0 07
Schwar	0 34	10 07	1 00	2 29	13 01	7 02	4 21
Dadu	2 6	7 32	0 00	2 22	10 02	0 00	0 04
Johi	2 00	0 46	2 02	2 40	12 2	10 73	0 00
Mirskhan	—	—	—	10 5	1 70	2 14	4 0

* From August.

Note.—Figures of rainfall at Mirskhan prior to August 1912 are not available, etc.

RAINFALL—contd.

Months—contd.

Larkana.)

in.

1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
0 7	0 8	.....	0 10	.....	.....	0 4
0 1	.....	.....	0 6	0 24	.....	0 17
.....	0 18	0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	0 5	.....	0 14	0 8	.....	.....
0 4	0 34	.....	0 22	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 22	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2 14	0 4	0 34	0 35
2 21	7 55	.....	0 8	.....	0 2	.....
.....	8 27	0 55	.....	.....	0 12	0 2
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2	.....
0 7	.....	0 8	0 12	.....	1 02	0 36
2 34	17 70	7 3	2 51	0 59	2 22	1 34

By Talukas—contd.

2 34	17 70	7 3	2 51	0 59	2 22	1 34
0 54	14 33	0 55	2 7	1 12	1 56	0 39
1 03	17 93	0 22	1 68	2 38	1 31	0 71
2 58	13 23	0 24	1 43	1 71	1 54	0 82
2 51	19 5	0 27	1 54	0 55	2 97	0 23
2 22	12 26	0 27	2 17	0 82	2 97	0 22
0 11	10 22	0 66	0 52	2 39	2 82	0 22
12 56	18 47	0 25	1 51	0 38	8 56	0 31
3 68	20 71	0 20	1 12	2 60	8 54	0 13
0 17	20 44	0 16	1 25	1 70	10 71	0 58
1 21	22 46	0 25	1 52	0 60	2 3	0 20

As Diemeter.

Taluka having been created in 1911 and the rain gauge having been installed in August 1912.

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE.

(AT LARKANA.)

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maxi- mum.	Min- imum.	Maxi- mum.	Min- imum.	Maxi- mum.	Min- imum.	Maxi- mum.	Min- imum.
1895	84	37	113	37	102	36	72	34
1897	84	31	112	30	109	32	65	34
1898	80	31	110	32	104	34	59	31
1899	77	30	111	39	108	32	52	30
1900	75	30	110	35	109	33	59	35
1901	76	28	117	33	113	35	50	34
1902	81	28	110	36	110	36	54	30
1903	82	31	110	35	107	35	53	37
1904	74	33	113	39	109	32	52	33
1905	74	30	120	37	113	32	56	30
1906	Information not available.							
1907								
1908								
1909	81	38	105	35	107	30	57	30
1910	71	38	113	36	105	36	70	35
1911	75	30	111	35	109	32	54	30
1912	79	30	117	33	114	36	53	35
1913	79	30	114	35	107	36	50	31
1914	74	32	115	31	115	36	50	33
1915	74	31	112	36	112	37	50	30
1916	75	30	108	30	108	36	54	33
1917	78	35	104	39	115	30	51	30
1918	87	45	111	38	111	37	50	33
1919	79	37	108	30	110	30	78	33
1920	88	45	109	35	111	37	61	33
1921	88	40	112	38	108	30	50	30
1922	88	45	112	31	104	32	51	30

TABLE IV.—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Towns.	Total.						Males.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1921.
Batodoo ..	5,657	5,170	5,349	4,391	5,411	5,365	1,890	1,725	1,887
Larkana ..	10,840	75,155	12,019	14,542	19,627	17,723	5,819	7,325	8,542
Kanalar ..	5,515	5,123	5,341	4,867	5,285	7,015	2,655	3,305	3,622
Batal ..	2,129	..	..	5,366	4,227	2,585	1,165	..	..
Schwan ..	3,294	4,524	4,524	5,214	4,749	4,423	2,212	2,567	2,444
Total ..	21,571	77,015	25,233	32,175	38,770	38,144	12,319	14,562	12,895

Towns.	Males—contd.			Females.					
	1872.	1881.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Batodoo ..	5,223	2,968	2,069	1,398	1,425	1,862	1,955	2,445	2,568
Larkana ..	6,044	9,800	10,272	1,224	6,023	5,375	6,499	7,261	7,150
Kanalar ..	2,028	2,169	1,410	1,691	2,629	2,119	2,181	2,616	2,923
Batal ..	1,988	1,670	2,445	1,708	..	..	1,612	1,537	1,373
Schwan ..	2,832	2,558	2,301	1,992	2,127	2,190	2,418	2,215	2,022
Total ..	17,365	19,470	21,398	10,955	12,153	11,547	14,370	16,294	16,015

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS, 1921)

Taluka	Religion				Education	
	Hindu.	Musul- man.	Chris- tian.	Others.	Number of persons	
					Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Mirokhan	4,060	40,103	..	..	562	6
Patodero	11,603	40,745	..	169	1,022	71
Larkana	18,457	32,982	12	422	4,624	625
Kambar	10,779	66,638	1	28	2,739	60
Lebdaria	11,480	57,004	15	256	2,359	94
Warah	7,843	50,312	4	20	1,776	36
Mohar	7,814	46,668	..	8	1,750	44
Kakar	6,210	27,982	..	22	2,621	19
Dadu	5,685	40,179	24	4	1,539	86
Johi	5,052	26,756	..	271	1,169	..
Schwan	8,140	33,184	3	6	1,931	143
Total	97,132	498,553	59	1,210	22,422	1,194

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS 1921).

Caste, Tribe or Race, numbering more than 10,000.	Name of taluka.					
	Mirpurkhas.	Ratodero.	Larkana.	Karachi.	Talchatta.	Wando.
<i>Hindis.</i>						
Lohars.	3,355	10,983	16,219	9,562	10,602	6,222
<i>Muslimans.</i>						
Arabs.	1,340	52	6,111	4,024	4,801	1,965
Balochs.	15,461	7,327	12,816	19,879	11,368	9,390
Brahms.	2,090	1,360	1,937	4,451	2,366	2,442
Budhis.	7,719	11,970	23,424	23,572	27,979	12,128
Smeths.	712	1,200	4,706	2,439	2,388	370

Caste, tribe or Race, numbering more than 10,000.	Name of taluka.					District Total.
	Mahar.	Kakhar.	Dadu.	Jiddi.	Schwan.	
<i>Hindis.</i>						
Lohars.	6,612	5,489	5,102	4,588	6,961	64,867
<i>Muslimans.</i>						
Arabs.	812	514	827	79	782	21,808
Balochs.	12,878	12,281	10,909	9,129	5,750	1,22,682
Brahms.	2,806	1,816	576	164	655	18,760
Budhis.	2,699	4,200	2,955	2,897	6,055	1,41,200
Smeths.	419	281	824	212	554	14,112

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-81.	1885-81.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1920-21.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available ..	5,918,908	5,227,172	5,228,881	5,228,881	5,228,881	5,241,394
Not available for cultivation ..	691,622	677,543	684,200	684,146	684,146	684,146
A. Forest lands ..	67,779	55,441	56,910	56,910	56,910	56,910
B. Others ..	623,843	622,102	627,290	627,236	627,236	627,236
Available for cultivation ..	5,227,286	4,549,629	4,544,681	4,544,735	4,544,735	4,557,248
A. Uncropped ..	979,784	924,226	930,481	930,386	930,386	930,386
B. Cropped ..	4,247,502	3,625,403	3,614,200	3,614,349	3,614,349	3,626,862
(1) Current fallows ..	518,718	676,032	668,287	612,904	612,904	640,077
(2) Not sown, cropped during the year ..	730,341	669,021	750,991	750,991	750,991	750,991
A. Irrigated ..	525,665	667,677	622,219	622,219	622,219	622,219
By means ..	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
By wells ..	196,148	196,148	196,148	196,148	196,148	196,148
Direct from rivers ..	196,148	196,148	196,148	196,148	196,148	196,148
B. On rainfall ..	122,133	122,133	122,133	122,133	122,133	122,133
Crops.						
Cereals ..	447,797	692,797	701,228	701,228	701,228	701,228
Jowar ..	176,677	177,292	187,970	187,970	187,970	187,970
Bajri ..	12,422	17,218	15,909	15,909	15,909	15,909
Paddy ..	224,617	231,621	230,600	230,600	230,600	230,600
Wheat ..	185,478	185,192	185,192	185,192	185,192	185,192
Barley ..	8,223	8,223	8,223	8,223	8,223	8,223
Other cereals ..	480	1,207	947	947	947	947
Pulses ..	111,884	111,884	111,884	111,884	111,884	111,884
Gram ..	22,000	27,208	28,330	28,330	28,330	28,330
Chickling Yakh ..	87,248	86,176	146,200	146,200	146,200	146,200
Other pulses ..	1,836	1,470	220	220	220	220
Tobacco ..	801	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Spices ..	147	147	147	147	147	147
Oil seeds (not forest) ..	186,704	186,704	111,890	111,890	111,890	111,890
Sesame ..	8,223	8,223	8,223	8,223	8,223	8,223
Rapeseed ..	71,792	45,671	32,072	32,072	32,072	32,072
Jamin ..	72,987	71,965	24,148	24,148	24,148	24,148
Cassia toria ..	40,787	3,047	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Fibre ..	1,007	1,201	200	200	200	200
Cotton ..	1,007	1,000	178	178	178	178
Other fibre ..	87	121	76	76	76	76
Orchard and garden produce ..	3,307	3,308	3,308	3,308	3,308	3,308
Opium and opine ..	1,884	2,844	1,884	1,884	1,884	1,884
Grass ..	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652
Other products and opine ..	223	308	421	421	421	421
Drugs ..	890	879	421	421	421	421
Drugs and medicines other than tobacco ..	80	80	102	102	102	102
Manufactures ..	321	4,502	711	711	711	711
Total crops ..	871,178	881,422	1,001,848	1,001,848	1,001,848	1,001,848
Less area twice cropped ..	180,394	147,412	219,765	219,765	219,765	219,765
Net area cropped ..	720,841	734,010	782,083	782,083	782,083	782,083

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1915-16.	1919-20.
Cattle—						
Foreign cattle ..			113,803	122,833	117,814	97,027
Woke for breeding purposes ..		120,038	1,018	822	769	1,514
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes ..		407,562	1,808	1,069	1,051	3,224
Milk cattle ..		99,812	144,081	174,786	160,300	129,465
Young stock	93,735	104,718	107,379	67,806
Total of cattle ..	"	312,822	350,974	404,208	387,233	298,174
Others—	"					
Horses or ponies ..	"	117,690	10,010	14,877	12,796	10,229
Sheep ..	"	36,430	90,380	77,160	69,425	94,109
Goats ..	"	100,311	137,290	147,722	142,909	103,656
Camels ..	"	14,818	10,427	8,931	12,872	8,915
Mules ..	"	..	273	681	523	..
Donkeys ..	"	18,220	18,298	16,306	14,146	13,073
Total ..		261,270	310,658	355,310	372,070	331,082
Flaught ..		Not recorded.	61,301	66,276	19,147	47,420
Carts ..			10,722	14,814	20,214	18,175

* Includes young stock.

† Includes Mules.

Note.—The first year for which these figures are available is 1895-92.

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1920-21.

Taluka.					Number of wells.	
					Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Mirskhan	...	...	...	...	462	48
Ratodero	...	...	...	...	1,009	53
Larkana	...	...	...	...	323	1,148
Kambar	...	...	...	...	129	570
Labdaria	...	...	...	...	2,903	76
Warah	...	...	...	...	386	29
Mehar	...	...	...	...	749	40
Kakar	...	...	...	...	211	474
Dadu	...	...	...	...	1,129	14
Jehl	...	...	...	...	12	119
Sehwan	...	...	...	...	131	34
Total for the district					7,328	2,011

TABLE X

TABLE X—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	1870-71.			1880-81.			1890-91.		
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Cap. Rs. 11,41,000 Rev. Rs. 1,11,000 up to 1881-82.									
1. Sukkur* 11,37,615 canal.	52,928	1,23,488	7,750	50,221	90,880	30,900	87,198	2,14,323	67,437
2. Other* 8,27,712 canal.	89,457	1,02,000	98,434	220,573	4,88,387	35,371	250,114	7,12,875	1,88,094
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.									
1. Western Nara.	487,719	8,01,215	74,887	179,110	4,11,884	1,04,101	207,373	5,00,660	1,08,720
2. New Frontier Western Nara.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Water canal.	20,071	27,420	2,201	7,844	21,917	2,289	8,188	12,300	4,186
4. Mairi canal.	6,810	8,334	—	4,001	41,730	228	4,124	12,898	8,334
5. Prithevi canal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,027	8,719	2,20,647
6. Dado canal.	9,701	8,190	—	Figures separately not available but included in "canals south of Kotri" in Karachi Volume.	—	—	11,078	19,661	12,090
7. Phita canal.	11,100	11,841	884	12,100	19,762	3,380	7,800	16,342	5,720
8. Hachinir Lake.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Aral canal.	—	—	—	Figures included in Western Nara.	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.									
1. Other lands†.	4,074	5,250	6,839	—	—	26,228	—	115	32,884
2. Nara lands.	132	1,905	1,100	—	—	—	—	82	12,220

* The figures are for the whole canals, upper and frontier districts and the Ghaz Irrigation.

† The figures are for Lakha and Sukkur.

WORKS.

1900-01.			1910-1911.			1915-1916.			1921.		
Area irrigated.	Re-venue.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Re-venue.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Re-venue.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Re-venue.	Expenditure.
Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.
98,589	7,87,722	86,351	129,818	2,18,210	55,875	165,390	2,04,170	1,19,321	100,487	2,05,000	2,07,138
272,889	7,77,529	1,84,350	285,422	8,07,106	2,01,16	293,310	9,58,354	3,47,903	329,888	9,67,529	2,74,258
290,228	7,35,236	1,91,280	238,280	11,975	56,600	296,300	9,308	1,89,000	227,568	10,625	2,41,524
4,572	8,038	581	1,487	in clud- ed in Item 1	1,121	611	in clud- ed in Item 1	1,517	..	..	..
2,317	4,119	4,423	1,707	82	807	1,189	90	1,309	2,960	54	13,371
4,847	14,784	2,880	3,057	20	855	4,888	34	722	4,546	..	6,677
10,584	24,199	12,817	11,125	1,396	8,655	6,006	529	10,397	12,012	427	46,899
12,126	27,078	13,282	16,381	252	9,317	10,186	578	8,325	12,804	216	15,717
7,566	17,884	7,138	6,507	380	779	5,320	980	14,411	4,300	171	2,628
22,520	52,361	2,801	18,867	..	..	9,704	..	..	14,376	..	..
10,818	22,586	7,412	17,728	in clud- ed in Item 1	1,811	8,541	in clud- ed in Item 1	11,628	..	..	..
8,320	44,798	10,572	574	323	8,230	647	2,671	11,341	801	87	26,727
4,286	42,009	44,281	3,406	2,078	15,778	2,128	400	121,554	2,735	822	94,813

The Sukkur canal irrigates Larkana, Sukkur and the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts. A district, where the lands are situated.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

Year.	Land Improvements Loans Act, 1883.		Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	
	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	25,166	6,979	12,038	2,805
1896-97	26,435	11,362	6,425	9,220
1897-98	14,250	13,547	1,884	5,645
1898-99	19,108	15,383	8,020	4,225
1899-1900	42,123	27,019	22,165	17,196
1900-01	8,614	19,009	47,375	8,824
1901-02	32,941	18,952	40,984	14,562
1902-03	89,039	16,725	44,367	43,501
1903-04	1,21,326	28,659	69,691	79,271
1904-05	1,37,295	56,123	82,219	62,354
1905-06	1,30,782	61,430	83,923	72,550
1906-07	68,296	80,779	69,799	68,456
1907-08	61,988	85,982	92,428	50,281
1908-09	80,876	96,641	54,504	74,332
1909-10	1,06,130	84,321	1,19,149	1,05,724
1910-11	1,01,923	81,667	1,22,677	1,06,659
1911-12	2,30,994	2,19,009	Under both the Acts.	
1912-13	1,88,197	2,26,180		
1913-14	1,37,286	1,91,697		
1914-15	1,38,239	1,70,306		
1915-16	1,14,300	1,69,606	Under both the Acts.	
1916-17	1,31,743	1,48,544		
1917-18	1,43,816	1,43,228		
1918-19	2,31,028	1,71,418		
1919-20	5,18,801	2,53,179		
1920-21	3,15,478	2,81,910		
1921-22	4,21,645	3,19,215		

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES
(At Larkana).

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Malt.	Barl.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Unskilled agricultural labour.	Price of House-hire.
							Per diem.	Per diem.	Per diem.	Per month.
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1886	12	10	14	16	15	12	0 12	0 14	0 4	8 0
1887	12	10	10	12	15	11	0 14	1 0	0 3	8 0
1888	12	9	17	20	14	12	0 14	1 0	0 3	8 0
1889	12	9	18	27	14	12	0 14	1 0	0 4	8 0
1890	12	10	18	17	14	15	1 0	1 2	0 3	8 0
1891	12	15	17	22	14	12	1 0	1 2	0 6	9 0
1892	12	15	16	17	14	12	1 0	1 2	0 6	9 0
1893	12	15	16	16	14	12	1 1	1 2	0 6	9 0
1894	12	10	23	20	17	14	1 2	1 2	0 8	10 0
1895	12	13	22	19	15	15	1 1	1 2	0 6	10 0
1896	11	9	14	10	15	16	1 4	1 3	0 6	10 0
1897	13	7	18	17	16	20	1 4	1 4	0 6	10 0
1898	8	8	11	11	11	20	1 4	1 4	0 8	10 0
1899	8	9	11	12½	9½	23	1 4	1 4	0 8	10 0
1900	9	7½	10	13	12	21	1 4	1 4	0 8	10 0
1901	11	7	15	13	16	24	1 4	1 6	0 8	10 0
1902	8½	8	10	9½	12	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	10 0
1903	9	8	10	12½	11	22	Information not recorded.			
1904	10	8	10	12	10	22	Do.			
1905	7	9	10	11	9½	22	Do.			
1906	8½	9	12	14	9½	17	Do.			
1907	7	5	9	7	8	16	Do.			
1908	4½	11	11	4	9	17	Do.			
1909	8½	11	7	7½	5	18	Do.			
1910	8½	9	7½	8½	8½	18	Do.			
1911	11	11	6	11	14	11½	2 4	2 8	0 12	15 0

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 25 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1889-91.	1890-91.	1901-02.	1910-11.	1913-16.	1921-22.
			Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.	Sq. m. a.
1. Area—						
Reserved...						
Protected	Not available.	Not available.	{ 86 58	89 404	96 615	96 0
			{
Total	..	..	86 58	89 404	96 615	96 0
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—						
(1) Timber	..		1,117	1,840	2,664	4,434
(2) Firewood	..		5,467	7,735	19,438	40,634
(3) Grazing	..		1,894	3,091	515	2,148
(4) Babul pods	..		539	260	2,839	1,226
(5) Lac	..		..	..	..	..
(6) other products	..		1,357	2,955	2,540	6,394
3. Receipts	..		10,354	15,881	19,006	54,826
4. Expenditure	..		5,970	13,613	16,228	50,145
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation..			2,213	3,853	3,929	6
6. Area closed to grazing.			8,062	2,838	3,029	3,290

Note.—Revenue and expenditure on account of directions, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV.—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka	Previous Settlement.				
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
			A. P.	Rt. A.	Rs. & P.
Mirskhan	Irrigational Settlement.	1892-94 to 1903-05	..	1,120	1,120
Bardwan		Do.	..	121,514 19	2,43,000 0
Lachana		Do.	..	22,805 0	2,55,754 0
Kamhar		Do.	..	146,201 0	2,21,770 4
Laldarna		1892-94 to 1907-08	..	70,730 8	2,30,071 14
Wanoh		1898-99 to 1911-12	..	88,471 25	2,58,117 2
Mohar		1894-95 to 1913-14	..	74,898 32	2,03,962 1
Kakhar		1893-94 to 1907-08	..	110,667 10	1,86,330 2
Dado		1892-93 to 1911-12	..	46,512 0	1,34,719 0
* Jaldi		1898-99 to 1911-12	..	101,177 27	1,22,941 2
† Sahwan		1896-97 to 1911-12	..	49,253 22	1,44,271 14

* Special Mouchar rates are.

† The following sets of Taluka

1 Dado, 2 Cherk, 3 Bado,

The Special rates for these

Doh Dado ..

Doh Cherk ..

Doh Bado, Kaudhi ..

Badoh and Maltari ..

† Rate includes Irrigation

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS

Current (Irrigation) Settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Date of Im- provement.	No. of groups.	Kharif.					
		Gardens.	Rice.	Other Row.	1st.	1st added by Row.	Flow added by 1st.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1869-70	1	.....	2 0	3 12	2 0	2 14	2 0
		.....	2 0	2 0	3 1	1 10	1 14
Do.	1	.....	4 12	3 12	2 0	2 14	2 0
		.....	2 0	2 0	3 1	1 10	1 14
Do.	1	.....	4 12	3 12	4 12	.....	2 4
		.....	4 0	3 4	3 4	.....	2 12
Do.	1	.....	5 12	2 0	2 0	.....	2 12
		.....	2 0	2	1 0	.....	2 4
1868-69	2	4 14	4 14	2 12	2 2	2 5	2 0
		2 14	2 14	2 2	2 20	2 12	2 0
1872-73	1	.....	2 4	2 0	2 0	.....	2 4
		.....	2 0	2 4	1 0	.....	2 0
1874-75	1	.....	2 4	2 4	2 10	2 0	2 14
		.....	4 0	2 12	2 4	.....	2 12
1880-81	2	4 0	4 0	2 0	2 14	2 0	2 4
		2 12	2 12	2 12	2 0	2 0	2 11
1892-93	1	.....	4 0	2 0	2 0	2 10	2 12
Do.	1	.....	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 2	2 4
Do.	2	.....	4 0	2 0	2 0	2 10	..
		.....	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 2	..

12 an. for benefit of all kinds.

Settlers have been taxed as follows :-

4 Kharif, 5 Badliak, 6 Malheri.

Rate for both Kharif and Badliak :-

Rs. a. p.

1 0 0 per acre.

0 12 0 per acre.

0 0 0 per acre.

0 0 0 per acre.

Mill streams and Kachs wells.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous Settlement.		Current (Irrigational) Settlement		
	Description.	Period.	Lift.	Salts.	Dist.
Mirskhar	Irrigational Settlement.	1888-91 to 1904-05	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 12	Rs. 12
			2 0	2 0	2 0
Banadon		Do.	3 12	3 12	3 12
			2 0	2 0	2 0
Larkana		Do.	3 12	3 12	3 12
			3 4	3 4	3 4
Kumbhar		Do.	4 0	3 0	3 0
			3 8	2 8	2 8
Lahdaria		1888-91 to 1907-08	4 0	3 12	3 0
			3 10	3 4	3 2
Wazir		1888-99 to 1911-12	3 8	3 8	3 8
			2 8	2 8	2 4
Mahar		1904-05 to 1912-13	4 0	3 4	3 10
			....	2 12	3 0
Kakar		1888-91 to 1907-08	4 0	3 8	3 8
			....	2 2	3 2
Dadu		1882-85 to 1911-12	4 0	3 0	3 0
* Juhl		1888-99 to 1911-12	3 8	2 8	2 8
† Bahawal		1888-91 to 1911-12	4 0	3 0	3 0
			3 8	2 8	2 8

* Special Mandi rates are

† The following rates of Taxation

‡ DADR, 2 Chacks, 2 Indro.

The special rates for

Deh Dahi ..

Deh Chacks ..

Deh Indro, Khushki, ..

Roohak and Mallari ..

‡ Rate Indroon Tribari on

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

Amount taken per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Rahd.					Wells.	
Saltd added by lift or flow.	Food added by lift or flow.	Flow.	Lift added by flow.	Flow added by lift.	Kharif.	Rahd.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
4 12	4 12	5 8	4 12	} ....	....	....
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0		....	....
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	} ....	....	....
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0		....	....
4 12	4 12	5 8	} ....	....	....	....
4 4	4 4	....		....	....	....
4 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	} ....	....	....
3 8	3 8	2 8	3 8		....	....
4 12	4 8	} ....	....	....	....	....
4 4	4 2		....	....	....	....
4 8	4 8	} ....	....	....	....	....
3 4	3 4		....	....	....	....
3 12	4 2	} ....	....	....	{ 2 4 2 0 }	....
3 4	3 8		....	....		....
4 6	4 6	} ....	....	....	....	....
4 2	4 2		....	....	....	....
4 0	4 0	....	....	....	2 8	....
3 8	3 8	2 8	....	....	2 0	....
4 0	4 0	2 0	}	{ 4 0 3 8 }	2 8	}
3 8	3 8	2 8				

Rs. 6-12-0 for Saltd of all kinds.

Schwan have been leased out:—

4 Kandihi, 2 Bantua, 6 Malleri.

These data for both Kharif and Rahd are:—

Rs. 1 per acre.

Rs. 6-12-0 per acre.

Rs. 3-8-0 per acre.

All streams and Kacha wells.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous settlement.		Current (Irrigational) Settlement showing		
	Description.	Period.	Temporary wells.		Barnal.
			Kharif.	Rabi.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Mindham	Irrigational Settlement.	1888-89 to 1906-07	....	....	....
Banodam		Do.	....	....	....
Larkana		Do.	....	....	....
Kachhar		Do.	....	....	....
Lacharia		1893-94 to 1907-08	....	....	....
Wamh		1898-99 to 1911-12	....	....	1 0
Mohar		1904-05 to 1913-14	....	....	0 0
Kashar		1893-94 to 1907-08	2 0	2 0	0 0
Dadu		1902-03 to 1911-12	....	....	0 0
* Juhl		1893-99 to 1911-12	....	....	1 0 0 0
† Solman		1890-91 to 1911-12	....	....	....

* Special Mandliar rates are

† The following table of Taluka

1 Dakh, 2 Choris, 3 Badro.

The special rates for these

Dakh Dakh.

Dakh Choris.

Dakh Badro, Khondli,

Rohak and Malwal.

† Rate includes Dulhart on

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

rates per acre for highest and lowest Groups.

Kharif and Rabi.							Diver.
Barani with stream.	Barani with black water and hill stream.	Red. Barani.	Band. Barani.	Hill stream (Bar.)	Hill stream (Bar.) and Kacha wells in Barani lands.	Barani with black water only tub.	Kharif. ploughed.
Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 3.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 4.
.....
.....	3 0.
.....	3 0.
.....
.....
.....
1 0.
.....	3 0.
3 0.
.....	3 0.
.....	1 10.	.....	...	.....	.....	3 0.	.....
.....	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">0 8</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">0 8</div> </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">0 8</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">0 8</div> </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">1 12</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">1 4</div> </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">1 4</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">1 4</div> </div>	.....	1 4.

Rs. 0-12-6 for Salahi of all kinds.

Sahani have been taxed out :—

4 Kachhi, 5 Basink, & Matfari.

data for both Kharif and Rabi are :—

Rs. 1 per acre.

Rs. 0-12-0 per acre.

Rs. 0-6-0 per acre.

Hill streams and Kacha wells.

TABLE XV.—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous Settlement.		Current (Irrigational) Settlement showing			
	Description.	Period.	Kachas.			
			Kharif.		Rabi.	
			Un-ploughed.	Ploughed.	Un-ploughed.	Ploughed.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Mirokhan ..	Irrigational Settlement.	1893-94 to 1906-09 ..	..	..	..	..
Balodero ..		Do. ..	1 8	9 0	1 8	0 8
Lerkano ..		Do. ..	1 8	9 0	1 8	..
Kamtar ..		Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Lafdaris ..		1893-94 to 1907-08 ..	..	..	..	..
Warah ..		1898-99 to 1911-12 ..	2	..	..	..
Mihar ..		1904-05 to 1913-14 ..	1 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 0 \\ 2 12 \end{array} \right\}$	1 8	0 8
Eskar ..		1895-96 to 1907-08 ..	..	..	..	..
Dadu ..		1892-93 to 1911-12 ..	2 8	8 0	1 8	..
Johi * ..		1895-96 to 1911-12 ..	..	..	..	..
Adwas † ..		1890-91 to 1911-12 ..	2 8	3 0	1 8	..

* Special Mouchar rates are

† The following rates of Taluka

1 Dahi, 2 Charko, 3 Bairo.

The special rates for these

Dahi Dahi ..

Dahi Charko ..

Dahi Bairo, Khadki, }

Bodhak and Muller. }

‡ Rate includes Distarion

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

14000 per acre for highest and lowest groups.

District.			Balud groves (Hafis)	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average taxes per acre.
On-watered.						
Watered.	Ploughed.	Un- ploughed.				
Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Acrea. g.	Ra. a.	Ra. a. p.
....	....	....	{ 1 14 1 0 }	81,884 17	2,80,273 0	2 14 0
2 0	1 0	0 8	{ 1 14 1 0 }	27,207 38	2,14,188 2	2 11 7
2 9	1 0	0 8	{ 1 14 1 10 }	78,208 25	2,40,558 12	4 7 0
2 0	1 0	0 8	{ 1 2 1 4 }	88,440 14	2,28,603 7	4 15 2
1 8	{ 1 0 0 10 }	{ 1 0 0 10 }	....	56,036 0	2,57,215 0	4 9 0
2 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	72,727 25	2,17,544 10	4 6 10
2 0	0 8	0 8	1 10	70,809 8	2,32,819 1	4 0 0
1 0	0 10	0 10	1 8	82,605 10	2,28,082 8	3 10 0
2 0	0 8	0 8	0 12	31,880 0	1,58,627 0	3 1 0
1 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	94,302 20	1,21,008 0	1 3 0
{ 2 4 2 0 }	0 8	0 8	{ 0 12 10 10 }	41,736 38	1,12,101 7	2 13 0

Ra. 0-12-0 for fallahi of all kinds.

Sewers have been leased out.

4 Haadhi, 2 Hadhak, 6 Malleri.

dibs for both Kharrif and rabi are —

Ra. 2 per acre.

Ra. 0-12-0 per acre.

Ra. 0-4-0 per acre.

Mills streams and Kachha wells.

TABLE XVI.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or found guilty									
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1. Offences against Public tranquillity ..	44	50	44	47	51	28	8	8	11	24
2. Murder ..	17	11	18	58	11	22	19	..	16	18
3. Outrage on Women ..	1	10	26	25	20	88	20	38	62	80
4. Rape ..	..	8	..	3	1	2	8	1	1	..
5. Hurt, Criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt ..	138	145	180	219	194	88	106	64	128	162
6. Dacoity and Robbery ..	8	16	17	65	28	24	23	8	22	44
7. Theft, including cattle theft ..	290	318	377	379	216	397	341	231	370	332
8. Other offences against the Indian Penal Code ..	266	362	340	403	264	227	238	173	273	288
9. Bad livelihood ..	189	256	103	181	109	60	117	177	51	58
10. Poison ..	15	40	47	45	42	60	22	28	22	36
11. Salt Law ..	17	2	16	8	8	2	6	8	1	1
12. Excise ..	34	23	24	11	14	14	13	10	8	17
13. Forest ..	11	..	21	7	6	10	8	17	22	26
14. Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Municipal ..	74	25	21	30	44	57	122	82	48	13
16. Other offences ..	461	302	218	434	304	128	262	215	132	270
Total ..	1,684	1,626	1,583	2,330	1,579	1,181	1,000	1,206	1,296	1,128

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in.									
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Original.</i>										
Persons sent by—										
Subordinate Magistrates ..	5,142	5,182	2,235	5,684	4,808	3,808	4,567	4,780	3,508	3,000
District, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrates ..	3,561	3,684	2,884	2,271	2,056	1,674	2,100	2,238	1,881	1,488
Court of Sessions ..	94	100	183	103	112	113	118	108	184	90
Total ..	8,797	8,967	5,302	8,058	6,976	5,595	6,785	7,126	5,573	4,578
<i>Appellate.</i>										
Number of appellants in District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates ..	302	440	240	128	87	304	175	468	148	78
Number of appellants in Court of Sessions ..	197	155	179	146	117	188	208	114	125	117
Total ..	499	595	419	274	204	492	383	582	273	195
<i>Revised.</i>										
Number of appellants for revision by District Magistrates ..	14	15	9	7	6	8	1	2	6	2
Number of appellants for revision by Court of Sessions ..	28	29	94	25	85	22	77	18	29	24
Total ..	42	44	103	32	91	30	78	20	35	26
Grand Total ..	9,278	9,606	5,824	8,365	7,371	6,125	7,166	7,728	6,081	4,800

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE

Year.	Original.					
	Number of Suits brought in					
	Subordinate Judge's Courts.			District Judge's Court.		
	For money or movable property.	Value of other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Value of other Suits.	Total.
1913	2,353	609	3,064	1	8	1
1914	5,922	371	6,293	1	3	2
1915	6,341	645	6,986	..	8	3
1916	6,322	788	7,110	..	17	11
1917	5,914	828	6,742	..	1	1
1918	6,026	343	6,369	1	3	4
1919	6,546	590	7,136	..	1	1
1920	8,279	494	8,773	12	1	13
1921	8,394	479	8,873	..	..	..

Year.	Original—value.		Appeal.	
	Value of Suits brought in		Total Number of appeals.	
	Subordinate Judge's Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From decrees.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1913	1,735,844	81,022	77	4
1914	1,388,313	81,334	97	3
1915	1,196,125	22,955	61	2
1916	1,451,234	15,299	41	3
1917	816,582	2,566	36	3
1918	843,768	22,098	28	7
1919	1,494,349	15,589	66	3
1920	1,868,501	14,475	95	4
1921	1,988,737	..	45	2

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION

Year.	Regis- tration office.	Affecting immovable property.			Affecting move- able property.		Total receipts.		
		Trans- fers re- gistered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fee.	Docu- ments re- cited.	Ordinary fee.	Ordinary fee.	Extra- ordinary fee and fine.	
		No.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1901-02...	..	10	5,008	21,25,205	8,527	108	185	6,812	4,004
1902	10	3,304	11,88,890	7,698	113	213	7,008	4,004
1903	10	4,516	21,08,790	10,308	121	272	10,481	5,170
1904	10	4,408	19,35,455	9,778	125	278	10,006	5,002
1905	10	4,584	19,90,190	14,401	154	479	14,918	1,198
1906	10	4,484	19,71,454	14,683	101	502	15,205	1,570
1907	10	4,250	20,80,602	14,141	180	501	14,744	1,300
1908	10	4,322	20,97,375	15,008	200	611	15,007	1,318
1909	10	4,734	27,34,094	10,706	219	551	10,658	1,321
1910	10	6,078	27,83,835	18,297	281	720	19,017	1,570
1911	11	6,772	34,13,040	22,108	246	731	21,390	1,977
1912	11	8,274	33,87,530	23,254	225	697	23,046	1,904
1913	11	8,508	30,26,064	24,000	225	651	23,344	1,831
1914	11	9,424	41,84,004	25,138	271	809	25,002	1,825
1915	11	10,220	44,80,040	27,850	254	714	28,001	1,997
1916	11	11,001	52,48,801	31,317	229	888	32,200	2,201
1917	11	9,100	43,67,351	25,558	179	702	28,221	2,317
1918	11	12,749	53,18,770	31,607	190	478	31,485	2,542
1919	11	13,140	57,47,581	47,400	179	820	48,150	3,100
1920	11	11,063	50,06,358	38,197	214	433	46,821	2,804
1921	11	12,619	53,70,480	40,111	220	808	40,749	3,079
1922	11	10,825	54,55,781	36,885	209	604	40,489	2,478

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1922

Police Station.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra guards.	
						Officer.	Man.
1. Sarkana ..	2	19	42	373	337	..	.....
2. Dharrab ..	..	1	3	6	10	..	.....
3. Kumbhar ..	..	1	7	17	25	..	.....
4. Dink ..	..	1	3	6	10	..	.....
5. Batawari ..	..	1	7	17	25	..	.....
6. Mirakhan ..	..	1	3	15	21	..	.....
7. Dohel ..	..	1	3	15	21	..	.....
8. Wandi ..	..	1	3	15	20	..	.....
9. Mohar ..	1	1	3	15	20	..	.....
10. Kailash ..	..	1	1	3	12	..	.....
11. Khairpur Bah- lan Shah ..	..	1	7	15	27	..	.....
12. Indri ..	..	1	3	15	21	..	.....
13. Nihari ..	..	1	3	7	13	..	.....
14. Jodi ..	..	1	3	20	25	..	.....
15. Tundi Bahin- khan ..	..	1	3	13	19	..	.....
16. Achwan ..	1	1	3	15	20	..	.....
Total ..	4	25	123	465	620	..	.....

Summary of the District.

At District Quarters ..	1	9	22	241	280	..	.....
At 11 Subans and Police stations ..	3	10	32	195	240	..	.....
At 11 outposts ..	..	..	17	22	39	..	.....
Reserve ..	..	..	3	24	30	..	.....
Total ..	..	..	34	222	389	..	.....
in the { Armed ..	..	..	34	222	389	..	.....
{ Unarmed ..	4	25	32	195	240	..	.....
{ Mounted ..	..	..	30	123	174	..	.....
Total ..	4	25	103	440	609	..	.....
Sanctioned strength.	*4	25	123	465	620	..	.....

* Note.—Out of the 4 Inspectors 3 are Circle Inspectors in charge of the Divisions and one is a Prosecuting Inspector.

TABLE XXI—JAILS

Name and class of Jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups ..	142	123	265	..	..	..	..	..	81	82
Total ..	142	123	265	..	..	..	..	..	81	82

Name and class of Jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in									
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups ..	58	96	73	10	15	15	12	19	18	22
Total ..	58	96	73	10	15	15	12	19	18	22

Name and class of Jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in									
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Third Class Sub-Jails and lock-ups ..	24	18	17	117'08	197'04	149'04	204'08	155'08	157'04	141'08
Total ..	24	18	17	117'08	197'04	149'04	204'08	155'08	157'04	141'08

Note.—Figures of 3rd class Sub-Jails and lock-ups from 1906 to 1909 are included in table XXI of Sukkur and Karachi districts and are not separately available.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS

Kind of Revenue realized.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	26,11,437	27,73,786	21,57,842	21,34,796	24,02,312	22,42,764	21,71,200	
Stamp*	1,24,912	1,36,019	1,09,256	1,05,886	1,01,768	1,07,403	1,06,723	
Income-tax*	61,594	40,194	54,178	56,022	36,229	36,141	54,219	
Excise*	66,170	1,01,390	1,00,303	66,101	1,18,498	1,23,598	1,49,896	
Local Fund†	2,62,568	2,30,873	2,58,892	2,49,818	2,59,492	2,59,789	2,76,368	
Other Sources‡	58,303	62,803	66,896	17,93,429	18,02,714	14,67,298	17,22,812	
Total ..	28,09,973	29,94,669	23,67,344	24,30,671	27,36,194	26,70,249	24,11,323	

Kind of Revenue realized.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	24,28,678	22,69,174	24,26,819	21,81,177	20,22,646	21,67,823	22,92,670
Stamp*	1,12,966	1,30,556	1,31,769	1,31,556	1,27,589	1,21,422	1,52,978
Income-tax*	41,443	41,084	27,829	23,548	21,221	22,518	24,782
Excise*	1,20,578	2,23,038	2,51,829	2,52,548	2,27,713	2,79,294	3,02,155
Local Fund†	2,61,290	2,77,302	2,43,011	2,16,389	2,29,988	2,22,142	2,28,942
Other Sources‡	20,67,998	21,32,397	25,73,231	19,71,393	20,00,071	20,09,002	25,05,300
Total ..	56,71,799	50,54,633	57,38,232	51,77,169	54,24,719	56,99,222	70,28,222

Kind of Revenue realized.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue*	24,51,499	23,91,070	25,03,499	21,06,367	14,55,054	22,67,339
Stamp*	1,44,082	1,31,143	1,33,796	1,59,445	1,39,323	2,15,994
Income-tax*	38,391	34,142	28,547	67,326	62,799	92,166
Excise*	2,11,767	3,22,700	3,00,611	2,52,922	4,50,671	2,40,890
Local Fund†	1,65,483	1,80,234	1,72,824	3,54,576	4,58,286	5,23,247
Other Sources‡	21,48,622	20,60,000	23,98,270	20,59,828	20,81,919	22,60,919
Total ..	52,69,832	4,973,329	54,31,247	47,79,226	57,68,148	79,46,423

*The figures against Stamp represent the collections at the treasuries of the District, irrespective of the District for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXIV, XXV and XXVI which show the revenue of the District.

†Exclusive village cess also used will not agree with table XXVII.

‡Exclusive of Forest Revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS
FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.		Land Revenue.	Stamps.	Income Tax.	Excise.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mirokhan ..	3,33,796	6,079	7,469	6,558
2.	Batodero ..	2,61,298	9,281	16,242	22,960
3.	Larkana ..	4,92,886	1,00,300	18,324	1,62,356
4.	Kamber ..	5,47,692	13,349	15,108	43,701
5.	Labdaria ..	3,33,898	5,408	16,293	16,965
6.	Warah ..	4,88,325	7,502	6,669	17,217
7.	Muhar ..	3,84,890	32,811	8,422	23,181
8.	Kakar ..	2,37,400	5,083	6,878	12,336
9.	Dadu ..	1,46,880	5,295	1,578	13,385
10.	Johi ..	67,998	2,459	3,190	6,576
11.	Sehwan ..	70,356	25,307	1,965	52,281
Total ..		33,67,338	2,14,984	90,105	3,80,800

Taluka.		Other Sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mirokhan ..	1,90,978	15,881	5,63,610
2.	Batodero ..	2,92,221	17,195	6,13,203
3.	Larkana ..	7,27,652	4,65,516	19,57,234
4.	Kamber ..	2,48,847	27,144	8,95,841
5.	Labdaria ..	1,39,889	18,084	5,46,468
6.	Warah ..	5,11,021	21,518	10,52,312
7.	Muhar ..	4,16,843	19,448	8,60,692
8.	Kakar ..	1,33,804	14,772	4,32,273
9.	Dadu ..	3,74,185	12,940	5,54,179
10.	Johi ..	1,13,835	8,656	2,04,614
11.	Sehwan ..	78,652	12,193	2,40,756
Total ..		32,68,518	6,23,247	79,45,492

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Net Land Revenue ..				
1. Arrears ..	17,450	22,150	18,200	40,978
2. Current ..	16,29,720	21,49,012	21,78,100	19,41,000
3. Total ..	16,47,170	21,71,162	21,96,300	20,42,978
II.—Deductions ..				
1. Remission ..	2,02,512	72,400	70,770	91,110
2. Arrears irrecoverable within off ..	760	87	684	7,000
3. Total ..	2,03,272	72,487	71,454	98,110
III.—Net Demand ..				
1. Arrears ..	12,804	22,030	15,810	27,118
2. Current ..	14,27,212	20,75,679	21,92,290	19,30,544
3. Total ..	14,40,016	20,97,709	22,08,100	19,57,662
IV.—Collections ..				
1. Arrears ..	8,680	25,730	7,207	24,220
2. Current ..	13,97,600	20,50,471	21,60,761	19,08,656
3. Total ..	14,06,280	20,76,201	22,67,968	19,32,876
V.—Balance ..				
1. Arrears ..	2,790	6,300	6,100	12,600
2. Current ..	20,554	10,200	22,520	44,400
3. Total ..	23,344	16,500	28,620	57,000

LAND REVENUE

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40,724	74,007	110,709	103,970	75,867	61,742	87,247	1,17,289
23,67,808	23,55,427	19,57,419	23,87,167	21,86,201	23,40,432	20,37,686	21,82,209
26,15,500	24,29,484	20,68,308	25,52,667	22,61,948	23,22,184	27,64,445	23,10,155
1,20,946	98,244	1,17,903	54,780	1,31,867	50,189	54,505	1,87,470
1,868	366	44,222	90,354	4,051	6,389	9,992	1,381
1,30,363	98,754	1,63,125	1,44,394	1,35,864	56,168	65,521	1,99,331
41,306	71,327	61,467	74,616	71,606	62,566	42,104	65,626
24,30,666	23,87,174	18,27,614	21,31,427	20,34,306	2,30,600	25,93,809	20,51,178
24,50,722	23,60,731	19,04,081	21,04,243	21,08,014	23,35,696	28,40,912	21,14,804
15,214	36,336	27,133	36,178	30,869	36,784	17,637	20,509
23,95,452	21,95,906	17,16,476	22,96,468	18,84,130	24,87,555	25,03,384	19,54,186
24,08,000	22,31,842	17,37,611	23,31,104	22,14,909	24,96,349	25,23,025	20,14,094
25,615	37,219	48,222	36,658	40,737	31,268	24,466	48,118
45,444	71,573	1,27,136	37,019	50,179	25,544	98,455	55,692
74,656	1,09,789	1,55,479	73,637	91,918	67,347	1,17,391	99,810

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—No. Land Revenue—					
1. Arrears ..	88,800	75,000	72,300	1,14,000	1,11,070
2. Current ..	28,14,332	27,01,595	27,33,630	21,23,150	24,07,873
3. Total ..	27,13,132	27,76,595	28,05,930	22,37,150	25,18,943
II.—Deductions—					
1. Remissions ..	1,31,304	1,06,148	1,45,412	1,15,400	2,25,001
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	8,175	6,302	6,711	10,973	20
3. Total ..	1,39,479	1,12,450	1,52,123	1,26,373	2,25,021
III.—No. demand—					
1. Arrears ..	34,204	33,323	39,000	51,722	45,977
2. Current ..	23,60,423	22,21,399	22,74,330	21,97,184	20,27,381
3. Total ..	23,94,627	22,54,722	23,13,330	22,48,906	20,73,358
IV.—Collections—					
1. Arrears ..	21,500	21,914	20,290	24,335	21,870
2. Current ..	21,87,023	21,07,074	20,73,527	22,81,026	20,09,098
3. Total ..	22,08,523	21,28,988	20,93,817	23,05,361	20,30,968
V.—Balance—					
1. Arrears ..	22,023	17,410	15,307	27,300	30,107
2. Current ..	52,492	54,704	90,713	1,16,150	28,222
3. Total ..	74,515	72,114	1,06,020	1,43,450	58,329

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,184	16,837	18,019	19,206	20,392	21,578	22,764	23,950
24,81,397	21,06,744	24,308,122	23,90,770	24,20,188	20,43,516	27,50,000	20,31,992
29,13,010	31,90,614	31,90,142	30,10,005	28,90,738	20,68,349	27,06,002	20,17,140
1,79,899	3,17,880	73,148	2,45,520	3,18,678	3,06,417	1,34,070	3,54,800
580	652	...	28	1,401	910	208	104
1,79,857	3,18,472	73,148	2,45,889	3,18,678	3,07,330	1,34,278	3,55,903
42,977	28,634	39,468	17,929	20,440	27,340	23,504	14,738
26,06,770	28,97,511	23,87,023	27,47,727	22,02,370	19,73,475	26,27,515	22,41,435
27,21,199	28,97,342	24,06,000	27,86,854	22,22,500	17,00,817	26,32,002	22,30,700
11,074	11,004	26,232	9,008	7,900	9,600	12,394	9,704
28,53,202	28,14,464	23,60,402	27,38,209	22,07,038	18,87,316	28,16,652	23,37,122
20,74,328	26,29,156	23,86,787	27,45,004	22,93,010	18,72,916	26,31,448	22,48,820
88,861	17,864	11,152	11,221	12,491	17,736	9,864	8,044
29,379	27,022	7,672	9,334	12,342	10,156	11,385	4,298
88,861	40,964	18,828	20,622	27,832	27,896	31,177	12,180

TABLE XXIV—

Excise Articles.	Receipts from.	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors.	1. Licence fees ..	418	279	300	419
B. Domestic spirits and liquors.	1. Still bond duty ..	1,11,476	81,912	1,10,280	1,13,012
	2. Distillery and Home fees ..	4,171	2,827	4,264	4,221
	Total ..	1,12,894	82,722	1,10,584	1,17,642
C. Opium and its preparations.	1. Duty ..	—	6,071	10,078	9,316
	2. Licence fees ..	—	—	—	—
	3. Gold on Sale proceeds ..	—	23,576	2,301	3,321
	Total ..	—	*29,647	12,379	12,637
D. Drugs other than opium.	1. Fees on permits ..	16,061	10,179	22,736	21,203
	2. Licence fees ..	24,180	17,059	23,103	22,217
	Total ..	40,241	27,238	45,839	43,420
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Akhar ..	2	1	17	161
	2. Opium ..	1,031	1,088	1,035	1,024
	Total ..	1,033	1,089	1,052	1,085
Total Revenue Gross ..		1,53,247	*1,46,225	1,85,290	1,81,079

* For the whole.

Note 1.—The figures under 1901-02 are for the revenue year, those under 1902-03

Note 2.—Figures for the previous years are included

EXCISE

1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
408	309	367	456	456	456	456
1,17,494	1,31,900	1,46,902	1,41,929	1,44,667	1,54,220	1,37,102
4,220	4,321	4,288	4,300	4,273	3,810	16,729
1,21,714	1,37,221	1,51,241	1,46,229	1,48,941	1,40,038	1,53,832
9,597	7,047	11,247	11,027	11,242	9,000	11,170
3,107	3,987	6,184	6,627	6,066	6,726	6,574
3,793	2,963	3,319	4,441	7,384	3,480	9,828
20,499	14,977	29,766	29,192	24,372	21,186	24,372
25,498	31,843	38,820	33,857	33,674	34,655	37,315
20,704	22,413	19,847	20,373	24,896	24,372	7,125
46,221	54,256	67,667	74,790	78,670	92,828	94,300
77	138	173	170	209	49	80
4	....	....	....	....	....	2
79	138	173	170	203	49	82
1,88,808	2,04,231	2,30,308	2,33,336	2,33,842	2,14,852	2,63,116

of Bhop.

for the 9 months ending 31st March 1909 and the rest for full financial year.

in table XXIV of Sukkur and Karachi districts.

TABLE XXIV—

Excise Articles.	Receipts from	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors	1. License fees	455	448	977	908
F. Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-head duty	1,89,542	1,86,517	1,89,425	1,86,233
	2. Stillery and license fees	17,868	19,062	22,208	23,219
	Total	1,98,401	1,95,589	2,01,710	1,94,401
C. Opium and its preparations.	1. Duty	10,730	10,310	11,990	11,390
	2. License fees	7,803	7,316	7,833	7,446
	3. Gain on sale proceeds	20,315	17,206	21,823	24,197
	Total	28,828	22,824	32,706	33,283
D. Drugs other than opium.	1. Fees on sale	54,401	55,144	67,294	59,353
	2. License fees	24,729	28,331	31,189	41,107
	Total	79,130	83,475	98,483	1,00,460
E. Miscellaneous	1. Akkari	50	182	816	294
	2. Opium	101	2	2	2
	Total	151	184	818	296
Total Revenue		2,77,902	2,74,283	3,06,727	3,12,180

EXCISE—*contd.*

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
510	5	1,329	880	911	443
1,49,997	1,49,622	1,53,807	1,52,080	1,54,580	1,18,594
25,565	45,478	46,818	47,869	48,900	41,779
1,74,502	1,80,002	1,90,322	2,50,289	2,70,520	1,78,378
10,890	....	....	....	....	....
7,379	8,612	13,325	18,172	23,550	24,917
26,576	25,870	27,712	27,942	27,424	26,842
45,120	44,988	41,927	45,424	42,974	31,792
69,701	71,907	82,578	86,561	98,782	89,565
40,614	39,274	39,885	39,808	64,321	77,078
1,18,745	1,14,081	1,05,463	1,00,070	1,33,593	1,76,642
204	132	136	76	123	178
....	....	....	448	8	248
204	132	136	224	129	420
3,30,100	3,47,986	3,25,218	4,01,417	4,77,647	4,07,644

TABLE XXV—STAMPS

Sale proceeds.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	95,528	88,934	79,879	69,538	67,468
2. Non-Judicial Stamps ..	41,807	41,403	38,228	38,977	37,160
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	4,259	3,748	4,290	2,108	.....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Receipt ..	848	820	818	848	886
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels ..	38,353	37,328	33,509	31,962	34,500
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed Stamps ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	1,31,386	1,28,357	1,06,917	1,01,515	1,01,009

Sale proceeds.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	93,021	94,992	99,376	72,791	75,627
2. Non-Judicial Stamps ..	38,421	41,425	45,405	47,659	47,972
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Receipt ..	348	825	391	738	728
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels ..	38,073	40,596	42,312	46,296	47,242
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed Stamps ..	.....	8	.....	25	8
Total ..	1,01,442	1,06,412	1,12,779	1,19,450	1,21,210

TABLE XXV—STAMPS—*contd.*

Sub-heads.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	75,855	77,888	80,500	80,100	81,632
2. Non-Judicial Stamps ..	47,040	49,094	50,308	61,792	....
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
(3) Bill of Exchange or Hundi ..	1,968	1,100	1,014	1,914	2,348
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels ..	40,208	47,001	48,408	50,840	54,508
(5) Share transfer and one anna Impressed Stamps ..	86	2	132	....	....
Total ..	1,21,275	1,26,983	1,31,338	1,32,296	1,48,287

Sub-heads.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial Stamps ..	77,727	1,00,097	1,02,000	1,05,817	1,20,000	5,47,167
2. Non-Judicial Stamps ..	....	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Foreign Bill and Notarial Stamps ..	....	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..	....	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bill of Exchange or Hundi ..	2,779	2,344	2,772	2,078	2,339	18,724
(4) Impressed Stamps and Labels ..	50,280	61,774	60,000	67,789	91,352	4,31,194
(5) Share transfer and one anna Impressed Stamps ..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,30,726	1,65,214	1,69,421	1,88,582	2,14,691	20,58,331

TABLE XXVI-A—

Year.	Part I—Salaries.		Part II—Commissa.	
	Amount.	Set collc-tions.	Amount.	Set collc-tions.
		Rs.		Rs.
1885-86	12	182	..	..
1886-87	20	205	..	..
1887-88	23	202	..	..
1888-89	12	185	..	..
1889-1890	14	200	..	..
1890-91	14	206	..	..
1901-02	12	188	..	..
1902-03	15	225	1	12
1903-04	4	72	..	..
1904-05	2	46	..	..
1905-06	2	48	..	..
1906-07	2	53	..	..
1907-08	2	80	..	..
1908-09	6	140	..	..
1909-10	6	142	..	..
1910-11	6	155	..	..
1911-12	4	80	..	..
1912-13	5	109	..	..
1913-14	5	122	..	..
1914-15	6	171	..	..
1915-16	6	150	..	..
1916-17*	..	..	..	..
1917-18	..	..	..	..
1918-19	17	317	..	..
1919-20	12	253	..	..
1920-21	9	156	..	..
1921-22	8	176	..	..

INCOME TAX

Part III—Sewerage.		Part IV—Other Sources.		Total.	
Assessments.	Net collections.	Assessments.	Net collections.	Assessments.	Net collections.
			Rs.		Rs.
—	—	2,323	44,800	2,323	45,037
—	—	2,366	43,324	2,366	45,327
—	—	2,776	19,249	2,776	46,550
—	—	2,894	22,103	2,907	51,303
—	—	2,013	33,088	2,927	54,286
—	—	2,876	36,502	2,990	56,799
—	—	2,700	34,130	2,720	54,584
—	—	2,958	36,978	2,974	60,203
—	—	1,088	36,998	1,042	57,267
—	—	1,299	44,007	1,212	44,652
—	—	1,041	37,546	1,047	57,846
—	—	1,096	37,866	1,099	57,319
—	—	962	33,100	984	55,361
—	—	947	32,694	923	55,823
—	—	655	22,717	941	52,769
—	—	609	29,745	626	52,870
—	—	822	26,919	613	52,946
—	—	612	30,526	618	50,662
—	—	922	31,732	917	50,474
—	—	863	22,286	868	55,457
—	—	647	23,600	932	52,562
—	—	629	30,014	928	50,014
—	—	1,289	42,968	1,299	48,968
—	—	1,216	56,086	1,222	50,901
—	—	399	72,937	604	72,329
—	—	754	79,907	792	90,002
—	—	727	66,711	745	66,898

* Details about Larkana town for year 1916-17 are not included as they are not available.

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salaries, pensions, etc., and interest on security, the directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General, Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME TAX CLASSIFICATION

year.	Income of Rs. 500—1,000.		Income of Rs. 1,000—5,000.	
	Assesses.	Net collections.	Assesses.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1903-04	..	1,847	21,915	430
1904-05	..	1,907	21,389	447
1905-06	..	2,030	22,065	484
1906-07	..	2,077	22,801	507
1907-08	..	2,102	24,154	511
1908-09	..	1,977	22,719	547
1909-10	..	1,896	21,845	535
1910-11	..	2,008	22,170	561
1911-12	607
1912-13	700
1913-14	655
1914-15	586
1915-16	509
1916-17	508
1917-18	529
1918-19	584
1919-20	552
1920-21	613
1921-22	622
1922-23	636
1923-24	608
1924-25
1925-26
1926-27
1927-28
1928-29
1929-30
1930-31
1931-32

Note :—Details about Lakhs of Rupees for the year 1910-11.

OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV

Incomes of Rs. 1,000-2,000.		Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
Assessment.	Net collections.	Assessment.	Net collections.	Assessment.	Net collections.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
159	1,294	110	5,783	2,529	44,880
155	5,159	107	5,488	2,486	45,324
157	5,943	114	9,304	2,779	48,348
145	7,077	125	9,443	2,884	52,103
147	8,324	133	10,423	2,915	53,098
140	7,267	142	12,207	2,875	56,902
173	6,572	149	12,379	2,786	54,186
231	8,810	154	11,903	2,855	54,518
207	8,108	174	14,379	1,035	56,995
228	8,894	224	15,345	1,209	44,587
224	8,023	178	14,814	1,044	57,588
214	8,155	187	15,133	1,008	57,886
208	7,354	175	12,807	882	55,190
194	6,087	163	12,227	947	52,584
194	7,284	141	11,401	855	52,717
272	6,387	183	10,414	880	59,745
167	5,901	115	8,408	822	56,910
168	6,412	152	10,225	918	50,526
176	6,386	128	10,699	881	50,751
196	5,427	181	10,815	905	51,246
189	7,518	140	12,197	947	53,403
202	7,284	187	10,389	929	50,014
274	10,806	247	24,191	1,285	49,808
424	12,819	615	29,039	1,516	59,064
50	1,465	868	69,471	939	73,507
..	..	764	79,907	754	78,807
..	..	717	68,711	727	66,711

are not included as they are not available

TABLE XXVII.A—DISTRICT

Particulars.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>				
Provincial Rates	1,38,012	1,33,499	1,40,281	1,59,188
Education	11,010	10,346	27,667	1,557
Medical	1,410	2,301	994	1,617
Scientific and other Minor Departments	—	—	—	118
Civil Works	302	855	856	8,218
Contributions	20,208	12,107	11,740	74,899
Funds	2,700	2,400	1,215	843
Miscellaneous	8,792	6,701	7,662	3,671
Total	1,87,432	1,62,204	1,80,351	2,19,213
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration	5,582	5,754	6,398	8,062
Education	57,414	69,499	71,488	65,180
Medical	2,594	4,598	6,924	17,108
Scientific and other Minor Departments	211	123	134	1,750
Civil Works	1,19,550	1,24,155	98,492	98,175
Contributions	19,199	15,740	12,881	10,808
Miscellaneous	2,851	4,808	2,214	7,974
Total	2,07,601	1,96,093	1,99,531	1,97,869

LOCAL BOARD

1900-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,50,000	1,49,820	1,48,500	1,05,651	1,00,155	1,70,577
1,561	1,603	1,389	1,404	1,325	1,530
974	983	46	645	112	123
332	617	922	1,770	2,065	2,703
3,701	11,330	14,225	10,290	19,535	21,244
67,837	90,830	1,01,347	1,05,372	1,00,914	1,15,946
467	2,100	2,416	1,797	820	200
118	1,070	1,349	1,558	2,373	4,076
2,29,122	2,59,796	2,76,083	2,81,299	2,77,202	3,13,611
4,432	7,104	7,678	7,084	9,723	7,303
69,491	76,305	81,930	95,041	90,796	1,05,912
17,286	20,900	19,241	20,571	18,424	17,234
1,877	1,690	1,478	8,480	2,672	2,117
90,311	1,25,112	1,87,166	1,33,032	1,45,293	1,22,087
10,703	12,290	12,602	8,102	19,916	11,667
7,386	11,464	11,112	12,613	10,320	9,687
2,00,471	2,58,176	3,13,234	3,16,936	2,96,501	2,74,067

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT

Particulars.				1913-14.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>							
Provincial Rates	..	..	..	1,68,310	1,68,810	1,68,800	1,66,742
Education	..	..	..	1,089	4,201	1,142	812
Medical	..	..	..	168	898	82	206
Scientific and other Minor Departments	..	..	..	1,322	998	893	825
Civil Works	..	..	..	22,022	24,080	21,519	29,321
Contributions	..	..	..	1,19,716	1,20,647	1,51,345	1,27,947
Funds	..	..	..	896	81	234	479
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	3,342	1,321	886	1,004
Total				3,16,716	3,33,101	3,50,131	3,40,843
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>							
Administration	..	..	..	7,909	8,463	2,413	2,547
Education	..	..	..	1,12,978	1,16,187	1,30,388	1,30,802
Medical	..	..	..	19,398	21,863	17,767	24,508
Scientific and other Minor Departments	..	..	..	6,101	6,296	7,102	8,978
Civil Works	..	..	..	1,38,113	1,31,522	1,78,795	1,80,802
Contributions	..	..	..	13,889	18,000	17,829	12,994
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	5,126	2,898	5,945	5,149
Total				3,00,507	3,25,130	3,85,440	3,85,970

* This figure

† This figure

LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,47,402	1,62,897	1,62,279	1,56,096	95,721	2,64,965
741	1,222	962	2,021	2,786	*12,341
213	226	148	101	107	248
1,228	1,255	1,017	2,267	2,013	1,610
14,553	21,981	16,126	30,395	3,293	18,788
1,80,898	2,27,828	2,79,095	2,85,143	1,48,010	3,39,632
212	-1,674	1,073	-2,169	2,313	...
2,366	230	891	17,275	4,277	3,000
3,68,088	4,14,945	4,56,892	3,08,277	4,47,318	6,42,286
5,241	5,127	2,641	7,707	10,170	12,120
1,23,213	1,30,959	1,98,543	2,22,667	2,68,694	2,89,849
24,447	21,772	26,398	29,440	23,822	30,622
7,442	3,669	6,143	12,822	8,077	10,450
1,81,698	2,08,738	2,00,208	2,34,848	1,77,921	1,57,208
19,818	16,779	11,781	11,211	12,127	10,855
4,991	13,734†	2,967	8,087	2,629	3,791
3,33,382	4,15,274	4,19,790	3,35,200	3,68,985	5,24,014

Includes refunds of Rs. 11,444.

Includes an amount of Rs. 12,206 spent on purchase of war bonds.

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of District.		1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>						
District Local Board		62,961	17,810	28,616	66,320	54,709
Taluka Local Board, Mirskhan		....	....	....	....	....
Do.	Baidam	11,810	9,629	9,399	10,769	8,495
Do.	Larkana	10,829	19,584	12,367	15,319	12,357
Do.	Kambar	11,137	12,028	10,400	9,189	12,189
Do.	Lahdaria	10,125	12,129	9,000	11,007	9,389
Do.	Warah	7,309	10,827	9,893	7,969	6,527
Do.	Mohar	9,965	11,897	13,717	7,129	9,968
Do.	Kakar	9,709	10,097	9,819	5,329	6,391
Do.	Dadu	10,209	4,717	6,304	7,609	5,191
Do.	Johi	6,327	2,215	6,439	5,816	5,129
Do.	Schwan	7,878	1,105	2,089	8,099	911
Total		1,65,853	1,11,940	1,21,527	1,18,111	1,20,579
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board		60,528	39,622	51,482	27,559	35,111
Taluka Local Board, Mirskhan		....	....	....	....	....
Do.	Baidam	11,115	14,008	16,519	11,945	8,291
Do.	Larkana	18,361	21,779	10,989	16,628	11,129
Do.	Kambar	17,576	11,228	9,058	10,981	7,915
Do.	Lahdaria	11,272	11,097	8,781	12,369	8,557
Do.	Warah	10,978	10,101	5,571	12,141	7,099
Do.	Mohar	12,228	9,502	9,519	12,105	8,516
Do.	Kakar	7,661	9,155	6,771	14,181	6,221
Do.	Dadu	6,678	7,819	10,587	8,021	6,189
Do.	Johi	6,899	2,461	5,211	7,116	5,891
Do.	Schwan	8,115	5,369	6,628	12,781	4,591
Total		1,72,681	1,31,090	1,65,012	1,18,945	1,27,729

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,703	22,219	1,29,307	1,19,091	1,12,164	1,72,116	1,39,541	2,12,894
....
8,727	10,216	5,223	8,415	8,153	8,429	5,591	7,710
11,141	12,200	16,190	11,305	12,994	10,091	10,487	8,973
11,197	19,600	4,482	11,765	11,381	11,675	8,903	2,942
11,076	8,029	9,241	7,377	8,591	8,617	8,842	1,279
11,500	11,017	8,064	3,993	7,165	8,440	8,279	2,228
12,518	11,312	9,658	8,900	12,102	10,800	10,300	5,241
6,574	8,211	7,243	5,823	8,709	6,434	8,303	2,275
5,744	4,041	3,684	4,075	3,091	4,317	4,270	2,438
2,245	3,089	3,984	1,670	4,391	2,784	4,764	2,536
5,222	3,557	8,096	3,749	2,479	5,812	4,376	—708
1,45,429	1,10,414	1,87,478	1,82,204	1,96,023	2,48,278	2,39,982	2,59,793
84,812	12,307	10,687	1,20,332	1,17,330	1,45,596	1,10,540	1,95,694
....
7,844	7,244	2,908	8,726	8,498	8,013	3,999	6,455
10,658	12,193	18,111	14,577	14,639	7,579	4,187	10,276
7,475	14,655	11,918	11,273	10,087	7,094	4,121	10,490
9,230	11,560	10,053	7,998	8,567	63,09	8,403	7,676
8,222	9,966	9,423	7,013	4,877	5,843	4,368	4,271
8,042	10,450	12,043	6,477	7,329	7,917	8,412	12,148
8,330	7,727	3,842	6,335	6,338	5,896	4,607	5,497
4,278	3,029	3,492	6,142	5,991	7,586	2,900	4,192
4,320	2,792	2,964	4,021	4,013	1,281	1,886	2,161
2,350	4,300	3,247	4,410	4,015	2,119	3,072	4,022
1,79,286	96,328	2,72,678	1,96,091	1,98,331	1,97,999	2,06,471	2,56,179

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.		1909-10.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>						
District Local Board ..		2,12,464	2,10,030	2,07,888	2,38,640	2,60,487
Taluka Local Board, Minkhaz ..		....	....	....	....	....
Do.,	Batodien ..	6,644	2,309	8,696	4,800	5,315
Do.,	Lachana ..	9,701	10,661	10,775	9,604	9,744
Do.,	Kumbhar ..	9,145	10,667	10,900	12,777	12,119
Do.,	Lalcharia ..	8,405	8,601	8,848	8,630	8,768
Do.,	Warah ..	6,228	6,378	6,840	6,863	6,220
Do.,	Mehar ..	11,457	11,764	11,394	12,043	11,164
Do.,	Kakar ..	5,319	4,704	5,072	4,722	5,380
Do.,	Badia ..	3,264	4,810	5,648	4,812	5,777
Do.,	Johi ..	3,295	3,842	4,421	4,573	5,347
Do.,	Sohwan ..	2,829	3,879	3,814	3,620	4,225
Total ..		2,76,688	2,81,266	2,77,906	3,18,011	3,16,217
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board ..		2,32,997	2,44,343	2,37,512	2,68,340	2,56,786
Taluka Local Board, Minkhaz ..		....	....	....	....	....
Do.,	Batodien ..	4,405	5,114	5,571	4,016	6,149
Do.,	Lachana ..	12,861	9,394	9,658	7,871	9,711
Do.,	Kumbhar ..	10,714	10,416	10,770	9,192	8,782
Do.,	Lalcharia ..	8,722	8,321	6,561	8,320	7,482
Do.,	Warah ..	6,990	7,441	6,710	6,082	6,688
Do.,	Mehar ..	14,115	12,375	10,636	10,904	15,429
Do.,	Kakar ..	6,899	5,207	6,990	5,454	5,227
Do.,	Badia ..	4,219	2,667	3,310	3,851	3,804
Do.,	Johi ..	4,170	2,823	6,875	4,404	3,058
Do.,	Sohwan ..	3,521	4,080	2,730	6,545	4,162
Total ..		3,15,634	3,10,888	2,96,501	2,74,087	3,00,207

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*concl'd.*

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,25,555	2,75,354	2,51,477	2,30,575	2,21,988	2,79,021	4,42,143	5,05,255	5,73,823
5,489	5,772	6,898	6,145	5,724	6,903	6,999	2,800	7,222
5,214	5,612	7,197	6,230	5,507	5,186	5,022	4,823	4,013
9,827	8,522	9,881	9,461	8,585	7,892	10,091	9,493	10,744
9,168	8,219	11,644	7,445	5,525	9,451	9,116	5,773	12,221
8,497	8,450	8,445	9,196	7,729	9,094	7,993	7,222	8,986
7,226	7,491	8,472	7,116	7,703	6,237	8,479	12,799	7,988
9,215	8,684	12,689	11,127	11,567	10,258	5,472	4,179	8,679
4,922	5,774	7,391	6,892	8,968	4,952	5,739	4,795	5,649
2,894	2,185	6,514	4,541	7,544	8,758	2,329	5,552	4,523
2,588	2,200	4,365	2,605	2,864	2,879	2,556	5,772	829
2,165	2,204	5,080	2,488	2,612	2,447	—744	4,119	5,168
8,55,101	8,36,131	8,69,945	8,68,088	8,14,045	8,36,692	8,02,207	8,47,749	6,62,508
2,66,268	2,96,827	2,95,145	2,90,198	5,17,311	8,06,179	4,80,251	4,55,589	4,82,579
5,489	5,314	6,277	6,026	6,104	9,274	3,892	3,149	3,521
5,214	6,271	6,199	5,782	6,043	7,886	4,942	3,249	4,172
9,827	10,511	10,280	7,093	9,185	10,767	7,343	8,006	7,322
9,168	8,289	13,117	7,788	13,029	9,692	8,693	6,002	1,827
8,497	8,279	9,849	7,727	9,961	10,248	7,329	6,933	8,216
7,226	6,982	8,321	7,594	11,371	8,237	3,667	5,692	3,422
9,215	9,369	9,740	10,542	17,362	6,236	5,129	6,028	1,400
4,922	6,238	5,869	7,189	8,625	4,963	7,288	4,795	3,798
2,894	5,272	6,982	3,573	6,361	8,726	5,044	4,237	1,418
2,588	2,644	2,717	2,368	4,108	2,879	1,817	7,223	1,082
2,165	2,203	2,252	3,147	3,173	5,447	9,035	7,743	1,733
76,812	2,36,146	1,88,970	1,23,263	4,16,274	4,49,780	1,25,300	1,09,682	5,24,014

TABLE XXVIII—

Year in which constituted	Names of municipalities	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894	Dubok	{ Receipts .. 4,302	3,400	3,702	3,313	4,790
		{ Expenditure .. 4,923	4,068	3,479	3,002	4,978
1895	Kambur	{ Receipts .. 16,745	13,217	13,411	12,892	15,002
		{ Expenditure .. 15,923	11,843	10,736	12,281	14,300
1896	Larkana	{ Receipts .. 16,645	14,922	16,100	17,097	17,541
		{ Expenditure .. 15,091	14,317	13,549	17,279	19,823
1897	Batodero	{ Receipts .. 9,272	8,079	8,863	10,170	10,511
		{ Expenditure .. 9,718	8,481	8,055	13,255	10,822
1898	Scham	{ Receipts .. 12,367	12,351	14,018	14,293	15,575
		{ Expenditure .. 12,712	14,655	14,578	15,019	15,353

Year in which constituted	Names of municipalities	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894	Dubok	{ Receipts .. 4,550	5,881	5,186	6,128	5,880
		{ Expenditure .. 2,810	6,114	5,404	5,435	5,577
1895	Kambur	{ Receipts .. 21,157	24,510	23,687	29,108	28,712
		{ Expenditure .. 17,314	24,104	21,223	29,599	27,467
1896	Larkana	{ Receipts .. 65,899	65,928	64,765	66,200	71,917
		{ Expenditure .. 69,730	62,927	61,202	67,131	62,226
1897	Batodero	{ Receipts .. 10,943	21,276	19,768	21,784	22,807
		{ Expenditure .. 10,894	30,192	20,503	21,872	21,090
1898	Scham	{ Receipts .. 10,627	10,677	15,238	15,000	16,348
		{ Expenditure .. 14,207	13,428	14,559	16,360	15,898

MUNICIPALITIES.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,328	5,357	5,979	5,918	6,195	6,376	6,607	6,694
5,349	5,352	5,812	5,519	7,222	6,112	6,321	5,327
11,794	10,395	10,400	17,777	18,402	20,294	21,711	21,971
10,710	10,127	21,801	16,086	16,321	21,319	18,896	24,168
13,601	20,655	41,017	21,910	41,321	42,606	74,128	54,906
22,208	30,390	41,819	67,600	57,291	72,462	62,729	60,807
13,848	12,360	12,707	14,318	16,220	16,362	23,006	12,802
13,394	12,801	16,506	13,494	10,079	16,224	16,612	10,803
11,200	14,400	13,754	14,104	14,382	14,434	14,822	14,161
13,207	14,748	14,364	12,711	13,484	14,391	14,216	15,461

1912-13.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,400	10,382	8,861	5,825	7,296	13,215	17,712	9,189	7,359
6,691	3,069	10,467	5,923	7,307	11,997	10,479	19,871	15,455
29,692	33,872	31,792	36,479	40,519	44,630	51,369	60,542	52,305
15,427	67,379	57,649	27,397	62,971	29,360	49,189	96,824	96,042
66,069	70,309	69,463	75,393	72,442	1,26,080	1,15,436	1,55,247	1,38,107
70,429	64,361	79,329	66,401	76,229	1,23,016	1,08,794	1,77,673	1,29,314
36,710	29,979	36,974	31,868	34,711	44,373	53,123	43,766	15,944
52,864	63,661	50,769	35,357	28,819	30,611	44,791	56,614	46,586
16,219	17,022	17,362	17,242	16,326	23,815	36,286	22,156	19,621
16,181	17,001	18,261	16,421	15,556	36,662	40,618	21,366	22,811

TABLE XXIX. A—EDUCATION : PROPORTION

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
1. Mirokhan	Hindu	4,060	2,220	1,830
	Musliman	40,103	22,115	17,988
	All religions	44,163	24,335	19,818
2. Batodero	Hindu	11,603	6,172	5,431
	Musliman	40,745	22,703	17,952
	All religions	52,347	28,875	23,472
3. Larkana	Hindu	18,437	10,283	8,154
	Musliman	30,982	17,464	13,518
	All religions	49,419	27,747	21,671
4. Kachhar	Hindu	46,779	25,933	20,846
	Musliman	66,535	36,883	29,652
	All religions	113,314	62,816	50,498
5. Labdarie	Hindu	11,489	6,451	5,038
	Musliman	57,004	31,828	25,176
	All religions	68,493	38,279	30,214
6. Warah	Hindu	7,843	4,354	3,489
	Musliman	50,312	27,818	22,494
	All religions	58,155	32,172	25,983
7. Mehar	Hindu	7,814	4,204	3,610
	Musliman	46,088	25,956	20,132
	All religions	53,902	30,160	23,742
8. Kakat	Hindu	6,310	3,358	2,952
	Musliman	37,982	21,052	16,930
	All religions	44,292	24,410	19,882
9. Dula	Hindu	5,685	3,121	2,564
	Musliman	40,179	22,654	17,525
	All religions	45,864	25,775	20,089
10. Johi	Hindu	5,052	2,703	2,349
	Musliman	26,736	14,540	12,196
	All religions	31,788	17,243	14,545
11. Behwan	Hindu	5,140	4,118	1,022
	Musliman	35,184	18,388	16,796
	All religions	40,324	22,506	17,818
Larkana District Total	Hindu	97,132	53,007	44,125
	Musliman	499,553	277,001	222,552
	All religions	596,685	330,008	266,677

OF LITERATES 1921 (Census).

Literates.			Percentage of literate to total population.		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
295	292	3	7	13	0.2
207	241	26	1	1	0.2
563	533	29	1	2	0.1
1,131	1,349	83	12	22	2
487	452	35	1	2	0.2
1,922	1,803	119	4	6	1
3,424	3,164	260	10	31	3
1,142	1,017	125	2	3	0.5
1,634	1,527	207	6	10	1
1,883	1,798	87	17	30	2
845	735	109	1	2	0.3
2,739	2,542	197	4	6	0.5
1,988	1,515	51	10	24	1
762	703	59	1	2	0.2
2,359	2,246	113	3	6	0.4
1,087	1,020	67	14	23	2
686	566	120	1	2	0.5
1,776	1,588	188	3	5	0.5
1,168	1,123	35	15	26	1
618	565	53	1	2	0.3
1,760	1,692	68	3	6	0.5
1,573	1,302	71	22	39	3
642	575	67	2	3	0.4
2,021	1,983	138	5	8	1
1,948	966	82	18	30	3
471	440	31	1	2	0.2
1,339	1,420	119	3	6	0.6
757	648	109	14	24	5
337	305	32	1	2	0.3
1,169	1,017	152	4	6	4
1,435	1,214	221	18	29	5
483	433	50	1	2	0.4
1,931	1,632	279	5	7	1
15,463	14,303	1,069	16	27	2
6,746	6,033	713	1	2	0.2
22,422	20,003	1,819	4	6	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.			1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
<i>A—Institutions.</i>							
1. Secondary Schools	High Schools	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	Male	..	..	..	..
			Female	..	..	..	..
Middle schools (Madrassas)	..	Institutions	..	2	3	3	3
		Pupils	Male	188	221	240	228
			Female	..	..	..	..
Total Secondary Schools	..	Institutions	..	3	3	3	4
		Pupils	Male	188	221	240	228
			Female	..	..	..	..
2. Primary Schools (or) Local board	..	Institutions	..	80	79	89	82
		Pupils	Male	3,221	2,400	3,437	2,400
			Female	2	2	3	..
(a) Municipal	..	Institutions	..	7	7	7	9
		Pupils	Male	652	724	707	841
			Female	37	24	23	30
(b) Aided	..	Institutions	..	1	1	1	2
		Pupils	Male	31	31	46	110
			Female	..	..	10	10
(c) Unaided	..	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	Male	..	..	..	..
			Female	..	..	..	..
(d) Indigenous	..	Institutions	..	308	220	220	223
		Pupils	Male	7,062	7,097	3,866	3,860
			Female	1,965	1,317	1,456	1,222
Total Primary schools	..	Institutions	..	404	384	354	329
		Pupils	Male	11,079	11,373	10,238	10,383
			Female	1,994	1,344	1,516	1,234
3. Technical and other special schools	..	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	Male	..	..	..	..
			Female	..	..	..	..
Total Pupils	..	Institutions	..	807	809	867	829
		Pupils	Male	11,238	11,534	10,325	10,733
			Female	1,994	1,344	1,516	1,234
Total			13,206	13,478	12,367	12,337	12,337

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1899-01	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
.....
.....
.....
8	7	7	7	8	7	7	7
380	301	486	304	384	458	514	324
.....
8	7	7	7	8	7	7	7
324	301	486	304	384	458	514	324
.....
81	80	88	122	115	121	128	125
2,342	3,806	3,647	4,775	5,414	3,688	3,505	6,583
1	1	.....	86	86	82	81	86
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
858	931	916	1,031	1,112	1,128	1,124	1,108
70	68	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
41	78	73	108	27	21	17	20
.....	.....	.....	17	..	..	..	..
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	1	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	100	80
311	302	185	304	258	282	231	244
3,173	5,368	5,007	6,378	6,274	6,608	6,216	3,086
1,250	1,225	1,332	1,257	148	1,382	1,357	1,185
303	285	288	322	330	402	389	398
9,654	9,709	9,873	11,275	11,827	13,228	13,811	13,102
1,321	1,191	1,102	1,322	228	1,656	1,528	1,371
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	(1)	(1)	(1)
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	(54)	(61)	(67)
.....
300	302	285	329	338	408	396	396
10,527	10,219	10,356	11,779	12,111	13,217	12,825	10,608
1,373	1,191	1,167	1,425	228	1,668	1,548	1,371
11,218	11,404	11,518	12,201	12,619	13,885 (54)	13,302 (67)	11,961 (61)

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.			1896-97.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
A.—Institutions.							
1. Advanced	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
			Male ..	..	..	..	..
2. Private Elementary	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
			Male ..	..	..	..	..
3. Total Private	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	..	..	..	..	..
			Male ..	..	..	..	..
Total			..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	Institutions	..	407	387	357	323	323
		Pupils	11,266	12,521	10,578	10,723	10,854
			Male ..	1,594	1,914	1,539	1,324	1,356
Total			13,290	12,478	12,067	12,257	12,087
B.—Percentage of pupils.							
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.			..	..	..	..	..
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.			..	..	..	..	..
3. Number of Mohammedan pupils			..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedans of school-going age.			..	..	..	..	..

OF INSTITUTIONS SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
.....	.....	1	7	7	24	29	34
.....	.....	38	31	34	264	454	297
.....	.....	4	4	4	60	47	54
.....	.....	572	228	225	121	187	158
.....	.....	2,512	5,707	2,511	4,321	2,080	1,511
.....	.....	702	554	567	108	167	235
.....	.....	732	225	209	465	298	485
.....	.....	2,550	2,738	2,585	2,501	2,325	2,168
.....	.....	702	558	594	445	514	551
.....	.....	2,224	2,228	2,176	2,729	2,049	2,908
909	302	228	574	616	603	622	622
10,027	10,220	12,906	14,327	17,096	15,527	16,380	16,004
1,221	1,104	1,687	1,060	919	2,169	2,022	1,802
11,250	11,604	14,778	16,227	18,915	18,696 (54)	18,412 (60)	17,806 (61)
.....	.....	21'8	27'3	31'8	31'1	30'8	30'2
.....	.....	4'0	4'3	4'8	4'6	4'4	4'2
.....	.....	41,692	6,040	16,128	10,986	10,148	9,679
.....	.....	14'2	10'8	10'8	11'9	12'1	11'5

TABLE XXIX B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institutions,		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	
A.—Institutions.							
1. Secondary Schools	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils	..	..	..	..
							Male
Middle Schools (English)	Institutions	..	8	8	10	9	
		Pupils	..	100	100	102	111
Total Secondary Schools	Institutions	..	8	8	10	9	
		Pupils	..	100	100	102	111
2. Primary Schools (a) Local Board	Institutions	147	143	107	172	141	
		Pupils	..	6,918	7,900	8,002	8,007
(b) Municipal	Institutions	..	9	9	9	10	
		Pupils	..	1,121	1,149	1,109	1,252
(c) Aided	Institutions	..	2	2	2	2	
		Pupils	..	39	24	21	47
(d) Unaided	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils
(e) Indigenous	Institutions	234	227	208	227	188	
		Pupils	..	4,036	5,109	4,585	5,084
Total Primary Schools	Institutions	383	401	314	410	329	
		Pupils	..	13,106	14,272	13,002	13,312
B. Technical and other special schools	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils
Total Pupils	Institutions	..	296	409	292	420	
		Pupils	..	13,472	14,932	13,271	13,628
Total		15,042	16,870	15,807	17,221	16,227	

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
.....	.....	.....	17	17	17	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	17	17	17	202	210	210
.....	.....	.....	17	17	17	11	2	2
9	9	9	9	9	9	4	4	7
600	600	601	604	625	618	603	602	607
.....	.....	.....	17	17	1	1	1	1
8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
600	600	603	604	674	618	701	671	745
.....	.....	.....	17	17	1	1	2	2
100	100	107	102	108	222	207	217	224
4,501	4,600	4,588	4,842	4,532	11,000	11,700	12,142	11,345
177	231	290	47	61	254	130	122	227
9	9	10	7	7	7	7	7	7
1,200	1,200	1,247	1,207	1,014	1,276	1,300	1,440	1,300
12	12	10	12	12	11	10	7	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	30	40	32	11	11	11	11	11
.....	.....	.....	17	17	17	17	17	17
.....	4	.....	17	17	17	17	17	17
.....	.....	.....	17	17	17	17	17	17
.....	10	.....	17	17	17	17	17	17
100	100	100	90	91	152	297	260	182
4,607	5,181	5,545	4,997	4,794	4,748	4,700	4,714	4,800
1,101	911	883	370	407	1,142	1,880	1,348	1,111
304	284	318	300	300	402	541	500	582
11,000	11,047	12,420	12,880	12,101	10,310	10,602	10,701	10,200
1,340	1,238	1,278	435	432	1,411	2,126	3,100	1,344
.....	.....	.....	17	17	17	17	17	17
.....	.....	.....	17	17	17	17	17	17
.....	.....	.....	17	17	17	17	17	17
.....	.....	.....	17	17	17	17	17	17
602	600	557	600	315	411	350	518	601
10,000	10,071	10,020	12,542	12,770	17,134	20,350	18,972	17,442
1,344	1,238	1,278	435	432	1,411	2,126	3,100	1,344
10,442	10,300	10,307	12,977	12,820	10,500	22,740	22,602	10,700

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institutions.			1909-10.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	
<i>A.—Institutions—total.</i>								
1. Advanced.	Institutions	..	20	2	12	31	18	
		Pupils	Male	330	35	395	291	423
			Female	31	..	104	28	..
2. Private	Institutions	..	138	216	221	232	228	
		Pupils	Male	1,171	2,275	2,141	2,001	2,004
			Female	113	705	575	528	521
3. Total Private	Institutions	..	214	223	243	263	272	
		Pupils	Male	2,296	2,380	2,695	2,598	2,602
			Female	708	707	700	596	521
Total			2,587	2,598	2,907	2,904	2,927	
Grand Total	Institutions	..	603	635	655	663	675	
		Pupils	Male	16,050	17,284	17,175	17,115	17,229
			Female	2,018	2,203	2,079	2,109	2,150
Total			18,109	19,487	19,254	19,224	19,379	
<i>B.—Percentage of pupils.</i>								
1.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.	..	85.2	87.5	87.3	87.2	87.4	
2.	Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.	..	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.7	
3.	Number of Mohammedan pupils	..	12,161	12,455	12,502	12,398	12,856	
Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedan population of school-going age.			11.8	15.9	15.2	16.2	16.3	

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
13	32	32	41	51	42	19	15	12
144	250	243	300	347	351	215	221	184
6	54	49	98	62	30	25	19	1
276	210	242	315	318	187	235	215	84
+ 38	+ 37	+ 29						
2,272	2,046	2,267	2,810	2,346	1,799	2,154	2,218	682
+ 531	+ 248	+ 212						
3,012	2,002	251	1,606	792	677	713	720	398
+ 110	+ 95	+ 23						
327	308	305	306	259	209	236	232	100
2,889	2,780	2,802	3,016	2,792	2,548	2,449	2,439	792
1,129	1,101	1,300	1,104	815	687	803	714	312
1,016	2,942	2,990	4,111	3,819	2,736	3,254	3,183	1,099
230	680	602	615	571	611	804	750	307
17,995	17,469	16,922	16,542	16,340	16,032	23,000	22,411	18,239
2,573	2,495	2,371	1,528	1,267	2,099	2,900	2,854	1,626
20,448	19,973	19,301	18,071	18,598	21,202	25,904	25,265	19,868
34'9	30'9	32'6	39'4	35'9	35'7	42'2	41'5	38'9
5'4	5'3	5'2	3'4	2'5	8'2	11'0	11'3	4'2
12,521	12,776	12,021	11,886	12,547	14,039	19,073	17,982	12,315
18'8	15'2	14'2	12'9	12'5	16'8	22'2	21'4	14'0

Note.—The High School at Larkana was established in the year 1919-20. Indian provision figures are not shown.

TABLE XXIX-C.—EDUCATION : PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
AND SCHOLARS THEREIN—1921-22.

Class of Institution.	Under the management of Government.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by the District or Municipal Board.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Middle Schools (English)	1	270	5	215
Primary Schools	111	—	221	12,000
Total	1	270	226	12,270

Class of Institution.	Under private management.				Total.	
	Aided by Government or District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Middle Schools (English)	4	224	--	--	4	224
Primary Schools	102	4,903	--	--	102	49,044
Total	106	5,127	--	--	106	49,268

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of Institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22.			
	Provincial Funds.	District funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fee.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts College .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional College .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	20,510	.....	.....	7,500
Middle School (English)	12,122	8,200	7,900	8,442
Middle Schools (Vernacular) .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Primary Schools	2,81,500	25,000	19,207	5,372
Training Schools .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and other Special Schools	13,167	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,26,349	42,148	26,707	17,314
Scholarships	9,907	5,240	400	7
Miscellaneous .. ..	.....	2,000	125	412
Grand Total	2,36,256	50,288	27,656	17,736

Class of Institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22—contd.			Grand Total.
	Revenue of Native States.	Subscription.	Endowment and all other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts College
Professional College
High Schools
Middle School (English)	1,447	70	28,014
Middle Schools (Vernacular)
Primary Schools	7,000	25,160	2,81,167
Training Schools
Technical and other Special Schools
Total	2,812	22,230	4,43,221
Scholarships	14,900
Miscellaneous	100	127	4,187
Grand Total	2,912	22,357	4,60,308

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1903	226,032	14,823	21.29	15,960	24.39
1904		15,522	24.20	16,868	26.12
1905		16,434	25.05	18,828	28.08
1906		17,400	26.00	20,228	31.00
1907		17,432	26.05	19,302	29.77
1908		18,932	27.78	19,102	29.32
1909		19,304	28.42	19,901	30.00
1910		19,796	28.93	19,516	29.57
1911		19,235	27.92	19,046	28.11
1912		17,601	26.32	14,008	21.50
1913	266,879	16,194	21.49	15,169	22.96
1914		16,294	21.59	15,068	22.68
1915		17,135	25.38	14,995	22.13
1916		16,008	23.58	14,123	21.07
1917		16,114	21.85	14,442	20.43
1918		9,199	18.02	67,869	72.17
1919		10,895	19.85	12,772	19.94
1920		11,559	17.50	12,370	18.72
1921		14,665	24.24	6,303	10.56
1922	297,067	18,163	22.01	7,221	12.50

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Deaths from

Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Scald Dysentery.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	Other- causes.
5	812	23	14,311	70	0	224	527
1	0	11	10,124	52	0	121	446
26	—	30	12,007	24	32	110	526
0	240	40	10,000	30	31	234	558
27	0	24	14,737	57	31	238	492
19	0	22	11,301	15	31	218	454
0	200	10	14,503	35	18	224	476
0	745	110	12,000	51	15	220	428
1	0	47	9,943	30	15	250	394
1	920	108	12,342	59	30	231	430
0	24	25	14,304	15	28	279	482
1	0	10	12,400	21	10	304	404
26	0	0	11,021	45	79	230	328
0	7	0	12,314	22	28	204	300
1	97	8	10,477	18	28	194	327
102	0	0	10,049	25	40	221	302
2	300	50	11,287	44	307	160	410
0	0	999	11,311	14	205	119	354
0	1	0	9,279	24	280	168	492
0	0	1	6,402	29	118	181	400

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Taluka or town.	Births.			Deaths.	
	Population under registration.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
Talukas					
Bahawalpur	25,382	1,128	24.91	669	12.05
Larkana	85,126	7,347	18.79	666	14.98
Mirskhan	44,185	881	22.21	492	11.12
Kambar	77,445	1,616	18.59	736	9.74
Lahore	66,764	3,721	23.02	702	10.31
Wash	58,179	1,137	10.54	558	9.44
Mahar	64,480	1,674	10.71	447	6.21
Kakar	58,601	1,116	10.49	551	11.22
Dadu	45,882	1,269	10.48	314	11.22
Johi	23,579	981	21.22	447	12.00
Sikhan	36,915	788	21.29	509	13.79
Town	7771	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahawalpur	5,561	209	26.45	120	21.00
Larkana	17,799	225	29.66	181	20.21
Kambar	7,613	114	14.26	95	10.90
Sikhan	4,025	71	16.98	86	20.12
	197,997	13,163	22.01	7,321	12.05

FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Deaths per 1,000 from

Phases	Cholera	Small-pox	Fever	Pneumonia	Respiratory diseases	Diphtheria	All other causes
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	914	2	2	12	22
3	0	0	920	2	4	13	19
4	0	0	479	0	2	11	4
5	0	0	723	0	2	18	19
6	0	0	846	0	5	22	17
7	0	0	505	2	4	24	14
8	0	0	407	0	0	19	19
9	0	0	660	0	10	9	24
10	0	0	573	1	6	21	14
11	0	0	413	1	4	6	21
12	0	0	429	1	20	14	48
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	104	0	3	2	2
15	0	1	319	10	23	2	256
16	0	0	79	0	0	1	4
17	0	0	20	0	27	0	34
Total	0	1	8,122	20	119	191	495

TABLE XXXI.—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	Number
						1898.
	<i>Civil Hospital.</i>					
1	Larkana ..	I	About 1852	15,579	In-door 17 .. Out-door 89 ..	124 11,569
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>					
2	Mehar ..	III	Not known	3,597	In-door 3 .. Out-door 60 ..	67 7,617
3	Kamhar ..	III	1882	4,768	In-door 3 .. Out-door 66 ..	90 9,534
4	Indri ..	III	1883	2,383	In-door 1 .. Out-door 24 ..	40 8,540
5	Rasodero ..	III	1891	2,816	In-door 2 .. Out-door 71 ..	22 8,226
6	Parmanah Khatkhoda ..	III	1893	2,316	In-door 2 .. Out-door 77 ..	240 7,331
7	Khatryar Nathansah ..	III	1903	2,186	In-door 2 .. Out-door 60 ..	..........
8	Jahi ..	III	1899	2,568	In-door 2 .. Out-door 88 ..	..........
9	Warah ..	III	1912	2,390	In-door 2 .. Out-door 18 ..	..........
10	N. W. Bly, Dado ..	VI	1899	..	In-door 3 .. Out-door 72 ..	..........
11	Mirdham ..	III	1919	2,393	In-door 2 .. Out-door 22 ..	..........

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	Number	
						1903	
1	General Hospital.	I	About 1802	16,079	In-door 27	173	
					Out-door 90	14,418	
2	Dysentery.	III	Not known.	2,007	In-door 2	58	
					Out-door 60	10,718	
3	Kocher.	III	1885	4,703	In-door 2	92	
					Out-door 68	8,221	
4	Doherty.	III	1885	2,284	In-door 1	15	
					Out-door 24	4,167	
5	Bancroft.	III	1881	5,916	In-door 4	62	
					Out-door 71	8,284	
6	General. Whitehead.	III	1887	2,518	In-door 7	123	
					Out-door 77	9,207	
7	Kocher. Nathansohn.	III	1885	2,288	In-door 7	38	
					Out-door 30	8,122	
8	Gold.	III	1889	2,094	In-door 5	....
					Out-door 18	....
9	Ward.	III	1815	2,886	In-door 2	....
					Out-door 19	....
10	V. W. Str. Dade.	VI	1886	..	In-door 5	60	
					Out-door 72	5,258	
11	Hindoo.	III	1819	2,995	In-door 2	....
					Out-door 27	....

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendances.	Number	
							1914
Civil Hospital.							
1	Larkana	I	About 1852	10,678	In-door 17 .. Out-door 89 ..	524 17,822	
Dispensaries.							
2	Mohat	III	Not known	3,387	In-door 2 .. Out-door 87 ..	83 8,354	
3	Kandhar	III	1882	4,700	In-door 3 .. Out-door 58 ..	121 7,323	
4	Idhar	III	1882	2,800	In-door 1 .. Out-door 24 ..	20 8,750	
5	Bahadour	III	1891	3,812	In-door 8 .. Out-door 71 ..	70 7,947	
6	Farman Khutband Sohwan	III	1893	2,312	In-door 7 .. Out-door 17 ..	30 8,270	
7	Kharipor Nathamulak ..	III	1902	2,296	In-door 2 .. Out-door 50 ..	48 8,881	
8	Johi	III	1908	2,102	In-door 3 .. Out-door 29 ..	48 2,124	
9	Warah	III	1911	2,888	In-door 1 .. Out-door 19 ..	42 ...	
10	N. W. Btg. Indu	VI	1897	..	In-door 1 .. Out-door 71 ..	42 4,863	
11	Minkhar	III	1919	2,996	In-door 1 .. Out-door 18 ..	42 ...	

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—*contd.*

at persons treated during the year

1912.	1915.	1917.	1918.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.
309	301	309	324	342	311	472	403
14,747	10,728	18,736	12,679	12,332	17,334	15,888	13,282
57	79	42	61	30	20	60	32
8,007	6,103	6,134	6,221	6,022	4,672	7,258	7,303
102	100	65	62	71	51	60	37
7,228	6,022	9,400	8,841	8,702	7,320	7,367	6,413
28	23	41	62	39	47	44	57
2,970	2,670	3,805	4,329	2,812	2,618	4,211	3,041
254	143	117	109	108	60	32	77
6,463	7,115	8,823	7,901	7,405	8,212	8,812	12,237
41	47	40	60	77	39	34	22
5,440	5,032	6,139	6,023	4,207	4,601	5,740	7,010
48	25	107	33	65	22	44	25
6,086	2,276	7,901	7,222	6,224	6,010	5,927	5,622
64	46	47	10	65	62	10	62
2,418	2,376	3,029	2,715	1,610	2,354	2,944	2,285
28	22	12	66	50	46	40	71
1,428	1,010	2,294	2,119	2,269	1,303	1,188	1,516
46	69	24	10	74	81	88	19
2,596	4,791	6,408	6,864	6,009	6,230	6,499	6,220
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	42	29	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,107	2,247	1,925	1,821

1.—Government. III.—Local and Municipal Funds dispensary. VI.—Railway Dispensary.

Note.—No. 1 was a Municipal dispensary up to June 1st, 1920, on that date the Government Civil Hospital was opened.

TABLE XXXII—

Particulars.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-1910.
Successful vaccination.	Urban	463	491	498	522	502
	Rural	17,034	17,094	16,217	15,348	15,491
	District	17,498	17,585	16,715	15,869	15,993
Successful re-vaccination.	Urban	230	194	107	228	13
	Rural	2,060	2,401	2,220	1,729	1,756
	District	2,291	2,595	2,326	1,957	1,769
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of population of the respective areas.	Urban	36.22	34.68	37.97	42.40	37.02
	Rural	30.70	31.77	34.94	28.90	24.20
	District	30.23	30.18	32.44	29.67	25.55

Particulars.		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Successful vaccination.	Urban	499	455	574
	Rural	14,397	15,365	14,250
	District	14,897	15,820	14,824
Successful re-vaccination.	Urban	0	11	2
	Rural	223	223	114
	District	223	234	116
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective areas.	Urban	37.93	31.86	28.72
	Rural	22.90	23.94	22.29
	District	23.03	24.21	22.47

VACCINATION

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
379	431	506	400	467	432	415	324
11,045	14,307	1,412	12,964	13,043	11,703	12,307	12,822
16,227	10,226	14,368	14,944	13,308	15,550	12,301	12,840
23	214	17	2	3	37	14	
1,200	1,275*	758	395	392	210	107	377
1,421	1,447	790	367	335	271	165	217
30° 03'	40° 06'	28° 35'	27° 54'	30° 30'	31° 24'	32° 45'	30° 40'
28° 25'	32° 06'	30° 27'	22° 19'	24° 08'	24° 07'	30° 32'	19° 73'
19° 32'	23° 49'	28° 32'	22° 30'	31° 03'	22° 36'	30° 18'	19° 37'

1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
420	449	522	457	496	309	418
11,045	14,351	15,570	16,308	15,061	16,169	11,991
14,558	14,309	15,805	16,858	13,407	16,037	12,916
	7	4	3	11		170
79	95	125	219	244	113	1,579
79	90	129	222	255	113	1,249
30° 70'	28° 35'	32° 49'	29° 20'	25° 51'	23° 06'	30° 34'
22° 06'	22° 40'	24° 04'	25° 41'	30° 23'	15° 79'	30° 39'
22° 11'	22° 54'	23° 39'	25° 03'	30° 70'	16° 11'	30° 36'

* Exclusive of the figures for the 7 Taluqs of the Bakhur District transferred to Lakhna District.

TABLE XXXIII.—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.		Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
	Horned beings.	Cattle.	Horned beings.	Cattle.				
1895	—	108	80	—	—	—	32	100
1897	—	221	84	—	—	—	10	119
1898	—	225	80	—	—	—	7	112
1899	—	194	80	—	—	—	13	115
1900	2	70	117	—	—	—	5	89
1901	3	310	171	—	—	—	3	97
1902	3	250	87	1	—	—	4	94
1903	—	90	82	—	—	—	3	79
1904	—	13	81	6	—	—	—	100
1905	—	22	81	—	—	—	—	100
1906	—	27	73	—	—	—	2	125
1907	1	211	78	—	—	—	11	149
1908	1	180	88	—	—	—	1	1,304
1909	1	171	54	—	—	—	1	912
1910	—	80	52	—	—	—	1	981
1911	2	160	50	—	—	—	8	916
1912	—	89	54	—	—	—	—	898
1913	—	131	91	3	—	—	4	912
1914	—	120	109	—	—	—	6	1,674
1915	2	73	88	—	—	—	2	681
1916	2	Informa-	84	Informa-	—	—	3	1,305
1917	—	tion not	86	tion not	—	—	2	2,130
1918	1	available	72	available	—	—	—	865
1919	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	679
1920	1	—	82	—	—	—	—	785
1921	—	110	89	—	—	—	13	829

Excludes of the figures for the seven taluqs of the Sukkur district transferred to the Larkana District.

TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up
			Individuals	Banks and Societies	
			No.	No.	No.
I. Banks—					
1915	11	11	—	—	—
1914	1	135	—	7,400	31,400
1913	1	215	—	1,555,500	29,130
1912	1	271	0,000	2,29,400	90,545
1911	1	127	—	4,17,110	1,31,200
1910	1	112	5,300	1,30,800	1,23,000
II. Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1916	2	154	1,340	—	—
Non-credit 1916	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1915	26	1,771	1,34,000	—	40,000
Non-credit 1915	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1914	30	2,232	2,44,000	—	60,000
Non-credit 1914	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1913	84	2,071	3,50,000	—	68,072
Non-credit 1913	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1912	114	2,320	4,40,000	5,000	1,10,072
Non-credit 1912	2	103	—	—	—
Credit 1911	120	4,049	6,16,000	100	1,22,250
Non-credit 1911	4	419	257	—	3,913
III. Non-Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1916	—	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1916	—	—	—	—	—
Credit 1915	—	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1915	1	45	800	—	—
Credit 1914	1	—	—	—	—
Non-credit 1914	1	98	1,710	—	—
Credit 1913	1	94	5,000	—	2,100
Non-credit 1913	1	65	2,000	—	—
Credit 1912	2	214	9,700	—	5,100
Non-credit 1912	1	38	2,000	—	—
Credit 1911	2	370	18,200	—	13,500
Non-credit 1911	1	40	2,400	—	—

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Income and deposits held at the end of the year 1900					Reserve Fund.	Working capital.	Profit and loss for the year.
Members.	Non-members.	Associates.	Provincial and Central funds.	Government.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,000						41,822	- 37
94,000						1,70,000	2,000
1,20,000		2,700	100,000		700	1,40,174	1,100
2,70,000		22,700	1,20,174		1,000	3,50,000	8,740
1,01,747		20,000	2,00,000		1,000	7,37,704	12,000
2,000				2,000		5,000	100
10,000	01		87,000	11,000	2,000	1,34,000	6,000
17,125	104		1,70,000	10,000	5,000	2,70,000	2,200
20,745	500		2,00,100	9,000	10,711	3,00,000	10,000
10,000							
10,000	100	2,440	1,00,100	8,000	10,000	2,00,000	22,000
10,000							
10,000	000		1,00,000	7,000	10,704	2,00,000	7,000
10,000						8,000	- 00
10,000							
10,000							
10,000							
10,000				600	100	1,000	70
10,000							
10,000				600	100	1,100	107
2,000	2,000		2,000			11,000	- 100
900			1,000	800	800	2,000	37
1,100	1,000		1,000		- 100	10,000	271
1,100			1,000	800	800	2,200	100
1,700	2,000		6,000		200	20,000	800
870			1,000	600	600	2,570	100



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