# Report on Sample Survey of Karachi Population 1959 (1959)

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GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

.(ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DIVISION)

# CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

# REPORT

ON

# SAMPLE SURVEY

OF

# KARACHI POPULATION

1959

CONDUCTED ON BEHALF OF THE

**MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**

<h1 style="text-align:center">CONTENTS</h1>

<h2 style="text-align:center">LIST OF TABLES</h2>

## FOREWORD

The Sample Survey of the Karachi Population was conducted by the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance (Economic Affairs Division), on behalf of the Ministry of Rehabilitation in co-operation with the Institutes of Public and Business Administration and Development Economics. This survey was to supplement the information collected through the Survey of Shelterless Persons in Karachi in 1959. That survey had covered the concentrations of shelterless persons in different areas in Karachi but had not covered the population of Karachi as a whole. It was, therefore, decided to carry out a sample survey of the whole population of Karachi covering the items included in the Survey of Shelterless Persons as well as supplementary information. This report, therefore, is a demographic study of the Karachi Population with special reference to the position of immigrants from Indian territory.

The Survey was conducted in February—May 1959. An attempt was made to prepare a regular frame for future surveys by completing mapping of segments so that any further survey can be rapidly undertaken on the basis of this frame. This had necessitated a slightly longer time than would have been taken on an ordinary sample.

The technical design of the sample is explained in Appendix A. While the formulae developed from the experience in Western countries have been used in preparing final estimates an attempt was made to test them against the Survey of Shelterless Persons already carried out. The results, unfortunately, are not conclusive but a note in Appendix B explains the position.

In all 10,600 families were questioned by an average of 6 enumerators in 111 days.

The Enumerators were drawn from the Institute of Development Economics, the Institute of Public and Business Administration and the staff of the Central Statistical Office. These persons had a statistical background and, therefore, repeat enquiries where necessary only in a few cases. Close supervision was possible because of the fact that the headquarters of the Central Statistical Office are in Karachi. The mapping of segments was done by qualified overseers and draftsmen supplied by the Karachi Irrigation Authority, the District Magistrate, Karachi Housing Societies Union, Institute of Public and Business Administration, the International Co-operation Administration and the Central Statistical Office.

The survey was conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. M. A. Wahab, Chief Survey Officer of the Central Statistical Office, with the assistance of Mr. Roe Goodman, Sampling Adviser and Mrs. Dorothy Cooke, Statistical Training Adviser, both of the International Co-operation Administration.

In spite of all this a certain degree of under-statement or over-statement in the reply and a certain amount of omission must have been inevitable as would be the case in any survey or census.

The report of the Survey is being presented as one of the first attempts at making a large amount of information available from a composite questionnaire on a sampling basis. It has its own limitations but the close supervision, a careful design and the pains taken to make the survey accurate indicate a reasonable amount of accuracy. We will have to wait until the Census of 1961 to check up whether the degree of accuracy aimed at has been achieved.

I am grateful to the Minister for Rehabilitation, Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Azam Khan, at whose instance the survey was conducted. A number of persons have assisted in the completion of the survey. My thanks are particularly due to Lt.-Col. Nazir Ahmed of the Central Army Statistical Organisation, who not only helped in the formulation of our plans but also provided the money. My thanks are also due to Mr. M. Khaliq of the Institute of Development Economics and his workers, Professors Hoffman, Henemier, and Dr. Mohd. Iqbal of the Institute of Public and Business Administration, Mr. Goodman

( ii )

and Mrs. Cooke of the International Co-operation Administration, who assisted us very greatly in various fields including planning, designing, supervision and enumeration. I am also grateful to Mr. Muzaffar Hussain, District Magistrate, Karachi, Mr. Sethna, Super-intending Engineer of the Karachi Irrigation Unit, Mr. N. A. Hashmi, Surveyor General of Pakistan, the authorities of the Karachi Housing Societies Unions, Co-operative Societies Department, and International Co-operation Administration, for assistance in the provision of mapping staff.

I must express my particular gratefulness to Mr. M. A. Wahab, Chief Survey Officer, Central Statistical Office, for carrying out this Survey in addition to his normal duties by sitting overtime. I am also grateful to a large number of the staff of the Central Statistical Office who assisted this Survey in carrying out the duties of enumeration, compilation and tabulation. Among them I would particularly mention M/s. Abdul Ghafoor, Abdul Qadir, Mohammad Ahmed, Mumtaz Ahmed, Abdul Salam, Jamil Ahmad and Shaheedullah.

It is hoped that this data will provide the basis for planning and policy formulation. It is intended to continue making further studies in Karachi demography from the data available. The picture as presented now would high-light the lack of educational facilities on an adequate scale for the rising population of Karachi, congested and inadequate housing and lack of sanitation.

There may be some controversy on the estimation of total population of Karachi especially as the number of ration cards is higher and our notions of the growth of a town are invariably optimistic. The present calculations have been carefully made on the basis of the probability theory, which shows a population of about 15 lakhs for the area for which the sample was taken. An estimated addition of another two lakhs for the area which was not included gives us a figure near 17 lakhs. The calculations are based on the actual estimation as a result of the sample and have been checked with the figures worked out from the same sample for immigration into the city of Karachi and from the increment of population on the basis of births and deaths. On both the calculations the figures work out at about 15 lakhs. As the proper margin for error due to under-estimation or over-estimation in a country like ours is still a subject of some uncertainty, no allowance has been made for this. Usually on a sample like this about 10 to 15 per cent. margin is allowed. But this has not been included in the body of the report as we feel that a fairly careful design could not justify it. It will be a matter of considerable interest to find out from the Population Census of 1961 whether the sample principles in use in Western countries will have to be modified or not for a country like ours.

The economic conditions indicate that casual employment at an income less than Rs. 100 per month still forms quite a large percentage of the city's population. This group is unfortunately swelled by the continued migration of refugees from Bharat and by the movement of rural population from all parts of Pakistan into the city of Karachi. The necessary indication that the conditions in the hinterland are still worse speaks volumes for the need for tremendous efforts to improve the levels of income. One redeeming feature, however, is that the percentage of migrants who earn more than 100 rupees per month is higher than that of non-migrants. This figure stands at 64% as against 57% in the case of non-migrants. This indicates that national policies to give migrants a better chance have at least partially succeeded.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE,
MOHAMMADI HOUSE,
MCLEOD ROAD,

Karachi, dated 18-8-1959.

(M. A. CHEEMA),
Director-General.

# Chapter I

## INTRODUCTION

The area of Karachi covered was roughly between longitudes 66° 59′ and 67° 5′ East excluding Manora Island and other protected areas within these longitudes. This included the Keamari area, colonies on the Mauripur Road like Anjam Colony, etc., Bihar Colony, Sind Industrial Estates, Nazimabad area, Sher Shah and colonies on Manghopir Road, Pakistan Employees Co-operative Housing Society, Abyssinia Lines and the central part of the Karachi City and Posts and Telegraphs' Employees Colony, and other areas west of longitude 66° 59′ and some of the colonies like Bangalore Colony and Mysore Colony adjacent to the Pakistan Employees Co-operative Housing Society, the protected areas and other colonies in Malir and the industrial area of Landhi were excluded. The map used for the purpose of survey was on the scale of 16 inches to one mile prepared by the Survey of Pakistan with the aid of aerial photographs.

### Purpose

The broad purpose of this Sample Survey was to collect current statistical data concerning the social and economic conditions of the population of Karachi and to supplement the information gathered by the Survey of Shelterless Persons carried out recently. The data collected through this survey were composition of family, sex, marital status, age, occupation and family income ; place of work ; habitation, type and tenure ; facilities available in the dwelling ; original residence, claims filed by the migrants ; ability of the person to buy house/plot by instalment or cash payment ; and land owned in Pakistan.

The household was defined as a family or group of families or of persons living together and eating from the same kitchen. A family is a group of persons who recognise a common head. A separate schedule was filled in for each family in case there was more than one family in a structure. The income recorded was of the month preceding the date of enquiry.

### Sample Design

The design of the sample was basically stratified random sampling of segments. The area covered was divided into about 100 chunks and these chunks were sub-divided into blocks consisting of two or more segments. The blocks were selected from chunks on the basis of probability proportionate to the number of segments contained in the block. After the blocks were selected the surveyors were sent into the field to demarcate lanes, bye-lanes and other clear-cut boundaries so that blocks could be divided into clearly defined segments. It may be noted that the boundaries of each block within the chunks were clearly identifiable both on the map and in the field and the area so defined appeared likely to contain sufficient households to be divided into at least two segments. Once the blocks were divided into segments, one segment in each sample block was selected at random. In a majority of the cases the segment was seletced with a proportion of 1 in 25 within the chunk. Details are given in the Appendix A.

### Scope

In all about 10,600 families were contacted for this survey. The enumerators were provided with maps of the segments and instructions for enumeration. They located the segments in the field according to the maps supplied to them and interviewed as far as possible the head of the family or any other responsible member of the family who could supply the required information. In this manner all the families in the segment were enumerated. If any family was absent for a short period, the enumerator had to contact

it later. As is usual in a cluster sample method, there is always a possibility of under-enumeration. A supervisor was sent to check the schedules collected by the enumerators and contact the families that had been overlooked by the enumerators. The schedules were edited in the Central Statistical Office and the errors were corrected in the field by the supervisors.

With all the best efforts certain biases are introduced in many forms. The ages of women are either under-estimated or rounded up. If a woman is twenty-eight years old, the age may be given as twenty-five. Ages of children form a similar pattern. In a sample survey, sampling errors are introduced although the magnitude of these errors can be measured. The figures given should be used keeping these biases and sampling errors in mind.

**Findings**

The total population of Karachi City including Landhi and Malir is estimated at about 16 to 17 lakhs. This estimate has been arrived at by allowing for sampling errors and adding an estimated population of two lakhs for areas not covered by the sample. Within this range, 66% of the families migrated from India to Pakistan after its creation in August, 1947. Amongst the migrant families the percentage of adult-males was 32, adult-females 26 and children 42. For the other population the percentage of males was 38, females 24 and children 38. In the families that have migrated to Pakistan the ratio of males to females was 1,154 males for 1,000 females and for the families resident in Pakistan before partition 1,327 males to 1,000 females. This is because persons who come to Karachi from the up-country usually leave their families at home, and send remittances every month to maintain them.

The birth and death figures were collected for 1958. The rate of births in 1958 was 43·6 per 1,000 of population and death rate worked out at 10·9 per 1,000. Therefore, the rate of growth was 32·7 per thousand. This is a very high rate of growth. This may be due to younger people coming to work in Karachi and the children born to them being recorded as born in Karachi. The older people usually stay at home as they are not suitable for any work here. Naturally their deaths will be recorded at their home town, not in Karachi. This gives a lower death rate for Karachi compared to a moderately high birth rate.

The percentage of children between 5 and 14 is 25·8 of the total population. Out of this 14·5% are between the ages of 5 to 9 and the rest between 10 to 14. School-going children form 32·3 per cent. of the population in the age-group of 5—14. This is evidently due to the poverty of the parents who cannot afford education for their children but are forced to allow them to work as hawkers, boot-polishers, domestic servants and beggars to provide additional income.

The figures for unmarried persons include children also. There is a preponderance of married males to females. This is partly due to the fact that males coming to Karachi sometimes leave their wives at home. The figures for separated and divorced are negligible. There is preponderance of widows over widowers which is understandable because of large-scale deaths of males during the partition holocast.

About 87% of the families earn income of less than Rs. 300 per month. About 49% of the families earn between 100 to 300 rupees per month. The total number of earners are estimated at 3,86,613 having an average of about 1·2 earners per family. As we go to higher income groups the average number of earners increases showing that high family income is due partly to presence of more than one earner in the family.

About 38·7% of the families live in pucca houses and 39·5% of the families live in juggis. Only a few families covered by the survey live either on roof-tops or have no regular shelter.

About 50% of the families own their dwelling units. Usually the dwelling units constructed by the refugees are considered to be owner-occupied. Although some of the houses have been constructed by the refugees on unauthorised land, still the person who has constructed that unit is considered to be owner of the house though the Government may later decide to realise from him the price of the land on which he has constructed his dwelling unit. About 29% of the families in Karachi live in rented houses. The rest of them live in rent-free houses : either given by their employers or sharing the quarters of some of their relatives paying them no rent.

About 23% of the families have running water and electricity available in their houses.

About 45% reported having bath-rooms in their houses. About 57% have latrines in their dwelling units.

## Chapter II

### MIGRANTS FROM BHARAT

Migrants from Bharat started pouring into Karachi immediately after the decision to partition India was taken. The city of Karachi was then the capital of Sind and had a population of about four and one-half lakhs. It used to be a neat town catering to a limited population which had its resources fully strained during the war because of its position as the western supply base for the eastern theatre. Between 1947 and 1958 from seven to eight lakhs of migrants have settled in Karachi in addition to some movement of population from East and West Pakistan. The town never had any regular drainage as, before independence, rainfall used to be low. Its hospital and educational facilities were limited to the needs of a small population. Its water supply was adequate only for that population. So were electric, sanitary and transport facilities.

Karachi was selected as the Federal Capital almost from the start and plans for expansion of facilities were taken in hand. Progress in some cases had necessarily to be slow while in others continued and rapid expansion made it necessary to change plans from time to time. Supply of necessities of life and civic amenities are being slowly built up. A housing census is expected to be a part of the Population Census of 1961 and exact figures of additional houses built in Karachi will be available only after that census. But during the last eleven years housing has increased extremely rapidly as have all facilities but they have not been able to keep pace with a still more rapid rise in population.

The migrants from India moved into Karachi in several waves between 1947 and 1958. There was in the later years a continuous influx of labour into Karachi from East and West Pakistan. Migrants as well as local population continued to come into Karachi in search of economic rehabilitation throughout the period in small trickles and even now the movement is not dried up. The development of industrial, commercial and shipping facilities in Karachi as well as the housing development created a large employment and the incentive for the movement continued.

In the absence of existing housing facilities in the town almost from 1947 people started setting up small hutments on vacant lands throughout the town. These hutments are usually thatched roofs and one or two room houses with mud walls or even bamboo walls. They are clustered haphazardly and are extremely congested because of limitations of space specially in desirable localities for it was important for these men to be near their area of work. Many of these clusters are situated in low-lying areas. Unprecedented rains after partition fairly frequently flooded these localities creating serious problems and many deaths. Collapse of houses in these localities also resulted in injury and mortality.

Attempts have been made from time to time to shift these populations to better built houses, frequently in areas at some distance from where these clusters are situated. Low cost houses in Nazimabad, Lalukhet, Malir, Drigh Road, Landhi and other areas were built and many of these clusters vacated. In many cases these transfers resulted in hardships as the place of business was at some distance from these new areas. The new regime decided to tackle this problem on a broader base so as to build up self-contained suburban areas where facilities for work could be provided for inhabitants to be shifted there. A part of the plan is to shift artisans to such areas and to give them facilities for carrying out different trades. One purpose of the present survey as well as of the Survey of the Shelterless Persons was to make such plans possible.

The total population of Karachi Federal Area ranges between 1·6 and 1·7 millions, out of which 68% are migrants from Bharat. Children under 14 from 42% of this population, adult males 32% and adult females 26%. There are 1154 males to 1000 females as compared to 1340 males to 1000 females according to the 1951 Census. During the time of Census many migrants had left their families in Bharat and when the conditions improved probably they brought their families to Pakistan from Bharat. The percentage of children is 42 as compared to 38 for non-migrants. The reason being that many persons who come to Karachi from up-country for employment leave their families at home.

36% of the migrant families had an income of less than Rs. 100 per month ; 40% had an income between Rs. 100 and 200 ; 12% had an income between Rs. 200 and 300 and 8% between 300 and 500. Those having an income of above Rs. 500 were only 4%. The figures if compared to minimum income necessary to live a decent life is very small but as compared to national averages it is comparatively high. It is a revealing feature of the picture that more than half of the migrant families earn more than Rs. 100 per month. The average family size in this category of population is estimated at 4·6 per family out of which 1·5 are males, 1·2 are females and 1·9 are children.

The total number of migrant children in the age-group of 5 to 14 years is 2,44,807. Out of this, 88,197, i. e. 36%, attend schools. This is a low percentage and is in part due to the need for earning more income ; and in part due to inadequacies of less expensive school facilities. While there has been considerable expansion of expensive school facilities, expansion of free education or education of the inexpensive type has not kept pace with the increase of population. This is a matter to which attention has to be drawn as the future of these citizens is a matter of national concern. In the age-group of 5 to 9 years only 31 % children attend schools. The percentage is 43 in the case of age group of 10 to 14.

Out of 3,48,290 married persons 1,76,910 are males, 1,71,380 are females. Out of 51,695 widowed 17,260 are males and 34,435 are females. The figure for widows is about twice that of widowers as was expected. It is due to the fact that large number of families who migrated to Pakistan lost their male members on their way and, secondly, women seem to live longer than men. Only 1,355 are separated, out of which 675 are males and 680 are females.

As has already been stated the major portion of the refugee families i. e., 41% of the total migrant families, live in juggis. A juggi is generally 4 × 5 yards in area and its average density is about 4·6 persons. Juggis are made of either rickety reeds or gunny bags or rusty perforated sheets of iron or zinc. The over-crowded juggi areas do not have lighting or sanitary arrangements and usually there are footpaths in between juggis. These juggis are mostly owned by the migrants. About 20% of the migrant families live in semi-pucca houses and 38% live in pucca houses. 52% of these families own

their houses, 27% rent them and the rest live in rent-free houses. About 25% of the families have water facilities inside their dwelling units, 24% have electricity, 49% have separate bath-rooms inside their dwelling units and 66% have latrines. Usually in juggis there is a corner which is used as latrine with a cess pit attached to it.

About 27,369 families have some claims of some sort or other. Claims are usually for immoveable property or land. About 14,150 families have verified claims. The claims of 10,062 have not been verified and 3,157 have not even filed their claims.

The birth rate for the migrants from Bharat recorded last year was 44·6 per 1000 and the death rate was 11·9 per 1000. The difference in these rates is 32·3 per thousand or an estimated annual population increase of 3·27%.

## Chapter III

## KARACHI POPULATION

The population of Karachi as estimated from the data collected through Sample is 1·33 millions allowing for sampling errors the estimated population of Karachi excluding certain areas like Landhi and Malir etc. (for which an estimated 2 lakhs have to be added) is about 1·4 millions. The 1951 Census for approximately the same area shows a population of about 0·9 million. This shows a rapid increase of five to six lakhs since 1951 which is largely due to the migration of persons from Bharat and influx of labour from East and West Pakistan. Out of the total estimated population 55% are males and 45% are females. 68% of the total popoulation of Karachi are migrants from Bharat and about 1% have migrated from other countries. Amongst the regugee population 32% are adult males 26% adult females and 42% children under 14. Amongst non-migrants 38% are adult males and 24% are adult females and 38% are children.

A very large number (64%) of refugees in the estimated present population of Karachi migrated from Bharat within two years after the declaration of independence. In the next two years. i.e., 1949 and 1950 there was a markedly reduced number of migrants, the proportion who came in those years being 19%. Later the border restrictions were introduced and the rate of migration fell. In 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955 the proportions of total migrants were 4·3%, 3·4%, 2·3%, 2·5% and 1·5% respectively. Later the borders were completely sealed and passport and visa restrictions were introduced after 1955. The migration proportion in 1956, 1957 and 1958 was 0·9%, 0·7% and 0·5% respectively. There has been a constant influx of persons from West Pakistan to Karachi to seek employment in its growing industries. The following percentages of persons migrating during the period 1947—Mrach, 1959 will give an idea of the influx of persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan :—

| | | | | | | West Pakistan | East Pakistan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1947 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8·6% | 9·7% |
| 1948 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 4·5% | 7·5% |
| 1949 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·2% | 1·1% |
| 1950 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·5% | — |
| 1951 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·4% | 10·7% |
| 1952 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·3% | 11·8% |
| 1953 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·5% | 2·2% |
| 1954 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8·1% | 8·6% |
| 1955 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·6% | 5·4% |
| 1956 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·2% | 9·7% |
| 1957 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·8% | 12·9% |
| 1958 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·4% | 7·5% |

This survey included single persons whose families were away from Karachi. The following table gives the family size in each income group :—

*Average number of members per family*

| Income group | | | | | Mig. plus non-migrants | Migrant | Non-migrant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-99 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·4 | 3·6 | 3·1 |
| 100-199 ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 4·5 | 4·6 | 4·3 |
| 200-299 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·7 | 5·8 | 5·4 |
| 300-399 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·1 | 6·3 | 5·9 |
| 400-499 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·0 | 6·1 | 5·9 |
| 500 and above | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·5 | 5·6 | 5·4 |

The overall family size is 4·4 persons. The average number of earners per family is 1·3 persons. Therefore the average is 2·4 dependents per earner.

The overall sex ratio is 1204 males to 1000 females against 1340 males to 1000 females for Karachi according to 1951 Census. Adult ratio is 1310 males to 1000 females and amongst children 1066 males to 1000 females. The overall sex ratio amongst migrants is 1154 males to 1000 females. Amongst non-migrants 1327 males to 1000 females. This disparity in sex ratio amongst migrants and non-migrants is due to the fact that many males from the former N.W.F.P. and the Punjab do not bring their females to Karachi.

Unmarried persons form 55% of the population which includes 41% of unmarried children. The percentage of married persons is 39 as against 42% for Karachi in the 1951 census, out of which 20% are males, 19% are females as against 23% males and 19% females in 1951 census. The highest number of married females is in the age-group of 21—30 years *i. e.* 44%. 20% of the married females are below 21 years of age. In the case of males the highest percentage 35% is between the age-group of 21—30 years. Only 4·2% of the married males are below the age of 21 years. The percentage of married males and females in the age-groups of over sixty years is 3·9% and 0·9% respectively. Sex ratio amongst married persons is 1088 married males for 1000 married females. This may be due to the fact that many of the persons who come to Karachi leave their wives at home. The percentage of separated persons is only 0·22% as separation is not very common in this country. Divorce is still unpopular and the percentage of divorced is only 0·1%. There are 5·2% widowed persons out of which 1·8% are males and 3·4% females. This shows that widowed females are approximately double the number of widowed males. This may be due to the fact that females migrating to Pakistan lost their husbands and, secondly women live longer than men.

The Census Report of 1951 shows a gradual rise of population in the last five decades. The population of Karachi has been steadily increasing since 1872 due to its importance as a seaport and as an administrative centre. Just before independence the population of Karachi was 4,50,000. With the influx of regugees from Bharat the population has steadily increased and now it is estimated at 16 1/2 lakhs. According to the latest survey the birth rate at Karachi is estimated at about 43·6 per 1,000 and the death rate at about 10·9 per 1,000 showing a net increase of 3·27%. This birth rate for migrants is 44.3 per 1,000 and other 42·1. The death rate for migrants is 11·9 per 1,000 and for others is 8·6. It is interesting to study the number of births last year according to ages of mothers. The highest birth rate is for mothers in the age-group of 15—25. Beyond the age-group of 26—30 the number of births decrease as the age of mother increases, as is expected. The rise in the annual increment of population because of an increasing preponderance of births over deaths postulates an important problem.

## Chapter IV

## INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND HOUSING FACILITIES

After independence the people started migrating from India in large numbers as Karachi was declared the Federal Capital. Although the majority of the refugees from East Punjab settled in West Punjab, a large number of the refugees from cther parts of India settled in Karachi. Many of them were absorbed in Government Service; others either started small trades of their own or sought employment in commercial concerns. Many of these people were also absorbed in industrial concerns as Karachi continually developed as an industrial centre. Many in the low income bracket could not get accommodation and so had to construct their own juggis and live in very unhealthy and undesirable conditions. 66% of the families of Karachi are mainly migrants from India. The total number of earners in the entire estimated population consists of 4,950 under 14 years, 3,70,000 adult males and 11,£00 females. This gives an average of 1·3 earners per family. The estimated size of family is 4·4 so the dependents per earner works out at 2·4. The *per capita* income in the group 0—49 rupees is 18·15. In the next group 50-99 it is 23·41 and it goes on increasing as income rises. The higher income groups include families that have more than one earner, most probably due to the joint family system. The percentage of families earning less than Rs. 100 is 38, between Rs. 100-200 is 38, between 200 to 300 is 11 and above Rs. 300 is 13. The low income adversely affects the standard of living and other social amenities.

The total number of families living in pucca houses is estimated at 116,592, those living in semi-pucca houses comprise 64,460 and only about 200 families live on roof-tops. Those having no regular shelter is estimated at 858 and the rest (118,720) live in juggis. Some of the families earning more than 500 rupees are also found living in juggis. This may be due to the joint family system and, secondly, some of the refugees have other sources of income and are still living in juggis with the hope that Government later on would provide housing accommodation for them. Usually the people living in juggis are regarded as owners of the dwelling units. In certain cases there are semi-pucca houses that have been constructed on unauthorised land. The Government may later on decide to realise the price of the land from those refugees, but for the purpose of this survey they have been regarded as owners of the dwelling units. According to this survey about 49% of the families own their houses and about 87,735 families (29%) rent their houses and rest of them live in rent free houses or are shelter-less. This study shows that migrant are in a slightly better position because 52% of them own their houses. It has already been explained that this ownership is partly due to large number of refugees living in juggis. The juggis usually have a small corner used as latrine with a cess pit attached to it. The proportion of persons having latrine in their houses is 57%, bath-rooms 45%, running water and electricity 23%.

The total number of school-going children under 15 years age are estimated at 111,557, out of which 88,972 are children of migrant families and 22,585 are children of non-migrant families. The estimated number of children between the ages of 5-14 is 344,853. Out of this only 32% attend schools and the rest have either part-time jobs or are generally on the streets. As has already been pointed out, this creates a very serious problem.
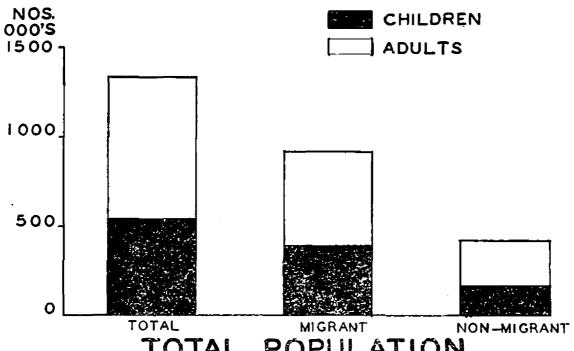
## DEFINITIONS

1. *Migrants:*—The wife, children and dependents of a person who came to Pakistan after independence from Bharat or any other country have been defined as migrants.

2. For other definitions the reader is referred to Appendix ' C '. (Instructions to Enumerators).
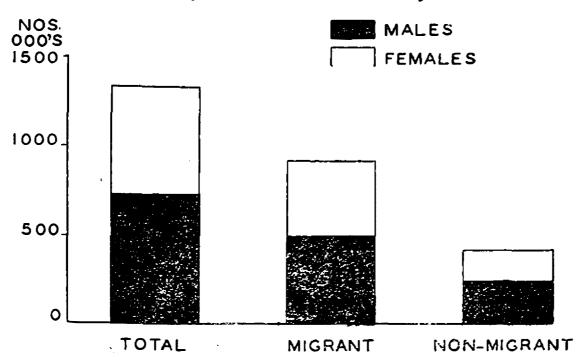
# ESTIMATED POPULATION OF KARACHI
## (EXCLUDING MALIR & LANDHI AREAS)
## TOTAL POPULATION
### (CHILDREN & ADULTS)
### 1959

NOS.
000'S

■ CHILDREN
☐ ADULTS

TOTAL    MIGRANT    NON-MIGRANT
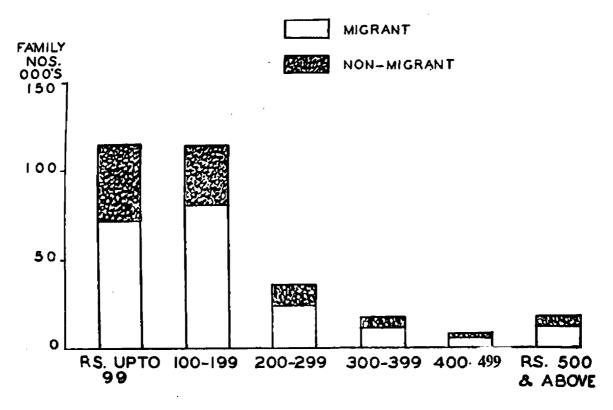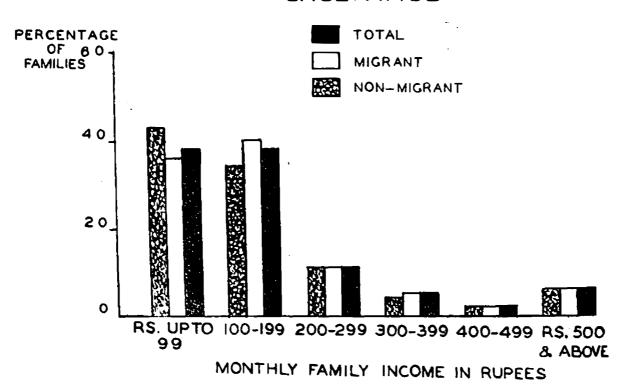
## TOTAL POPULATION
### (MALE & FEMALE)

NOS.
000'S

■ MALES
☐ FEMALES

TOTAL    MIGRANT    NON-MIGRANT

# ·NUMBER OF FAMILIES

☐ MIGRANT

▨ NON—MIGRANT

FAMILY
NOS.
000'S

150 —

100 —

50 —

0 —

RS. UPTO 99    100-199    200-299    300-399    400·499    RS. 500 & ABOVE

# · PERCENTAGE

■ TOTAL

☐ MIGRANT

▨ NON—MIGRANT

PERCENTAGE
OF
FAMILIES

60 —

40 —

20 —

0 —

RS. UPTO 99    100-199    200-299    300-399    400-499    RS. 500 & ABOVE

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME IN RUPEES

# NUMBER OF FAMILIES
# BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL

**FROM**

☒ EAST PAKISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
OTHER COUNTRIES

▨ FROM BHARAT

■ TOTAL

NOS.
000'S

30

25

20

15

10

5

0

1947   48   49   50   51   52   53   54   55   56   57   58   59

1.—January to March only.

# NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS BY MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME

FAMILIES
000'S

FAMILY
MEMBERS
000'S

FAMILIES

FAMILY
MEMBERS

120 — — 600

100 — — 500

80 — — 400

60 — — 300

40 — — 200

20 — — 100

0 — — 0

UPTO 99    100-199  200-299  300-399  400-499  500 &
ABOVE

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME
IN RUPEES
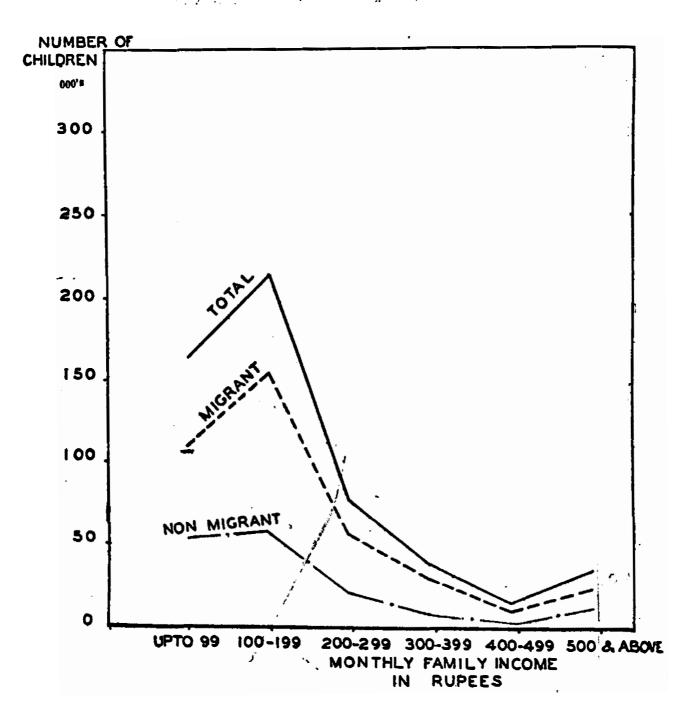
# MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME
## BY ADULT EARNERS

ADULT
EARNERS
000'S

140

120

100

80

60

40

20

0

MALE

FEMALE

UPTO 99   100–199  200–299 300–399 400–499  500 &
                                                  ABOVE

MONTHLY  FAMILY  INCOME
IN   RUPEES

14
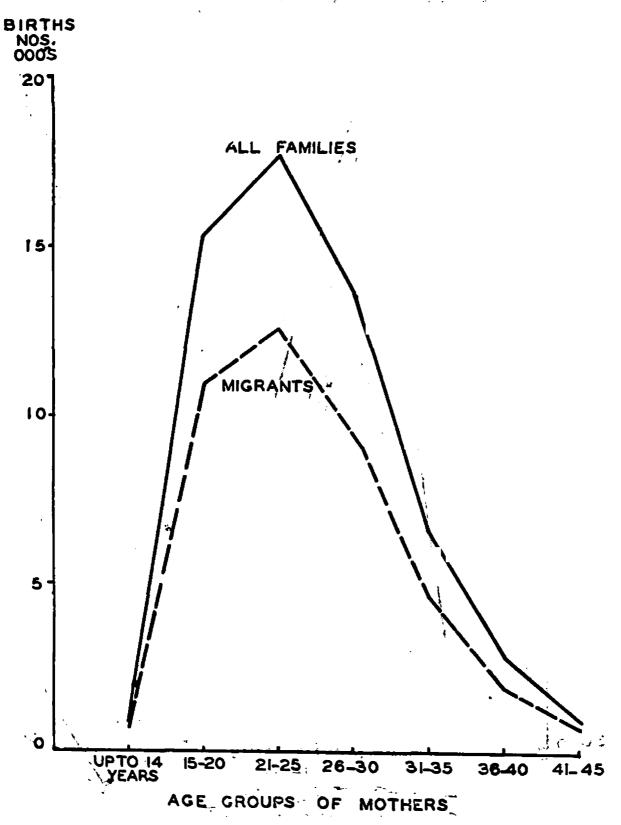
# NUMBER OF CHILDREN
# BY MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME

NUMBER OF
CHILDREN

000's

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

TOTAL

MIGRANT

NON MIGRANT

UPTO 99    100-199    200-299    300-399    400-499    500 & ABOVE

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME
IN   RUPEES
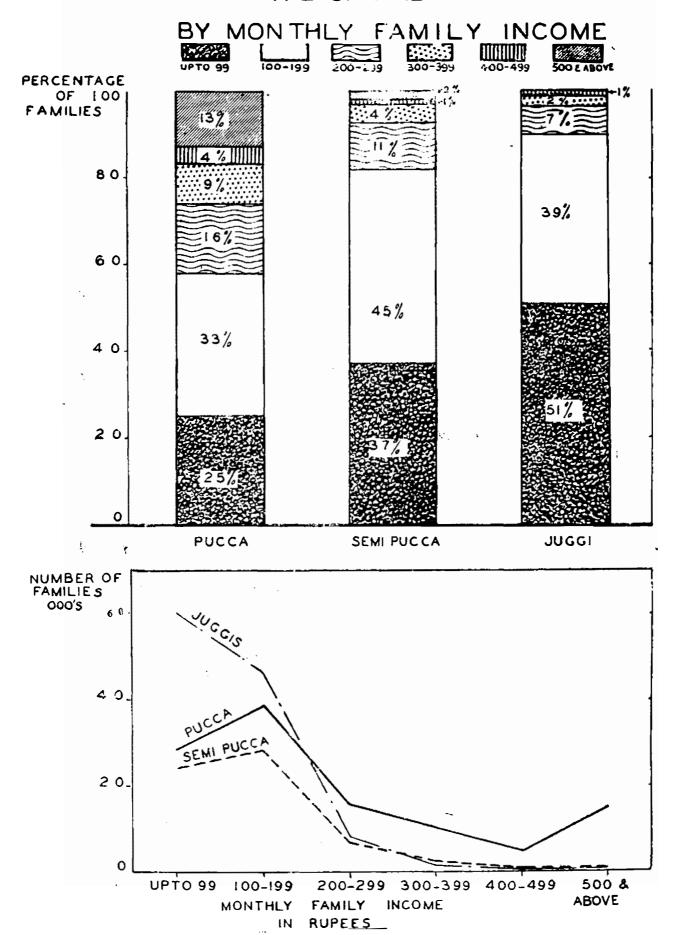
# 15
## SCHOOL ATTENDANCES
## BY MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME



15,237

14,330

NOS.

12,000

11,000

10,000

9,000

8000

7000

6000

5000

0

NO. OF CHILDREN GOING TO SCHOOL

MIGRANTS 10-14 YRS.

MIGRANTS 5-9 YRS.

NON MIGRANTS 10-14 YRS.

NON MIGRANTS 5-9 YRS.

UPTO 99   100-199   200-299   300-399   400-499   500 &
ABOVE

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME

IN RUPEES

# BIRTHS IN 1958 BY AGE OF MOTHERS



BIRTHS
NOS.
000'S

ALL FAMILIES

MIGRANTS

UPTO 14 YEARS   15-20   21-25   26-30   31-35   36-40   41-45

AGE GROUPS OF MOTHERS

# TYPE OF HABITATION
# BY MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME

UPTO 99    100-199    200-299    300-399    400-499    500 & ABOVE

PERCENTAGE
OF 100
FAMILIES

100

13%

80

4%

9%

16%

60

33%

40

25%

20

0

2%
4%
11%

45%

37%

1%
2%
7%

39%

51%

PUCCA        SEMI PUCCA        JUGGI

NUMBER OF
FAMILIES
000's

60

JUGGIS

40

PUCCA

SEMI PUCCA

20

0

UPTO 99   100-199   200-299   300-399   400-499   500 &
                                                    ABOVE

MONTHLY   FAMILY   INCOME
IN   RUPEES

# TYPE OF HABITATIONS OF FAMILIES
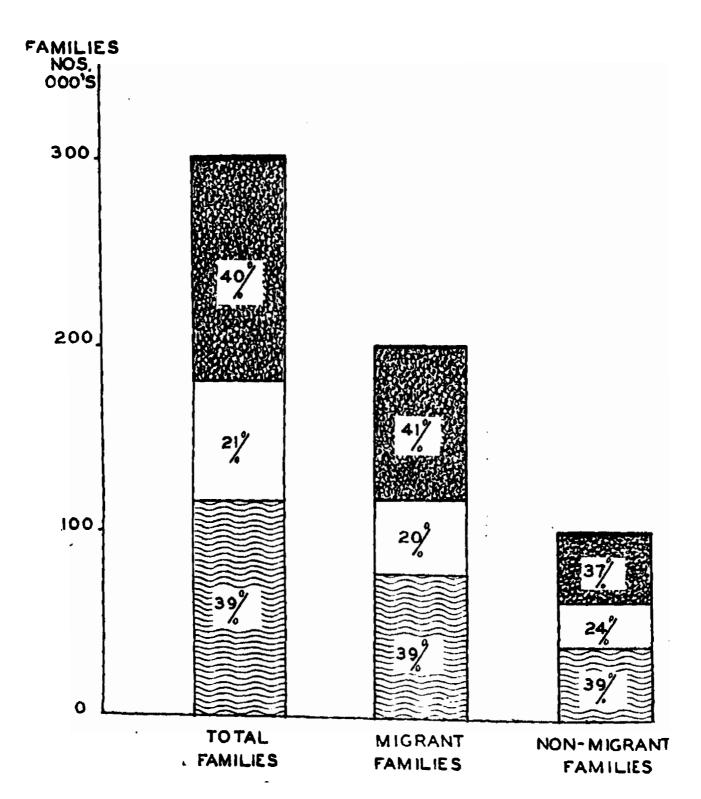
## TABLE I

### *Estimated population of Karachi by Origin.*

### *(Excluding certain areas)*

|  | Total | Migrants | Non-migrants |
|---|---|---|---|
| A.—Total Population ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,31,615 | 9,16,950 | 4,14,665 |
| Adults ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,86,195 | 5,27,868 | 2,58,327 |
| Males ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,46,245 | 2,89,988 | 1,56,257 |
| Females ... ... ... ... ... ... -... | 3,39,950 | 2,37,880 | 1,02,070 |
| Children ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,45,420 | 3,89,082 | 1,56,338 |
| Males ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,81,455 | 2,01,225 | 80,230 |
| Females ... ... ... ... ... ' ... ... | 2,63,965 | 1,87,857 | 76,108 |
| B.—Total Population ... .ˌˌ. ... ... ... ... ... | 13,31,615 | 9,16,950 | 4,14,665 |
| Total Males ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,27,700 | 4,91,213 | 2,36,487 |
| Total Females ... ... ... ... ... ' ... ... | 6,03,915 | 4,25,737 | 1,78,178 |

*Children are persons under 14 years of age.

## TABLE I A.

### *Percentage distribution by sex and origin of Karachi Population*

|  | Total | Migrants | Non-migrants |
|---|---|---|---|
| A.—Total Population ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100·0 | 100·00 | 100·00 |
| Adults ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 59·0 | 57·6 | 62·3 |
| Males ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 33·5 | 31·6 | 37·7 |
| Females ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25·5 | 26·0 | 24·6 |
| Children ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 41·0 | 42·4 | 37·7 |
| Males ' ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21·1 | 22·0 | 19·3 |
| Females ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19·9 | 20·4 | 18·4 |
| B.—Total Population ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| Total Males ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 54·6 | 53·6 | 57·0 |
| Total Females ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45·4 | 46·4 | 43·0 |

# TABLE II.

*Estimated number of families by origin and year of arrival in Karachi.*

| Year of arrival in Karachi | Total | Bharat | Other Countries | East Pakistan | West Pakistan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Before 1947 ... ... ... ... | 15,457 | 700 | 275 | 225 | 14,257 |
| 1947 ... ... ... ... | 1,02,005 | 96,775 | — | 225 | 5,005 |
| 1948 ... ... ... ... | 32,888 | 30,075 | — | 175 | 2,638 |
| 1949 ... ... ... ... | 20,090 | 17,050 | — | 25 | 3,015 |
| 1950 ... ... ... ... | 25,025 | 20,700 | — | — | 4,325 |
| 1951 ... ... ... ... | 11,223 | 8,460 | — | 250 | 2,513 |
| 1952 ... ... ... ... | 10,582 | 6,675 | — | 275 | 3,632 |
| 1953 ... ... ... ... | 8,270 | 4,442 | — | 50 | 3,778 |
| 1954 ... ... ... ... | 9,785 | 4,833 | 75 | 200 | 4,677 |
| 1955 ... ... ... ... | 6,283 | 2,925 | 25 | 125 | 3,208 |
| 1956 ... ... ... ... | 6,632 | 1,875 | 350 | 225 | 4,182 |
| 1957 ... ... ... ... | 5,490 | 1,325 | 1,125 | 300 | 2,740 |
| 1958 ... ... ... ... | 5,050 | 1,075 | 675 | 175 | 3,125 |
| 1959 (Jan.—March) ... | 1,132 | 275 | 75 | 75 | 707 |
| Total ... | 2,59,912 | 1,97,185 | 2,600 | 2,335 | 57,802 |

SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| From Bharat ... ... ... ... | 1,97,185 |
| From Other Countries ... ... ... | 2,600 |
| From East Pakistan ... ... ... | 2,325 |
| From West Pakistan ... ... ... | 57,802 |
| *Others ... ... ... ... | 40,918 |
| Total Families ... | 3,00,830 |

*Original residents of Karachi.

## TABLE II-A.

*Percentage distribution of families by origin and year of arrival in Karachi.*

| Year of arrival in Karachi | Total | Bharat | Other Countries | East Pakistan | West Pakistan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Before 1947 | 5·9 | 0·4 | 10·6 | 9·7 | 24·7 |
| 1947 | 39·2 | 49·1 | — | 9·7 | 8·6 |
| 1948 | 12·7 | 15·2 | — | 7·5 | 4·5 |
| 1949 | 7·7 | 8·6 | — | 1·1 | 5·2 |
| 1950 | 9·6 | 10·5 | — | — | 7·5 |
| 1951 | 4·3 | 4·3 | — | 10·7 | 4·4 |
| 1952 | 4·1 | 3·4 | — | 11·8 | 6·3 |
| 1953 | 3·2 | 2·3 | — | 2·2 | 6·5 |
| 1954 | 3·8 | 2·5 | 2·9 | 8·6 | 8·1 |
| 1955 | 2·4 | 1·5 | 0·9 | 5·4 | 5·6 |
| 1956 | 2·6 | 0·9 | 13·5 | 9·7 | 7·2 |
| 1957 | 2·1 | 0·7 | 43·3 | 12·9 | 4·8 |
| 1958 | 2·0 | 0·5 | 25·9 | 7·5 | 5·4 |
| 1959 (Jan.—March) | 0·4 | 0·1 | 2·9 | 3·2 | 1·2 |
| Total | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

| SUMMARY | |
|---|---|
| From Bharat | 65·5 |
| From Other Countries | 0·9 |
| From East Pakistan | 0·8 |
| From West Pakistan | 19·2 |
| *Others | 13·6 |
| Total Families | 100·0 |

*Original residents of Karachi.

## TABLE III

*Births and Deaths During 1958 by Family Income*

| Monthly Income (in Rupees) | | | | | Migrants | | Non-migrants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Births | Deaths | Births | Deaths |
| Upto—49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1375 | 658 | 515 | 233 |
| 50— 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10700 | 3012 | 5825 | 832 |
| 100—149 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9875 | 2225 | 4825 | 1055 |
| 150—199 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7620 | 1575 | 2260 | 542 |
| 200—249 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3150 | 925 | 1167 | 325 |
| 250—299 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2600 | 1350 | 675 | 125 |
| 300—349 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2325 | 325 | 575 | 25 |
| 350—399 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 343 | 75 | 215 | 50 |
| 400—449 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 515 | 225 | 235 | — |
| 450—499 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 467 | 25 | 125 | — |
| 500 and above | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2525 | 500 | 1030 | 375 |
| | | | | Total ... | | 40595 | 10895 | 17447 | 3562 |

## TABLE III-A.

*Percentage distribution of Births and Deaths During 1958 by Family Income*

| Monthly Income (in Rupees) | | | | | Migrants | | Non-migrants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Births | Deaths | Births | Deaths |
| Upto—49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·4 | 6·0 | 3·0 | 6·5 |
| 50—99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·3 | 27·6 | 33·4 | 23·4 |
| 100—149 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·3 | 20·4 | 27·6 | 29·7 |
| 150—199 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16·6 | 14·5 | 13·0 | 15·2 |
| 200—249 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·8 | 8·5 | 6·7 | 9·1 |
| 250—299 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·4 | 12·4 | 3·9 | 3·5 |
| 300—349 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·7 | 3·0 | 3·3 | 0·7 |
| 350—399 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·8 | 0·7 | 1·2 | 1·4 |
| 400—449 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·3 | 2·1 | 1·3 | — |
| 450—499 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·2 | 0·2 | 0·7 | — |
| 500 and above | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·2 | 4·6 | 5·9 | 10·5 |
| | | | | Total ... | | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

TABLE IV

*Population by Marital Status Sex and origin.*

| Marital Status | Total | | | Migrants | | | Non-migrants | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| Unmarried ... | 7,36,847 | 4,30,385 | 3,06,462 | 5,10,760 | 2,93,842 | 2,16,918 | 2,26,087 | 1,36,542 | 89,545 |
| Married ... ... | 5,20,495 | 2,71,232 | 2,49,262 | 3,52,440 | 1,79,185 | 1,73,255 | 1,68,055 | 92,047 | 76,008 |
| Separated ... | 3,040 | 1,885 | 1,155 | 1,405 | 725 | 680 | 1,635 | 1,160 | 475 |
| Divorced ... ... | 1,375 | 450 | 925 | 625 | 175 | 450 | 750 | 275 | 475 |
| Widowed ... ... | 69,858 | 23,748 | 46,110 | 51,720 | 17,285 | 34,435 | 18,138 | 6,463 | 11,675 |
| Total ... | 13,31,615 | 7,27,700 | 6,03,915 | 9,16,950 | 4,91,122 | 4,25,738 | 4,14,665 | 2,36,487 | 1,78,178 |

TABLE IV-A.

*Percentage distribution of population by marital status, sex and origin.*

| | Total | | | Migrants | | | Non-migrants | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Unmarried ... | 55·3 | 59·1 | 50·8 | 55·7 | 59·8 | 50·9 | 54·5 | 57·7 | 50·2 |
| Married ... ... | 39·1 | 37·3 | 41·3 | 38·4 | 36·5 | 40·7 | 40·5 | 39·0 | 42·7 |
| Separated ... | 0·2 | 0·2 | 0·2 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·2 | 0·4 | 0·5 | 0·3 |
| Divorced ... ... | 0·1 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 0·1 | ... | 0·1 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·3 |
| Widowed ... ... | 5·3 | 3·3 | 7·6 | 5·6 | 3·5 | 8·1 | 4·4 | 2·7 | 6·5 |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

... Insignificant.

## TABLE V

### Population by age and marital status

| Age Group | Total Population | Total | | Unmarried | | Married | | Separated | | Divorced | | Widowed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Upto 4 ... ... ... | 2,00,567 | 1,01,337 | 99,230 | 1,01,337 | 99,230 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | . |
| 5—9 ... ... ... | 1,93,027 | 99,537 | 93,490 | 99,537 | 93,490 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10—14 ... ... ... | 1,51,825 | 80,580 | 71,245 | 80,555 | 70,865 | 25 | 380 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15—20 ... ... ... | 1,80,388 | 97,204 | 83,184 | 85,468 | 33,124 | 11,486 | 49,280 | 25 | 130 | — | 100 | 225 | 550 |
| 21—30 ... ... ... | 2,79,971 | 1,55,617 | 1,24,354 | 55,012 | 8,155 | 96,130 | 1,10,792 | 775 | 750 | 175 | 425 | 3,525 | 4,232 |
| 31—40 ... ... ... | 1,55,979 | 94,765 | 61,214 | 6,034 | 1,257 | 83,362 | 53,552 | 673 | 150 | 225 | 175 | 4,471 | 6,080 |
| 41—50 ... ... ... | 93,049 | 54,032 | 39,017 | 2,135 | 216 | 45,81 | 25,620 | 405 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 5,655 | 13,006 |
| 51—60 ... ... ... | 48,380 | 29,038 | 19,342 | 265 | 75 | 23,628 | 7,402 | 7 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 5,122 | 11,765 |
| 61—70 ... ... ... | 18,124 | 10,002 | 8,122 | 25 | — | 7,352 | 1,707 | — | — | — | 75 | 2,625 | 6,340 |
| 71 & above ... ... | 10,305 | 5,588 | 4,717 | 25 | 50 | 3,437 | 530 | — | — | — | — | 2,125 | 4,137 |
| Total ... | 13,31,615 | 7,27,700 | 6,03,915 | 4,30,385 | 362 | 21,71,232 | 2,49,263 | 1,885 | 1,155 | 450 | 925 | 23,748 | 46,110 |

## TABLE V(a)

*Percentage distribution of population by age and marital status*

| Age Groups | Total Population | Total | | Unmarried | | Married | | Separated | | Divorced | | Widowed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males | Femals | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Upto 4 ... ... ... | 15·1 | 13·9 | 16·4 | 23·5 | 32·4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5—9 ... ... ... | 14·5 | 13·7 | 15·5 | 23·1 | 30·5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10—14 ... ... ... | 11·4 | 11·1 | 11·8 | 18·7 | 23·1 | 0·01 | 0·1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15—20 ... ... ... | 13·5 | 13·3 | 13·8 | 19·9 | 10·8 | 4·23 | 19·8 | 1·3 | 11·2 | — | 10·8 | 1·0 | 1·2 |
| 21—30 ... ... ... | 21·0 | 21·4 | 20·6 | 12·8 | 2·7 | 35·4 | 44·4 | 41·1 | 65·0 | 39·0 | 46·0 | 14·8 | 9·2 |
| 31—40 ... ... .. | 11·7 | 13·0 | 10·1 | 1·4 | 0·4 | 30·7 | 21·5 | 35·7 | 13·0 | 50·0 | 18·9 | 18·8 | 13·2 |
| 41—50 ... ... ... | 7·0 | 7·4 | 6·5 | 0·6 | 0·1 | 17·0 | 10·3 | 21·5 | 6·5 | 5·5 | 10·8 | 23·8 | 28·2 |
| 51—60 ... ... ... | 3·6 | 4·0 | 3·2 | ... | ... | 8·7 | 3·0 | 0·4 | 4·3 | 5·5 | 5·4 | 21·6 | 25·5 |
| 61—70 ... . . | 1·4 | 1·4 | 1·3 | ... | ... | 2·7 | 0·7 | — | — | — | 8·1 | 11·0 | 13·7 |
| 71 & above . . | 0·8 | 0·8 | 0·8 | ... | ... | 1·26 | 0·2 | — | — | — | — | 9·0 | 9·0 |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100.0 | 100·0 |

... Insignificant
— Nil

TABLE VI

*Families and family members by family income and origin*

| Monthly Income (in rupees) | Families | | | Family members | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Migrants | Non-migrants | Total | Migrants | Non-migrants |
| Upto 49 ... ... ... | 13,380 | 9,550 | 3,830 | 37,705 | 28,400 | 9,305 |
| 50—99 ... ... ... | 1,00,905 | 61,800 | 39,105 | 3,56,102 | 2,31,800 | 1,24,302 |
| 100—149 ... ... ... | 71,993 | 49,966 | 22,027 | 3,10,862 | 2,21,282 | 89,580 |
| 150—199 ... ... ... | 41,820 | 29,582 | 12,238 | 2,05,162 | 1,46,962 | 58,200 |
| 200—249 ... ... ... | 21,725 | 14,525 | 7,200 | 1,21,113 | 82,738 | 38,375 |
| 250—299 ... ... ... | 12,720 | 8,525 | 4,195 | 75,428 | 51,575 | 23,853 |
| 300—349 ... ... ... | 11,475 | 8,125 | 3,350 | 69,775 | 50,450 | 19,325 |
| 350—399 ... ... ... | 3,662 | 2,462 | 1,200 | 23,493 | 16,043 | 7,450 |
| 400—449 ... ... ... | 4,275 | 2,900 | 1,375 | 24,625 | 16,850 | 7,775 |
| 450—499 ... ... ... | 2,125 | 1,525 | 600 | 14,075 | 10,150 | 3,925 |
| 500 and above ... ... | 16,750 | 10,825 | 5,925 | 93,275 | 60,700 | 32,575 |
| Total ... | 3,00,830 | 1,99,785 | 1,01,045 | 1,33,615 | 9,16,950 | 4,14,665 |

TABLE VI(*a*)

*Percentage distribution of families and family members by family income and origin*

| Monthly Income (in rupees) | Families | | | Family members | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Migrants | Non-Migrants | Total | Migrants | Non-Migrants |
| Upto 49 ... ... ... | 4·4 | 4·7 | 3·9 | 2·8 | 3·1 | 2·2 |
| 50—99 ... ... ... | 33·5 | 31·0 | 38·9 | 26·7 | 25·3 | 30·0 |
| 100—149 ... ... ... | 24·3 | 25·0 | 21·8 | 23·3 | 24·1 | 21·6 |
| 150—199 ... ... ... | 13·2 | 15·0 | 12·1 | 15·4 | 16·0 | 14·0 |
| 200—249 ... ... ... | 7·2 | 7·2 | 7·1 | 9·1 | 9·0 | 9·3 |
| 250—299 ... ... ... | 4·2 | 4·3 | 4·2 | 5·7 | 5·6 | 5·8 |
| 300—349 ... ... ... | 3·9 | 4·0 | 3·3 | 5·2 | 5·7 | 4·7 |
| 350—399 ... ... ... | 1·2 | 1·2 | 1·1 | 1·8 | 1·7 | 1·8 |
| 400—449 ... ... ... | 1·5· | 1·4 | 1·3 | 1·9 | 1·8 | 1·9 |
| 450—499 ... ... ... | 1·0 | 0·8 | 0·6 | 1·i | 1·1 | 0·8 |
| 500 and above ... ... | 5·6 | 5·4 | 5·7 | 7·0 | 6·6 | 7·9 |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

# TABLE VII

*Earners by family income*

| Monthly Income (in rupees) | Total families | Total Earners | Children | | Adults | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 5-9 yrs. | 10-14 yrs. | Male | Females |
| Upto 49 ... ... ... | 13,380 | 9,950 | 275 | 275 | 7,175 | 2,225 |
| 50—99 ... ... ... | 1,00,905 | 1,05,007 | 200 | 907 | 1,01,125 | 2,775 |
| 100—149 ... ... ... | 71,993 | 84,268 | 338 | 980 | 80,325 | 2,625 |
| 150—199 ... ... ... | 41,820 | 61,825 | 100 | 350 | 60,200 | 1,175 |
| 200—249 ... ... ... | 21,725 | 37,038 | 50 | 275 | 35,976 | 737 |
| 250—299 ... ... ... | 12,720 | 22,733 | — | 75 | 22,350 | 308 |
| 300—349 ... ... ... | 11,475 | 19,425 | 150 | 275 | 18,500 | 500 |
| 350—399 ... ... ... | 3,662 | 7,292 | — | — | 7,192 | 100 |
| 400—449 ... ... ... | 4,275 | 7,825 | 50 | 75 | 7,575 | 125 |
| 450—499 ... ... ... | 2,125 | 4,500 | — | 100 | 4,275 | 125 |
| 500 and above ... ... | 16,750 | 26,750 | 225 | 250 | 25,325 | 950 |
| Total ... | 3,00,830 | 3,86,613 | 1,388 | 3,562 | 3,70,018 | 11,645 |

# TABLE VII(a)

*Percentage distribution of earners by income*

| Monthly Income (in rupees) | Total Families | Total Earners | Children | | Adults | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 5 to 9 yrs. | 10-14 yrs. | Males | Females |
| Upto 49 ... ... ... | 4·4 | 2·6 | 19·8 | 7·7 | 1·9 | 19·1 |
| 50—99 ... ... ... | 33·6 | 27·1 | 14·4 | 25·5 | 27·3 | 23·8 |
| 100—149 ... ... ... | 24·0 | 21·9 | 24·4 | 27·6 | 21·7 | 22·5 |
| 150—199 ... ... ... | 13·9 | 16·0 | 7·2 | 9·8 | 16·2 | 10·1 |
| 200—249 ... ... ... | 7·2 | 9·6 | 3·6 | 7·7 | 9·7 | 6·3 |
| 250—299 ... ... ... | 4·2 | 5·8 | — | 2·1 | 6·0 | 2·6 |
| 300—349 ... ... ... | 3·8 | 5·0 | 10·8 | 7·7 | 5·0 | 4·3 |
| 350—399 ... ... ... | 1·2 | 1·9 | — | — | 1·9 | 0·9 |
| 400—449 ... ... ... | 1·4 | 2·0 | 3·6 | 2·1 | 2·3 | 1·1 |
| 450—499 ... ... ... | 0·7 | 1·2 | — | 2·8 | 1·2 | 1·1 |
| 500 and above ... ... | 5·6 | 6·9 | 16·2 | 7·0 | 6·8 | 8·2 |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

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## TABLE VIII

*'Children by family income and origin '*

| Monthly Income (in rupees) | Migrants | | | | Non-Migrants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 0—4 | 5—9 | 10—14 | Total | 0—4 | 5—9 | 10—14 |
| Upto 49 ... ... ... | 11,350 | 3,065 | 4,035 | 4,250 | 3,387 | 1,500 | 1,200 | 687 |
| 50—99 ... ... ... | 98,775 | 39,475 | 34,850 | 24,450 | 50,413 | 19,313 | 18,063 | 13,037 |
| 100—149 ... ... ... | 94,048 | 35,495 | 32,040 | 26,513 | 36,400 | 13,815 | 13,425 | 9,160 |
| 150—199 ... ... ... | 61,157 | 22,682 | 21,835 | 16,640 | 21,900 | 8,350 | 7,933 | 5,617 |
| 200—249 ... ... ... | 34,652 | 11,932 | 12,165 | 10,555 | 13,225 | 4,157 | 4,383 | 4,685 |
| 250—299 ... ... ... | 22,300 | 8,050 | 8,075 | 6,175 | 8,138 | 3,058 | 2,575 | 2,505 |
| 300—349 ... ... ... | 23,575 | 8,225 | 8,525 | 6,825 | 6,525 | 2,300 | 2,250 | 1,975 |
| 350—399 ... ... ... | 7,150 | 2,100 | 2,600 | 2,450 | 1,725 | 625 | 650 | 450 |
| 400—449 ... ... ... | 7,300 | 2,650 | 2,900 | 1,750 | 2,450 | 825 | 975 | 650 |
| 450—499 ... ... ... | 4,475 | 1,575 | 1,525 | 1,375 | 950 | 425 | 225 | 300 |
| 500 and above ... ... | 24,300 | 7,650 | 8,625 | 8,025 | 11,225 | 3,300 | 4,175 | 3,750 |
| · Total ... | 3,89,082 | 1,42,899 | 1,37,175 | 1,09,008 | 1,56,338 | 57,668 | 55,854 | 42,816 |

## TABLE VIII(a)

*Percentage distribution of children by family income and origin*

| Monthly Income (in rupees) | Migrants | | | | Non-migrants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 0—4 | 5—9 | 10—14 | Total | 0—4 | 5—9 | 10—14 |
| Upto 49 ... ... ... | 2·9 | 2·1 | 2·9 | 3·9 | 2·2 | 2·6 | 2·4 | 1·6 |
| 50—99 ... ... ... | 25·4 | 27·6 | 25·4 | 22·4 | 32·1 | 33·5 | 32·3 | 30·4 |
| 100—149 ... ... ... | 24·2 | 24·8 | 23·4 | 24·3 | 23·3 | 24·0 | 24·0 | 21·4 |
| 150—199 ... ... ... | 15·7 | 15·9 | 15·9 | 15·3 | 14·0 | 14·5 | 14·2 | 13·1 |
| 200—249 ... ... ... | 8·9 | 8·3 | 8·9 | 9·6 | 8·5 | 7·2 | 7·9 | 11·0 |
| 250—299 ... ... ... | 5·7 | 5·6 | 5·9 | 5·7 | 5·2 | 5·3 | 4·6 | 5·9 |
| 300—349 ... ... ... | 6·1 | 5·8 | 6·2 | 6·3 | 4·2 | 4·0 | 4·0 | 4·6 |
| 350—399 ... ... ... | 1·8 | 1·5 | 1·9 | 2·2 | 1·1 | 1·1 | 1·2 | 1·0 |
| 400—449 ... ... ... | 1·9 | 1·9 | 2·1 | 1·6 | 1·6 | 1·4 | 1·8 | 1·5 |
| 450—499 ... ... ... | 1·2 | 1·1 | 1·1 | 1·3 | 0·6 | 0·7 | 0·4 | 0·7 |
| 500 and above ... ... | 6·2 | 5·4 | 6·3 | 7·4 | 7·2 | 5·7 | 7·5 | 8·8 |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

TABLE IX

*School Attendances—Number of Children attending School by family income and origin*

| Monthly income in rupees | Total | | | Migrants | | | Non-migrants | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 5 to 9 yrs. | 10 to 14 yrs. | Total | 5 to 9 yrs. | 10 to 14 yrs. | Total | 5 to 9 yrs. | 10 to 14 yrs. |
| Upto 49 ... ... | 2,475 | 1,000 | 1,475 | 2,475 | 1,000 | 1,475 | — | — | — |
| 50—99 ... ... | 14,885 | 6,275 | 8,610 | 11,400 | 5,025 | 6,375 | 3,485 | 1,250 | 2,235 |
| 100—149 ... ... | 21,167 | 10,055 | 11,112 | 17,992 | 8,355 | 9,637 | 3,175 | 1,700 | 1,475 |
| 150—199 ... ... | 14,100 | 7,300 | 6,800 | 11,575 | 5,975 | 5,600 | 2,525 | 1,325 | 1,200 |
| 200—249 ... ... | 12,830 | 5,325 | 7,505 | 10,330 | 4,450 | 5,880 | 2,500 | 875 | 1,625 |
| 250—299 ... ... | 8,950 | 4,075 | 4,875 | 7,025 | 3,400 | 3,625 | 1,925 | 675 | 1,250 |
| 300—349 ... ... | 10,025 | 5,275 | 4,750 | 7,825 | 4,175 | 3,650 | 2,200 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| 350—399 ... ... | 3,625 | 1,775 | 1,850 | 3,125 | 1,450 | 1,675 | 500 | 325 | 175 |
| 400—449 ... ... | 3,825 | 1,900 | 1,925 | 2,875 | 1,450 | 1,425 | 950 | 450 | 500 |
| 450—499 ... ... | 2,750 | 1,225 | 1,525 | 2,350 | 1,125 | 1,225 | 400 | 100 | 300 |
| 500 and above ... | 16,925 | 8,050 | 8,875 | 12,000 | 5,650 | 6,350 | 4,925 | 2,400 | 2,525 |
| Total ... | 1,11,557 | 52,255 | 59,302 | 88,972 | 42,055 | 46,917 | 22,585 | 10,200 | 12,385 |

TABLE IX(a)

*Percentage distribution of School attendance by family income and origin*

| Monthly income in rupees | Total | | | Migrants | | | Non-migrants | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 5 to 9 yrs. | 10 to 14 yrs. | Total | 5 to 9yrs. | 10 to 14 yrs. | Total | 5 to 9 yrs. | 10 to 14 yrs. |
| Upto 49 ... ... | 2·2 | 2·0 | 2·5 | 2·8 | 2·4 | 3·1 | — | — | — |
| 50—99 ... ... | 13·3 | 12·0 | 14·5 | 12·8 | 12·0 | 13·6 | 15·4 | 12·2 | 18·0 |
| 100—149 ... ... | 19·0 | 19·2 | 18·7 | 20·2 | 19·9 | 20·6 | 14·1 | 16·7 | 12·0 |
| 150—199 ... ... | 12·6 | 14·0 | 11·5 | 13·0 | 14·2 | 12·0 | 11·2 | 13·0 | 9·7 |
| 200—249 ... ... | 11·5 | 10·2 | 12·7 | 11·6 | 10·6 | 12·5 | 11·1 | 8·6 | 13.1 |
| 250—299 ... ... | 8·0 | 7·8 | 8·2 | 7·9 | 8·1 | 7·7 | 8·5 | 6·6 | 10·1 |
| 300—349 ... ... | 9·0 | 10·1 | 8·0 | 8·8 | 9·9 | 7·8 | 9·7 | 10·8 | 8·9 |
| 350—399 ... ... | 3·3 | 3·4 | 3·1 | 3·5 | 3·4 | 3·6 | 2·2 | 3·2 | 1·4 |
| 400—449 ... ... | 3·4 | 3·6 | 3·2 | 3·2 | 3·4 | 3·0 | 4·2 | 4·4 | 4·0 |
| 450—499 ... ... | 2·5 | 2·3 | 2·6 | 2·7 | 2·7 | 2·6 | 1·8 | 1·0 | 2·4 |
| 500 and above ... | 15·2 | 15·4 | 15·0 | 13·5 | 13·4 | 13·5 | 21·8 | 23·5 | 20·4 |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

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TABLE X

*Families and family members by type of habitation and origin*

| Type of habitation | Families | | | Family Members | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Families | Migrants | Non-migrants | Total Family Members | Migrants | Non-migrants |
| Pucca ... ... ... | 1,16,592 | 77,435 | 39,157 | 5,50,525 | 3,83,605 | 1,66,920 |
| Semi pucca ... ... | 64,460 | 40,275 | 24,185 | 2,79,170 | 1,85,725 | 93,445 |
| Juggis .... ... ... | 1,18,720 | 81,775 | 36,945 | 4,99,847 | 3,46,345 | 1,53,502 |
| On roof top ... ... | 200 | 200 | — | 1,175 | 1,175 | — |
| No regular shelter ... ... | 858 | 100 | 758 | 898 | 100 | 798 |
| Total ... | 3,00,830 | 1,99,785 | 1,01,045 | 13,31,615 | 9,16,950 | 4,14,665 |

TABLE X(*a*)

*Percentage distribution of families and family members by type of habitation and origin*

| Type of habitation | Families | | | Family — Members | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Families | Migrants | Non-migrants | Total family members | Migrants | Non-migrants |
| Pucca ... ... ... | 38·7 | 38·7 | 38·7 | 41·3 | 41·8 | 40·2 |
| Semi Pucca ... ... | 21·4 | 20·1 | 23·9 | 21·0 | 20·2 | 22·6 |
| Juggi ... ... ... | 39·5 | 40·9 | 36·6 | 37·5 | 37·7 | 37·0 |
| On the roof top ... ... | 0·1 | 0·2 | — | 0·1 | 0·2 | — |
| No regular shelter ... ... | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0·8 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 0·2 |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

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## TABLE XI

### Families by Type of Habitation, family Income and origin

| Monthly Income (in rupees). | Total Families | Total families living in | | | | | | Migrant families living in | | | | | | Non-migrant families living in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pucca | Semi Pucca | Juggi | On Roof top | Regular Shelter | Total Families | Pucca | Semi Pucca | Juggi | On Roof Top | No Regular Shelter | Total Families | Pucca | Semi Pucca | Juggi | On Roof top | No Regular Shelter |
| Upto 49 ... | 13,380 | 4,580 | 2,557 | 5,982 | — | 260 | 9,550 | 3,025 | 1,950 | 4,500 | — | 75 | 3,830 | 1,555 | 607 | 1,482 | — | 185 |
| 50—99 ... | 1,00,905 | 23,942 | 21,700 | 54,750 | — | 513 | 61,800 | 12,975 | 1,120 | 37,625 | — | — | 39,105 | 10,967 | 10,500 | 17,125 | — | 513 |
| 100—149 ... | 71,993 | 22,188 | 18,558 | 31,038 | 125 | 85 | 49,965 | 14,840 | 12,500 | 22,475 | 125 | 25 | 22,028 | 7,348 | 6,058 | 8,563 | — | 60 |
| 150—199 ... | 41,820 | 16,195 | 10,301 | 15,250 | 75 | — | 29,583 | 11,745 | 7,163 | 10,600 | 75 | — | 12,237 | 4,450 | 3,138 | 4,650 | — | — |
| 200—249 ... | 21,725 | 11,475 | 4,400 | 5,850 | — | — | 14,525 | 7,900 | 2,975 | 3,650 | — | — | 7,200 | 3,575 | 1,425 | 2,200 | — | — |
| 250—299 ... | 12,720 | 7,737 | 2,657 | 2,525 | — | — | 8,528 | 5,475 | 1,750 | 1,300 | — | — | 4,195 | 2,062 | 907 | 1,225 | — | — |
| 300—349 ... | 11,475 | 7,775 | 2,100 | 1,600 | — | — | 8,125 | 5,700 | 1,525 | 900 | — | — | 3,350 | 2,075 | 575 | 700 | — | — |
| 350—399 ... | 3,662 | 2,600 | 562 | 500 | — | — | 2,462 | 1,775 | 387 | 300 | — | — | 1,200 | 825 | 175 | 200 | — | — |
| 400—449 ... | 4,275 | 3,150 | 475 | 650 | — | — | 2,900 | 2,350 | 275 | 275 | — | — | 1,375 | 800 | 200 | 375 | — | — |
| 450—499 ... | 2,125 | 1,750 | 175 | 200 | — | — | 1,525 | 1,400 | 125 | — | — | — | 600 | 350 | 50 | 200 | — | — |
| 500—above ... | 16,750 | 15,400 | 975 | 375 | — | — | 10,825 | 10,250 | 425 | 150 | — | — | 5,925 | 5,150 | 550 | 225 | — | — |
| Total ... | 3,00,830 | 1,16,592 | 64,460 | 1,18,720 | 200 | 858 | 1,99,736 | 77,435 | 40,275 | 81,775 | 200 | 100 | 1,01,045 | 39,157 | 24,185 | 36,945 | — | 758 |

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31

TABLE XI(a)

*Percentage distribution of families by type of habitation, family income and origin*

| Monthly income (in progress.) | Total Families - Migrants plus non-migrants | | | | | | Migrants | | | | | | Non-migrants | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Pucca | Semi Pacca | Juggi | On Roof top | No. Regular shelter | Total | Pacca | Semi Pacca | Juggi | On Roof top | No Regular shelter | Total | Pucca | Semi Pucca | Juggi | On roof top | No Regular Shelter |
| Upto 49 ... ... | 4·4 | 4·0 | 3·9 | 5·0 | — | 30·3 | 4·8 | 3·9 | 4·8 | 5·5 | — | 75·0 | 3·8 | 4·0 | 2·5 | 4·0 | — | 24·4 |
| 50—99 ... ... | 33·5 | 20·5 | 33·7 | 46·1 | — | 59·8 | 31·0 | 16·8 | 27·8 | 46·0 | — | — | 38·7 | 28·0 | 43·4 | 46·4 | — | 67·6 |
| 100—149 ... ... | 24·0 | 19·0 | 28·8 | 26·2 | 62·5 | 9·9 | 25·0 | 19·2 | 31·0 | 27·5 | 62·5 | 25·0 | 21·8 | 18·8 | 25·0 | 23·2 | — | 8·0 |
| 150—199 ... ... | 13·9 | 13·9 | 16·0 | 12·8 | 37·5 | — | 14.8 | 15·2 | 17·8 | 12·9 | 37·5 | — | 12·1 | 11·4 | 13·0 | 12·6 | — | — |
| 200—249 ... ... | 7·2 | 9·8 | 6·8 | 5·0 | — | — | 7·3 | 10·2 | 7·4 | 4·5 | — | — | 7·1 | 9·1 | 6·0 | 5·9 | — | — |
| 250—299 ... ... | 4·3 | 6·5 | 4·1 | 2·1 | — | — | 4·3 | 7·1 | 4·3 | 1·6 | — | — | 4·2 | 5·3 | 3·7 | 3·3 | — | — |
| 300—349 ... ... | 3·8 | 6·7 | 3·3 | 1·4 | — | — | 4·1 | 7·3 | 3·8 | 1·1 | — | — | 3·3 | 5·3 | 2·4 | 2·0 | — | — |
| 350—399 ... ... | 1·2 | 2·2 | 0·9 | 0·4 | — | — | 1·2 | 2·3 | 1·0 | 0·4 | — | — | 1·2 | 2·1 | 0·7 | 0·5 | — | — |
| 400—449 ... ... | 1·4 | 2·7 | 0·7 | 0·5 | — | — | 1·4 | 3·0 | 0·7 | 0·3 | — | — | 1·4 | 2·0 | 0·8 | 1·0 | — | — |
| 450—499 ... ... | 0·7 | 1·5 | 0·3 | 0·2 | — | — | 0·7 | 1·8 | 0·3 | — | — | — | 0·6 | 0·9 | 0·2 | 0·5 | — | — |
| 500 and above ... | 5·6 | 13·2 | 1·5 | 0·3 | — | — | 5·4 | 13·2 | 1·1 | 0·2 | — | — | 5·8 | 13·1 | 2·3 | 0·6 | — | — |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

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32

## TABLE XII

### Families by tenure of habitation, family income and origin

| Monthly Income—(In progress) | Total | | | | Migrants | | | | Non-migrants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Families | Owner Occupied | Rented | Rent Free | Total Families | Owner Occupied | Rented | Rent Free | Total Families | Owner Occupied | Rented | Rent Free |
| Upto 49 ... ... ... | 13,381 | 7,288 | 2,633 | 3,460 | 9,550 | 5,475 | 1,875 | 2,200 | 3,830 | 1,812 | 785 | 1,260 |
| 50—99 ... ... ... | 1,00,905 | 58,600 | 16,625 | 25,680 | 61,800 | 39,350 | 7,875 | 14,575 | 39,105 | 19,250 | 8,750 | 11,105 |
| 100—149 ... ... ... | 71,992 | 40,678 | 16,137 | 15,177 | 49,965 | 29,190 | 10,125 | 10,650 | 22,027 | 11,488 | 6,012 | 4,527 |
| 150—199 ... ... ... | 41,820 | 21,262 | 11,358 | 9,200 | 29,583 | 15,013 | 7,183 | 7,387 | 12,238 | 6,250 | 4,175 | 1,813 |
| 200—249 ... ... ... | 21,725 | 8,800 | 9,625 | 3,300 | 14,525 | 5,775 | 6,625 | 2,125 | 7,200 | 3,025 | 3,000 | 1,175 |
| 250—299 ... ... ... | 12,720 | 4,350 | 6,182 | 2,188 | 8,525 | 2,900 | 4,200 | 1,425 | 4,195 | 1,450 | 1,982 | 763 |
| 300—349 ... ... ... | 11,475 | 3,700 | 6,550 | 1,225 | 8,125 | 2,875 | 4,275 | 975 | 3,350 | 825 | 2,275 | 250 |
| 350—399 ... ... ... | 3,662 | 812 | 2,225 | 625 | 2,462 | 462 | 1,550 | 450 | 1,200 | 350 | 675 | 175 |
| 400—449 ... ... ... | 4,275 | 825 | 2,525 | 925 | 2,900 | 325 | 1,850 | 725 | 1,375 | 500 | 675 | 200 |
| 450—499 ... ... ... | 2,125 | 300 | 1,550 | 275 | 1,525 | 175 | 1,175 | 175 | 600 | 125 | 375 | 100 |
| 500 and above ... ... | 16,750 | 2,575 | 12,325 | 1,850 | 10,825 | 1,825 | 7,700 | 1,300 | 5,925 | 750 | 4,625 | 550 |
| Total ... | 3,00,830 | 1,49,190 | 87,735 | 63,905 | 1,99,785 | 1,03,365 | 54,433 | 41,987 | 1,01,045 | 45,825 | 33,302 | 21,918 |

## TABLE XII(a)

*Percentage distribution of families by tenure of habitation family, income and origin.*

| Monthly Income—(In progress) | Total | | | | Migrants | | | | Non-migrants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Families | Owner Occupied | Rented | Rent Free | Total Families | Owner Occupied | Rented | Rent Free | Total Families | Owner Occupied | Rented | Rent Free |
| Upto 49 ... ... ... ... | 4·4 | 4·9 | 3·0 | 5·4 | 4·8 | 5·3 | 3·4 | 5·2 | 3·8 | 3·9 | 2·3 | 5·7 |
| 50—99 ... ... ... ... | 33·5 | 39·3 | 18·9 | 40.2 | 30·9 | 38·1 | 14·5 | 34·7 | 38·7 | 42·0 | 26·3 | 50·7 |
| 100—149 ... ... ... ... | 24·0 | 27·3 | 18·4 | 23·7 | 25·0 | 28·2 | 18·6 | 25·4 | 21·8 | 25·1 | 18·1 | 20·6 |
| 150—199 ... ... ... ... | 14·0 | 14·2 | 12·9 | 14·4 | 14·8 | 14·5 | 13·2 | 17·6 | 12·1 | 13·6 | 12·5 | 8·3 |
| 200—249 ... ... ... ... | 7·2 | 5·9 | 11·0 | 5·2 | 7·3 | 5·6 | 12·2 | 5·1 | 7·1 | 6·6 | 9·0 | 5·4 |
| 250—299 ... ... ... ... | 4·2 | 3·0 | 7·0 | 3·4 | 4·3 | 2·8 | 7·7 | 3·4 | 4·2 | 3·2 | 6·0 | 3·5 |
| 300—349 ... ... ... ... | 3·8 | 2·5 | 7·5 | 2·0 | 4·1 | 2·8 | 7·8 | 2·3 | 3·3 | 1·8 | 6·8 | 1·1 |
| 350—399 ... ... ... ... | 1·2 | 0·5 | 2·5 | 1·0 | 1·2 | 0·4 | 2·9 | 1·1 | 1·2 | 0·8 | 2·0 | 0·8 |
| 400—449 ... ... ... ... | 1·4 | 0·5 | 3·0 | 1·4 | 1·4 | 0·3 | 3·4 | 1·7 | 1·4 | 1·1 | 2·0 | 0·9 |
| 450—499 ... ... ... ... | 0·7 | 0·2 | 1·8 | 0·4 | 0·8 | 0·2 | 2·2 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 0·3 | 1·1 | 7·5 |
| 500 and above ... ... ... ... | 5·6 | 1·7 | 14·0 | 2·9 | 5·4 | 1·8 | 14·1 | 3·1 | 5·8 | 1·6 | 13·9 | 2·5 |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

34

# TABLE XIII

*Families having the following facilities in Dwelling Units by family income and origin*

| Types of Facilities Monthly Income— (In progress) | Total | | | | | Migrants | | | | | Non-Migrants | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Families | Water | Electricity | Bath-Room | Latrine | Total Families | Water | Electricity | Bath-Room | Latrine | Total Families | Water | Electricity | Bath-Room | Latrine |
| Upto 49 ... ... | 13,380 | 1,855 | 2,480 | 5,205 | 6,505 | 9,550 | 1,025 | 1,650 | 3,900 | 5,325 | 3,830 | 830 | 830 | 1,305 | 1,180 |
| 50—99 ... ... | 1,00,905 | 7,275 | 6,685 | 29,360 | 42,500 | 61,800 | 4,275 | 4,025 | 18,925 | 32,075 | 39,105 | 3,000 | 2,660 | 10,435 | 10,425 |
| 100—149 ... | 71,993 | 17,092 | 10,193 | 28,842 | 38,992 | 49,965 | 14,450 | 7,150 | 22,075 | 31,800 | 22,220 | 2,642 | 3,042 | 6,767 | 7,192 |
| 150—199 ... | 14,820 | 7,625 | 9,225 | 19,175 | 25,400 | 29,583 | 5,575 | 6,800 | 14,925 | 21,150 | 12,237 | 2,050 | 2,425 | 4,250 | 4,20 |
| 200—249 ... | 21,725 | 6,400 | 7,657 | 13,000 | 15,100 | 14,525 | 4,525 | 5,558 | 9,400 | 11,350 | 7,200 | 1,875 | 2,100 | 3,600 | 3,750 |
| 250—299 ... | 12,720 | 4,755 | 5,530 | 8,755 | 9,155 | 8,525 | 3,705 | 4,305 | 6,530 | 6,780 | 4,195 | 1,050 | 1,225 | 2,225 | 2,375 |
| 300—349 ...: | 11,475 | 5,175 | 6,225 | 8,375 | 8,425 | 8,125 | 4,000 | 4,700 | 6,450 | 6,675 | 3,350 | 1,175 | 1,525 | 1,925 | 1,750 |
| 350—399 ... | 3,662 | 2,080 | 2,180 | 2,805 | 2,880 | 2,462 | 1,455 | 1,630 | 2,080 | 2,130 | 1,200 | 625 | 550 | 725 | 750 |
| 400 – 499 ... | 4,275 | 2,625 | 2,875 | 3,025 | 3,450 | 2,900 | 1,900 | 2,075 | 2,025 | 2,475 | 1,375 | 725 | 800 | 1,000 | 975 |
| 450—499 ... | 2,125 | 1,950 | 1,950 | 2,100 | 2,050 | 1,525 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,525 | 1,525 | 600 | 450 | 450 | 575 | 525 |
| 500 and above ... | 16,750 | 13,600 | 14,525 | 16,000 | 15,900 | 10,825 | 9,175 | 9,675 | 10,825 | 10,825 | 5,925 | 4,425 | 4,850 | 5,175 | 5,075 |
| Total ... | 3,00,830 | 70,432 | 69,525 | 1,36,642 | 1,70,357 | 1,99,785 | 51,585 | 49,068 | 98,660 | 1,32,110 | 1,01,045 | 18,847 | 20,457 | 37,982 | 38,247 |

35

# TABLE XIII(a)

*Percentage distribution of families having the following units facilities in dwelling by family income and origin*

| Monthly Income— (in progress) | Total | | | | | Migrants | | | | | Non-migrants | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Families | Water | Electricity | Bath-room | Latrine | Total Families | Water | Elec-tricity | Bath-room | Latrine | Total Families | Water | Elec-tricity | Bath-room | Latrine |
| Upto 49 ... ... | 4·5 | 2·6 | 3·6 | 3·8 | 3·8 | 4·8 | 1·9 | 3·4 | 3·9 | 4·0 | 3·8 | 4·4 | 4·1 | 3·4 | 3·1 |
| 50—99 ... ... | 33·5 | 10·3 | 9·6 | 21·5 | 24·9 | 30·9 | 8·3 | 8·2 | 19·2 | 24·3 | 38·7 | 15·9 | 13·0 | 27·5 | 27·2 |
| 100—149 ... | 24·0 | 24.3 | 14·7 | 21·1 | 23·0 | 25·0 | 28·0 | 14·6 | 22·5 | 24·1 | 21·8 | 14·0 | 14·9 | 17·8 | 18·8 |
| 150—199 ... | 13·9 | 10·8 | 13·3 | 14·0 | 14·9 | 14·8 | 10·8 | 13·9 | 15·1 | 16·0 | 12·1 | 11·0 | 11·9 | 11·2 | 11·1 |
| 200—249 ... | 7·2 | 9·1 | 11·0 | 9·6 | 8·9 | 7·2 | 8·8 | 11·3 | 9·6 | 8·6 | 7·1 | 9·9 | 10·2 | 9·5 | 9·8 |
| 250—299 ... | 4·2 | 6·8 | 8·0 | 6·4 | 5·4 | 4·3 | 7·2 | 8·7 | 6·7 | 5·1 | 4·1 | 5·6 | 6·0 | 5·8 | 6·2 |
| 300—349 ... | 3·8 | 7·4 | 8·9 | 6·1 | 4·9 | 4·1 | 7·8 | 9·6 | 6·5 | 5·0 | 3·3 | 6·2 | 7·4 | 5·2 | 4·6 |
| 350—399 ... | 1·2 | 2·9 | 3·1 | 2·1 | 1·7 | 1·2 | 2·8 | 3·3 | 2·1 | 1·6 | 1·2 | 3·3 | 2·7 | 1·9 | 2·0 |
| 400—449 ... | 1·4 | 3·7 | 4·1 | 2·2 | 2·0 | 1·5 | 3·7 | 4·2 | 2·0 | 1·9 | 1·4 | 3·8 | 3·9 | 2·6 | 2·5 |
| 450—499 ... | 0·7 | 2·8 | 2·8 | 1·5 | 1·2 | 0·8 | 2·9 | 3·1 | 1·5 | 1·2 | 0·6 | 2·4 | 2·2 | 1·5 | 1·4 |
| 500 and above ... | 5·6 | 19·3 | 20·9 | 11·7 | 9·3 | 5·4 | 17·8 | 10·9 | 10·9 | 8·2 | 5·9 | 23·5 | 23·7 | 13·6 | 13·3 |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

## TABLE XIV

*Heads of families by age and number of dependents*

| Age—Groups | Totals | No dependent | One dependents | Two dependents | Three dependents | Four dependents | Five dependents | Six dependents | Seven dependents | Eight or more dependents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15—20 ... ... ... | 13,550 | 4,900 | 3,225 | 2,375 | 1,350 | 750 | 475 | 175 | 100 | 200 |
| 21—30 ... ... ... | 1,02,975 | 17,025 | 17,850 | 20,375 | 19,450 | 13,950 | 7,750 | 3,150 | 1,900 | 1,525 |
| 31—40 ... ... ... | 91,530 | 7,300 | 7,675 | 11,900 | 15,400 | 16,025 | 12,825 | 9,775 | 5,700 | 4,930 |
| 41—50 ... ... ... | 53,400 | 3,800 | 6,250 | 6,225 | 7,200 | 8,625 | 7,700 | 5,875 | 3,275 | 4,450 |
| 51—60 ... ... ... | 27,150 | 2,800 | 4,000 | 4,125 | 4,350 | 3,000 | 3,325 | 2,100 | 1,475 | 1,975 |
| 61—70 ... ... ... | 8,475 | 975 | 1,675 | 1,825 | 1,175 | 850 | 675 | 525 | 425 | 350 |
| 71 and above ... ... | 3,750 | 675 | 800 | 725 | 325 | 200 | 525 | 175 | 100 | 225 |
| Total ... | 3,00,830 | 37,475 | 41,475 | 47,550 | 49,250 | 43,400 | 33,275 | 21,775 | 12,975 | 13,655 |

## TABLE XIV(a)

*Percentage distribution of heads of families by age and number of dependents*

| Age-Groups | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 and above |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15—20 ... ... ... | 13·0 | 7·9 | 5·0 | 2·7 | 1·7 | 1·2 | 0·8 | 0·8 | 1·5 | 4·5 |
| 21—30 ... ... ... | 45·4 | 43·0 | 42·9 | 39·5 | 32·1 | 23·4 | 14·5 | 14·6 | 11·2 | 34·2 |
| 31—40 ... ... ... | 19·5 | 18·5 | 25·0 | 31·3 | 36·9 | 38·6 | 44·9 | 43·9 | 36·1 | 30·4 |
| 41—50 ... ... ... | 10·1 | 15·1 | 13·1 | 14·6 | 19·9 | 23·1 | 27·0 | 25·2 | 32·5 | 17·9 |
| 51—60 ... ... ... | 7·5 | 9·6 | 8·7 | 8·8 | 6·9 | 10·0 | 9·6 | 11·4 | 14·5 | 9·0 |
| 61—70 ... ... ... | 2·6 | 4·0 | 3·8 | 2·4 | 2·0 | 2·0 | 2·4 | 3·3 | 2·6 | 2·8 |
| 71 and above ... ... | 1·9 | 1·9 | 1·5 | 0·7 | 0·5 | 1·7 | 0·8 | 0·8 | 1·6 | 1·2 |
| Total | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

TABLE XV

*Births during 1958 by age of mothers and origin*

| Age—groups | | | | | | Total | Migrants | Non-migrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upto 14 Yrs. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 855 | 685 | 170 |
| 15—20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,310 | 10,905 | 4,405 |
| 21—25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,665 | 12,545 | 5,120 |
| 26—30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,640 | 9,048 | 4,592 |
| 31—35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,590 | 4,675 | 1,915 |
| 36—40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,824 | 1,912 | 912 |
| 41—45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 983 | 725 | 258 |
| 46 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 175 | 100 | 75 |
| | | | | Total | ... | 58,042 | 40,595 | 17,447 |

TABLE XV(*a*)

*Percentage distribution of births during 1958 by age of mothers and origin*

| Age-groups | | | | | | Total | Migrants | Non-migrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upto 14 Yrs. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·5 | 1·7 | 1·0 |
| 15—20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·3 | 26·8 | 25·3 |
| 21—25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30·4 | 30·9 | 29·3 |
| 26—30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·5 | 22·3 | 26·3 |
| 31—35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11·4 | 11·5 | 11·0 |
| 36—40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·9 | 4·8 | 5·2 |
| 41—45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·7 | 1·8 | 1·5 |
| 46 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·4 |
| | | | | Total | ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

# TABLE XVI

*Persons holding claims for abondoned properties in India*

| Monthly Income —(in Rupees) | Verified | | | | | | | Not Verified | | | | | | Non-Filed | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Upto Rs. 5000 | 5001—10,000 | 10001—15,000 | 15001—20,000 | Over 20,000 | Only Land in Acres | Total | Upto Rs. 5,000 | 5001—10,000 | 10001—15,000 | 15001—20,000 | Over 20,000 | Totals | Upto 5,000 | 5001—1,000 | 10001—15,000 | 15001—20,000 | Over 20,000 |
| Upto 49 ... | 725 | 250 | 250 | 50 | 25 | 100 | 50 | 300 | — | 175 | 50 | — | 75 | 300 | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 125 |
| 50—99 ... | 1,975 | 525 | 550 | 425 | 150 | 100 | 225 | 1,625 | 150 | 375 | 225 | 175 | 700 | 1,132 | 432 | 325 | 175 | — | 200 |
| 100—149 ... | 2,950 | 800 | 675 | 325 | 150 | . 725 | 275 | 2,657 | 275 | 507 | 300 | 150 | 1,425 | 675 | 200 | 125 | 25 | 25 | 300 |
| 150—199 ... | 2,250 | 550 | 350 | 350 | 200 | 550 | 250 | 1,350 | 125 | 300 | 175 | 75 | 675 | 375 | 150 | 125 | 25 | 50 | 25 |
| 200—249 ... | 1,650 | 350 | 250 | 450 | 50 | 475 | 75 | 1,000 | 175 | 100 | 50 | 275 | 400 | 200 | — | 125 | 25 | — | 50 |
| 250—299 ... | 850 | 175 | 150 | 25 | 25 | 400 | 75 | 1,005 | 125 | 225 | 200 | 25 | 430 | 275 | 100 | 75 | — | 25 | 75 |
| 300—349 ..., | 1,100 | 200 | 125 | 150 | 100 | 425 | 100 | 700 | 175 | 50 | 25 | 75 | 375 | 75 | 25 | — | — | 25 | 25 |
| 350—399 ... | 200 | 25 | 75 | — | — | 75 | 25 | 250 | 25 | — | — | — | 225 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 400—499 ... | 325 | — | 100 | 75 | 100 | 50 | — | 200 | — | 50 | — | — | 150 | 100 | — | 75 | — | — | 25 |
| 450—499 ... | 100 | — | 25 | 25 | — | 50 | — | 50 | — | — | — | 25 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 500 and Above | 2,025 | 250 | 225 | 275 | 100 | 1,025 | 150· | 925 | 100 | 125 | 25 | 75 | 600 | 25 | — | — | — | — | 25 |
| Total | 14,150 | 3,125 | 2,775 | 2,150 | 900 | 3,975 | 1,225 | 10,062 | 1,150 | 1,907 | 1,050 | 875 | 5,080 | 3,157 | 1,007 | 875 | 275 | 150 | 850 |

——NIL

# TABLE XVII

## *Land owned in Pakistan by Karachi Residents*

### ' AGRICULTURAL '

(Acres)

| | Total | Upto 5 Acres | 6 to 10 | 11—20 | 21—30 | 31—40 | 41—50 | 51—100 | 101—200 | 201—300 | 301—400 | 401—500 | 501—1000 | 1001 and above |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Migrants | 2,325 | 875 | 450 | 400 | 275 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | — | 75 | — | — | — |
| Non-migrants | 7,400 | 5,375 | 1,075 | 275 | 150 | 100 | 25 | 150 | 100 | 25 | 75 | 25 | — | 25 |
| Total | 9,725 | 6,250 | 1,525 | 675 | 425 | 200 | 50 | 250 | 125 | 25 | 150 | 25 | — | 25 |

—=NIL

### ' RESIDENTIAL '

(Sq. Yds.)

| | Built | | | | | | | | Un—Built | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Area not. reported | Upto 100 | 101—200 | 201—300 | 301—400 | 401—500 | 501 and above | Total | Upto 100 | 101—200 | 201—300 | 301—400 | 401—500 | 501 and Above |
| Migrants | 4,600 | 25 | 2,200 | 1,350 | 350 | 175 | 325 | 175 | 4,000 | 200 | 1,150 | 725 | 725 | 325 | 875 |
| Non-migrants | 10,162 | 175 | 5,100 | 2,275 | 1,112 | 350 | 400 | 750 | 1,700 | 225 | 350 | 200 | 350 | 50 | 525 |
| Total ... | 14,762 | 200 | 7,300 | 3,625 | 1,462 | 525 | 725 | 925 | 5,700 | 425 | 1,500 | 925 | 1,075 | 375 | 1,400 |

## APPENDIX ' A '

### The Sample

The design of the sample was basically a stratified random sampling of segments (areal clusters). A variation commonly used, however, was the grouping together of two or more strata, usually within a single " chunk ", and the selection of segments systematically within the grouped strata using a new random start for each set of strata so grouped.

The entire work of sample selection was done with the aid of maps on a scale of 16 inches to the mile and of sketches made by workers who went personally to the slected areas for the purpose. The stratification was geographic, that is, strata generally consisted of contiguous segments. The only exceptions were in those instances in which segments " left over " from different chunks (beyond the number needed for complete strata) were grouped together to form a stratum. Even in these cases the segments within a stratum were located in the same general area of the city.

The random selection of segments was made through the use of an intermediate area, the " block ". The Karachi area had first been divided into more than 100 chunks and duplicate maps prepared for each chunk since the map of the entire city was so large as to be unwieldy. Moreover, the system used required that additional copies of chunk maps should be made available later on for use by enumerators, and so forth. Within the chunk, blocks were defined in such a manner that (1) the boundaries of each block were clearly identifiable both on the map and in the field, and (2) the area so defined appeared possibly to contain sufficient households that it should be divided into at least two segments. Finally then, each chunk consisted of one or more blocks.

Once the blocks within a chunk were defined.the next step was to determine the number of segments into which each was to be divided. These decisions were made utilizing whatever knowledge was available regarding the section of the city where the particuar chunk was located. The goal was to assign segments to blocks such that each segment would contain approximately fifty households. It was known however that, due to lack of full information in the office, the numbers of segments would contain as few as zero households or as many as 100 households, or even more. The idea however was ultimately to have segments which would contain as uniform a number of households within strata as possible.

Once the numbers of segments within each block of a chunk or group of chunks had been determined strata were formed and a selection was made of one segment from each stratum. Field surveyors had then to go to each block containing the selected segment and prepare a sketch showing passageways and certain other details not indicated on the original maps. These surveyors were also instructed to indicate the approximate number of dwelling places at various points within a block, provided there were special concentrations of dwelling places at some points. With the aid of the sketches the blocks were then sub-divided into the previously assigned number of segments and one segment was selected at random for the sample.

Two rates of sampling were used for the sample selection. The rate most commonly used was 1 in 25, in which case each stratum consisted of exactly twenty-five segments. In certain sections of the city in which it appeared that few migrants or shelterless persons were living the sampling rate was 1 in 75 and in those instance each stratum consisted of 75 segments.

The selection of a probability sample of Karachi posed a number of problems and for this reason it was recognised that the sample as finally selected would not be an efficient one. However it was judged to be much better to proceed with the use of an inefficient sample rather than to wait for the very extensive work required to permit the selection of a highly efficient sample. The possibility of selecting a sample in a few months existed only because of the remarkable map of the city, obtained by special arrangement with the Survey of Pakistan. In spite of inefficiencies the sample was a completely,objective one and the results could be expected to be of great value.

## APPENDIX ' B '

It was desired to compare the results of the Shelterless Persons' Survey and those obtained by Karachi Population Sample Survey. For this purpose, it was necessary to demarcate the common areas covered by these two surveys. It was difficult to do so as some of the segments represented broader areas than covered by the Shelterless Persons' Survey. These common areas exclude a few colonies enumerated in the Shelterless Persons' Survey. After scrutiny 56 segments were finally selected. The comparative results are as shown below :—

| | No. of families | | | | | | | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Migrant | Non-migrant | Total | Juggi | Semi-pucca | Pucca | Shelterless | |
| From the sample ... | 92,800 | 25,275 | 1,18,075 | 58,175 | 32,975 | 26,775 | 150 | 5,11,900 |
| Percentages ... | 78·59 | 21·41 | 100 | 49·28 | 27·91 | 22·68 | 0·13 | Family size is 4·34 members. |
| From the shelterless' Persons' Survey. | 98,013 | 16,954 | 1,14,967 | 63,287 | 30,893 | 17,813 | 2·974 | 5,08,549 |
| Percentages ... | 85·25 | 14·75 | 100 | 55·05 | 26·87 | 15·49 | 2·59 | Family size is 4·42. |

The estimated total number of families from the Karachi Population Sample Survey is 1,18,075 compared to 1,14,767 in Shelterless Persons' Survey. This difference which is approximately three per cent (3%) is admissible in a sample survey.

The estimated number of migrant families from the Sample Survey is 92,800 (for common areas only, there being a toal of 1,99,885 migrant families for the entire Federal Area) compared with 98,013 in the Shelterless Persons Survey.

Estimated percentages of migrant and non-migrant families are 78·59 and 21·41 respectively, whereas in the Shelterless Persons' Survey corresponding figures are 85·25 and 14·75. Percentages of juggis and pucca houses from the sample come to 49·28 and 22·68 respectively, corresponding figures in the Shelterless Persons' Survey being 55·05 and 15·49. Our sample has shown more number of non-migrant families and less of juggis most probably due to the fact that in the Shelterless Persons' Survey concentrated juggi areas inhabited by mostly migrant families were enumerated and non-migrants and persons living in pucca-houses were avoided as far as possible. But in the Sample Survey every family in a segment was enumerated. The percentage of semi-pucca houses (27·68% in the sample corresponding to 26·87 in the Shelterless Persons' Survey) is almost the same.

The estimated total number of persons and corresponding figure in the Shelterless Persons' Survey are 5,11,900 and 5,08,549 respectively thus showing a difference of 0·7% only.

Family size in the sample is 4·34 as compared to 4·42 in the Shelterless Persons, Survey which shows a negligible difference of 0·08. Such difference might occur due to the inclusion of more non-migrant families in the Sample.

The following examples will clearly explain the difficulties that were met in deciding the segments :—

1. At the first time segment No. 88A/97 in Quiadabad was considered to be included in the Shelterless Persons' Survey area. Later on it was concluded that this segment did not fall within the area covered by the Shelterless Persons' Survey since the map in its publication did not indicate that the area of this segment was included in the colony. After further investigation of several cases in the field we came to the conclusion that we should not depend entirely upon the maps in the publication showing the location of the Shelterless Persons' Survey areas as those maps were not always exact.

2. It was difficult to find the location and exact boundary of the areas designated as Old Haji Camp (outside), S.I.T.E., etc. Some of the juggi areas covered in the sample named as Jamhuria Colony, Chabba Street (near K.M.C.) etc. were almost certainly included in the Shelterless Persons' Survey. But no such names appeared in the Shelterless Persons' Survey list which made the comparisons between the results of the Shelterless Persons' Survey and the Karachi Sample Survey difficult and inconclusive.

# SURVEY OF KARACHI POPULATION (PHASE—1)

SS-2)　　MIGRANTS
　　　　　NON-MIGRANTS

CHUNK AND SEGMENT No................

SERIAL No................

1. Name of Head of Family..................................................................S/O......................................Address ......................................................................
2. Composition of Family :　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　......................................................................

| Relationship to Head of Family (1) | Sex (2) | Marital Status (3) | Age (4) | Occupation | | Income | | Normal Place of Work (9) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Present (5) | Former (6) | Earned Income (Last month) (7) | From Other Sources (8) | |
| (i) Head of Family................. | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) ................. | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) ................. | | | | | | | | |
| (iv) ................. | | | | | | | | |
| (v) ................. | | | | | | | | |
| (vi) ................. | | | | | | | | |
| (vii) ................. | | | | | | | | |
| (viii) ................. | | | | | | | | |
| (ix) ................. | | | | | | | | |
| (x) ................. | | | | | | | | |

3. No. of births last year...............................................No. of deaths last year...............................................
4. Type of Habitation :　　　　　　　　　Pucca　　　　　　　　　　Semi-pucca　　　　　　　Juggi　　　　　　　On roof top　　No regular shelter
5. Tenure of Habitation :　　　　　　　　Owner occupied　　　　　　Rented　　　　　　　　Rent Free
6. Facilities in the Habitation :　　　　　Water　　　　　　　　　　Electricity　　　　　　Bathroom　　　　　　Latrine
7. Original Place of Residence :　　　　Province/State...........................Town/Village................Year of migration from India........Year of arrival in Karachi.........
8. Claim, if any :　　　　　　　　　　　Verified  Rs..............................Acres..........................................Not Verified Rs..............................Not filed Rs..................
9. Prepared to buy any Plot by Instalments/Cash..............................................................................
10. Prepared to buy House by Instalments/Cash..............................................................................
11. If prepared to buy Plot or House, Amount that can be paid :　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Each Month Rs................................ Total Cash Rs..................
12. Land owned in Pakistan : ⎰Agricultural (Acres)...................Location.............................
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　⎱Residential (Built)............Square yards and Location...................Unbuilt............Square yards and location............................

GENERAL REMARKS BY ENUEMRATUR :

Signature.........................................

Checked by.................................................

Date.............................................. ...

45

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ENUMERATORS

### Sample Survey of Karachi Population (Phase 1)

### 1959

**I. General :** The broad purpose of this Samples Survey is to collect current statistical data concerning the social and economic conditions of the population of Karachi. This phase of Sample Survey aims at collecting primary data for immediate requirements of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

**II. Area Covered :** The population spread over Karachi will be covered for the purpose of this Survey.

**III. Migrant/Non-migrant.** Find out if the family migrated from India and cross out the word not applicable in the schedule.

**IV. Household/Family:** A household is a family or group of families or of persons living together and eating from the same kitchen. A family is a group of persons who recognise a common head.

Separate schedule should be filled in for each family, in case there is more than one family in a household.

**V. 1. Head of Family :** Generally, the head of a family is a person mainly responsible for earning livelihood for the household. In some cases an elderly person may be regarded as head of the family by virtue of seniority in age. Whosoever is reported as head of the family, be recorded as such.

**Address :** The address of the dwelling unit recorded should as far as possible be complete, so that it can be located easily at the time of checking.

**2. Composition of Family :** List the people living in the household recording their relationship to the head of the family. In case there is no relationship to the head of the family, write "No Relationship".

**Sex :** Write M for male and F for female.

**Marital Status :** Write single, married, widowed, divorced or separated.

**Age :** Record as reported.

**Occupation :** Record what he is doing now in specific, not in general, terms. If he has no occupation and is receiving education, write " Student ". Under " original occupation ", record his profession before · coming to Karachi, if any.

**Income (Last Month) :** Record the income earned last month. Under column ' Income from Other Sources ', record money received as pensions, rent, etc., or income from other subsidiary source or work.

**Normal Place of Work :** Record address of the place where he normally goes to work or for studies. In case there is no regular place of work, record as " No regular place of work ".

**3. Number of Births and Deaths (Last Year):** Record total number of births and deaths separately during the year 1958. Make sure that the number of births entered here have already been recorded under *Composition of Family.*

**4. Habitation :**

*Type :* Habitation is a space occupied for dwelling purposes, which is divided into following five groups :—

(i) *Pucca Structure* : A dwelling unit with all its walls and roof made entirely of bricks, stone or concrete is pucca dwelling.

(ii) *Semi-Pucca Structure* : A dwelling unit made partly of Pucca material and partly of Katchcha material, e.g., mud, etc., is semi-pucca structure.

(iii) *Juggi* : As commonly understood, a dwelling unit made of straw, bamboos, canvas, sacks, or mats.

*(vi) On roof top :* Improvised shelter on top of roof of a building.

*(v) No regular shelter :* Space used for sleeping under open sky.

**5. Tenure.**

Tenure of dwelling unit is sub-divided into three types as under :—

*(i) Owner-occupied* is the unit owned by a family, or families or group of persons, even though the plot of land on which the unit stands may be owned by someone else.

*(ii) Rented :* .The unit occupied on payment of rent is to be recorded as " Rented ".

*(iii) Rent free :* The unit occupied by person or persons other than the owner of the unit, where no payment of rent is involved, is to be recorded as " Rent free ".

**6. Facilities in the Habitation :**

State if dwelling unit has in it electricity, water-tap, bath-room and latrine.

**7. Original Residence :**

In the case of migrants from India record the name of the Province or State, also Town or Village from which he migrated. In case of non-migrants, record the name of the former Province/State and Town/Village in Pakistan. While recording the year of migration from India in case of migrants and from other Provinces/Towns, mention year of migration.

**8. Claim :**

In case where verified claims include value in rupees as well as area of land, record the amount as well as the area of land verified. In cases where claims have not been verified, record the total amount for which the claim has been registered. In case where the claims have not been filed or registered, record the amount of such claims.

**9 & 10. Buy Plot/ House, etc.**

If the person is prepared to buy a house or a plot of land (for the purpose of constructing a dwelling unit) either on instalment or on cash down basis record the answer " Yes, by Instalment ", "Yes, cash down " at the appropriate place in the schedule.

**11. Amount that can be paid :**

If the person is prepared to buy a plot or a house on instalment basis, write the amount he is prepared to pay each month. In case he is willing to purchase the plot or house by paying cash-down, record the total amount he is prepared to spend for the outright purchase of the plot or house.

**12. Land owned in Pakistan :**

Record Agricultural Land, if any owned or acquired in Pakistan. Also state size of land-holding in acres and its location by Town/Village. Under ' residential plots ', state whether it is built or unbuilt ; also state area of residential unit in square yards along with its location by naming Town/Village.

**VI. Crossing Out :**

Questions 4, 5 and 6 have items for information which may not be applicable to all cases. In whatever case one or the other item does not apply, please cross out whatever is not applicable.

**VII. Caution :**

In trying to fill in Schedules, you will come across varied and varying intellectual levels. If your first question fails to draw necessary information, please rephrase your question so that you are able to make yourself understood properly and draw out the right answer.

**VIII. General :**

Enumerator is requested to record in the space provided (or on reverse side of the schedule in case more space is required) his general impressions, namely, difficulties that may have been encountered and/or suggestions that he may like to make. Information not covered by the schedule, if forthcoming, might also be recorded.

**LIST OF AGENTS IN PAKISTAN AND ABROAD FROM WHOM GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE**

## I.—INLAND,

**1. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOTS :—**

Manager, Government Printing and Stationery Department, Northern Area, West Pakistan, Peshawar.

Manager, West Pakistan Government Book Depot and Record Office, Karachi.

Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, West Pakistan, Lahore.

**2. Registrar, Supreme Court of Pakistan, Lahore. (For Supreme Court Reports only).**

**3. EAST PAKISTAN :—**

Deputy Controller, Stationery, Forms and Publications, 9, Jinnah Avenue, Beauty House, P. O. Ramna, Dacca.

**4. PRIVATE BOOK-SELLERS :—**

*Karachi :—*

Messrs. Aero Stores, 170, Napier Road.

Messrs. Burhani Paper Mart, Campbell Street, P. O. Box No. 26.

Messrs. Dacca Book Stall, World News Agents, Victoria Road, Saddar.

Messrs. Ferozsons, Bunder Road.

Messrs. Firdous Stationers, Opp. New Memon Mosque, Bunder Road, 85, Liaquat Market.

Messrs. G. A. Stationery Mart, 21, New Memon Masjid, Bunder Road.

Messrs. Habib Stationery Emporium, 1-2, Liaquat Market, Opp. New Memon Masjid, Bunder Road.

Messrs. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Wood Street, P. O. Box No. 4833.

Messrs. Mansoor Stationery Mart, Hassan Ali Effendi Road.

Messrs. Nomani Stationers, Kothari Building, Opp. Central Bank of India Ltd., Napier Road.

Messrs. Pakistan Law House, Pakistan Chowk, Katchery Road.

Messrs. Pioneer Paper & Stationery House, 1, Avan Lodge, Opp. Dow Medical College, Bunder Road.

Messrs. Rashid-ur-Rahman & Co., 16, P. M. A. Building, Nicol Road.

Messrs. Taher Book Depot, Tram Junction, Saddar.

Messrs. Windsor Book Stall, Elphinstone Street.

**EAST PAKISTAN :—**

*Dacca :—*

Messrs. Burhani Paper Mart, 11, Bangla Bazar.

Messrs. Book Syndicate, 157, Govt. New Market.

Messrs. Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 107, Kaliprashanna Ghosh Street.

Messrs. Dacca Law Report, Shanti Nagar, Ramna.

Messrs. Farco's Publications, 146, Nawabpur Road.

Messrs. Mohiuddin & Sons, 143, New Market, Azimpur.

Messrs. Rehman Publishing Co., 8, Jinnah Avenue, Ramna.

*Chittagong :—*

Messrs. Chittagong Chamber of Commerce, Quaid-e-Azam Road.

Messrs Muslim Chamber of Commerce.

Messrs. News Front, News Agents & Book-Sellers, 75, Jubilee Road.

*Khulna :—*

Messrs. Abdul Qadir & Brothers, Old Jessore Road.

*Saheb Bazar :—*

· Messrs. Friends Stores, P. O. Ghoramara, Distt. Rajshahi.

*Chuadanga :—*

Messrs. Naya Jamana Library, P. O. Chuadanga, Distt. Kushtia.

WEST PAKISTAN :—

*Lahore :—*

Messrs. All Pakistan Legal Decisions, 35, Nabha Road.
Messrs. Mansoor Book House, 2, Katchery Road.
Messrs. Mirza Book Agency, 9-A, Shah Alam Market.
Messrs. Nawa-i-Waqt Publications Ltd.
Messrs. Premier Book House, 4|5, Katchery Road, Near Anarkali.
Messrs. Technical & Commercial Book Co., Chowk Dalgaran.
Messrs. The Publishers United Ltd., 176, Anarkali.
Messrs. The Punjab Religious Book Society, Anarkali.

*Rawalpindi :—*

Messrs. The London Book Company.
Messrs. The New Book Depot, Saddar Bazar.
Messrs. Victory Book Stores, Edwardes Road.

*Hyderabad :—*

Messrs. Educational Book Depot, Stationers and Book-Sellers, School Road.
Messrs. The New Allies Stores, Jail Road, Near Tower.

*Multan City :—*

Messrs. The Multan Chamber of Commerce.

*Quetta :—*

Messrs. Aligarh Book Stall, Mission Road.

*Lyallpur :—*

Messrs. Danishmand & Co., Karkhana Bazar.
Messrs. International Agency, Gujar Basti.

*Sialkot City :—*

Messrs. Mallik & Sons, Commercial Building, Railway Road.

*Sukkur :—*

Messrs. The Ajaib Stores, Frere Road.
Messrs. N. M. Qureshi & Co., Post Box No. 33, Shahi Bazar.

*Larkana :—*

Messrs. Mujahid Stationery Mart & Book-Sellers, Bunder Road.

## II.—FOREIGN

All Pakistan Missions Abroad.