

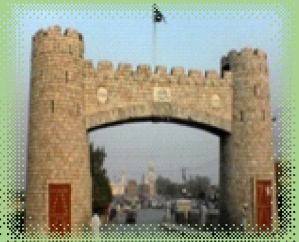


# 2017

## PROVINCIAL CENSUS REPORT

### KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

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



# FOREWORD

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

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

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

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



# PREFACE

The Population and Housing Census is an important national level exercise to collect benchmark data on selected socio-economic and demographic characteristics of population, which provides the basis for development planning in Pakistan. Since 1951, five Censuses have been undertaken in Pakistan, with the last one being held in the year 1998. The 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census was due in the year 2008, but was held during March-May 2017 after a delay of nine years due to various reasons. In order to have a smooth, credible, secure and uninterrupted operationalization of the Census-2017, Army personnel were deployed on a one to one ratio with civilian staff, as per the practice adopted in Census-1998.

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

The Census-2017 was undertaken in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province from 15<sup>th</sup> March to 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 in two phases with hundred percent support from the Armed Forces of Pakistan. In Phase-I, 13 Districts were covered while 12 Districts were covered in Phase-II. Two Blocks were completed by a team comprising of two persons i.e., one civilian enumerator and one Army personnel.

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

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

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

training to field staff were exemplary. I am also personally indebted to the Federal Government who facilitated and approved the conduct of the census in two phases and later showed keen interest in releasing the census results as early as possible for the benefit of all stakeholders.

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

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

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

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

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

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## ACRONYMS

BHU	Basic Health Unit
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit System
CCI	Council of Common Interests
CM	Chief Minister
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHQ	District Headquarters
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GPP	Gross Provincial Product
HLO	House Listing Operation
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition
IGP	Inspector General of Police
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MCH	Mother and Child Health (Centre)
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NHA	National Highway Authority
NLC	National Logistics Cell
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCO	Population Census Organization
PBC	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RHC	Rural Health Centre
RV	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
SAFRON	Refugee Village
THQ	Tehsil Headquarters
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

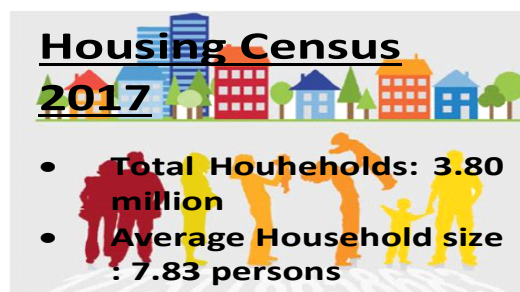
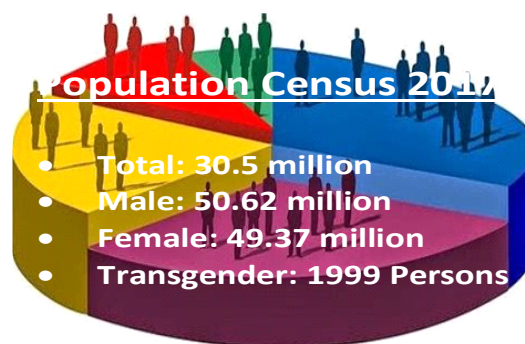
The Population and Housing Census is the largest peace-time operation to obtain total population count and to collect benchmark data on socio-economic characteristics, which provides the basis for development planning of the province. The 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census was conducted in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

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

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

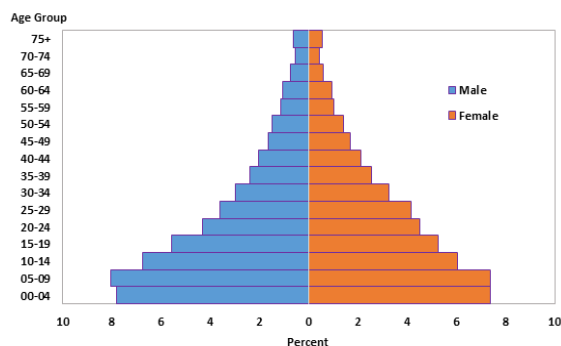
### Census Results

According to the Census-2017 results, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population is 30.51 million increasing from 17.74 million reported in Census-1998, with an average annual growth rate of 2.89%. The total population living in urban areas is recorded as 5.74 million with a share of 18.80% against 24.77 million in rural areas with a share of 81.20%. The male population constitutes 50.62% of the total population, whereas females constitute 49.37%, and transgenders population recorded as 1,999 barely makes up 0.01%. Data on the transgender population was collected for the first time in this Census, and due to various challenges before and during data collection, the size of transgender population is suspected to be understated.



The Division-wise distribution of population shows that Malakand has the highest proportion with 24.62%, followed by Peshawar and Hazara with 24.25% and 17.45%, respectively.

According to Census-2017 results, the total number of the housing units are 3.80 million, compared to 2.21 million recorded in the Census-1998. The average household size has reduced slightly from 8.0 persons in Census-1998 to 7.83 persons in Census-2017.



Population data by age and sex reveals that the 43.43% are under 15 years and 19.61% are between 15 to 24 years indicating a young population with high dependency ratio. Other socio-demographic indicators such as population density, sex ratio, literacy and educational attainment, marital status and disability indicate some changes from the previous census which are presented in detail in Part-II of this report.

## Structure of Provincial Census Report (PCR)

The Provincial Census Report consists of five parts.

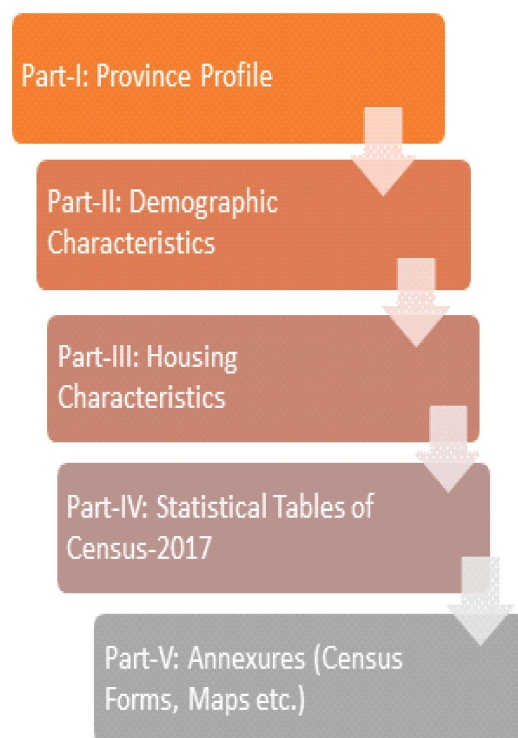
**Part-I** contains the province's profile covering facts about its physical features and topography, water resources, climate, flora and fauna, history, administration, culture, economy, agriculture, transport and communication, along with health and education.

**Part-II** of the report presents the broad analysis of demographic characteristics of population including information on indicators such as population growth, population density, sex ratio, age structure, literacy ratio, educational attainment, marital status, religion, mother tongue disability and possession of Computerized National Identity Card.

**Part-III** provides an analysis of housing characteristics pertaining to information about the housing units, persons per room, nature of tenure, period of construction and construction material used for construction in walls and roofs, source of drinking water, source of lighting and fuel used for cooking in the house.

**Part-IV** contains 36 statistical tables, out of which 24 tables relate to population data while 12 tables pertain to housing characteristics.

**Part-V** contains annexures including Census Forms and maps of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Concepts and definitions are also given in Part-V to facilitate the reader's understanding.



**Structure of PCR**

## POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS-2017 AT A GLANCE

Indicators	2017	Percentage
<b>Population Indicator</b>		
Total Population	30,508,920	100
Total Males	15,444,481	50.62
Total Females	15,062,440	49.37
Total Transgenders	1,999	0.01
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (1998-2017)	-	2.89
Sex ratio (Male/100 Female)	102.54	-
Population Density (persons per sq. km)	409.40	-
Total Rural Population	24,773,492	81.20
Total Urban Population	5,735,428	18.80
<b>Administrative Units</b>		
Malakand Division	7,512,607	24.62
Peshawar Division	7,399,153	24.25
Hazara Division	5,323,155	17.45
Mardan Division	3,998,876	13.11
Kohat Division	2,216,600	7.27
Bannu Division	2,042,815	6.70
Dera Ismail Khan Division	2,015,714	6.61
<b>Housing Indicators</b>		
Total Housing Units	3, 801, 046	100
Persons per Housing Unit/ Average Household Size	7.83	-
Person Per Rooms	2.66	-
Rooms Per Housing Unit	2.94	-
Single Room Housing Units	692,540	18.22
2-4 Rooms Housing Unit	2,532,977	66.64
5 or More Rooms Housing Unit	575,529	15.14

# HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY OF CENSUS

## Census Organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **The 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census - 2017**

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

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

In 2016, the Supreme Court of Pakistan took Suo Moto (Case No. 09 of 2016) notice of the delay in conducting Census in a timely fashion and directed the Government to conduct the long overdue Census in March, 2017. The Court order was implemented and the Government, after approval of the CCI, conducted the 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census in two phases from 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 to 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 with the active support of the Armed Forces. A full-fledged plan was prepared to start the Census operation. It was decided to complete the field work in two phases to better manage the logistics and coverage of population. Each



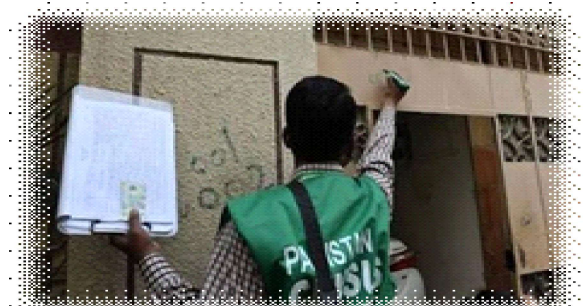
Enumerator was accompanied by an Army soldier responsible for providing overall security as well as assistance in data collection and also recording the total number of persons in the household with gender breakdown in a specially designed Form-786 for cross-checking of numbers and avoiding any errors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

## Methodology of Census-2017

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

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

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



**House Listing ( Inventory)**

listing, ten days were allocated for completion of the enumeration process using Form-2 with 25 Housing characteristics core questions, i.e., name of each family member, relationship with the head of household, sex, age, marital status, literacy, employment, access to drinking water, bathroom facilities, and other details related to the household amenities. At the end, one day was reserved for counting the homeless population within the boundary description of assigned census blocks.



**Enumeration in the Field**

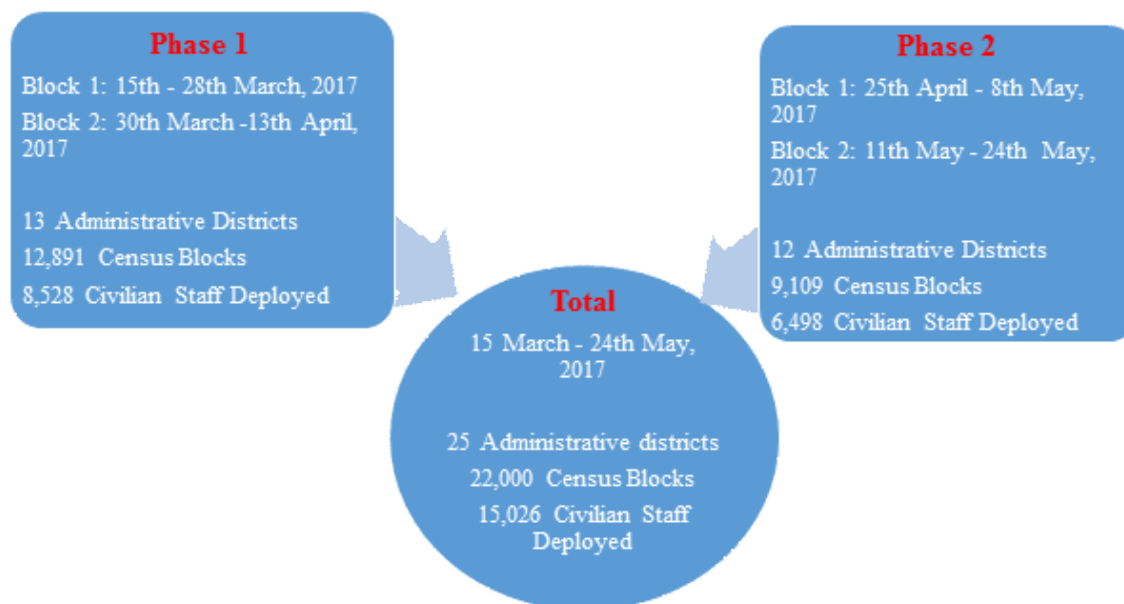
## Dates and Census Logistics in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province

The Census operation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province was carried out in two phases. The Phase-I started from 15<sup>th</sup> March to 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 covering 13 administrative Districts comprising of 12,891 Census Blocks with a deployment of 8,528 civilian staff including 10% reserve staff to meet the urgent needs of the staff. A similar number of Army Personnel were used for both enumeration purposes and for providing security arrangements, and other command structure. The demarcation of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province into Charges, Circles and Blocks along with assignment of Census staff is listed in the table below.

After completion of Phase-I of the Census enumeration, Phase-II was carried out from 25<sup>th</sup> April to 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 on the same pattern as per Phase I, covering 12 Districts comprising 9,109 Census Blocks. However, Census activities in few areas were extended for one week in order to redress the complaints of left-over areas.

To conduct census enumeration, about 15,026 field staff were deployed from the provincial government departments, mostly primary and secondary school Teachers from local areas, who were trained prior to the collection of data from their respective assigned blocks. During field operation, many blocks were identified with much larger number of houses than the specified limit of 200-250 houses for which additional Enumerators out of the 10% reserve staff were deployed expeditiously to ensure timely completion of field work. Maps of all Census Blocks were prepared and handed over to the Enumerators and their Supervisors to ensure complete coverage of all areas.

Charges	Circles	Blocks	Total Field Staff			
			Charge Superintendents	Circle Supervisors	Block Enumerators	Total Staff
342	2,316	22,000	376	2,548	12,102	15,026



The distribution of Administrative Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa according to Phase-I and Phase-II are listed in the following table.

**PHASE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO PHASES IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE: CENSUS 2017**

Phase-I	Phase-II
15 <sup>th</sup> March to 13 <sup>th</sup> April, 2017	25 <sup>th</sup> April to 24 <sup>th</sup> May, 2017
1. Peshawar	1. Bannu
2. Mardan	2. Kohat
3. Swabi	3. Karak
4. Charsadda	4. Tank
5. Nowshera	5. Malakand
6. Lakki Marwat	6. Upper Dir
7. Dera Ismail Khan	7. Lower Dir
8. Hangu	8. Chitral
9. Abbottabad	9. Swat
10. Haripur	10. Kohistan
11. Mansehra	11. Bunner / Daggar
12. Batagram	12. Shangla
13. Torghar	

The total budget allocated to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) for conducting of 6th Population and Housing Census was Rs.18.5 billion.

The Census-2017 results have been compiled from ICR Form-2 filled in for each dwelling unit/ household listed within the Census Blocks. These ICR Forms had twelve (12) questions pertaining to enumeration of each member of the household and their demographic characteristics, while thirteen (13) questions were about housing characteristics. The database files were used to generate tables as per approved tabulation plan which was further examined for data consistency and quality checks.

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

# **PART - I**

## **PROVINCE PROFILE**





# Section - 1

## 1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

### 1.1. Introduction

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), formerly known as North-West Frontier Province, is located in the north-west of Pakistan having a total area of 74,521 square km.

The district lies from 31° 15' to 36° 55' north latitudes and 70° 05' to 74° 08' east longitudes. Its extreme length between these parallels is about 600 kilometers and its extreme breadth between these meridians is about 400 kilometers.



**Map of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province**

It is bounded on the north and north-west by Afghanistan, on the north-east by the Northern Areas, on the east by the Azad State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Punjab Province, on the south by Dea Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab Province and in the west by the Federally Administreted Tribal Areas (FATA) across which lies Afghanistan. The provincial capital and the largest city is Peshawar. The total population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Census-1998 was 17.77 million which has increased to 30.51 million in Census-2017. The major ethnic groups in the province are the Pashtun or Pathan people, other smaller ethnic groups include most notably the Hindkowans, Dards, Chitralis Kalash and Gujjars.

The provincial language is Pashto spoken by the majority of the population as first language; Urdu, the national language, is widely spoken as a second language. However, an English, the official language of Pakistan is mainly used for official and literary purposes.

Nature has gifted Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with rich cultural and tourism friendly environment. It has the potential of becoming a big tourist attraction in the world due to its scenic beauty, geographical location, climate and natural resources.

The essence of this attraction is visible from the remarkable natural picturesque comprising beautiful rivers, splendid waterfalls, and spellbound lakes mostly in the mountaineous region and green valleys in most

parts of the province. Due to its geographical location, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had been a confluence of different civilizations which flourished and vanished with the passage of time.

The quasi contiguity of the province with the Central Asian states and with xiangyang province of China attracted many migrants, businessmen, warriors and fortune seekers in different times for settlement. The interaction among different races and their co-existence led to a rich cultural heritage in this province which are evident from the Ghandhara archaeological sites at Gur Khattree Peshawar, Takh-Bahi (Mardan), Seri Behlol (Mardan) and Shabaz Gari (Mardan). Nimo Gram Buddhist Stupa (Swat), and collection of Ghandhara art preserved at Swat Museum, Chakdara museum (Dir Lower) and Peshawar museum.

# Section - 2

## 2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISCREPTION

### 2.1 Topography

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of the two natural geographic regions: mountainous areas to the north and Trans-Indus plains and minor mountain ranges to the south.

Geographically Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided into the following major parts:

- i. Mountainous and hilly areas
- ii. Plains
- iii. Passes
- iv. Lakes and Rivers

### 2.2 Mountainous and Hilly Area

The mountainous areas comprise of the Hindu Kush Mountains, the Himalayas, the Swat, Dir and Kohistan Ranges. The Hindu Kush Range to the north begins in Gilgit-Baltistan and moves west into Chitral District of KP and continues into Afghanistan. Tirich Mir, located in Chitral District, is the highest mountain of the Hindu Kush in Pakistan at a height of 7,690 meters. To the south, the Hindu Kush Mountains are roughly bounded by the Ghizer River, a tributary of the Indus.

In south of the Hindu Kush, lies three subparallel ranges: Kohistan, Swat and Dir Ranges which run in a north-south direction and are separated from each other by rivers. The most easterly is the Kohistan Range and is bounded by the Indus River in the east and Swat River in the west. In the middle, lies the Swat Range which is bounded on the east by Swat River and on the west by Panjkora River. The westerly range is the Dir Range and is bounded on the east by Panjkora River and on the west or which by Kunar River. These ranges vary greatly in altitude as they move north to south. To the north, their elevation can reach 5,000- 6,000 meter and to the south, the elevation can be as low as 200 meters. These three subparallel ranges are found mostly in Malakand Division, Mardan Division, and Kohistan District.

Part of the Himalaya Mountains is also found in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Himalayas are generally divided into 3 subparallel ranges: Great or High Himalayas, Lesser Himalayas, and Sub-Himalayas. In Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa Province, the Great Himalayas are found in Kohistan District and on the eastern end of Mansehra District, while the Lesser Himalayas are found in Battagram, Mansehra, and Abbotabad Districts. The Sub-Himalayas are present in Pakistan but are not found in KP province.

### **2.3 Trans-Indus Plains**

The Trans-Indus plains, also known as intermontane valleys, include the valleys of Peshawar, Bannu, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. These valleys open up to the Indus River in the east, while the other three sides are enclosed by hills and mountains. The Kabul River is considered to be the rough boundary between the mountainous areas and the Trans-Indus plains.

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) that lie to the west of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and below the Khyber River consists of the Safed Koh Range and the Waziristan Hills, both of which form a barrier between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both the Safed Koh and Waziristan Hills run in an east-west direction and their offshoots can be found in parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and help to enclose the intermontane valleys.

Safed Koh means White Mountains because these mountains are often covered with snow. This range is located between the Kabul River and Kurram Pass. In the east, these mountains merge with the Kohat Hills of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Khyber Pass is the most important pass located in this range and it lies immediately south of Kabul River. This pass connects Kabul to the Peshawar valley which is the most northerly and largest of the intermontane valleys of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is drained by the Kabul and Swat Rivers and is situated 300 meters high. It is bounded by the Khyber hills on the north and northwest, the Attock-Cherat hills to the south, and by the Swat Range in the north and north east. Peshawar Valley is located in Peshawar Division.

The Kurram Pass is also located in Safed Koh Range and the intermontane valley of Kohat lies on its eastern end. Kohat Valley is the smallest and highest of the intermontane valleys and is located in Kohat Division. It is drained by the Kohat River and is situated 460 meters high. It is separated from Peshawar Valley in the north by the Jowaki Range.

The Waziristan Hills are located between the Safed Koh and Gomal River. These hills are crossed by the Kurram River and Tochi River. The Tochi Pass is located in these hills and connects Ghazni in Afghanistan with Bannu Valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Bannu Valley, situated 150 meters high, is a low basin of the Kurram and Tochi Rivers and is located in Bannu Division. Immediately south of Bannu lies the valley of Dera Ismail Khan. The Pezu Gap between the Marwat and Bhattani Hills connects these two valleys. Dera Ismail Khan is a vast barren plain drained by the Gomal River and is located in Dera Ismail Khan Division. The Gomal Pass connects this valley to Afghanistan (Thinking Pakistan's History 2014).

## 2.4 Passes

The four worth mentioning passes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province are:

### i. **Khyber Pass**

The Khyber Pass with an elevation of 1,070 m (3,510 ft) is a mountain pass connecting Afghanistan and Pakistan, cutting through the northeastern part of the Spin Ghar Mountain. It is one of the oldest known passes in the world and is an integral part of the ancient Silk Road. Throughout history, it has been an important trade route between Central Asia and South Asia and a strategic military location. The summit of the pass is 5 kilometres (3.1 miles) inside Pakistan at Landi Kotal (Khyber Pass 2018).

### ii. **Lowari Pass**

Lowari Pass is a high mountain pass at an elevation of 3,118 m (10,230 ft) above the sea level, located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The road over the pass, called N45, is one of the famous hair pinned roads in the world. The road over the pass links Dir and Chitral, and winds its way through the tribal regions bordering Afghanistan. The pass, also known as Lawari, Lawarai or Lowari Top is a relatively low pass, by far the lowest pass to enter Chitral, the rest all being 12,000 to 15,000 feet. The road is winding, and in some places only wide enough for one vehicle, and in many places bordered by a drop of hundreds of meters unprotected by guardrails. Nevertheless, Lowari Top remains popular because it is the shortest route from Chitral to Peshawar (Lowari Pass 2018).

### iii. **Malakand Pass**

The Malakand Pass which connects Mardan to Swat and Dir is located near Dargai, a site where the local Pushtun tribes fought two fierce battles with the Imperial British Army in 1895 and 1897 (Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2015).

### iv. **Shangla Pass**

Shangla Pass connects Swat District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan with Shangla District, with further connections to Gilgit Baltistan.

## 2.5 Water Resource

### 2.5.1 River

#### i. **Kabul River**

The Kabul River is a 700-kilometre (430 miles) long river that emerges in the Sanglakh Range of the Hindu Kush Mountains in Afghanistan and empties into the Indus River near Attock, Pakistan. It is the main river in eastern Afghanistan and is separated from the watershed of the Helmand by the Unai Pass. It is one of the most important right tributaries of Indus River.

**ii Swat River**

The Swat River is a perennial river in the northern region of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan. The river commences in Swat Kohistan region of Kalam with the confluence of two main tributaries Ushu and Gabral and runs downstream in a narrow gorge up to Baghdheri.

**iii Chitral River**

The Chitral River also called the Kunar River or the Kama River is about 480 km long, located in northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and eastern Afghanistan. The river system is fed by melting glaciers and snow of the Hindu Kush Mountains. It is also part of the Indus watershed basin.

**iv Panjkora River**

The Panjkora River's headwaters are high in the glaciers of Hindu Kush Mountains. It flows south through the Upper Dir District and the Lower Dir District. Its confluence with the Swat River is in the Malakand District near Chakdara. The Swat River is a tributary of the Kabul River, part of the Indus River basin.

**v Siran River**

The Siran River flows through the Siran Valley that is situated in Mansehra District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Siran River originates from the Mandagucha Glacier and merges into the Indus River. The Siran originates from Panjool and flows through the western plain of Pakhli. Two canals have been taken out from the Siran River, the upper Siran canal at Dharial and lower Siran canal at Shinkiari. From Pakhli the Siran runs into the Tanawal hills and joins the Indus at Tarbela in the North West. Its total course is between 70 and 80 miles, and it irrigates 6,273 acres of land.

**vi Kunhar River**

The Kunhar River located primarily in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, belongs to the Indus River watershed basin. Also known as Nain Sukh, 166 kilometres long Kunhar River originates from Lulusar Lake, nearly 48 kilometres upstream from Naran Valley. Waters of Dudipatsar Lake and Saif ul Malook Lakes feed the river besides glacial waters from Malika Parbat and other high peaks in the valley. The Kunhar flows through the entire Kaghan Valley, Naran Valley till Balakot along with road and different levels (Mansehra Valley 2017).

**2.5.2 Lake**

**i Aanso Lake**

Ansoo Lake is a high-altitude lake having elevation 13,927 feet in the Kaghan Valley. The Lake is situated near Malika Parbat in the Himalayan range. The name "Ansoo" comes from its tear-like shape (the Urdu word Ansoo means teardrop). The lake also resembles a human eye with a central ice island resembling the iris and a ridge resembling an eyebrow, which becomes even more prominent when ice melts on the "eyebrow" during the summer (Mansehra Valley 2017).



**Aanso Lake**



**ii Lake Saif ul Muluk**

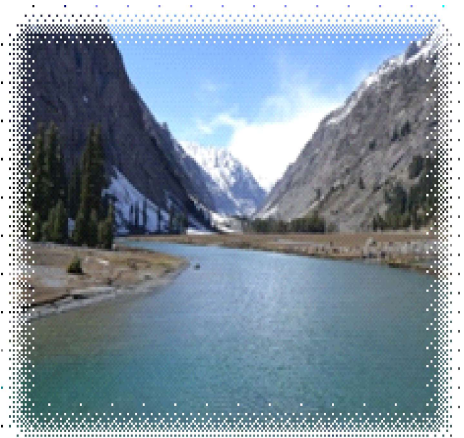
Saiful Muluk is a mountainous lake located at the northern end of the Kaghan Valley, near the town of Naran in the Saiful Muluk National Park. The lake is a source of the Kunhar River. At an elevation of 3,224 m (10,578 feet) above sea level, the lake is located above the tree line, and is one of the highest lakes in Pakistan. Saiful Muluk is located in the Mansehra District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, about eight kilometers north of Naran, in the northern part of Kaghan Valley. Saiful Muluk was formed by glacial moraines that blocked the water of the stream passing through the valley.



**Lake Saif ul Muluk**

**iii Mahodand Lake**

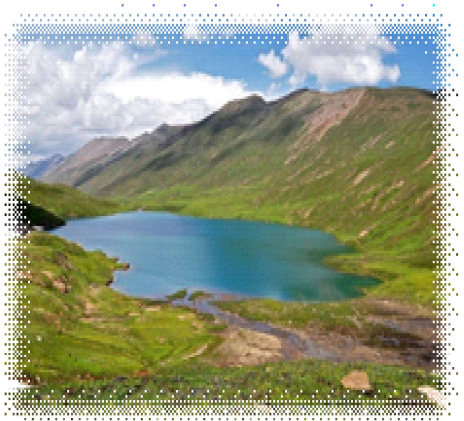
Mahodand Lake is a lake located in the upper Usho Valley at a distance of about 40 km from Kalam, Swat District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The Mahodand Lake lies at the foothills of Hindu Kush mountains at an elevation of (9,603 ft), surrounded by the meadows, mountains and dense forests. Similarly, the banks of Mahodand Lake are covered by pines and pastures that serve as a camping site during the summer. The Mahodand Lake is fed by melting glaciers and springs of the Hindu Kush Mountain and gives rise to Ushu Khwar, the major left tributary of the Swat River.



**Mahodand Lake**

**vi Dudipatsar Lake**

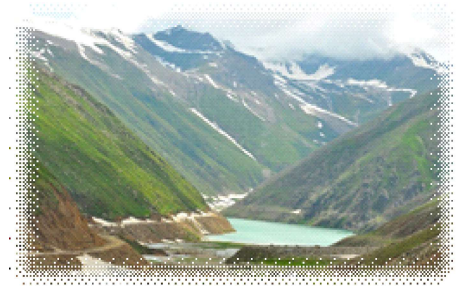
Dudipatsar Lake, also known as Dudipat Lake, is a lake encircled by snow clad peaks in the extreme north of the Kaghan Valley, in the Mansehra District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. In summer, the water of the lake reflects like a mirror. The lake's water is greenish blue and very cold, at an elevation of 3,800 metres (12,500 ft). The surrounding mountains, with snow patches in the shady dales, average around 4,800 metres (15,700 ft) in elevation. Their natural habitat is in the Western Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows ecoregion.



**Dudipatsar Lake**

**v Lulusar Lake**

Lulusar Lake, at 3,410 m (11,190 ft), is the primary headwaters of the Kunhar River. It flows southwest through the entire length of Kaghan Valley passing Jalkhand, Naran, Kaghan, Jared, Paras and Balakot until its confluence with the Jhelum River.



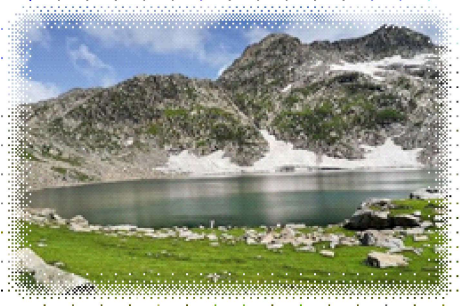
**Lulusar Lake**

**vi Bashigram Lake**

Bashigram Lake is an alpine glacial lake located to the eastern side of Bashigram sub valley in Madyan.

**vii Daral Lake**

Daral Danda also known as Daral Lake is an alpine scenic lake in the hill top of Bahrain region of Swat valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Daral Dand is situated in the foothills of Spinsar Mountain and to the northeast of Saidgai Dand at an elevation of 3,505.2 m (11,500 ft). The lake is fed by melting glaciers of the surrounding mountains and gives rise to Daral Khwar which is the main left tributary of Swat River. The lake appears as giant amoeba like in shape and is stretched over a huge area.



**Daral Lake**

**viii Jabba Zomalu Lake**

Jabba Zomalu Lake is an alpine glacial lake located in the Ushu valley of Kalam Upper Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The lake is fed by the melting glaciers of the surrounding mountains and springs. The surface elevation of the lake is 14040 ft (Jabba Zomalu Lake 2015).



**Jabba Zomalu Lake**

**2.6 Cliamte**

The climate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa varies immensely for a region of its size. The province stretching southwards from the Baroghil Pass in the Hindu Kush covers almost six degrees of latitude. Dera Ismail Khan is one of the hottest places in South Asia while in the mountains to the north the weather is temperate in the summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally very dry; consequently, the daily and annual range of temperature is quite high.

**2.6.1 North Region (Chitral District)**

The north, comprising Chitral District, has a typically continental steppe climate, with average annual precipitation ranging from 100 mm per year in the far north to 23 inches in Drosh in the south. Most of this precipitation from frontal cloud bands during the winter has heavy thunderstorms in the spring. Chitral has an



average of 16.5 inches of rainfall per year, 350 mm falls from December to May. At high elevations in the Hindukush, snowfall can be much heavier than this and consequently large glaciers are a prominent feature of the landscape. Snow also cuts off even Chitral town from the outside world for most of the year. Temperature in the valleys vary from 30 °C (86 °F) in July to as low as 0 °C (32 °F) in January.

## 2.6.2 South Region (Dir, Swat and Hazara)

Dir and Hazara districts are some of the most wet places in Pakistan: annual rainfall at Dir averages 58 inches, of which 400 mm falls during the summer monsoon from July to September and twice that amount during the winter rainy season from December to April. At Abbottabad further east, the annual rainfall averages about 47 inches, but as much as 25 inches falls during the south-west monsoon. In Swat, rather more sheltered, the annual rainfall averages around 33 inches, with about 17 inches expected between June and September.

## 2.6.3 Southern North-West Frontier Province

This region, south of the Himalaya/Hindukush foothills, has typically hot and dry climate of much of Pakistan. Temperatures in summer are quite oppressively hot, and in the south around Mardan temperatures of 45 °C (113 °F) are not uncommon, whilst in Peshawar 40 °C (104 °F) is par for the course in summer. In winter, however, this region is both warmer and generally drier than the rest of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with temperatures being around 17 °C (62 °F) in Peshawar and over 20 °C (68 °F) in the extreme south of the province. Nights, however, can still be quite cold during the winter.

**TABLE 1.1 : AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

Stations	Balkot			Bannu			Chitral			D.I. Khan			Dir			Swat (Saidu Sharif)		
	Mean Temperature °C			Mean Temperature °C			Mean Temperature °C			Mean Temperature °C			Mean Temperature °C			Mean Temperature °C		
	Max:	Min:	Total Rain fall in MM	Max:	Min:	Total Rain fall in MM	Max:	Min:	Total Rain fall in MM	Max:	Min:	Total Rain fall in MM	Max:	Min:	Total Rain fall in MM	Max:	Min:	Total Rain fall in MM
January	15.4	1	24.6	19.6	2	-1	10	-2.9	21	19.3	3.7	-1	12.4	-3.1	28	4.6	1.4	21.7
February	15.8	4.3	212.7	19.7	7.8	148.8	11.1	-0.3	116.6	20.8	8.7	86.1	12	-1.4	253	15.1	4.1	315
March	23.6	8.6	79.8	25.6	11.8	66.2	17.7	4.9	99.8	27.1	13.6	46.1	18.1	2.3	239.4	21.7	9.5	128
April	26.1	11.9	63.8	30.8	15.8	35.9	23.1	8	74.9	33.2	18	8.1	23.1	5.8	132	25.9	12.5	67
May	31.9	17.3	73.8	38.6	20.6	2.5	28.7	10.4	25.9	40.2	22.5	-1	29.2	10.7	46.6	32.2	17.6	38
June	34.9	21	210.6	40.8	24.8	148	35.9	16.9	7.4	41	25.6	100.4	33.6	16.5	47.6	35.4	21.2	192.5
July	32.2	21.7	261.1	38	26	33.4	36.7	20	1	38.4	26.7	19.2	32.1	19.8	124	33.6	23.2	119.2
August	31	21.6	341.5	35.3	24	148.4	33.6	18.9	30.2	37.5	25.6	5.7	30.8	18.5	200.4	31.5	21.6	314.1
September	30.6	17.4	135.3	36.3	22.6	15	32.4	13.8	1	37.8	23.5	26	30.1	14.1	65.6	31.5	18.8	56.6
October	28.3	13.8	47.2	33.1	17.2	6	27.4	8.3	9	33.8	19.2	28.5	25.8	9	77	27.8	14.8	45.7
November	21.4	5.1	14.6	25.3	8.6	11.4	18.3	1.5	27	26.9	10.1	7	17.5	0.8	51.4	19.9	6	35.3
December	18.2	2.7	2.5	21.6	3.7	2	13.5	0.7	8.1	21.9	6	0.3	14.5	-1.1	32.2	17.1	3.6	1.2
Total	309.4	146.4	1467.5	364.7	184.9	616.6	288.4	103.4	421.9	377.9	203.2	327.4	279.2	97.5	1297.2	296.3	154.3	1334.3
Mean	25.78	12.2		30.39	15.41		24.03	10.34		31.49	16.93		23.27	10.83		24.69	12.86	

Source : Bureau of Statistics, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2017

## 2.7 Flora and Fauna

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

### 2.7.1 Flora

Around 20-25% of the province is forested with trees of varying density and age, as well as nine major vegetation types. The iconic tree species of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa include

- \* Silver fir / partal (*Abies pindrow*),
- \* Himalayan spruce / kachal (*Picea smithiana*),
- \* Cedar / deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), pine nut / chilghoza (*Pinus gerardiana*),
- \* Chir pine / chir (*Pinus roxburghii*),
- \* Bhoj patra / birch (*Betula utilis*),
- \* Maple / trekhan (*Acer caesium*),
- \* Horse chestnut / bankhor (*Aesculus indica*),
- \* Himalayan poplar / palach (*Populus ciliata*),
- \* Ash / sum (*Fraxinus hookeri*),
- \* Walnut / akhrot (*Juglans regia*),
- \* Himalayan pistachio / kangar (*Pistacia integerrima*),
- \* Oak / rein (*Quercus* spp. / *Q. incana*),
- \* Gum acacia / phulai (*Acacia modesta*),
- \* Babul acacia / Kikar (*Acacia nilotica*),
- \* Indian olive / zaytoon / kahu (*Olea ferruginea*),
- \* Indian rosewood / shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*),
- \* Mulberry / tut (*Morus alba*),
- \* Black locust / walaiti kikar (*Robinia pseudoacacia*),
- \* Ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*),
- \* Black siris (*Albizzia lebbek*),
- \* Bakain (Sarfraz 2016).

The districts of Swat, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Malakand, Mansehra and Abbottabad in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are the main areas covered with coniferous forests. Pindrow fir (*Abies pindrow*) and Morinda spruce (*Picea smithiana*) occupy the highest altitudes, deodar (*Cedrus deodara*) and blue pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), the intermediate heights, and chir pine (*Pinus roxburghii*), occupy the lower heights/areas.

The Western Himalayan Temperate Forests in Palas Valley of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa contain numerous plant species found nowhere else on Earth. The Palas Valley is the most floristically rich area in Pakistan. These represent some of the world's richest temperate montane plant communities, including the best example of south temperate montane forests in Southern Asia. Due to the continental climate and a Mediterranean influence to temper the effects of the south Asian monsoon, this region is floristically quite distinct from the eastern Himalayas. The characteristics of plant species include:

- \* Conifers blue pine (*Pinus wallichiana*),
- \* Spruce (*Picea smithiana*),
- \* Yew (*Taxus wallichiana*),
- \* Fir (*Abies pindrow*), and
- \* Subalpine broadleaved species such as birch (*Betula utilis*), and rhododendron (*Rhododendron campanulatum*).

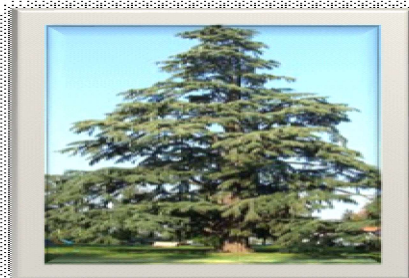
Endangered endemic plant species include the shrubs *Lactuca undulata* and *Berberis lambertii*. Some, such as *Dipcadi reidii*, are already extinct.



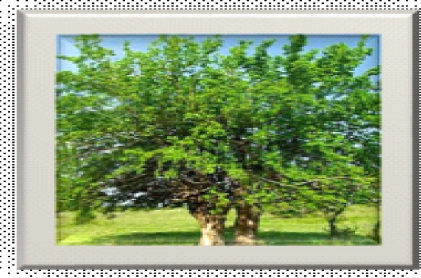
**Dalbergia Sisso**



**Walnut**



**Deodar**



**Shahtoot**

### 2.7.2 Fauna

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is one the most diverse landscapes in the country that possess every component of the natural environment, snow covered peaks, green mountains, painted landscape, a variety of agro-ecological zones, rivers and streams, and a variety of cultures closely knitted with the available natural elements. All ecological zones, from temperate to arid and sandy, are full of resources to host a number of wildlife species. Despite anthropogenic and habitat loss pressures on wildlife, and resultant decrease of population in some species, still a few species have recovered marvellously because of interminable preservation endeavours. Mammalian species like markhor (*Capra falconeri*) and Himalayan ibex (*Capra ibex sibirica*) share their high elevation habitats with snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*). This high altitude habitat, though harmonious to many species' survival, is also home to some of the endangered species such as Himalayan black bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus laniger*), and brown bear (*Ursus arctos*). Among birds, snow partridge (*Lerwa lerwa*), and Himalayan snowcock (*Tetraogallus himalayensis*) also share the same Alpine and Sub-Alpine habitats.

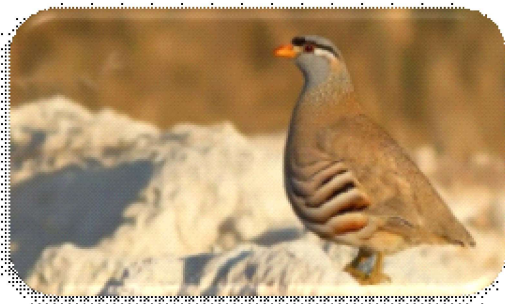
The Alpine and sub-Alpine meadows and dry temperate forests in Chitral, Dir, Swat, Kohistan and Hazara in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, provide habitats to ungulates such as markhor (*Capra falconeri*), and Himalayan ibex (*Capra ibex sibirica*), and birds including several species of pheasants, notably the monal pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*) and western horned tragopan (*Tragopan melanocephalus*). The moist and dry temperate forests of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa mostly concentrated in the districts of Chitral, Dir, Swat, Mansehra, and Abbottabad, which provide habitats to species such as Himalayan black bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus laniger*), common leopard (*Panthera pardus*), grey goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*) and birds including koklass pheasant (*Pucrasia macrolopha*), and kalij pheasant (*Lophura leucomelanos*).

The sub-Tropical scrub forests at the lower reaches of Himalaya and Hindu Kush are home to common leopard (*Panthera pardus*), rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), urial (*Ovis aries vignei*), and birds like chir pheasant (*Catreus wallichii*) and partridges including see-see partridge (*Ammoperdix griseogularis*), chukar partridge (*Alectoris chukar*), black partridge (*Francolinus francolinus*), and grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*). The human-wildlife conflict over habitat, food, and fodder has been there since centuries. However, this conflict becomes more evident in areas where resources are limited, such as deserts and thorn forests of central plains of the country. These areas are roamed by the species including chinkara (*Gazella bennettii*), cape hare (*Lepus capensis*), Afghan urial (*Ovis orientalis cycloceros*), and grey wolf (*Canis lupus*). Among birds noticeable are see-see partridge (*Ammoperdix griseogularis*), sandgrouse (*Pteroclididae spp.*), and houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*).

The wetlands in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are host to enormous biodiversity of migratory birds and some indigenous fauna. Each year, hundreds of thousands of birds including cranes, geese, ducks, swans, and waders migrate between their breeding grounds in the north and wintering grounds in the south. These birds include some of the magnificent species such as demoiselle crane (*Anthropoides Virgo*) and Eurasian cranes (*Grus grus*). Among them, central population of Siberian crane migrated until its extinction in 2002. Its western population,

migrating between Iran and Russia, is at the brink of extinction, while its eastern population migrating between China and Russia is threatened with alterations in its habitat, which may further degrade due to newly planned dams. The people of Lakki Marwat, Bannu, and Karak districts especially target cranes in Pakistan, as they traditionally keep these birds as pets as well as for trade. Each year, about 4000 to 5000 cranes are trapped in these districts.

Other important migratory bird species that pass through, or winter in Pakistan, include the houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*), saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), demoiselle crane (*Anthropoides virgo*), Eurasian cranes (*Grus grus*), bar-headed goose (*Anser indicus*), red-crested pochard (*Netta rufina*). (Sarfraz 2016).



**Sissi**



**Markhor**



**Common Leopard**



# Section - 3

## 3 ETHNOGRAPHY

### 3.1 History

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), formerly known as the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), was formally inaugurated as a province in 1902. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was home to the ancient civilization of Gandhara, which lasted from 1000 B.C. to the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. and it has a long history of conquests by successive invaders.

The Province history is greatly influenced by its location as it was the gateway to the subcontinent and has a long, turbulent history of invasions by those who sought the riches of India.

The Aryans began their migration into India around 2000 B.C. Coming from the west, these semi-nomadic conquerors entered through Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and initially settled along the Swat, Gomal, Kurram and Kabul Rivers. Over the course of several hundred years, more and more Aryans entered the subcontinent and migrated eastwards into modern day India. The Persians conquered Gandhara in the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and made it one of the provinces of the Achaemenid Empire. As a conquered nation, Gandhara gave tribute to the Persian kings.

In 327 B.C, Alexander's army invaded the Indian subcontinent. Though Alexander did not stay long in the subcontinent and died shortly afterwards but his reign had a significant impact. Greek culture influenced the culture of this region for a thousand years after. A prominent example of this is the combination of Indian and Greek art elements that became known as Gandhara art style.

#### 3.1.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Embraces Muslim Rulers

Even though the Arabs had been in contact with the Pathans since the middle of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, it was in 1001 A.D. when Mahmud of Ghazni defeated Jayapala, the last Hindu Shahi King of Gandhara. His successive campaigns weakened Hindu rule not only in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa but also in the subcontinent and allowed for the spread of Islam. A few Pathan tribes opposed the forces of Mahmud of Ghazni in the beginning, but they eventually became his allies, voluntarily embraced Islam and helped him in a number of wars. The Muslims who came to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa assimilated with the Pathans. The Ghaznavid Empire marked the beginning of a long Muslim rule in the region. It was followed by the Ghaurid Dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate, which consisted of several dynasties.

### 3.1.2 Mughal Regime

The Emperor Babar, founder of the Mughal Empire, first entered the subcontinent via the Khyber Pass in 1505 and conquered Kohat and Bannu before returning to Kabul. His fifth and final march into the continent began in 1525 and a year later he defeated the last Lodhi king before declaring himself the new Emperor of Delhi. Babar united many tribes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including the Yusufzais, under his banner and won the hearts of Pathans over a short span of time. He paved the way for Mughal rule over this area till the 18th century, with the exception of brief rule under Sher Shah Suri.

After Babar's death, Humayun succeeded him. But a Pathan named Sher Shah Suri took control of the region from him. Humayun regained the throne fifteen years later and his son Akbar succeeded him. However, Akbar could not conquer all parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The tribes of the Yusufzais and Khattaks were engaged in a century long feud. Khushhal Khan Khattak formed an alliance with the Mughals during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan. But the Yusufzais were opposed to the Mughal rule in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Shah Jahan appointed Khushhal Khan Khattak the guardian of the king's highway to Peshawar and confirmed his position as the tribal chief. He even went to the Delhi court and joined them in many campaigns. The Khattaks broke ties with the Mughal Empire during Aurangzeb's rule due to a conflict with a Mughal Governor over toll collection.

In the wake of Aurangzeb's death in 1707, the empire split into competing kingdoms and Nadir Shah, a Persian ruler, gained control over the province with support from the Pathans. One of his renowned successors, Ahmad Shah Abdali, launched several campaigns from the Peshawar Valley into many places across India. Abdali's reign (1747 - 1772) was temporarily interrupted when the Marathas invaded in the early 1750s, but he succeeded in regaining control over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 1761. The province remained a part of Afghanistan, which had been established as the first Pathan state by Ahmad Shah Abdali, till its conquest by the Sikhs in 1818.

### 3.1.3 Sikh Rule

The Sikhs invaded Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 1818 under the command of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. They first occupied Dera Ismail Khan and then went on to become masters of the entire province. In 1813 the Sikhs took hold of Peshawar, plundered the city and burned the Bala Hissar Fortress. They razed down numerous architectural monuments, including the Mahabat Khan Mosque. Tribes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were repeatedly assaulted by Sikh armies. This brought the Pathans together to fight against the Sikhs. Sayyid Ahmad Shah emerged as the leader of this movement against the Sikhs. He launched many attacks and even managed to snatch Peshawar from the Sikhs for a few months. But unity of the Pathan tribes did not survive for very long and he was defeated in a battle at Balakot.

The Sikhs did make some contributions such as building Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's first planned city known as Haripur. Following Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death in 1839, the Sikhs fought amongst themselves. Ultimately, the British East India Company took hold of both the province and the Sikh Durbar, which they called Company Bahadur.

#### **3.1.4 British Regime**

In 1849, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa came under the British rule. The British East India Company led many campaigns into areas controlled by the Pathan tribes and secured their confidence. The early British officers played a pivotal role in winning the hearts of the Pathans. The relationship between the British and the Pathans was so strong that during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, many people in Peshawar and surrounding areas supported the British, while the rest of India was mutinous.

Till the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was no formal border between Afghanistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which was then part of British India. In 1893, after two wars, Sir Mortimer Durand and Abdur Rahman Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan, agreed upon an international border that came to be known as the Durand Line. It now separates the Pakistani regions of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA from Afghanistan.

The Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Lord Curzon, inaugurated the province at Shahi Bagh in 1902, and in 1931 it was elevated to the status of a governor-ruled province. Mirza Ali Khan, a wazir from Waziristan, spearheaded a civil disobedience movement against the British in 1936. The Khilafat and Hijrat movements also took place in the region but were not successful. Another popular freedom movement was launched by Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as Bacha Khan, and his brother Dr. Khan Sahib. It was a nonviolent movement and their followers were known as Khudai Khidmatgar or Servants of God. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was granted self-government in 1937.

#### **3.1.5 Post - Independence**

After the independence of Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa decided to join this country with a view to develop a stronger relationship with Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Following independence, Afghanistan was in favor of the Pakhtunistan movement, which proposed the creation of a sovereign state for the Pathans. It did not gain much support from the tribes since a growing number of Pathans were becoming part of the Pakistani Government. Political ties between Pakistan and Afghanistan have grown increasingly tense ever since. Events in Afghanistan have often affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. During the Afghan-Soviet war, many mujahideen went from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to take part in the fight and afterwards millions of refugees took shelter in the province. Many regions in and around the Durand Line have come under the fold of the War on Terror.



Abdul Ghaffar Khan urged the Government to give the province a name that reflects the Pathan identity. It had been known as North West Frontier Province (NWFP) now renamed as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa since its inauguration by the British. Pashtunistan was one of the proposed names but it did not get political support as this name had become too controversial. Eventually, in 2010 the province was renamed Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Society for Advancement of Education and Campaign for Quality Education n.d.).

### 3.2 Ethnicity and Tribe

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is populated by a large variety of tribes, sub-tribes and clans, each with its own network of ties but unified by the collective of being called Pathan or Pashtuns, imbued with the characteristics of bravery and shrewdness. Over the years, however, the larger towns have become a mix of various other people from Afghanistan, Kashmir and the rest of Pakistan, just as many Pathans have migrated to, or work in the larger towns of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan.

The Pathan's way of life still maintains the age-old, time-tested code of behavior known as Pukhtun Wali. Honor, revenge and hospitality are the cardinal principles while the Jirga, or tribal assembly, plays a potent part in the resolution of issues according to Riway or tradition. The practices of "*Nikkat*", "*Lungj*" and "*Moajjab*" are still strong, binding and regulatory.

The population contains several ethnological sections representing the deposits formed by different streams of immigration or invasion. Most numerous and important are the Pathans (Pukhtana), the majority of the agricultural population in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu, while beyond the administrative border they are in exclusive possession from Chitral to the Gomal. In Hazara, Gujars and other tribes of Indian origin dominate, while Dera Ismail Khan is inhabited mainly by Jats.

Pathan is not now a racial term, whatever its original significance may have been. It now denotes status and is described in Swat and Dir as the one who possesses a share in the tribal estate and who has, therefore a voice in the village and tribal councils. The Pathan tribes are mainly of Uranian origin, but many of their sections are affiliated clans of Hindki of indigenous descent, others of Syed (Arabian), and a few possibly of Turkish origin.

Next in orders are the Awans or Vassals mainly in Hazara and the Peshawar valley. The Gujjars also live in Hazara. They are also numerous in Dir, Swat, and Bajaur where they speak Pashtu, though on the borders of Dir and Asmar, they retain their Indian speech. Other less numerous tribes are the Jats, mostly in Dera Ismail Khan, Syeds, Tanaolis, Malliars, Dhunds, Balochs, Rajputs, Sheikhs, Kharrals, Mughals, Qureshis, Baghbans, Parachas, Kassabs, and Gakhars. Of Hindu castes, the Aroras Khattris, and Brahmans are important. In Jandol and Maidan are various other tribes of Jafir descent converted to Islam, and now reckoned as Pathans.

Of the artisan classes, the most numerous are the Tarkhans or carpenters, some of them raised under British rule to the status of a professional class as trained engineers while next to them in numerical strength are the *Julahas* (weavers), *Lohars* (black-smiths), *Mochis* (leather-workers and shoemakers), *Kumhars* (potters and brick-burners), *Sonars* (goldsmiths) and *Teelis* (oil-pressers) (Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa n.d.).

### 3.3 Food

Pashtun cuisines is strongly influenced by the rich cultural surroundings of the region. Traditionally, Northwestern Pakistan's region, population of individuals value importance of good food. Pashtun foods are delicious and cooked with traditional methods and ingredients.

**Sohbat/ Paimda** - The popular traditional cuisine *Paimda/ Sohbat* is practiced in southern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, commonly practiced in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions. It is traditionally prepared in domestic chicken and beef meat with some dry powdered spices as well as desi ghee.



**Sohbat/ Paimda**

**Chapli Kabab** - is considered a speciality of Pashtun Cuisine and most consumed it as local dish in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The ingredients for the kababs are simple and typical as well as prepared by minced beef with some dry ground spices and deep fried in animal's fats to make it delicious, juicy meat patty. Though in some places, it is also prepared with minced chicken or lambs.



**Chapli Kabab**

**Ghatay Rujay** - literally big rice, is a rice dish, famous as a Charsadda Cuisine. The main ingredients of *Ghatay Rujay* includes *Mota Chawal* (special Peshawari rice), beef and ground dry red chilies, coriander, ghee and salt. The Charsadda community served it on wedding ceremony, Mela and other religious festivals.



**Ghatay Rujay**

**Shinwari Karhai** - Every area has its own specialty of cuisine. Peshawar, Namak Mandi is well-known for delicious and fiery *Shinwari Karahi* (chicken, mutton and beef). It belongs to Shinwari Tribe and has a very unique flavor and is served with hot tandoori roti, fresh salad, and yogurt.



**Shinwari Kharahi**

**Peshtary Saag and Jawar Rotty** - This dish is a unique, common and popular throughout all Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The traditional preparation of the *Peshtary Saag* is frying on *Tawa* (Hot Plated) adding red chilies, turmeric powder, coriander and Salt. Now-a-days people add meat, vegetable and beans to enhance its savory and delicious taste. It is served with *Jawar Rotty* which is prepared from maize flour. This food represents the village culture of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



**Peshtary Saag and Jawar Rotty**

**Qawah** - is the exclusive hard green drink exclusively available in Peshawar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is also called green tea. It is normally used as digestive enzymes. It is very typical in Momanad huts or expert in preparing. Afghan and central Asians traders used to come to Peshawar sitting in Mommand huts sipping *Qahwa* and narrating different stories. Since then, this area named as *Qissa Khowani*. Its major ingredients are cardamom, sugar, green tea leaves and water. At the present time, people are served *Qawah* with lemon after dinner and lunch.



**Qawah**

**Kabuli Pulao** - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa cuisine is influenced by Middle Eastern and Central Asian foods. *Kabuli Pulao* is considered as an ancestor of the *Yakhni Pulao*. It is composed of steamed *Basmati* rice, meats such as lamb or beef, as well as with vegetables or beans. It is a delicious combination of savory, sweet, the delicate sweetness and crunchiness of fried carrots and served with fresh salad and yogurt (Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa n.d.).



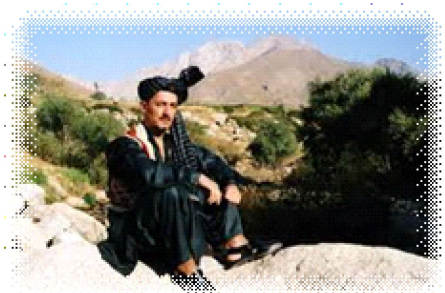
**Kabuli Pulao**

### 3.4 Dress

The style of dressing among the Pashtoon is very similar to Afghan culture. Pathan men usually wear a *Partoog-Korteh* in Pashto (*Shalwar Kameez* in Urdu) with a *Pakul* (Pashtun Hat). Men usually wear *Kufi*, *kandhari* cap and *Pakol* as traditional headgear. The famous footwear is *Peshawari chappal* and well-known from its name. The traditional dress of the woman consists of embroidered *Kameez* with traditional Jewellery which makes her unique form other culture.



**Peshawari Chappal**



**Men Dress**



**Turban**

### **3.5 Religion**

The population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is predominantly Muslim, with 99.77% of the total population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa declaring Islam as their faith. The rural areas have 99.92% of Muslims, whereas urban areas stand at 99.15% of Muslims of their total population of rural and urban areas respectively. The percentage of total Non-Muslim population recorded in Census-2017 is 0.23% .

### **3.6 Language**

The Pashto is dominant language of the province, that belongs to the Irani branch of the Aryan family of languages. It has two main dialects: Pakhto and Pashto. Pakhto is the hard or north-eastern version spoken in Bajaur, Swat and Buner by the Yusufzai, Bangash, Orakzai, Afridi and Momand tribes while Pashto is the soft or south-western version spoken by the Khattaks, Wazirs, Marwats and other tribes in the south. The earliest Pashto were composed in the Yusufzai dialect which is considered classical, purest and clearest form of the language. It is mainly spoken and understood in the central districts of the province.

Apart from Pakhto/Pashto as a major language, Hindko, a Punjabi dialect is spoken mostly in Hazara Division and also in the central old parts of Nowshera, Kohat and Peshawar cities. Saraiki, another Punjabi dialect is present in the southern Districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Tank. Khowar mostly spoken by the people of Chitral District, Punjabi and Gojri minority living in the major cities and all cantonment areas, Kohistani in Kohistan District and North District of Swat and Dari/ Hazaragi/ Farsi/Tajik, varieties of Persian by Afghan refugees.

Other languages commonly spoken in the province include Kashmiri, Shina, Romani, Burushaski, Wakhi, Balti, Balochi, Brahvi and Sindhi.

According to Census-2017, the predominant mother tongue of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is Pushto as reported by 76.86% of the total population followed by Hindko as 11.48%. The share of other languages reported as mother tongue in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are as follows: Saraiki 3.72%, Urdu 0.90%, Punjabi 0.54%, Brahvi 0.20%, Kashmiri 0.14%, Sindhi 0.09%, Balochi 0.08% and other languages as 5.99%.

### **3.7 Custom and Tradition**

#### **3.7.1 Pashtunwali**

Pashtunwali refers to the traditional lifestyle of the Pashtun people which is also regarded as an ancient honor code or a non-written law for its people. Though Pashtunwali is believed to date back to pre-Islamic period, its usage or practice does not contravene basic Islamic principles.



Pashtunwali is literally translated as "the way of the Pashtun". It has no meaning in the West or in most other parts of the globe, but in the villages and clans along the border it defines them from birth. It also has meaning to the foreign soldiers that have entered to tame and control this region for generations before they were pushed out of the Pashtuns homelands. Pushtunwali, a legal and moral code that determines social order and responsibilities. It contains sets of values pertaining to honor (namuz), solidarity (nang), hospitality, mutual support, shame and revenge which determines social order and individual responsibility. The defense of namuz, even unto death, is obligatory for every Pashtun. Elements in this code of behavior are often in opposition to the Shariah law, but it is their code that sets precedent over any other law. The Pashtun are an ethnic group with an estimated 15 million people located in Southeastern Afghanistan and Northwestern Pakistan. They have a complex organization of over 60 tribes broken down into clans and even into sub-clans.

Pakhtunwali manages all social and internal affairs of the Pakhtun society manifest in *Melmastia* (hospitality), *Nanawatai* (sanctuary), *nang* (Honour), *ghairat* (self-respect), *panahwarkawal* (providing shelter), *azizwaeeli/ khpelwulee* (regard for relationships), *kher-khegara* (welfare), *gwanditob* (regard for neighbour), *ashar* (collective, cooperative work), *ooga-warkawal* (helping persons in need), and *saree-tob* (Manhood/chivalry), etc. It also represents a democratic structure through *jirga* (council of elders), *sialy* (competition) and *brabaree* (equality). It is dense system in terms of *serrishta*, *lashka*, *badragga* (tribal escort), *chalweshti* (tribal force), *mlatar* (patrons), *chagha* (call for action), *soolah* (conciliation), *roggha* (reconciliation), and others. It is legal system in terms of *jirga*, *nerkh* (precedent, customary law), *riwaj* (body of traditional law), *teega* (truce), *nagha* (tribal fine), etc.

It governs, guides and balances the form, character, and discipline of the Pathans' way of life. It is an all embracing social code which encompasses the laws, customs, traditions and ethos of the Pakhtun society (Blog Archive 2013).

### 3.7.2 Marriage Custom

Pashtuns wedding have many colorful pre-wedding ceremonies to mark the celebration. Arranged marriages are usually the only choice for the rural people but also very common among those living in urban areas.

*Wadah*, ('marriage) is culturally arranged by parents in Pashtun society and boy and girl do not take part in negotiations. This is the fact that Pashtuns are conservative by nature.

*Walwar* or head-money, which forms part of the negotiations, is also determined at the time of engagement. In accordance with the *Jirga's* decision, the suitor's parents agree to pay in cash the stipulated amount to the girl's parents on the day of marriage. A part of the payment, is made on the spot. The rest of the money is paid on the marriage day. The dowry is usually meagre.

Marriage ceremonies usually take place on Thursdays and Fridays. Marriage festivities commence three days before the scheduled date of the actual marriage. At night, village maidens assemble in the bridegroom's house and sing epithalamia called *Sandaras* to the beat of drums and tambourine. Three or four respectable but elderly women visit the house of the bride a night before the marriage for dying her hands and feet with *henna* and for braiding her hair into three or more plaits. The braiding of hair is generally entrusted to a woman with several male children. The bride's *Jora* or special bridal dress and ornaments, etc. are normally sent a day before the marriage. The bridegroom serves two meals to his own guests as well as the bride's villagers. Usually the feast is given on the wedding day. The bridal procession is called *Janj*.

At the time of *Nikah*, friends and relatives of the bridegroom contribute money to lighten his financial burden called *Naindra*. It can be linked to a debt of honour or some sort of financial help repayable to the donors on a similar occasion. A proper record of the subscriptions is maintained and the names of the subscribers are entered into a note book for future reference.

### 3.7.3 Death

The Pashtuns are very social, humane and friendly. They share each other's joys and sorrows. Their sympathetic behavior can be judged from the fact that they give more importance to participation in funeral processions than festive occasions like marriages etc.

At the time of someone's death, the elders of the surrounding villages come to the village *Hujra* to express their sense of grief and sympathy with the bereaved family and the youngsters hasten to the graveyard for digging a grave and making necessary funeral arrangements. The women of the neighborhood also go to the house of the bereaved family carrying articles of daily use such as sugar, gur, wheat, rice etc and to offer condolences.

After burial, some food is served in charity to the poor called *Khairat*. The third day of the death is called *Draima* in Pashto or *Qul* in Urdu. Again community people assembled in the deceased house for *Fatha Khawani* and *Khatm-e-Quran*. Food was also served to relatives and community.

The 40<sup>th</sup> day of the death is called *Salwekhti* in Pashto. The day is rounded off with *Khatm-e-Quran*, *Khairat* and distribution of alms. It is observed on a Thursday, five or seven weeks after the day of death.

### 3.7.4 Melmastia (Hospitality)

The Pashtuns are taught to show a great degree of respect to their parents and elders. Parents are properly looked after in old age and every efforts is made to provide with all possible comforts.

### 3.8 Art and Craft

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa main crafts created in the highlands and other rural areas are *Nazar Band*, *Amel*, *Kalla Dozi*, *Lungi Bafi*, *Rosary*, *Karoshia Work*, *Kasheeda*, *Gota Kinari*, *Azar Band*, *Gumanz Sazi*, *Wood Work*, *Tilla Kari*, *Woollen Carpet Weaving*, *Shama Sazi*, *Kinari*, *Kalosha Sazi*, *Patou*, *Chapali* and *Brass Work*.



Arts and Crafts

### 3.9 Music and Dance

The Hindko and Pashto folk music are popular in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and has a very rich tradition from hundreds of years. The main instruments are Rubab, Mangey and Harmonium. Khowar folk music is popular in Chitral and Northern Swat. The tunes of *Khowar* music are very different from those of Pashto and the main instrument is the *Chitrali Sitar*. A form of band music composed of clarinets (surnai) and drums is popular in Chitral. It is played at polo matches and dances. The same form of band music is played in the neighbouring Northern Areas.



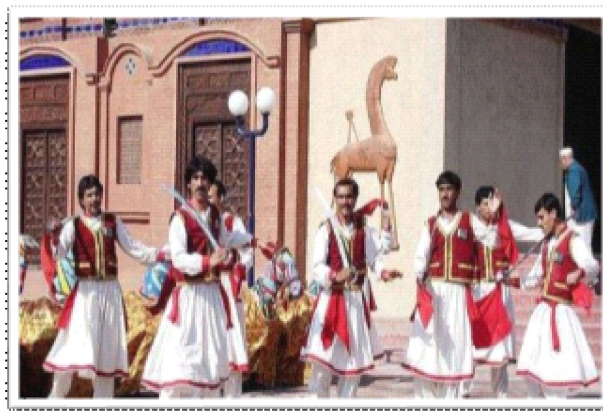
Harmonium

Traditional Pashto music is mostly classic ghazals, using rubab or sitar, tabla, portable harmonium, flute and several other musical instruments. Today's modern Pashto music is influenced by neighboring music such as Bollywood film as well as western or European.



Sitar

Famous dances in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Chitrali, *Gumhar* and *Gatka* (Popular dances of Hazara Division) (Imran Ali n.d.), .Attan, Khattak, Mahsud and Waziri is performed by both the genders involving 2-5 steps, ending with a clap given while facing the center, after which the process is repeated again. This dance is typically performed with the musician dictating the duration and speed (Truely Pakistan -Travelogue of Pakistan n.d.).



Khattak Dance

### 3.10 Places of Interest



**Khyber Pass**

**Khyber Pass** Situated in Spin Ghar Range, 53 kilometers stretched pass connecting Pakistan and Afghanistan at Torkham Border. History dates from 326 B.C with the elevation of 1512 feet. Originate from two Arched pilled gate called Bab e Khyber. Many invaders crossed this pass such as Alexander, Ranjit Singh, Mehmood Ghaznavi, Ahmed Shah Abdali and Sikhs etc.

**Kiss Khwani Bazar** is situated in Peshawar. Kanishka Merchants Were used this bazar for trade purposes and at night they used to tell stories, which later on names as Kissa Khwani bazara (Bazar of story tellers).



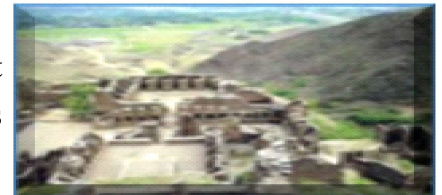
**Kissa Khwani Bazar**



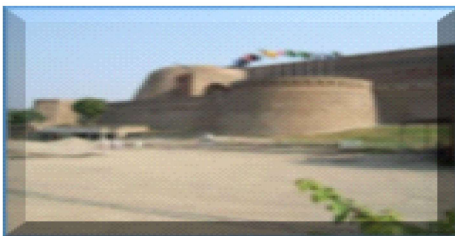
**Peshawar Museum**

The **Peshawar Museum** founded in 1907 in the memory of Queen Victoria, famous for collection of Gandhara Art. It also has Mughal Islamic, Hind and Buddhist Architectural styles .

**Takht-e-Bahi** is situated in Mardan and originates from 1<sup>st</sup> century. Takht means “Capital” and Bahi means “spring”. Small fortified city which represents Buddhist Architecture.



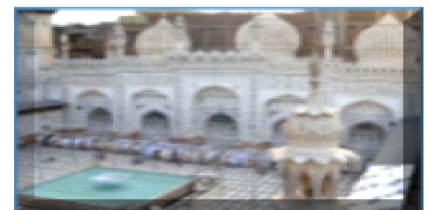
**Takht-e-Bahi**



**Bala Hisar Fort**

The **Bala Hisar Fort** first built in 1526 after capturing Peshawar. It was a royal residence for the Afghan Durrani dynasty before being captured, trashed, and in 1834, rebuilt by the Sikhs. It's now the headquarters of the Frontier Corps.

The **Mohabbat Khan Mosque** is a 17<sup>th</sup> century Mosque in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Pakistan. Mahabat Khan Masjid the largest mosque of Peshawar is located in the old city of Peshawar. It is named after Mahabat Khan Mirza Lerharsib who twice governed Peshawar under Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb time period.



**Mohabbat Khan Mosque**



# Section - 4

## 4 ADMINISTRATION

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) with a total population of 30.5 million (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2017) is sub-divided into 25 districts for the purpose of administration. The districts are clustered in 7 Divisions namely Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Hazara, Kohat, Malakand, Mardan and Peshawar. Each Division is headed by a Commissioner, an officer of Federal or Provincial Civil Service equivalent to the status of provincial secretary. The Commissioner functions under direct supervision of the chief secretary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and is mainly responsible for coordinating the functions of various departments and districts in his jurisdiction, including the law & order. The administrative units of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is given in Table 1.2.

**TABLE 1.2 : ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE**

Administrative Area	Divisions	Districts	Tehsils/Talukas	Villages/Muazas	Urban Areas
Pakistan	28	129	530	47,282	586
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7	25	71	7,999	62

### 4.1 Provincial Setup

The Government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa functions under the provisions of the Constitution of Pakistan (1973), whereby a Governor is appointed in each province by the president of Pakistan as her representative. The Provincial Assembly elects the Chief Minister of the province, who forms a Cabinet of Ministers to look after various Departments. The Chief Minister is the Chief Executive of the Province. The Federal Government appoints a Governor as head of the Provincial Government.

The Provincial Ministers assisted by the respective Secretaries (civil servants) are responsible for the formulation and implementation of the government policies in accordance with the Constitution of Pakistan under the leadership of the Chief Minister. The secretaries function under the leadership of the Chief Secretary. The department is managed through the Rules of Business-1985, which is updated from time to time.

#### 4.1.1 Executive Branch

The Federal Government appoints a Governor as head of the Provincial Government. The Chief Minister is the Chief Executive of the Province and forms a Cabinet of Ministers to oversee various Departments. The Chief Secretary is the administrative boss of the province as the CS heads the provincial bureaucracy. The appointment of the provincial Chief Secretary is made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Each district has a Zilla Nazim assisted by a District Coordination Officer. In a district, the functions are devolved further to the Tehsil, Town and Union Council Governments. Each District has an elected Zilla Council, elected Tehsil, Town and Union Councils who look after various activities at their respective levels. At district level, a District Police Officer looks after matters of Law and Order and he/she reports to the Zilla Nazim. Each District has a Public Safety Commission which addresses public complaints against the Police. There is a Provincial Police Officer who is Incharge of the Police system at the provincial level.

#### 4.1.2 Provincial Assembly

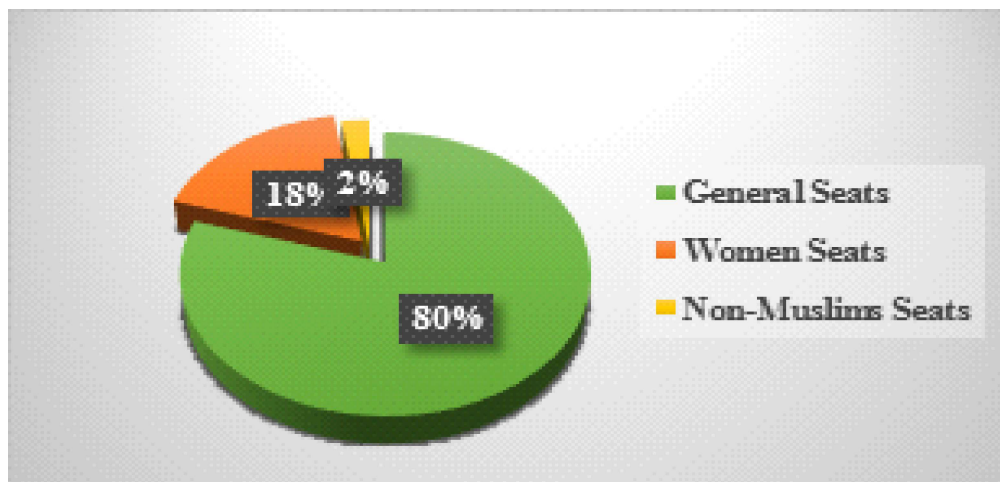
The Province has a Provincial Assembly with 124 elected members, constituent of 99 Regular seats, 22 seats reserved for Women and 3 seats for Non-Muslims (Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa n.d.). The seat's allocation for the Provincial Assembly is on the basis of population. The full tenure of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly has been reduced from five to four years from the next parliament as per the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment. Speaker of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly is responsible to run Assembly with the assistance of 37 standing committees like Finance, Public Accounts, Housing, etc (German Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation and implemented through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) n.d.).



**Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

The present allocation of seats is given in Figure 1.1:

**FIGURE 1.1: ALLOCATION OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY SEATS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE**



### 4.1.3 Legislative Branch

The Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the power to initiate, pass and amend bills of law. However, a Bill that aims to amend the Constitution cannot be presented to the President of Pakistan for assent unless it is passed by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly and voted on by not less than two thirds of its total membership. Constitutional power for introduction and passing of money bills including the annual budget statement has been provided to the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the power to initiate and pass a motion for passing the vote of no- confidence against the Chief Minister of the province (only if the majority of the members voting are in favor of the vote of no confidence).

## 4.2 Local Government

A local government system plays a key role in providing democratic and accountable governments for local communities to ensure that the communities receive sustainable civic services. The local government system in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a rural-urban divide: separate institutions have been designed for rural and urban population of the province.

There are three tiers of local government in Urban Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

- 1- City District Council (Peshawar)
- 2- Town Councils
- 3- Neighbourhood Council

The Neighbourhood Council is the lowest tier, the City District Council is the highest tier and the Town Council falls between the two.

Seats Allocation for each tier of Local Government in Urban Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is categorized in General seats including women, Peasants / workers, Youth and for Non-Muslims.

There are three tiers of local government in Rural Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

- 1- District Council
- 2- Tehsil Council
- 3- Village Council

The Village Council is the lowest tier, the District Council is the highest tier and the Tehsil Council falls between the two.

Seats Allocation for each tier of Local Government in Rural Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are categorized in General seats including women, Peasants / workers, Youth and for Non-Muslims (Structure and Composition of the Local Councils in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa n.d.).

### 4.3 Fata - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merger Bill

The Senate of Pakistan passed the 31<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Bill seeking the merger of FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with a two-thirds majority votes of opposition on May 25, 2018.

The Constitutional amendment bill has also been approved by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly with the two-thirds majority of votes.

The 25<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment will allow elections of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly for the first time in 2018 as the FATA will have 21 seats in the assembly. Similarly, all eight FATA seats in the Senate will stand abolished in 2024. Furthermore, the number of seats in the National Assembly for FATA will also be reduced as the total National Assembly seats would be reduced from 342 to 336 in the general elections 2023 (The Nation 2018).

### 4.4 Judiciary

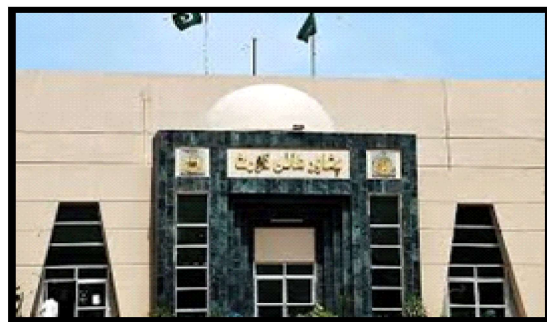
Pakistan's judicial system stems directly from the model used in British India as on independence in 1947, the Government of India Act 1935 was retained as a provisional Constitution.

As a consequence, the legal and judicial system of the British period continued with due adaptations and modifications, necessary to suit the requirements.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's judicial system includes a Provincial High Court, District and Session Courts, Civil Magistrate, Family Courts and other Special Courts and Tribunals.

#### i High Court

Every province has a High Court consisting of a Chief Justice and other judges. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice Supreme Court of Pakistan. Other judges appointment in consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan, Governor of the Province and the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.



**Peshawar High Court**

The Court exercises original jurisdiction in the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and appellate jurisdiction in judgments/orders of the subordinate courts in civil and criminal matters. A High Court has the power to withdraw any civil or criminal case from a trial court and try it itself. A High Court has the power to make rules regulating its practice and procedure and of Courts subordinate to it. Each High Court supervises and controls all Courts subordinate to it and any decision of a High Court binds all courts subordinate to it (Najimunnisa Siddiqui n.d.).

## **ii District and Session Courts**

For the administration of justice, several Courts of law are established in the district. Every Court has its own jurisdiction, exercises its powers laid down by the law for the provision of the justice to the litigants.

The appellate Court of the orders of Civil Judge in civil matters is called District Court. The Sessions Court is the appellate court of the orders passed in criminal matters by Magistrates. The District and Sessions Court is presided over by the District and Sessions Judge functioning in every district of the province. Depending on the number of cases in a district, then as per cases pendency, the number of Additional District and Sessions Judges are deputed in such a district for the help of the District & Sessions Judge. The judicial powers of District & Sessions Judge and Additional District & Sessions Judges are equal, however, District and Sessions Judge is the administrative head of the District Judiciary. Apart from the appellant jurisdiction, the courts of District and Sessions Judge/Additional District and Sessions Judge have also powers of original jurisdiction in civil matters such as in the defamation cases, in the encroachment cases, and in criminal matters such as murder, rape, and robbery.

## **iii Civil Courts/Civil Judges Courts**

A senior Civil Judge or Civil Judge presides the civil Courts responsible to decide dispute between parties over land, money, ownership. The Civil Courts decision can be challenged in an appellate court e.g. District Court in case where the value of disputed matter is less than one million or to High court, if the value of disputed matter exceeds one million. All the civil cases instituted in Senior Civil Judge Court, further distributed to other courts, keeping in view their pendency.

## **iv Criminal Courts/ Magistrate Courts**

Every Magistrate Court is allocated a local jurisdiction, usually consisting of one or more Police Stations in the area. All criminal matters, which are not of heinous nature, try by the Magistrate. Some Magistrates especially senior Civil Judges have special powers of trial particular cases with the powers of section-30 under the Criminal Procedure court (Cr.P.C.) to hear all criminal nature of cases other than those carry the death penalty such as attempted to murder cases, robbery, dacoity and extortion etc. They may only pass sentence upto seven years imprisonment.

**v      Family Court**

The Family Court is usually presided over by a female Civil Judge. However, in case of non-presence of female civil judge, Court may be presided over by the male Civil Judge. Each of the district has family court depending upon number of cases. The West Pakistan family courts Act 1964 governs the jurisdiction of family Courts. These courts have exclusive jurisdiction over matters related to personal and marital status. Appeals against the decisions of the family Courts are made at the District/ Additional District Judge Courts.

**vi      Rent Controller**

The Court of Rent Controller is presided over by a Civil Judge who deals with cases related to property rent including houses and shops. Apart from these courts, there are other special Courts such as National Accountability Courts, Anti-Narcotics Court, Service Tribunal, Labor Court, Anti-Corruption provincial courts and Anti-Terrorist Courts.

**4.5      Police**

The police administrative structure and functions were laid down in the Police Act of 1861 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. 'Frontier Police' is under Police Service of Pakistan. The Police derives its powers of arrest, investigation, and search from the CrPC of 1898. Furthermore, the Pakistani authorities under the Government of India Act, 1935 adopted pre-independence laws. Crimes are reported to the police, who then register a First Information Report [FIR]. Police authorities are responsible for maintaining public order, investigating crimes, and arresting offenders. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the Provincial Police system consists of 73,000 employees.

The Headquarters of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police is called Central Police office (CPO), situated at Peshawar. The IGP is assisted by three additional IGs, two Deputy inspector Generals (DIG) and two Assistant Inspector Generals (AIG).

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided into seven divisions and each division is headed by a Regional police Officer (RPO). Similarly, each district is headed by a District Police Officer (DPO). Peshawar is governed by Capital City Police Officer with a total strength of eight thousand force. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police has a number of specialized forces namely; Elite force for high risk security operations and counter terrorism, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bureau of investigation headed by Superintendent of police responsible for criminal investigation management, Directorate of Counter Terrorism (DCT) for terrorism and militancy related researches and Analysis, Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) for scientific reports on investigation and evidence in criminal cases. Police Training college Hangu is a premier institute providing pre-service and in-service training rank from constable to inspector. The number of Police Station in each Division is given in Table 1.3.



**TABLE 1.3 : TOTAL NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE AND THEIR DIVISION-WISE BREAKDOWN**

Sr. No.	Administrative Units	Police Stations
1.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	273
2.	Peshawar Division	53
3.	Mardan Division	27
4.	Kohat Division	25
5.	Dera Ismail Khan Division	19
6.	Bannu Division	19
7.	Hazara Division	54
8.	Malakand Division	76

#### 4.6 Administrative Changes

Province is divided into divisions, division in to districts, districts in to sub-division and tehsils, tehsil into Qanungo Halqas to Patwar Circles to Mauzas/villages. Some changes in district boundries are taken place between the two Census which are shown in Table 1.4

**TABLE 1.4 : CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AFTER CENSUS-1998 IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE**

SL. No.	NAME OF AREA	LOCALITIES ADDED TO (+) / TAKEN OUT (-)	1998 CENSUS FIGURES		1998 ADJUSTED FIGURES AS IN 2017	
		DESCRIPTION AS IN 1998 CENSUS REPORT	AREA	POPULATION	AREA	POPULATION
		* ADMN. UNIT CREATED OR ** RECONSTITUTED AFTER 1998 CENSUS				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	UPPER DIR DISTRICT	** (-) KHALL & TOORMANG Ucs	3,699	575,858	3,699	514,451
2	DIR SUB-DIVISION	** (-) GANSHAL, SHARINGAL, KALKOT & PATRAK UCs	3,050	343,464	2,051	235,324
3	WARI SUB-DIVISION	** (-) AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 1	649	232,394	508	175,069
4	SHARINGAL SUB-DIVISION	* FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 2	-	-	1,140	104,058
5	LOWER DIR DISTRICT	** (+) AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 1	1,583	717,649	1,583	779,056
6	SAMARBAGH SUB-DIVISION	JANDOO SUB-DIVISION RENAMED AS SAMARBAGH SUB-DIVISION	421	189,357	419	190,072
7	TEMERGARA SUB-DIVISION	** (-) (i) ADENZAI TEHSIL	1,162	528,292	576	290,849
		(ii) LALQILA TEHSIL				
		** (+) AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 1				
8	ADENZAI SUB-DIVISION	* FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 7 (i)	-	-	372	168,830
9	LAL QILA SUB-DIVISION	* FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 7 (ii)	-	-	216	129,305
10	SWAT TEHSIL	DIVIDED INTO SIX TEHSILS NAMELY BAHRAIN, BARIKOT, KABAL, KHAWAZAKHELA, CHARBAGH AND BUBUZAI	4,653	832,366	-	-
		(-) (i) BAHRAIN QH				
		(ii) BARIKOT QH EXCEPT ODIGRAM PC				
		(iii) KABAL QH				
		(iv) CHAMTALI, FATEHPUR, JANO, KHAWAZAKHELA, KOTANAI, MIANDAM, SAMSHIN & SHALPEEN PCs OF KHAWAZAKHELA QH				
		(v) CHARBAGH, GULIBAGH, KASHORA, MANGORKOT & TALIGRAM PCs OF KHAWAZAKHELA QH				
		(vi) MINGORA QH				
		(vii) ODIGRAM PC OF BARIKOT QH				
		(viii) MINGORA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE				
11	BAHRAIN TEHSIL	* FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 10 (i)	-	-	2,899	125,247
12	BARIKOT TEHSIL	* FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 10 (ii)	-	-	419	99,975
13	KABAL TEHSIL	* FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 10 (iii)	-	-	485	244,142
14	KHAWAZAKHELA TEHSIL	* FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 10 (iv)	-	-	392	141,193
15	CHARBAGH TEHSIL	* FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 10 (v)	-	-	161	73,682
16	BABUZAI TEHSIL (SWAT)	* FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 10 (vi), (vii) & (viii)	-	-	297	148,127

17	ALPURI TEHSIL	**	(+)	CHAKISAR & MARTOONG TEHSILS MERGED WITH ALPURI TEHSIL	663	172,960	1,105	297,718
18	DAGGAR TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) CHAGHARZAI & GAGRA QHs	1,865	506,048	762	197,120
			(-)	(ii) KHADO KHEL QH				
			(-)	(iii) CHAMLA/AMAZAI QH				
19	GAGRA TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 18 (i)	-	-	435	151,877
20	KHADO KHEL TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 18 (ii)	-	-	343	69,812
21	MANDANR TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 18 (iii)	-	-	325	87,239
22	DASSU SUB-DIVISION	**	(-)	GABRAL, KARANG, KAREEN & THOTI UCs OF DASSU TEHSIL	5,440	184,746	3,514	137,519
23	KANDIA SUB-DIVISION	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 22	-	-	1,926	47,227
24	MANSEHRA DISTRICT	**	(-)	F.R. KALA DHAKA (PATA)	4,579	1,152,839	4,125	978,157
25	TORGHAR DISTRICT	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 24 WHICH LATER				
				BIFURCATED INTO 2 TEHSILS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 26 & SL.NO.27	-	-	454	174,682
26	KHANDER TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF ESSAZAI TRIBE OF FORMER F.R KALA DHAKA	-	-	305	90,054
27	JUDBA TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF MALAZAI TRIBE OF FORMER F.R KALA DHAKA	-	-	149	84,628
28	ABBOTTABAD TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) LORA NARA QH	1,967	880,666	1,438	628,766
				HAVELIAN QH EXCEPT CHAMHAD & NAGAKI PCs				
				SEER GHARBI & TAJWAL PCs OF BAGAN QH				
				(ii) HAVELIAN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE & HAVELIAN CANTONMENT				
29	HAVELIAN TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 28 (i) & (ii)	-	-	529	251,900
30	MARDAN TEHSIL	**	(-)	SODHOM QH EXCEPT BAROACH, BAZAR, CHINA, KATA KHAT, MACHAI,				
				PALO DHERI, RUSTAM & SURKH DHERI PCs	1,279	1,085,563	857	864,017
31	KATLANG TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 30	-	-	422	221,546
32	SWABI TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) GADUN QH	807	722,001	389	258,006
				TOPI QH EXCEPT BAJA, BAM KHEL, GAR MUNARA, JHANDA, KADDI,				
				MARGHUZ AKA KHEL, PABINI, THANDKOI & ZAIDA PCs				
				(ii) SWABI QH EXCEPT DARRA, MIAN DHERI, PANJ PIR, SALIM KHAN &				
				SHAH MANSOOR PCs				
				(iii) NAWAN KILLI TOWN COMMITTEE				
				(iv) TOPI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE				
33	LAHOR TEHSIL	**	(-)	RAZAR QH	736	304,803	318	187,558
34	TOPI TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 32 (i) & (iv)	-	-	418	205,134
35	RAZAR TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 32 (ii) & (iii) AND SL.NO. 33	-	-	418	376,106
36	CHARSADDA TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) SHABQADAR QH	649	767,903	445	527,152
				(ii) SHABQADAR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE				
37	SHABQADAR TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO.36 (i) & (ii)	-	-	204	240,751
38	NOWSHERA TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) KHAIR ABAD QH	1,748	874,373	679	419,549
				(ii) PABBI QH				
				BANDA NABI & DAGAI PCs OF NOWSHERA QH				
				(iii) PABBI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE				
				(iv) JEHangIRA & AKORA KHATTAK MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES				
39	JEHangIRA TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO.38 (i) & (iv)	-	-	718	208,704
40	PABBI TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO.38 (ii), & (iii)	-	-	351	246,120
41	KOHAT TEHSIL	**	(-)	LACHI QH EXCEPT SUMARI PAYAN & SUR GUL PCs AND MAUZA KATA				
				KANA OF MALGIN PC	2,545	562,644	1,414	470,648
42	LACHI TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 41	-	-	1,131	91,996
43	HANGU TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) TALL QH EXCEPT KAH I PC	1,097	314,529	669	163,117
				(ii) TALL MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE & DOABA TOWN COMMITTEE				
44	TALL TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO.43 (i) & (ii)	-	-	428	151,412
45	BANNU TEHSIL	**	(-)	ARAL TARF DOEM, ARALTARF AWAL, ASPERKA TARF AWAL, ASPERKA TARF				
				DOEM, IDAL KHEL & ZIRAKI PIRBA KHEL PCs OF SHARQI QH	1,227	675,667	802	572,957
				BIZAN KHEL & UMAR ZAI WAZIR PCs OF BANNU SADDAR QH.				
46	DOMEL TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 45	-	-	425	102,710
47	LAKKI MARWAT TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) BAIST KHEL QH EXCEPT BACHKAN AHMAD ZAI, BAKHMAL AHMADZAI,				
				DARKA & PAHAR KHEL TALL PCs	3,164	490,025	2,541	339,934
				DADIWALA PC OF LAKKI SADDAR QH				
				(ii) NAURANG TOWN COMMITTEE				
48	SARAI NAURANG TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO.47 (i) & (ii)	-	-	623	150,091
49	KULACHI TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) CHAUDHAWAN, JANDI, KORI JAMAL, KOT TAGGA, MAT, TARKHOBIA,				
				MUSA ZAI & SHAH ALAM PCs OF KULACHI JANUBI QH	2,769	159,094	1,229	67,256
				(-)				
				(ii) FATEH ALI, GUR WALI, KIRI SHAMOZAI & MOHANA PCs OF KULACHI				
				JANUBI QH				
				(-)				
				(iii) DARABAN, GANDI ASHAK, GANDI UMAR KHAN, GARA MAHMOOD				
				PURDIL, KIKRI, GARA BARAN, ZARKANI, SAGGU MIAN KHELLI,				
				KOT ZAFAR FIRODASTI & ZARKANI PCs OF DARMIANI QH				
50	DERA ISMAIL KHAN TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) PAROA QH	-	493,628	1,167	362,790
				(-)				
				(ii) PANIALA JANUBI, PANIALA SHUMALI, REHMANI KHEL, WANDA KHAN				
				MOHD & RAKH SHEIKH BADIN PCs OF PANIALA QH				
				(+)				
				(iii) AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 51 (i)				
51	PAHARPUR TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) MANDRAH & KECH PCs OF RAKHOKH QH	-	200,273	1,657	218,589
				(+)				
				(ii) AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 50 (ii)				
52	DARABAN TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 49 (i) & (iii)	-	-	1,540	73,658
53	PAROA TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 49 (ii) & SL.NO. 50 (i)	-	-	1,733	130,702



# Section - 5

## 5 ECONOMY

The economy of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in the country with a share of 13% to Pakistan's total GDP, although the province accounts for only 14.69% of Pakistan's total population (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2017). Forestry is the dominant contributor to the economy of KP where its share has historically ranged from a low of 34.9% to a high of 81%, giving an average of 61.56%. Currently, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa accounts for 10% of Pakistan's GDP and 20% of Pakistan's mining output (Revolvy n.d.). Nearly 78% of Pakistan's marble production also comes from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Wheat, maize, tobacco and sugarcane are the main cash crops of the province along with wide range of fruits and vegetables, whereas a huge quantity of mineral resources, scenic valleys and hydel potential is being utilized for the economic uplift of the province. Other than small scale set up like marble/granite processing units, match manufacturing, wood working and particle board projects, there are some large scale manufacturing concerns like cement, sugar and tobacco/cigarette units that are playing a vital role in the job creation for the skilled/unskilled workforce in the province.

Some manufacturing and high-tech investments in Peshawar have helped to improve job prospects for many locals, while trade in the province involves nearly every product one can think of. The markets in the Province are renowned throughout Pakistan.

Meat production (beef, mutton, lamb and poultry) in the Province has shown steady growth with vast potential for future (Khyber pakhtunkhwa Board of investment and Trade n.d.).

### 5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the largest sector contributing towards the province's economy. Nearly 80% of people live in rural and peri-urban areas, where about 85% of the population directly or indirectly earns their livelihood from agriculture. Despite a suitable climate for horticulture and livestock production, abundant water resources that can be tapped both for irrigation and energy generation, and a hardworking farming population, the agriculture sector is performing far below than its potential. Average annual growth in the agriculture sector has only been 1.1 percent per annum during 2000-2012.



**Fruits and Vegetables**

The agriculture in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is predominantly small landholding in nature. Over the last four decades, the province has seen a threefold increase in the number of farming units, driven almost entirely by increases in the number of marginal landholdings (under 5 acres), which have gone up from 55% of all landholdings in 1970 to over 80% in 2010.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is gifted with natural ecology and its land is fit to grow a variety of quality crops, fruits and vegetables. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is focused to exploit the potential in the agriculture sector and take steps to promote production and export of fruits and vegetables along with major and minor crops of the Province.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been bestowed with five major Agro climatic zones, having an edge over the rest of the country. The land is extremely fertile, producing different fruits, vegetables and crops.

A variety of crops, including maize, wheat, rice, sugarcane, gram and barley are produced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Khyber pakhtunkhwa Board of investment and Trade n.d.) The land utilization statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is given in Table 1.5 whereas detail of area and production of different crops in Table 1.6 and detail of irrigated area by different sources in Table 1.7, respectively.

**TABLE 1.5 : LAND UTILIZATION STATISTICS OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE**

Land Utilization	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Reported Area	5,730,235	5,723,429	5,627,106
Total Cultivated Area	1,653,823	1,647,042	1,634,053
Net Area Sown	1,107,957	1,077,693	1,130,558
Current Fallow	545,866	569,349	503,495
Total Cropped Area	1,629,275	1,616,359	1,632,346
Area sown more than once	521,318	538,666	501,788
Total un-cultivated area	4,076,412	4,076,387	3,993,053
Culturable Waste	1,088,782	1,083,248	1076117
Forest Area	1,253,195	1,258,326	1255597
Not available for cultivation	1,734,435	1,734,813	1661339

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2017

**TABLE 1.6 : AREA AND PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT CROPS SEASON-WISE FOR IRRIGATED AND UNIRRIGATED AREA, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE**

Name of Crops	2013-14				2014-15				2015-16			
	Area	Production (kg)	Yield/ Hectare	Change from previous year (%)	Area	Production (kg)	Yield/ Hectare	Change from previous year (%)	Area	Production	Yield/ Hectare	Change from previous year (%)
<b>Kharif Crops</b>												
Bajra	2.86	1.62	566	5.12	3.33	1.93	580	2.47	3.76	2.16	574	-0.88
Cotton	0.26	0.13	500	9.09	0.97	0.50	515	3.00	0.40	0.21	525	1.85
Jowar	3.09	2.34	757	28.44	4.01	2.33	581	-23.20	7.65	4.46	583	0.34
Maize	446.85	887.06	1985	4.93	442.49	885.94	2002	0.86	447.98	849.20	1896	-5.32
Rice	44.44	95.95	2159	5.29	46.21	103.64	2243	3.89	53.93	125.31	2324	3.60
Sugarcane	116.15	5331.9	45906	2.17	111.30	5080.11	45643	-0.57	111.59	5472.89	49045	7.45
<b>Rabi Crops</b>												
Barley	11.42	11.76	1030	3.47	10.56	11.42	1081	4.95	10.25	10.46	1020	-5.64
Gram	36.67	21.55	588	8.31	24.11	10.90	452	-23.12	29.99	12.70	423	-6.33
Rape Seed & Mustard	10.3	5.76	559	14.70	9.09	4.41	485	-0.02	9.90	5.12	517	6.60
Tobacco	0	0	0.00	0.00	32.38	90.60	2798	-2.20	32.38	90.60	2798	0.00
Wheat	680.31	1251.5	1840	1.80	640.18	1154.53	1803	-2.02	677.00	1291.00	1907	5.74

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2017

**TABLE 1.7 : AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE**

Years	Total Irrigated Area	Canals		Tanks	Tubewells	Wells	Left Pump	Others
		Government	Private					
2013-14	833,209	419,630	232,991	2,519	83,517	40,000	26,222	28,330
2014-15	861,670	419,701	262,176	2,531	83,576	39,798	26,059	27,829
2015-16	869,098	429,414	257,712	2,531	79,923	36,061	26,027	31,517

Source: Agriculture Statistics, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

## 5.2 Forestry

The iconic tree species of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa include silverfir / partal (*Abies pindrow*), Himalayan spruce / kachal (*Picea smithiana*), cedar / deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), pine nut / chilghoza (*Pinus gerardiana*), chir pine / chir (*Pinus roxburghii*), bhoj patra / birch (*Betula utilis*), maple / trekhan (*Acer caesium*), horse chestnut / bankhor (*Aesculus indica*), Himalayan poplar / palach (*Populus ciliata*), ash / sum (*Fraxinus hookeri*), walnut / akhrot (*Juglans regia*), Himalayan pistachio / kangar (*Pistacia integerrima*), oak / rein (*Quercus spp.* / *Q. incana*), gum acacia / phulai (*Acacia modesta*), babul acacia / Kikar (*Acacia nilotica*), Indian olive / zaytoon / kahu (*Olea ferruginea*), Indian rosewood / shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), mulberry / tut (*Morus alba*), black locust / walaiti kikar (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), black siris (*Albizia lebbek*), and bakain (*Melia azedarach*) (Deutsche Gesellschaft Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH 2016).

## Apple: The Sweet Gold of Pakistan

Pakistan is the world's 10th largest apple producing country while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the major apple producer in the country. High quality apples are produced in areas including Swat, Dir, Mansehra, Parachinar and Chitral.

## Plum

Pakistan ranks seventeenth in production of Plums. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a share of 47% in total country's production.

## Citrus

Khanpur (Haripur) is the leading citrus producing area in the Province, followed by Malakand and Dir and are famous for producing Red Blood Oranges.

## Peach

It is a traditional crop in Northern region of the Province with 69% of total production in the country. Swat and Kohistan are the main growing areas.

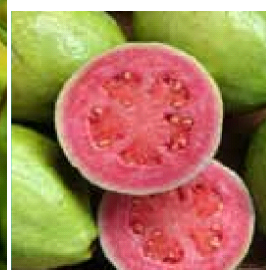
## Guava

Pakistan ranks second in Guava production. Kohat, Banu and Haripur are famous areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for Guava cultivation.

## Other Fruits

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is also producing high quality Apricots, Cherries, Strawberries, Berries and Dates. 84% of total Walnut production in Pakistan takes place in Malakand.

Source- Investment Guide –KP-BOIT



**TABLE 1.8 : FOREST AREA BY ENACTMENT IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE**

Year	Total	Reserved	Protected	Resumed	Unclassed	Section	Communal	Guzara	Private	Miscellaneous
		Forest	Forest	Land	Forest*	38 **	***	Forest	Plantation	
2013-14	4,649,734	232,157	1,163,276	89,788	259,960	19,183	122,944	688,123	1,767,567	306,736
2014-15	5,058,795	232,157	1,163,276	90,271	259,960	19,183	122,944	648,992	1,767,567	754,445
2015-16	4,650,561	232,157	1,163,276	90,271	259,960	19,183	122,944	688,123	1,767,567	307,080

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2017

\* Unclassed Forests are those Forests which are owned by Govt.,

\*\* Private owner can offer their Land to Forest Deptt. For a Forestation,

\*\*\* Communal Forest is a sub category of the Guzara

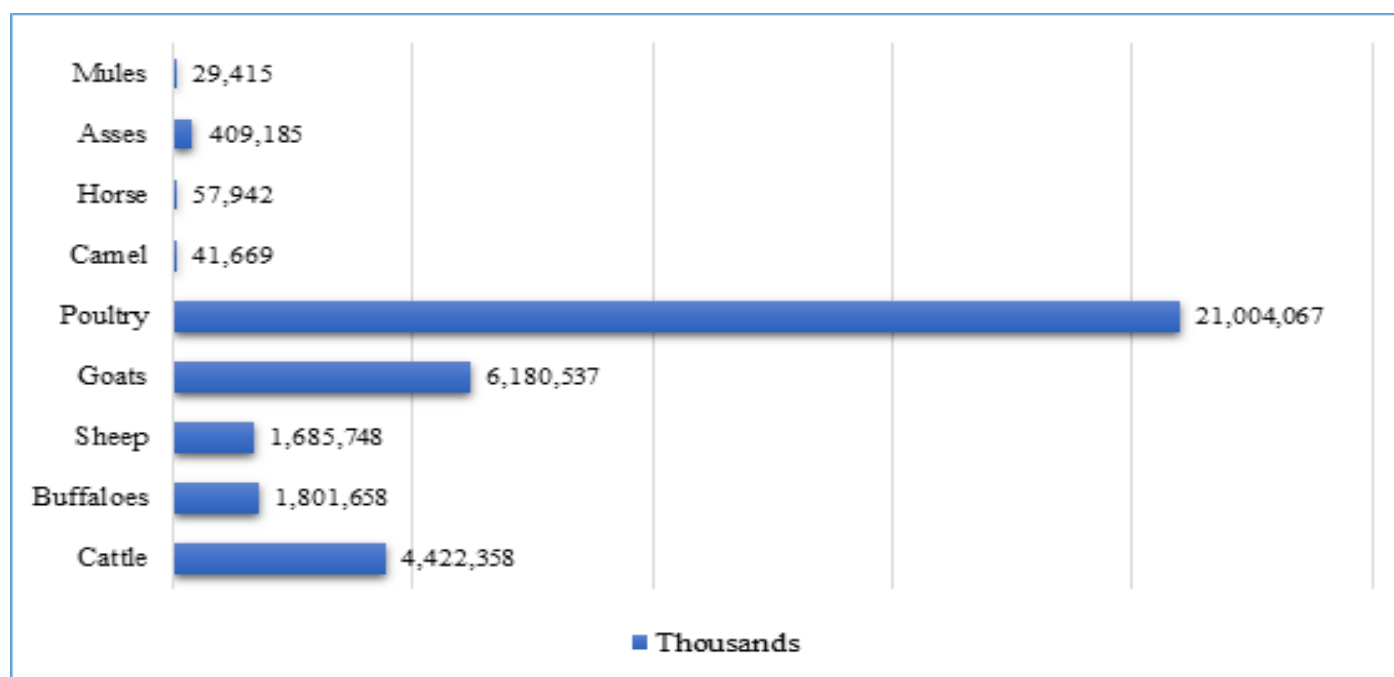
### 5.3 Livestock

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, livestock mainly consists of buffalo, cattle, sheep, goat, mules, asses and poultry. Livestock products including meat, milk, bones, fat, hides and skins are generating significant revenue for investors.

Livestock sector has a huge export potential as the International Halal Food Market generates a large demand. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the added advantage of having Afghanistan and Central Asian States in the neighborhood, which have a large market for Halal Food items of livestock origin. These countries include Malaysia, Iran, Indonesia, and Gulf counties (Khyber pakhtunkhwa Board of investment and Trade n.d.).

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has rich livestock biodiversity including cattle (Achai, Gabrali, Bashgalian, and Lohani), buffalo (*Azikheli*), Yak, camel (*Gaddi*, *Ghulmani*, *Khader* and *Maya*), and horse (*Waziri*). There are nine indigenous breeds of sheep, including Harnai, Balkhi, Damani, Hashtnagri, Kaghani, Michni, Tirahi, Waziri, and Keri. Goats have been categorised as hairy and smooth-coated goats. Goat breeds include Damani, Kaghani, Pothohari, Ghizeri, and Pamiri. Other exotic breeds in livestock include Holstein Friesen and jersy cattle, Nili Ravi buffalo, and those of poultry. The indigenous breeds are multi trait and the crossing objective is one-trait focused that makes the animal less fit to the local environment and in the process continuously degenerate the indigenous animal genetic resource and make it susceptible to various diseases and diminishing productivity (Deutsche Gesellschaft Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH 2016).

**FIGURE 1.2: LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE**



Source: Directorate of Livestock & Dairy Development Deptt: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

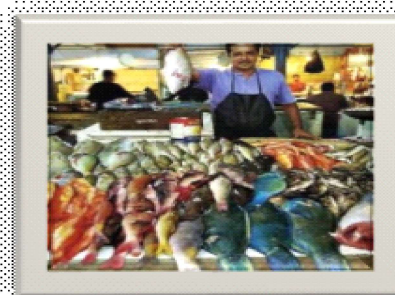


Livestock statistics capture important data relating to veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, and animals and birds treated. According to the livestock Census-2006, total livestock population of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 35, 632,579. Out of the total, 58.95% comprises of Poultry followed by 17.35% Goats, 12.41% Cattles, 5.06% Buffaloes, 4.73% Sheep, 1.15% Asses, 0.16% Horses and 0.08% Mules

The recorded numbers for total veterinary facilities in the Province are 680. Out of total 100% facilities, 54.41% are Dispensaries followed by 30.88% Centers and 14.41% veterinary hospitals (Planning and Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa n.d.).

#### 5.4 Fisheries

Fisheries resources of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are immense which include cold, semi cold and warm water fisheries. Pakistan's major buyers of fisheries are China, Thailand, Malaysia, Middle East, Sri Lanka and Japan etc. During the year 2013-14 (July- March), a total of 103,833 metric tons of fish and fish products were exported earning US\$ 253.1 million.



**Fish market**

#### 5.5 Tourism

Tourism is an organized, regular and multi-dimensional business activity, which has grown to the level of industry of world-wide importance.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which is blessed with natural beauty, historic and cultural resources has a tourism-friendly environment, which offers a journey of unbridled joy and beauty from the world's highest mountains of Himalayas and Karakoram to scenic valleys and rich hospitality and, therefore, has the potential to become a big tourist attraction in the region.



**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa  
Scenic Beauty**

In Pakistan, according to the estimates of the Ministry of Tourism, there are around 50 million domestic tourists who visit Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

#### 5.6 Mines and Mineral

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is blessed with various varieties of metallic and non-metallic minerals, precious and semi precious stones and several industrial raw materials.



**Mining**

Mining and quarrying sub sector contains 14.45 % share of the industrial sector and contribute 3.0 percent in GDP of the country. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has created the Directorate General of Mines and Minerals (DGMM), whose aim is to provide one- window facilities to attract as well as to facilitate national and overseas investment in the mineral sector of the Province.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has extensive potential of rock salt, gypsum, coal, limestone, silica sand and clay minerals, magnesite, feldspar, dolomite and soapstone etc. Cheap Labor and Mineral Testing Laboratories' are available in the Province.

### 5.6.1 Marble and Granite Resource

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province has large deposits of good quality and varieties of Marble and Granite. Classical Carbonate Marble, mainly in white, gray and other shades are found in Chitral, Buner and Swabi. While other colors of marble are black, pink and green. The resources of Marble in the Province are estimated about 3 billion tons. Major occurrences are in Chitral with the potential of more than 1,000 million tons, Buner belt with about 1,400 million tons; Swat with more than 200 million tons and Swabi & Nowshera with about 200 and 100 million tons respectively.

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in collaboration with Pakistan Stone Development Company (PASDEC), is also taking steps for the development of Marble Cities in the Province. In addition to Marble, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province also has some very good quality of granite, which exhibit magnificent combination of blue and green shades. The main minerals and their production are as follow:

Mineral	Production (tones)
Coal	69,664
Granite	27,078
Gypsum	355,505
Limestone	11,245,670
Marble	1,097,603
Rocksalt	151,768
Shale Clay	1,708,435

#### i Gemstone

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is bestowed with variety of gemstones. The known geological belt having exploration potential include Chitral, Timergarah, Swat, Shangla, Mardan, Naran and Kohistan.



The Province is offering investment opportunities for major mineral sources, which include: Swat Emerald, Pink Topaz of Katlang and Peridot Ruby and Sapphire in Kaghan-Naran Valleys.

The Swat emeralds belt has a linear extension of more than 50 km. The known resources of emeralds are estimated about 100 million carats and can be exploited by local and foreign investors.

**i Cement Grade Limestone**

Extensive belts of limestone are available at various locations, including districts of Haripur, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. The resources are in billions of tons.

**ii Coal**

Energy minerals, particularly coal, are extensively available in the Southern part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with major deposits over an area of about 1600 acres in Karak, Hangu and Nowshera districts along the geological horizons.

**iii Phosphate**

Phosphate resources are available in Abbottabad (Hazara), located about 260 km from Peshawar and deposits are estimated to be around 22 million ton.

**iv Silica Sand**

Deposits of good to fine quality Silica Sand are available in Mansehra, Karak and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The deposits are estimated at 155 million tons in the Village Munda Gucha in Mansehra District alone.

**v Rock Salt and Gypsum**

Southern part of the Province has extensive resources of rock salt and gypsum, particularly in the District of Karak. These mines are easily accessible with good infrastructure.

**vi Soapstone**

Soapstone is found in Haripur, Abbottabad, Thakot, Shangla, Swat, Jamrud, Kurram Agency and Landikotal. The material is mainly known for its heat resistant capacity.

**vii Magnesite and Barite**

Resources of Magnesite are available in Haripur, Abbottabad and in a few scattered places in Mardan Districts. Further, Barite is also found in Battagram District.

**viii Chromite**

Presence of over 1 million ton chromite at location in Malakand Agency offers opportunities for setting up of chromite beneficiation plant.

**ix Other Industrial Minerals**

Presence of other industrial minerals including feldspar, dolomite, graphite, glass and ceramic grade nepheline syenite, associated granitoids, iron ore, copper and gold etc. offers potential to set up various industrial units.



## **5.7 Industry**

Manufacturing is the most vibrant sub-sector of the industrial sector contributing 64.4% to the sector and 13.45% to Pakistan's GDP. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has nearly 35, 426 major industrial units having major productions of Cement, Cigarettes, Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yam, Paper, Sugar and vegetable Ghee. The province accounts for at least 78% of the marble production in Pakistan.

## **5.8 Transport**

Economic development depends on improvement/modernization of transportation. The road network of Pakistan carries over 91% of inland freight and 92% of passenger traffic. Growth in the demand for transportation services is considerably higher than the growth in GDP. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the growing population and trading activities has resulted an increase in demand for efficient and effective transportation. To ensure effective transportation, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's focus is to enhance the transport systems both within and between the cities of the Province and integrate the key transport service delivery units as well as business development units and devise an efficient mechanism for parking in the traffic congested areas.

### **5.8.1 Road**

Topography of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of hilly mountain areas, far-flung agriculture lands and the productive resources scattered all over the Province. Roads provide easy and efficient means of transportation.

The geographical location of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa landlocked and being furthest from the seaport - makes the role of transport critical in its economic progress. The North-South corridor has been of continued importance especially since the FTA agreement with China. Infrastructure investments, in particular the road networks connecting Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with the rest of the country, reflects the relative importance of this corridor. Despite the historical significance of transport and connectivity in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa economy, the growth of the road networks and related infrastructure is under progress.

#### **i Bus Rapid Transit system (BRT)**

BRT of Peshawar is one of the major projects planned by the Government in order to reduce the load of traffic on the roads and facilitate the commuters by providing them a safer and quicker mode of transport.

BRT Peshawar (Metrobus)'s completed in three phases;

- \* Phase 1: Chamkani to Balahisar Fort
- \* Phase 2: Cantonment to Aman Chowk
- \* Phase 3: University to Hayatabad

Main Features are 26 Kilometer Main Corridor, 15 KM at Grade, 8 KM Flyover, 3 KM Underpass, 31 Stations, Avg. distance between station 850 meters, 3 Bus Depots, 3 Park and Ride Facility, Bicycle lane, Complete revamp of Footpaths, Secure, Efficient, Fast Journey, Comfortable, Reliable, Cost effective, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation and 8 feeder routes.

The BRT route running from Chamkani to Hayatabad with a total distance of 26 kilometers has 31 stations. Each station within a half Kilometer reach makes it convenient for user of the system. The existing infrastructure has improved with footpaths, bicycle lanes and provision at the stations for bicycle stands to make the journey easy for people. Around 450 buses with capacity of upto 95 people operationalised on the BRT system and these buses run all day with extra buses at peak times.

The travel time between stations is shortened, secure, and comfortable as one can easily travel from Chamkani to Gul Market in fifteen minutes and from Hayatabad to Gora Qabristan in 25 minutes. Parking provision at each end of the BRT corridor encourages people with cars to use the BRT system.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the largest road network in Pakistan, the total of 43, 151 kilometers roads. During last 5 years, NHA has rehabilitated/constructed 428.16 kms of roads in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

### **5.8.2      Railway**

An effective railway system of the country facilitates commerce and trade, reduces transportation costs, and promotes rural development and national integration. In Peshawar, a railway track from Nasirpur to the Industrial estate Hayatabad is 26 km. In the city millions of mini buses, taxis, rickshaws and pickups are plying from bus terminal Peshawar to Industrial estate for the purpose of public transport.

### **5.8.3      Airport**

There are several airports in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including Saidu Sharif, Dera Ismail Khan, Chitral, Kohat, Bannu and Bacha Khan International Airport Peshawar, which is the main airport of the Province. A number of local and international airlines are using this airport to serve the increasing number of national and international passengers

## **5.9            Communication**

Postal service is of great significance in the social sector as it provides personal as well as commercial service to the members of the society. Pakistan Postal Services Corporation is rendering the best services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa throughout its length and breadth. The number of Post Offices operating in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa stood at 1947 (16.18 %) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa share while Telephone services operating in the province are 293 (8.37%) of Total Pakistan share in 2015-16 (Planning and Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa n.d.).

# Section - 6

## 6 HEALTH

Health makes a vital and foremost contribution to economic growth as healthy population live longer and are more creative and productive. Efficient public health systems are crucial for providing care to the sick population, and for instituting procedures that endorse wellness and prevent disease.

The health sector of Pakistan is managed jointly by the Federal Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Department of respective province. Health is a devolved subject under the Constitution of Pakistan in the Eighteenth (18<sup>th</sup>) Amendment Act, 2010 promulgated on April 19, 2010. Under these legislative amendments, provinces have the right to run their health sector independent of the Federal Government. The Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination (NHSRC) is a government agency responsible for managing Pakistan's health system. Besides, the Federal Health Department, each of the four provinces of Pakistan has its respective Health Department and Secretariat, headed by the Health Minister. The respective Ministries are responsible for controlling, managing, and administering medical services matters along with framing and enforcing health policies inline with that promulgated by the federal Health department.

### 6.1 Health Care Delivery System

The health sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has an extensive network of public and privately managed health infrastructure throughout the province. The Government is by far the major provider of hospital services in rural areas, and it is also the main provider of preventive care throughout the province.

The public sector health delivery system is composed of three tiers:

#### 6.1.1 Primary Healthcare

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

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa currently operates Basic Health Units (BHU) and Rural Health Centers (RHC) for providing basic health facilities at urban and rural level, respectively. The Basic Health Units (BHUs) are located at Union Council level and serve catchment population of up to 25,000. Preventive curative and referral

services are provided at the BHUs. The BHUs also provide clinical, logistical and managerial support to Lady Health Workers (LHWs). Rural Health Centers (RHCs) serve catchment population of up to 100,000 people (Bureau of Statistics Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2017).

### 6.1.2 Secondary Healthcare

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

The Tehsil Head Quarters (THQs) and District Head Quarters (DHQs) serve a population of 0.5 to 3 million people. Both these health facilities provide basic and comprehensive emergency, obstetrics, preventive, curative, diagnostics, and in-patient services along with referral services to patients referred by BHUs, RHCs and Lady Health Workers Programme. The Provincial Health Department aims to provide efficient delivery of key health services to the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through hospitals in each district headquarter (Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Department 2017).

### 6.1.3 Tertiary Healthcare

The Tertiary Healthcare hospitals are for more specialized in-patient care. These hospitals provide specialized healthcare services usually to inpatients and on referrals from primary or secondary health professionals (International Journal of Advanced Research and Publications 2017). There are a total of 11 tertiary hospitals in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as of 2017 (Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Department 2017). The detail of healthcare facilities and medical staff in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is given in Table 1.9 and Table 1.10.

**TABLE 1.9 : ACCESS TO KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA GOVERNMENT HEALTHCARE FACILITIES**

Province	Teaching Hospital	DHQ Hospital	THQ Hospital	Civil Hospital	Other Hospital	Civil Dispensaries	Rural Health Centers	Basic Health Unit	TB Clinic	Sub Health Centers	MCH Centers	Leprosy Clinic	Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	19	16	48	30	371	86	782	37	26	57	34	1515

Source : Year Book - 2016-17, Department of Health, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The health facilities infrastructure of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province for the year 2017 comprised of 122 Hospitals (Teaching, DHQ, THQ, Civil and Other hospitals) followed by 371 Civil Dispensaries, 86 Rural Health Centres, 782 Basic Health units, 37 TB clinics, 26 Sub-health Centers, 57 Mother and Child health Centers and 34 Leprosy Clinics.

**TABLE 1.10 : NUMBER OF MEDICAL & PARAMEDICAL STAFF POSTED IN  
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE**

Province	Doctors	Radialogists	Dental Surgeons	Nurses	Nurse Dias	Dias	Primary Health Technician (LHV's)	Other Para Medical staff
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3644	10	122	3673	1308	1975	1096	13446

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2017

Total number of staff actually posted in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during 2016 was 25, 274. Out of total, 3, 673 were nurses followed by 3,644 Doctors, 1,975 Dias, 1,308 nurse Dias, 1,096 Primary Health Technician (LHV's) and 13,446 other para-medical staff.

## 6.2 Private Sector Engagement

Public Private Partnerships in health sector are becoming a useful instrument to advance healthcare provision while improving service delivery across the landscape of the health sector. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government is keen to engage with the private sector in healthcare and has already executed some interventions in this regard. Currently, the government is engaging with the private sector through various models. Some of the key partnerships include: (a) outsourcing management, ohealth facilities; (b) outsourcing provision of non-clinical services; (c) health insurance through Private sector; and (d) representation on boards.

## 6.3 Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

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

According to Census-2017, out of all Housing Units enumerated in the process, 80.66% have reported availablity of drinking water as inside the premises. Major source of drinking water in the province is reported as Tap Water (both inside / out side) with the share of 40.12%, in Census-2017.

In terms of access to sanitation facilities, 87.85% of households in the province have access to latrine facility, as the percentage of household with no latrine facility decreased from 57.33% in Census-1998 to 12.15% in Census-2017. Overall, an improvement in sanitation facilities has been witnessed in the province.



# Section - 7

## 7 EDUCATION

Education lays the foundation of a developed and progressive society. It empowers and creates ability among the individuals and the societies to utilize their human capabilities and builds a strong correlation with socio-economic development. In this regard, the development of a widely accessible quality and equitable education system is a critical requirement. A National Framework has been devised for localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at district level to improve public social service delivery for implementation of the global agenda. Goal 4 of SDGs covers the education related framework to improve the education system; the federal government has decided to enhance working relationship with the provinces by providing all possible support to ensure successful implementation of all SDGs including those related to education.

The Federal Ministry of Education was devolved in 2010, following the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, making education a provincial subject. Article 25-A of the Constitution clearly reinforces the government's responsibility towards ensuring provision of education as a basic right.

### 7.1 Education System

The formal schooling in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province like the rest of Pakistan can be divided into several stages:

#### **i Primary Education**

Primary education is the most important and crucial stage for a child's education. Primary education is for students aged 5-9 years and covers Grades 1-5. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa a total of 22,044 primary schools were functional in 2015 with a total enrolment of 3,037,605 and a teaching staff of 70,876.

#### **ii Middle Education**

Middle school (also known as lower secondary) is for children aged 10-12 years and covers the three years from Grades 6 to 8. This stage prepares the children to enter upper secondary and post-secondary levels of education. During academic year 2015-16, a total of 2579 middle schools with an enrollment of 772,257 and 15,207 teachers were functional in the province.

### iii Secondary/High Education

High school (also known as upper secondary) covers Grades 9 and 10, the final two years of basic education for children aged 13-14 years. It is the first important career deciding level where students can opt for either science or arts groups. During 2015-16, a total of 2175 high schools with 28,186 teachers were functional in the province. The enrollment ratio stood at 358,767 in 2015-16 (Planning and Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa n.d.).

### iv Higher Secondary Education

Higher Secondary (also known as Intermediate schooling) covers Grades 11 and 12, and prepares students for tertiary education. A total of 464 higher secondary schools were functional in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2015-16 with enrollment ratios amounting to 51,160.

### v Technical and Vocational Institute

The total number of Technical and Vocational Institutes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 39, with a total enrolment of 3700 in the year 2015-16. Of the 358 teachers, 92 are females while 266 are males.

### vi Degree College

A total of 170 degree colleges with an enrollment ratio of 77,762 was recorded in 2015-2016.

### vii University

The university education provides not only high-level skills necessary for every labour market but also essential trainings for teachers, doctors, nurses, civil servants, engineers, humanists, entrepreneurs, scientists, social scientists, and a myriad of other personnel. There are presently 19 public sector universities operational in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with an enrolment of 84,680 and teaching staff of 4,068 teachers (Bureau of Statistics Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2017).

## 7.2 Literacy

The Census-2017 results show that the literacy ratio in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 54.02%, which is less than the national average of 58.92%. Literacy ratio for males is higher with 69.23% than that of females as 38.72% and of transgender 36.07% (Table 1.11).

**TABLE 1.11 : LITERACY RATIO (10 YEARS AND ABOVE), CENSUS-2017**

Administrative Units	Literacy Ratio			
	Total	Male	Female	Transgender
Pakistan	58.92	67.79	49.69	38.76
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	54.02	69.23	38.72	36.07
Rural	50.80	66.99	34.80	28.60
Urban	67.14	77.98	55.44	45.04

### **7.3 Educational Attainment**

The total number of educated people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with some kind of educational qualification, amounts to 13.93 million. Out of the total educated population, 21.78% have passed only primary, 16.10% have passed only middle and 16.35% have passed matriculation. Beyond matriculation, the percentage falls to 7.39% for intermediate, 4.29% for graduate and 3.22% for masters and above. In addition, 0.20% of the educated population hold a diploma or certificate and 0.74% have other qualifications not covered by the above categories.

**PART - II**

**DEMOGRAPHIC  
CHARACTERISTICS**



## PART-II

### HIGHLIGHTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS CENSUS-2017

**Population Size and its Growth:** The population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is recorded 30,508,920 in census-2017 is showing an increase of 71.94 % over the last Census-1998, with an average annual growth rate of 2.9% during the intercensal period of Censuses 1998-2017.

**Division-wise Population Distribution:** The population and percentage share of all administrative divisions are as follows: Malakand 7,512,607 (24.62%), Peshawar 7,399,153 (24.25%), Hazara 5,323,155 (17.45%), Mardan 3,998,876 (13.11%), Kohat 2,216,600 (7.27%), Bannu 2,042,815 (6.70%), and Dera Ismail Khan 2,015,714 (6.61%).

**Rural/Urban Distribution:** The rural population of the province is 24,773,492, which is 81.20% of the total population of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where as the urban population is 5,735,428, having share of 18.80% of the total population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

**Sex Ratio:** The male population of the province is recorded as 15,444,481 while the female population as 15,062,440 in Census-2017, giving a sex ratio (number of males per hundred females) of 102.54. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas with 107.74 as compared to rural areas as 101.37. However, the transgender population in the province has been reported as 1999.

**Population Density:** The population density (number of people per square kilometer) of the province is 409.40 persons showing an increase from 238.0 reported in Census-1998. The population density of the administrative divisions in descending order: Peshawar 1849.33, Mardan 1259.49, Bannu 465.23, Kohat 316.07, Hazara 311.95, Malakand 251.49 and Dera Ismail Khan 223.84 persons.

**Population Growth in Divisions:** The average annual population growth rates over the past Censuses i.e., 1998-2017 for all administrative Divisions of the province in descending order are: Peshawar 3.39%, Dera Ismail Khan 3.28%, Malakand 3.02%, Bannu 2.99%, Kohat 2.81%, Mardan 2.53% and Hazara 2.22%.

**Rural/Urban Localities:** The total number of rural localities (Mauzas / Village) recorded in the province are 7,675 as compared to 62 urban localities (Metropolitan / M.Corp. / MC / TC and Cantt.) reported in Census-2017.

**Religion:** The population of the province is predominantly Muslim, with 99.77% declaring Islam as their faith in Census-2017. The percentage of the Non-Muslim population is 0.23%. The largest community amongst the minorities is Christian who constitute 0.15% of the total population followed by Hindu and Ahmadi representing only 0.02% each.



**Mother Tongue:** Pashto is the predominant language spoken as Mother tongue in the province with a share of 76.86% of the total population in the province, followed by Hindko 11.48% and Saraiki 3.72%. The share of other languages reported in the province are: Urdu 0.90%, Punjabi 0.54%, Brahvi 0.20%, Kashmiri 0.14%, Sindhi 0.09%, Balochi 0.08% and others as 5.99%.

**Marital Status:** According to the Census-2017 out of the total population above 15 years of age, 30.61% are never married, 65.56% are married, 3.69% are widowed and 0.15% are divorced. The percentage of never married males i.e. 36.82% is higher than never married females recorded as 24.49%.

**Females of Reproductive Age:** The female population of reproductive age group 15-49 years is 7,184,485, which is 47.70% of the total female population i.e. 15,062,440. Among the reproductive age group, 29.04% of women are never married, 69.34% are married, 1.41% are widowed whereas 0.22% are divorced. The percentage of never married females in urban areas is higher i.e. 32.35% as compared to rural areas which is 28.24%.

**Literacy:** The literacy ratio (a person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding in any language and make simple calculation is treated as literate) for the population aged 10 years and above is recorded as 54.02% in Census-2017. It is higher for males 69.23% compared to females i.e. 38.72%. Literacy ratio for transgender has been reported as 36.07%. The literacy ratio in urban areas i.e. 67.14% is much higher than that of rural areas 50.80%.

**Educational Attainment:** The total number of literate people in the province who have attained some level of education is 13.9 million. Out of these, 29.94% are below primary level, 21.78% have completed primary level, 16.10% have completed middle and 16.35% have completed matriculation. Beyond matriculation, the percentage falls to 7.39% for intermediate, 4.29% for graduate level and only 3.22% for masters and above levels of education.

**Economic Characteristics:** The economically active population (10 years and above) of the province constitute 28.82% of the total population. The economically active males have a share of 52.45% in the total active population as compared to only 5.05% for females. The domestic work category in the economically inactive population is dominated by females who make up 73.92% of the total female.

**Possession of Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC):** In all 85.32% of the population above 18 years of age possess a CNIC. This proportion is higher for males i.e. 93.09% compared to females i.e. 77.76%, and transgender as 73.19%. Moreover, the percentage of population possessing a CNIC is higher in urban areas i.e. 87.24% as compared to rural areas which is 84.83%.

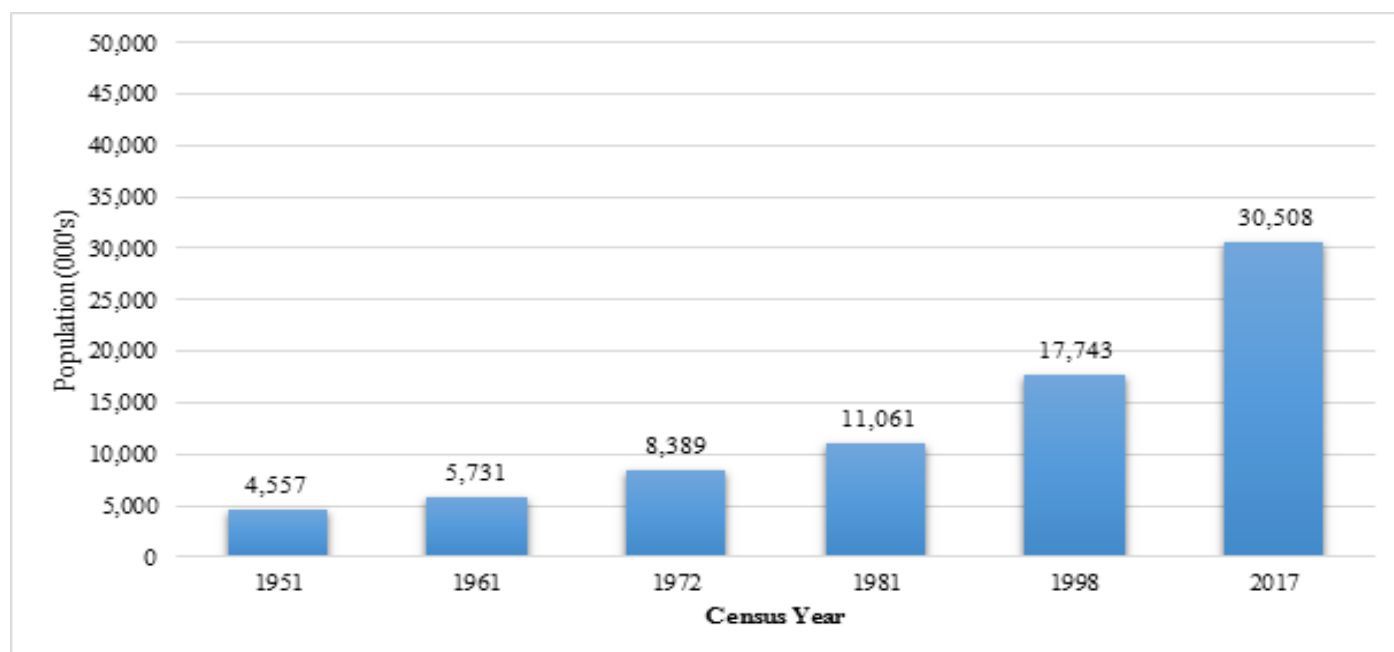
## 2 BROAD ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 2.1 POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

#### 2.1.1 Population Size and its Growth

The population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province according to the Census-2017 has been recorded as 30.51 million (30,508,920), showing an increase of 12.77 million (71.94%) since Census-1998. Figure 2.1 illustrates that the population has increased from 4.56 million in Census-1951 to 30.51 million in Census-2017, showing an addition of 26 million in the last six decades or so. It is evident from Figure 2.1 that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population shows a steep rise in numbers since the year 1981 due to high growth of rates experienced in the past with high population momentum. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the third largest province in terms of population, therefore it making large contribution to growth of Pakistan's total population and its projected change in the future.

**FIGURE 2.1: POPULATION SIZE SINCE CENSUS-1951**



It may be noted here that for the universality of coverage, data regarding Afghan population\* living in Refugee Villages (RVs) at the time of census enumeration was acquired from the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), Government of Pakistan. According to SAFRON, the total headcount of Afghan refugees living in RVs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was 392,409 as of April 30, 2017.

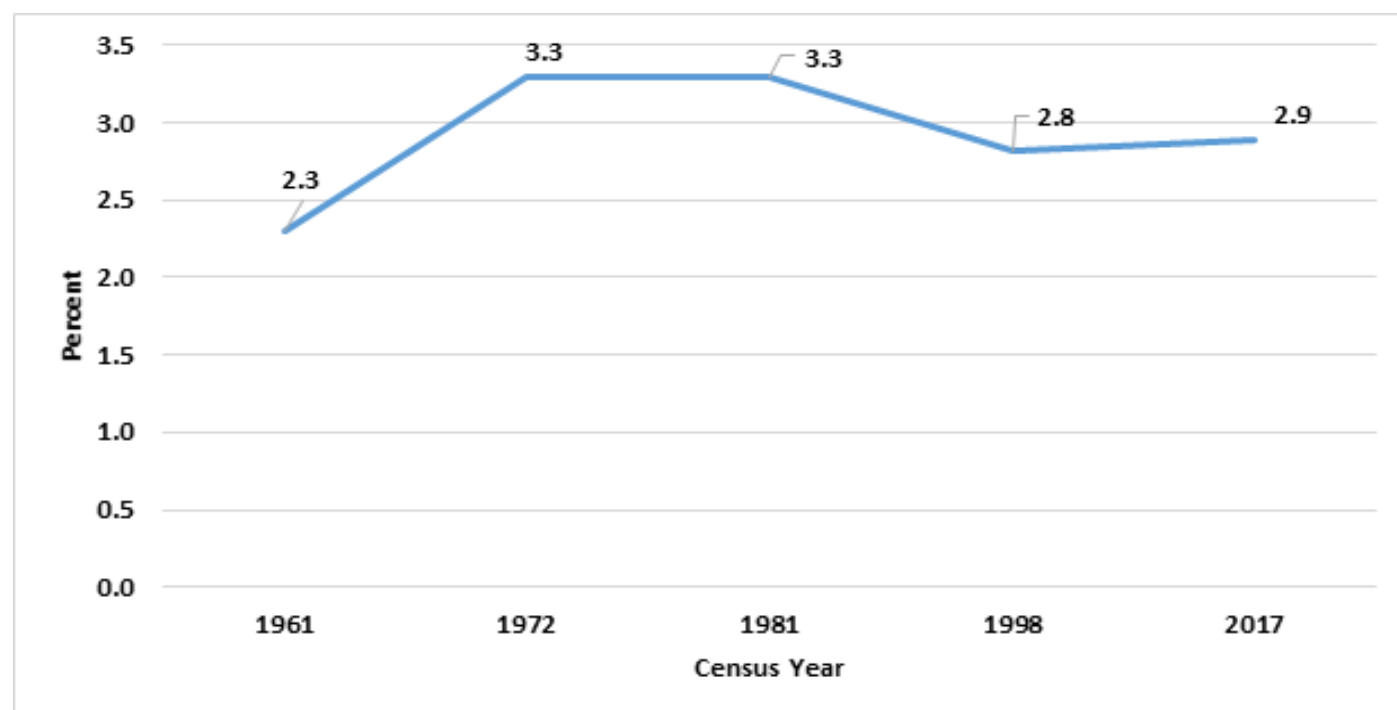
\* There are two segments of the Afghan refugee population living in the country. One segment includes all those individuals who are living alongside the common population and the other segment includes those who are residing in RVs. The refugee population that is living amongst the common population have been enumerated in the Census process, but their nationality has been coded as "Others/Non-Pakistanis".

**TABLE 2.1: POPULATION SIZE AND INTERCENSAL INCREASE SINCE CENSUS-1951**

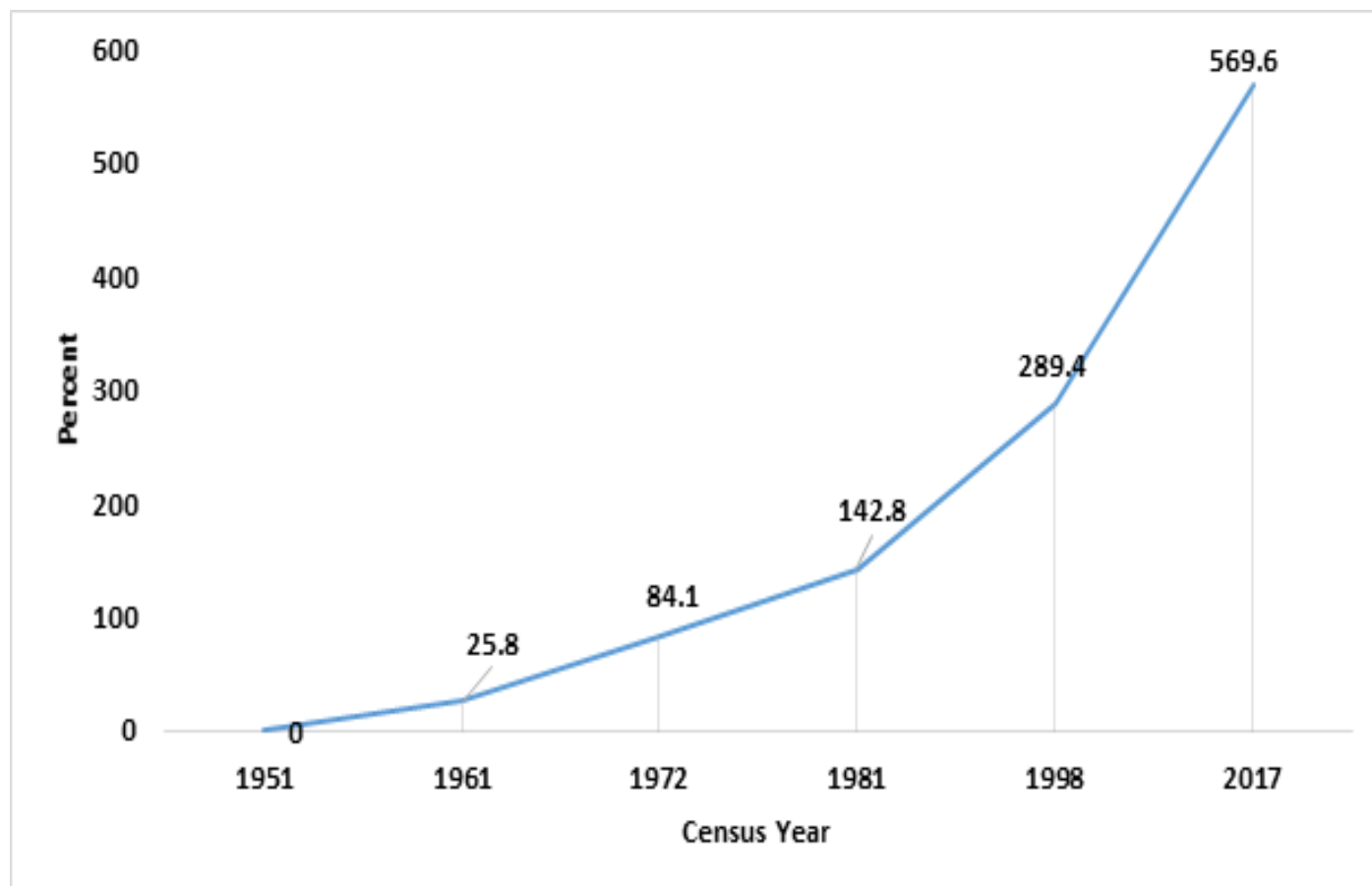
Description	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998	2017
Population (in 000's)	4,557	5,731	8,389	11,061	17,743	30,508
Intercensal Increase (%)	-	25.8	46.4	31.9	60.4	71.94
Cumulative Increase (%)	-	25.8	84.1	142.8	289.4	569.6
Average Annual Growth Rate (%)		2.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.9

Looking at the trends in population growth rate since the first Census 1951, Table 2.1 shows that the intercensal increase in population has been the highest at 71.94% during 1998-2017 followed by 60.4% during 1981-98, and 46.4% during 1961-72 period. The overall cumulative increase in population has been observed to be 569.6% since 1951. This indicates that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been experiencing a rapid increase in population during the last 3-4 decades showing an overall cumulative increase in population in percentage terms as 569.6% since 1951.

The average annual growth rate has been observed as 2.9% during the intercensal period of 1998 to 2017, compared to 2.8% recorded between Censuses held in 1981 to 1998. Figures 2.2 and 2.3 portray the average annual intercensal growth rates and cumulative increase since 1951, respectively.

**FIGURE 2.2: AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION SINCE CENSUS-1951**

**FIGURE 2.3: PERCENTAGE CUMULATIVE INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE CENSUS-1951**



### 2.1.2 Population Distribution by Administrative Units

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is comprised of seven Divisions, which are further divided into 25 Admin Districts. Malakand Division, which includes seven Districts namely Buner, Chitral, Lower Dir, Malakand Protected Area, Shangla, Swat and Upper Dir Districts, has the highest share of total population of the province i.e. 24.62%. Peshawar Division, which includes three Districts namely Charsadda, Nowshera and Peshawar, is the second highest Division by Population share of 24.25% of the total population of province. Dera Ismail Khan Division is the smallest Division by population size with less than 7% share of the total population of the province. Table 2.2 provides a detailed breakdown on the distribution of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population by Divisions and Districts.

The average annual growth rate observed in the past two Censuses i.e. 1998 and 2017 varies for each administrative division of the province, with Hazara Division having the lowest growth rate 2.22% whereas Peshawar Division having the highest growth rate as 3.39%.

**TABLE 2.2 : AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY URBAN PROPORTION, AVERAGE  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE  
IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, CENSUS-2017**

Administrative Units	Area (Sq. Km)	Population		Population Density	Urban Proportion (%)	Average Household Size	Avg. Annual Growth Rate (%)1998-2017
		Number	Percent				
<b>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</b>	<b>74,521</b>	<b>30,508,920</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>409.40</b>	<b>18.80</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>2.89</b>
<b>Bannu Division</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>2,042,815</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>465.23</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>9.06</b>	<b>2.99</b>
Bannu District	1,227	1,167,071	3.83	951.16	4.28	9.34	2.91
Lakki Marwat District	3,164	875,744	2.87	276.78	10.19	8.71	3.10
<b>Dera Ismail Khan Division</b>	<b>9,005</b>	<b>2,015,714</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>223.84</b>	<b>20.21</b>	<b>8.12</b>	<b>3.28</b>
Dera Ismail Khan District	7,326	1,625,088	5.33	221.82	22.17	7.96	3.44
Tank District	1,679	390,626	1.28	232.65	12.05	8.85	2.63
<b>Hazara Division</b>	<b>17,064</b>	<b>5,323,155</b>	<b>17.45</b>	<b>311.95</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>2.22</b>
Abbottabad District	1,967	1,333,089	4.37	677.73	22.05	6.08	2.20
Batagram District	1,301	476,749	1.56	366.45	0.00	6.88	2.33
Haripur District	1,725	1,001,515	3.28	580.59	13.29	6.07	1.96
Kohistan District	7492	784,711	2.57	104.74	0.00	7.84	2.70
Mansehra District	4,125	1,555,742	5.10	377.15	9.31	6.51	2.47
Torghar District	454	171,349	0.56	377.42	0.00	6.49	-0.10
<b>Kohat Division</b>	<b>7,013</b>	<b>2,216,600</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>316.07</b>	<b>19.11</b>	<b>8.87</b>	<b>2.81</b>
Hangu District	1,097	518,811	1.70	472.94	19.76	10.29	2.66
Karak District	3,371	705,362	2.31	209.24	7.24	9.38	2.62
Kohat District	2,545	992,427	3.25	389.95	27.20	8.00	3.03
<b>Malakand Division</b>	<b>29,872</b>	<b>7,512,607</b>	<b>24.62</b>	<b>251.49</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>3.02</b>
Buner District	1,865	895,460	2.94	480.14	0.00	9.36	3.04
Chitral District	14,850	447,625	1.47	30.14	11.12	7.23	1.80
Lower Dir District	1,583	1,436,082	4.71	907.19	2.81	9.17	3.27
Malakand Protected Area	952	717,806	2.35	754.00	9.43	7.85	2.46
Shangla District	1,586	759,609	2.49	478.95	0.00	8.44	2.98
Swat District	5,337	2,308,624	7.57	432.57	30.14	8.37	3.24
Upper Dir District	3,699	947,401	3.11	256.12	4.65	7.86	3.26
<b>Mardan Division</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>3,998,876</b>	<b>13.11</b>	<b>1259.49</b>	<b>17.91</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>2.53</b>
Mardan District	1,632	2,373,399	7.78	1454.29	18.55	7.57	2.59
Swabi District	1,543	1,625,477	5.33	1053.45	16.98	7.56	2.44
<b>Peshawar Division</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>7,399,153</b>	<b>24.25</b>	<b>1849.33</b>	<b>34.86</b>	<b>7.93</b>	<b>3.39</b>
Charsadda District	996	1,610,960	5.28	1617.43	16.77	7.30	2.42
Nowshera District	1,748	1,520,995	4.99	870.13	22.32	7.52	2.95
Peshawar District	1,257	4,267,198	13.99	3394.75	46.16	8.37	3.99

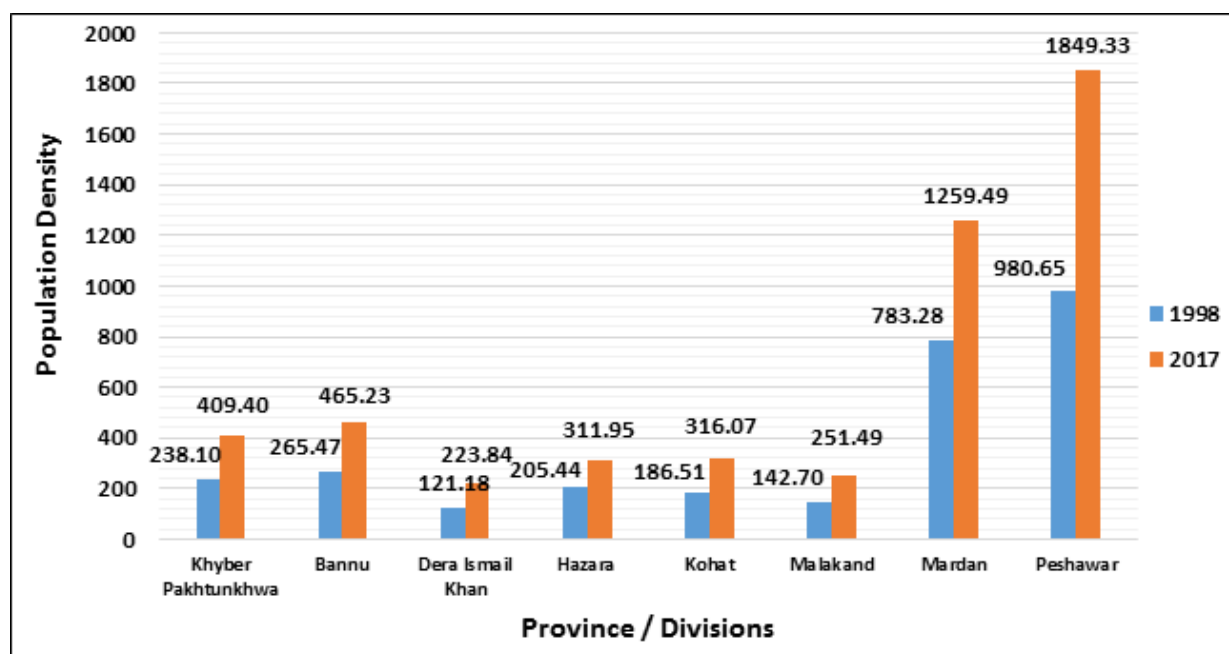
### 2.1.3 Average Household Size

The average household size according to Census-2017 has been observed as 7.83 persons indicating a slight decline from 8.0 persons in Census-1998. The average household sizes in rural and urban areas as per the Census-2017 are 7.90 and 7.52 persons respectively. Among the Divisions, Bannu has the highest household size of 9.06 persons, followed by Kohat Division with 8.87 persons. The average household size in descending order pertaining to other Divisions of KhyberPakhtunkhwa are: Malakand 8.42, Dera Ismail Khan 8.12, Peshawar 7.93, Mardan 7.57, and Hazara 6.50 persons.

### 2.1.4 Population Density

The population density (average number of persons per square kilometer) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 409.40 persons against 238.10 persons reported in Census-1998. Peshawar Divisions is the most densely populated Division having a population density of 1,849.33 persons, followed by Mardan 1259.49 persons and Bannu 465.23 person's respectively. Dera Ismail Khan is the least densely populated Division with a population density of 223.84. persons (Figure 2.4).

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



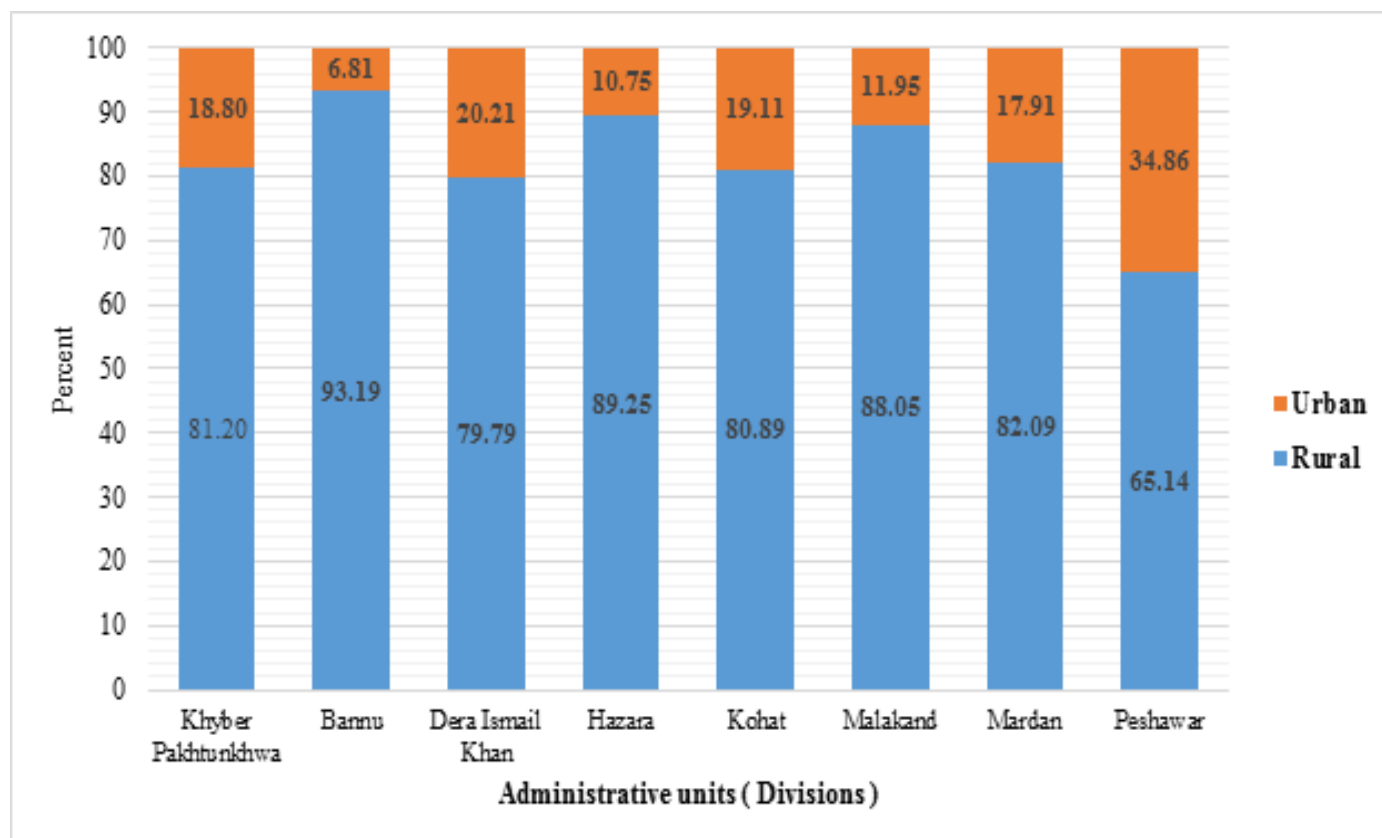
### 2.1.5 Rural-Urban Distribution of Population

According to the Census-2017, the rural population is recorded as 24,773,492 persons constituting 81.20% of the total population. The rural population as a percentage of the total population has decreased since the Census-1998 when it was recorded as 14,749,561 persons with a share of 83.13%.



The urban population is recorded as 5,735,428 persons in Census-2017 which constitutes 18.80% of the province's total population as shown in Figure 2.5. The share of urban population has increased since the Census-1998 when it was 16.87% with a population of 2,994,084 persons. Among the Divisions, Peshawar Division is the most urbanized Division having population share of 34.86% amongst all the Divisions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

**FIGURE 2.5: RURAL/URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCE / DIVISIONS, CENSUS-2017**



The total number of rural localities (Mauzas/Villages) in the province have been reported as 7696. While Rural localities with a population between 2000-4999 persons amount to 1,420, having the largest share, followed by rural localities with a population between 1000-1999 person totaling 1,417. Malakand Division has the largest number of rural localities, amounting to 2,802 as per Census-2017. The number of rural localities classified by administrative units and population size are listed in Table 2.3.

**TABLE 2.3: NUMBER OF RURAL LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, CENSUS-2017**

Administrative Units	Total Rural Localities	5,000 and Above	2,000 - 4,999	1,000 - 1,999	500 - 999	200 - 499	Less Than 200	Un inhabited
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7,696	1,356	1,420	1,417	1,358	1,196	856	91
Bannu Division	387	120	112	89	37	17	10	2
Dera Ismail Khan Division	453	101	112	66	50	38	48	38
Hazara Division	2,823	229	441	427	480	595	621	30
Kohat Division	311	102	87	56	30	19	14	3
Malakand Division	2,802	300	479	669	703	497	151	3
Mardan Division	318	194	63	29	17	9	5	1
Peshawar Division	603	310	127	81	41	21	9	14

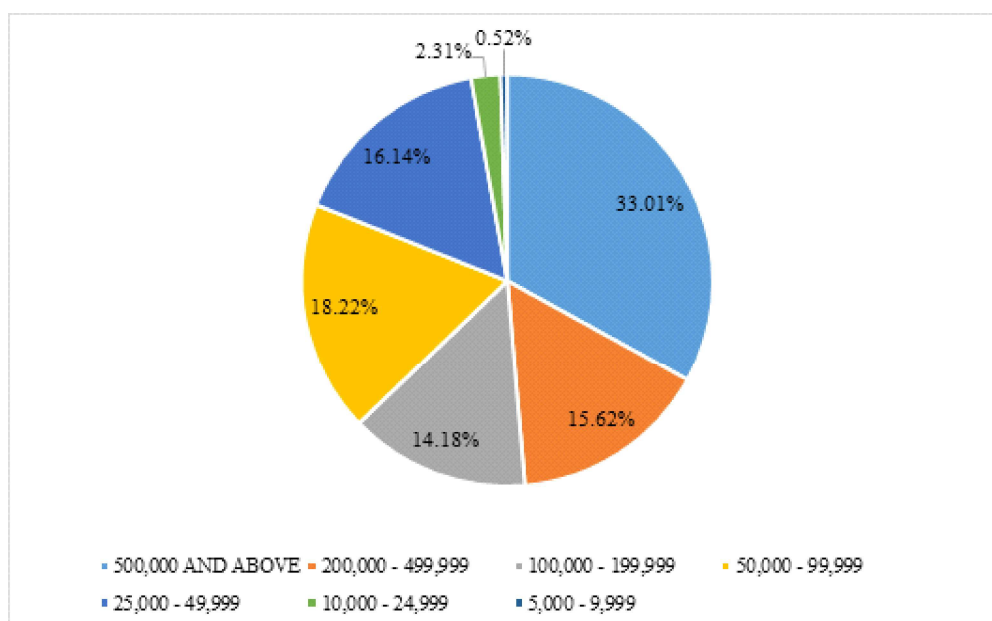
The number of urban localities according to the Census-2017 are 62, which increased from 55 urban localities notified in Census-1998. Urban localities with a population size ranging from 25,000-49,999 individuals are the highest in number i.e. 24, followed by urban localities with a population size 50,000-99,999 as 15.

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

Year	Total	Number of Urban Localities by Size				Urban Population		Avg. Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population
		Less than 25,000	25,000-49,999	50,000-99,999	100,000 and over	Number	Percent	
1961	43	37	4	1	1	758,516	13.24	-
1972	54	42	9	1	2	1,195,655	14.25	3.98
1981	43	26	10	5	2	1,665,653	15.06	4.00
1998	55	22	22	8	3	2,994,084	16.90	3.51
2017	62	13	24	15	10	5,735,428	18.80	3.47

To further examine the urban population, Figure 2.6 illustrates that majority of the urban population 33.01% lives in urban localities with a population of 500,000 and above followed by urban localities with a population between 200,000 to 499,999 with a percentage of 15.62%.

**FIGURE 2.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE, CENSUS-2017**



### 2.1.6 Population Distribution by Religion

The population of the province is predominantly Muslim, with 99.77% of the total population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa declaring Islam as their faith. The rural areas have share of 99.92% of Muslims, whereas urban areas stand at 99.15%. The percentage of total Non-Muslim population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa recorded in Census-2017 is 0.23%. The largest amongst the minorities are Christian, which constitute 0.15% of the total population followed by Hindu and Ahmadi representing 0.02% each. The percentage of Christians in urban areas is 0.66% however, they exceeds than that of Hindus 0.08%. Table 2.5 provides a comparison of population by religion over the census years 1998 and 2017 in rural and urban areas.

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

Religion	1998				2017			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Muslim	17,644,999	99.44	99.65	98.42	30,440,236	99.77	99.92	99.15
Christian	36,668	0.21	0.03	1.06	46,879	0.15	0.04	0.66
Hindu	4,498	0.33	0.01	0.11	5,230	0.02	*	0.08
Ahmadi	42162	0.24	0.22	0.31	6,328	0.02	0.02	0.03
Scheduled Castes	592	*	*	0.01	843	*	*	0.01
Others	14,726	0.08	0.08	0.09	9,404	0.03	0.02	0.07
Total	17,743,645	100	100	100	30,508,920	100	100	100

\* Refers to a very small numbers

### 2.1.7 Populatuion Distribution by Mother Tongue

Pushto is the most widely spoken language in the province reported by 76.86% of the population as their mother tongue in Census-2017 followed by Hindko 11.48% and Saraiki 3.72% as shown in Table 2.6. The percentage share of other languages reported as mother tongue in KP are: Urdu 0.90%, Punjabi 0.54%, Brahvi 0.20%, Kashmiri 0.14%, Sindhi 0.09%, Balochi 0.08, and others as 5.99%.

Table 2.6 shows that the proportion of Saraiki speaking people has not changed much between two censuses, i.e., 3.86% reported in Census-1998 to 3.72% in Census-2017. However, the percentage share of Pushto speaking persons have increased from 73.90% reported in Census-1998 to 76.86% in Census-2017, whereas the proportion of Punjabi speaking population has decreased since Census-1998.

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

Language	1998				2017			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Urdu	139,060	0.78	0.24	3.47	274,102	0.90	0.48	2.69
Punjabi	172,561	0.97	0.24	4.58	164,298	0.54	0.21	1.97
Sindhi	6,610	0.04	0.02	0.11	27,064	0.09	0.06	0.20
Pushto	13,113,143	73.90	73.98	73.55	23,450,066	76.86	76.88	76.78
Balochi	2,390	0.01	0.01	0.03	23,653	0.08	0.07	0.12
Kashmiri*	-	-	-	-	42,811	0.14	0.14	0.16
Saraiki	684,228	3.86	4.00	3.15	1,135,419	3.72	3.54	4.53
Hindko*	-	-	-	-	3,502,064	11.48	11.53	11.25
Brahvi*	-	-	-	-	62,431	0.20	0.20	0.23
Others	3,625,653	20.43	21.52	15.11	1,827,012	5.99	6.89	2.08
Total	17,743,645	100	100	100	30,508,920	100	100	100

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

## 2.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

### 2.2.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is considered to be an important demographic indicator showing the number of males per hundred females in a population and is reflective of the gender balance in the Province. It is greatly affected by sex differentials in mortality and migration as well as under or over enumeration of male and female population in the Census / Survey process. The sex ratio, in turn affects fertility, mortality, migration, labour force composition and other related factors.

According to the Census-2017, the total male and female population are 15,444,481 and 15, 062,440 respectively reflecting a sex ratio of 102.54 showing a decreasing trend from 105.02 in Census-1998. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas i.e. 107.74 compared to rural areas 101.37 in the province. This decrease in sex ratio can be due to the migratory pattern of males to the urban centers for work opportunities. However, the overall sex ratio in rural and urban areas has decreased since Census-1998 as reflected in Table 2.7.

The sex ratio recorded at birth in the Census-2017 is 105.45 showing decrease from the previous estimate of 106.77 in the Census-1998. The sex ratio recorded at birth in rural and urban areas are 105.28 and 106.26, respectively. The overall sex ratio for individuals below the age of 15 years is recorded as 108.37, whereas the sex ratio for the working-age population between the ages 15-64 years is recorded as 97.16. The sex ratio has witnessed a decline in the 65 years and above population from 126.70 reported in Census-1998 to 116.96 in Census-2017.

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

Age Groups	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All ages	105.02	103.44	113.15	102.54	101.37	107.74
At birth	106.77	106.75	106.85	105.45	105.28	106.26
Less than 15 years	108.81	109.01	107.69	108.37	108.47	107.92
15 - 64 years	100.41	97.02	116.92	97.16	94.81	106.91
65 + years	126.70	126.12	130.31	116.96	116.08	121.27

### 2.2.2 Age Structure

The age and sex structure of a population has great significance in terms of understanding trends in demographic components ,i.e, fertility, mortality and migration patterns which have far reaching effects on the future growth of population and socio-economic development. In this context, it is important to have accurate age reporting and complete enumeration of the population.

Table 2.8 shows the percentage of the population by broad age groups. According to the Census-2017, the population less than 15 years of age has a proportion of 43.43%, showing a decrease from 47.20% in Census-1998. More than half of the population i.e., 53.10% lies in the working-age group, i.e 15-64 years with slightly higher proportion in urban areas i.e. 57.56% than in rural areas which is 52.06%.

The adult population above the age of 18 years is 49.85% of the total population, which is slightly higher in urban areas 53.94% compared to rural areas i.e., 48.90%. The population below the age of five years constitutes 15.18%, whereas infants (below the age of one year) make up 2.69%. The age group of 65 years and above represents 3.48% of the total population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

The percentages of population for male, female and transgenders out of their respective total population by broad age groups and rural / urban areas are also given in Table 2.8.

The province having a young age structure as that of total Pakistan shows a high dependency ratio (an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force - ages 0 to 14 years and above 65 years- and those typically in the labor force - ages 15 to 64) of 88.33% in Census-2017. The age dependency ratio is much higher in rural areas i.e. 92.07% compared to urban areas as 73.73% reflective of larger proportions of young and dependent rural population.

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

Age Groups	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Total population	30,508,920	15,444,481	15,062,440	1,999	24,773,492	12,470,370	12,302,031	1,091	5,735,428	2,974,111	2,760,409	908
Less than 1 year	2.69	2.73	2.65	-	2.73	2.79	2.68	-	2.49	2.48	2.51	-
Less than 5 years	15.18	15.38	14.98	-	15.55	15.84	15.26	-	13.58	13.47	13.70	-
Less than 10 years	30.63	31.28	29.96	-	31.40	32.26	30.53	-	27.28	27.17	27.40	-
Less than 15 years	43.43	44.62	42.21	-	44.39	45.89	42.88	-	39.24	39.28	39.21	-
15 to 24 years	19.61	19.45	19.76	32.42	19.31	19.08	19.55	28.96	20.88	21.02	20.72	36.56
18 & Above	49.85	48.55	51.18	91.60	48.90	47.28	50.55	90.10	53.94	53.91	53.96	93.39
15 to 64 years	53.10	51.68	54.54	92.15	52.06	50.33	53.82	89.09	57.56	57.34	57.78	95.81
65 & Above	3.48	3.70	3.24	7.85	3.54	3.78	3.30	10.91	3.20	3.38	3.00	4.19
Age Dependency ratio	88.33	93.49	83.34	8.52	92.07	98.67	85.82	12.24	73.73	74.40	73.06	4.37

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

Table 2.9 presents the distribution of population by 5 year age intervals and sex. The male population comprises 50.63% of the total population, whereas the female population constitutes 49.37%. The transgenders have only been reported as 0.01 percent of the total population i.e. 30,508,920 of the province. It may be noted that data on transgenders was collected for the first time in Census-2017. The Census results shows that the transgenders population was under reported probably because the code was not written on the questionnaire and it was challenging for the enumerators to remember and collect information from the households.

The table shows that age groups with the highest number of people are 00-04 and 05-09 years, with percentage shares of 15.18% and 15.45%, respectively. The percentage shares show a progressively decreasing pattern for higher age groups, indicating a concentration of young population in the province.

**TABLE 2.9: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, CENSUS-2017**

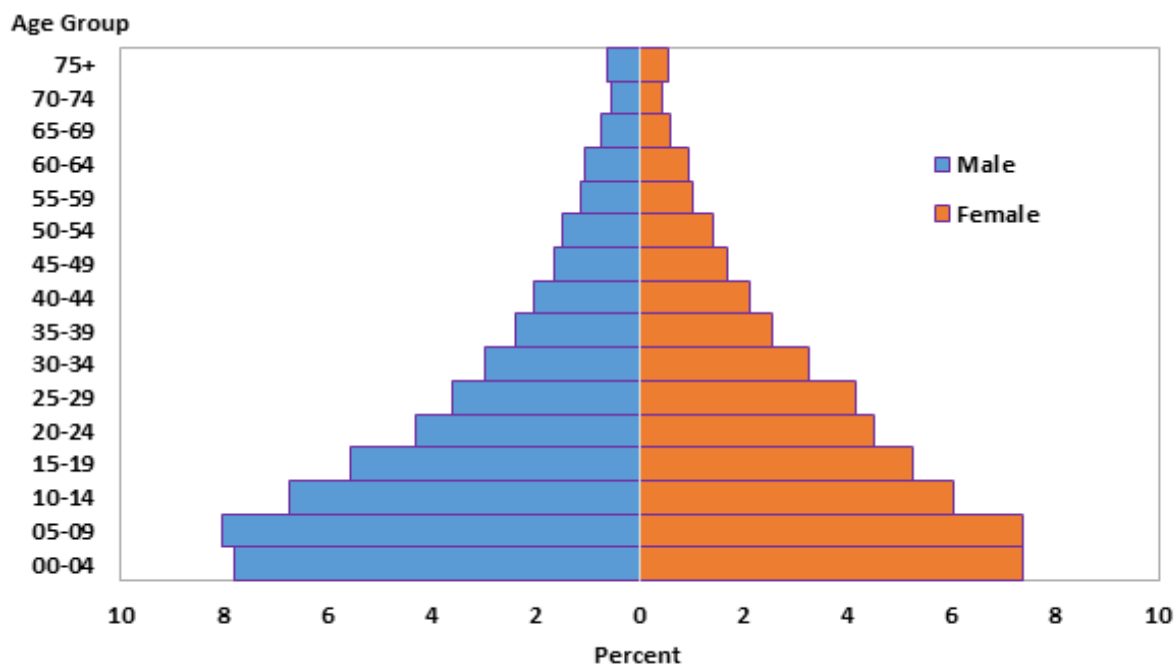
Age Groups	Male		Female		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	15,444,481	50.63	15,062,440	49.37	30,506,921	100
00-04	2,375,782	7.79	2,258,247	7.39	4,634,029	15.18
05-09	2,456,935	8.05	2,256,652	7.40	4,713,587	15.45
10-14	2,057,930	6.75	1,843,260	6.05	3,901,190	12.80
15-19	1,691,778	5.55	1,602,510	5.25	3,294,288	10.80
20-24	1,312,176	4.30	1,374,169	4.50	2,686,345	8.81
25-29	1,098,411	3.60	1,270,858	4.17	2,369,269	7.77
30-34	907,108	2.97	992,491	3.25	1,899,599	6.23
35-39	725,333	2.38	776,132	2.54	1,501,465	4.92
40-44	617,980	2.03	650,221	2.13	1,268,201	4.16
45-49	502,017	1.65	518,104	1.70	1,020,121	3.34
50-54	454,998	1.49	431,662	1.41	886,660	2.91
55-59	349,367	1.15	312,487	1.02	661,854	2.17
60-64	323,040	1.06	286,914	0.94	609,954	2.00
65-69	224,165	0.73	184,402	0.60	408,567	1.34
70-74	162,395	0.53	131,654	0.43	294,049	0.96
75+	185,066	0.61	172,677	0.57	357,743	1.17

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

Figure 2.7 graphically illustrates the age and sex structure of province's population, which can be represented as an expanded population pyramid with a large base, whose shape becomes narrower in the middle age groups until it becomes a thin peak at the top. Such a pyramid is characteristic of a young population as is the case with KP where 43.43% of the population falls in the less than 15 years age category.

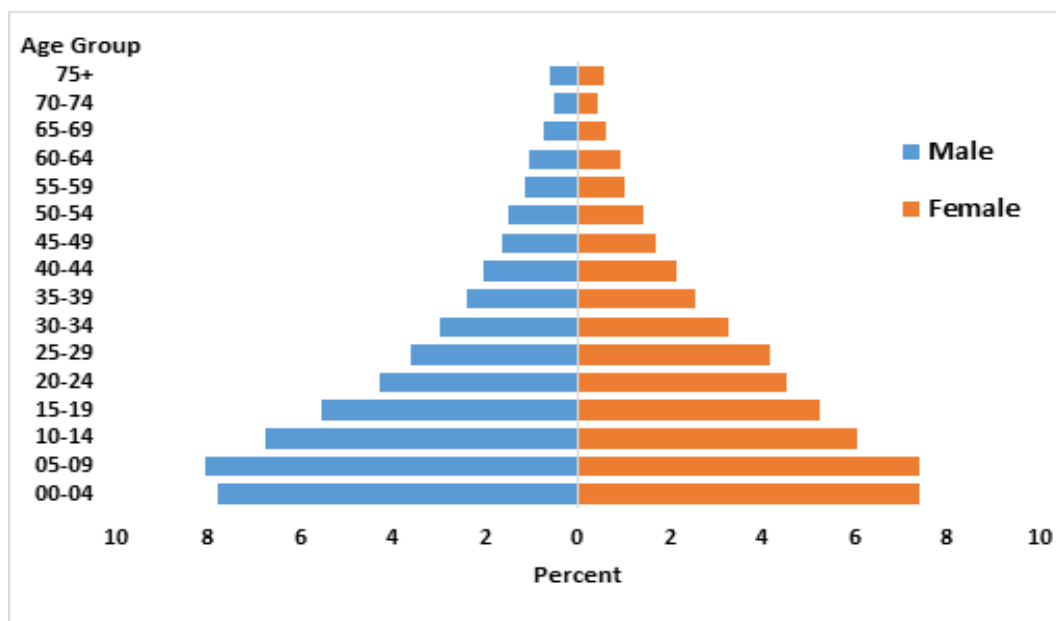


**FIGURE 2.7 POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE PROVINCE, CENSUS-2017**



To further look into the gender-specific composition of population, Figures 2.7 (a) and 2.7 (b) portray the percentage distribution within male and female categories separately for five years and single year age intervals, respectively. This has been done to account for differences in age reporting of males and females.

**FIGURE 2.7 (a) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX, CENSUS-2017**



**FIGURE 2.7: (b) POPULATION PYRAMID BY SINGLE YEAR AGE AND SEX OF THE PROVINCE, CENSUS-2017**

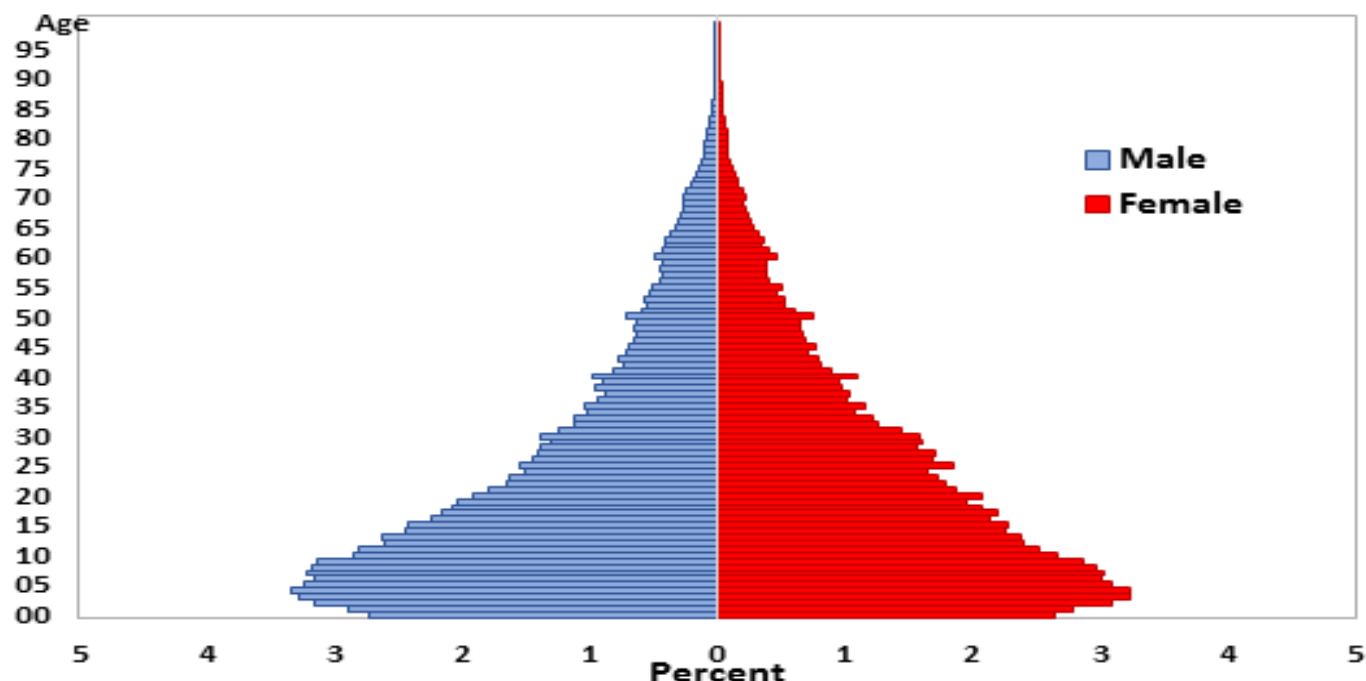


Figure 2.7 (b) presents the age and sex structure of population by single year of age. The population pyramid has been smoothened by using method of moving averages to adjust for age misreporting in the form of age heaping, digital preference or common practice to round off age which has been a common feature in all censuses. The relative shrinking at the base of the pyramid indicates a current relative slowing down of births (fertility) indicating a beginning of demographic transition in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, the shape of the pyramid makes it evident that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has high population momentum with high growth potential by having the largest proportion in young ages. The pyramid depicts the respective distributions of males and females for each age from 0 to 100 showing almost similar pattern of age distribution.

### 2.2.3 Marital Status

All individuals having age 15 years and above enumerated in the Census-2017 have been classified according to their marital status, i.e. married, never married, widowed and divorced as shown in Table 2.10. The results show that out of the total population above 15 years of age, 30.61% are never married, 65.56% are married, 3.69% are widowed and 0.15% is divorced. The percentage of nevermarried males i.e., 36.82% is higher than never married females 24.49%. The status age groups reveals that marriage is nearly universal as more than 90% of both males and females are married by ages 35-39 years.

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

Age Group	All Sexes				Male				Female			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
15 and Above	30.61	65.56	3.69	0.15	36.82	61.69	1.42	0.07	24.49	69.37	5.92	0.22
15-19	85.95	13.96	0.06	0.04	94.64	5.30	0.04	0.02	76.78	23.09	0.08	0.05
20-24	52.65	47.09	0.16	0.10	71.28	28.60	0.08	0.04	34.85	64.75	0.24	0.16
25-29	24.92	74.54	0.36	0.17	35.26	64.49	0.17	0.08	15.96	83.25	0.53	0.26
30-34	11.01	88.09	0.69	0.21	13.53	86.12	0.24	0.10	8.68	89.91	1.10	0.31
35-39	5.63	92.89	1.26	0.22	5.77	93.77	0.35	0.11	5.48	92.08	2.11	0.33
40-44	3.89	93.65	2.24	0.21	3.40	96.02	0.49	0.10	4.35	91.42	3.91	0.32
45-49	2.74	93.05	4.00	0.21	2.17	97.01	0.72	0.10	3.28	89.23	7.17	0.33
50-54	2.54	90.89	6.36	0.21	1.82	96.76	1.32	0.10	3.28	84.73	11.67	0.33
55-59	2.20	88.25	9.38	0.18	1.52	96.07	2.33	0.09	2.93	79.52	17.27	0.28
60-64	2.40	82.45	15.00	0.15	1.74	93.72	4.46	0.08	3.11	69.78	26.87	0.24
65-69	2.29	77.14	20.44	0.12	1.68	90.56	7.70	0.06	3.01	60.86	35.94	0.19
70-74	2.06	69.28	28.55	0.11	1.58	85.93	12.43	0.07	2.61	48.77	48.45	0.17
75 and Above	2.19	57.79	39.89	0.13	2.00	76.03	21.86	0.11	2.35	38.27	59.22	0.16
Total	5,282,786	11,315,415	636,366	25,547	3,149,378	5,277,051	121,404	6,001	2,131,409	6,038,364	514,962	19,546

#### 2.2.4 Female of Reproductive Age

The total female population in the reproductive age groups of (15-49 years) is 7,184, 485, which has a share of 47.70% of the total female population (Table 2.11). The percentage of women falling in the reproductive age category is higher in urban areas i.e. 50.60% compared to rural areas as 47.05%.

Among the reproductive age group, 29.04% of women are never married, 69.34% are married, 1.41% are widowed whereas 0.22% are divorced. The percentage of never married women in urban areas 32.35% is higher than in rural areas 28.24%.

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

Age Group	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
15-49	29.04	69.34	1.41	0.22	28.24	70.16	1.38	0.22	32.35	65.90	1.52	0.23
15-19	76.78	23.09	0.08	0.05	75.89	23.98	0.08	0.05	80.54	19.32	0.10	0.05
20-24	34.85	64.75	0.24	0.16	32.87	66.72	0.24	0.16	43.06	56.58	0.21	0.15
25-29	15.96	83.25	0.53	0.26	14.95	84.26	0.54	0.26	20.23	79.02	0.51	0.25
30-34	8.68	89.91	1.10	0.31	8.15	90.44	1.10	0.31	10.80	87.76	1.10	0.34
35-39	5.48	92.08	2.11	0.33	5.24	92.35	2.09	0.32	6.46	90.99	2.20	0.36
40-44	4.35	91.42	3.91	0.32	4.17	91.68	3.84	0.31	5.07	90.35	4.22	0.35
45-49	3.28	89.23	7.17	0.33	3.14	89.60	6.94	0.32	3.84	87.66	8.13	0.37
Total	2,086,101	4,981,447	101,211	15,726	1,634,275	4,060,912	79,982	12,530	451,826	920,535	21,229	3,196

## 2.2.5 Population with Disability

The total number of disabled population in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province according to the Census-2017 is recorded as 206,826, out of which 60.87% are males, 38.92% are females, and 0.21% are transgender. The proportion of disabled person is quite low probably because the Enumerators were neither trained on administering the disability codes nor did they receive any clear instructions about the concept of disability, resulting in a likely under-count of disabled population of the province.

Table 2.12 shows that disabled persons constitute only 0.68% of the total population\* of the province. The disability rate for males (disabled males as a percentage of total male population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) is 0.82% and for females (disabled females as a percentage of total female population) is 0.53%. Out of total disabled population, 84.93% are recorded in rural areas whereas 15.07% are residing in urban areas.

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

Description	Percentage of Disabled Population				
	Total Disabled Population	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Total	206,826	60.87	38.92	0.21	100
Rural	175,663	60.92	38.91	0.17	84.93
Urban	31,163	60.61	38.99	0.40	15.07
Disability Rate	-	0.82	0.53	21.36	0.68

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

## 2.3 LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The Literacy Ratio (a person who can read a news paper and write a simple letter with understanding in any language and make simple calculation is treated as literate) among the population of age 10 years and above is recorded as 54.02% in the Census-2017. It is higher for males i.e. 69.23% than for females as 38.72% and for transgender it is 36.07%. The literacy ratio in urban areas as 67.14% is much higher than that of rural areas i.e., 50.80% as shown in Table 2.13.

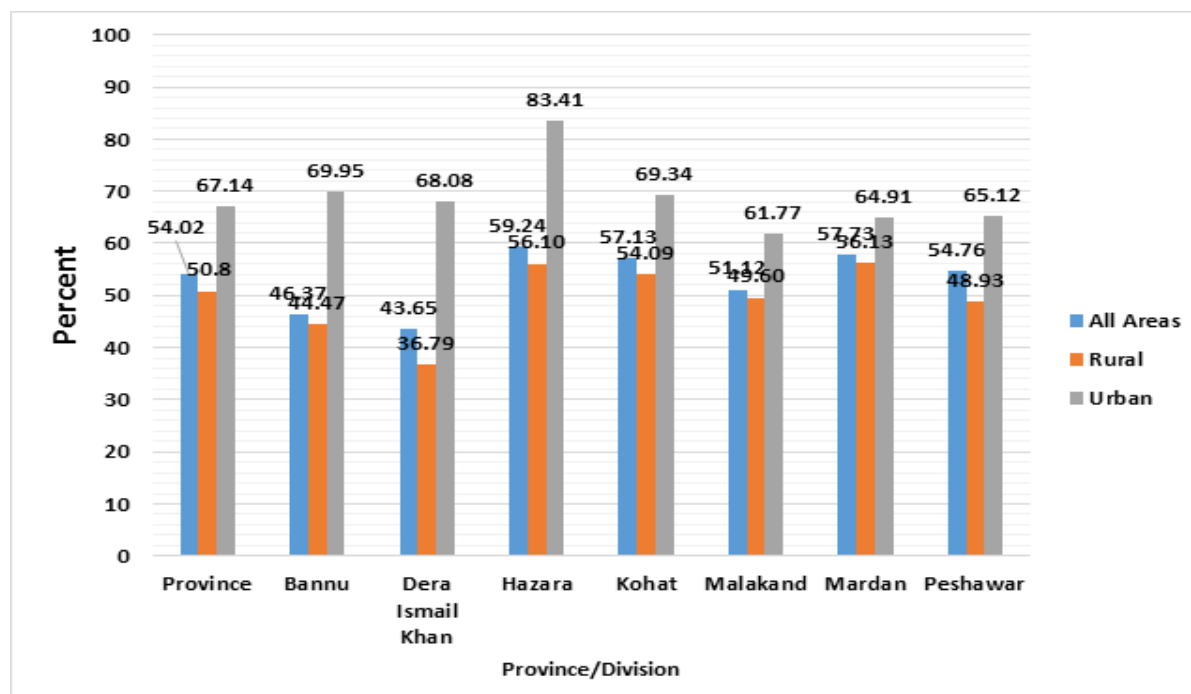
Moreover, the literacy ratio has shown a significant increase since Census-1998, wherein it was recorded as 35.41%. In particular, the literacy ratio has increased by more than nineteen percentage points in rural areas over the last nineteen years, from 31.28% in Census-1998 to 50.80% in Census-2017.

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

Area	1998				2017			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans- gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans- gender
All Areas	35.41	51.39	18.82	-	54.02	69.23	38.72	36.07
Rural	31.28	47.65	14.69	-	50.80	66.99	34.80	28.60
Urban	54.33	67.48	39.10	-	67.14	77.98	55.44	45.04
Total Literate	4,191,446	3,098,750	1,092,696	-	11,431,688	7,346,673	4,084,294	721

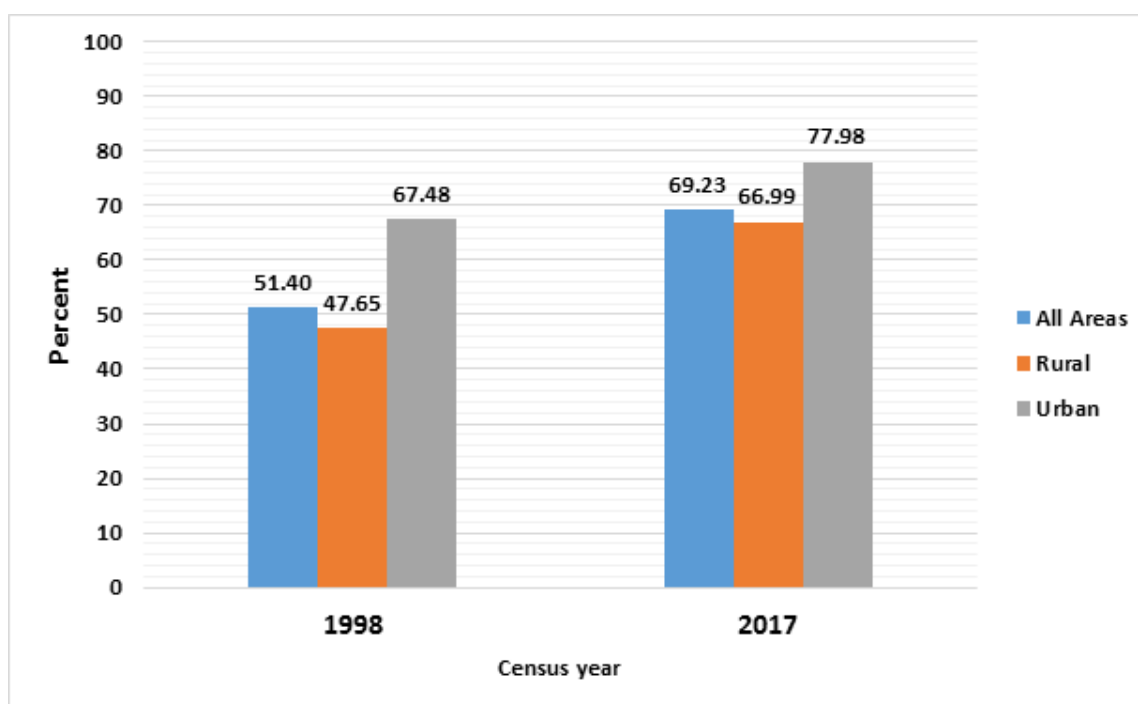
Literacy ratio by administrative Divisions in the province as shown in Figure 2.8 indicates that the Hazara Division has the highest proportion of literate population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 59.24%, followed by Mardan Division as 57.73%, Kohat Division 57.13%, Peshawar Division 54.76%, Malakand Division 51.12%, Bannu Division 46.37% and Dera Ismail Khan Division 43.65%. It is encouraging to note that the gender difference in literacy ratio has narrowed down in Census-2017 (Figure 2.8).

**FIGURE 2.8: LITERACY RATIO BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AND RURAL/URBAN,  
CENSUS-2017**

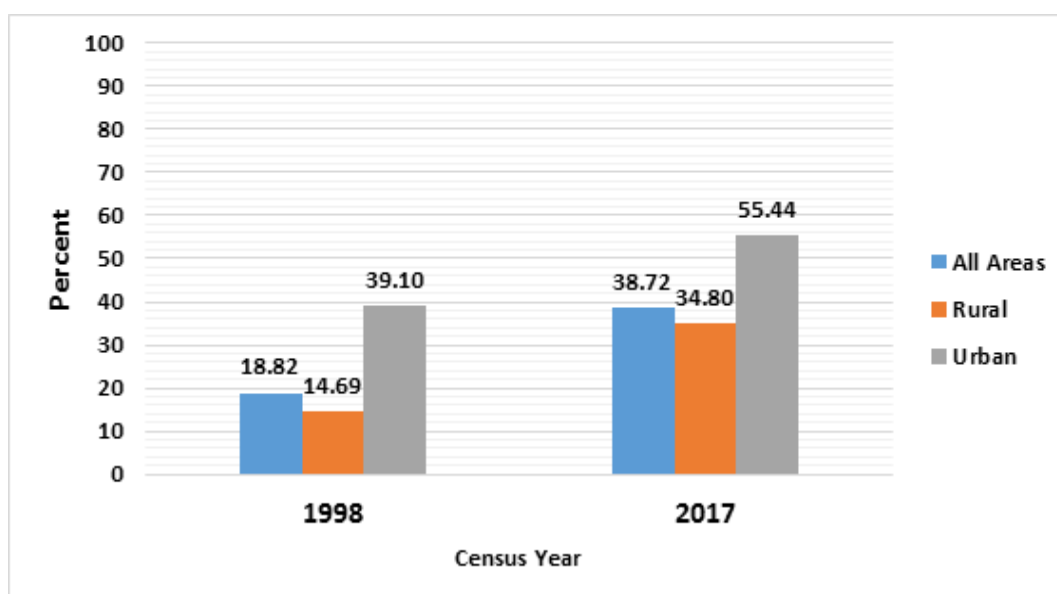


le literacy ratio according to results of Census-1998 and Census-2017 which show significant progress in literacy, especially in females in rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

**FIGURE 2.8 (a) MALE LITERACY RATIO, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**



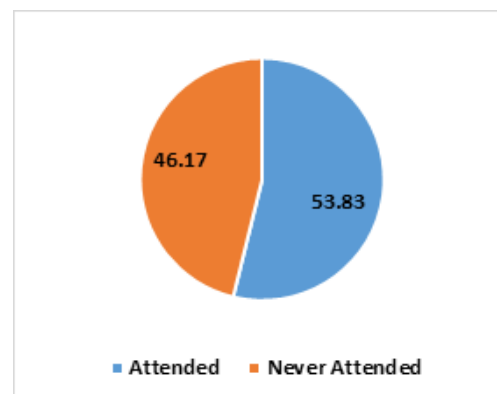
**FIGURE 2.8 (b) FEMALE LITERACY RATIO, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**



### 2.3.1 Educational Attainment

Education meets the shortage of trained and qualified manpower which is an important factor for increasing productivity, accelerating economic growth, individual freedom and emancipation of women. According to Census-2017, out of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population above the age of 5 years, 53.83% have attended school while 46.17% have never received any formal education.

**FIGURE 2.9: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO HAS ATTENDED SCHOOL**



The total number of educated people in the province, with some level of education attained, is recorded as 13.9 million. Out of the total educated population, 29.94% are below primary, 21.78% have passed primary level, 16.10% have passed middle and 16.35% have passed matriculation exams. The percentage falls to 7.39% for intermediate, 4.29% for graduate and 3.22% for masters and above levels of education. In addition, 0.20% of the educated population hold a diploma or certificate and 0.74% some other qualifications not covered by the above categories. Moreover, urban areas have a greater percentage of educated people with higher educational attainment as compared to rural areas. Table 2.14 gives the distribution of population by sex, educational attainment and rural/urban domains.

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

Educational Attainment	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders
Below Primary	29.94	26.84	35.20	15.23	31.81	28.35	37.97	18.48	23.84	21.55	27.21	12.83
Primary	21.78	20.34	24.24	23.38	22.74	21.21	25.47	26.09	18.67	17.30	20.69	21.39
Middle	16.10	17.38	13.92	21.23	16.20	17.66	13.62	23.19	15.74	16.39	14.79	19.79
Matriculation	16.35	18.43	12.83	23.69	15.93	18.20	11.89	17.75	17.72	19.21	15.54	28.07
Intermediate	7.39	8.18	6.04	8.77	6.57	7.39	5.10	6.88	10.07	10.96	8.76	10.16
Graduate	4.29	4.53	3.87	4.77	3.36	3.62	2.91	4.71	7.29	7.71	6.67	4.81
Master and Above	3.22	3.47	2.79	2.00	2.51	2.82	1.96	1.45	5.53	5.77	5.18	2.41
Diploma/Certificate	0.20	0.28	0.06	0.31	0.16	0.23	0.05	0.36	0.31	0.44	0.11	0.27
Others	0.74	0.56	1.05	0.62	0.71	0.53	1.04	1.09	0.83	0.68	1.05	0.27
Total Literate (5+)	13,930,095	8,770,808	5,158,637	650	10,655,251	6,823,300	3,831,675	276	3,274,844	1,947,508	1,326,962	374



## 2.4 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 2.4.1 Economically Active Population

The economically active population comprises of persons aged 10 years and above who are engaged in work for pay or profit including un-paid family helpers. Persons not working but looking for work as well as those who were laid off during the reference period have also been considered as economically active. Data on economic participation of the labour force is crucial for assessing the total magnitude of manpower including both skilled and unskilled persons and the nature and type of employment they are engaged in.

The census data provides limited information on economic activity of population due to few questions being asked on the nature and type of work, occupation or industry, as opposed to labour force and manpower surveys which provide detailed information on employment and related topics. Moreover, the definition and the method used to record economic activity and related information also varies between the Census and the sample surveys. The Census-2017 covered only the working and non-working categories of population and did not collect detailed data on the nature of economic activity, occupations or industry, thereby limiting the scope of data and its analysis.

As shown in Table 2.15, the economically active population constitutes 28.82% of 10 years and above. The Proportion of economically active males is 52.44%, compared to only 5.05% for females. This domestic work category in the economically inactive population is dominated by females who make up 73.93%.

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

Economic Category	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-genders
Economically Active (%)	28.82	52.44	5.05	34.17	28.26	51.95	4.84	17.69	31.09	54.33	5.95	53.96
Economically Inactive (%)	71.18	47.56	94.95	65.83	71.74	48.05	95.16	82.31	68.91	45.67	94.05	46.04
Total Population 10 +	21,165,345	10,613,263	10,550,083	1,999	16,994,420	8,447,188	8,546,141	1,091	4,170,925	2,166,075	2,003,942	908
<b>Economically Active (%)</b>												
Worked	25.09	45.70	4.35	31.27	24.19	44.47	4.14	15.22	28.75	50.50	5.23	50.55
Seeking Work	3.73	6.74	0.70	2.90	4.07	7.49	0.70	2.47	2.34	3.83	0.73	3.41
<b>Economically inactive (%)</b>												
Students	23.06	29.12	16.97	5.60	22.12	28.78	15.53	6.42	26.92	30.45	23.13	4.63
Domestic Work	40.38	7.03	73.93	37.22	41.93	7.90	75.57	51.33	34.04	3.63	66.92	20.26
Others	7.75	11.41	4.05	23.01	7.70	11.37	4.07	24.56	7.95	11.59	4.00	21.15

## 2.5 POSSESSION OF COMPUTERIZED NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD (CNIC)

The information on the possession of Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) was also collected in the Census-2017 from the adult population of 18 years of age and above. Moreover, data has also been collected for the first time from the transgender population. In all, 85.32% of the adult population possesses a CNIC as shown in Table 2.16. A higher number of males possess a CNIC with a percentage of 93.09% compared to female as 77.76%, and transgender 73.19%. Moreover, the percentage of population possessing a CNIC is higher in urban areas i.e. 87.24% compared to rural areas as 84.83%.

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

Area	All Sexes			Male			Female			Transgender		
	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Population
Total	85.32	14.68	15,025,331	93.09	6.91	7,408,667	77.76	22.24	7,614,859	73.19	26.81	1,805
Rural	84.83	15.17	12,011,449	92.98	7.02	5,844,616	77.11	22.89	6,165,864	74.30	25.70	969
Urban	87.24	12.76	3,013,882	93.47	6.53	1,564,051	80.52	19.48	1,448,995	71.89	28.11	836

**PART - III**

**HOUSING  
CHARACTERISTICS**



## PART-III

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS CENSUS-2017

**Number of Housing Units:** There are 3,801,046 housing units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Out of these, 80.71% housing units are located in rural areas, whereas 19.29% are situated in urban areas.

**Persons per Housing Unit/ Average Household Size:** The average household size is 7.83 according to Census-2017, which is slightly higher in rural areas with 7.90 as compared to urban areas i.e., 7.52 persons.

**Persons per Room:** The average number of persons per room in all housing units is 2.66 persons. This figure is higher in rural areas i.e. 2.74 compared to urban areas as 2.35.

**Rooms per Housing Units:** According to the Census-2017, the average number of rooms per housing unit is 2.94. The urban areas recorded a higher number of rooms per housing unit i.e., 3.21 rooms compared to rural areas as 2.88 rooms.

**Single Room Housing Units:** The percentage housing units with single room is 18.22% being higher in rural areas 19.03 as compared to urban areas 14.82%.

**2-4 Rooms Housing Units:** The percentage of housing units with two to four rooms in all areas is 66.64%. The proportion of rural localities with housing units of two to four rooms is i.e. 66.86% compared to 65.70% in urban localities.

**5 or More Rooms Housing Units:** Housing units having five or more rooms are 15.14% of all the housing units. Urban areas have a slightly higher proportion of such houses with 19.48% compared to rural areas 14.10%.

**Nature of Tenure:** Owned housing units are 83.05% .Moreover 11.48% housing units were reported as rented. While the rent free housing units are 5.47% in census-2017.

**Period of Construction of Owned Housing Units:** According to Census-2017, 58.37% of the owned housing units were constructed more than 10 years ago, while 28.43% of the housing units were built between the last five to ten years. Furthermore, 11.28% of the owned housing units were built less than five years, and 1.92% was found under construction during the time of census period.

**Construction Material Used for Outer Walls:** Out of all the housing units recorded during the Census-2017, 72.76% of them have walls constructed of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones. The proportion was higher in urban areas i.e., 86.89% compared to rural areas as 69.38%. Moreover, 21.81% of them have outer walls made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding, and use of wood bamboo was recorded for 3.34% of the housing units.

**Construction Material Used for Roofs:** The use of RCC/ BCC in the construction of roofs was recorded for 34.99% of all the housing units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, with a significantly higher percentage of 61.11% housing units in urban areas as compared to rural areas i.e., 28.75%, where the use of Gerdar/use of T. Iron in the construction of roofs was recorded for 31.79%. Moreover, the use of Gerdar/ T.Iron in roofs is 17.65% amongst all the housing units, as per Census-2017.

**Source of Drinking Water:** Out of all housing units of the province, 80.66% have access to inside source of drinking water. The major source of drinking water is the Tap water used by 34.98% of the housing units as an inside source and 5.14% as an outside source. Moreover, 33.58% of the housing units have access to electric/ hand pumps (both inside and outside source), while 30.94% of the housing units have access to electric/ hand pump as an inside source.

**Source of Lighting:** Electricity is available in 89.89% of the housing units in the province, while the use of Kerosene Oil is reported only in 1%, the use of gas lamps is as low as 0.31%, and the use of other sources of lighting is 8.80%. The housing units in urban areas i.e. 98.13% have greater access and usage of electricity compared to the housing units in rural areas as 87.92%.

**Fuel Used for Cooking:** The use of wood is commonly used in majority of the housing units with percentage of 72.70%, followed by gas as 25.52%, other sources as 1.70% and Kerosene Oil 0.09%.

### **Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facilities**

**Kitchen-** According to the Census-2017 results, 61.54% of the housing units in the province have a separate kitchen. The facility of shared kitchen is available to only 24.26% of the housing units, whereas 14.20% of the housing units have no kitchen facility.

**Bathroom-** The availability of separate bathroom facility was recorded for 66.49% of the total housing units, while a shared bathroom facility is recorded for 24.50%, and no bathroom facility for 9.01%.

**Latrine-** According to Census-2017 Results, 15.52% of the housing units have latrines connected with sewerage, 29.78% have latrines connected with septic tanks, and 8.91% have their latrine connected with open drains, whereas 29.76% of the housing units have latrines that use pit with slab. Only, 12.15% of the housing units reported not having any latrine facility.

**Source of Information/Communication:** The mobile phone is the most commonly used source of information and communication accessed by 94.81 % of housing units. The television is the second most frequently used source of information with 32.44% of the housing units having access to it. Accessibility to computer/ internet accounts for 10.65% of housing units across the province. The use of Radio as a source of information is recorded as 8.88%, whereas the use of Newspaper is as low as 6.77%. The landline telephone is used as a source of information by 4.02% of the housing units.

### **3. BROAD ANALYSIS OF HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

A total of twelve (12) main questions were asked in the Census-2017 to collect data on the housing characteristics of the province. The main questions focused on assessing the type of the housing units, type of material used in construction of the housing units and the type of housing facilities available in the housing units. Based on the information collected, this part of the Census Report presents results in two major sections namely: Type of the Housing Units and Availability of Housing Facilities. The first section includes information such as level of congestion, nature of tenure, period of construction of owned housing units, and type of construction material used in the roofs and walls. The second section provides information on sources of drinking water, lighting, fuel for cooking, availability of kitchen, bathroom, latrine facility and sources of information, all of which are detailed in the following sections:

#### **3.1 TYPE OF HOUSING UNITS**

##### **3.1.1 Level of Congestion - Persons and Rooms**

According to the Census-2017, there are about 3.80 million housing units reported in Census, 2017 against the 2.21 million housing units enumerated in Census-1998 showing an increase of 71.90% during the intercensal period of 1998-2017. The distribution of the housing units by rural/ urban areas is 80.71% and 19.29% respectively as shown in Table 3.1.

Level of congestion indicates the number of persons and rooms per housing unit being reflective of the crowding and tight living conditions of a population. It also helps to assess the overall requirement of the housing units that can ultimately be used for future planning and policy formulation in housing sector at both the micro and macro level.

The level of congestion in terms of number of persons per housing unit or the average household size is estimated at 7.83 persons in Census, 2017, which showed a declined from the average household size of 8.0 persons reported in Census-1998. The average household size is slightly lower in urban areas as 7.52 persons than in the rural areas i.e. 7.90 persons.

The number of persons per room in Census-2017 have been recorded as 2.66, showing a decreasing trend from 3.33 in Census-1998. However, the number of rooms per housing unit is lower in Census-2017 i.e. 2.94 rooms per housing units as compared to 2.4 rooms in Census-1998. A similar trend is reflected in rural and urban parts.

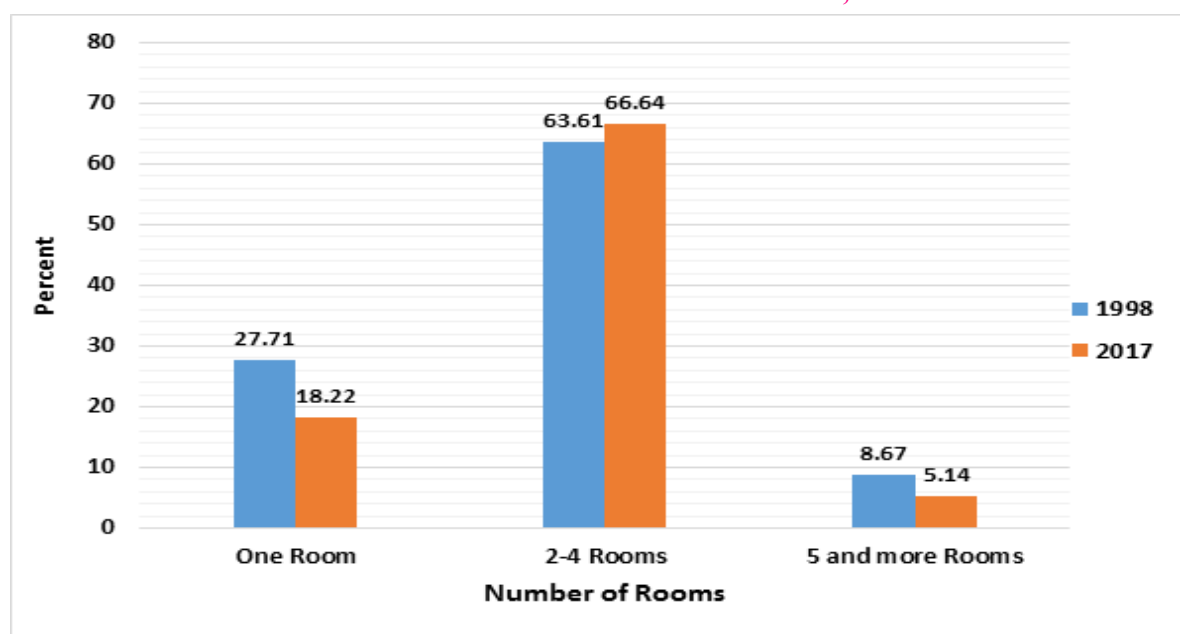


**TABLE 3.1: INDICES OF LEVEL OF CONGESTION IN HOUSING UNITS BY RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Congestion	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Persons per Housing Unit/ Average Household Size	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.83	7.90	7.52
Number Of Person Per Rooms	3.33	3.33	3.04	2.66	2.74	2.35
Number of Rooms Per Housing Unit	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.94	2.88	3.21
Number of Housing Units With Single Room (%)	27.71	28.60	23.28	18.22	19.03	14.82
Number of Housing Unit With 2-4 Rooms (%)	63.61	63.20	65.62	66.64	66.86	65.70
Number of Housing Unit With 5 or More Rooms (%)	8.67	8.20	11.10	15.14	14.10	19.48
Housing Units Breakdown by Rual/Urban	100	83.32	16.68	100	80.71	19.29
Number of Housing Units	2,211,236	1,842,488	368,748	3,801,046	3,067,887	733,159

In terms of single room housing units, the proportion has declined from 27.71% in Census-1998 to 18.22% in Census-2017, whereas the percentage of two to four rooms has increased from 63.61% reported in Census-1998 to 66.64% in Census-2017. Similarly, for housing units with five or more rooms, the proportion has also increased from 8.67% in Census-1998 to 15.14% in Census-2017, indicating a change towards having bigger and more rooms available in the type of the housing units over the years (Figure 3.1).

**FIGURE 3.1: HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**



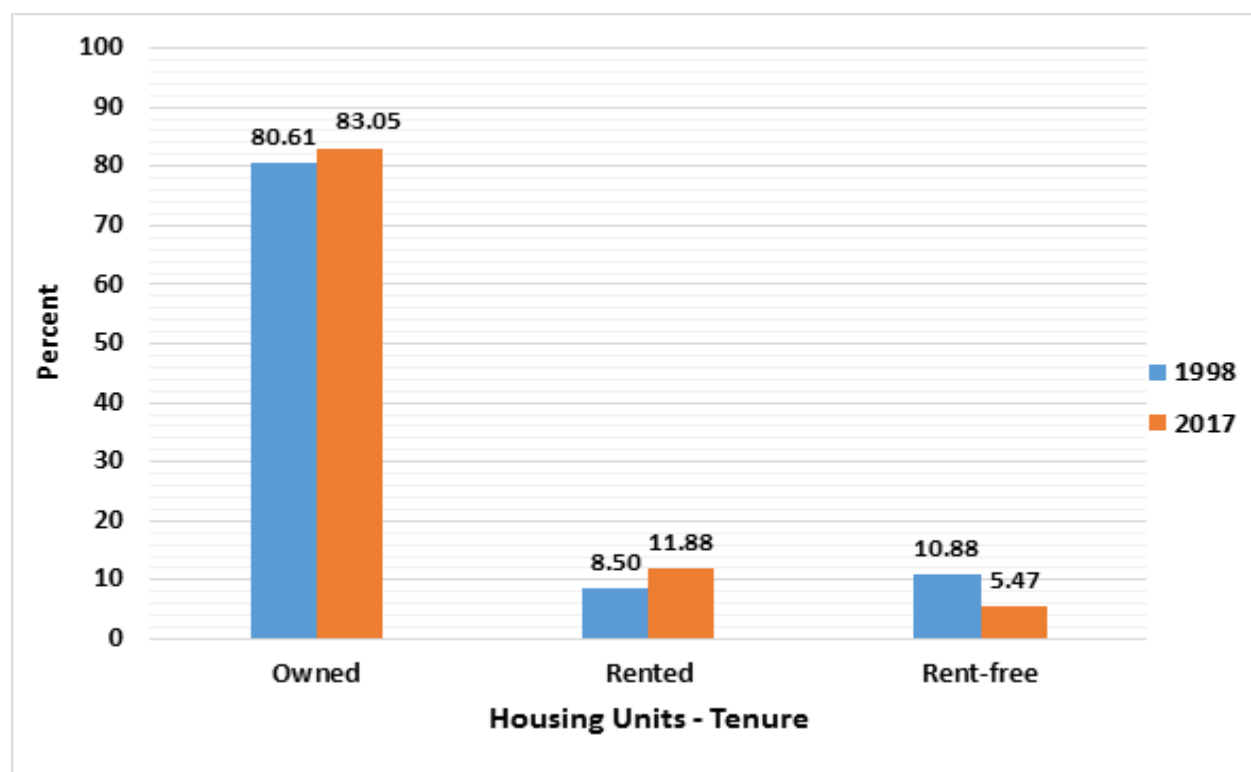
### 3.1.2 Nature of Tenure

Of the total housing units enumerated in the Census-2017, there has been a marginal increase in the proportion of owned houses from 80.61% as compared to 83.05% enumerated in Census-1998 as shown in Table 3.2. Moreover, 11.48% of the housing units were reported as rented which increased from 8.50% reported in Census-1998. The rent- free housing units have shown a decline from 10.88% in Census-1998 to 5.47% in Census-2017. A similar trend is observed in rural and urban areas of the province in case of rent-free housing units (Figure 3.2).

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

Nature of Tenure	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Types (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Owned	80.61	84.01	63.65	83.05	87.11	66.06
Rented	8.50	4.42	28.93	11.48	6.90	30.68
Rent Free	10.88	11.58	7.42	5.47	6.00	3.26
Number of Housing Units	2,211,236	1,842,488	368,748	3,801,046	3,067,887	733,159

**FIGURE 3.2: HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**



### 3.1.3 Period of Construction

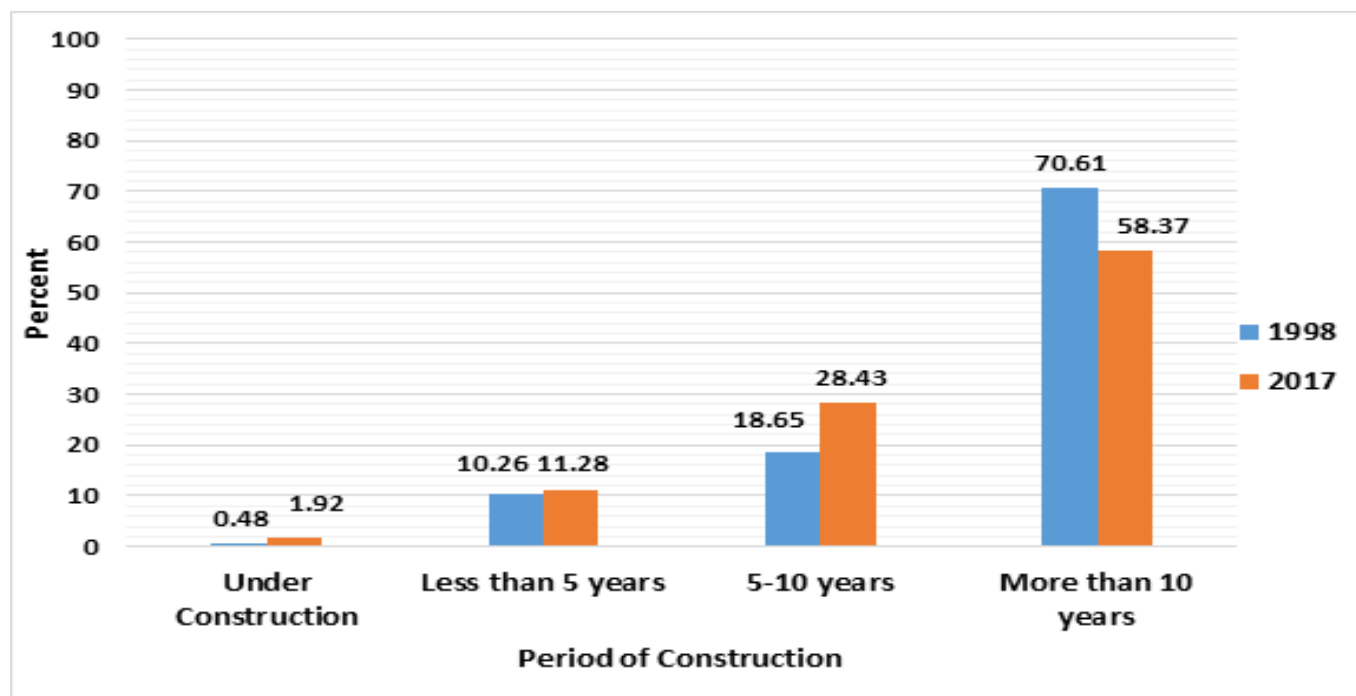
As reflected in Table 3.3, out of the owned housing units recorded in Census-2017, 58.37% were constructed more than 10 years prior to the Census-2017, while 28.43% of the housing units were constructed between the last five to ten years, and 11.28% were built less than five years.

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

Period of Construction	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All categories (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under Construction	0.48	0.43	0.84	1.92	1.92	1.90
Less than 5 years	10.26	10.08	11.41	11.28	11.42	10.55
5 - 10 years	18.65	18.71	18.20	28.43	29.22	24.06
More than 10 years	70.61	70.78	69.55	58.37	57.44	63.49
Number of Housing Units	1,742,544	1,547,824	234,720	3,156,722	2,672,365	484,357

Figure 3.3 portrays the comparative picture of the housing units by period of construction for the two census years Census-1998 and Census-2017. The Figure makes it evident that the proportion of the housing units built for more than 10 years ago remains the highest but has decreased from 70.61% in Census-1998 to 58.37% in Census-2017, whereas the housing units constructed during last 5-10 years have increased significantly from 18.65% in Census-1998 to 28.43% in Census-2017.

**FIGURE 3.3: HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**



### 3.1.4 Construction Material Used for Outer Walls

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

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

Construction Material	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Categories (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Baked Bricks / Blocks / Stones	57.98	54.89	73.39	72.76	69.38	86.89
Unbaked Bricks / Mud	37.34	39.94	24.32	21.81	24.71	9.67
Wood / Bamboo	2.31	2.51	1.31	3.34	3.77	1.56
Others	2.38	2.66	0.97	2.09	2.14	1.88
Number of Housing Units	2,211,236	1,842,488	368,748	3,801,046	3,067,887	733,159

In the Census-2017, 72.76% of the outer walls of the housing units were reported as being made of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones as against 57.98% reported in Census-1998. The percentage of such walls is higher in urban areas i.e. 86.89% as compared to 69.38% reported in rural areas and observed in Census-2017.

Moreover, 21.81% of the housing units have reported their outer walls made of unbaked bricks and with mud bonding, having a share of 24.71% in rural areas and 9.67% in urban areas. The use of wood bamboo for construction of outer walls of the housing units is reported in 3.34% of the housing units enumerated in Census-2017.

### 3.1.5 Construction Material Used for Roofs

The information on use of material for construction of roofs was also collected in Census-2017. Table 3.5 shows the use of construction material in roofs of the housing units enumerated in Census-2017. The type of construction of roofs indicates that 34.99% of the housing units have standard category of roofs constructed with RCC/ RBC (reinforced concrete/ bricks with cement bonding), showing significant increase from 16.37% reported in Census-1998. The urban areas have a much higher usage of RCC/RBC i.e. 61.11% as compared to rural areas i.e. 28.75%.

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

Construction Material	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Categories(%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
RCC/RBC	16.37	11.80	39.24	34.99	28.75	61.11
Cement/Iron Sheet	9.15	8.47	12.56	12.75	13.88	8.02
Girder/T. Iron*	-	-	-	17.65	18.43	14.41
Wood/Bamboo	69.44	74.28	45.24	31.79	36.00	14.14
Others	5.04	5.46	2.96	2.82	2.94	2.31
Number of Housing Units	2,211,236	1,842,488	368,748	3,801,046	3,067,887	733,159

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

The use of cement/ iron sheet in the construction of roofs has increased from 9.15% reported in Census-1998 to 12.75% observed in Census-2017. Similarly, the use of wood/ bamboo in roofs has declined considerably from 69.44% reported in Census-1998 to 31.79% observed in Census-2017, while a higher usage has still been reported in rural areas at 36% as compared to urban areas at 14.14%.

Information on the use of Girder/T. Iron in the construction of roofs was also collected in the Census-2017. The results show that 17.65% of the housing units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province have used Girder/T. Iron in construction of roofs. The usage of this material is higher in rural areas with 18.43% as compared to urban areas as 14.41%.

It may be noted that the use of unspecified material in roofs categorized under 'others' has decreased from 5.04% in Census-1998 to 2.82% in Census-2017 with a similar trend observed in urban and rural areas in the Census-2017.

## **3.2 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN HOUSING UNITS**

### **3.2.1 Source of Drinking Water**

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

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

Source of Drinking Water	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
<b>Inside the house (%)</b>	55.26	49.78	82.62	80.66	77.79	92.64
Tap	27.19	21.92	53.51	34.98	31.56	49.27
Electric/Hand Pump	9.68	9.01	12.99	30.94	30.14	34.25
Protected Well*	18.40	18.9	16.12	7.35	7.69	5.93
Unprotected Well*				1.20	1.37	0.54
Others	-	-	-	6.18	7.03	2.66
<b>Outside the house (%)</b>	44.74	50.22	17.38	19.34	22.21	7.36
Tap	12.27	12.70	10.11	5.14	5.76	2.55
Electric/Hand pump	1.24	1.27	1.06	2.64	2.96	1.32
Protected Well*	8.39	9.48	2.97	1.69	1.99	0.42
Unprotected Well*				0.68	0.83	0.08
Spring	-	-	-	4.75	5.80	0.33
Canal/River/Pond	4.04	4.81	0.20	1.75	2.08	0.35
Others	18.8	21.96	3.04	2.70	2.79	2.32
Number of Housing Units	2,211,236	1,842,488	368,748	3,801,046	3,067,887	733,159

\* The division of protected well/ unprotected well has been added in Census-2017, in Census- 1998 there was no such information collected.

The percentage of the housing units having inside sources of water has substantially increased from 55.26% in Census-1998 to 80.66% in Census-2017.

Out of all housing units reported in Census-2017, 40.12% have access to tap water which having prevalence of 37.32% in rural areas, and 51.82% in urban areas (the figure includes both inside and outside sources).

The availability of tap water inside the housing units has been reported as 34.98% of all housing units as compared to 27.19% observed in Census-1998, which shows an increase of 7.78% percentage points.

The second major source of water in housing units according to Census-2017 results, is the electric/ hand pump, which accounts for 30.94% of the housing units using it as an inside source, and 2.64% of the housing units using it as an outside source.

### 3.2.2 Source of Lighting

Electricity is the major source of lighting in the province. This availability of electricity in the housing units has improved from 72.19% observed in Census-1998 to 89.89% recorded in Census-2017. Moreover, 87.92% of the housing units in rural areas use electricity as the major source of lighting compared to 98.13% of the housing units in the urban areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as shown in Table 3.7.

A significant decline has been observed in the use of Kerosene Oil as a source of lighting, which declined from 24.51% reported in Census-1998 to only 1% in Census-2017. This decrease has also been seen in Rural and Urban areas of the Province. The use of gas lamps reported in the Census-2017 is 0.31%. The use of gas lamps as source of lighting was not accounted for in the Census-1998. The proportion of sources of lighting other than the aforementioned types increased from 3.30% in Census-1998 to 8.80% in Census-2017.

**TABLE 3.7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Sources of Lighting	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Sources (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Electricity	72.19	67.47	95.76	89.89	87.92	98.13
Kerosene oil	24.51	28.76	3.25	1.00	1.12	0.52
Gas Lamp*	-	-	-	0.31	0.36	0.06
Others	3.30	3.77	0.99	8.80	10.60	1.28
Number of Housing Units	2,211,236	1,842,488	368,748	3,801,046	3,067,887	733,159

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

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

### 3.2.3 Fuel Used for Cooking

In the Census-2017, wood was reported as the major source of fuel used for cooking. However, its usage has declined from 83.67% recorded in Census-1998 to 72.70% reported in Census-2017 as shown in Table 3.8. However, the use of wood is still very high in rural areas reported as 83.28% as compared to urban areas i.e. 28.42% reported in Census-2017.

Marked increase has been observed in the usage of gas as cooking fuel in Census, 2017 which increased from 9.80% recorded in Census-1998 to 25.52 reported in Census-2017. The usage of gas is much higher in urban areas as 68.60% of the housing units use it for cooking, as opposed to 15.23% in rural areas.



The use of kerosene oil as cooking fuel has decreased from 2.39% in Census-1998 to only 0.09% in Census-2017, while a similar decline has been recorded in rural and urban areas as well.

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

Cooking Fuel Used	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Sources (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wood	83.67	91.69	43.64	72.70	83.28	28.42
Gas	9.80	2.63	45.62	25.52	15.23	68.60
Kerosene Oil	2.39	1.37	7.53	0.09	0.07	0.14
Others	4.13	4.32	3.21	1.70	1.42	2.84
Number of Housing Units	2,211,236	1,842,438	368,748	3,801,046	3,067,887	733,159

Due to rounding the figure may not add exactly upto 100

### 3.2.4 Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facilities

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

**Kitchen:** It was found that 61.54% of the housing units in the province have reported a separate kitchen in Census-2017. Separate kitchen is more prevalent in the urban areas with an occurrence of 66.17% as compared to rural areas where it stands at 60.44%. The facility of shared kitchen is available to 24.26% of the housing units in Census-2017, which has marginally increased from 20.79% reported in Census-1998. Moreover, 14.20% of the housing units have no kitchen facility in the province, out of which 15.38% of the housing units are located in rural areas, and 9.24% are in urban areas.

**Bathroom:** According to Census-2017, the availability of separate bathroom facility has been reported by 66.49% of the total housing units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, showing an increasing trend from 34.47% reported in Census-1998. The availability of separate bathroom is greater in urban areas at 73.79% as compared to rural areas as 64.74%. The shared bathroom facility has increased from 23.77% in Census-1998 to 24.50% in Census-2017. Shared bathrooms are more common in the housing units of rural areas with share of 24.92%, as compared to urban areas where it is found in 22.76% of the housing units. Moreover, 9.01% of the housing units in the province have no bathroom facility. The prevalence of such housing units is higher in rural areas at 10.34 % as compared to urban areas as 3.45%.

**Latrine:** The availability of latrine facility in the housing units was previously recorded as either the housing unit has separate, shared or no latrine facility in Census-1998. However in Census-2017, information was collected from housing units as: Latrine connected with sewerage; connected with septic tank; connected with open drain; pit with slab; other; and none. It was found that 15.52% of the housing units reported the availability of latrines connected with sewerage, accounting for 33.80% in urban areas, and 11.16% in rural areas. Moreover, 29.78% of the housing units have reported latrines connected with septic tanks, with a higher proportion in rural areas as compared to urban areas. It may be noted that 12.15% of the housing units reported not having any latrine facility in Census-2017 compared to 57.3% in Census-1998. In urban areas, the proportion of the housing units with no laterine facility has reduced to as low as 1.73% recorded in Census-2017 compared with 18.75% in Census-1998. Correspondingly, this proportion reduced from 65.05% to 14.63% in rural areas during the same period. This indicates that availability of laterine facility in households has increased in both urban and rural areas as reported in Census-2017 (Table 3.9).

In addition, 8.91% of the housing units have latrines connected with open drain, whereas 29.76% of the housing units have the latrine facility as pit with slab type with a higher proportion in rural areas i.e., 32.34% as compared to urban areas as 18.98%. Only 12.15% of the housing units reported not having any latrine facility in the housing units with prevalence of 14.63% in rural areas and 1.73% in urban areas.

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

Housing Facilities	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
<b>Kitchen</b>						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	33.01	31.70	39.54	61.54	60.44	66.17
Shared	20.79	19.20	28.74	24.26	24.18	24.59
None	46.20	49.10	31.72	14.20	15.38	9.24
<b>Bathroom</b>						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	34.47	32.88	42.41	66.49	64.74	73.79
Shared	23.77	20.74	38.91	24.50	24.92	22.76
None	41.76	46.38	18.68	9.01	10.34	3.45
<b>Latrine</b>						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Connected with Sewerage*	-	-	-	15.52	11.16	33.80
Connected with Septic Tank*	-	-	-	29.78	30.09	28.51
Connected with Open Drain*	-	-	-	8.91	7.32	15.54
Pit with Slab*	-	-	-	29.76	32.34	18.98
Other*	-	-	-	3.88	4.46	1.45
Availability of Latrine	42.67	34.95	81.25	87.85	85.37	98.27
None	57.33	65.05	18.75	12.15	14.63	1.73
Number of Housing Units	2,211,236	1,842,488	368,748	3,801,046	3,067,887	733,159

\* Asked for the first time in Census-2017

### 3.2.5 Source of Information/Communication

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

The use of telephone, mobile (cellular phone), and computer/internet was not accounted for in the Census-1998. In Census-2017 the mobile phone has been reported most frequently used source of information with a prevalence of 94.81%. Use of cellular phone according to urban/rural divide has been reported by 94.11% in rural areas and 97.76% in urban areas, as shown in Table 3.10.

In Census-2017, the television is the second most frequently used source of information with 32.44% of the housing units having access to it. The T.V. is present in 25.61% of the housing units in rural areas, and in 61.01% of housing units in urban areas. Accessibility to computer/ internet accounted for 10.65% in all over the province, with significantly more use in urban areas with 22.88% as compared to rural areas as 7.73%.

The use of newspaper as a source of information has decreased from 13.19% reported in Census-1998 to 6.77% in Census-2017. The said decline has been observed in both rural and urban areas, and is partly due to the advent of electronic media and its availability across the province.

The use of radio has reduced from 27.43% of the housing units reported in Census-1998, to 8.88% according to Census-2017. The landline telephone has the lowest usage as a source of information as only 4.02% of reported housing units in Census-2017 chose telephone as an answer.

**Table 3.10: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Source of information	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Radio	27.43	27.96	24.77	8.88	8.95	8.57
T.V.	24.57	19.43	50.26	32.44	25.61	61.01
Newspaper	13.19	10.70	25.64	6.77	5.31	12.86
Telephone*	-	-	-	4.02	2.64	9.79
Mobile*	-	-	-	94.81	94.11	97.76
Computer/Internet*	-	-	-	10.65	7.73	22.88
Number of Housing Units	2,210,455	1,841,707	368,748	3,801,046	3,067,887	733,159

\* Asked for the first time in Census-2017

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# **PART - IV**

## **STATISTICAL TABLES**



# **PART - V**

## **ANNEXURES**



پہنچنے کی ضمانت دے کر واپس شہر آئی  
نمبر سٹ خانہ چاہت

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## ترمیم شدہ فارم REN-2

ANNEXURE-C

 <b>ادارہ شماریات پاکستان، حکومت پاکستان</b> <b>چھٹی خانہ و مردم شماری</b>											
<b>جلاک کوڈ</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">جلاک</td> <td style="width: 25%;">سرکل</td> <td style="width: 25%;">چارچ</td> <td style="width: 25%;">خلع مردم شماری</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>				جلاک	سرکل	چارچ	خلع مردم شماری	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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نام	علاقہ بندی	نام	علاقہ بندی								
	چارچ مردم شماری		خلع مردم شماری								
	جلاک کا نام / نمبر		سرکل مردم شماری								
<b>خلاصہ</b>											
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<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> معذور مرد بشمول معذور بچے (بندوں میں)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> عورتیں بشمول بچیاں (بندوں میں)									
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<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> کل گھرانے (بندوں میں)											
<b>دستاویزات</b>											
<b>رجسٹر فارم - 1</b> (مرد و عورت خاندانہ) تعداد	<b>فارم 2</b> پُر شدہ فارموں کی تعداد (بندوں میں)	<b>فارم 2</b> استعمال شدہ رجسٹروں کی تعداد	<b>فارم 2</b> خالی رجسٹروں کی تعداد								
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تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ مندرجہ بالا جلاک سے متعلق تمام دستاویزات جن کی تفصیل مندرجہ ذیل میں ہے "شمار کنندہ" کسی اسما سے ..... سے برطرف سے مکمل اور ترتیب سے وصول ہوئی ہیں۔											
دیکھ بھال جاری ..... سرکل پروڈاکٹر کا نام ..... سرکل پروڈاکٹر کا سرکاری مہمہ .....		دیکھ بھال جاری ..... شمار کنندہ کا نام ..... شمار کنندہ کا سرکاری مہمہ .....									
<b>رسید</b>											
مندرجہ بالا جلاک سے متعلق تمام دستاویزات بعد REN-2 تین کاپی جن کی تفصیل مندرجہ ذیل میں ہے کسی اسما سے ..... نے تاریخ .....											
دستخط و تاریخ ..... سرکل پروڈاکٹر کا نام ..... عہدہ .....											
<b>رجسٹر فارم - 1</b> (مرد و عورت خاندانہ) تعداد		<b>رجسٹر فارم - 2</b> غیر استعمال شدہ استعمال شدہ رجسٹر فارم رجسٹر فارم									
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## DEFINATIONS AND CONCEPTS

### Urban Area

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

### Household

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

### Housing Unit

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

### Room

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

### Age

Age is recorded as of the last birthday.

### Marital Status

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

## **Religion**

Religion is recorded and tabulated as informed by the respondents.

## **Literate**

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

## **General Education**

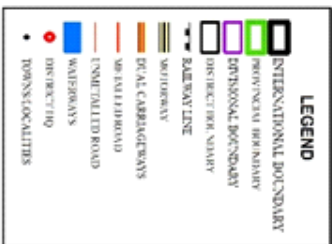
It includes educational programme of Primary, Middle, Matriculation, Intermediate and Bachelor's degree in arts or science.

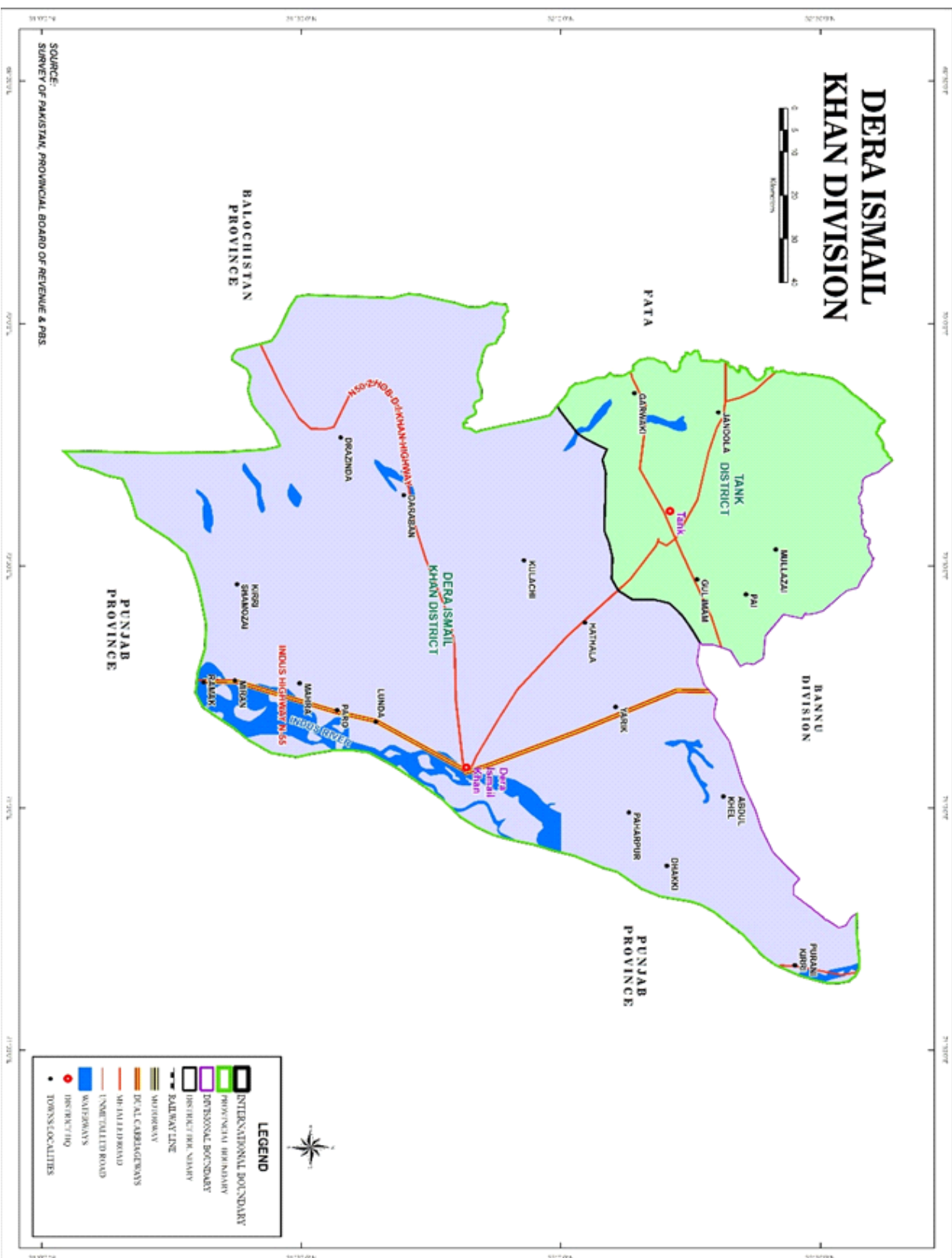
## **Economically Active Population**

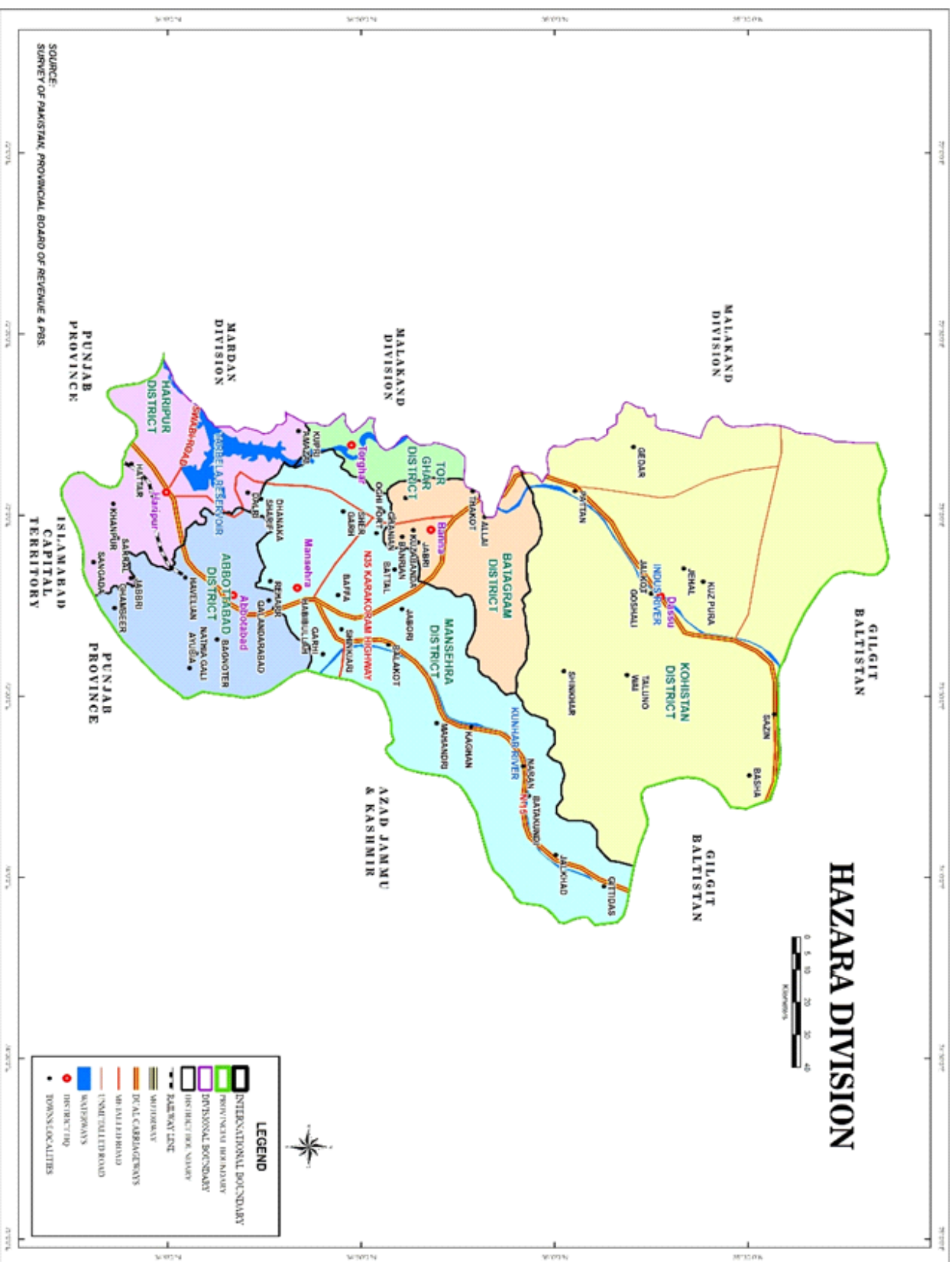
The economically active person means person of 10 years and above ages, of either sex, who are engaged in some work for pay or profit including unpaid family helpers as well as those not working but looking for work or laid off.

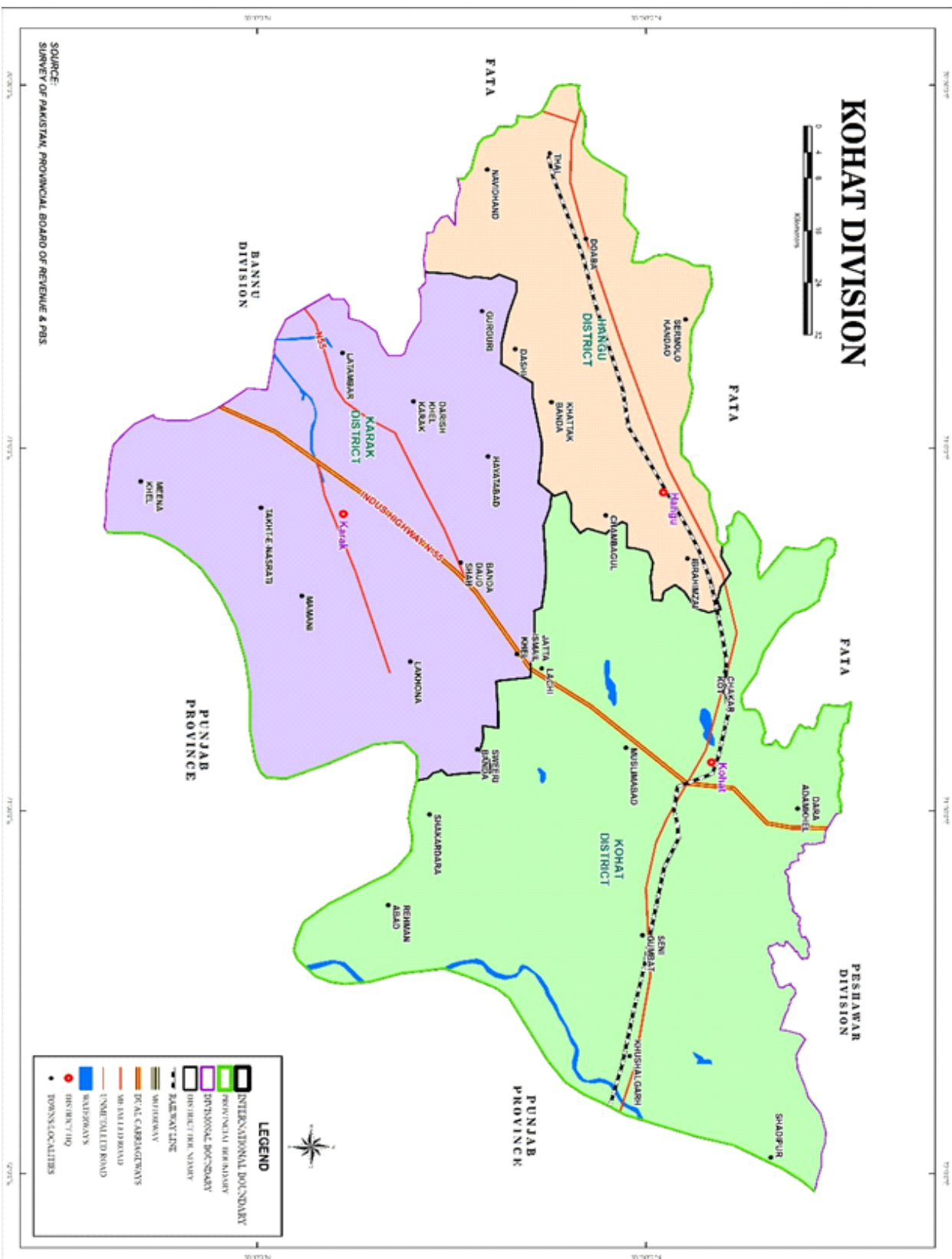
## **Disability**

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











Clusters	Frequency
0	10
10	1
20	1
30	1
40	1
50	1
60	10

