

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1941



POWINDAH CENSUS

N. W. F. PROVINCE

AND

BALUCHISTAN

PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, SIMLA,
1942

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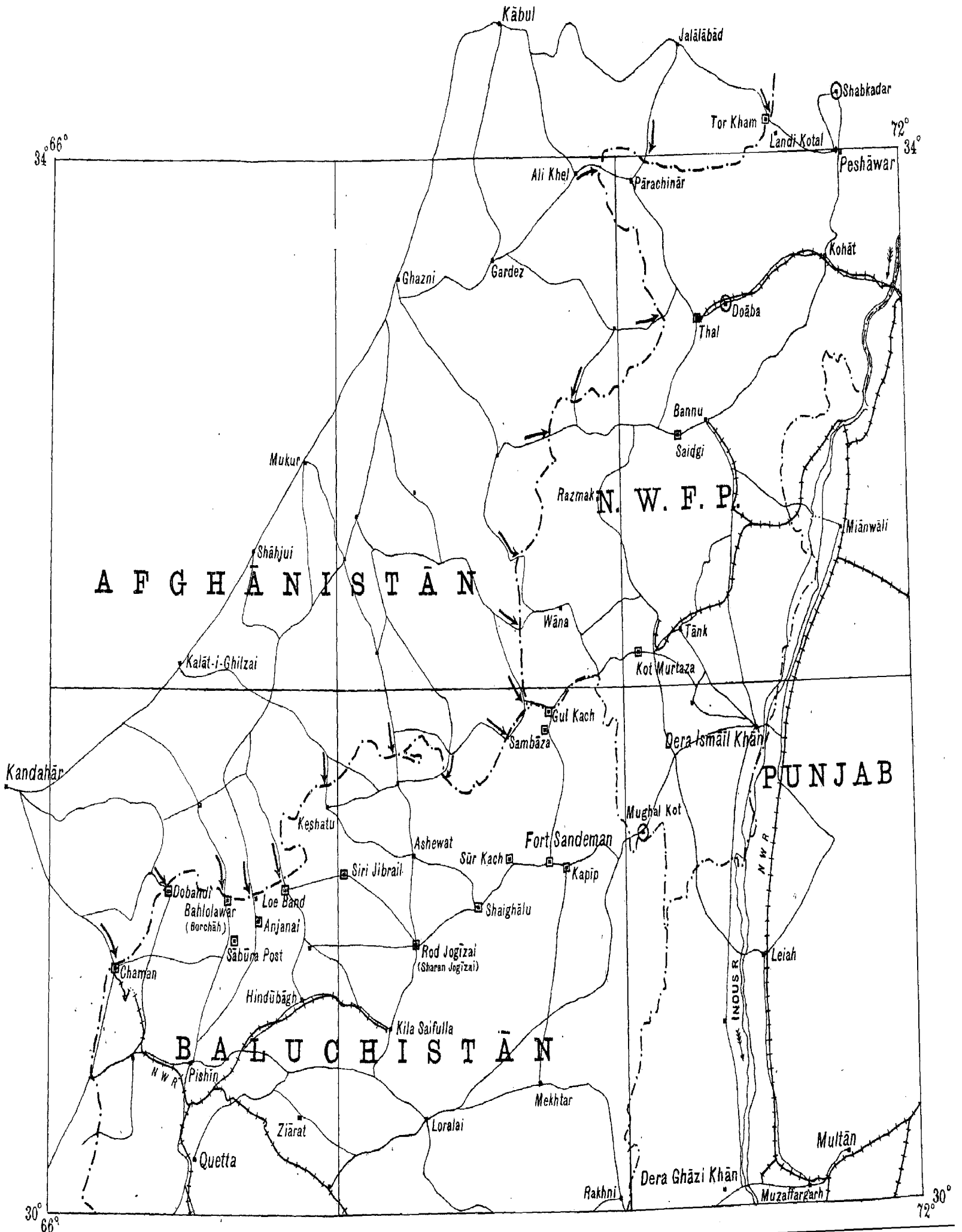
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
NOTE BY THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA AND TOTAL FIGURES	1
NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE	5
BALUCHISTAN	15

CENSUS OF 1941
POWINDAH ROUTES
TO
INDIA



THE POWINDAH CENSUS

Autumn 1940

India's north-west frontier is well-known over most of the world and conjures up generally a spectacle of naked hills, dry valleys, fierce tribesmen, ambushes and intermittent warfare generally. In fact to adopt American diction, the common idea of it is of a "bad land". Actually however along with these manifestations of truculence it has offered probably for centuries the spectacle of an annual peaceful immigration which in our days is summed up in the useful though not strictly accurate term "Powindah". Hunger, like the mosquito and the electric current, knows no frontiers and this annual incursion has its origin broadly in pressure of population driving people to more favoured lands where work and food for man and beast alike can be obtained.

These *qafilas* or caravans are a striking sight, and figure no doubt in many a tourist's photograph album. The massive hairy camels, quite different from the Punjab or Sind type, the black-clad, free-striding women, the often rosy-cheeked children, the black tents, all make up an extremely picturesque scene. And personally, as I watched the enumeration of a huge *qafila* at Landi Kotal in November 1940, I felt that there was an enormous amount here that would repay investigation from the point of view of social history, tradition and the economic urge. I should have liked in fact to travel with one of these *qafilas* for a week or two.

All ages were represented and I noticed one slip which bore the impressive tale of 100 years. Unfortunately I did not see this man but should have liked to, as despite his advanced years he had declared himself bound for Peshawar in order to take casual labour. Actually, while 100 is just a round shot at a very old man, the age gamut may run surprisingly high for such an arduous trek; for I noticed quite a number of people both men and women, of great physical activity but yet well on in years. One grandmother playing a most active part in unloading a camel herself spoke to me.

All kinds of animals were represented, camels, oxen, donkeys, goats, sheep, fowls, dogs. One camel bore on its back a quite recently born calf round which, also on the camel's back, some pullets were flapping their wings, while on the second camel in the train reposed a small child surveying with interest the dusty scene around him. Camels seemed to be of all ages, mature, young adults, three parts grown, half grown and suckling. Similarly there was a number of ass-colts. Some of the male camels were magnificent specimens of the hairy central Asian type and I saw in them few examples of viciousness and indeed all over they seemed to me to be healthier than the ordinary camels one sees on the Punjab plains. The oxen were small and likewise

the asses but in better body than many plains animals and much better than could have been expected on looking at the kind of country they had come through. I saw a clerk in the P. A.'s tehsil office buy a dog for Rs. 5 from a Powindah youth; apparently this is a regular practice and the best watch dogs of the N. W. F. P. are bought from these Powindahs. This particular dog had a magnificent soft coat but did not seem to like Landi Kotal.

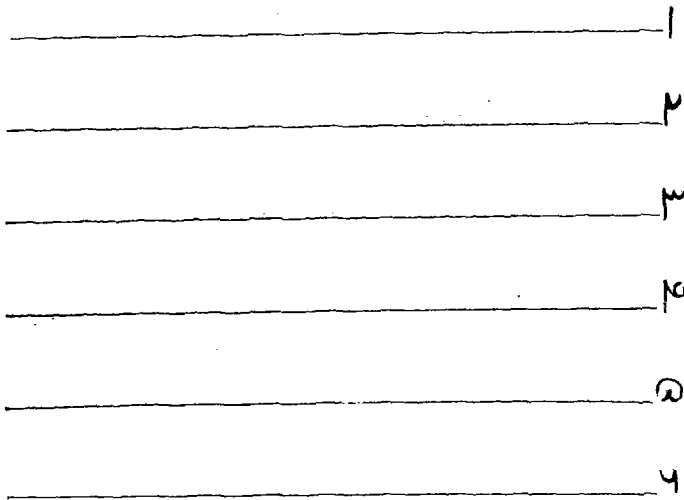
I had expected to see bigger packs on the animals and indeed to see a far more pronounced merchandise aspect. A good many it is true bore the double sacks of pomegranates, dried fruits, etc., while one man had carpets (not very good); but many so far as I could see carried nothing but the family's food and animals' fodder. The lorry has given the Powindahs a severe blow and has deprived them of much of the remunerative transport traffic they used to monopolise. One felt that there was little aspect of comparatively prosperous traders here and that immigration was largely a matter of poverty. One could however detect differences in economic level from the nature and quality of the animals.

The physical type of the immigrants was rather shorter and stockier than I had expected and certainly the long stringy type was absent. The men were however generally of excellent physique and the children looked extremely healthy. One child I noticed had hair of wheat colour while one boy had a rosy face that might have come from my own country.

It is regular practice in war-time for ingress to a belligerent's territory to be closely scrutinised yet here was this annual incursion about which, apart from very general estimates, little was known. When I came out in the autumn of 1939 I was asked whether the census could do anything and decided at once that it could. Funds were limited but in any case the proper method was to work through agencies already familiar to the Powindahs and through processes to which also they were accustomed. Thus it has been a regular practice for grazing fees to be paid by those bringing in animals to Indian pastures and the enumeration system was therefore based on the posts at which these checks or collections were made. Wherever possible the actual men, clerks, etc., operating at the frontier posts were used for the new duty, supplemented however in to a certain extent by men recruited for the purpose.

I introduced here the principle applied also on this occasion to the all-India census, namely making the enumeration on the actual slip which would later be sorted to produce the tables. A special slip (illustrated in the facsimile below) was therefore produced for me by Mr. Trousdell of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, and supplied to the two

frontier provinces. The six questions were name, sex, tribe, age, destination and contemplated activity. The slips were bound in pads of 100 each and the tables in the latter part of this book were produced by sorting these slips.



Tacking the enumeration on to processes already familiar to the tribesmen made it much easier as well as cheaper, and certainly during the hours I myself watched enumeration going on I noticed only two objectors. One was the liverish type of man who could be guaranteed to object to anything, the other a powerfully built handsome woman approaching 50 who was not so much objecting as merely curious.

The map at the beginning shows the frontier, the probable routes of approach and the control posts. It indicates also other likely spots of entry which were not controlled and in general was designed to give at a glance the routes of the Powindah invasion. For an invasion it is, though a peaceful one. Not all invasions are hostile or dangerous. Compare for example the swarms of harvesters who used to enter England and south Scotland every autumn from the adjacent island; or the heavy cold weather quota of Oriyas into Calcutta, of which the all-India census record has something to say; or again in peace-time Europe the swarms who descended on Italy and the Mediterranean every autumn and winter. All these in their different ways are invasions and perhaps the test of a free world is the degree of their possibility. Certainly as Mr. Scott says, this annual Powindah invasion declares that this frontier at least in a cabined world is still free.

The total dimensions of the immigration are 47,427 persons divided between the sexes in the proportion of 413 women to 1,000 men. This total is probably below the actual figure of those who entered India this year; it would be odd if a few tribesmen, whether from a wish to avoid paying the

grazing tax or a general disinclination to have anything to do with authority, did not enter by more difficult routes, by-passing the control posts; and both Superintendents comment on this point. The dimensions of this leak however are not excessive in comparison with the main body. This year's incursion moreover is almost certainly less than the average peace-time figure, for reasons indicated in the two provincial reports. The conscription idea had a curiously wide range and in one form or another presented itself all over northern India from the Muhammadans of East Bengal to the rustics of Rajputana. South India, with its customary commonsense, was largely free.

Even as it is however we have secured a record of this Powindah incursion and have established a method by which a regular check can be made. I can see no reason why this should not be an annual, or at any rate a frequent periodical feature. There is a limit to the questions that could be asked but one might for example add a query; for how many years have you been coming to India? or some other question susceptible of a simple answer, which might throw light on some of the problems associated with this annual phenomenon.

The entire cost was only Rs. 1,122-6-0, excluding the pads supplied from Delhi. There enters of course no element of superintendence, which was provided by the two census superintendents Messrs. Gastrell and Scott. This could presumably be supplied in non-census years by officers of the External Affairs or Political Department stationed in the respective areas.

Watching this *qafila* appear in line over a near ridge, then stream down to the *serai*, give their particulars to the busy clerks, unload their camels, make their laager, put up the black tent, begin to cook the evening meal, it seemed to me that the life of any country but particularly one like India, is a large river in which there are rapids and shallows and pools but also an enormous number of eddies which while forming part of the stream have yet a quite individual existence, revolving in independent spirals under the compulsion of internal forces of which the rest of the stream is unaware. It is phenomena like this that make the life of India so rich and it would be a poor moment when the Powindah ceased being representative of a way of life and became merely a tramp.

It has been an interesting departure, and one which should find continuation. For its success I have to acknowledge the interest and unsparing activity of Messrs. Gastrell and Scott and the devoted labours of all those at the frontier posts who filled up our little pads.

M. W. M. YEATTS,
Census Commissioner for India.

TABLES

I—DISTRIBUTION BY PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Place of enumeration <i>1</i>	Persons <i>2</i>	Males <i>3</i>	Females <i>4</i>
Total	47,427	33,567	13,860
N. W. F. Province	27,684	20,631	7,053
Baluchistan	19,743	12,936	6,807

II—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

Age <i>1</i>	Total			N. W. F. P.			Baluchistan		
	Persons <i>2</i>	Males <i>3</i>	Females <i>4</i>	Persons <i>5</i>	Males <i>6</i>	Females <i>7</i>	Persons <i>8</i>	Males <i>9</i>	Females <i>10</i>
0—1 ..	68	45	23	36	26	10	32	19	13
1—2 ..	606	336	270	362	209	153	244	127	117
2—3 ..	1,017	563	454	467	264	203	550	299	251
3—4 ..	1,073	593	480	580	332	248	493	261	232
4—5 ..	909	533	376	497	299	198	412	234	178
0—5 ..	3,673	2,070	1,603	1,942	1,130	812	1,731	940	791
5—10 ..	4,705	2,699	2,006	2,630	1,580	1,050	2,075	1,119	956
10—15 ..	3,184	1,961	1,223	1,730	1,181	599	1,404	780	624
15—20 ..	2,985	1,952	1,033	1,761	1,205	556	1,224	747	477
20—25 ..	4,154	2,837	1,317	2,348	1,679	669	1,806	1,158	648
25—30 ..	6,311	4,656	1,655	4,124	3,202	922	2,187	1,454	733
30—35 ..	6,492	5,155	1,337	4,292	3,607	685	2,200	1,548	652
35—40 ..	5,716	4,468	1,248	3,563	2,921	647	2,148	1,547	601
40—45 ..	3,537	2,738	799	2,072	1,653	419	1,465	1,085	380
45—50 ..	2,478	1,905	573	1,376	1,092	284	1,102	813	289
50—55 ..	1,498	1,135	363	782	595	187	718	540	176
55—60 ..	1,091	820	271	493	376	117	598	444	154
60—65 ..	718	537	181	298	228	70	420	309	111
65—70 ..	328	238	88	86	73	13	240	165	75
70 & over ..	559	396	163	132	109	23	427	287	140
Total ..	47,427	33,567	13,860	27,684	20,631	7,053	19,743	12,936	6,807

III—DISTRIBUTION BY DESTINATION

Destination <i>1</i>	Total			N. W. F. P.			Baluchistan		
	P <i>2</i>	M <i>3</i>	F <i>4</i>	P <i>5</i>	M <i>6</i>	F <i>7</i>	P <i>8</i>	M <i>9</i>	F <i>10</i>
N. W. F. P. ..	24,169	16,218	7,951	17,342	12,198	5,144	6,827	4,020	2,807
Baluchistan ..	6,258	3,915	2,343	1	1	..	6,257	3,914	2,343
Sind ..	1,060	1,050	10	49	48	1	1,011	1,002	9
Punjab ..	12,225	8,736	3,489	7,509	5,608	1,901	4,716	3,128	1,588
U. P. ..	254	254	..	254	254	..	..	..	..
Bengal ..	2,258	2,252	6	1,698	1,692	6	560	560	..
Elsewhere in India ..	1,058	1,053	5	814	814	..	244	239	5
Outside India ..	141	86	55	13	13	..	128	73	55
Unspecified ..	4	3	1	4	3	1	..	..	..
Total ..	47,427	33,567	13,860	27,684	20,631	7,053	19,743	12,936	6,807

IV—DISTRIBUTION BY CONTEMPLATED ACTIVITY

Activity <i>1</i>	Total			N. W. F. P.			Baluchistan		
	P <i>2</i>	M <i>3</i>	F <i>4</i>	P <i>5</i>	M <i>6</i>	F <i>7</i>	P <i>8</i>	M <i>9</i>	F <i>10</i>
Labour ..	15,806	15,026	780	12,363	11,588	775	3,443	3,438	5
No occupation ..	19,050	6,556	12,494	9,776	3,590	6,186	9,274	2,966	6,308
Trade in cloth ..	1,285	1,281	4	456	456	..	829	825	4
Trade in fruit ..	1,638	1,517	121	50	50	..	1,588	1,467	121
Grazing ..	2,442	2,205	237	470	435	35	1,972	1,770	202
Other minor activities ..	7,206	6,982	224	4,569	4,512	57	2,637	2,470	167
Total ..	47,427	33,567	13,860	27,684	20,631	7,053	19,743	12,936	6,807

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

by

I. D. SCOTT, I.C.S.,

Census Superintendent, N.W.F. Province.

INTRODUCTION

This report gives a brief account of the Powindahs and their annual migration. Their migration across international boundaries is of a kind and on a scale which must be unparalleled anywhere else in the world. No legal obstacles of any kind limit the migration, and the only fees paid by the Powindahs are for the right of grazing the animals they bring with them. Those who come to India to labour or trade pay no dues. Certain figures therefore exist which have been compiled for special purposes, *e.g.*, the number of sheep and camels entering at certain places, but no comprehensive census of migration has been attempted in the past at all the main points of the Indian border where Powindahs cross from Afghanistan into the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. That lends particular interest to this enumeration ; and as the work was carried out with very little trouble and expense, it is for consideration where it would not be worth making it an annual

event. If this were done, improvements could be effected in the system, and the questions asked could be varied from year to year. No more than five or six simple questions, however, should be attempted. It is to be hoped that if the Government of India's interest is stimulated in this migration, it will not result in a tightening up of conditions of entry for the Powindahs into India. Their annual migration has taken place for many hundreds of years and remains today a shining example, in a world of artificial barriers erected to prevent freedom of movement and of trade between the nations. Long may it remain so.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness in carrying out this migration census and in writing this report to Major J. A. Robinson, I.A., probably the greatest living authority on the Powindahs.

CHAPTER 1

The name Powindah is applied to all those migratory Pathan tribes who come through the passes from Afghanistan into India in the autumn of each year, and return again to Afghanistan in the spring. The exact derivation of the word is unknown. Authorities connect it variously with the Persian words "Parwinda" meaning a bale of merchandise, and "pawindan" to wander; and also with the Pushtu verb "pewal" for grazing. Whether any of these derivations is correct or not, they indicate clearly enough the main occupations of the Powindahs, who come to India principally to trade, to seek opportunities for manual labour, and to graze their animals. In pursuit of these several occupations Powindahs travel in the winter throughout the length and breadth of India (and even as far afield as Burma and Malaya).

From time immemorial this annual migration from the eastern highlands of Afghanistan to the lowlands of India has taken place as regularly as the change of seasons, which is at once the cause and signal for its occurrence. Like the change of the seasons too, it has frequently taken place with storm and upheaval, though more often in these days it is an entirely peaceful event. Many a time in the past have great pitched battles been fought to secure a passage against the tribes who sought to obstruct it, and the urgency of their need has been one of the few motives strong enough to unite the various sections of the nomads to common action. Generally, however, the Powindah tribes are at bitter enmity with each other, so much so that often two tribes cannot use the same route to India though it would be much the most convenient for them both; or in other cases they would prefer to leave uncultivated through the years their valuable lands in Afghanistan because they cannot agree on the exact boundaries of the area to be occupied by each tribe. They are bred in a fighting tradition, and have had plenty of practice not only among themselves but in fighting their way up and down the passes. In the middle of last century Edwards could write that "I hardly ever saw a Powindah who had not one or more wounds on his body; and the loss of an eye, broken noses, scored skulls, lame legs, and mutilated arms are almost as common as freckles in England". Nowadays, however, the fighting is much less because of the gradual extension of control over the country on both sides of the Indo-Afghan border; so that, for example, the Khyber Pass instead of being a dangerous defile is now a broad highway between the two countries along which flows a steady stream of buses, lorries and cars.

Centuries of hard and adventurous life have given these Powindahs a fearless carriage and fine physique. Stalwart and fair they are easily picked out among the multitudes of India; their women know no purdah and in their heavy pleated skirts stride along with their men and animals, sometimes carrying a small child on their back or a load on their head. The

children are generally sturdy and often rosy-cheeked. Their camp of black tents at the road-side or the straggling procession of the family or tribal party is a familiar sight on the roads of the frontier in spring and autumn. Bigger parties collect together to travel through the tribal territory to Afghanistan, for no one can foretell when opposition may not be encountered. In Waziristan, for instance, large camps are made at night with pickets on the surrounding hills; and when in the evening the camels are left to graze nearby, they are cared for by watchful sentries, each with his loaded rifle.

It is unfortunate that the opportunities for developing strength and courage have not been matched by the emergence of those finer qualities of mind and heart which we associate with civilised beings. Throughout much of India the Powindah, or "Afghan" as he is called, is a name to strike terror with; and the Pathan money-lender (generally a Powindah) is famed for his usury and harsh dealing with his creditors; it is said that no Bengali play is complete without this stock bad character. The Powindahs generally manage to keep clear of the police in India, chiefly because it pays them to be on their best behaviour, and they have not time to get involved in interminable law suits. Sometimes their underlying character breaks through in faction fights among themselves, and then the law has to step in, as occurred with a crop of murders in D. I. Khan district this year. At bottom they are hard and ruthless, and yield allegiance only to their religion (in a formal sense) and their tribe.

Major Robinson has given this opinion of some of the leading sections of the great Suleiman Khel tribe, "These nomads are the veritable hawks of Khorasan, and none are safe from their depredations; every human feeling, every teaching of religion, is absolutely subordinate in their character to an unparalleled passion for gain. Weaker tribes are their prey; and they are continually seeking opportunity to destroy them and possess themselves of their arms, camels, flocks and women. They are thus at the same time both hated and feared by all. Life is held of no more account than the cartridge which takes it. A Suleiman Khel will kill the traveller, the worker in the fields, or the shepherd on the hills for the very coat he wears. Pity and kindness are scarcely known; oath and promise are often made only to deceive, and to be broken at convenience".

The Shariat Law, adapted by custom—with the notable exceptions that they lend money at interest, and give no share of their inheritance to their women—governs their daily life, whether it is a question of inheritance of land or compensation for an outrage. They are all Sunni Muslims, and punctilious in the performance of their religious duties. They are democratic in Government among themselves, though

often with a nominal ruler in the person of a malik. The malik cannot go far, however, without the tribal jirga of the elders to support him. "We are content with discord; we are content with alarms; we are content with blood; but we will never be content with a master", so spoke one of them to Mr. Elphinstone.

Most of the Powindahs belong to the Ghilzai nation of Afghanistan, but some to non-Ghilzai tribes, like the Zadrans or Dautani. All these are Afghan subjects and it is of course only a small portion of the tribes which come to India each year. Figures have varied from about fifty thousand to a hundred thousand (though tending towards the former of late years) whereas the strength of the Ghilzais is probably over one million. The facility of movement into India enjoyed by the Powindahs is a curious and interesting survival in an age when obstructions in the way of movement across international frontiers are steadily being piled up. Under the Foreigners Act nomads are allowed to enter India from Afghanistan without a passport; "nomad", however is nowhere defined in this Act or in the rules framed under it; and since the checking of entry can hardly be said to exist at all, an easy loophole is left for evilly-disposed persons to enter India along with or under the guise of genuine nomads. It may be that in time of war this aspect of the question should be looked into; it would be a pity if any restrictions which may have to be imposed should check the genuine Powindahs to most of whom the migration is an economic necessity.

A variety of reasons have made the scale of the migration in recent years less than it used to be; and at the same time its character has been slowly changing. The Powindahs used to be the great carriers between Turkistan and India, bringing goods from Persia and Bokhara as well as from Afghanistan proper to the markets of northern India, and taking back all kinds of manufactured articles, metal and wool, silk, cotton, and leather. Nowadays, however, mechanical means of transport, the railway and the lorry, are ousting the camel as communications gradually improve. Restrictions have been imposed on the old system of trade with Russian Turkistan, such as the expulsion of the Sindhi merchants who used to finance much of the Bokhara silk trade with India. State monopolies of trading have been started in Afghanistan which tend to eliminate the small independent trader or carrier. The Anglo-Afghan Treaty of 1921 allowed the transit to Afghanistan of overseas goods free of customs duties, which eliminated some of the Powindah trade. The gradual adoption of laws controlling money-lending in India, and the extension of indigenous banking facilities (*e.g.*, by the Cooperative Societies) have deprived the money-lending classes of Powindahs of much of their opportunity. The depression of 1929-32 caused many of the Powindahs to default to their creditors (mostly bankers of Dera Ismail Khan) and the great losses thus incurred have never been made good nor

has confidence been again fully restored between debtor and creditor. More settled conditions and a more stable government in Afghanistan have led to a policy of gradually settling the nomads on the land; and finally the gradually increasing pressure on the land in Northern India due to the increase in population and extension of land development schemes has resulted generally in a decrease of grazing facilities for those Powindahs who bring their herds with them. Manual labour, however, still remains plentiful for those who come to seek it, and it is possible that this is the aspect of the migration which will continue longest. The year 1940 was also an unfavourable one from the point of view of unsettled international conditions, which no doubt affected the extent of the migration—though I should add that opinions differ on this point.

For all these reasons, therefore, the extent of Powindah migration is less than it used to be. On the other hand it is certain that the figures in the tables which follow underestimate the migration. The extent of this underestimate is impossible to give with any accuracy: it would probably not exceed 20%.

The Powindahs, as partly settled and partly nomadic peoples, exhibit all the phases of nomadism, varying from the true nomad who follows the seasons in search of pasture, accompanied by his women and children and herds, living in goat hair tents (the weaving of which is a speciality of certain tribes) to the occasional trip of a single member of the family on some particular business. The size of a tribe or section is generally stated in terms of the number of households of which it is constituted.

The Powindahs may be divided into the following main classes:—

1. The true nomads who cover long distances in their migration, are mainly pastoral, and move with their families and flocks.
2. The semi-nomads who own and cultivate land in Afghanistan, but members of whose families, driven by economic or climatic necessity, travel to India to earn additional income. These comprise the large numbers of unskilled labourers, and camel men who bring their animals with them to engage in the carrying trade.
3. Those single men who come to trade or lend money in India, whose families are settled on the land in Afghanistan.

These classes are not, of course, mutually exclusive: many Powindahs leave their women and children and animals in Dera Ismail Khan district, and travel all over India as traders and money-lenders. The prosperity of Dera Ismail Khan municipality has been largely based on the financing of this trade by local bankers.

CHAPTER 2

It was decided, in consultation with the External Affairs Department of the Government of India, that a census of Powindah migration should be held during the autumn of 1940, with a view not only to finding out the actual number of Powindahs entering India but to obtaining as much information as could be reasonably collected about them. A simple questionnaire was therefore drawn up consisting of six questions—name, age, sex, tribe, destination, and purpose of journey. The answers to these questions were to be recorded on small census pads (3" × 4") containing 100 slips each; each slip had six lines on it for the answers, and one slip was filled up for each man, woman, and child who was enumerated.

It was obvious that if this census was to be done as cheaply as possible (and probably no census has ever suffered from such economy measures as the 1941 Indian Census) it had to be carried out either by, or in the closest co-operation with, existing administrative staff. In the Khyber there was already a frontier post at Torkham, and by the kindness of the Political Agent and the willing assistance of the Torkham staff, the enumeration of Powindahs passing through the Khyber was carried out at no cost at all to the Census budget. In the two southern districts of the province, *tiṛni* staff is regularly appointed each year to check the number of animals brought in by the Powindahs for grazing; it was impossible to utilize an already heavily worked staff, so an extra census moharrir was engaged and stationed with them at Saidgi (actually in North-Waziristan limits, but controlling the migration to Bannu district) for Bannu district, and at Murtaza for Dera Ismail Khan district. There remained the Kurram route: a moharrir was engaged and stationed at the Frontier Constabulary Post at Thal to catch all Powindahs entering by this route.

An additional moharrir was, by a mistake of the district staff, stationed in Dera Ismail Khan town, but as it was clearly impossible to enumerate the Powindahs except as they crossed the administrative border into India, he was withdrawn from there and sent to assist the moharrir at Murtaza for a time, as large numbers entered by that route during October.

These moharrirs were paid Rs. 25-0-0 per month and the total cost under this head came to Rs. 391-5-0 for all the posts.

A copy of the instructions issued to the moharrirs is appended to this chapter. They began work at varying dates during September 1940, according to when the migration was expected to begin along the different routes, the Khyber being the first to start on September 1st. Later on when large numbers were coming through the Khyber it was found impossible to check them all at Torkham, as it was impracticable to hold up the large semi-weekly caravans; and they were therefore allowed to proceed up to the serai at Landi Kotal (5 miles from the border) where they spent the night, and were recorded there.

It is not claimed that this census has been accurate; it was an experiment and as such has yielded interesting results and made it possible to do a similar census better in the future. Economy limited the number of moharrirs, and it is unreasonable to expect one man to be continuously on duty during all the hours of daylight for three months. Secondly, although the main routes were covered, there are many subsidiary routes by which Powindahs can and do enter India. To arrange for covering them all would entail very careful consideration and discussion beforehand with local revenue and Frontier Constabulary officers in order to site the checking points, and a considerable increase of staff, and so of expenditure. Owing to the shortness of time and the lack of money, neither of these desiderata could be fulfilled on this occasion.

Probably the most important of these subsidiary routes would entail stationing moharrirs at Moghalkot in D. I. Khan district: and at Shabkadar in Peshawar district, to check those entering *viā* Mohmand country; possibly also at or near Doaba Police Station in Kohat district.

Again not only did some Powindahs use routes other than those covered by the census, but many a single trader must have been remarked by the moharrirs at Thal and Saidgi only along with a mingled smell of petrol and oil as the bus which he boarded in Miranshah or Parachinar whirled him along to Bannu or Kohat. An attempt was made to verify such persons at the beginning of their journey, and to empower the moharrirs to stop and question all the passengers of the buses; but I should not like to claim that it was a very successful attempt: the bus, for example, might go by while the moharrir was busy with a party of Powindahs travelling on foot past his post. Also, of course, there are those nomads who, for reasons of their own, (the Ut Khel are notorious thieves) might prefer to travel by such devious ways that they could not possibly be seen entering the country.

Lastly, there was the difficulty (explained in the previous chapter) of deciding "when is a nomad not a Powindah?". This question arose particularly on the Khyber route where the daily traffic in cars, buses, and lorries is considerable. It was finally decided (a) to omit altogether from any record those Afghans who were proceeding only as far as Landi Kotal and not crossing the administrative border of India, (*e.g.*, cleaners or drivers of lorries, or persons selling firewood, etc.), the staff at Torkham being relied on to use their discretion on this point; (b) to omit altogether from record those Afghan subjects who had passports duly visad by the British Legation, Kabul, although of course some of these might be wealthy Powindahs. It was considered, however, that the risk of asking a high Afghan official, passing through to India or beyond, whether he was a Powindah or not more than offset the possible advantage of catching a stray nomad; (c) to omit drivers and cleaners of lorries running

only to Peshawar and back to Jalalabad or Kabul ; (d) on the other hand to record every person accompanying a camel caravan, even though the caravan might only go as far as Peshawar and then return, and come back again a month later. A number of entries in the Khyber tables are therefore duplicate, being the same persons recorded twice or thrice. There was no practicable way to avoid this with the resources at my disposal.

These various difficulties are mentioned in order that on a future occasion a more generous provision of time and finance may be made so that ways of overcoming them may be thought out and put into effect.

It may be of interest to give details of the numbers involved in the classes (b) and (c) above. No estimate worth the name can be given for (a) and (d).

During the period October—December 1940 (the period covered by the census of Powindah migration) 1,271 persons with passports entered India *via* the Khyber. The great majority of these were Afghan subjects, principally traders or members of the professional classes. It may be added that the total for the year was 4,182, so that the last quarter's traffic is under the average. During the same months October—December a total of 2,155 cars and lorries came through the Khyber from Afghanistan—the great majority being lorries. This would mean that about 5,000 persons, of whom some may have been Powindahs, entered India without having their particulars recorded on the census slips. It indicates incidentally the competition to which the camel caravan is nowadays subject.

A further point which should be made clear is that this census concerns only those Powindahs who crossed the administrative border into India. A certain number cross the Durand line and winter in the Agencies or tribal territory of districts, and those figures are not included in the tables. It is known, for example, that 3,642 Powindahs spent the winter in the Kurram Agency, without getting as far as Thal. It is probable also that a small number stayed in Peshawar District tribal territory though it is not believed that any appreciable number wintered elsewhere in the tribal territory between the two borders. It might be possible to check those wintering in the Kurram ; it would be impracticable in present circumstances to attempt any other check on these particular Powindahs.

Finally, a word must be said as to the cost of the census. The small pads were designed and printed at Delhi and supplied f. o. r. Delhi, the cost being met by the Census Commissioner. Altogether 1,500 were indented for, of which 285 were used. The remainder were sold at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund, and fetched Rs. 7-2-0. Freightage from Delhi, and to and from the moharrirs accounted for Rs. 30-0-0. Sorting and tabulation cost Rs. 57-8-0. Travelling expenses for supervision were Rs. 124-0-0. The total cost was therefore Rs. 602-13-0, excluding the cost of the pads. As I have remarked earlier, if this experiment is repeated, as it should be, considerably more time and money must be provided.

Instructions for the census of Powindahs as they enter India

1. The census particulars for every Powindah (man, woman, and child) are to be recorded on a separate slip. These slips are bound together in pads of 100. It is essential that every family be interrogated.

2. A sample slip is enclosed. It will be seen that each slip has six lines on which are to be written the answers to the following questions :—

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Name ? | 4. Age ? |
| 2. Tribe ? | 5. Destination ? |
| 3. Sex ? | 6. Purpose of journey ? |

3. *Question 1 (Name).*—This question is not important in itself. It is merely asked in order to ensure that every person has a separate slip filled up for him or her. All the questions will normally be answered by the head of the family, where a whole family is travelling together. If a man refuses to give the names of his female relations, *e.g.*, his wife, enter as the answer to question 1 “wife of so and so”.

Question 2 (Tribe).—Enter the tribe to which the person belongs. Small and obscure sub-sections of tribes are not required, but recognised sub-sections should be entered. If you are in doubt, enter the sub-section and also the tribe to which it belongs—*e.g.*, Saraz-Khel (Shamal Khel).

Question 3 (Sex).—Enter male or female as the case may be.

Question 4 (Age).—The answer should be in years as accurately as possible. If a person does not know his or her age, you must try and find it out as well as you can. For example, ask him what his age was at the time of the Third Afghan War in 1919, and from his answer you can calculate his age.

Question 5 (Destination).—If the person is going to anywhere in the North West Frontier Province, enter the name of tehsil to which he or she is going. If they are going to the Punjab, enter the name of the district to which they are going. If they are going beyond the Punjab, enter the Province or State to which they are going.

Question 6 (Purpose of journey).—Ask what the purpose of the person's journey is, and enter the answer for example, Grazing, Money-lending, Fruit or Cloth selling, Labouring, etc. For children under 15 and for women who will not be doing any work, put a X.

4. *General.*—Write all answers in ink and in English if possible, otherwise in Urdu. On the top of the first slip used each day, write the date ; and on the back of the pad write the name of the post at which you are working.

Each Saturday you must make out an abstract in the following form and send to the Census Superintendent, Peshawar.

	Week ending Saturday	1940							
Name of post	No of pads used during week	Persons enumerated							
		<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Males</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Females</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> </tr> </table>					Males	Females	Total
Males	Females	Total							

Signature of Moharrir

CHAPTER 3

Sorting of the slips was begun on March 15th and completed about a fortnight later. It proved impossible to get any staff for sorting from the revenue department (as has been done on past occasions), largely because of two settlements which were impending in the province. It was easy, however, to obtain outside sorters and work was begun with one section of twenty sorters with three checkers. No supervisor was engaged as the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent themselves did this work.

Extreme difficulty was experienced in sorting for tables, as the moharrirs had not followed the instructions to record only the main tribe. So far as possible sub-sections were grouped under main tribe to which they belonged, but this was not easy to determine. Reference tables of tribes were extensively consulted, but as each main tribe contains its Isa Khel, Musa Khel, Ibrahim Khel, etc, this did not yield conclusive results. Grouping was also done with reference to the routes followed, since it was known which main tribe used different routes. Where sub-sections could not be definitely related to a main tribe, they were grouped under "Other Ghilzais" or "Non-Ghilzais" as the case may have been. The result has, therefore, to some extent distorted the totals of the various tribes, since some of their numbers will have found themselves listed under "Other Ghilzais". This was unfortunately inevitable, and will be avoided in future only by the strictest instructions to the recording moharrirs. Certain small tribes which live with big tribes have been listed along with them—*e.g.*, Stanizai and Landazai have been shown under Shamal Khel.

A further consequence of this difficulty in sorting was that the system of payment of sorters by daily output, according to a schedule laid down by the Census Commissioner for India, had to be weighted to allow for this slowing up of output. This weighting was done arbitrarily, but proved satisfactory to the sorters.

Four tables were prepared as follows:—

1. Distribution by place of enumeration.
2. Distribution by tribe and age.
3. Distribution by destination.
4. Distribution by contemplated activity.

These tables will be found in the following chapter. In each case they were separately prepared for each of the four routes followed—namely Khyber, Thal, Saidgi, and Murtaza, and then amalgamated except for Table I. It is proposed here to make a few remarks on the main features revealed by the tables.

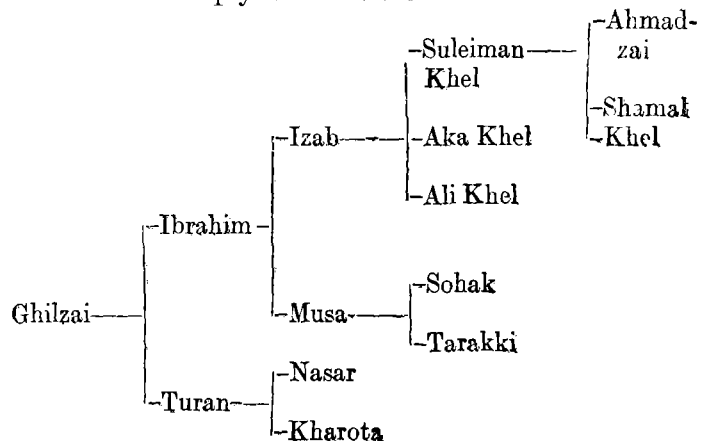
TABLE I.—The total number of Powindahs who were recorded as entering India *viâ* the N. W. F. Province was 27,684, of whom 20,631 were males and 7,053 were females. The largest number entered *viâ* Thal where, 8,036 males and 1,090 females were recorded. The highest percentage of females to males was shown by the migration through the Khyber, where, 2,231 females travelled with 4,075 males; this proportion was closely followed at Murtaza, but was very much less elsewhere, showing that many

families came for grazing their animals in the north and south of the Province; and that most of those coming *viâ* Thal and Saidgi were single men, either labourers or traders. The great preponderance of males over females in the totals is of course no indication of the actual ratio between the sexes among the Ghilzais, since many women and girls would be left behind with relations in Afghanistan. It is probable, however, that, as among the Muslim races of Northern India, there is an excess of males over females among the Ghilzais.

It is noteworthy that nearly 4,000 Powindahs travelled through North Waziristan, *viâ* Saidgi, during the 3 months of the census. These months saw troubled political relations among the tribes, when communications in North-Waziristan had to be heavily protected. Yet this considerable migration, in which over 1,000 females travelled, could take place without, so far as is known, any untoward incident. From one point of view this is a tribute to the courage, alertness, and hardihood of the Powindahs.

TABLE II.—*Distribution by tribe and age.*—The first matter to be settled before making up this table was the classification of tribes. A mean had to be struck between what was desirable and what was practicable; it was desirable for administrative reasons to have the main tribes separately shown; it was not possible, however, to tabulate the large number of separate tribes which emerged from the sorting, as such a result would have been unintelligible in the absence of any relationship to the main tribes.

The great feud which divides the Ghilzai nation is that between the descendants of Ibrahim and the descendants of Turan. Of the former, the most important tribes are the Suleiman Khel, the Aka Khel, and the Ali Khel sons of Izab, and Sohak (or Ishaq) and Tarakki, sons of Musa; of the latter the most important who take part in the migration are the Nazar and the Kharota. On account of the great numbers and importance of the Suleiman Khel, I have shown separately, where the information was available, the two main sections of this tribe, the Ahmadzai and the Shamal Khel. In cases where a Powindah was shown simply as "Suleiman Khel", or as belonging to another section of this tribe, he has been shown simply as "Suleiman Khel".



In addition to these Ghilzai tribes, another column has been allotted in the tables to "Other Ghilzais", persons of whom sufficient particulars were not recorded to allow them to be classified with certainty under one of the Ghilzai tribes; and a final column shows non-Ghilzai immigrants.

As is to be expected, the age tables show that the great majority of the Powindahs are young or middle-aged. There are few old people, but a considerable number of small children, who accompany their mothers and live in the grazing encampments to be found in the N. W. F. P., Baluchistan, and the Punjab. It will be noticed that the Ahmadzai are accompanied by their women and children to a greater extent than any other tribe; this applies to the migration through all the routes checked. Presumably, therefore, they are the main graziers. The number of males in almost every age group exceeds the number of females; exceptions are occasionally to be found among the very small children. It is to be noted also, as illustrating the hardiness of these people, that not a few of those over 50 are women.

TABLE III.—*Distribution by destination.*—The tables have been prepared to show destination by districts of the N. W. F. P., and otherwise by provinces, major states of definable regions, like Rajputana.

The major portion of the migration is to the districts of the N. W. F. Province (in particular to Peshawar district) except *viâ* Murtaza (the Gomal route) where the common destination is the Punjab. The Punjab comes second, also with large numbers, as the destination intended by those who come by the other routes. After these two, the whole of India and Indonesia is represented. By twos and threes, for trade or labour, Powindahs set out for places as distant and far apart as Mysore, Burma and Nepal. Bengal claims a number, and the Powindah money-lender is known not only to be a feature of the winter landscape of that Province, but to have settled in some numbers in Calcutta. One man travelled *via* Thal to go on pilgrimage to Mecca. All the women were travelling only as far as the N. W. F. P. or the Punjab.

TABLE IV.—*Distribution by contemplated activity.*—The majority of all the Powindahs were seeking manual labour, and another considerable number were engaged in trade, business and money-lending. Apart from these, purposes for which the rest came to India were both varied and interesting. A total of 84, including 11 women, came to seek medical treatment; 132 came to visit shrines; 52 were beggars, coming to try a more promising land; some came to visit relations or on a pleasure trip, four as students. A number gave their intended occupation as grazing their animals; while some were going to put their animals to use by working as carriers. Perhaps the most curious intention was that of a party of nine men coming *viâ* Thal and proceeding to Kohat to issue telegrams. Since there is a Post and Telegraph Office at Thal, and also at Hangu, between Thal and Kohat, it is not clear why these men should have felt the need to travel as far as Kohat to send their telegrams. Would it be fanciful spy-hunting to imagine that they desired to secure (or had been directed to seek) the anonymity of a large post-office for the sending of unauthorised news in war-time? Against this would have to be set the naiveté of their disclosure to the census moharrir. Three men were coming to India to fetch spare parts for a lorry, which would point to a certain lack of servicing facilities in the neighbouring province of Afghanistan. Five men came to practise the healing art (by what system is not disclosed), and four to work as mullahs. Two gave the possibly ominous prediction that they were on their way to "settle accounts" with creditors; and two came to work as shoemakers. The numerous class of merchants (mostly bound for Eastern India) were of various kinds: there were cloth merchants, wool merchants, tea and asafoetida sellers, dealers in several kinds of fruit (dried grapes, pomegranates, etc), traders in skins and carpets, horsedealers, and even the humble fire-wood seller who presumably would not travel far.

The large number shown against "No occupation" in the table for each route refers of course to the vast majority of the women, and the children. In a life as hard as that of the Powindahs, the tribe cannot afford to carry grown men as passengers. A certain number of women gave it as their intention to do labouring work, and about 20 were returned as traders, presumably helping their husbands.

TABLES

I—DISTRIBUTION BY PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Place of enumeration	Persons	Males	Females
N. W. F. Province	27,684	20,631	7,053
Torkham, Khyber Agency	6,366	4,075	2,231
Thal, Kohat District	9,126	8,036	1,090
*Saidgi, Bannu District	8,973	2,945	1,028
Murtaza, D. I. Khan District	8,279	5,575	2,704

*Saidgi is actually outside Bannu district limits, but controls the route used by Powindahs to enter Bannu. It is situated in North Waziristan Agency.

II—DISTRIBUTION BY TRIBE AND AGE

Age	Total			Ahmadzai			Non-Ghilzai			Suleimankhel			Sohak Khel			Kharota		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—1 ..	36	23	10	21	13	5	6	5	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
1—2 ..	352	293	153	193	56	52	95	56	39	38	25	13	12	6	6	9	7	2
2—3 ..	457	264	203	162	85	76	106	60	46	62	38	24	6	2	4	6	4	2
3—4 ..	580	332	243	195	106	89	137	83	54	77	35	42	14	10	4	14	8	6
4—5 ..	497	299	198	159	90	69	111	63	48	77	50	27	11	8	3	5	5	..
0—5 ..	1,942	1,130	812	645	354	291	455	267	198	254	148	106	45	27	18	34	24	10
5—10 ..	2,630	1,580	1,050	766	445	321	587	331	256	464	295	169	81	51	30	84	63	21
10—15 ..	1,780	1,181	599	512	334	178	409	249	151	348	232	116	61	42	19	70	58	12
15—20 ..	1,761	1,295	556	454	280	174	383	251	132	348	257	91	95	69	26	103	87	16
20—25 ..	2,348	1,679	669	532	333	199	489	327	162	477	381	95	171	137	34	179	157	22
25—30 ..	4,124	3,202	922	928	671	257	821	604	217	803	652	151	385	347	33	257	235	22
30—35 ..	4,292	3,607	685	942	745	197	834	660	174	786	686	100	412	388	24	305	286	19
35—40 ..	3,568	2,921	647	785	597	188	708	546	162	689	576	113	300	283	17	248	234	14
40—45 ..	2,072	1,653	419	431	317	114	417	322	95	466	383	83	147	138	9	145	134	11
45—50 ..	1,376	1,092	284	303	219	84	284	218	63	296	250	46	84	81	3	86	77	9
50—55 ..	782	595	187	182	128	54	170	124	46	146	119	27	46	44	2	49	43	6
55—60 ..	493	376	117	195	82	23	124	90	34	91	68	23	26	24	2	29	25	4
60—65 ..	293	228	70	69	55	14	74	55	19	55	40	15	15	13	2	12	10	2
65—70 ..	86	73	13	26	19	7	14	13	1	15	14	1	1	1	..	3	3	..
70 & over ..	132	109	23	25	20	5	23	20	3	59	41	9	5	5	..	2	2	..
Total ..	27,684	20,631	7,053	6,795	4,593	2,106	5,783	4,077	1,706	5,288	4,142	1,146	1,874	1,650	224	1,696	1,433	168
	Aka Khel			Other Ghilzai			Ali Khel			Shamal Khel			Spin Nasir			Taraki		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	29	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
0—1 ..	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
1—2 ..	44	25	19	16	13	3	5	2	3	27	15	12	8	4	4	..	..	..
2—3 ..	53	33	20	29	15	14	5	2	3	26	14	12	6	4	2	1	1	..
3—4 ..	79	39	31	29	20	9	7	5	2	30	20	10	7	6	1	..	..	..
4—5 ..	61	33	23	24	16	8	4	2	2	28	16	12	16	10	6	1	1	..
0—5 ..	236	142	94	100	66	34	21	11	10	112	65	47	38	24	14	2	2	..
5—10 ..	331	173	128	113	69	44	32	24	8	145	88	57	54	40	14	3	1	2
10—15 ..	136	124	62	67	44	23	21	18	3	81	55	26	31	23	8	3	2	1
15—20 ..	181	127	54	77	50	27	28	18	10	65	46	19	23	16	7	4	4	..
20—25 ..	179	118	61	117	73	44	52	53	9	96	68	28	28	15	13	18	17	1
25—30 ..	299	181	109	234	177	57	139	132	7	144	99	45	55	28	17	63	66	2
30—35 ..	259	177	82	256	217	39	220	216	4	143	119	33	61	49	12	74	73	1
35—40 ..	244	161	83	199	166	33	171	166	5	126	103	23	49	40	9	49	49	..
40—45 ..	155	98	57	107	86	21	72	67	5	72	54	18	36	31	5	24	23	1
45—50 ..	124	78	46	71	61	10	45	41	4	43	32	11	26	23	3	14	12	2
50—55 ..	77	49	28	42	34	8	22	20	2	26	19	7	14	10	4	3	5	3
55—60 ..	43	32	11	29	22	7	14	11	3	24	17	7	6	3	3	2	2	..
60—65 ..	23	19	7	17	13	4	10	8	2	17	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	..
65—70 ..	17	14	3	2	2	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
70 & over ..	17	14	3	3	2	1	2	2	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,335	1,597	828	1,434	1,082	352	869	788	72	1,165	778	327	424	313	111	270	257	13

III—DISTRIBUTION BY DESTINATION

Province and district of destination	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL	27,684	20,631	7,053
N. W. F. Province	17,842	12,198	5,144
Peshawar District	9,866	7,053	2,813
D. I. Khan District	4,259	2,841	1,418
Bannu District	1,553	1,194	359
Mardan District	793	450	343
Kohat District	770	570	200
Hazara District	79	68	11
Tribal Territory of N. W. F. P.	17	17	..
Swat State	4	4	..
Waziristan	1	1	..

III—DISTRIBUTION BY DESTINATION—*contd*

Province and district of destination	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Other Provinces and States	10,342	8,433	1,909
Punjab	7,509	5,608	1,901
Bengal	1,698	1,692	6
United Provinces	254	254	..
Delhi	233	233	..
Bombay	165	165	..
Assam	122	122	..
Central Provinces	51	51	..
Ajmer	50	50	..
Sind	49	48	1
Hyderabad State	39	39	..
Bahawalpur	35	35	..
Madras	32	32	..
Merwara	31	31	..
Bihar	27	27	..
Rajputana	14	14	..
Darbhangha	10	10	..
Burma	6	6	..
Nepal	5	5	..
Others	4	3	1
Mysore	3	3	..
Kashmir	2	2	..
Baluchistan	1	1	..
Pilgrimage to Mecca	1	1	..
Afghanistan	1	1	..

IV—DISTRIBUTION BY CONTEMPLATED ACTIVITY

Activity	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Labouring	12,363	11,588	775
No occupation	9,776	3,590	6,186
Business and Trade	3,819	3,799	20
Cloth Merchants	456	456	..
Grazier	340	313	27
Visiting Shrines	132	128	4
Camel Grazing	130	122	8
Money-lending	127	127	..
Wool Merchants	95	95	..
Treatment (Medical)	84	73	11
Asafetida Merchants	73	73	..
Carriers	57	57	..
Beggars	52	31	21
Fruit Merchants	50	50	..
Camel dealers.. .. .	19	19	..
Debt Collection	16	16	..
Tea Sellers	16	16	..
Students	14	14	..
Visiting relations	10	10	..
To Issue telegrams	9	9	..
Agriculture	8	8	..
Others	8	8	..
Pilgrimage	7	6	1
Camel Drivers	6	6	..
To practise Cures (healing)	5	5	..
Mullahs	4	4	..
To fetch spare parts for a lorry	3	3	..
To settle accounts	2	2	..
Shoemakers	2	2	..
Pleasure trip	1	1	..
Total	27,684	20,631	7,053

BALUCHISTAN

by

E. H. GASTRELL, O.B.E.,

Census Superintendent, Baluchistan.

POWINDAHS AND THEIR CLASSES

1. The name "Powindah" is applied to all those migratory tribesmen who come down to British territory at the beginning of the cold weather, returning as the summer approaches to the highlands of Afghanistan known as the Khurasan. The Powindhas may be roughly divided into three classes :—

- (1) Those who bring their families and establish themselves in fixed camping grounds known as Kiris (camp villages) a portion perhaps going off to trade.
- (2) Those who come down with caravans (Kafilas) but without their families, and who have no fixed camping grounds.
- (3) Those who have no belongings and who come down as labourers.

An excellent map (1935) showing the grazing grounds and the routes used during the migration by the Ghilzais and other tribes is to be found in the pocket of Captain Robinson's Confidential "Notes on Nomad Tribes of Eastern Afghanistan" (1934) and covers both Baluchistan and the N. W. F. P.

PREVIOUS ENUMERATION

2. During the cold weather of 1877-78 an enumeration was made of Powindahs who entered the Derajat through the passes and it was found that they numbered 76,403 :—

Men	35,439
Women	9,128
Boys	25,422
Girls	6,414

They were again enumerated in 1878-79 when their number was found to be 77,576. The census of 1880-81 showed that the total number of Powindahs in the D. I. Khan District was 43,969 ; males 28,520, females 15,449.

The total number of Ghilzais enumerated in Baluchistan in 1911 was 18,586 (males 10,889, females 7,697).

The total number of Ghilzais enumerated in the Districts in Baluchistan in 1920-21 was 9,462 (males 5,767, females 3,695).

In 1931, 8,713 Powindahs (males 8,097, females 616) passed through the province in addition to the 10,000 who spent the winter within Baluchistan. The above number was not considered as correct as the Powindahs passing through Zhob were not enumerated by the local authorities through some misapprehension.

3. Early in March 1940 I obtained the Agent to the Governor General's authority to conduct a Powindah migration enquiry and later in the same month the Superintendent of Census Operations, N. W. F. P. wrote that he was anxious to enumerate these Powindahs and suggested inter-Provincial

collaboration to avoid the danger of double counting. Consequently in April 1940 I addressed the various Political Agents in Baluchistan for their views on the best time and places for this checking Afghan Powindahs on their arrival in Baluchistan in the autumn for grazing or in transit to India suggesting at the same time the enumeration of their flocks, as it was felt that this might be a good opportunity to check the grazing-fee ("Tirni") collections which were somewhat suspect.

4. After protracted correspondence and after visiting the various localities concerned it was decided in consultation with the local district officials that no attempt should be made to enumerate the animals as they were being brought in by the Powindahs. The reasons were firstly, in the inadequacy of grazing and watering facilities at control posts precluded the halting of the vast herds for any detailed classifications, secondly only a large force of troops could have rounded up the grazing animals for such a count, and thirdly that all herds wintering in Baluchistan were to be censused during the general enumeration fixed for January and February 1941 in these rural areas. It was unanimously agreed that the special census of Afghan Powindahs entering Baluchistan should be made between the 1st September 1940 to 31st December 1940 (the very period chosen by the N. W. F. P.) in the Frontier Districts of Quetta-Pishin and Zhob at or near the following border or control posts :—

Quetta-Pishin—

1. Chaman (Police control) (where single men entrain for India).
2. Dobandi.
3. Borchah.
4. Sabura.
5. Injanai.

Zhob—

1. Loeband.
2. Siri Jibrail.
3. Sharan Jogezeai.
4. Shaighalu.
5. Sur Kachh.
6. Fort Sandeman.
7. Kapip.
8. Sambaza.
9. Gul Kachh.

5. The above arrangements were formally approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General on the 27th September 1940 and the External Affairs Department was informed confidentially under this administration demi-official No. 929, of the 1st October 1940.

6. The instructions issued for the special enumeration of these Powindahs will be found in the appendix to this note.

7. The enumeration was done by the existing District Levy and Revenue staff with the assistance of a very small temporary establishment (consisting of 4 moharrirs at Rs. 35 per mensem each for 4 months in the Zhob District only). The cost of this small establishment, including travelling allowance amounted to Rs. 498-4-0 as under:—

Pay	428-4-0
T. A.	70-0-0

and was met by the Central Census budget.

8. The number of small pads required for this special count were, in the first instance, estimated at 400 (400 × 100 = 40,000 slips) which were designed and supplied by the Census Commissioner for India. 300 were given to the Zhob District while 100 were sent to the Quetta-Pishin District. Later on another demand for 168 pads was received from Zhob. Including emergencies, 250 pads were printed locally at a cost of Rs. 21-5-0 which brought the total number of pads to 650, viz., for a migration of about 65,000 persons and covering over 250 miles of mountainous and inhospitable border.

9. The Powindahs actually enumerated during the above period numbered only 19,743. The decrease from normal was mainly due to the serious scarcity of grazing both in Baluchistan itself and in the Derajat (Punjab and N. W. F. P.) where the majority of Powindahs congregate for the winter months. The war and its ramifications also affected the migration as the Afghan Army conscripted many young tribesmen and frightened more from leaving their own country by fictitious tales of the stern and forcible rounding-up of able-bodied men in India irrespective of their nationality.

10. The Powindahs interrogated at Borchah (Chaman) at first refused to be enumerated because they were under the impression that the British Government officials were also writing their names for forcible recruitment under instructions from the Afghan authorities—in fact they took the levy moharrir to be an Afghan employee because there had been no such post at Borchah in the past. Incidentally the questions put to them, i.e., age, tribes, etc., were exactly the same as those already put to them by their own Afghan authorities for their conscription and they suspected the coincidence! For the reason stated above it is all too probable that the number of Powindahs entering British territory at Borchah might have been more than those actually enumerated. Moreover there are innumerable small passes through which these Powindahs can conveniently escape enumeration and over which the District Revenue and Levy staff are unable to exercise an effective control. This under-enumeration was unexpectedly confirmed when on the 28th April 1941 the Sirdars of two of the leading tribes visited me on their way back into Afghanistan and told me in confidence they knew that their tribesmen had evaded this enumeration. They said that instead of the 7,000, 5,000 and 2,000 odd Nasars, Suleimankhel and

Kharots counted there were really 10,000 of each tribe during this migration!

11. Now I turn to the analysis of the population of 19,743 distributed over the four Tables (which are:—

TABLE I—Distribution by Place of Enumeration.
II—Tribe and Age.
III—Distribution by Destination.
IV—Distribution by Activity.)

12. A glance at Table I, which shows the distribution by locality or place of enumeration will explain that out of a total of 19,743, about 86 per cent were enumerated in the Zhob District and the remaining 14 per cent in the Quetta-Pishin District. The percentage of males and females was 66 and 34 respectively, viz., $\frac{2}{3}$ were males and $\frac{1}{3}$ females.

13. The main tribal classification of the enumeration as revealed in Table II is as under:—

	Persons	Males	Females
(1) Ghilzai tribes ..	17,559	11,250	6,309
(2) Non-Ghilzai ..	1,353	1,016	337
(3) Other tribes ..	831	670	161
Total ..	19,743	12,936	6,807

Of the total movement the Ghilzai tribes accounted for 89 per cent, non-Ghilzai tribes 7 per cent and others 4 per cent.

14. The Ghilzai tribes covering 89 per cent of the migrants are further distributed as under:—

Nasur	39 per cent
Suleimankhel	30 per cent
Shinwar	4 per cent
Tarak	4 per cent
Kharot	9 per cent
Tokhi	1 per cent
Hotak and others	2 per cent

Among non-Ghilzai tribes the Mianzai and Durrani take the lead while under "other tribes" the Kakars and Sayyids are in the majority.

15. The distribution of these tribes by ages is shown below:—

Ages	Ghilzai tribes			Non-Ghilzai tribes			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
0—5 ..	1,604	880	724	89	39	50	33	21	17
5—10 ..	1,832	1,027	835	149	59	90	64	33	31
10—15 ..	1,290	714	576	87	42	25	47	24	23
15—50 ..	10,719	7,158	3,561	873	731	142	540	463	77
50 and over ..	2,034	1,471	613	175	145	30	142	129	13
Total ..	17,559	11,250	6,309	1,353	1,016	337	831	670	161

The above figures will go to show that the majority fall under the age period of 15—50. If percentage of each category are worked out the result will be as under:—

Ages	Ghilzai tribes	Non-Ghilzai tribes	Other tribes
	%	%	%
0—5 ..	9	7	5
5—10 ..	11	11	7
10—15 ..	7	5	6
15—50 ..	61	64	65
50 & over ..	12	13	17
Total ..	100	100	100

16. The position of these Ghilzai tribes by different age periods is summarised below :—

(P=Persons)

Age	Nasar		Suleiman-khel		Shinwar		Tarak		Kharot		Tokhi		Hotak		Andar		Wardak		Basso-khel'		Babcozai		Unspeci-fied	
	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%
0—5	712	9	519	9	129	15	46	6	183	10	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	1	1
5—10	826	10	680	12	98	12	45	6	200	10	6	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	14	1	1
10—15	531	7	502	9	50	6	38	5	156	8	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	10	1	14	2	1
15—50	5,012	65	3,200	57	460	55	490	66	1,095	57	161	70	38	70	55	89	30	83	30	59	4	58	144	85
50 and over	692	9	765	13	103	12	129	17	288	15	52	22	13	24	7	11	6	17	7	13	1	14	21	12
Total	7,773	100	5,666	100	840	100	748	100	1,922	100	231	100	54	100	62	100	36	100	51	100	7	100	169	100

17. The distribution over different destinations is shown in Table III but the summary is appended below :—

Province of destination	P	M	F
Baluchistan	6,257	3,914	2,343
N. W. F. P.	6,827	4,020	2,807
Punjab	4,716	3,128	1,588
Sind	1,011	1,002	9
Bombay	28	24	4
Other Indian provinces and states	777	776	1
Afghanistan (Shorawak) ..	115	60	55
Arabia	12	12	..
Total	19,743	12,936	6,807

18. The above figures indicate that the majority of these Powindahs were destined for N. W. F. P., Baluchistan, Punjab and Sind. 34 per cent of the migrants are received by N. W. F. P., 32 per cent by Baluchistan, 24 per cent by Punjab, 5 per cent by Sind and the rest by other Indian provinces and countries beyond India.

19. Taking individual provinces it will be seen that of the total population destined for Baluchistan about half stay in the Loralai District where they have fixed camping grounds where they leave their families and flocks and engage in trade with Dera Ghazi Khan. Of those for the N. W. F. P. almost all went to Dera Ismail Khan. Turning to the Punjab figures the districts of D. G. Khan, Multan, Sargodha and Bahawalpur State absorb the largest numbers. Those destined for Sind go to Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Hyderabad. The numbers going to Bengal showed their destination as Calcutta.

20. Distribution by Activity (Table IV) is analysed below :—

	P	M	F
Grazing	1,972	1,770	202
Trade	4,847	4,575	272
Labour	3,443	3,438	5
Miscellaneous activities ..	207	187	20
Following no activity ..	9,274	2,966	6,308
Total	19,743	12,936	6,807

21. The figures given above show that out of the total number of Powindahs 10 per cent were engaged

in grazing, 25 per cent in trade, 17 per cent in labour, 1 per cent in miscellaneous professions and the remaining 47 per cent followed no activity being composed of females, children and aged men unable to do any work.

22. The following sections of the Nasar Sub-Tribe entered Baluchistan during the 1940 season :—

	M	F	T
Nasar unspecified	4,087	2,699	6,786
Kundi	291	231	522
Ushkhel	83	71	154
Daudkhel	12	12	24
Torzangikhel	66	54	120
Shadizai	8	8	16
Sarpore	56	38	94
Parotkhel	1	3	4
Matte	42	11	53
Total	4,616	3,127	7,773

The majority recorded themselves as "Nasar" without giving details of their clans, sections or sub-sections the recording of which in such details depends upon the knowledge of the local moharrirs and local officers in whose areas the enumeration is conducted and also on the answers given by the tribesmen concerned.

23. About 60 sections of the Suleimankhel Ghilzais entered British territory. According to local information available the Suleimankhels are divided into three clans :—

- (a) Sultankhel.
- (b) Sarazkhel.
- (c) Kaisarkhel.

24. Any elaborate classification of the various sections into the above clans is rather difficult to make owing to the fact that names of certain sections are common to various clans and thus make the distinction very confused. However, after consulting Captain Robinson's "Notes on Nomad Tribes of Eastern Afghanistan (1934)" and the rough notes prepared by D. B. D. Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., in 1922, I have been able to some extent to classify the various

sections into the above main three clans. The classification so arrived at is produced below:—

Clan	Sections	Population		
		Total	Males	Females
(a) Sultankhel ..	Jalalkhel ..	186	100	86
	Michinkhel ..	9	9	..
	Khawajadad ..	5	5	..
	Mirkhankhel ..	298	188	108
	Hassankhel ..	32	22	10
	Ahmad Khel ..	48	46	2
	Zanrki ..	18	8	10
	Ahmadzai ..	24	24	..
	Akakhel ..	119	69	50
	Khawazak ..	8	5	3
	Dinarkhel ..	34	34	..
	Abdullakhel ..	24	10	14
	Total ..	803	520	283
	(b) Saraz (Khoedadkhel).	Ludin ..	11	11
Nizamkhel ..		22	10	12
Khoedadkhel ..		70	63	7
Mahmudkhel ..		1,991	1,093	898
Sarwankhel ..		319	305	14
Walikhel ..		3	2	1
Bazidkhel ..		58	36	22
Babekhel ..		32	24	8
Jogi (Jigai) ..		16	9	7
Sarazkhel ..		1	1	..
Walokhel ..		2	2	..
Jalalkhel ..		117	107	10
Total ..		2,642	1,663	979
(c) Kaisarkhel ..		Paindakhel ..	20	10
	Kalakhel ..	21	18	3
	Alizai ..	57	57	..
	Gurykhel ..	1	1	..
	Adinkhel ..	49	49	..
	Nasookhel ..	58	58	..
	Maroofkhel ..	17	17	..
	Kaisarkhel ..	19	19	..
	Malkhel ..	314	196	118
	Total ..	556	425	131
(d) Others ..	..	1,665	1,141	524

25. The above figures would show that out of the total population of 5,666 souls, 47 per cent represent the Saraz clan, the Sultankhel and Kaisarkhel account for 14 and 9 per cent respectively while those of which the classification if made might lead to wrong conclusions represent 30 per cent.

26. *General Remarks.*—The enquiry is extremely useful for political and administrative purposes but unfortunately owing to war conditions and grazing scarcity these Powindahs did not enter the British territory in as large numbers as usual, had there been no such complications they should have entered in considerable large numbers (I expected over 40,000) which would have enabled us to reach more reliable conclusions. It would, I think, be advisable for my successor in 1951 to tackle this question in time and to see if any improvements can be made in the questionnaire, increase or decrease in the number of enumeration posts and the collection of an establishment with sufficient local knowledge of these tribes to avoid my misclassifications at the time of tabulation. Better still, and provided the war ends and conditions return to normal, I feel it would be advisable to have Powindahs enumerations quite often and at not longer than five year intervals, but this is a matter for the serious consideration of the Baluchistan Administration and its Political Agents especially those of Zhob and Loralai.

27. My thanks are due to the District and Political Officers in charge of the Districts concerned, to the Senior Superintendent of Police, and to the S. D. Os. without whose willing and whole-hearted cooperation and tact this beneficial enquiry would never have come to a successful end, and also to Lala Sunder Dass, my General Assistant and Deputy Superintendent of tabulation, who supervised the preparation of these statistics by a very willing and keen staff.

APPENDIX

CIRCULAR NO. 866/B/4 (40).

CENSUS OFFICE, THE SECRETARIAT

Quetta, the 16th September 1940.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE ENQUIRY INTO AFGHAN SEASONAL MIGRATION INTO INDIA IN 1940

1. A special Enquiry into the annual migration into India of Afghan Powindahs will be conducted at selected border control posts in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts of Baluchistan and in the N. W. F. P. between the 1st September 1940 and 31st December 1940.

2. The Powindahs to be interrogated are :—

- (1) Those who bring their families and establish themselves in fixed camping grounds known as *kiris* (camp villages), a portion perhaps going off to trade ;
- (2) Those who bring in caravans (*kafilas*) to a rail head or business centre in Baluchistan and leaving them there, proceed into other provinces to transact their affairs ; and
- (3) Those who have no families and who come as labourers and are known as "Charra" or "Jaragan" and travel with or without their donkeys.

3. The enquiry will be simple and will consist of the recording, on to the special individual "slips" provided, the answers given by every Powindah (man, woman and child) to the following six questions :—

- (1) Name ? (2) Tribe, Clan and Section ? (3) Sex ? (4) Age ? (5) Destination ? (6) Purpose of journey ?

4. As regards these six questions :—

Question No. 1. Name.

This question is not important in itself and is merely asked in order to ensure that every person has a separate slip filled up for him or her and to facilitate the checking of the entries. All the six questions will normally be asked to and answered by the head of the family where a whole family is travelling together.

The names of women should not be asked and only "wife of so and so" "daughter of so and so" etc should be entered for women.

Question No. 2. Tribe.

Enter the tribe, clan and also, if possible, the section.

Of the Ghilzai tribe the following clans normally enter Baluchistan during this migration :—

Nasars (including the Miani and Malak Khel) Kharot or Kharoti Suleimankhel, Shinwar, Niazi, Mithi Kundi, Taraki, Tokhi, Andar and Dautani, Mian Khel, Ghorani and Hotak.

Question No. 3. Sex.

Enter male or female as M = ♂ or F = ♀

Question No. 4 (Age).—The answer should be in years, as accurately as possible. If a person does not know his or her age, you must try and find it out as well as you can. For example, ask him what his age was at the time of the third Afghan War in 1919, and from his answer you can calculate his age.

Question No. 5. Destination.

If the person is going to anywhere in Baluchistan enter the name of the *Tehsil* to which he or she is going. If he is going to the N. W. F. P., Punjab, Sind or elsewhere in India enter the name of the *District* and Province to which he is going.

Question No. 6. (Purpose of journey).—Ask what the purpose of the person's journey is, and enter the answer—for example, Grazing, Money-lending, Fruit or Cloth selling, Labouring, etc. : For children under 15 and for women who will not be doing any work, put a X.

5. General.

(1) all answers should be written in ink and all entries should be made clearly and legibly in Urdu.

(2) On the top of the first slip used each day write the *date* ;

(3) On the back of each pad should be written the name of the post or control covering the migration ; and

(4) The enumerator's name.

6. Supervision.

The work of the enumerators should be supervised and checked as far as possible by the local Civil Officers and others concerned with the collection of "Tirni" in their respective areas.

7. Disposal of Pads.

(1) Each Saturday each enumerator should make abstracts in the following form and send one copy direct to the Superintendent of Census Operations at Quetta and two copies to his Extra Assistant Commissioner for information of both that officer and the District Census Officer at District Headquarters.

Week ending Saturday— 1940

Name of Post or Area	No of pads used during the week	Afghan Powindahs enumerated
		Males—
		Females—
		Total —

Signature of Enumerator

(2) The completed pads together with these copies of this weekly abstract should be sent at once to the Extra Assistant Commissioner concerned for safe custody until the completion of the enquiry, when all the pads (both used and unused) should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Census Operations in Quetta so as to reach him not later than the 15th January 1941.

(Sd.) E. H. GASTRELL,
Superintendent of Census Operations
in Baluchistan

TABLES

I—DISTRIBUTION BY LOCALITY OR PLACE OF ENUMERATION

Place of enumeration					Persons	Males	Females
<i>1</i>					<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
BALUCHISTAN	..	..	..	..	19,743	12,936	6,807
Zhob district	..	..	..	..	16,905	10,459	6,446
Sambaza ..	..	..	..	..	4,989	3,272	1,717
Shaighalu ..	..	..	..	..	7,310	4,430	2,880
Kapip ..	..	..	..	..	300	175	125
Sharan Jomezai ..	..	..	..	..	597	353	244
Kurram ..	..	..	..	..	1,098	653	445
Sri-Jibrial ..	..	..	..	..	1,239	804	435
Loe Band ..	..	..	..	..	1,278	716	562
Hindubagh ..	..	..	..	..	94	56	38
Quetta-Pishin District	..	..	..	..	2,838	2,477	361
Pishin Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	12	10	2
Barshore ..	..	..	..	..	41	21	20
Borchah ..	..	..	..	..	601	307	294
Police Control Post Chaman ..	..	..	..	..	2,184	2,139	45

II—TRIBE AND AGE

Age	Ghilzai tribes											
	Total			Nasir			Suleimankhel			Shinwar		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	32	19	13	3	2	1	14	7	7	5	4	1
1-2 ..	244	127	117	80	42	38	82	48	34	23	9	14
2-3 ..	550	299	251	279	157	122	133	71	62	44	28	16
3-4 ..	493	261	232	216	119	97	134	67	67	26	17	9
4-5 ..	412	234	178	134	75	59	156	91	65	31	20	11
0-5 ..	1,731	940	791	712	395	317	519	284	235	129	78	51
5-10 ..	2,075	1,119	956	826	477	349	680	380	300	98	45	53
10-15 ..	1,404	780	624	531	296	235	502	280	222	50	30	20
15-20 ..	1,224	747	477	441	255	186	426	252	174	44	31	13
20-25 ..	1,306	1,158	648	807	454	353	496	332	164	83	56	27
25-30 ..	2,187	1,454	733	963	547	416	567	393	174	94	51	43
30-35 ..	2,200	1,548	652	975	593	382	539	394	145	82	50	32
35-40 ..	2,148	1,547	601	921	583	338	521	389	132	68	40	28
40-45 ..	1,465	1,085	380	527	349	178	374	284	90	45	30	15
45-50 ..	1,102	813	289	378	250	128	277	205	72	44	32	12
50-55 ..	716	540	176	218	143	75	203	147	56	28	19	7
55-60 ..	598	444	154	157	100	57	191	142	49	24	15	9
60-65 ..	420	309	111	107	67	40	145	110	35	15	8	7
65-70 ..	240	165	75	58	36	22	88	60	28	9	4	5
70 & over ..	427	287	140	152	101	51	188	97	41	29	14	15
Total ..	19,743	12,936	6,807	7,773	4,646	3,127	5,666	3,749	1,917	840	503	337

Age	Ghilzai tribes											
	Tarak			Kharot			Tokhi			Other Gilzai Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0-1 ..	4	3	1	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	9	2	7	22	10	12	1	..	1	1	1	..
2-3 ..	14	5	9	41	23	18	3	1	2	2	1	1
3-4 ..	11	5	6	69	37	22	3	..	3	2	1	1
4-5 ..	8	1	7	46	29	17	1	1	..	2	..	2
0-5 ..	46	16	30	183	102	81	8	2	6	7	3	4
5-10 ..	45	23	22	200	95	105	6	3	3	7	4	3
10-15 ..	38	26	12	156	74	82	4	2	2	9	6	2
15-20 ..	43	29	14	143	94	49	5	3	2	16	10	6
20-25 ..	58	48	10	150	105	45	18	15	3	38	31	7
25-30 ..	78	69	9	163	124	39	28	27	1	62	59	3
30-35 ..	86	76	10	179	133	46	28	27	1	64	62	2
35-40 ..	96	85	11	169	103	66	34	33	1	58	57	1
40-45 ..	77	66	11	153	90	63	28	27	1	39	39	..
45-50 ..	52	43	9	138	91	47	20	18	2	24	24	..
50-55 ..	38	31	7	83	65	18	19	17	2	15	15	..
55-60 ..	35	29	6	73	54	19	14	13	1	14	13	1
60-65 ..	22	19	3	59	43	16	7	7	..	14	13	1
65-70 ..	11	8	3	30	18	12	12	12	..	6	6	..
70 & over ..	23	15	8	43	25	18	..	..	..	6	5	1
Total ..	748	583	165	1,922	1,216	706	231	203	25	379	347	32

Age	Non-Ghilzai tribes											
	Mianzi			Durani			Other non-Ghilzai tribes			Other tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
0-1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1-2 ..	11	6	5	..	..	..	5	4	1	10	5	5
2-3 ..	17	8	9	..	..	..	12	3	9	5	2	3
3-4 ..	14	3	11	..	..	..	7	5	2	11	7	4
4-5 ..	16	6	10	..	..	..	7	4	3	11	7	4
0-5 ..	58	23	35	..	..	..	31	16	15	38	21	17
5-10 ..	102	27	75	..	..	..	47	32	15	64	33	31
10-15 ..	35	20	15	..	..	..	32	22	10	47	24	23
15-20 ..	24	13	11	6	5	1	34	28	6	42	27	15
20-25 ..	25	6	19	19	17	2	54	46	8	58	48	10
25-30 ..	27	9	18	36	35	1	92	75	17	77	65	12
30-35 ..	32	20	12	40	40	..	86	75	11	89	78	11
35-40 ..	38	27	11	58	58	..	75	70	5	110	102	8
40-45 ..	28	20	6	45	45	..	60	55	5	91	80	11
45-50 ..	13	9	4	35	35	..	48	43	5	73	63	10
50-55 ..	11	6	5	23	23	..	30	28	2	50	46	4
55-60 ..	13	8	5	16	15	1	29	24	5	32	31	1
60-65 ..	6	4	2	10	10	..	10	6	4	25	22	3
65-70 ..	4	2	2	3	3	..	5	2	3	14	14	..
70 & over ..	3	2	1	8	8	..	4	4	..	21	16	5
Total ..	417	196	221	299	294	5	637	526	111	831	670	161

III—DISTRIBUTION BY DESTINATION

Province and district of destination ¹	Persons ²	Males ³	Females ⁴
TOTAL	19,743	12,936	6,807
Baluchistan	6,257	3,914	2,343
Loralai District	3,047	1,568	1,479
Zhub District	1,532	988	544
Quetta Pishin District	1,113	1,052	61
Sibi District	70	50	20
Chagai District	263	136	127
Quetta	224	112	112
Kalat State	8	8	..
Other Provinces and States	13,486	9,022	4,464
N. W. F. P.	6,827	4,020	2,807
Punjab	4,716	3,123	1,588
Sind	1,011	1,002	9
Bombay	28	24	4
Assam	51	51	..
Bengal	560	560	..
Burma	1	1	..
C. P. & Berar	1	1	..
Madras	107	107	..
Delhi	47	46	1
Hyderabad Deccan (State)	8	8	..
Rajputana	2	2	..
Afghanistan	115	60	55
Hedjaz. (Arabia) Mecca	12	12	..

IV—DISTRIBUTION BY CONTEMPLATED ACTIVITY

Activity ¹	Persons ²	Males ³	Females ⁴
Grazing	1,807	1,607	200
Grazing and Labour	122	120	2
Grazing and Trade	43	43	..
Trade	2,263	2,217	46
Trade in Cloth	829	825	4
Trade in Cattle	39	39	..
Trade in Fruit	1,588	1,467	121
Trade in Wool	102	2	100
Trade in Leather	2	2	..
Trade in Camels	1	1	..
Trade in Fuel	1	1	..
Trade in Ghee	4	4	..
Trade in Coal	1	1	..
Egg Seller	1	..	1
Asafetida Seller	10	10	..
Lungi Seller	1	1	..
Money Lending	5	5	..
Labour	3,443	3,438	5
Camels Hire	41	41	..
Religious Study	11	11	..
Contractor	1	1	..
Physician	2	2	..
Pilgrimage to Mecca	23	21	2
Beating of Drums	1	1	..
Imam-Masjid	11	11	..
Medical Treatment	24	19	5
Shoe Maker	2	2	..
Black Smith	1	1	..
Copper Smith	3	3	..
Tailoring	1	1	..
Cultivation	1	1	..
Pleasure Trip	1	1	..
Visit to relatives	5	5	..
Private service of Afghan Trade Agent Chaman	2	2	..
Begging	77	61	13
Population following no Activity	9,274	2,966	6,308