

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

BY

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CENSUS OF THE N.-W. F. PROVINCE, 1921.

ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME.

CHAPTER I.—ENUMERATION.

GENERAL.

1. Census work in the Province was actually started on 15th April 1920, by Major R. J. Macnabb, who held charge as Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations for about eight months when I relieved him on 17th December 1920. The main course run by the Census of 1921 has already been described briefly in the Introduction to the Census Report. This book contains more detailed notes on the arrangements made at different stages of the Census Operations as they were actually carried out in the districts and agencies as well as at the head-quarters.

Opening remarks.

2. The files and papers preserved at the 1911 Census were not found in a very satisfactory condition. A

The record of 1911 and the present record.

1. Provincial Code of Census Procedure for North-West Frontier Province, Chapters I to III.
2. Provincial Code of Census Procedure for North-West Frontier Province, Chapters IV, V and VI.
3. Rules regarding the taking of Census (in vernacular).
4. Letter No. 1411-420, dated 1st March 1921, regarding instructions for the despatch of books.
5. Alphabetical list of districts, cities and States in India with the Province and Agency in which they are situated (English).
6. Alphabetical list of districts, cities and States in India with the Province and Agency in which they are situated (Urdu).
7. Caste Index.
8. Instructions to Supervisors.
9. Letter No. 764-68, dated 15th December 1920, regarding Industrial enquiry.
10. Forms of Schedules A and B regarding Industrial enquiry.
11. Letter No. 992-1004, dated 24th January 1921, instructions regarding special enquiry.
12. Register A (Abadi-ohakha babhaz mazhab).
13. Village Register.
14. Charge Register.
15. Circle Summary.
16. Circle Register.
17. Letter of Appointment.
18. Instruction to Supervisors.
19. Enumeration Book.
20. Household Schedule.
21. Boat Tickets.
22. Travellers' Tickets.
23. Forms of registers used in-slip copying A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L.
24. Forms of sorters' tickets for Tables Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12a, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 21.
25. Forms of Tabulation Register 1 (Firqa Mazhab) and 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15a, 15b, 17, 18a, 18b, 18c, 19, 20 and 21.

good many of them were worm-eaten and entirely useless for purposes of reference. In the districts, the Census registers, maps, etc., of 1911 had not been preserved, and where they were forthcoming, they were found to be incomplete. Under the Census Commissioner's instructions 12 complete sets of the papers noted in the margin, have been put together. Two of them were submitted to the Census Commissioner and the rest preserved in the Civil Secretariate for use at the next Census, together with important files, compilation registers and ten copies of the Report. Arrangements have also been made to preserve the papers detailed in Appendix A, at the head-quarters of districts and agencies, and a note thereof has been made in the Record Office Register, so as to avoid the chance of their loss. As the grant of copies of entries in Enumeration Books was opposed to

the provisions of the Census Act, they together with Sorter's Tickets, and the record of other processes of Tabulation have been destroyed.

3. A permanent advance of Rs. 200 was sanctioned by Government in their Memo. No. 166-F. N., dated 12th July 1920, to meet petty contingent expenses of the Census Office. Of this advance Rs. 100 were subsequently allotted to my Deputy Superintendent, during the existence of a separate Abstraction Office.

Permanent advance.

4. The Census Office was started with a Head Clerk deputed from the Chief Commissioner's Office, one Jemadar and one Orderly. The Head Clerk was paid a monthly deputation allowance of Rs. 16-6-5 in addition to his substantive pay which amounted to Rs. 82 to start with. A second clerk was employed on Rs. 40—5—50 with effect from 28th August 1921.

Establishment.

The Census Superintendent should have the advantage of a good trained clerk to assist him in starting the work. The clerical work is light in the beginning, no doubt, but great care is needed in the details of organisation, and

it is necessary to have a responsible official in charge of the Office from start to finish. In the initial stages, he can be employed to do the translation work, which is both difficult and important, and to look after the small amount of correspondence, single-handed.

Printing.

5. The printing of forms of all kinds was done at the Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore. The Provincial Census Code, both English and Vernacular, was printed at the Peshawar Civil and Military Steam Press, which also printed circulars and important letters from time to time. The printing of the Part II of the Report consisting of Imperial and Provincial Tables, was entrusted to the Caxton Press, a local press, while the first part of the Report was printed at the Government Press.

Binding.

6. The binding of the Report has been executed by the Government Press at the rate of 11 annas per copy, the material being supplied by me.

ENUMERATION.**Date of Census.**

7. The recent Census was taken on the night between the 18th and 19th March 1921. The date was fixed by the Census Commissioner with reference to many considerations applicable to the country at large, and it was hardly suitable so far as this Province was concerned. The Rabi instalment of Revenue is the more important one in this Province and practically the whole of the Dera Ismail Khan district is under fluctuating assessment which has to be ascertained by crop inspection. The Patwaris who have to do this work, are also the mainstay of the preliminary operations connected with Enumeration. The Rabi Girdawari commences on 15th February in Dera Ismail Khan, on 15th March in Peshawar and on 1st March in other districts. The Patwaris and Kanungos have to spend the month preceding the date of final Enumeration on Census work, and the preparation of final totals keeps them engaged at least a week more. The result is that the crop inspection work is interfered with and the subordinate revenue agency is expected to be doing two important works at one and the same time, with the inevitable consequence that both suffer to some extent. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, a date in the third week of February will, perhaps, be the most suitable for this Province. The Patwaris and Kanungos will have in that case time to finish all the work connected with Enumeration by the time the Girdawari usually begins. The only difficulty to be combated will be the extreme cold in the higher hills of Hazara, where late snowfalls may prevent access to certain tracts. But special arrangements can be made for the Census of such areas by day as was done, in some cases, even on the present occasion.

Drafting and translation.

8. The first thing to be done in connection with the Census was the drafting of the Provincial Census Code on the basis of the principles laid down in the Imperial Census Code. But to inaugurate work in the districts and agencies, a circular letter giving a brief survey of all the stages of work connected with the Enumeration was issued in the beginning of May. This was followed, three months later, by the distribution of the copies in English of the first two Chapters of the Provincial Code of Census Procedure (Provisional) in order to explain more fully the action that had to be taken at each stage of the operations. It was not, however, till the beginning of August that the Urdu copies of the first two chapters were distributed in the districts. The English and Urdu copies of the remaining chapters of the Code as well as appendices were issued to the districts by the beginning of December. The complete final print of Part I of the Code, relating to Enumeration, was sent out in January 1921. A separate manual was issued for the use of Charge Superintendents and Supervisors, containing instructions regarding the work to be done by the Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. One copy was supplied to each Charge Superintendent and Supervisor. In addition to these printed publications, a sufficient number of copies of each important circular and letter was sent to each Deputy Commissioner, Political Agent, District Census Officer and Tahsildar.

9. Enumeration work was done mostly in Urdu and the bulk of the forms were, therefore, printed in the Persian characters. The Household Schedules intended for European and Anglo-Indian households were, however, printed in English and arrangements were also made to provide English forms to British Regiments. Enumeration forms were not printed in any other language or characters. Some Gurkha Regiments wanted Hindi forms, but the demand was made too late to ensure compliance.

The
Enumeration
Book forms.

At the next Census I would advise the printing of a sufficient number of Hindi forms to meet the requirements of the Gurkha population which can be easily ascertained through the Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents concerned.

10. In order to ensure the timely and simultaneous completion of the different stages of work, a date-sheet was drawn up and circulated for guidance, with a view to remind the officers concerned of the date of completion of each branch of the work. The dates were not always strictly adhered to, but on the whole, these date-sheets admirably answered the purpose for which they were intended. The District Officers were required to send in periodical progress report to show how the work was getting on. From the beginning of Census operations up till the end of January, these reports were to be submitted twice a month, but after the commencement of preliminary Enumeration they were called for weekly. As they have been found very useful in practice, in order to facilitate reference at the next Census, I give below the Date-sheet as issued at the present Census, as well as the form of the Progress Report :—

Date-sheet
and Progress
Report.

CENSUS 1921.

DATE-SHEET

OR

CENSUS CALENDAR OF 1920-21

FOR

DISTRICT OR SUB-DIVISIONAL CENSUS OFFICERS IN NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Completion of general Village and Town Register | ... | ... | ... | 15th June 1920. |
| 2. Appointment of Charge Superintendents | ... | ... | ... | Early in July 1920. |
| 3. Completion of Charge Register | ... | ... | ... | 31st July 1920. |
| 4. Submission to Deputy Commissioner of information for preparation of Abstract Charge Register | ... | ... | ... | Before 15th August 1920. |
| 5. Collection of reports from Charge Superintendents | ... | ... | ... | 31st August 1920. |
| 6. Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators... | ... | ... | ... | September 1920. |
| 7. Training of Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Patwaris as regards House-numbering and Delimitation of Blocks and Circles by | ... | ... | ... | 15th October 1920. |
| 8. House-numbering by | ... | ... | ... | 15th November 1920. |
| 9. Preparation of House Lists by | ... | ... | ... | 15th November 1920. |
| 10. Final Delimitation of Blocks | ... | ... | ... | 17th November 1920. |
| 11. Collection of Revised Abstracts of Charge Superintendents | ... | ... | ... | 23rd November 1920. |
| 12. Distribution of Enumeration Books and other Census forms to Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents for Preliminary and Final Census | ... | ... | ... | 15th January 1921 to 20th January 1921. |
| 13. Training of Enumerators for Preliminary Enumeration | ... | ... | ... | 20th January to 9th March 1921. |

14. Preliminary Enumeration should begin in
Villages by 10th February 1921.
Towns by 24th February 1921.
15. Completion of Preliminary Enumeration and
testing of Census record in Villages, by ... 1st March 1921.
Towns by ... 13th March 1921.
16. Checking of the Preliminary record from ... 10th February to 17th March
1921.
17. Final Census 7 P.M. to midnight of ... 18th March 1921.
18. Preparation of Enumerators' Abstract on the
morning of 19th March 1921.
19. Preparation and despatch of Circle Summary
and Enumeration Books to Charge Superin-
tendents 19th March 1921.
20. Preparation and despatch of Charge and Circle
Summaries together with Enumeration Books
to the District Census Officers 20th to 21st March 1921.
21. Despatch of Provincial Totals to the Census
Commissioner, Simla, and Census, North-West
Frontier Province, Peshawar, by ... 22nd to 25th March 1921.
22. Despatch of Enumeration Books together with
Circle and Charge Summaries by District
Officer to Census Superintendent ... 25th March 1921.

CENSUS 1921.

Progress Report of the *District* for the *Fortnight* ending Saturday the _____ 192
Agency *Week*

Name of Tahsil or Town.	Work com- pleted to date.	Work in hand.	Date laid down in the Code for completion of work in hand.	Probable date of completion of work in hand.	Remarks by the Dis- trict or Sub-Divisional Census Officer if work not upto-date, and any other general remarks.	Remarks by the Deputy Commis- sioner.
					(Sd.) <i>District or Sub- Divisional Census Officer.</i>	(Sd.) <i>Deputy Commissioner.</i>

The submission of the Progress Reports was not unoften delayed considerably. Some of them were received four and five weeks later than the due dates. Steps should be taken from the very beginning to ensure their prompt submission.

Control of
the
Enumeration
work in the
Districts and
Agencies.

11. The general control of the Enumeration work was in a district entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner and in an agency to the Political Agent. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioners were generally appointed District Census Officers and the Sub-Divisional Officers, whether Assistant Commissioners or Extra Assistant Commissioners, were made responsible for Census work in the Sub-Divisions. For Municipal towns, Secretaries to the respective Municipal Committees assisted the District Census Officers or acted independently as City Census Officers, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioners. This arrangement was the best that could be made and it worked well in practice. In each case the officer concerned was at the head of the Revenue or other agency through which the Census work had to be carried out, and being in close touch with the people in his charge, could easily command unofficial help.

12. The brunt of the work as usual fell upon the Revenue staff who did yeoman's service throughout the Census operations. A few Police officers and a considerable number of School Masters also did useful work. The non-officials, as a rule, treated it more or less as an unnecessary and unremunerative impressment. There were, of course, notable exceptions, but they were few and far between. The Railway Department rendered whole-hearted co-operation.

Census agency.

Statement No. I appended to this chapter shows the agency employed on enumeration and the preliminary operations. Altogether 125 Charge Superintendents and 1,157 Supervisors, assisted by 13,432 Enumerators, conducted the Final Census. Most of the Enumerators in the rural tracts were Patwaris and in the urban areas non-officials. The bulk of the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors came from the official classes. On the whole the supervision, both in the rural and urban tracts, was efficient.

13. There is only one point to be noticed in connection with the preparation of village and town registers. Towns are sometimes made up of two or more estates. Much difficulty was experienced for want of this detail in checking Register A and compiling figures relating to towns for the Village Tables. In order to ensure correct population of the area constituting a town, it is necessary to prepare before hand, a list showing the numbers and names of the estates which are included in each town. The Deputy Commissioners may be asked to fill in and submit the following form. A copy of this list should be supplied to the Copying and Abstraction Office for guidance.

Preparation of village and town registers.

List of the towns showing the villages and estates which lie within the limits of each :—

District.	Tahsil.	Serial No.	Name of town.	(1) Municipality ; (2) Civil lines outside municipalities ; (3) Cantonments ; or (4) Other places treated as towns.	Name of Revenue villages or estates lying within the limits of towns (or of which the town is made up).		Whether the whole of the village lies within the limits of the town or only a part.	Numbers of Charge, Circle and Block within which the part included in the town lies.	REMARKS.
					Topographical head-sheet No.	Name of village or estate.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

14. Instructions regarding the formation of Census Divisions are given in Chapter II of the Provincial Code of Census Procedure. As to rural areas, a certain latitude was allowed to the District Officers, the number of houses being taken as the chief basis. In practice, however, it was found that the Kanungo's circle formed the most convenient charge and this should in my opinion be made a rule in the future, instead of dividing a Tahsil by thanas. The Patwari's circle should invariably be treated as a Census circle. Exceptionally large Charges or Circles can be specially treated and an assistant given to the Charge Superintendent or Supervisor. In the towns, division by Wards and Mohallas does very well, but the Charge Superintendent should, if possible, be always an official assisted, in large towns, by selected Municipal Commissioners. The responsibility must, however, be the official's.

Formation of Census Divisions.

In some places, the numbering of circles was not consecutive throughout the tahsil or town. This was contrary to the instructions and caused inconvenience in tabulation.

The largest number of houses to be included in a block was fixed at 50. The scarcity of Enumerators in rural areas necessitated sometimes the raising of this limit. The same difficulty was, however, overcome by putting one Enumerator in charge of two blocks. In rural tracts, the Patwaris generally prepared the whole Preliminary Record and the Enumerators were called upon simply to verify the entries on the Final Census night and to make the necessary additions and alterations. In these circumstances, blocks consisting of more than the maximum prescribed number of houses made no practical difference, except where the houses were scattered about. In the towns, again, the close proximity of houses to one another can enable an Enumerator to look after more than 50 houses, but it is hardly safe to go beyond the prescribed limit, as the non-official Enumerator has little time and less inclination for the Census work which is honorary.

House-numbering.

15. The definition of "House" has been discussed in paragraph 66 of the Report. The period fixed for house-numbering was between October 15th and November 15th, 1920. In villages it was to be done by the Patwaris and in towns by the Supervisors concerned. The numbers ran in a convenient series through each village or ward and were given in the order in which it was most convenient for the Enumerators to go round their blocks on the Census night. They ran consecutively through each block, as well as serially through the village or ward. Concurrently with the numbering of the houses which was done with chalk at first, Supervisors (in villages Patwaris) wrote up the House Lists of which the necessary forms had already been issued to the Supervisors along with their letters of appointment. The House Lists which were in the same form as Block Lists were to be completed by the 15th November. Painted numbers were affixed to each house after the House Lists were completed and sanctioned by the Charge Superintendents.

House-numbering is a very important operation, and much of the success of preliminary as well as final enumeration depends upon its accuracy. Its completion by 15th November was insisted upon, but in no district except

Bannu	...	...	...	November 15th.
Hazara	...	...	...	November 30th.
Peshawar	...	...	...	December 15th.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	December 31st.
Kohat	...	...	...	January 15th.

Bannu it was carried out by the due date. The statement in the margin shows the dates on which House-numbering was completed in each district of the Province. Kohat and Dera

Ismail Khan were the most dilatory districts in the matter of House-numbering. Steps should be taken at the next Census to ensure that House-numbering is everywhere completed in the period fixed for it. The Census Superintendent should make it a point to visit every district as well as tahsil head-quarters during the month of October and see that necessary arrangements are made for this first important stage in Census operations.

The method of fixing numbers.

16. In 1911, in a large number of cases, numbers were affixed on doors or shutters with the result that if these were open, no numbers could be seen. In order to guard against a similar tendency the following instructions were issued :—

"The number must be easily seen. A white square should be painted on the wall near the door-post, under the shelter of the eaves if possible, and on this number should be painted in some distinctive colour. A door or a shutter is not a good place to put the number as, when these are open, the number is not easily seen. In previous Censuses it has been found a good plan to paint a number in red ('Geru' mixed with water on a white square of lime wash), but whatever material is selected should be readily procurable on the spot and should not be such as to arouse any religious prejudice."

The instructions were, on the whole, well attended to and numbers were generally affixed in conspicuous places, where they could be easily seen.

17. After the houses were numbered and the House Lists prepared, the Supervisor made a final distribution into blocks of the houses in each village or Ward and noted in the remarks column of his circle register the number of the first and the last house assigned to each Enumerator. The delimitation of blocks and the submission of revised Abstract Charge Registers to the Census Superintendent was unduly delayed on account of house-numbering being not carried out in time, which interfered a good deal with the printing and distribution of Census forms in the districts. All this could easily have been avoided, if the Census Superintendent had been able to make a tour in the Province in October.

Delimitation of blocks and submission of Revised Abstract Charge Registers.

18. The Preliminary Enumeration began on February 10th in villages and a fortnight later in towns, the date of completion being 1st March in the former and 13th March in the latter. In paragraph 4, Chapter V, of the Provincial Census Code, it was laid down that the Enumerators should prepare the original record on blank paper and have it corrected before copying it on to the printed forms. The Enumerators, both Patwaris and others, generally complied with these instructions, with good results.

The Preliminary Enumeration.

I give below a few remarks and suggestions about the filling up of the Schedules, based upon the difficulties experienced and the course which was adopted to solve them :—

Column 2.—In the instructions to Enumerators, the order in which the names in each house should be entered, ought to be laid down. This would assist greatly in correcting mistakes and supplying omissions in the Copying Office with the help of the Enumeration books.

Column 4.—The Enumerator should not ask an illiterate person “What is your religion” but the question should be “Are you a Hindu, Sikh, Musalman, Jain or Christian, etc.” Ignorant people, especially menial classes like Chubras, Chamars and Dhobis often state their caste, sub-caste, sect or other minor division thereof, instead of religion.

Column 8.—A caste index, both in English and Vernacular, was printed and distributed in January and the Enumerators were distinctly enjoined to enter only the main castes and tribes, sub-castes and sub-divisions of tribes, except in the case of Pathans, being not required. In spite of these instructions, sub-castes and sub-divisions of tribes, instead of main castes and tribes, were not infrequently entered and this gave some trouble in the Tabulation Office. In Part I of Appendix B all the entries returned have been arranged alphabetically and the names of the main castes and tribes under which each of them was classified in Table XIII has been noted against it. Part II shows the main castes and tribes classified in Table XIII as well as the actual entries made in the caste column of the Schedule thrown into each of them.

Columns 9 to 11.—The people who make and sell certain articles should be entered as “makers” and not as “sellers.” The Enumerators should be instructed to specify the name of the article which a trader deals in, or the nature of the work of which he is a contractor. The instructions for avoiding vague terms were often ignored.

A distinction should be made between “Service of the State” and “Service of Indian and Foreign States” as well as “Municipal and other local service” (Groups 161, 162 and 163), which is frequently ignored. The word “ملازمت” entered in the Schedule may mean any of these services.

To the word “Chowkidar” should be added “village” or “private” (Groups 160 and 180).

In the case of men playing on musical instruments, a distinction should be drawn between military and non-military (Groups 155 and 178).

Hirers of pack animals should not be mixed with those of animals used for riding purposes (Groups 116 and 146).

In the case of wood-sellers, it should be stated whether they sell fuel or wood for building purposes (Groups 125 and 147).

As to labourers on earth-work, the department to which they belong should be specified, e.g. Roads, Railways, Canal, etc. (Groups 113 and 187).

The entry "Shopkeeper," "Commission agents" and "Agriculturists" were not infrequently made without any qualification. The articles, in which a shopkeeper or a commission agent deals, should invariably be specified and in the case of agriculturists a distinction should be made between "Cultivator" and "Rent receiver."

Column 12.—An alphabetical list of (i) Districts and States in the Provinces of India and other countries was printed in both English and Vernacular and circulated to Charge Superintendents and Supervisors, with a view to ensure the accuracy of entries in column 12 (Birth-place) of the General Schedule. This list was also utilised in correcting mistakes in the Abstraction and Tabulation Office, and proved very useful in the preparation of Imperial Table XI. Its usefulness would be enhanced if it could include the names of all British colonies and dependencies in each country of each continent.

Inspection
of
enumeration
record.

19. It would be very useful if the Census Superintendent could find time to visit the District and Tahsil head-quarters in the midst of preliminary Enumeration. The mistakes of principle noticed in the Preliminary record can in this way be easily brought to the notice of the District Census Officers and the correctness of the final enumeration secured. These visits of inspection can only be made if the house-numbering is completed and the Revised Abstract Charge Registers submitted to the Census Superintendent by the due date. This will enable him to get printed and distributed an adequate supply of Census forms in the districts, and he will have nothing to tie him to the head-quarters while preliminary Enumeration is going on in the Province.

Household
Schedules.

20. The system of taking the Census among Europeans and Anglo-Indians did not prove quite satisfactory. The Indian Enumerators were, in many cases, disinclined to enter the compounds and leave and collect Schedules, thus causing delay. They were sometimes incorrectly filled and sometimes not returned promptly. The instructions were more often than not ignored or never read. I suggest that, in future, Household Schedules should be used only in exceptional cases where a few European or Anglo-Indians happen to live in the midst of a large Indian population and no satisfactory arrangement can be made for their enumeration on the General Schedule. The enumeration of European and Anglo-Indian residents should generally be entrusted to European Enumerators who should be given ordinary Schedules printed in English. Each block containing Europeans and Anglo-Indians should have two Enumerators, an European to take the Census of Europeans and an Indian to prepare the record for their Indian servants.

Final
Enumeration.

21. By the Government Notification, No. 283-G. N., dated the 1st July 1920, the 18th and 19th March 1921 were notified as holidays for public offices and Courts in the North-West Frontier Province, in order to facilitate Census operations. The 20th of March was a Sunday. The three holidays were very useful for preparations for the Final Census as well as for the compilation of the Provincial Totals. No fair or religious gathering fell on the date fixed for the final Census except the Friday fairs in Bannu and Lakki towns, which were postponed. Proclamations were issued every where asking people to avoid fixing the night of the Census for weddings and other social or religious ceremonies, and to stay awake with a light burning, until the Enumerator should have visited them. By the morning of the 18th March 1921 the Preliminary Record had been completed and checked and all arrangements for the final Census completed. Supervising officers had carefully laid out their plans for visiting as many Enumerators as they possibly could during the first half of the Census night, and the final Census was carried out most admirably, without any untoward event like rain, etc., interfering with its thoroughness or reliability.

Boat and
travellers'
tickets.

22. No demand for boat tickets was made from any district and none was printed, but the travellers' tickets were distributed as noted in the margin. Very few, however, were actually used. The form for both boat and travellers' tickets was the same and it consisted of a piece of thin cardboard, five inches by three containing a certificate to be signed by the Enumerator, that the bearer had been enumerated that night.

Hazara	...	...	1,500
Peshawar	...	...	1,500
Kohat	...	...	790
Bannu	...	...	500
D. I. Khan	...	...	570
Total	...	...	4,800

In 1911, 6,000 travellers' tickets were issued to the Railway Authorities to be given to travellers by rail, after enumeration. At the suggestion of the Census Commissioner and in consultation with Railway Authorities it was, however, decided for the present Census, that instead of supplying travellers' tickets for platform and train enumeration, the word "Censused" should be stamped on the back of the ticket of each person enumerated. A travellers' ticket may be mislaid but a railway ticket is not likely to be lost. Eighty sets of rubber seals, with ink bottles and pads were prepared at a cost of Rs. 90 and distributed for use at the railway premises and in the trains. The new system worked well in practice, and I am told it is a distinct improvement upon the old one and provides a better safeguard against double enumeration of railway travellers.

Rubber stamps for railway travellers.

23. The instructions for the Census of Cantonments, Railway, etc., are contained in Chapter IV and Appendices I and II of the Provincial Census Code. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of "Kirries" or nomad encampments.

Special arrangements for Cantonments, railways, etc.

As a result of the experience gained at the previous Censuses, the whole of the Railway Census was carried out under the direction of the Civil Authorities as a part of the district Census operations, the local Railway Officers co-operating with the District Officers, and supplying the staff of Supervisors and Enumerators necessary for the enumeration of railway stations and railway travellers. The arrangement proved successful and I would suggest its adoption at the next Census.

(a) Railway

The Census of so much of each Cantonment as lies beyond regimental or other purely military lines, was taken by the Cantonment Magistrate acting under the instructions of the Civil Authorities of the district. Within regimental lines, or other purely military limits, enumeration was entrusted to Military Authorities.

(b) Cantonments.

24. Some tracts of the Hazara district (*viz.* Feudal Tanawal, the Kagan Valley, the Gallis and the border villages of Agror, Boi and Bakot) were covered over with snow about the Census date, and hamlets in them being divided by long distances, it was not possible for Enumerators to make the final enumeration in their blocks by night. The preliminary record of these tracts was therefore checked either on the afternoon of 18th or the morning of 19th March. On account of the disturbed condition of the border, several outlying villages of the Peshawar district, the whole of the Bannu district outside the municipal limits of Bannu and Lakki, and the Tank and Kulachi tahsils outside the Tank and the Kulachi Notified Areas, were at the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners concerned, treated as non-synchronous tracts where the final Census was taken on the afternoon of 18th or morning of 19th March. For the rest, the Census was strictly synchronous throughout the Province.

Non-Synchronous areas.

25. Suitable arrangements were made for the prompt preparation and

Provisional Totals.

District or Agency.	Date of receipt of Provisional Totals.
D. I. Khan ...	29th March.
Bannu ...	22nd March.
Hazara ...	23rd March.
Kabul ...	23rd March.
Peshawar ...	30th March.
Agencies.	
Kurrum ...	19th March.
Tochi ...	20th March.
Malakand ...	23rd March.
Wana ...	23rd March.
Khyber ...	24th March.

despatch by wire of the Provisional Totals from the district and agency head-quarters to me as well as to the Census Commissioner. All the Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents were requested to take necessary steps to have their totals telegraphed within a week of the Census. These totals were expected to be wired before the 25th March and, as shown in the margin, they were so despatched, except in the case of Peshawar. The Provisional totals for the Peshawar district and city were received on the 30th March and within two hours of their receipt I wired to the Census Commissioner the Provisional Totals for the whole Province, a tabular statement of the Provisional

Totals by districts, agencies and tribal areas being despatched by post the following day. The delay in the submission of Peshawar totals was due to the offices being closed from 22nd to 28th March on account of Holi and Easter holidays.

Their
accuracy.

26. The figures in the margin show the provisional and final totals as

District or Agency.	Provisional total.	Final total.	Variation of final from Provisional figures.	
			Absolute.	Percentage.
Hazara	618,867	622,349	+ 3,482	+ .56
Peshawar	906,434	907,367	+ 933	+ .102
Kohat	215,849	214,123	-1,726	- .79
Bannu	246,866	246,734	-132	- .05
Dera Ismail Khan	259,680	260,767	+ 1,087	+ .41
Total Districts	2,247,698	2,251,340	3,644	+ .15
Total Agencies and tribal areas (posts only)	57,389	54,470	-2,919	- 5.08
Total N.-W. F. Province	2,305,085	2,305,810	+ 725	+ .031

well as the percentage of the variation of one from the other, for the districts and trans-border posts where the population was enumerated on the General Schedule. Notwithstanding the rapidity with which the Provisional Totals were worked out, they only varied from the final figures, so far as the total enumerated population of the Province was concerned, by .031 per cent. Except in the case of trans-frontier posts, the variations were every where considerably

less than one per cent. In Peshawar, which is by far the largest district of the Province, the percentage of variation works out to .102 and in the case of Kohat it is reduced still further to .05. The variation in case of trans-frontier posts was, however, extraordinarily high (5 per cent.), which was due to the inclusion of the figures for more than one circle twice over. The difference was due mainly to mistakes of calculation and also partly to the inclusion of Preliminary totals for want of timely arrival of the Provisional totals of distant tracts. In no case were the totals of any blocks or circles overlooked.

Industrial
Census.

27. The Census of factories and other large industrial establishments, in which ten or more persons are commonly employed, was taken at mid-day on the 25th April. A special form of Schedule, prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India, which has been placed with the collections of printed matter in the papers preserved for the next Census, was sent before the 25th March to all owners and managers of the factories and establishments concerned, for being filled up by the fixed date. Special Enumerators were appointed to collect the Schedules on the afternoon of 25th April. The figures obtained are exhibited in the Imperial Table XXII, and a reference to it will show how industrially backward the North-West Frontier Province is. Although the work involved in filling up the Schedules was almost nominal, the record prepared by the managers was far from satisfactory and in some instances Schedules had to be returned or further reference had to be made before the required information was obtained. Experience has shown that it is vain to expect the managers of factories to pay sufficient attention to the filling up of the Industrial Schedules, and it will save time and trouble if, in future, the special Enumerators are made personally responsible for completing the record with the assistance of the factory officers. It should also be noted that the managers of factories should be specially requested to keep their factories open on the fixed date till mid-day or the time which might be fixed for the taking of the Industrial Census.

Supply of
forms.

28. The details of arrangements regarding the issue of forms are given in Chapter V of the Provincial Census Code. To avoid delay and expense, the forms were despatched from the Press direct to the Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents concerned. The unusual delay in the submission of Revised Abstract of Charge Registers, on the part of Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents, gave a good deal of trouble in this connection. The calculation of the number of various forms to be printed and supplied to each district and agency, depends on these returns and in the case of three districts and agencies, this calculation had to be made on the basis of the number of

forms actually used at the last Census, which was at the best only a rough estimate. The exaggeration in the number of houses, for which forms were required led the District Officers and Political Agents, at the eleventh hour, to submit telegraphic supplementary indents which were unnecessary. A good deal of worry was also caused by the discovery of discrepancies between the invoices issued by the Press and the number of forms admitted to have been received at the destination. It will save much inconvenience if, in future, a clerk be deputed to check all forms issued by the Press with the invoices, and the Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents asked to arrange that the Census forms should, on receipt, be counted by, or in the presence of, some responsible officer.

29. The number of Enumeration forms issued from the Press to the various districts and agencies, is given in the Statement II appended to this Chapter. A return of the forms actually used has not been received from any district or agency in spite of reminders, but between 80 and 90 per cent. of the Covers, Block lists and General Schedules supplied from the Press, formed part of the Enumeration Books, which means a wastage of between 10 and 20 per cent. of forms actually supplied.

Wastage of forms.

30. The Census Act provided the necessary legal authority for asking the necessary questions and dealing with contumacious non-officials selected as Census officers. It would be impossible to carry out an irksome and unpaid work like the Census without the legal and moral support of an enactment. In some cases Enumerators refused to take the orders of appointment, or resigned without sufficient cause. Some people refused to answer questions, but in all such cases persuasion, or explanation of their legal obligations and, where necessary, the threat of prosecution, had the desired effect, and in not a single case in the whole Province, resort was had to prosecution.

Census Act and prosecutions.

31. The masses are now familiar with the institution of Census, which recurs every ten years, without any harm resulting to any body. On the whole the attitude of the public towards the operations was all that could be desired. It was apprehended that Non-Co-operation movement, which was in full swing at the time of the Census, might give trouble in connection with it, but the fears proved groundless, and the attitude of the people was as friendly as is possible under the circumstances, in an educationally backward province like the North-West Frontier Province.

Attitude of the public towards Census operations.

32. Rules regarding the District Census charges are given in Chapter II-A of the Provincial Census Code. Details of the expenditure will be found in Statement III appended to this Chapter. Although the rates have more than doubled during the last ten years, the total District Census expenditure fell from Rs. 4,251-11-6 in 1911 to Rs. 2,767-10-2 in 1921 at the recent Enumeration, which means a decrease of 35 per cent. This is due to the greatest possible economy exercised at the present Census. The following instructions were issued on the subject of District Census Expenditure:—

District Census expenditure.

“Except in very special cases, where local men are not obtainable, Supervisors and Enumerators are expected to give their services gratuitously. The principle that Census work is public duty imposed in the interests of the community has always been enforced and is recognised in the Census Act.

“Paid men should never be employed, except where they have to work at a distance from their own homes and then only with the previous sanction of the Provincial Superintendent. After the Census, Charge Superintendents should report the names of all Supervisors and Enumerators, who have worked well, and suitable certificates should be given to them in recognition of their services.”

These instructions were strictly carried out in Hazara, Dera Ismail Khan and Agencies. The district expenses went down from Rs. 999-14-0 to Rs. 210-11-0 in Hazara. In the Dera Ismail Khan district and Agencies not a pice was spent in connection with the recent Census, although similar operations in 1911 cost the Government no less than Rs. 867-9-0 and Rs. 174-2-3, respectively in these places. The Census expenditure in the other three districts of the Province increased considerably, notably in Bannu, where it rose from Rs. 530 in 1911 to Rs. 997-2-2 in 1921.

Sanads.

33. Good work in connection with the recent Census operations in districts was rewarded by Sanads (Certificates). The following three classes of Sanads were adopted as at the last Census :—

1st Class	...	...	Printed in gold.
2nd Class	...	...	Printed in red.
3rd Class	...	...	Printed in black.

The approval of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner was obtained to the forms of Sanads, which were awarded at the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The statement in the margin shows the number and class of Sanads issued in each district at the last two Censuses. The instructions for making recommendations issued to District Officers ran as follows :—

Statement showing Sanads issued to Census Officials.

DISTRICT.	Sanads issued.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Hazara ...	1921	9	125	250
	1911	11	117	233
Peshawar ...	1921	26	141	501
	1911	26	189	390
Kohat ...	1921	11	42	84
	1911	14	45	124
Bannu ...	1921	8	45	100
	1911	7	50	100
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1921	9	52	104
	1911	7	65	129

(i) Sanads of the 1st class should be given only for exceptionally good service to non-officials of position or to officers of the superior grades.

(ii) Sanads of the 2nd class should be given to subordinate officials, whose services merit recognition, but cannot be rewarded in money, and to non-officials of some standing, for whom small cash rewards would be generally unsuitable.

(iii) Sanads of the 3rd class should be given to officials and non-officials whose services require recognition.

(iv) As a rule, not more than two or three Sanads of the 1st class will be given for each tahsil. Sanads of the 2nd class should be given at the rate of 20 to each 100,000 of the population, and Sanads of the 3rd class at double that rate, but the number granted must depend upon the character of the work done in each tahsil.

(v) The fact that an official receives a Sanad, or that he has done good work in Census though he has received no Sanad, should be, in all cases, recorded in his Character Roll. Bad work should also be similarly recorded.

Destruction
of Census
Schedules.

34. It is laid down in the Census Act that Census Records are not open to inspection or admissible as evidence in proceedings before a Court of Law. In spite of this provision, applications for copies of entries in Census Schedules were received direct as well as through Courts. These applications were rejected by me, but it is possible they may prove successful in the districts, where the Census Schedules are originally prepared and, in order to guard against this contingency, I have destroyed the Enumeration Books and at the next Census it would be advisable to print a note on every Cover and General or Household Schedule to the effect, that the information contained therein is strictly confidential and that no copies of the entries made in them may be given or produced in evidence.

STATEMENT I.—Census Divisions and Agencies.

DISTRICT OR AGENCY.	Number of				Number of				Average number of houses per		
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
DISTRICTS.											
Hazara ...	42	329	4,377	42	329	4,377	4,661	595	45		
Peshawar ...	16	392	4,403	16	392	4,403	12,189	498	44		
Kohat ...	12	108	1,137	12	108	1,137	4,818	555	51		
Bannu ...	18	131	1,540	18	131	1,540	4,667	463	40		
Dera Ismail Khan ...	21	149	1,608	21	149	1,508	3,914	531	53		
Total ...	104	1,109	13,065	104	1,109	13,065	5,667	531	45		
AGENCIES.											
Malakand ...	2	9	44	2	9	44	584	180	26		
Khyber ...	2	6	51	2	6	51	890	297	35		
Kurram ...	1	4	37	1	4	37	1,089	272	29		
Tochi ...	4	6	17	4	6	17	95	63	22		
Wana ...	9	16	176	9	16	176	586	330	30		
Total ...	18	41	325	18	41	325	538	236	30		
TRIBAL AREAS.											
Bannu ...	1	2	22	1	2	22	140	70	5		
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	5	20	2	5	20	...	...	...
Total ...	3	7	42	3	7	42	...	...	...
Total N.-W. F. P. ...	125	1,157	13,432	125	1,157	13,432	...	...	...

STATEMENT II.—Number of Forms supplied and used.

DISTRICT OR AGENCY.	(a) SUPPLIED.								(b) USED.				
	Enumeration Covers.		Block Lists.		General Schedules.		Other forms, etc., issued.		Household Schedules,	Boat Tickets,	Travellers' Tickets,	Special Specimen Schedule for Military.	Rubber Stamps for Railways.
	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9						10	11	12	13	14
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)					
Districts ...	{ 1921 18,666 15,587 1911	14,061	19,739 25,508	21,216	307,635 268,980	263,257	52	...	4,740 1,460	...	4,800 5,600	310	80
Hazara ...	{ 1921 6,635 4,604 1911	4,604	7,135 8,208	7,911	102,950 86,722	77,789	53	63	500 221	...	1,500 1,000	35	...
Peshawar ...	{ 1921 6,015 4,546 1911	4,408	6,685 6,766	5,487	105,920 84,024	77,955	54	160	2,900 713	150	1,500 2,800	35	...
Kohat ...	{ 1921 1,835 1,768 1911	1,700	2,059 4,070	2,800	32,380 34,032	33,518	56	79	640 220	...	730 800	75	...
Bannu ...	{ 1921 1,665 1,989 1911	1,469	2,165 3,600	1,986	82,685 84,133	28,995	54	63	400 126	...	500 1,000	45	...
Ders Ismail Khan ...	{ 1921 2,216 2,680 1911	1,880	1,695 3,864	3,032	33,700 50,059	45,000	42	81	309 200	...	570	20	...
Agencies ...	{ 1921 955 417 1911	206	1,085 1,231	1,098	11,167 7,558	1,775	115	...	1,094 85	...	...	45	...
Malakand ...	{ 1921 201 90 1911	62	201 120	67	1,929 1,500	500	165	...	104	...	...	5	...
Khyber ...	{ 1921 190 23 1911	17	320 23	21	3,090 434	259	173	...	440 5	...	...	20	...
Kutram ...	{ 1921 48 70 1911	70	43 641	591	890 2,008	709	82	...	80	...	...	4	...
Tochi ...	{ 1921 256 214 1911	89	256 427	419	2,558 3,356	188	675	...	120 15	...	...	6	...
Wana ...	{ 1921 290 20 1911	18	260 20	...	2,700 250	169	51	...	400 7	...	...	10	...
Total N.-W. F. P. ...	{ 1921 19,621 16,004 1911	14,267	20,824 26,739	22,314	318,802 296,518	265,032	53	...	5,894 1,495	150	4,800 5,600	355	80

NOTE.—In 1911 Boat Tickets were printed and supplied besides the Travellers' Tickets, but in 1921 only the latter were printed. In 1911 tickets in English were supplied for travellers by train but in 1921 rubber stamps with the word "Censused" were supplied to the District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Rawalpindi, with ink-pads and oil for all the Railways in the North-West Frontier Province.

ENUMERATION.

STATEMENT III.—District Census Charges.

District or State.	Year.	District Office Establishment.	House numbering.	Remuneration of Census Officers.	Travelling Allowance of Census Officers.	Local purchase of stationery.	Postage.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hazara ...	1921	67 10 6	...	...	...	23 4 0	..	82 3 6	23 14 0	197 0 0
	1911	...	37 0 0	693 0 0	...	87 0 0	...	42 14 0	87 0 0	999 14 0
Peshawar ...	1921	120 0 0	384 10 3	...	...	360 10 0	...	12 14 0	41 4 6	919 6 9
	1911	20 0 0	357 9 10	375 15 10	...	184 4 0	...	4 0 0	168 2 4	1,110 0 0
Kohat ...	1921	...	9 4 0	288 11 0	...	296 5 9	...	66 8 6	...	640 13 3
	1911	...	...	415 6 0	...	9 10 3	...	6 11 0	138 6 9	570 2 0
Bannu ...	1921	...	74 2 9	800 0 0	...	106 12 5	...	...	16 4 0	987 3 2
	1911	...	20 1 9	448 8 6	...	49 0 0	...	9 11 9	2 10 0	530 0 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	1 12 0	500 0 0	...	90 0 0	...	19 4 0	256 9 1	867 9 1
Malakand ...	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khyber ...	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	11 8 6	...	89 8 3	5 4 0	...	...	...	106 4 9
Kurram ...	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	17 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 13 6
Tochi ...	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wana ...	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province ...	1921	187 10 6	468 1 0	1,068 11 0	...	757 0 2	...	161 10 0	81 6 6	2,754 7 2
	1911	20 0 0	495 13 7	2,435 14 4	89 6 3	425 2 3	...	82 8 9	702 12 2	4,251 11 4

CHAPTER II.

SLIP COPYING.

Organisation.

35. The question of District *versus* Central Offices for Slip-copying is discussed in paragraph 1 of Chapter II of the Imperial Census Code, Part II. It was suggested that sorting should be carried out in Central Offices, but where possible, Slip-copying should be done at the District or even Tahsil headquarters, under the supervision of Revenue Officers. In this Province, where the population to be dealt with is so small, and so backward in education, it was not considered advisable to entrust the work of Slip-copying, on which the compilation and tabulation of the results of the Census is to be based, to districts. The Central Office system with its usual advantages of uniformity and of supervision was adopted, and, as in 1911, the Central Tabulation Office was opened in four buildings at Peshawar Cantonment on 18th March 1921. The rent was Rs. 175 a month. Of the four hired houses one was vacated on 17th June 1921, the second on 14th July 1921, the third on 31st December 1921, and the fourth on 17th March 1922, when all the Imperial Tables had been approved and printed and the Subsidiary Tables approved by the Census Commissioner.

Establishment.

36. The establishment consisted of a Deputy Superintendent (a Naib Tahsildar on a deputation allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem), three Inspectors (Field Kanungos deputed respectively from the Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat districts, who each received a deputation allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem), one Record-keeper who was a Kanungo from Bannu and received the same deputation allowance as the Inspectors, one Assistant Record-keeper on Rs. 30 a month, an Accountant on Rs. 50 a month, 14 Supervisors on Rs. 40 per mensem each, and 14 Assistant Supervisors on Rs. 30 per mensem. These constituted the superior staff. The Copyists consisted mostly of Patwaris and Patwari candidates, sent by the Deputy Commissioners, and each of the permanent Patwaris received a deputation allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem as long as he was employed in the Tabulation Office. Arrangements were made to employ 150 men mostly Patwaris, but the number actually present in the office varied from time to time and never exceeded 140. They were grouped in 14 gangs of ten men each, but the number of absentees on account of sickness or otherwise, was always considerable. Men were always moving from one gang to another. Those, who were not Patwaris, were paid Rs. 25 per mensem. It was in comparatively few cases that Copyists could be engaged on piece-work system. - Complete information on the question of the establishment employed, from time to time, for Abstraction and Tabulation Office will be found in Appendix B, at the end of this volume. In addition to the general staff, one Copyist was entertained on Rs. 40 a month to copy the entries on English Schedules. The menial staff attached to the office consisted of one sweeper, two water-carriers, two chaprasis and one chaukidar.

Date of commencement of work and furniture provided.

37. The work of Slip-copying began on 1st April 1921. By that date Enumeration books for the Peshawar district had been received. For the first ten days the whole superior staff was busy in checking and arranging the Enumeration books. Wooden shelves were fixed round a large room and altogether 150 feet of shelves two feet wide provided Record-room accommodation for the Enumeration books of the Province. Each Copyist was provided with a Chatai mat, a box of pigeon-holes to put his slips in, a pencil and a large number of slips. Chatai mats five feet by three feet were purchased locally at eight annas per mat. Each box containing 24 pigeon-holes, six horizontally and four vertically, cost Rs. 2-4-0. Each set contained pigeon-holes for slips of every kind, six for slips of each sex and civil condition multiplied by four, which represented the different religions. As in 1911, Musalmans were represented by badami slips, Hindus by green, Sikhs by red, Christians by blue and "Others" by yellow. Pigeon-holes were prepared out of empty kerosine tin cases.

38. A circular was issued to Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents in connection with the despatch of Enumeration books to the Central Abstraction Office at Peshawar, with instructions that they should be very carefully listed, invoiced and packed by some responsible official. A suggestion was also made that they might be sent direct by the Tahsildars concerned, if that course was found more convenient and expeditious. In the majority of cases, however, Enumeration books for all charges were collected at the headquarters of districts and despatched to Abstraction Office in one consignment. It is most essential that Enumeration books should reach the Abstraction Office as soon as possible. They should invariably be despatched by passenger train. Economy may dictate otherwise, but the excess in expenditure is more than compensated by speed in transit, security in delivery and absence of risk of loss owing to damage to the boxes by the rough handling of the porters in the transshipment attendant on transit by goods train.

Despatch of Enumeration books and their receipt in Abstraction Office.

Special instructions were issued in advance to District Officers to keep in reserve the opium and stamp boxes for despatch of Enumeration books. The Enumeration books were received in good order and correct. On their receipt in the Abstraction Office they were first checked with Circle Summaries by the Record-keeper and arranged on racks by districts and tahsils in the serial order of charges.

39. The Copyists were thoroughly trained before being put on work. Each Copyist was given a copy of printed instructions in Urdu and for simplifying copying work, the following abbreviations were sanctioned:—

Instructions given to Slip Copyists.

Column 7 (Age).—For infants, whether entered as “dudpita” or whose age was entered in months, a cypher was to be written.

Column 8 (Caste or Tribe).—The following abbreviations were sanctioned for names of castes and tribes:—

Musalman	...	{	Awan	A	} For Hazara District.
			Gujar ...	...	G
			Tanaoli ...	...	T
Hindu	{	Khatri	K	}
			Arora ...	...	Ar
			Brahman ...	...	B
Musalman	...	{	Pathan or Afghan	P	} For Peshawar District.
			Awan ...	...	A
			Saiad ...	...	S
Hindu	{	Arora	Ar	}
			Khatri ...	...	K
			Brahman ...	...	B
Musalman	...	{	Pathan or Afghan	P	} For Kohat District.
			Awan ...	...	A
			Saiad ...	...	S
Hindus	{	Arora	Ar	}
			Khatri ...	...	K
Musalman	...	{	Pathan or Afghan	P	} For Bannu District.
			Awan ...	...	A
			Saiad ...	...	S
Hindu	{	Arora	Ar	}
			Khatri ...	...	K
			Brahman ...	...	B
Musalman	...	{	Pathan or Afghan	P	} For Dera Ismail Khan District.
			Baloch ...	...	B
			Jat ...	...	J
Hindu	{	Arora	Ar	}
			Bhatia ...	...	Bh
			Khatri ...	...	K

Column 12 (Birth-place).—Persons born in the district of enumeration were to be marked with a cypher.

Column 13 (Language).—Pashto was to be indicated by P, Punjabi by Pn, and Hindko by H.

Column 14 (Literacy).—N (na-khanda) was to be written for persons recorded as illiterate and “Khanda” for the literate.

For columns 9, 10 and 11 (Main and subsidiary occupations of actual workers and means of subsistence of dependents) the following abbreviations were sanctioned. It was only necessary to distinguish between non-cultivating proprietor, cultivating proprietor, non-cultivating tenant (these were very rare and no abbreviation was prescribed for them) and cultivating tenant. The same abbreviation, therefore, was indicated for all the names used to describe agriculturists coming under any of the three groups for which abbreviations were sanctioned.

Murtahin, Muafidar and Jagirdar—Were to be indicated by “M” (Malik, *i.e.* non-cultivating proprietor) as the first is only used for a mortgagee in possession who is not likely to be so entered unless he is virtually the owner, and the two latter can be assumed in the majority of cases not to cultivate their land themselves.

Malguzar, Malik Khudkasht and Murtahin Khudkasht were all to be indicated by M. K. (Malik Khudkasht) as the first indicates that the person referred to is a cultivating proprietor in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. The second states specifically that he is so, and the third is the logical outcome of showing “Murtahin” as “M.”

The following terms, which all in common use denote a cultivating tenant, were to be indicated by Ka (*i.e.* Kashtkar) Ijaradar, Haqdar Dakhilkar, Kashtkar-Maurusi, Maurusi-ghair-haqdar, Ghair Maurusi, Muzara-haqdar, Muzara, Karinda, Shikmi. Muzara and Zamindar (in the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu). In Dera Ismail Khan, however, where the word is generally used of a cultivating proprietor, Zamindar was to be abbreviated as M. K.

Instructions given to Supervisors.

40. The Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors, in addition to the instructions to Copyists, were given detailed instructions printed in vernacular (translated from the directions given in Chapter II, Imperial Code of Census Procedure, Part II) as to the way in which the Copyists' work was to be checked and as to the principles on which they were to direct the filling in of columns accidentally left blank on the Schedule.

Calculation of rewards and fines.

41. The daily task fixed for Copyists was the copying of 500 slips. Each Copyist was paid about Rs. 25 per mensem. Assuming the average month to contain 25 working days, the rate of pay given made a daily wage of a rupee a day. The method of calculating rewards and fines was a simple one. At the end of a month, each Copyist was paid one rupee for every 500 slips copied. This kept the Copyists busy day and night, and most of them earned a good deal more than their fixed monthly pay. The work was commenced on 1st April 1921 and finished by 28th May 1921, and the average daily outturn per head was 673 slips.

Provision of slips.

42. As in 1911, the Mufid-i-Am Press of Lahore was given the contract for printing slips, the requirements being calculated by adding 25 per cent. to the figures for persons of each religion, sex and civil condition at the Census of 1911. Profiting by the experience of 1911, it was arranged that the bundles containing from 100 to 500 slips each should be tied up with jute, as those fastened up in paper bands are unable to stand the jolting, which the boxes are likely to receive in transit.

Supervision of Slip-copying and the accuracy of the results.

43. It is not difficult for the Superintendent in this Province to supervise Slip-copying provided the Enumeration books are all collected and the slips copied in one place. Having one Tabulation Office, he is able to supervise it personally. In order to enable me to check the Tabulation work daily as it was progressing I moved the office to a building adjoining the one

in which Slip-copying was going on. I was thus in close touch with the working of the Tabulation Office and was able to spend considerable time daily in checking its work. Mine was a kind of general supervision to satisfy myself that the work was progressing satisfactorily and that the supervising officers did their duty in ensuring the accuracy of the results obtained. The brunt of the work of the supervision, however, fell upon Lala Kishen Chand, my Deputy Superintendent, under whose direct control the Tabulation Office was. He worked very hard and did all that was humanly possible to secure correct results. Entries relating to over 200,000 persons were checked by the Inspectors and others. Although the mistakes discovered during the earlier stages of the work amounted to 15 per 1,000, they dwindled to 3 and even 2 per *mille* towards the end of it.

Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors were responsible for checking, which at the outset extended to every entry dealt with by Copyists; but this was gradually reduced as the work progressed, and in the case of reliable workers, 5 per cent. was the minimum, but in the case of poor workers the minimum was never allowed to fall below 20 per cent. The Inspectors and the Deputy Superintendent checked a large percentage of the entries. The instructions referred to in Articles 16 and 17 of Chapter II, of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, Part II, were generally followed. As all the Census Tables depend upon the accuracy of the copying work, it was most essential that the checking should be as accurate as possible. Taking into consideration the intelligence of the staff, especially those who were not Patwaris, entertained on this work, and their way of working, it will be seen that a thorough checking was indispensable. There were, no doubt, some good and reliable workers, but the number of such was small as compared with the whole staff. The checking work sometimes fell into arrears. In these cases, as there was no reserve of men to call upon for employment in the supervising staff, good and reliable Copyists were generally employed temporarily for checking. They were only utilized in checking the work of gangs, which had fallen into arrears. The Inspectors were made responsible for seeing, from time to time, and, if necessary, reporting when the arrears were becoming excessive, and arrangements were made to prevent accumulations. Simultaneously, along with the checking, the Supervisors and their Assistants had also to sort the slips by sex and religion, when the checking for a block had been finished, and to enter the result in Register A, as prescribed in Article 19 of Chapter II, Imperial Census Code, Part II.

44. When the bulk of the slips had been made up into boxes for sorting, a gang of efficient Copyists was employed to go through the entries in the Schedules, and find out the entries relating to infirmities. No special slip was devised for infirmities. The ordinary slips were made use of and the following particulars were copied on them in the case of each infirmity found:—

- (a) Serial No. of the charge, circle, block and person.
- (b) Age.
- (c) Caste.
- (d) Infirmity.

The work done was carefully examined by the Supervisor and after passing the slips as correct, he sorted them by sex and infirmity and posted the results for each circle in Register E, which was afterwards totalled for the charge.

The daily task for these slips was fixed at 150 per day, but this was found to be excessive, as much time had to be spent in turning over the pages of the Enumeration books to find entries of infirmities and the daily task had accordingly to be reduced to 100 slips per day. A week or so was spent on this work.

45. Not only most of the Enumeration work in the districts, but also the bulk of Slip-copying, sorting and compilation in the Tabulation Office was done by Patwaris and they did it admirably; in fact both in the districts and the Abstraction Office they were almost indispensable. Without them it would be

The employ-
ment of
Patwaris as
Copyists.

difficult to get together the requisite staff at all. Their training and experience in the Revenue line stands them in good stead and being permanent officials, their work is much more careful and reliable than that of men temporarily employed for Census work. Owing to the rarity of the literates in this Province and the very high rates of wages, paid for both unskilled and literary labour, at the time of the recent Census, it would have been impossible to recruit a sufficient number of suitable men at reasonable rates for the Tabulation Office, otherwise than by the employment of Patwaris.

Village
Tables.

46. When boxes of slips have been made up for sorting, the next step is the preparation of village tables. A special gang was organised under a Supervisor for the preparation of these tables, and they were compiled as laid down in Article 7 of Chapter III, Imperial Census Code, Part II. These tables were prepared by the Supervisors from Register A with the help of list of villages in each district (by Tahsils) which had been obtained previously. These tables supplied the material for Imperial Tables I to VI. These village tables were duly checked and, after Table I to VI had been compiled from them, were bound and sent to the respective districts for record. They were not printed, but office copies of these tables are preserved in the Secretariate along with other necessary Census record.

SORTING.

Making up
the boxes for
sorting and
counting the
slips.

47. After the copying work has been finished, but before Sorting is commenced, there is an intermediate step, the making up of the boxes for sorting and the counting of the slips in the boxes given to each sorter. Detailed instructions are given in Articles 5 and 6 of Chapter III, Imperial Census Code, Part II. The work of making up the boxes for sorting was entrusted to the Record-keeper and his Assistant, and it was carried out under the direct supervision of the Inspectors and the Deputy Superintendent. When the boxes for sorting were ready, they were made over to the sorters, whose first duty was to count the number of slips in each Circle bundle, and when this had been done for all circles in a box, the sorter handed over a note of the number of slips in each circle to his Supervisor, and when they were passed as correct, all slips of the same category were thrown together for purposes of sorting.

Sorting.

48. Gangs of ten sorters under one Supervisor were formed, and Assistant Supervisors were entertained only when the most difficult tables were in hand. The gangs were equally distributed between the Inspectors for supervising the work. Sorters' tickets of various tables with instructions in Urdu on the back were printed and supplied to all sorters. Sorting commences for Table VII and before it commenced for any table, the sorter's first duty was to write on labels the different items to be sorted, and paste them against the pigeon-holes. The Inspectors were specially warned to see that this rule was enforced. The procedure laid down for sorting in Articles 8 to 35 of Chapter III, Imperial Census Code, Part II, was strictly followed and translations in Urdu were printed on the back of the various tables for the guidance of the sorters and supervisors. Sorting began on the 1st of May and was finished by the end of June.

Standard
task.

49. The standard daily tasks fixed for the sorting of each table are given below :—

Table VII	...	...	...	...	4,200
" VIII	{ Males	...	...	...	7,000
	{ Females	...	...	...	15,000
" IX	{ Males	...	...	...	18,000
	{ Females	...	...	...	19,000
" X	...	...	...	...	15,000
" XI	...	...	...	...	12,000
" XI	City...	...	...	...	8,000
" XIII	...	...	...	...	4,000
" XIV	...	...	...	...	6,000
" XV	...	...	...	...	4,000
" XVI	...	...	...	...	3,000

Table XVII	{ City...	...	..	..	3,000
	{ Other than City ...	...	...	...	4,000
„ XVIII	...	...	...	...	5,000
„ XIX	...	...	...	...	15,000
„ XX	...	...	...	...	20,000
„ XXI	...	...	...	...	10,000

Every sorter was required to work up to the task so fixed, and the wages of sorters were worked out in the same way as those of the copyists, when their outturn exceeded or fell short of the prescribed standard. Fines were deducted from, and rewards added to, the fixed pay of each sorter. To calculate the pay earned by each sorter, the total shown in column 8 of Register K was taken to be the number of rupees. Sorters were considered to have begun their sorting from the time they finished the preliminary counting of the slips; for the time spent on such counting they were paid their usual month's rate. The task fixed represented nearly enough, what a man and working reasonably hard, could attain to. Little was earned as rewards, nor did the fines imposed amount to any considerable sum.

COMPILATION AND TABULATION.

50 The instructions for this stage of the work are contained in Chapter IV of the Imperial Census Code, Part II, and these were supplemented by verbal instructions given by me during the progress of the work, which was under my direct control. The whole work of compilation, from the posting of sorters' tickets to the passing of proofs of the Final Tables, was done by the Compilation Branch of the Office, under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Superintendent. This branch was divided into two sections, *viz.* (1) that in which the tables were actually compiled and prepared for the Press, and (2) that where the tables were checked independently of Section No. I. The work of preparation of Subsidiary Tables was also given to Section No. II. The best sorters were employed as compilers, and the services of the best Inspectors and Supervisors were also utilized for compilation and tabulation.

Organisation
of office.

51. The different stages of compilation were—

Section I	...	{	(1) Checking the Sorters' tickets.
		{	(2) Compiling the Tables.
		{	(3) Preparing the Tables in the final forms for Press.
Section II	...	{	(4) Special checking.
		{	(5) Printing.

Work of
compilation.

The work of the branch in charge of the first stage was to check the Circle number and totals in the Sorters' tickets and to make sure that all tickets for each table had been received and that the totals were correct. After being passed by the Checking Officers, the Sorters' tickets were given to the Special Checking Officer, who examined them with a view to detect palpable errors and noticeable discrepancies or irregularities. When necessary, enquiries were made from districts. The tickets were issued to the Compilation Department, which prepared Compilation Registers from them according to the instructions given in the Code. The Final Tables Branch prepared the Final Tables from the Compilation Registers sent to them by the Compilation Department. In preparing the tables they checked the totals and took care that the tables, as finally prepared, were correct in every respect.

The Final Tables so prepared were passed to the Special Checking Officer who checked the totals and compared the figures with those of 1911 to enable me to obtain explanations of serious variations. The tables were then scrutinized by the Deputy Superintendent and myself before they were sent to Press.

The proofs received from the Press were checked carefully both by the Head Clerk and the Deputy Superintendent, independently of each other and every precaution was taken that tables as finally printed were free from errors.

STATEMENT I.—Copying the Slips.

OFFICE.	Population dealt with.	Number of copyists.	Date of		Average daily output per head.	REMARKS.
			Commencement.	Completion.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Peshawar (North-West Frontier Province) ...	2,294,263	125	1st April 1921	28th May 1921	673	...

STATEMENT II.—Sorting.

PERIOD.	Number of units sorted for table No.																REMARKS.
	'IIA	'IIIA	'XI	'X	'IX	'IIX	'V-IIX	'IIIX	'XIX	'XIX	'IIX	'IIX	'IIIA	'XIX	'IX	'IIX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Up to the end of May 1921 ...	17	17	17	16	15	...	...	16	16	2	2	13	13	10	10		
Ditto June 1921 ...	1	1	1	2	3	6	6	2	2	4	4	5	5	8	8		
Total ...	18	18	18	18	18	6	6	18	18	6	6	18	18	18	18		

Note.—For Tables Nos. XII, XII-A, XV and XVI the district is the unit of sorting. In all other cases it is the tahsil, trans-frontier posts, and Peshawar City, i. e. (16 Tahsils, 1 trans-frontier post, 1 Peshawar City).

CHAPTER III.

The Cost of the Census.

52. Statements I and II appended to this Chapter show respectively the actual cost of each stage of the Census operations according to the Treasury accounts and the gross expenditure as shown by the Departmental accounts. The figures represent actual expenditure till the end of October 1922 and an estimate of the probable charges of November and December, but the difference of the actuals is not likely to be appreciable.

Comparison of present expenditure with that of 1911.

The net cost of the operations, after deducting the Census receipts and recoveries made from Municipalities, amounts to Rs. 40,848-11-10, as compared with Rs. 31,186-8-7 in 1911. In other words the Census of every 1,000 persons has cost Rs. 17·7 against Rs. 14·1 in 1911. The excess in expenditure on the present occasion is much less than might have been expected, the all-round rise in prices and wages since 1911 varying from 50 to 100 per cent. These figures are worked out on the enumerated population of the Province, but if we include also the estimated population as well, the census cost per 1,000 persons of the Province is reduced to Rs. 7·9 against Rs. 8·2 in 1911 which is due to the enormous increase that has taken place in the estimated population during the last 10 years.

53. The cost of enumeration was Rs. 2,754-7-2, of Superintendence Rs. 14,687-0-8, of Abstraction and Compilation Rs. 14,011-5-4, and of Printing and Stationery charges Rs. 13,813-11-3, the corresponding amounts for the 1911 Census being Rs. 5,355-4-6, Rs. 9,521-5-7, Rs. 9,190-2-0 and Rs. 7,259-7-11 respectively. The increase in cost is noticeable under every main head except enumeration under which the charges have considerably gone down on account of the remuneration of Census officers having gone down from Rs. 2,438-14-4 to Rs. 1,068-11-0 and the miscellaneous charges from Rs. 1,796-5-4 to Rs. 81-6-6. The amount recovered from Municipalities rose from Rs. 717-11-9 in 1911 to Rs. 2,549-3-6 at the present Census, which is due to the considerable rise in population of Municipalities during the last 10 years as well as in the rate of contribution.

Actual cost of each stage of operations.

54. The difference of Rs. 28,533-2-10 between the Departmental and Treasury accounts, as shown in the last column of Statement II is due to the former including the substantive pay of officers and establishment deputed to Census duty, while this item has been excluded from the latter. In a small province like the North-West Frontier Province the difference between the two sets of figures is naturally large; the pay of the Superintendent contributes no less than Rs. 20,438-4-8 to the total amount.

Difference between the Departmental and Treasury Accounts.

CHAPTER III.
STATEMENT I.

*Actual expenses distributed under the heads of accounts prescribed by the
Comptroller-General.*

Main Head.	Sub-head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—SUPERINTENDENCE	<i>Personal charges—</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to Census duty	1,945 5 11	3,800 0 0	2,100 0 0	7,645 5 11
	<i>Establishment—</i>				
	Pay of men without substantive appointments	642 2 11	969 9 1	7 8 0	1,619 4 0
	Deputation allowance of men deputed to Census duty	182 2 4	207 4 8	...	389 6 10
	<i>Travelling allowance—</i>				
	(i) Of officers	404 14 5	14 10 0	...	419 8 5
	(ii) Of establishment	482 15 9	...	...	482 15 9
	<i>Contingencies—</i>				
	Office rent	275 0 0	...	...	275 0 0
	Purchase and repair of furniture	993 10 0	61 13 0	...	1,055 7 0
	Local purchase of stationery	181 8 0	90 3 8	1 4 0	272 15 8
	Postage and Telegram charges	750 0 0	300 0 0	...	1,050 0 0
	Freight	385 10 9	80 15 1	94 11 0	561 4 10
	Miscellaneous	574 6 10	228 4 3	113 2 0	915 12 3
Total Superintendence	6,817 12 1	5,552 11 7	2,316 9 0	14,687 0 8	
II.—ENUMERATION	<i>Establishment—</i>				
	Temporary establishment in District Offices	170 0 0	17 10 6	...	187 10 6
	Remuneration of Census officers	1,068 11 0	...	...	1,068 11 0
	Travelling allowance of Census Officers ... ..	...	...	...	...
	<i>Contingencies—</i>				
	Local purchase of stationery	787 0 2	...	...	787 0 2
	Postage ... ..	...	...	...	...
	House numbering	438 1 0	...	...	438 1 0
	Freight	187 5 0	24 5 0	...	161 10 0
	Miscellaneous	62 6 0	19 0 6	...	81 6 6
Total Enumeration	2,693 7 2	61 0 0	...	2,754 7 2	
III.—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.	<i>Establishment—</i>				
	Pay of men without substantive appointments	...	5,165 14 10	201 2 8	5,467 1 6
	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to Census duty ... ..	...	3,069 9 5	416 0 0	3,085 9 5
	Travelling allowance ... ..	...	1,419 8 0	52 2 0	1,471 10 0
	<i>Contingencies—</i>				
	Office rent	560 0 0	470 12 10	...	970 12 10
	Purchase and repair of furniture ... ..	...	231 5 6	...	231 5 6
	Local purchase of stationery	667 10 0	174 2 6	3 2 6	784 15 0
	Postage and telegram charges ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Freight	217 4 5	194 3 9	...	411 8 2
Miscellaneous	474 12 6	1,098 10 5	15 0 0	1,588 6 11	
Total Abstraction and Compilation	1,799 10 11	11,424 3 3	787 7 2	14,011 5 4	
IV.—PRINTING AND OTHER STATIONERY CHARGES.	Cost of stationery (including paper) supplied from central stores	3,903 13 6	1,724 1 0	...	5,627 14 6
	Carriage of stationery ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Printing { (i) at Government press ... ..	...	...	2,370 2 3	2,370 2 3
	{ (ii) at private presses	2,899 12 6	1,273 3 7	1,242 10 5	5,415 10 6
	<i>Despatching charges—</i>				
	(i) Postage ... ..	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0
	(ii) Other charges ... ..	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0
Total Printing and other Stationery charges... ..	6,803 10 0	2,997 4 7	4,012 12 8	13,813 11 3	
V.—MISCELLANEOUS...	Acting allowance in non-Census Offices—				
	(i) Officers ... ..	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Establishment ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	18,114 8 2	20,085 3 5	7,116 12 10	45,266 8 5	

* Approximate only.

STATEMENT II.

Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner according to (a) comptroller-General's and (b) Departmental accounts.

Main head.	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to Comptroller-General's accounts.				Total 1920--23.	Expenditure in 1920--23 according to Departmental account.	Difference.	REMARKS.
		1920-21.	19.1-22.	1922 23.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
A.—ENUMERATION.	<i>I—District charges—</i>								
	1.	District Office Establishment	170 0 0	17 10 6	...	187 10 6	187 10 6	...	
	2.	Remuneration of Census Officers	1,068 11 0	...	...	1,068 11 0	1,068 11 0	...
	3.	Travelling allowance of Census Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.	Contingencies—							
		(a) petty stationery	787 0 2	...	...	787 0 2	787 0 2	...
		(b) Postage (for transmission of forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(c) House numbering	468 1 0	...	...	468 1 0	468 1 0	...
		(d) Freight	137 5 0	24 5 0	...	161 10 0	161 10 0	...	
		(e) Miscellaneous	62 6 0	19 0 6	...	81 6 6	81 6 6	...	
		TOTAL I	2,693 7 2	61 0 0	...	2,754 7 2	2,754 7 2		
		<i>II—Press charges—</i>							
		5.	Paper	2,903 13 6	2,903 13 6	2,903 13 6	...
		6.	Carriage of Paper to Press
		7.	Printing—						
		(a) at Government Press	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) at Private Press	2,899 12 6	...	...	2,899 12 6	2,899 12 6	...
	8.	Despatching forms	...	..	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL II	5,803 10 0	...	...	5,803 10 0	5,803 10 0		
	TOTAL A.	8,497 1 2	61 0 0	...	8,558 1 2	8,558 1 2			
B.—TABULATION OF THE RESULTS.	<i>III—Office charges—</i>								
	9.	Correspondence and Accounts Establishment	...	255 7 0	117 0 0	372 7 0	372 7 0	...	
	10.	Menial Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11.	Working staff including superintendence—							
		(a) Officials	...	2,669 9 5	416 0 0	3,085 9 5	5,232 12 0	6,147 2 7	
		(b) Non-officials	...	4,910 7 10	184 2 8	5,094 10 6	5,094 10 6	...	
	12.	Travelling allowance	...	1,419 8 0	52 2 0	1,471 10 0	1,471 10 0	...	
	13.	Contingencies—							
		(a) Rent	500 0 0	470 12 10	...	970 12 10	970 12 10	...	
		(b) Furniture	...	231 5 6	...	231 5 6	231 5 6	...	
		(c) Stationery	...	174 2 6	3 2 6	177 5 0	177 5 0	...	
		(d) Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(e) Telegrams	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(f) Freight	217 4 5	194 3 9	...	411 8 2	411 8 2	...	
		(g) Miscellaneous	474 12 6	1,098 10 5	15 0 0	1,588 6 1	1,588 6 11	...	
	TOTAL III	1,192 0 11	1,424 3 3	787 7 2	13,403 11 4	19,550 13 11	6,147 2 7		
	<i>IV—Press charges:—</i>								
	14.	Paper for slips	1,607 10 0	...	...	1,607 10 0	1,607 10 0	...
	15.	Paper for compilation							
	16.	Carriage of paper							

STATEMENT II.—concluded.

Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner according to (a) Comptroller-General's and (b) Departmental Accounts—concl'd.

Main head	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to Comptroller-General's Accounts.				Expenditure in 1920-23 according to Departmental Accounts.	Difference.	REMARKS.
		1920-21	1921-22	1922-23.	Total 1920-23			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
B.—TABULATION OF THE RESULTS— <i>concl'd.</i>	17. Printing—							
	(a) at Government Press	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) at Private Press ...	...	573 3 7	...	573 3 7	573 3 7	...	
	18. Despatching charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL IV	1,607 10 0	573 3 7	...	2,180 13 7	2,180 13 7	...	
	TOTAL B	2,793 10 11	11,997 6 10	787 7 2	15,584 8 11	21,731 11 6	6,147 2 7	
C.—SUPERINTENDENCE.	V.—Personal charges—							
	19. Pay of Superintendent	...	...	...	..	20,438 4 8	20,438 4 8	
	20. Deputation allowance of Superintendent ...	1,945 5 11	3,600 0 0	2,100 0 0	7,645 5 11	7,645 5 11	...	
	21. Travelling allowance of Superintendent ...	404 14 5	14 10 0	...	419 8 5	419 8 5	...	
	TOTAL V	2,350 4 4	3,614 10 0	2,100 0 0	8,064 14 4	28,503 3 0	20,438 4 8	
	VI.—Establishment and office charges—							
	22. Superintendent's office establishment ...	824 5 3	1,176 13 7	7 8 0	2,006 10 10	3,956 6 5	1,947 11 7	
	23. Travelling allowance of office establishment...	482 15 9	...	...	482 15 9	482 15 9	...	
	24. Printing—							
	(a) at Government Press	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) at Private Press ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Contingencies—								
(a) Rent ...	275 0 0	...	...	275 0 0	275 0 0	...		
(b) Furniture ...	993 10 0	61 13 0	...	1,055 7 0	1,055 7 0	...		
(c) Stationery ...	181 8 0	1,495 9 8	1 4 0	1,878 5 8	1,878 5 8	...		
(d) Postage ...	750 0 0	800 0 0	...	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	...		
(e) Telegraph ...	385 10 9	80 13 1	94 11 0	561 4 10	561 4 10	...		
(f) Freight ...	574 6 0	228 4 3	113 2 0	915 12 3	915 12 3	...		
(g) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL VI	4,467 7 9	3,343 7 7	216 9 0	8,027 8 4	9,975 3 11	1,947 11 7		
TOTAL C	6,817 12 1	6,958 1 7	2,316 9 0	16,092 6 8	33,478 6 11	22,336 0 3		
D.—PRINTING OF THE REPORT (INCLUDING BINDING, POSTAGE AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.)		...	1,018 11 0	4,012 12 8	5,031 7 8	5,031 7 8	...	
	TOTAL D	...	1,018 11 0	4,012 12 8	5,031 7 8	5,031 7 8	...	
	GRAND TOTAL A, B, C, D.	18,114 8 2	20,035 3 5	7,116 12 10	45,266 8 5	73,799 11 3	28,533 2 10	
	Deduct—							
Census receipts ...	...	1,036 13 7	*831 11 8	1,868 9 1	...	...
Recoveries from municipalities ...	...	2,400 0 4	89 3 2	2,549 3 6	...	...
TOTAL	...	3,496 13 11	920 14 8	4,417 12 7	4,417 12 7	...		
NET TOTAL	...	18,114 8 2	16,538 5 6	6,195 14 2	40,848 11 10	69,381 14 8	28,533 2 10	

* Approximate only as the credit allowed on account of two typewriting machines returned to the controller of Stationery has not yet been intimated.

APPENDIX A.

Census Papers and Files preserved.

No.	FILES.
<i>In the District and Agency Offices.</i>	
1	General Village Register.
2	Circle Lists.
3	Census Maps.
4	Correspondence and important orders issued by the Deputy Commissioners in the districts and the Political Agents in the agencies.
5	Papers dealing with the division of the district and agency into Census Divisions.
6	Papers regarding the appointment of the staff.
7	Papers regarding the distribution of forms.
8	Papers regarding the special arrangements for difficult areas.
9	Papers regarding the arrangements made for checking the preliminary Enumeration.
10	Papers regarding the arrangements made for bringing in the final totals together with the drafts of reports.
<i>In the Secretariate Office.</i>	
1	Appointment of, and instructions to, the Superintendent, Census Operations, North-West Frontier Province, for the Census of 1921.
2	Appointment of establishment of the Office of the Census Superintendent, North-West Frontier Province.
3	Pay and travelling allowance bills of the Census Superintendent's Office establishment.
4	Preliminary Circulars issued by the Census Commissioner for India, regarding Census Operations, to Census Superintendents.
5	Preliminary Circulars issued by the Census Superintendent, North-West Frontier Province, to District or Sub-Divisional Census Officers regarding Census Operations.
6	Preparation of General Village or Town Registers and nomination of the District or Sub-Divisional Census Officers.
7	(a) Budget Estimates of Census Operations and the heads to which expenditure is to be debited. (b) Financial powers of the Census Superintendent, North-West Frontier Province.
8	Census accounts of the Census Superintendent's Office, North-West Frontier Province.
9	Printing arrangements made for the Provincial Census Code and other Census Forms at the Commercial Press, Peshawar, and the Civil and Military Steam Press, Peshawar.
10	Supply of copies of the Provincial Census Code and other Census Forms to the District Census Officers, etc.
11	Printing of the Urdu Provincial Code of Census Procedure for 1921 at the Civil and Military Steam Press, Peshawar.
12	Census Operations in the Municipal Areas.
13	Progress Reports and the Census Superintendent's remarks thereon.
14	Census of Cantonments and purely Military Areas.
15	Change in Area since Census of 1911.
16	Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals, etc.
17	Selection of dates for Census of 1921 and observance of 18th and 19th March 1921 as General Holidays.
18	Arrangements for the Railway Census.
19	Instructions to, and training of, the Census Staff.
20	Stationery Indent.
21	Overcrowding in the Cities, etc.
22	Arrangements regarding the supply of paper for, and printing of, Abstraction Slips.
23	Instructions from the Census Commissioner for India and Local Government regarding rates of cost of paper and printing.
24	Paper and printing arrangements with the Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore, regarding Covers, House Lists, Block Lists, Specimen and General Schedules.
25	Printing of Office Forms at the Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
26	Appointment of the Establishment of Tabulation Office.
27	Miscellaneous correspondence with Superintendents, Census Operations, of various Provinces and States.
28	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendents, North-West Frontier Province, to all Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers.

No.	FILES.
<i>In the Secretariat Office—continued.</i>	
29	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Punjab.
30	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, United Provinces and Oudh.
31	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Bihar and Orissa.
32	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Central Provinces.
33	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Bengal.
34	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Burma and Assam.
35	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Madras.
36	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Bombay.
37	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Baluchistan.
38	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Rajputana, Ajmer, etc.
39	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Hyderabad, Kashmir and other States.
40	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Mysore.
41	Rules, Instructions and Circulars regarding Census Operations issued by the Census Superintendent, Central India Agency.
42	The Census in the Agencies in the North-West Frontier Province.
43	Special Census of the Industrial factories, etc., in the North-West Frontier Province.
44	Revised Budget Estimates for 1920-21 and Proposed Budget for 1921-22.
45	Budget allotment to Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents in 1920-21.
46	Entertainment of establishment for Census Operations in the various districts of the North-West Frontier Province.
47	Decentralization of Slip-copying in the North-West Frontier Province.
48	Correspondence with various societies regarding Census Operations.
49	List of Circular letters issued by the Census Commissioner for India.
50	Corrections and additions to the Imperial Census Code in 1921.
51	Census questions referred to Local Government and its orders thereon.
52	Tour Programme of the Census Superintendent and other arrangements regarding Dak and Transport.
53	Report on the Census work during the year 1920.
54	Instructions regarding Provisional Totals of Districts and Agencies as well as of the Tribal Areas.
55	Non-synchronous tracts in the North-West Frontier Province.
56	Tickets to Travellers by boats or roads on the Census night.
57	Revised Abstract Charge Registers of the five Districts in the North-West Frontier Province.
58	Census Forms indented at the Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore, and their acknowledgments by the Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents and the balance due from the Press.
59	Collection of information and persons employed on Railway, Post Office and Telegraph and Irrigation Departments.
60	Grant of Sanads and rewards to Census Staff.
61	Miscellaneous reports asked for by, and submitted to, the Census Commissioner for India, regarding the decade 1911 to 1920.
62	Pay and travelling allowance bills of Rai Bahadur Bhai Lehna Singh, M.B.E., Superintendent, Census Operations, North-West Frontier Province.
63	Supply of Last Pay Certificates of the Patwaris, deputed to Census Tabulation Office, to Deputy Commissioners of their respective districts.
64	Miscellaneous.
65	Building for the Central Tabulation Office, North-West Frontier Province.
66	Installation of telephone at Nathiagali in the Census Superintendent's residence.
67	Printing and paper arrangements regarding Census Report for 1921.

No.	FILES.
<i>In the Secretariat Office—concluded.</i>	
68	Figures for emigration from other Provinces.
69	General Instructions from the Census Commissioner regarding Tabulation.
70	Supply of Maps, etc., to the Census Superintendent, North-West Frontier Province.
71	Preservation of Census Record.
72	Instructions from the Census Commissioner for India for the compilation of Imperial Tables and the proofs forwarded to him for examination and the proofs of India Tables and the remarks thereon.
73	Demands for statistical information, etc., from various officers.
74	Figures for emigration from the North-West Frontier Province.
75	Disposal of furniture, waste paper, slips, etc.
76	Census Calendar for 1920-21.
77	Recoveries of amounts due from the Municipalities and Notified Areas, etc., in the North-West Frontier Province.
78	Printing arrangements with the Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore, Commercial Press, Peshawar, and the Civil and Military Steam Press, Peshawar, and the checking of their bills for printing Census Codes, forms, etc., by the Superintendent, Government Press, Peshawar.
79	Paper and printing arrangements made for the Central Tabulation Office, Peshawar.
80	Weekly Progress Reports of the Central Tabulation Office for (i) Slip-copying, (ii) Sorting, (iii) Compilation, submitted to the Census Commissioner.
81	Census Books received from the various Census Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.
82	File regarding pay and travelling allowance bills of the Deputy Superintendent.
83	File regarding the pay of the temporary establishment and Patwaris and Kanungos deputed in the Central Tabulation Office.
84	File regarding the travelling allowance bills of Patwaris and Kanungos deputed from the various districts of the Province to the Tabulation Office, Peshawar.
85	File regarding the Contingent Bills of the Abstraction and Compilation branch of the Census Office.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
1	Draft of the Census Report, 1921, manuscript and typed, in three volumes.
2	Imperial Tables in Manuscript.
3	Acquittance Roll Registers in two books (i) Superintendent's Office, (ii) Tabulation Office.
4	Register of Monthly Abstract Accounts of the Census Office, North-West Frontier Province.
5	Ten bound copies of the printed matter.
6	One bound copy of the Village Register.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Office Establishment employed in connection with the Census, 1921.

No.	Establishment.	Pay.	Deputation allowance per mensem.	Date on which joined.	Date on which relieved.	
		Rs.	Rs.			
<i>I.—Superintendence.</i>						
1	Head Clerk ...	70—4—110	20 per cent.	1-5-1920	4-2-1922	
1	Assistant Clerk ...	45—5—55	...	30-8-1920	30-11-1921	
1	Jemadar ...	18	...	5-5-1920	4-2-1922	
1	Chaprasai ...	14	...	6-5-1920	7-2-1922	
<i>II.—Abstraction and Tabulation.</i>						
1	Deputy Superintendent ..	100	50	11-3-1921	30-9-1922 (to end).	
3	Inspectors ...	1st ...	40	25	27-3-1921	31-7-1921
		2nd ...	35	25	27-3-1921	7-7-1921
		3rd ...	35	25	25-3-1921	12-7-1921
1	Accountant ...	50	...	23-3-1921	31-1-1922	
1	Record-keeper ...	35	25	4-4-1921	31-8-1921	
1	Assistant Record-keeper ...	15	15	25-3-1921	3-10-1921	
3	Supervisors ...	40	...	25-3-1921	1-6-1921	
1	Supervisor ...	40	...	25-3-1921	20-5-1921	
1	Do. ...	40	...	25-3-1921	31-8-1921	
1	Do. ...	40	...	25-3-1921	7-1-1922	
1	Do. ...	40	...	1-4-1921	4-6-1921	
1	Do. ...	40	...	1-4-1921	13-11-1921	
1	Do. ...	40	...	1-4-1921	30-11-1921	
1	Do. ...	40	...	2-4-1921	2-6-1921	
1	Do. ...	40	...	4-4-1921	31-5-1921	
1	Do. ...	40	...	5-4-1921	1-6-1921	
1	Do. ...	40	...	11-4-1921	4-6-1921	
1	Do. ...	40	...	15-4-1921	16-6-1921	
1	Assistant Supervisor ...	30	...	8-4-1921	8-5-1921	
1	Ditto ...	30	...	9-4-1921	8-5-1921	
3	Assistant Supervisors ...	30	...	9-4-1921	30-4-1921	
3	Ditto ...	30	...	11-4-1921	30-4-1921	
2	Ditto ...	30	...	11-4-1921	8-5-1921	
1	Assistant Supervisor ...	30	...	11-4-1921	3-5-1921	
1	Ditto ...	30	...	11-4-1921	7-5-1921	
1	Ditto ...	30	...	12-4-1921	30-4-1921	
1	Ditto ...	30	...	15-4-1921	8-5-1921	
1	Compiler ...	35	...	11-5-1921	21-8-1921	
1	Do. ...	30	...	9-5-1921	31-10-1921	
1	Do. ...	30	...	8-7-1921	31-8-1921	
1	Report Clerk ...	40—3—64 (43)	22	9-2-1922	5-6-1922	
1	Ditto ...	65	...	6-6-1922	31-8-1922	
1	Chaprasai ...	15	...	14-4-1921	31-7-1921	
1	Do. ...	15	...	15-4-1921	30-9-1922	
2	Copyists and Sorters ...	20	5	25-3-1921	20-5-1921	
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	20	5	25-3-1921	31-5-1921	
1	Ditto ...	20	5	25-3-1921	26-5-1921	
1	Ditto ...	20	5	6-4-1921	28-6-1921	
1	Ditto ...	20	5	12-4-1921	4-6-1921	
1	Ditto ...	20	5	14-4-1921	25-6-1921	
1	Ditto ...	20	5	6-5-1921	25-6-1921	
1	Ditto ...	20	5	12-5-1921	3-6-1921	
2	Copyists and Sorters ...	20	5	13-5-1921	4-6-1921	
11						
2	Copyists and Sorters ...	18	5	25-3-1921	31-5-1921	
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	18	5	25-3-1921	23-5-1921	
1	Ditto ...	18	5	25-3-1921	20-5-1921	
1	Ditto ...	18	5	1-4-1921	1-6-1921	
1	Ditto ...	18	5	1-4-1921	28-6-1921	
1	Ditto ...	18	5	12-4-1921	4-6-1921	
1	Ditto ...	18	5	15-4-1921	28-6-1921	
1	Ditto ...	18	5	20-4-1921	28-6-1921	

No.	Establishment.	Pay.	Deputation allowance per mensem.	Date on which joined.	Date on which relieved.
		Rs.	Rs.		
<i>II.—Abstraction and Tabulation—concluded.</i>					
2	Copyists and Sorters ...	18	5	12-5-1921	4-6-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	18	5	13-5-1921	4-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	18	5	14-5-1921	3-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	18	5	14-5-1921	4-6-1921
14					
2	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	25-3-1921	31-5-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	16	5	25-3-1921	20-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	25-3-1921	6-6-1921
3	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	25-3-1921	20-5-1921
4	Ditto ...	16	5	25-3-1921	23-5-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	16	5	25-3-1921	26-5-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	25-3-1921	29-4-1921
4	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	26-3-1921	31-5-1921
2	Ditto ...	16	5	26-3-1921	6-6-1921
6	Ditto ...	16	5	26-3-1921	5-6-1921
8	Ditto ...	16	5	26-3-1921	28-5-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	16	5	26-3-1921	16-5-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	26-3-1921	23-5-1921
2	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	26-3-1921	26-5-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	16	5	29-3-1921	28-5-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	29-3-1921	25-5-1921
4	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	29-3-1921	31-5-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	16	5	29-3-1921	20-5-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	29-3-1921	26-5-1921
2	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	31-3-1921	28-5-1921
2	Ditto ...	16	5	31-3-1921	31-5-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	16	5	1-4-1921	2-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	1-4-1921	25-6-1921
3	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	1-4-1921	1-6-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	16	5	4-4-1921	2-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	4-4-1921	26-5-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	4-4-1921	27-5-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	5-4-1921	2-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	5-4-1921	27-5-1921
4	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	7-4-1921	27-5-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	16	5	8-4-1921	31-5-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	8-4-1921	27-5-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	8-4-1921	4-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	9-4-1921	27-5-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	9-4-1921	4-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	11-4-1921	1-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	11-4-1921	4-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	14-4-1921	25-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	15-4-1921	4-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	17-4-1921	26-5-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	25-4-1921	1-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	25-4-1921	6-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	26-4-1921	28-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	2-5-1921	28-6-1921
2	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	11-5-1921	4-6-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	16	5	12-5-1921	3-6-1921
1	Ditto ...	16	5	12-5-1921	20-6-1921
2	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	14-5-1921	3-6-1921
2	Ditto ...	16	5	14-5-1921	4-6-1921
1	Copyist and Sorter ...	16	5	20-5-1921	3-6-1921
3	Copyists and Sorters ...	16	5	3-6-1921	24-6-1921
89					
73	Men employed on piece-work for Slip-copying ...	500 slips	for a rupee...	1-4-1921	30-4-1921
40	Men employed on piece-work for sorting ...	25	...	1-5-1921	4-6-1921

APPENDIX C.

CASTE INDEX.

The following index was compiled for the guidance of Supervisors and other inspecting officers, in securing correct entries in column 8 of the Census Schedules. Only main castes and tribes were to be entered in this column, and not caste and tribal sub-divisions. In Part A will be found the names of true castes and tribes; in Part B names which are not properly caste or tribal names and which were not therefore to be entered. The list given in Part A does not profess to be a fully complete one, and a caste or tribal name was not to be rejected merely because it finds no place there. At the same time enquiry was to be made in the neighbourhood before allowing the inclusion of doubtful entries.

Pathans were to be recorded as far as possible as Pathan-Afridi, Pathan-Bangash, Pathan-Bannuchi, Pathan-Gadun or Jadun, Pathan-Ghilzai, Pathan-Khattak, Pathan-Mohmand, Pathan-Wazir, Pathan-Yusufzai, etc., and not by the name of the Khel or other minor sub-division. For instance, an entry of Ali Khel or Umarzai would be wrong, as there are Ali Khel in the Ghilzai, Khattak, Mohmand and Yusufzai tribes, and again Umarzai among the Ghilzai, Yusufzai and Wazir tribes.

Part A.—Tribes and Castes.

(Abbreviations—H=Hazara, P=Peshawar, K=Kohat, B=Bannu,
D=Dera Ismail Khan.)

Caste or tribe.	Where principally found.	REMARKS.
Arain	P, D, B	A Muslim agricultural tribe, largely market-gardeners. Tabulated at last three Censuses separately from Baghbans, though possibly it is only the name which varies with the locality. Baghbans in Dera Ismail Khan being called Arains.
Arora	All districts	A trading caste, Hindus or Sikhs.
Awan	Ditto	An agricultural tribe, all Muslims.
Baghwan (Baghban)	P, K, B	An agricultural tribe, largely market-gardeners. Muslims.
Baloch (Biloch)	All districts	Agriculturist and camel-drivers, Muslims. Mainly found in Dera Ismail Khan.
Bhat	B, K	A minor caste, mainly Hindus. Bards and genealogists.
Bhatia (Bhattia)	P, B, D	A shop-keeping caste. Hindus or Sikhs.
Bhatiara	P, K, B, D	A small caste, by occupation gram-parcher, mainly Muslim, but a few are Hindus and Sikhs.
Banjara (Wanjara)	K	A small caste of pedlars recorded as a separate caste in Kohat at the last Census.
Brahman	All districts	Priestly and professional caste. At the last Census a certain proportion of Brahmans returned themselves as Sikhs.
Chamar	Ditto	A large menial caste of leather-workers hardly to be distinguished from Mochis. They are mainly Muslims.
Chuhra	Ditto	Sweepers and scavengers. They are mainly Hindus.

Caste or tribe.	Where principally found	REMARKS.
Darzi	P, H, K ...	A small caste, almost entirely Muslims Tailors.
Dhobi	All districts ...	Washermen. Muslims but include some Hindus.
Dhund	II ...	Muslims, a Rajput tribe of the Murree hills who have, however, been tabulated separately from Rajputs at the last four Censuses.
Fakir (Faqir)	All districts ...	A general term for religious mendicants and ascetics, usually Muslim, but some time Hindu, who can give no other caste name.
Gakkhar (Gaklar)	Ditto ...	An agricultural tribe. Muslims.
Ghulam	P ...	A small group, noted in the Census of 1891 as of foreign origin. Muslims.
Gujar	P, H, K ...	An agricultural tribe. Muslims.
Guikha	P, H, K ...	Natives of Nepal, employed in Gurkha battalions.
Jat	All districts ...	An agricultural tribe. Mostly Muslims, but a few are Hindus and a few Sikhs.
Jhinwar	B, H, K ...	A menial caste of water-carriers and Doolie-bearers. Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims.
Julaha	All districts ...	A menial caste employed in weaving. Nearly all are Muslims.
Kalal	P ...	A Muslim caste of distillers.
Kassa' (Qassab, Kasai, Kasab, Qasai)	All districts ...	The butcher caste. Muslims. As a rule sell mutton only. In Peshawar those who sell beef also are known as Wad-kasai.
Karral (Kharral)	H, D ...	An agricultural tribe mainly found in Hazara. Muslims.
Kashmiri	P, H ...	A tribe of Kashmiri descent. Muslims.
Khand	P ...	An agricultural tribe of Indian origin. All Muslims.
Khattar	P, H ...	A small community belonging to a Rawalpindi agricultural tribe. Muslims.
Khatri	All districts ...	A trading caste. Hindus and Sikhs.
Khoja	P, H, D ...	A Muslim trading caste.
Khokhars	D, B, H ...	Muslims. An agricultural tribe.
Kumhar (Kumbhar)	All districts ...	The potter caste, mainly Muslims.
Kutana	D, B ...	Apparently the same as Musalli, but tabulated separately in the Census of 1901.
Labana	P, K ...	A small carrier caste. Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims.
Lilari	K ...	A small Muslim caste of dyers.
Lohar	All districts ...	A menial caste. Black-smiths. Mostly Muslims.
Machi	D ...	A Muslim caste of gram-parchers. Apparently a local name in Dera Ismail Khan for Bhatiana.
Maliar (Malliar)	H, P, K ...	A Muslim agricultural tribe, largely market-gardeners.
Mallah	All districts ...	A Muslim caste of boatmen and fishermen.
Maniar	K ...	A small Sikh community of pedlars and bangle-sellers.
Maratha	K ...	Settlers from Bombay. Hindus.
Mirasi	All districts ...	A Muslim caste of ballad singers and drummers.
Mishwani	II ...	A Muslim agricultural caste.
Mochi	All districts ...	A Muslim menial caste of leather-workers. It is doubtful how far they can be distinguished from Chamars.
Moghul (Moghal, Mughal)	Ditto ...	A Muslim agricultural tribe.
Musalli	Ditto ...	The Muslim sweeper and scavenger caste.
Nai	Ditto ...	The barber caste, mainly Muslims.
Od (Ode)	D ...	A small caste of Navvies, mainly Hindus.
Paraeha (Praeha)	All districts ...	A Muslim tribe of pedlars and traders.

Caste or tribe.	Where principally found.	REMARKS.
Pathan ...	All districts	The dominant land-holding class of the North-West Frontier Province. Muslims.
Main tribes are—		
Afridi ...	K, P.	
Babar ...	P.	
Bangash ...	K.	
Bannuchi ...	D, B.	
Bhattani ...	D, B.	
Daudzai ...	P.	
Daur ...	B, D.	
Dilazak ...	H, P.	
Durrani ...	P.	
Gadun (Jadun) ...	H, P.	
Gandapur ...	D, B.	
Ghilzai ...	P, B, D.	
Gigiani ...	P.	
Kakar ...	P.	
Khalil ...	P.	
Khattak ...	K, P, B.	
Khugiani ...	P.	
Kundi ...	D.	
Mangal ...	P, K.	
Marwat ...	B, D.	
Mian Khel ...	D.	
Mohmand ...	P.	
Muhammadzai ...	P.	
Mullagori ...	P.	
Multanī Pathans ...	D.	
Niazi ...	K, B, D.	
Orakzai ...	K.	
Powindas ...	D.	
Sarwari ...	P.	
Sherani ...	D.	
Shinwari ...	P.	
Swathi ...	H, P.	
Tarin ...	H, P.	
Tarklani ...	P.	
Turi ...	K.	
Ustarana ...	D.	
Utman Khel ...	P.	
Wazir ...	D, B, K.	
Wazir Darwesh Khel ...	D, B, K.	
Wazir-Mabsud ...	D, B.	
Yusufzai ...	H, P.	
Zadran ...	B.	
Zaimusht ...	K.	
Benja (Penjara) ...	P, D	A small Muslim caste of cotton-cleaners.
Qureshi (Qoreshi, Kureshi) ...	H, P, B, D	A Muslim tribe, partly priestly, partly agricultural, who claim to be descended from the tribe of the Prophet Muhammad.
Rajput ...	All districts	A land-holder tribe, mainly Muslims, Hindus, and a few Sikhs.
Rangrez ...	B, P.	A Muslim caste of dyers.
Sarera (Sarara) ...	H.	A Muslim agricultural tribe.
Sayad (Saiaid) ...	All districts	A Muslim tribe, largely agricultural, who claim to be descendants of the Prophet Muhammad.
Sheikh (Shekh, Shaikh) ...	Ditto	A Muslim agricultural caste, but of little value as a caste name as it is apt to be assumed by any new convert to Islam.
Sunar ...	Ditto	The goldsmith caste. Hindus, Muslims and a few Sikhs.

Caste or tribe.	Where principally found.	REMARKS.
Tanaoli ...	H, P	A Muslim agricultural tribe of Hazara.
Tamil ...	K	A small Hindu caste found only in Kohat. Settlers from the Peninsula?
Tarawara ...	H	A small Muslim caste found only in Hazara.
Tarkhan ...	All districts	Carpenter caste, mainly Muslims.
Tar Khel ...	B	A small menial caste of Bannu. Muslims. Also called Maryai.
Teli ...	H, P	A menial tribe of oil-pressers, nearly all Muslims.
Turk ...	H	An agricultural tribe of Hazara. Muslims. Originally from Turkistan.

Part B.—List of functional terms, titles and local names which should not be entered in column 8 of the schedule.

Functional terms, titles, etc.	REMARKS.
Agha ...	A title by which a Sayyad or a Qazilbash is commonly addressed.
Akhund ...	A title given to Muslim religious teachers or priests.
Akhundzada ...	A title of descendants of Muslim saints or priests.
Alim ...	A learned man (Muslim).
Arbab ...	A title held by leading men among Khalils and Mohmands.
Ashpaz ...	A term used for cook in Peshawar District.
Attar ...	An attar-seller; denotes function only.
Baba or Bawa ...	A title applied to Sikhs.
Badshah ...	A title given to a Sayyad or descendant of any saint.
Bakhshi ...	A title given to Muhial Brahmins.
Bania ...	An occupational name describing petty vendors of oil, grain, etc. (Hindus).
Baretha ...	A name for washermen. Dyers in Peshawar.
Bairagi ...	A religious mendicant (Hindus).
Bhagat ...	A title of Hindus and Sikhs of religious tendencies.
Bhai ...	A Sikh title.
Bhangi ...	A functional name for sweeper.
Bhishti ...	A functional term for water-carrier.
Chhachhi ...	A native of Chhachh, <i>i.e.</i> Rawalpindi and Attock districts.
Chaudhri ...	A Jat and Gujar title.
Dharwai ...	A village menial. Weighman, mostly Hindus.
Dehqan ...	A term applied to tenants in Yusafzai (Peshawar), who provide labour, but no agricultural implements.
Diwan ...	A Hindu title, generally given to wealthy traders.
Dum (Dum) ...	An occupational term. Singers and prostitutes.
Dumbir ...	Same as Dharwai.
Gadar'a ...	A functional term for shepherds.
Godarwa ...	Same as Gadaria.
Gilkar ...	A name for any mason.
Gosain ...	An ascetic of any order of some standing. Also in Dera Ismail Khan a functional group of Brahmins who hold shrines.
Gujrati ...	Natives of Gujrat.
Hafiz ...	A title given to Muslims who have the Quran by heart.
Haji ...	Muslims who have made a pilgrimage to Mecca.
Hajjam ...	A name for "Nai."
Halwai ...	A functional term for a sweet meat-seller.

Functional terms, titles, etc.	REMARKS.
Herati ...	Native of Herat.
Hindki ...	A term used generally to describe tribes of Indian as distinct from Pathan origin. Used in Bannu for Jat.
Hindustani ...	A term applied generally to men from east of Amritsar who speak Urdu.
Irani ...	Inhabitants of Iran (Persia).
Kababi ...	Roast meat-seller. A functional term only.
Kabuli ...	Inhabitants of Kabul.
Kahar ...	A functional term applied to Doolie-bearers who are generally Jhinwars.
Kasera ...	A functional term for a vendor of copper vessels.
Khalifa ...	A title applied commonly to Darzis or Nais.
Khan ...	A common title among Pathans.
Khwaja ...	A title held by some Muslims from Kashmir.
Kochi ...	A general term applied to temporary immigrants to the Peshawar District from Ningrahar, Shinwar, etc.
Kohistani ...	Natives of Kohistan of Afghanistan or Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency.
Kokani ...	Natives of Kokand in Turkistan.
Kulal ...	A name of Kumhar.
Laghmani ...	Native of Laghman (Afghanistan).
Lala ...	A common title among Hindus.
Machhimar ...	A functional term for fishermen.
Machhua ...	Same as Machhimar.
Mahashe ...	A title given to learned men among the Arya Samaj.
Mahigir ...	Same as Machhimar.
Malik ...	A common title among land-owning tribes.
Manghi ...	A name for Mallah in Peshawar.
Masbki ...	Same as Bhishti.
Mazhabi ...	Sikh sweepers.
Mehta ...	A title held by Dat and Chhibar Brahmans.
Mehtar ...	Same as Bhangi.
-Mian or Miangan ...	A title held by Qoreshis and descendants of Muslim saints.
Mir ...	A Sayyad title and a sub-caste of Kashmiris.
Mirji ...	Same as Mir.
Mirza ...	A Moghal title.
Misgar ...	A functional term for copper-smiths.
Missar ...	A Brahman title.
Mistri ...	A functional term for artificers generally.
Maulvi ...	A title given to Muslim religious teachers.
Mulla ...	A functional term for Muslim priests ; also a title.
Mufti ...	A Muslim title.
Mullagori ...	Natives of Mullagori country.
Munshi ...	A title given to men educated in the vernacular ; also functional term for clerks.
Muqaddam ...	A Gujar title.
Naddaf ...	A functional term for a cotton-cleaner.
Nanbai ...	A functional term for bakers.
Nilgar ...	A functional term for indigo-dyers.
Ningrahari ...	Natives of Ningrahar in Afghanistan.
Pandit ...	A Brahman title, also a scholar of Sanskrit.
Pawindah ...	The name given to the nomad tribes of Afghans who move about with their flocks and herds and act as carriers between their own country and India.
Pawli ...	A functional term for weavers.
Pir ...	A title given to Muslim priests and their descendants.
Pongar ...	Same as Chhimba.
Punjabi ...	Inhabitants of Punjab generally.
Qalaigar ...	A functional term for a tinner of pots.
Qandhari ...	Natives of Qandhar.
Qazi ...	A Muslim title.
Rababi ...	A functional term for musicians.
Rai ...	A Hindu title.
Baizada ...	A Brahman title.
Raja ...	A Gakhar and Turk title.
Sadhu ...	A Hindu ascetic.

Functional terms, titles, etc.	REMARKS.
Sahibzada ...	A title given to descendants of Muslim saints.
Sahukar ...	A term used to describe wealthy Hindus.
Sanyasi ...	Same as Sadhu.
Sardar ...	A Dhund and Karral title ; also used for Sikhs.
Sarraj ...	A functional name of saddler.
Seth ...	A title held by wealthy shop-keepers or bankers ; also a functional term.
Shethi ...	A title given to Parachas, merchants of Peshawar City.
Shah ...	A Sayyad title.
Shahi Khel ...	A name for Mussalli, <i>q. v.</i> in List A ; also a menial class among Pathans who winnow grain.
Shahji ...	Same as Shah.
Shahzada ...	A Muslim title.
Shilmani ...	Natives of Shilman, north-east of Landi Kotal.
Shinwari ...	Natives of Shinwar, about Landi Kotal.
Sindhi ...	Natives of Sindh.
Sultan ...	A title among Bamba Rajputs and Khakhas.
Swami ...	Same as Mahashe, a title given to a Sanyasi.
Thakur ...	A Hindu title.
Thithar ...	Same as Misgar.
Tor Khel ...	Same as Ghulam.
Ulama ...	Priests or mosque attendants with a knowledge of Arabic.
Wazirzada ...	A Muslim title.
Zargar ...	The Persian for Sunar, often used as a functional term for goldsmiths.

APPENDIX D.

Castes or Tribes returned.

This appendix gives a complete list of caste entries found in column 8 (caste) of the Census Schedules. Entries relating to Christians and others (Parsis, Buddhists, and Jains) were excluded from Imperial Table XIII, and have been omitted from this appendix as well. They are dealt with separately in the report. This appendix is divided into two parts:—

Part I.—Index to caste or tribe entries. In this part all the entries have been arranged alphabetically and the names of the caste under which each of them was classified in Table XIII has been noted against it.

Part II.—Classified list of the names of castes or tribes. In this part are given all the castes and tribes under which the entries have been classed for the purposes of Table XIII. The castes are arranged alphabetically.

Part I.—Index to caste or tribe entries.

Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.	Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.	Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.	Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.
Abasi ...	Jat.	Baneri ...	Pathan Yusufzai.
Acharji ...	Brahman.	Bangash ...	Pathan Bangash.
Adam Khel ...	Pathan Afridi.	Bannuchi ...	Pathan Bannuchi.
Afridi ...	Pathan Afridi.	Barbali ...	Brahman.
Ahingar ...	Lohar.	Barozai ...	Pathan Mohmandzai.
Ahmad Khel ...	Pathan Mohmand.	Barsin ...	Awan.
Ajri ...	Gujar.	Bat ...	Jat.
Akhundzada ...	Qureshi.	Bazid Khel ...	Pathan Yusufzai.
Akor Khel ...	Pathan Khattak.	Bhand ...	Mirasi.
Ali Khel (Peshawar) ...	Pathan Mohmand.	Bhangi ...	Chuhra.
Ali Khel (D. I. K.) (Powinda) ...	Pathan Ghilzai.	Bhardwaji ...	Brahman.
Alizai (D. I. Khan) ...	Pathan (others.)	Bhat ...	Brahman.
Alizai (Peshawar) ...	Pathan Mohmand.	Bhatia ...	Main caste.
Anand ...	Khatri.	Bhatiara ...	Main caste.
Arain ...	Main caste.	Bhatti ...	Jat.
Aranda ...	Bhatia.	Bhittani ...	Pathan Bhittani.
Arora ...	Main caste.	Brahman ...	Brahman main caste.
Arthur ...	Kashmiri.	Bubak ...	Pathan Bhittani.
A'syal ...	Awan.	Buluch ...	Pathan Marwat.
Attar ...	Awan.	Chabak ...	Bhatia.
Awan ...	Main caste.	Chadhar ...	Jat.
Awyal ...	Awan.	Chagharzai ...	Pathan Yusufzai.
Azmarra ...	Pathan Marwat.	Chaghatta ...	Moghal.
Babar ...	Pathan (others).	Chamar ...	Main caste.
Badin Khel ...	Pathan Wazir.	Chamrang ...	Chamar.
Bafinda ...	Jolaha.	Charhoa ...	Dhobi.
Baghban ...	Main caste.	Chauhan (Gujar) ...	Gujar.
Bhal ...	Khatri.	Chauhan (Jat) ...	Jat.
Bai Khel ...	Pathan Yusufzai.	Chhachi Awan ...	Awan.
Baizai ...	Pathan Yusufzai.	Chheru ...	Gujar.
Bajaj ...	Arora.	Chopra ...	Khatri.
Bajauri ...	Pathan Mohmandzai.	Chotmurada ...	Arora.
Bajwa ...	Jat.	Chubra ...	Main caste.
Bajwal ...	Gujar.	Dakotra ...	Brahman.
Balmiki ...	Chuhra.	Danyal ...	Tanaoli.
Baluch ...	Main caste.	Darzi ...	Main caste.
Bamu ...	Chuhra.	Datt ...	Brahman.
		Daudzai ...	Pathan Daudzai.

Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.	Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.	Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.	Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.
Daur	... Pathan (others).	Kakkizai	... Kumhar.
Dawalzai	... Pathan Gadun.	Kalera	... Jat.
Dhadhi	... Mirasi.	Kalra	... Arora.
Dhaga	... Bhatia.	Kamangar	... Tarkhan.
Dhanwai	... Gujar.	Kamar Khel	... Pathan Afridi.
Dhingra	... Arora.	Kanyal	... Jat.
Dhoba	... Dhobi.	Kapur	... Khatri.
Dhobi	... Main caste.	Karal	... Main caste.
Dhodhia	... Awan.	Karigar	... Tarkhan.
Dholi	... Mirasi.	Kashmiri	... Main caste.
Dhund	... Main caste.	Kathuria	... Arora.
Dilazak	... Pathan Dilazak.	Katti Khel	... Pathan (others).
Dua	... Arora.	Khakrob	... Chuhra.
Durrani	... Pathan Durrani.	Khalifa	... Darzi.
Gadan	... Baluch.	Khalil	... Pathan Khalil.
Gadiban	... Baluch.	Khanijo	... Arora.
Gador	... Gujar.	Khar	... Jat.
Gadun	... Pathan Gadun.	Kharoti	... Pathan Ghilzai.
Gakkhar	... Main caste.	Khatri	... Main caste.
Gandapur	... Pathan Gandapur.	Khattak	... Pathan Khattak.
Gandhela	... Mochi.	Khera (H)	... Arora.
Gazar	... Dhobi.	Khera (M)	... Awan.
Gheba	... Awan.	Khiat	... Darzi.
Ghilzai	... Pathan Ghilzai.	Khokbar	... Jat.
Gigiani	... Pathan Gigiani.	Khoja	... Main caste.
Gogia	... Arora.	Khorana	... Arora.
Gondal	... Jat.	Khurram	... Pathan Khattak.
Gora	... Arain.	Khwaja	... Paracha.
Gorowara	... Arora.	Khwaja Sethi	... Paracha.
Gosain	... Brahman.	Kiani	... Moghal.
Gujar	... Main caste.	Kochi	... Pathan Ghilzai.
Gurkha	... Main caste.	Kulal	... Kumhar.
Habibani	... Shekh.	Kumhar	... Main caste.
Hadazai	... Pathan Gadun.	Kundi	... Pathan (others).
Hajam	... Nai.	Kunjra	... Baghban.
Hanifi	... Shekh.	Kutana	... Chuhra.
Hassanzai	... Pathan Mohmand.	Lalbegi	... Chuhra.
Hindki	... Awan.	Laljani	... Chuhra.
Hooja	... Arora.	Laghari	... Baluch.
Hot	... Baluch.	Lilari	... Rangrez.
Isapzai	... Pathan Yusufzai.	Lishari	... Baluch.
Jai	... Jat.	Lohar	... Main caste.
Jajik	... Brahman.	Lum	... Kashmiri.
Janjua	... Awan.	Machhi	... Main caste.
Jaria	... Sonar.	Madra	... Baluch.
Jaswali	... Awan.	Mahind	... Pathan Wazir.
Jat	... Main caste.	Mahyar	... Gujar.
Jawaki	... Pathan Afridi.	Makhial	... Tanaoli.
Jhamb	... Arora.	Malhotra	... Khatri.
Jhander	... Baluch.	Maliar	... Main caste.
Jhinwar	... Main caste.	Mallagori	... Pathan Ghilzai.
Jolaha	... Main caste.	Mallah	... Main caste.
Kabuli	... Pathan Durrani.	Mandozai	... Pathan Mohmandzai.
Kafshdoz	... Mochi.	Marchanda	... Arora.
Kaka Khel	... Pathan Khattak.	Marwat	... Pathan Marwat.
		Masbalehi	... Nai.
		Masti	... Pathan Afridi.
		Mattah	... Arora.

Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.	Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.	Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.	Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.
Maurti	... Pathan Marwat,	Rajput Janjua	... Rajput.
Mazhabi	... Chuhra.	Rangrez	... Main caste.
Mehtar	... Chuhra.	Rathor	... Rajput.
Miohan Khel	... Pathan Marwat.	Sachdevra	... Arora.
Mir	... Kashmiri.	Sadan	... Kashmiri.
Mirasi	... Main caste.	Sadozai (D. I. K.)	... Pathan (others).
Mirza	... Moghal.	Sadozai (Peshawar)	... Pathan Yusufzai.
Mishwani	... Main caste.	Saggu	... Jat.
Misr	... Brahman.	Sahibzada	... Qureshi.
Mochi	... Main caste.	Sahni	... Khatri.
Moghal	... Main caste.	Saiad	... Main caste.
Mohana	... Mallah.	Saigal	... Khatri.
Mohana Jat	... Jat.	Sain	... Brahman.
Mohmand	... Pathan Mohmand.	Sakar	... Arora.
Mohmandzai	... Pathan Mohmandzai.	Sanniasi	... Arora.
Mond	... Jat.	Sarara	... Main caste.
Muhial	... Brahman.	Sarban (Awan)	... Awan.
Mulla Khel	... Pathan Marwat.	Sarban	... Baluch.
Mullazai	... Pathan (others).	Sarwan	... Baluch.
Multani	... Pathan (others).	Sawani	... Brahman.
Musalli	... Chuhra.	Shahani	... Baluch.
Mutrib	... Merasi.	Shahi Khel	... Pathan Yusufzai.
Nadaf	... Penjara.	Shawlbaif	... Jolaha.
Nai	... Main caste.	Shekh	... Main caste.
Najjar	... Tarkhan.	Shori	... Jat.
Nanbai	... Bhatiara.	Sial	... Awan.
Nasir	... Pathan Ghilzai.	Sipra	... Jat.
Naumuslim	... Shekh.	Siqligar	... Lohar.
Nilari	... Rangrez.	Sonar	... Main caste.
Nilgar	... Rangrez.	Suleman Khel	... Pathan Ghilzai.
Nurzai	... Pathan Yusufzai.	Swathi	... Main caste.
Orakzai	... Pathan Orakzai.	Swathi Yusufzai	... Pathan Yusufzai.
Pahar Khel	... Pathan Wazir.	Tabakhi	... Bhatiara.
Pakhral	... Awan.	Tanaoli	... Main caste.
Pandit	... Brahman.	Taneja	... Arora.
Paracha	... Main caste.	Talwar	... Khatri.
Pathan	... Main caste (others).	Tarin	... Pathan Tarin.
Paungar	... Rangrez.	Tarkhan	... Main caste.
Pawli	... Jolaha.	Teli	... Main caste.
Penja	... Penjara.	Turi	... Pathan Turi.
Penjara	... Main caste.	Turk	... Main caste.
Pir	... Sajad.	Utman Khel	... Pathan Utman Khel.
Pirani	... Mirasi.	Utmanzai	... Pathan Yusufzai.
Pirzada	... Saiad.	Uttara	... Jat.
Ponjani	... Arora.	Ustrana	... Pathan Ustrana.
Pothwari Awan	... Awan.	Vedva	... Brahman.
Powinda	... Pathan Ghilzai.	Wadhqassai	... Qassab.
Pushkarna	... Brahman.	Wazir	... Pathan Wazir.
Qassab	... Main caste.	Wazirzada	... Pathan Daurani.
Qassai	... Qassab.	Yusufzai	... Pathan Yusufzai.
Qureshi	... Main caste.	Zadran	... Pathan Zadran.
Raja	... Nai.	Zakkha Khel	... Pathan Afridi.
Rajput	... Main caste.	Zargar	... Sonar.
Rajput Bhatti	... Rajput.		
Rajput Chauhan	... Rajput.		

Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.	Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.	Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.	Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.
(1) Arain ...	Arain. Gora.	(7) Bhatiara ...	Bhatiara. Nanbai. Tabakhi.
(2) Arora ...	Arora. Bajaj. Chotmurada. Dua. Dhingra. Gogia. Gorowara. Hooja. Jhamb. Kalra. Kathuria. Khanijo. Khera. Khorana. Marchanda. Mattah. Ponjani. Sachdeva. Sakar. Sanniasi. Taneja.	(8) Brahman ...	Acharji. Barbali. Bhardwaji. Bhat. Brahman, Dakotra. Datt. Gosain. Jajik, Misr. Muhial. Pandit. Pushkarna. Sain. Sawni. Vedva.
(3) Awan ...	Aryal. Attar. Awan. Awyal. Barsin. Chhachi. Dhodia. Gheba. Hindki. Janjua. Jaswal. Khera. Pakhral. Pothwari Awan. Sarban Awan. Sial.	(9) Chamar ...	Chamar. Chamrang.
(4) Baghban ...	Baghban. Kunjra.	(10) Chuhra ...	Balmiki. Bamu. Bhangi. Chuhra. Khakrob. Kutana. Lalbegi. Laljani. Mehtar. Mazhabi. Musalli.
(5) Baluch ...	Baluch. Gadiban. Gadan. Hot. Jhander. Lighari. Lishari. Madra. Sarban. Sarwan. Shahani.	(11) Darzi ...	Darzi. Khalifa. Khiat.
(6) Bhatia	Aranda. Bhatia. Chabak. Dhaga.	(12) Dhobi ...	Charhoa. Dhoba. Dhobi. Gazar.
		(13) Dhund ...	Dhund.
		(14) Gakkhar ...	Gakkhar.
		(15) Gujar ...	Ajri. Bajwal, Chauhan Gujar. Chheru. Dhanwai. Godor. Gujar. Mahyar.
		(16) Gurkha ...	Gurkha.

Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.	Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.	Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.	Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.
(17) Jat	Abbasi. Bajwa. Bat. Bhatti. Chadhar. Chauhan Jat. Gondal. Jai. Jat. Kalera. Kanyal. Khar. Khokhar. Mohana Jat. Mond. Saggu. Shori. Sipra. Ultera.	(29) Mirasi ...	Bhand. Dhadhi. Dholi. Mirasi. Mutrib. Pirain.
(18) Jhinwar ...	Jhinwar.	(30) Mishwani ...	Mishwani.
(19) Jolaha ...	Bafinda. Jolaha. Pawli. Shawibaf.	(31) Mochi ...	Gandhela. Kafshdoz. Mochi.
(20) Karal ...	Karal.	(32) Moghal ...	Chaghatta. Kiani. Mirza. Moghal.
(21) Kashmiri ...	Arthur. Kashmiri. Lum. Mir. Sadan.	(33) Nai ...	Hajam. Mashalchi. Nai. Raja.
(22) Khatri ...	Anand. Bahl. Chopra. Kapur. Khatri. Malhotra. Sahni. Saigal. Talwar.	(34) Paracha ...	Khwaja. Khawaja Sethi. Paracha.
(23) Khoja ...	Khoja.	(35) Pathan Afridi ...	Adam Khel. Afridi. Jawaki. Kamar Khel. Masti. Zakha Khel.
(24) Kumhar ...	Kakkazai. Kulal. Kumhar.	Pathan Bangash	Bangash.
(25) Lohar ...	Ahingar. Lohar. Siquigar.	Pathan Bannuchi	Bannuchi.
(26) Machhi ...	Machhi.	Pathan Bhattani	Bhattani. Bubak.
(27) Maliar ...	Maliar.	Pathan Daudzai	Daudzai.
(28) Mallah ...	Mallah. Mohana.	Pathan Dilzak	Dilzak.
		Pathan Durrani	Durrani. Kabuli. Wazirzada.
		Pathan Gadun...	Dawalzai. Gadun. Hadazai.
		Pathan Gandapur	Gandapur.
		Pathan Ghilzai	Ali Khel (Powinda) (D. I. Khan). Ghilzai. Kharoti. Kochi. Nasir. Mallagori. Powinda. Suleman Khel.

Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.	Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.	Main caste or tribe under which classed in Table XIII.	Caste or tribe returned in the Census Schedules.
Pathan Gigiani ..	Gigiani.	Others— <i>contd.</i> ...	Katti Khel. Mullzai.
Pathan Khattak ...	Akoo Khel. Kaka Khel. Khattak. Khunam.		Multani. Pathan. Sadozai.
Pathan Khalil ...	Khalil.	(36) Penjara ...	Nadaf. Penja. Penjara.
Pathan Marwat ...	Azmra. Buluch. Marwat. Maurti. Michan Khel. Mulla Khel.	(37) Qassab ...	Qassab. Qassai. Wadhqassai.
Pathan Mohmand ...	Ahmad Khel. Ali Khel (Peshawar) Alizai (Peshawar). Hassan Khel. Mohmand.	(38) Qureshi ...	Akhundzada. Qureshi. Sahibzada.
Mohmandzai ...	Bajauri. Barozai. Mandozai. Mohmandzai.	(39) Rajput ...	Rajput Bhatti. Rajput Chauhan. Rajput Jamjua. Rajput. Rathor.
Orakzai ...	Orakzai.	(40) Rangrez ...	Lilari. Nilari. Nilgar. Paungar. Rangrez.
Tarin ...	Tarin.		
Turi ...	Turi.	(41) Saiad ...	Pir. Pirzada. Saiad.
Ustrana ...	Ustrana.		
Wazir ...	Badin Khel. Mahsud. Pahar Khel. Wazir.	(42) Sarara ...	Sarara.
Utman Khel ...	Utman Khel.	(43) Sheikh ...	Habibani. Hanifi. Naumuslim. Sheikh.
Yusafzai ...	Bai Khel. Raizai. Baueri. Bazid Khel. Chagharzai. Isapzai. Nurizai. Sadozai (Peshawar). Shahi Khel. Swati Yusafzai. U'manzai. Yusafzai.	(44) Sonar ...	Jaria. Sonar. Zargar.
		(45) Swathi ...	Swathi.
		(46) Tanaoli ...	Darryal. Makhial. Tanaoli.
		(47) Tarkhan ...	Kamangar. Karigar. Najjar. Tarkhan.
Zadran ...	Zadran.		
Others ...	Alizai. Babar. Durr. Kundi.	(48) Teli ...	Teli.
		(49) Turk ...	Turk.