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OF  
F.A.T.A**

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**POPULATION CENSUS ORGANIZATION  
STATISTICS DIVISION  
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN  
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## PREFACE

The Fifth Population and Housing Census, due in March 1991, was conducted in March 1998 i.e. after a lapse of 7 years from its due date. The entire country was covered from 2-18 March 1998 including Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir. During the first three days i.e. from 2nd to 4th March housing units were physically numbered and registered as an inventory for conduct of the census from 5th to 18th March. The inventory also served as a guideline for the supervisors besides ensuring coverage of left out housing units, of listing operation, during the census operation.

Name, age (of males), sex, marital status (of males), educational attainment, relationship with the head of the household, nationality, religion, mother tongue, literacy and possession of National Identity Card were the population topics. Whereas number of households, tenure, period when constructed, construction material of walls and roofs and source of drinking water-inside or outside, source of light, fuels used, type of kitchen, bathroom and toilet facilities and watching of TV, listening to radio and reading of newspapers were the housing units topics.

There were 2 questionnaires designed for registration of housing units and collection of information on population and housing characteristics. Form-1 (Annex-A) was used for registration of housing units. Form-2 B i.e. short form (Annex-B) was used for collection of information about all persons on core questions pointed out in the foregoing paragraph. Necessary definitions and concepts relating to the above mentioned questionnaires/forms are given at (Annex-C) for information of our readers.

The report consists of five parts viz(I) Write up which carries some general description of the district, (II) Broad analysis of population census data, (III) Broad analysis of housing census data, (IV) comprises statistical tables while part(V) provides additional information about part I to IV in the form of annexures.

The general description covers location, boundaries, area, geography, climate, rainfall, ethnicity, administrative set-up, agriculture, flora and fauna, health, industries, communication system, infra structure, besides introducing the district. The main findings on population characteristics deal with population size, growth and distribution; sex and marital status composition; literacy and educational attainment and mother tongue. Whereas main findings on housing characteristics throw light on housing units/households, information on number of rooms, including population density per housing unit and per room, tenure, period since constructed, construction material used on walls and roofs, source of drinking water, source of light, cooking fuel used in kitchen, availability of kitchen, toilet and bathroom facilities and source of information etc. .

Efforts have been made to provide maximum but meaningful data amenable to possible statistical analysis useful for planners, researchers and other users from grass roots to national level. The report comprises 27 tables in all, of which 12 each relate to population characteristics and housing characteristics while two deal with some housing as well as population characteristics.

Census taking was a gigantic task which involved a large field force drawn from Provincial Government Departments mainly for which active cooperation of concerned officials/officers was highly essential. This report will remain incomplete without acknowledging the efforts made by the field staff, armed forces Jawans and the cooperation extended by their officers especially the Chief Secretary, NWFP and Headquarters Army Air Defence Command Rawalpindi. The credit also goes to officers of Statistics Division and Federal Bureau of Statistics for rendering administrative and technical support. I am personally indebted to the Government who encouraged to conduct the census in March, 1998 and later showed keen interest taken in releasing the data as early as possible for the benefits of all users. I also thank the donor agencies like UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF for providing financial assistance in acquiring equipment/machinery and technical support for the conduct of census. It would not be justified to release this report without acknowledging the efforts made by the technical staff of Population Census Organization, in providing technical guidelines, the management services given by the administration, the services support rendered by the secretariat staff.

Despite making the best efforts in producing quality output I believe that there is great room for improvement, therefore, constructive comments/suggestions from all concerned are welcome.

Dated: 16th March, 2001

( *Ch. Mohammad Aslam* )  
for Chief Census Commissioner

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**PART - I**  
**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

# **1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FATA**

## **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) is situated in a narrow belt alongwith Pak-Afghan border, known as Durand Line named after Sir Mortimer Durand who surveyed and established this border line between 1890-94.

Administratively, FATA is divided into seven political agencies viz Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, North and South Waziristan and six Frontier Regions: Peshawar FR, Kohat FR, Bannu FR, D.I.Khan FR, Tank FR and Lakki Marwat FR. The set up of the administrative agencies of Khyber, Kurram and North and South Waziristan all date back to the 1880's and 90's. The other three agencies were created after the inception of Pakistan.

## **1.2 LOCATION**

It lies from 32° - 58' to 35° - 00' north latitudes and 69° - 15' to 71° - 50' east longitudes.

## **1.3 BOUNDARIES**

It is bounded on the north by Lower Dir, on the east by Malakand Protected Area, Charsadda, Peshawar, Nowshera, Kohat, Hangu, Karak, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Tank and D.I.Khan Districts, on the south D.G.Khan District (Punjab Province) Zhob and Musa Khel Districts (Balochistan) and towards the west is Afghanistan.

## **1.4 AREA**

Total area of the Federally Administered Tribal Area is 27,220 square kilometres.

## **1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **1.5.1 Physical features**

Geographically, Federally Administered Tribal Area can be divided into three parts- the northern, the central and the southern regions.

Northern Region: The northern region lying between the Swat and Kabul rivers, comprises the agencies of Bajaur and Mohmand. In Bajaur land is extensively cultivated but is severely affected by indifferent flows in hill torrents and seasonal streams. The land is mostly

mountainous with deep ravines which limits irrigated agriculture. The temperate climatic conditions however, makes it possible to grow a variety of cash crops including oil seeds, fruits and vegetables.

**Central Region:** The central region comprises the Khyber, Kurram and Orakzai agencies and the Frontier Regions of Kohat and Peshawar. The Khyber Pass which serves as a key international trade route has promoted the development of a major service and retail industry in the area, providing employment for the tribesmen. In the foot hills of the 4,000 metres high snow clad Sufed Koh lie the fertile Khanki Toi, Mastura river and the Bara river valleys. The Kurram valley is the most extensively cultivated agricultural land in Federally Administered Tribal Area. Kurram Agency also abounds in high hill coniferous forests.

The Khyber hills however, composed of carboniferous materials, are largely barren. The Kohat hills, which extend from the Kurram valley to the Indus, are equally barren but offer huge rock-salt deposits for commercial extraction.

**Southern Region:** The southern region consists of the North and South Waziristan and the Frontier Regions of D.I. Khan, Tank, Bannu and Lakki. Towards the south of this region is the Gomal river while the Kurram river flows towards the north. The region is bound on its western side by the Afghan districts of Birmal and Khost and by the Bannu basin and Derajat on its east. Igneous rock formations in the Waziristan hills suggest a specifically active area, particularly in the Tochi valley around Dattakhel, and the Makin Kaniguram area, where also a number of important minerals are available in commercial quantities.

### 1.5.2 Soil

The Federally Administered Tribal Area consists of four (4) major landform/physiographic units such as piedmont plains/valleys, gravely fans/aprons, rough broken land/gullied land and mountains. The plain areas of valleys are mainly of alluvial and partly loessic origin. The nearby level area are loamy whereas the slightly low-lying lands are of clayey textured. They are homogenized with weak to moderate profile development and are slightly to strongly calcareous. The content of organic matter and available phosphorus is very low.

The gravely fans and aprons are encountered near the foot-hills as the higher graded intermittent torrents/streams shed their load due to sudden decrease in velocity. The alluvium is composed of heterogeneous material with little soil. The natural vegetation is also scanty consisting of artemisia, haloxylon and ziziphus special which are grazed by local animals.

The rough broken and gullied lands are characterized by steep slopes, active geological erosion and high run-off. The natural vegetation is spares.

The mountains comprise sandstone, limestone, shales, quartzite, schists, phyllite, diorite and conglomerates. High relief, steep slopes and severe erosion are the identifying features of these units. There is a little soil cover on the mountains. The natural vegetation is of mixed type and its density depends upon the amount of rainfall and geological formation of the hills.

### 1.5.3 Geology

Geological features of FATA, agency wise is as under:

#### i) Bajour Agency

The area is basically igneous and metamorphic in nature. Carbonate rocks exist in the south-western part of the area. Andesite, subordinate dacite, dioritic and granitic rocks, amphibolitized gabbro, dolerite and ultramafics make up the bulk of igneous masses. Most of these are partly metamorphosed. Among the metamorphic rocks, amphibolites, epidote schists, phyllitic schists, graphitic schists, slates and marbles are present. Garnet schists are abundantly exposed in the south-eastern part, constituting the main divide of Arang and Barang-Shamozai. Marbleized limestone dominates the south-west. Carbonates also occur as lenses and pockets in the metasediments.

#### ii) Mohmand Agency

The rock assemblage in the southern part of the agency includes the north-western marginal mass of the Indo-Pakistan plate. The central part represents an abducted ophiolite. In the north a suite of rocks, similar to that of Kohistan exists. The general geological sequence is given below:

<u>Rock Formation</u>	<u>Age</u>
- Alluvium gravels and terrace deposits	Recent- Subrecent
- Fossiliferous Limestone	Eocene
- Ophiolite with Layer-1 serpentized ultrabasics, layer-2 volcanics and layer-3 cherts	Cretaceous-paleocene
- Marbleized Limestone	Jurassic

- Dolomite and Silica Sand Siluro-Devonian
- Schists/phyllits with numerous intrusives Paleozoic

iii) **Khyber Agency**

Rock Formations are as under:

<u>Formation</u>	<u>Age</u>
- Alluvium, gravels and terrace deposits	Recent-Subrecent
- Murree Formation	Miocene
- Microgranites/Granites/Basic sills and dykes	Eocene
- Khyber Limestone ferrous	Permo-Carboni-
- Ghundai Reef	Permo-Carboniferous
- Ali Masjid Formation	Devonian
- Shagai Limestone	Silurian-Devonian
- Landi Kotal Formation	Paleozoic.

iv) **Orakzai Agency**

The geological sequence of Orakzai Agency is given below:

<u>Rock Formation</u>	<u>Age</u>
- Quaternary Deposits	Recent
- Murree Formation	Miocene
- Kuldana Formation	Eocene
- Sheikhan Limestone	Eocene
- Panoba Shale	Eocene
- Patala Shale	Paleocene
- Lockhart Limestone	Paleocene
- Hangu Formation	Paleocene

- Kawagarh Limestone	Cretaceous
- Lumshwal Formation	Cretaceous
- Chichali Formation	Cretaceous-jurassic
- Samana Suk Limestone	Jurassic
- Shinwari Formation	Jurassic

As observed from the sequence above, early jurassic to recent stratigraphy of the Orakzai Agency has been established. Subsequent investigations established strong ductile and brittle deformation structures of the area. The east-west trending rock formations are usually south vergent. The Danian Paleocene Tertiary Hangu Formation carries coal seams in its upper half. The thickness of the coal seams varies from 0.5 to 1.5 metres.

#### v) Kurram Agency

The various rock formations identified in Kurram Agency are given below:

<u>Rock Formation</u>	<u>Age</u>
- Alluvium etc	Recent-Subrecent
- Murree Formation	Miocene
- Patala/Panrba Formation	Paleocene
- Hangu Formation	Paleocene
- Darsamand Limestone	Cretaceous
- Lumshwal Formation	Cretaceous
- Makai Limestone	Cretaceous
- Samana Suck Formation	Jurassic
- Datta Formation	Jurassic
- Sikaram Sevier	Paleozoic
- Spinghar Quartzite	Ordovician
- Daradar Limestone	Silurian
- Spinghar Crystalline	Pre-Cambrian

#### vi) North Waziristan

The western part of Waziristan consists of abducted oceanic crust with olistostomal cretaceous and eocene limestone. The ophiolite thrust over the sedimentary belt of triassic to Jurassic-cretaceous age. Further, east tertiary Flysch and Molasse sediments are exposed.

#### vii) South Waziristan

Schist, slates are exposed in the south-central part of the agency. The rest of the rock formations are similar to those of North Waziristan.

#### 1.5.4 Mining

Almost the whole of FATA has been geologically surveyed and mapped, resulting in the identification of 19 different minerals, of which 7 have been developed for mining. This includes a deposits of 35 million tons of copper in only 0.2 square kilometres of the area in North Waziristan Agency, with prospects spread over an additional 10 square kilometres. Which has been reported as better in quality than Saindak in Balochistan. Presently private miners are exploiting all identified minerals, providing jobs to more than 2,000 persons. The main mineral finds are as under:

Mineral (Million Tons)	Locality	Quantity	Uses
Copper	Shinkai, Manzarkhel and Spin Kamar (N.W Agency), Preghal)S.W Agency) and Koh-e-Noor (Mohmand Agency)	35 (0.8%)	Electric wires
Managanese	Saidgi and Shuidar (N. W. Agency) Charmung and Takht (Bajour Agency),	0.15 (45-50%)	Metallurgy
Chromite	Kamangarah(Bajour Agency), Utmankhel(Mohmand agency), Manzarkhel(N. W. Agency)	-	Metallurgy, Chemical and Refractory
Iron Ore	Kurez (Orakzai Agency)	-	-
Lead	Neemtota (Kurram Agency)	-	Batteries and Ammunition etc
Barite	Chura Valley (Khyber Agency)	-	Oil Drilling Chemicals and Paints.
Soapstone	Daradar, Piewar and Gandao(Kurram Agency)	3.9	Cosmetics & papers
Coal	Mishti & Sheikhan Orakzai Agency	0.3	Bricks Kilns
Gypsum	Shirani (FR D.I.khan)	20	Fertilizer, Cement and Plaster

Limestone	Dara Adam Khel (FR Kohat), Kalakhel (FR Peshawar) and Shirani (FR D.I.Khan)	In-exhaustible	Cement, paper and sugar Industries
Marble	Nawagai, Inzarir Bajour Agency), Mullagori, Gundai (Khyber Agency) Gumbatati (Mohmand Agency) etc.	In-exhaustible	Decorative stone
Dolomite	Ghallanai (Mohmand Agency)	11	Glass and Ceramics
Feldspar	Ghandao (Mohmand Agency)	-	-do-
Quartz	Ghandao (Mohmand Agency)	-	-do-
Silica	Ghallanai (Mohmand Agency)	537	-do-
Bentonite	Jandola (S. Waziristan Agency)	-	Drilling
Marl	Shirani (F. R. D. I. Khan)	-	Cement
Emerald	Ghandao (Mohmand Agency)	-	Gems
Graphite	Tirah (Khyber Agency)	-	Pencils, Paints, Batteries, Lubrication.

## 1.6 WILDLIFE

The NWFP wildlife Act 1975 is applicable in whole of the NWFP except the Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Therefore, direct intervention in the protection and management of wildlife in FATA is not possible. But keeping in view the rich resource of wildlife in FATA, NWFP wildlife Department has extended its conservation measures to the hot spots through involvement of the community.

The NWFP wildlife department has introduced two community based projects in FATA, which will serve as demonstration models for other potential areas. These projects include conservation of wildlife in Sherani/FR D.I. Khan and conservation of wildlife in Sepouy- Moula Ghar, Orakzai Agency. Main objectives of these projects are to conserve and protect the endangered wildlife species including Sulaiman Markhor, urial, common leopard and their habitat. Theme of the projects is to educate, organize and mobilize the local community for effective management of the natural resources on their own.



The following wildlife species are found in FATA:

### 1.6.1 Flora

<u>VERNACULAR/ENGLISH NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
- Deodar(Diar)	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
- Fir (Partal)	<i>Abies pindrow</i>
- Blue pine(Kail)	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>
- Pine(Chir)	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>
- Elm(Kaeen)	<i>Ulmus wallichiana</i>
- Walnut(Akhrot)	<i>Juglans regia</i>
- Oak (Bunj)	<i>Quercus incana</i>
- Yew(Batangi)	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
- Betula(Birch)	<i>Betula utilis</i>
- Spruce (Lachal)	<i>Picea smithiana</i>
- Chalghoza pine(chalghoza)	<i>pinus gerardiana</i>
- Popular (Pulch)	<i>populus ciliata</i>
- Monthea (Gurgora)	<i>Monothea buxifolia</i>
- Viburnum (Guch)	<i>Viburnum nervosum</i>
- Burberis (Sumbal)	<i>berberis lycium</i>
- Costacoa (Khanjak)	<i>pistacia mutica</i>
- Acacia (Palosa)	<i>Acacia modesta</i>
- Sanatha (Zarawanai)	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>
- Bhaiker (Arosa)	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>
- Beri (Karkana)	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>
- Babool (kikar)	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>
- Olea (Zatoon)	<i>Olea ferrigenea</i>
- Frash (Gaz)	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>
- Prosopis (Jund)	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i>
- Mazri	<i>Nonorophus ritchiana</i>
- Sanatha	<i>Dedoneae viscosa</i>
- Beri	<i>Zizyphus nimbularia</i>
- Kabbal	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
- Sun	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>
- Dharb	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>
- Sargarey	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
- Surmal	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>

### 1.6.2 Fauna

<u>VERACULAR/ENGLISH NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
- Snow leopard	<i>Uncia uncia</i>
- Common leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
- Chinkara	<i>Gazella gazella</i>
- Markhor	<i>Capra falconeri</i>
- Ibex	<i>Capraibex sibirica</i>
- Urial	<i>Ovis vignei punjabiensis</i>
- Black bear	<i>Selenarctos thebitanus</i>
- Lynx	<i>Felis lynx</i>
- Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
- Asiatic Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>
- Monkey	<i>Macaca mulata</i>
- Yellow throated marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>
- Striped hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>
- Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>
- Desert Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes pusilla</i>
- Marbled cat	<i>Vormela peregusna</i>
- Wild	<i>Sus scrofa</i>

### 1.6.3 Birds

- Monal pheasant	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>
- Black partridge	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>
- Grey partridge	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>
- Chakor	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
- See-See	<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>
- Himalayan snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>
- Snow partridge	<i>Lerwa lerwa</i>
- Common crane	<i>Grus grus</i>
- Demoiselle crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>
- Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
- Houbara bustard	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>

- Falcons	
- Waterfowls	
- Blue rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
- Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>
- Wag tail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
- Babbler	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i>
- Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>
- Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
- Bank myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>
- Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
- Black drango	<i>Dierurus adsimilis</i>
- Bee eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>
- Small sky lark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>
- Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
- Common sand piper	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>
- Curlew	<i>Numenius arguata</i>
- Night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
- Egrets	<i>Ardea alba</i>
- Black bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>
- Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
- House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
- King fisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnesis</i>

## 1.7 CLIMATE

Climatic conditions vary from area to area but are generally hot in summer and cold in winter. High mountain peaks such as Laka Sar and Spin Sapar offer cool and temperate environments even in the hot summer months.

Agency wise temperature and rain fall in FATA is given in annexure- (I).

## 1.8 ETHNIC STRUCTURE AND HISTORY

### 1.8.1 History

The areas constituting Federally Administered Tribal Area have held a unique position in the history of the Sub-Continent. The harsh mountain land interspersed with many passes, the most famous of these being the Khyber Pass, has over the centuries provided passage for invaders from the north. The Aryans entered India through these passes as did Alexander the Great. The British realizing the importance of this area, during the period of the Forward Policy of Lord Curzon, demarcated this area through the Durand Line as a buffer zone for their Indian Empire against the threat of Tsarist Russia's expansion. The demarcation of the area however, did not totally subsume the political autonomy of the region. Except where strategic considerations dictated, the area was allowed to exercise its peculiar administration based on tribal laws and institutions.

One of the earliest references to this area and its people dates back to the invasion of Alexander the Great circa 323 B.C. in which a tribe called the Apurtae were said to inhabit the hills of the present Khyber Agency. The change of name to the present Apredai in the local dialect is not difficult to discern.

The autonomous status of FATA was accepted by Pakistan on its independence through the famous Instrument of Accession signed by the Father of the Nation, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, at the Bannu Tribal Jirga in January 1948. The same has been enshrined in all constitutions of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, including the Constitution of 1973 in its Article 247.

Under Article 247 of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) fall under the executive authority of the Federation. In terms of Article 247 and the linked SRO 109 of 25/6/1970, administrative powers with respect to FATA vest in the President of Pakistan who has appointed the Governor North West Frontier Province to act as his Agent for FATA for exercise of executive authority in these areas, in such manner and to such extent as the President may from time to time direct. The Agent to the President is to be assisted in this function by the various heads of the line departments in their specific areas of administration. The exception outside the purview of the line departments of NWFP is the FATA Development Corporation supervised by a Board of Directors established to look after the development of industry, minerals and water resources in FATA.

### 1.8.2 Races and Tribes

The Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) as its name suggests, is characterized by a very strong tribal structure. There are 11 major tribes with several smaller tribes and sub-tribes. The majority of the population is Muslim with a sprinkling of minorities such as Sikhs, Hindus etc. Pushto is the main language with the softer dialect of 'Pushto' being spoken in the south and the more guttural dialect of Pakhtu spoken in north. A less spoken language is Urmari in the south.

#### AGENCY-WISE MAJOR TRIBES IN FATA BY THEIR AREA

Agency/FR	Area (Sq.KM)	Major Tribes
Bajour	1,290	- Utmankhel - Tarkani
Mohmand	2,296	- Mohmand - Safi - Utmankhel
Khyber	2,576	- Afridi - Shelmani - Shin Wari - Mulagori
Orakzai	1,538	- Orakzai - Bangash
Kurram	3,380	- Turi - Bangash - Parachinari - Masozai
N. Waziristan	4,707	- Utmanzai Wazir - Dawar - Saidgai - Kharasin - Gurbaz
S. Waziristan	6,620	- Mehsud - Ahmadzai Wazir
FR Peshawar	261	- Afridi
FR Kohat	446	- Afridi

FR Bannu	745	- Wazirs
FR Lakki Marwat	132	- Bhattani
FR Tank	1,221	- Bhattani
FR D.I. Khan	2,008	- Ustrana - Shirani
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,220</b>	<b>27,220</b>

## 1.9 DRAINAGE

### Rivers and Streams

The alluvial riverine fans known as Kachi and the spate irrigated lands under Tank zam and the Tochi river form the base of the local agricultural economy. Some of main rivers and streams passing through various agencies and FR are as under:

River/Stream	Area
Kabul river	Khyber/Mohmand
Bara river	Khyber/Orakzai
Kurram river	Kurram/NWA/FR Bannu
Gomal river	S.W. Agency/FR D.I. Khan
Tochi river	N.W. Agency
Khanki Toi (Big nala)	Orakzai Agency
Mastura river	Orakzai Agency
Ketu river	N.W. Agency/F.R Bannu
Tank zam	S.W. Agency/F.R Tank
Saman river	S.W. Agency
Khora nala	F.R.D.I. Khan

## 1.10 CULTURE

### 1.10.1 Dress and Ornaments

The tribesmen generally wear loose shirt and trouser. A large turban is placed on the head with a Chaddar and rifle on shoulder. The women-folk generally use printed cloth. Their working and festival dresses are all the same with the exception that they wear new dress on festivals. In winter season a Chaddar or woolen blanket is used by the males. While in the case of females their dress remains the same.

The following ornaments are generally being used by women:

- Bangles
- Bracelets
- Pazeb
- Karah
- Nath
- Golden rings and ear rings

### **1.10.2 Food**

Wheat, maize, barley and rice with meat and vegetables, are the staple food. The bread is large in size either baked on iron pans or in ovens. Chillies and other spices are not very much liked at all. On festivals roasted meat is served. It is very delicious in taste and the most favourite diet of tribesmen.

Since wheat is the mostly cultivated crop in the area, hence the people are very fond of eating Seikh Tikka with it which is the most delicious item of food in Tribal Areas.

### **1.10.3 Dwelling**

Dwelling houses of all the tribesmen are alike and are in the shape of fortress having towers. These houses are mostly situated on the commanding sites on the hills. Sometimes these little forts comprise 10 to 15 houses within the enclosures. In tribal areas each family has its own separate dwelling, proportionate in size to the members of the households and their cattle and flocks.

In some areas people have two dwellings places, one for summer and other for winter season and move along with their families and flocks to these dwellings.

As regards construction material, the walls of hamlets are always built with stone and mud, wood is used for doors, windows and ceilings. Entrance to the fortress is through a main gate, while for the use of women flock there is a small side door in the wall. As one enters the main gate he finds a vast courtyard with one or two rooms, depending on the social status of the family, for use of guests and male members of the family. There is also a mosque in the same compound. In most of villages only mosques will be found with no decoration and furniture. Mostly, they keep cattle inside houses.

Every cluster of houses has Hujra where the male member daily discuss their local issues and spend time over there. It is also a common place used as a guest room as well. It is an important part of Pakhtoon culture which is now gradually changing with the passage of time.

#### 1.10.4 Religion

Religion is followed in its most conservative form. Mostly people are sunni. They are staunch followers of Islam. Pray five times a day and observe all Muslim rules.

#### 1.10.5 Occupation

Generally, the people are not literate, some people have gone to the middle east for their earnings which has brought some prosperity to the area. Most of the people are involved in business as shopkeeper, merchant and transporter etc. A significant number of people are also found in large cities of the country engaged in different occupations and earning their livelihood.

#### 1.10.6 Birth

At the birth of a male child, parents receive congratulations but the birth of a female child generally passes unnoticed. The village Maulvi intones Azan into the ears of the child. There are great rejoicings on the birth of a male child, guns are fired in the air and musicians beat their drums. The first ceremony after a child's birth is Sar Kalai, i.e. cutting of his hair. The circumcision follows and all relatives are summoned, refreshments are served and gifts are received.

#### 1.10.7 Marriages

The tribal people follows a classical Pakhtoon marriage custom. Generally, the marriages are held within own tribe but there is no restriction on marrying out of the tribe. The marriages are arranged by the parents of the boy and girl. During negotiations in some areas some parents of the girls demand money and amount is fixed according to the position of parties. It includes a sum of marriage expenses and jewelry. A certain quantity of rice, sugar, ghee etc are also included in the demand. After engagement, a cultural taboo forbids the girl to appear before her fiance. On the day of wedding, a large procession called Junj from the boy's family calls on the girl's house on the fixed date. The bride is brought in a big procession of fan fare and the young fire gun shots in the air in jubilation. In the night, the wedding knot is affirmed by reading of the holy verses by a local religious personality to perform Nikah according to Islamic rites. The wedding feast or Walima is served to the people the following day.

#### 1.10.8 Death

Corpses of the dead are buried according to Islamic rites. The villagers jointly prepare grave and the men and women assemble in the house of the deceased for condoling the death. Funeral prayer is attended by men in large number. On the day of the death and the



following two days, the neighbours and close relatives serve meals to the family of the deceased and their guests. On the third day, normally the women folk visit the house of the deceased with some eatables. The women also visit the graveyard and offer condolence at the tomb. On the fortieth day or Chehlum, the family of the deceased give food to the poor and the relatives as Khairat or Charity.

## **1.11 PLACES OF INTEREST**

### **1.11.1 The Khyber Pass**

The prime attraction in this region is the Khyber Pass situated in the Sulman Hills which form the western barrier of Pakistan. The hills dip down here, leaving a passage sometimes as broad as one and a half kilometres and sometimes as narrow as 16 metres. The pass began near Jamrud Fort 18 kilometres from Peshawar and extends beyond the border of Pakistan at Torkhum 58 kilometres away. For centuries this pass has been witnessing numerous kings, generals and preachers passing through it. Khyber is associated with numerous events in history which have brought about momentous changes in the annals of mankind. It is a collection of mountain ranges barren and crazily piled hills, forts of steel and rocks stop every vantage point and naked road.

Baab-i-Khyber, the gateway to Khyber, has been constructed at the entrance of the historic Khyber Pass near Jamrud. The platform, for visiting dignitaries is containing useful and authenticated information which present in a nut shell, the historical background of the pass, the secrets of its magical charm and strategic importance have also been constructed.

The Khyber Railway threads its way through 34 tunnels crossing 92 bridges and culverts and climbing 1,200 metres. The British built it in 1920 at an enormous cost of Rs. two millions. Two or three coaches are pulled and pushed by two steam engines of Model-1920. At one point, the track climbs 130 metres in about one kilometre by means of the famous Changai spur, a section of track shaped like a 'W' with two revising stations.

### **1.11.2 Khyber Steam Safari**

The historic Khyber Pass is the gateway to Central Asia via Kabul. The capital of war torn Afghanistan and was finally traversed by the railway in 1926 of Rs. 700-800 thousand per mile, the Khyber Railway cost the Raj twice that of the magnificent Railway through the Bolan Pass although it was purely a military and never a commercial enterprise.

The idea was conceived during the second Afghan war and received fresh impetus seven years later in 1890 when the railway head had reached Peshawar Cantonment. Initially the Kabul river gorge was chosen but eight years later another study proved the Khyber Pass to be a better route.

Jamrud, entrance to the Khyber Pass witnessed the Iron kiss in 1901 and in 1905 the track was pushed up the Kabul river gorge before turning west up the Koi Shalman valley.

Alliance with Russian slowed the work and scheme was abandoned in 1909 before the third Afghan war sparked the incentive once again. The myth of impossibility was shattered by Colonel (late Sir Gordon) G.R. Hearns. Construction began again in 1920 and the section from Jamrud to Landi Kotal was opened on third November 1925. On 23rd April, 1926 the line was finally opened as far as Landi Kotal just 3 kilometres short of the Durand Line. The alignment is a classic example and from engineering point of view the work had no superior in the world. It has a ruling gradient of three percent between Jamrud and Landi Kotal. 1,064 metres above the sea level, a rise of nearly 610 metres in 33.8 kilometres. The track then drops 266 metres in 7 kilometres to Landi Khana, the route steepening to a gradient of 1 in 25. Other features include four reversing stations, thirty four tunnels, ninety two bridges and culverts, six ordinary crossings and four locomotive watering stations.

Being a strategic track, the Khyber Railways was designed for the movement of troops and supplies in emergencies. The line between Landi Kotal and Landi Khana has been closed since 1932 on the insistence of the Afghan Government.

Sehrai Travels has taken the initiative to transform the Khyber Railways into a tourists attraction in collaboration with PRACS (Pakistan Railways Advisory Consultancy Services), a subsidiary of Pakistan Railways and Sarhad Tourism Corporation (Government of NWFP) in pursuance of government policies. The Khyber Steam Safari has been incarnated from the ashes of Khyber Railways and within a short span has not only gained momentum but international recognition as well.

### **1.11.3 Jamrud (Khyber Agency)**

Jamrud, about 15 kilometres to the west of Peshawar on the Peshawar Torkham road, has always played the part of sentinel of the famous Khyber Pass. It is a historic place and is said to derive its name from the famous Iranian emperor Jamshed, who is said to have ruled here some 2,000 years ago. Jamrud, situated at a point where Khyber Pass meets the Peshawar valley, has served as the camping ground for Iranian, Greek, Tatar and Mughal armies who marched through the Khyber Pass to the sub-continent.

Jamrud Fort at the mouth of Khyber Pass was built by Ranjit Singh's general Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836-37. The walls of this fort are more than ten feet thick with bastions and double gates. Many spirited battles were fought between the Afghans and the Sikhs in the plains around this fort. The most important and fierce was fought in 1837 between the Afghans under Akbar Khan and the Sikhs under Hari Singh Nalwa. The Sikh general Hari Singh Nalwa

was killed, his Samadhi still exists in the fort. The fort perched on a high ground looks like a battleship from a distance. Jamrud is now headquarters of a tehsil of its name. It is also a meeting place of several roads from all directions and have developed into a prosperous town. It has a high school with teaching facilities in science, arts and technical subjects. There is also a well equipped and adequately staffed hospital. After Jamrud when one enters the pass he sees three progned 2,080 metres high Tartara peak shown in the emblem of Peshawar University. From its summit one may see as far as Mingshar valley of Afghanistan.

#### **1.11.5 Landi Kotal (Khyber Agency)**

Landi Kotal plateau is at the top of Khyber Pass 1,072 metres above the sea level. One caravan Sarai at Landi Kotal is a typical Central Asian type of camping and resting place for all sorts of people. This sarai also serves the purpose of show rooms for the arms and ammunitions manufactured in the tribal arms factories just behind the hills. Before the establishment of Bara market Landi Kotal was a busy shopping centre of foreign merchandise. Now it is used as a godown for Bara market which is in the proximity of Peshawar City.

#### **1.11.6 Torkham (Khyber Agency)**

Torkham is situated on the border where the Durand Line separate Pakistan from Afghanistan. A well furnished rest house equipped with all facilities have also been constructed. This is maintained by the Political Department and is meant only for government officials and other dignitaries. Some small hotels and restaurants are also available for providing facilities to the tourists.

#### **1.11.7 Warsak Dam (Mohmand Agency)**

Warsak Hydel Power Station is situated on the river Kabul about 32 kilometres from Peshawar. The construction of the project was started in 1955 and the Power Station was commissioned in 1960. Before commissioning of Mangala, it was one of the major source of power for Pakistan main grid. This station consists of four turbines of 40 MW each which are fed from about 72 metres high dam through a concrete lined power tunnel branching off into six steel lined penstocks of 5.5 metres diameter each. The discharge capacity of Warsak Lake is about 24,000 cusecs. The output of station depends totally on the flow of the river Kabul. This power station was built at a cost of Rs.370 million.

Besides, producing electricity, thousand acres of land both in the Khyber and Mohmand Agencies are irrigated by the canals that have been taken out of the Kabul river at this point.

### 1.11.10 Sikandaro (Bajour Agency)

Sikandaro is the area historically known for arrival of the Alexander the Great to this area in pursuit of his conquests.

A few shrines in Bajour Agency are also historically known. These are Ghazi Baba, Sakhi Baba, Shiekh Baba and Mir Ali Baba. Besides, the tomb of Sakhi Arab Khan, Governor of this area under Mughals at Naway Dhand in outskirts of Khoar is also of some historical importance.

## 1.12 ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

### 1.12.1 Executive

The Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) is the coordinating ministry at the Federal level for FATA. Home and Tribal Affair Department, NWFP works as the Administrative Department for FATA at the Provincial level.

Each Tribal agency is administered by a Political Agent while each Frontier Region is administered by the Deputy Commissioner of the adjacent district. The Administration is run through Assistant Political Agents, Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, Maliks, Khasadars and Lungi Holders (Sufaidresh). The Political Agents and the Deputy Commissioners for the purpose of administration of FATA are placed under the administrative control of the respective Commissioners of the adjacent Administrative Divisions.

FATA administration is a unique system whereby Government functions through grass route tribal representative known as Maliks and Lungi holders. A Malik/Lungi holder is a representative of the tribe who is recognized by the government as a person commanding influence in the tribe. He shares the burden of profit and loss on behalf of the tribe vis-a-vis the government. These Maliks/Lungi Holders are collectively responsible for maintenance of law and order in the respective areas. Adjudication is through the Jirga system which is something the tribesmen comprehend and accept. Frontier Crime Regulation is the procedural law. There is also the institution of Khasadars or Tribal Badraggas who bear responsibility for the law and order on behalf of their tribes.

The current system of administration was introduced by the British as a part of their Forward Policy in the 1880's and with certain modifications is continuing to date. The Political Agent functions as a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge and also as a coordinator who coordinates the functions of all the Nation Building Departments within the Agency.

The Maliki system was introduced by the British to encourage pro-government and pro-administration tribal elders to exercise a strong hold and influence over their tribes. The Maliks used to work as a media between the administration and public. The British had realized that they could not subjugate the independent and fierce character of the tribes by force only and therefore, the Maliki system was introduced which not only sent a message to the tribes that any body loyal and accommodating would have a special status, but also, that cooperation with the government would entail regular benefits, recognition and of course influence in the tribe. A Maliki is hereditary and devolves on the son, and his son so on and so forth.

The Lungi is for an individual and is not hereditary. In practice, however, the Lungi of a deceased Lungi Holder is usually granted to his elder son.

### 1.12.2 Judiciary

The Agencies and Frontier Regions of FATA are subdivided into administered areas and non-administered areas. In the administrative areas the writ of the government is based on agreements with the tribes. In the non-administered or closed areas the tribes administer themselves through customs and usages. FATA is governed through the Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR)- 1901. The Jirga is the corner stone of the tribal system.

The main features of the FCR are:

- a) Collective and Territorial Responsibility
- b) Quick delivery of justice
- c) Judgment by peers of the accused.
- d) A system close to traditional laws of the tribals.

In all the criminal and civil disputes two systems are followed i.e. Riwaj (the customary law) and Shariat (Islamic law), Riwaj is the code tribal customs and almost all the cases are decided under the same. Even in the Frontier Crime Regulation the council of elders(Jirga) base their verdict on Riwaj. The administration takes cognizance of only those offenses which are committed in protected areas and does not generally interfere in the offenses occurring between the tribes in the tribal territory of which no cognizance is taken. However, the administration does interfere in case of offenses taking place even in tribal territory, beyond the protected area, in cases in which State interest is involved. This interference could be direct, through the use of force, or indirect, i.e through Maliks and Khassadars, by invoking the tribal/territorial responsibility depending upon the gravity of the offense.

### 1.12.3 Khasadar Force

In the twenties, the British Rulers intended to open strategic roads in different agencies. To guarantee the protection of the roads, the British Government agreed to give allowances to the tribes in the form of Khassadaris. Accordingly each tribe/ Sub-tribe, through whose area the road was to pass, were given a certain number of Khassadars who were to be paid out of the allowances given to the tribe for the opening of the road.

The Khassadars are generally ill disciplined, mostly un-trained and are a loosely organized force who are armed with their own weapon and have to use their own ammunition. They are given a pair of Chapplies (shoes) and a Mazri cloth uniform once a Year. They are the representative of the tribe to whom they owe loyalties rather than to the Political Administration. Every agency has its own rules and conventions for the Khassadari service.

The Khassadars only were associated as guides during the movement of scouts into tribal territory. However after partition of the Sub-Continent and with the change in the role of the scouts due to the withdrawal of the army from tribal areas, the Political Administration has been left mostly to rely on the Khassadars for arrests and other such like duties. It is because, the availability of the scouts to the Political Administration has become very difficult. Besides, the reluctance of the headquarter of Frontier Corps it also depends on the whims and caprices of the local scouts commandant to provide force to the Political Agent. This has proved to be a great set back to the administration in tribal areas and has made the task of the Political Agents more arduous and up-hill. Most of the operations and duties which the field officers have to carry out with the help of the Khassadars fail because of their unreliability and inherent deficiencies.

In the agencies there are Khassadars ranging in ranks from Subedar Major, downwards upto a Sepoy. They appointed by the Political Agent who is their Commanding Officer as well. The recruitment is made from amongst the local tribes in the ratio of their tribal distribution which is known as NIKKAT.

The Khassadars are deployed for protection of strategic roads and other government utilities. They also perform guard duty, export duty and protection of various installations.

### 1.12.4 Revenue System

No revenue record of lands in FATA is available or maintained except Kurram Agency and some portion of North Waziristan Agency .

### 1.13 AGRICULTURE AND RELATED SECTORS

#### 1.13.1 Cropping Pattern

Detail of acreage and production of some major crops grown in the FATA for the year 1998-99 are given below:

**TABLE 1.1 PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS IN FATA, 1998-99**

Crops	Area (in hectares)	Production (in tonnes)
Wheat	106,766	141,994
Barley	22,660	18,599
Maize	41,316	67,303
Rice	11,742	17,470
Sugarcane	3,407	90,381
Jowar	801	470

Source: Director Agriculture(Extension) FATA, 1998-99.

#### 1.13.3 Horticulture

Detail of fruit orchards in FATA is given below:

**TABLE 1.2 FRUIT ORCHARDS BY AREA AND PRODUCTION, 1998-99**

Fruit/Orchard	Area (in hectares)	Production (in tonnes)
Water melon	41	288
Musk melon	32	219
Apricot	520	6,571
Apple	4,347	61,234
Pear	242	3,319
Peaches	424	5,764
Plum	334	4,175

Source: Director Agriculture, FATA, 1998-99.

#### 1.13.4 Live'Stock

The live'stock and Dairy Development Department NWFP, is providing necessary health and breed improvement services for the welfare of the population in 7 Tribal Agencies and 6 Frontier Regions. These services are provided through a net work of 22 veterinary hospitals, 135 dispensaries, 94 veterinary centres and 27 artificial insemination centres.

The technical staff consists of 45 veterinary graduates 341 para veterinary staff.

In order to improve the milk/meat production through the improvement of genetic potentials of cattle/buffalo in the FATA, the artificial insemination programme was initiated in 1981-82.

Besides, scholarships are also awarded to veterinary graduates to encourage local educated youth to join veterinary service. For this purpose, 10 scholarships for DVM are awarded each year.

The people of FATA like to keep live' stock. The live' stock population in FATA is as under:

**TABLE 1.3 LIVE'STOCK POPULATION OF FATA, 1996**

Live' stock	Number
Ass	574,905
Buffalo	1,408,759
Camel	79,243
Cattle	4,537,216
Goat	7,456,452
Horse	47,524
Mule	64,408
Poultry	24,249,626
Sheep	3,291,871

Source: Population of live' stock according to the census, 1996.

#### 1.13.5 Irrigation

The irrigation in FATA is mainly carried out through canals and tubewells. The multi purpose Warsak Dam constructed in 1960 irrigates arid land in the Alizai tract of Mohmand Agency. Gravity flow water channels and lift irrigation schemes also irrigates some area in the FATA.

The area irrigated by different source in the FATA are as under:

**TABLE 1.4 SOURCE OF IRRIGATION BY AREA, 1997-98**

Source of irrigation	Area (in hectares)
Canals Government	16,027
Canals Private	50,945
Tubewells	18,823
Wells	1,839
Tank	178
Lift Pumps	4,667
Others	7,476
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,955</b>

Source: Land Utilization Statistics FATA for 1997-98.



### 1.13.6 Forest

Kurram Agency is rich in forest wealth. Attention has been paid by the government towards development and exploitation of forests in this agency. Indiscriminate exploitation of forests has been effectively checked, and greater attention is being paid towards afforestation. The Frontier Region Forest Department maintains nurseries at Parachinar and Alizai. Timber and fuel wood are extracted in large quantities for local consumption and supplied to other parts of Pakistan. Detail of FATA forestry is as under:

**TABLE 1.5 AGENCYWISE VEGETATION AND FOREST AREA, 1999-2000**

Name of Agency/FR	Natural Vegetation Department	Area Planted by Forest
Bajaur	19,768	18,140
Mohmand	8,031	13,274
Khyber	20,000	18,468
F.R.Peshawar	500	2,120
F.R.Kohat	2,000	1,872
Orakzai	30,022	11,507
Kurram	87,721	33,200
North Waziristan	68,340	10,835
F.R.Bannu	30,500	5,193
South Waziristan	32,215	10,149
F.R. D.I.Khan/FR Tank	14,238	1,274
<b>Total:</b>	<b>314,335</b>	<b>126,032</b>

Source: FATA/Social Forestry Circle 1999-2000.

### 1.13.7 Land Utilization

Land use pattern of FATA for the year 1997 -98 is given in the table below:

**TABLE 1.6 LAND UTILIZATION AREA, 1997-98**

Land Utilization	Area (in hectares)
Total	2,722,042
Cultivated	188,849
- Net sown	167,909
- Current fallow	20,940
Uncultivated	2,533,193
- Waste	177,329
- Forest	32,732
- Not available for cultivation	2,323,132

Source: Land Utilization Statistics, NWFP, 1997-98.

## 1.14 COMMUNICATION

### 1.14.1 Roads

Details of FATA roads are as under:

**TABLE 1.7 ROAD DETAILS BY AGENCIES, 1998**

Name of Agency	Black Topped	Shingled	Total
	Actual length (in kilometres)	Actual length (in kilometres)	Actual length (in kilometre-)
Bajour Agency	219.3	146.4	365.7
Mohmand Agency	286.6	101.9	388.5
Khyber Agency	284.1	178.4	462.5
FR Peshawar	95.0	22.5	113.8
FR Kohat	52.4	29.0	76.6
Orakzai Agency	231.7	283.4	467.9
Kurram Agency	283.3	373.6	556.7
N.W. Agency	437.4	122.2	539.3
FR Bannu	114.3	190.1	278.9
FR D.I.Khan	40.1	108.8	124.4
S.W. Agency	393.8	340.3	752.4
FR Tank	81.0	83.4	152.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,519.0</b>	<b>1,980.0</b>	<b>4,279.5</b>

Source: Communication and Works Department, NWFP.

### 1.14.2 Railway

The FATA is also served by a railway line between Peshawar and Landi Kotal (Landi Khana). The main railway station on this line are Jamrud Fort, Shagai Fort and Landi Kotal. It runs parallel to the Highway and the famous caravan route linking Afghanistan to the South Asia. At present, it is operational for tourist purpose on occasional basis. The detail are as under:

Agency	Total Length (K.M)	Broad Gauge	No. of Stations
Peshawar to Landi Kotal	51.09	51.09	6

Source: Divisional Superintendent, Pakistan Railway.

### 1.14.2 Telephone Exchange

Detail of Tele-Communication in FATA is as under:

**TABLE 1.8 AGENCYWISE NUMBER OF TELEPHONE OFFICES, EXCHANGES AND CONNECTIONS, 1996-97**

Agency/F.Rs	No. of Telegraph Offices	No. of Telephone Exchanges			No. of Telephone Connections		
		Auto	Manual	Total	Auto	Manual	Total
FATA	6	22	24	46	12,020	1,754	13,775
Bajour	1	3	3	6	709	119	828
Mohmand	1	1	2	3	134	252	387
Khyber	1	4	2	6	4,898	122	5,020
FR Peshawar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FR Kohat	-	3	2	5	1,464	411	1,875
Orakzai	-	1	1	2	89	40	129
Kurram	1	3	6	9	1,715	377	2,092
N. Waziristan	1	4	2	6	2,012	149	2,161
FR Bannu	-	-	1	1	-	39	39
S. Waziristan	1	2	4	6	999	161	1,160
FR D.I.Khan	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
FR Tank	-	1	1	2	-	75	75

Source: Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department, North Telecommunication Region, Peshawar, 1996-97.

### 1.14.3 Post Offices

The FATA has a net work of post offices and postal facilities. The FATA is linked with rest of the country and foreign country by post and telegraph services.

The following post offices are functioning in the agency:

**TABLE 1.9 NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN FATA 1998-99**

Name of post office	No.
Higher Selection Grade Sub-Offices	2
Selection Grade Sub-Offices	13
Sub-Offices	12
Extra Departmental Sub- Office	1
Extra Departmental Branch Offices	167

Source: General post office, NWFP, Peshawar, 1999-2000.

## 1.15 EDUCATION

The following educational institutions are functioning in FATA under the supervision of Director Education, FATA.

Position of the existing Institution is as under:

**TABLE 1.10 NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY THEIR TYPE, 1999-2000**

Institution	No. of Institutions
Govt. Elementary Colleges	4
Govt. Colleges	9
Govt. High Schools	194
Govt. Middle Schools	347
Primary Schools	3,057
Mosque Schools	219
Mohallah Schools	22

Source: Education Department, FATA, 1999-2000.

## 1.16 INDUSTRIES

### 1.16.1 Industries

FATA falls far behind the rest of the country in almost all socio economic comparison. Industrial growth is inhibited by poor infrastructure and numerous disadvantages like locations, skilled and semi skilled manpower and availability of raw material. Industrial units set up under private sector are closed. Bara Ghee Mill, Cigarette Factory, Match Factory and some Marble Factories are functioning in Khyber Agency. However, armes and ammunition are manufactured as a cottage industry in FATA.

### 1.16.2 Trade and Trade Centres

There is no significant trade centre in FATA. However, some localities in FATA are relatively prosperous due to cross-border trade with Afghanistan and existence of market selling all types of foreign goods.

## 1.17 HEALTH

The following health units are functioning in FATA:

**TABLE 1.11 NUMBER OF HEALTH UNITS BY TYPE, 1999**

Institution	Number
-Hospitals	42
-Basic Health Units	167
-Rural Health Centres	5
-Dispensaries	203
-Leprosy Clinics	5
-Mother Child Health Centres	59

Source: Health Department, 1999.

**PART - II**  
**BROAD ANALYSIS OF**  
**POPULATION CENSUS DATA**

## 2 BROAD ANALYSIS OF POPULATION DATA

### 2.1 POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

#### 2.1.1 Population Size and Growth

The total population of FATA was 3,176,331 as enumerated in March, 1998 with an intercensal percentage increase of 44.4 since March, 1981 when it was 2,198,547 souls. The average annual growth rate was 2.2 per cent during this period. The total area is 27,220 square kilometres which gives population density of 117 persons per square kilometre as against 81 persons observed in 1981 indicating a fast growth rate of the area.

The following table gives population, its intercensal increase and average annual growth rate since 1951:

**TABLE 2.1 POPULATION AND INTERCENSAL INCREASE AND GROWTH RATES SINCE 1951**

Description	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (in 000's)	1,332	1,847	2,491	2,199	3,176
Intercensal Increase (per cent)	38.7	34.9	-13.3	44.4	
Average Annual Growth Rate (per cent)	3.3	2.6	-1.5	2.2	

#### 2.1.2 Rural and Urban Distribution

The urban population living in the area was 85,473 persons or 2.7 per cent of the total population of the area which grew at an average rate of 7.6 per cent during 1972-98. There are five town committees in the area namely Jamrud, Landi Kotal, Sadda, Parachinar and Miran Shah.

There were 2,596 villages in 1998. Of which 48 had population over 5 thousand, 359 had 2 to 5 thousand, 708 had one to two thousand, 1,470 had under one thousand persons while 11 were un-inhabited.

#### 2.1.3 Religion

As emerged from 1998 Census the population of the area is predominantly Muslims i.e. 99.6 per cent. The next higher percentage is of Ahmadis with 0.2 points, followed by

Christians 0.1 per cent. While other minorities like Hindu (Jati), Scheduled Castes etc. are very small in number. The proportion of population of Muslims is higher in rural areas, 99.6 per cent, as compared to their counterparts in urban areas, 98.2 per cent. Christians are mostly living in urban areas representing 1.2 per cent as compared to just a few in rural areas. The following table gives percentage of population by religion in rural and urban areas in 1998.

**TABLE 2.2 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY RELIGION AND  
RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998**

Religion	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Muslim	99.6	99.6	98.2
Christian	0.1	*	1.2
Hindu (Jati)	*	*	0.3
Ahmadi	0.2	0.2	0.1
Scheduled Castes	*	*	*
Others	0.1	0.1	0.2

\* refers to a very small number.

#### 2.1.4 Mother Tongue

The mother tongue refers to the language used for communication between parents and their children in any household. The question was asked about all individuals living in any housing unit. Pushto is the predominant language being spoken in the area, representing 99.1 per cent of the population, followed by Punjabi spoken by 0.2 per cent and Urdu also by 0.2 per cent while others speak Sindhi, Balochi, Bravi, Dari etc. Leaving aside the rural area which is influenced by the local people, the proportion of Pushto speaking represents 99.2 per cent, Punjabi and Urdu 0.2 per cent each. While remaining people speak Sindhi, Balochi, Bravi, Dari etc. The proportions of people speaking Punjabi are more in urban than in rural areas. The following table gives detail on percentage of population by mother tongue being spoken in rural and urban areas in 1998.

**TABLE 2.3 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AND  
RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998**

Area	Urdu	Punjabi	Sindhi	Pushto	Balochi	Siraiki	Others
All Areas	0.2	0.2	*	99.1	*	0	0.5
Rural	0.2	0.2	*	99.2	*	0	0.4
Urban	0.2	1.8	*	97.0	*	0	1.0



## 2.2 SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

### 2.2.1 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio, i.e. number of males for every 100 females, was 108 per cent recorded in 1998 Census which had increased from 105 in 1981. The ratio was 108 per cent in rural area and 119 in urban area. The higher sex ratio observed in the latter areas as compared to the former could be due to difference in sex selective migration from these areas.

### 2.2.2 Age Structure

In 1998 the proportion of the infants under one year was 1.5 per cent, children under 5, 8.8 per cent, children under 10 year 18.6 per cent, under 15 year 25.9 per cent of the total population. Those eligible (i.e. over 18 years) for obtaining National Identity Card represented 23.6 per cent while those aged 21 years and above were 19.6 per cent of the total population. The proportion of population of working age groups i.e. 15 to 64 years, were recorded as 24.3 per cent and over 65 year 1.8 per cent resulting age dependency ratio of 114.0 per cent.

The proportion of infants and children under 15 years and population 65 and over were higher in rural areas when compared to population living in towns, resulting high dependency ratio in the former than in the latter areas representing 114.5 and 94.7 per cent respectively. The following table gives percentage of population by selective age groups, urban and rural areas with more detail.

**TABLE 2.4 POPULATION PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SELECTIVE AGE GROUPS AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998**

Age Group	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Under-1	1.5	1.5	1.3
Under-5	8.8	8.9	8.4
Under-10	18.6	18.7	18.0
Under-15	25.9	25.9	24.9
15 to 49	21.0	20.9	25.2
15-64	24.3	24.2	28.1
18 & above	23.6	23.5	26.8
21 & above	19.6	19.5	22.3
65 & over	1.8	1.8	1.4
Age dependency ratio	114.0	114.5	94.7

### 2.2.3 Marital Status

The question was asked about male sex only and that related to age 15 years to never married and married categories of marital status.. Of that population 30.0 per cent were never married. 70.0 per cent married. The percentage of never married females was higher in urban than in rural areas implying thereby that fertility must be at lower level in the former than the latter area. Table 2.5 gives details about percentage of population 15 years and above by marital status, sex and rural and urban residence, 1998.

**TABLE 2.5 POPULATION PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS OF MALES AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998**

Area	Never Married	Married
All Areas	30.0	70.0
Rural	29.8	70.2
Urban	33.1	66.9

## 2.3 LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

### 2.3.1 Literacy

A person was treated as literate in 1998 Census if he could read a newspaper or a journal of same standard and could write a simple letter in any language. The literacy is measured as the ratio, in percentage, of literate population to corresponding population aged 10 and over. The literacy ratio in area has increased from 6.4 per cent in 1981, to 17.4 per cent in 1998. The literacy ratio for males is 29.5 per cent as against 3.0 per cent for females. The ratio is more than twice higher in urban areas when compared with rural areas both for male and female. Table 2.6 shows literacy ratio by rural and urban areas for the year 1981 and 1998.

**TABLE 2.6 LITERACY RATIO BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1981 AND 1998**

Area	1981			1998		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Areas	6.4	10.9	0.8	17.4	29.5	3.0
Rural	N.A	N.A	N.A	16.8	28.6	2.8
Urban	N.A	N.A	N.A	39.3	59.7	12.0

N.= Not available.

### 2.3.2 Educational Attainment

The percentage of educated persons, like literacy ratio, has also increased with almost similar pattern but with slightly lower level than level of literacy. Table 2.7 provides some facts by sex in urban and rural areas from the 1998 Census.

**TABLE 2.7 EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998**

Area	Educated persons as percentage of population		
	10 years and above		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Areas	17.1	29.2	2.7
Rural	16.5	28.2	2.5
Urban	39.1	59.5	11.9

### 2.3.3 Level of Education

Of the total educated persons 21.5 per cent were below primary, 35.3 per cent had passed primary, 22.3 per cent middle, 13.4 per cent matriculate, 4.0 per cent intermediate, 1.7 per cent graduates, 0.8 per cent post graduates while 0.2 per cent were diploma/certificate holders. Regarding sex differential males were far more educated and had higher education than females. In urban areas there were 4.2 per cent (616) graduates while in rural areas the level of education tapered off sharply with higher level of education and hardly 2.3 per cent persons were found with graduate degree.

## 2.4 NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD

This question was also asked through the 1998 Census for the first time for evaluating National Registration Scheme introduced in 1973. Of population 18 years and above 61.3 per cent had obtained National Identity Cards and 38.7 had yet to obtain such cards. Rural and Urban differential was also reported in obtaining National Identity Cards. Over 76 per cent of people in urban area had obtained National Identity Cards while such percentage was nearly 61 points in rural areas. However, details can be seen in the table given below:

**TABLE 2.8 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HOLDING NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD BY RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998**

Area	Both Sexes	
	N.I.Card Obtained	N.I.Card Not Obtained
All Areas	61.3	38.7
Rural	60.8	39.2
Urban	76.2	23.8

**PART - III**  
**BROAD ANALYSIS OF**  
**HOUSING CENSUS DATA**

### 3 BROAD ANALYSIS OF HOUSING DATA

#### 3.1 LEVEL OF CONGESTION

Level of congestion of housing units is determined in terms of persons per housing unit, or persons per room or rooms per housing unit.

The number of persons per housing unit were 9.3 in 1998, persons per room 2.9 and number of rooms per housing unit were 3.2. In term of percentage housing units with one room only it was 13.0 points while housing units with more than one room 87.0 per cent in 1998. The table given below provides comparative data on congestion from last two censuses.

**TABLE 3.1 INDICES OF CONGESTION IN 1998**

Index	1998
Persons per Housing Unit	9.3
Persons Per Room	2.9
Rooms per Housing Unit	3.2
Housing Units with one Room (Percentage)	13.0
Housing Units with 2-4 rooms (Percentage)	66.4
Housing Units with 5 rooms and more (Percentage)	20.6

#### 3.2 NATURE OF TENURE

Over 90.1 per cent of the housing units are owned, 2.8 per cent rented while remaining 7.1 per cent rent free. Regarding urban/rural differential, the percentage share of owned housing units are 90.7 while those of rented and rent free housing units are 2.3 and 7.0 per cent respectively. Table 3.2 gives detail data on type of tenure with rural urban break up in 1998.

**TABLE 3.2 NATURE OF TENURE BY RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1980 AND 1998**

Tenure	All Areas	Rural	Urban
	1998	1998	1998
Owned	90.1	90.7	64.6
Rented	2.8	2.3	24.2
Rent Free	7.1	7.0	11.2

### 3.3 PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

There has been continuous sharp decline in construction of housing units during the last one decade or so. About 78.0 per cent of housing units were constructed atleast 10 years ago, 14.6 per cent during 5 to 10 years before the 1998 Census taking, only 7.0 per cent were constructed during 5 years preceding the census date and hardly 0.4 per cent were constructed during a year before census taking. Almost similar pattern is observed in urban and rural areas except slight variation in their percentage shares.

### 3.4 CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Unbaked bricks were the main construction material used in construction of outer walls of the buildings. Around 56 per cent of such material were used while baked bricks, blocks, stones, wood, bamboo and other materials were used by 44 per cent of the housing units. Table 3.3 provides detail data on construction material used in outer walls with urban rural break up during 1998.

**TABLE 3.3 MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS BY RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998  
(IN PERCENTAGE)**

Wall Material	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Baked Bricks/Blocks/Stones	38.6	38.7	34.8
Un-baked Bricks/Earth Bounded	55.5	55.5	57.1
Wood/Bamboo	2.2	2.2	0.9
Others	3.7	3.6	7.2

### 3.5 CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL OF ROOFS

About 86.8 per cent of the housing units used wood/bamboo as construction material in outer walls of their buildings, followed by 3.4 per cent housing units used RCC/RBC and 2.9 per cent used cement/iron sheets while remaining have used other construction material. Marked differences are observed in construction materials between urban and rural housing units though the wood/bamboo are still the main material used in both areas. There are 68.9 per cent housing units in urban area and 87.3 per cent in rural areas who have used wood material.

**TABLE 3.4 MATERIAL USED IN ROOFS BY RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998  
(IN PERCENTAGE)**

Roof Material	All Areas	Rural	Urban
RCC/RBC	3.4	3.1	14.9
Cement/Iron Sheet	2.9	2.8	8.1
Wood/Bamboo	86.8	87.3	68.4
Others	6.9	6.8	8.1

### 3.6 SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Around 19 per cent of the housing units are using piped water, majority of which has that facility in their own houses.

About 3.2 per cent are using hand pump for potable water. Still 35.1 per cent households are using potable water taken out from wells. Such facility is mostly being availed in rural areas where their percentage share is also 35.1. Table 3.5 provides detail about the source of drinking water with rural and urban break up in 1998.

**TABLE 3.5 HOUSING UNITS PERCENTAGE BY SOURCE OF  
DRINKING WATER AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998**

Source	All Areas	Rural	Urban
<b><u>INSIDE</u></b>	<b><u>31.1</u></b>	<b><u>30.2</u></b>	<b><u>65.4</u></b>
Pipe (Nul)	12.4	11.5	49.1
Hand Pump	2.8	2.8	0.9
Well	15.9	15.9	15.4
<b><u>OUTSIDE</u></b>	<b><u>68.9</u></b>	<b><u>69.8</u></b>	<b><u>34.6</u></b>
Pipe (Nul)	6.9	6.9	8.7
Hand Pump	0.4	0.4	0.2
Well	19.2	19.2	17.1
Pond	7.2	7.4	0.6
Others	35.2	35.9	8.1

### 3.7 SOURCE OF LIGHTING

Predominant housing units are using electricity as source of light representing 62.0 per cent of the housing units both in urban and rural areas. Kerosene oil is being used by approximately 36.1 per cent of the housing units while other sources of light like patromax,

mustard oil etc. are hardly being used by 1.9 per cent of the housing units. Table 3.6 provides, in detail, percentage of housing units by source of light with urban and rural areas in 1998.

**TABLE 3.6 HOUSING UNITS PERCENTAGE BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING  
BY RURAL/URBAN AREAS,, 1998**

Source	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Electricity	62.0	61.2	93.8
Kerosene Oil	36.1	37.0	1.3
Others	1.9	1.8	4.9

### 3.8 COOKING FUEL USED

Approximately 92 per cent of housing units are using wood as cooking fuel in their houses while nearly 1.7 per cent are using kerosene oil for this purpose. Hardly 1.3 per cent are using gas and 5.3 per cent other sources of cooking fuel in their houses. Regarding urban and rural differential wood is mainly used, representing 84.7 per cent, in urban areas and 91.9 per cent, in rural housing units. Table 3.7 indicates percentage housing units by source of cooking fuel with urban rural break up in 1998.

**TABLE 3.7 HOUSING UNITS PERCENTAGE BY SOURCE OF COOKING  
FUEL USED BY RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998**

Cooking Fuel Used	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Wood	91.7	91.9	84.7
Kerosene Oil	1.7	1.7	3.6
Gas	1.3	1.2	4.1
Others	5.3	5.2	7.6

### 3.9 AVAILABILITY OF KITCHEN , BATHROOM AND LATRINE

Separate kitchen, bathroom and latrine are available in 56.4, 62.8 and 36.9 per cent of the housing units respectively. Shared kitchen, bathroom and latrine facilities are available in 12.0, 11.6 and 7.0 per cent of the housing units while remaining have no kitchen, bathroom and latrine facilities in their housing units. Significant differences are observed in rural and urban areas regarding such facilities. The percentage shares of separate kitchen, bathroom and latrine facilities are more in urban areas as compared to rural areas. While percentage shares of non-availability of kitchen, bathroom and latrine facilities are far higher in rural than urban areas which is the characteristic of villagers in developing countries like Pakistan. Table 3.8



gives details on availability of kitchen, bathroom and latrine facilities in housing units by urban and rural residence, 1998.

**TABLE 3.8 HOUSING UNITS PERCENTAGE BY KITCHEN, BATHROOM AND LATRINE FACILITIES BY RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998**

Housing Facilities	All Areas	Rural	Urban
<b><u>Kitchen</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>
Separate	56.4	56.1	65.8
Shared	12.0	12.2	4.7
None	31.6	31.6	29.5
<b><u>Bathroom</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>
Separate	62.8	62.5	73.4
Shared	11.6	11.7	8.2
None	25.6	25.8	18.4
<b><u>Latrine</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>
Separate	36.9	36.0	70.7
Shared	7.0	7.0	7.5
None	56.1	57.0	27.8

### 3.10 SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The question on source of information was asked for the first time in the 1998 Census. There were only three main sources of information enquired through the census. These were watching of T.V., listening to radio and reading of newspapers. Approximately 51.5 per cent of the households have access to television, radio or newspapers for keeping themselves informed about day to day happenings around them. Over all 28.1 per cent of the households have T.V facility, with significant difference in percentage of watching T.V. in urban and rural areas. About 92.2 per cent of the residents are listening to radio. Nearly 15 per cent of people are reading daily newspapers. Table 3.9 provides further detail on percentage households by source of information at rural and urban residence in 1998.

**TABLE 3.9 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS, 1998**

Area	T.V	Radio	Newspaper
All Areas	28.1	92.2	15.0
Rural	25.6	89.3	13.9
Urban	2.5	2.4	7.1

**AGENCY WISE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN FATA FROM 1993-94 TO 1995-96 (1997-98)**

Agency	Temperature (in Celsius)	Month												Mean	
		Rainfall (in millimetres)	July 1997	August	Sept- ember	Oct- ober	Nov- ember	Dec- ember	Jan: 1998	Feb:	March	April	May		June
Mohmand	Maximum		31	30	23	25	17	8	11	10	11	20	20	24	19.2
	Minimum		40	39	29	37	24	30	24	20	28	38	35	38	31.0
	Total Rainfall		0	120	29	20	80	70	73	21	34	27	0	13	
Khyber	Maximum		30	24	27	16	13	4	3	4	5	14	24	22	15.50
	Minimum		41	36	34	30	29	14	14	21	24	22	40	36	28.42
	Total Rainfall		27	9	3	3	1	3	2	27	36	5	9	13	-
Kurram	Maximum		11	8.5	4.1	0.2	-7.4	-12	-12	-12	-7.6	0.8	2.6	6	-1.5
	Minimum		35	34	30	25	22	16	15	18	22	27	34	34	26.0
	Total Rainfall		54.4	90.9	77.5	142	12	42	75	178	129	166	89	55	-
Orakzai	Maximum		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Minimum		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Bajaur	Maximum		22	20	21	12	2	-1	1	1	4	13	12	18	10.4
	Minimum		39	38	33	28	20	16	13	18	25	31	28	39	27.3
	Total Rainfall		29	73.5	93	101	22.5	45	57	188	135	104	29	5.45	-
North- Wazir- istan	Maximum		24	22	30	14	14	-1	-1	-2	-8	18	16	26	11.8
	Minimum		38	36	34	26	24	12	15	15	22	28	38	40	27.3
	Total Rainfall		20	10	2	30	300	3	16	150	45	25	5	4	-
South- Wazir- istan	Maximum		18	15	12	9	8	5	-2	0	2	7	20	25	9.9
	Minimum		27	24	22	20	15	10	5	7	8	18	30	35	18.4
	Total Rainfall		120	80	60	75	95	80	115	110	23	250	0	50	-

**PART - IV**  
**STATISTICAL TABLES OF**  
**1998 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**

TABLE 1 - AREA, POPULATION BY SEX, SEX RATIO, POPULATION DENSITY,  
URBAN PROPORTION, HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

ADMN. UNIT	AREA (SQ. KM.)	POPULATION 1998							1981 - 98	
		BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	SEX RATIO	POPULATION DENSITY PER SQ. KM.	URBAN PROPORTION	AVERAGE H. HOLD SIZE	POPULATION 1981	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)
		SEXES								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FATA										
FATA	27220	3176331	1652047	1524284	108.4	116.7	2.7	9.3	2198547	2.19
BAJAUR AGENCY	1290	595227	305137	290090	105.2	461.4	-	9.1	289206	4.33
KHYBER AGENCY	2576	546730	284602	262128	108.6	212.2	9.9	9.9	284256	3.92
KURRAM AGENCY	3380	448310	229634	218676	108.0	132.6	5.6	10.6	294362	2.50
MOHMANO AGENCY	2296	334453	175404	159049	110.3	145.7	-	9.0	163933	4.28
NORTH WAZIRISTAN AGENCY	4787	361246	192432	168814	114.0	76.7	1.7	9.1	238910	2.46
ORAKZAI AGENCY	1538	225441	112766	112675	100.0	146.6	-	8.8	358751	-2.69
SOUTH WAZIRISTAN AGENCY	6620	429841	231080	198761	116.3	64.9	-	8.5	309454	1.95
T. A. ADJ. LAKKI MARWAT DISTRICT	132	6987	3450	3537	97.8	52.9	-	7.5	16149	-4.81
TRIBAL AREA ADJ BANNU DISTRICT	745	19593	10380	9213	112.7	26.3	-	9.6	63213	-6.65
TRIBAL AREA ADJ D. I. KHAN DISTT	2008	38990	20497	18493	110.8	19.4	-	7.1	55824	-2.09
TRIBAL AREA ADJ KOHAT DISTRICT	446	88456	45472	42984	105.8	198.3	-	9.3	57245	2.59
TRIBAL AREA ADJ PESHAWAR DISTT	261	53841	27063	26778	101.0	206.3	-	8.8	37061	2.22
TRIBAL AREA ADJ TANK DISTT	1221	27216	14130	13086	108.0	22.3	-	7.6	30183	-6.61

TABLE 2 - URBAN LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE AND THEIR POPULATION  
BY SEX, ANNUAL GROWTH RATE AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

URBAN LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE	DISTRICT	POPULATION 1998			1981-1998		AVERAGE HOUSE- HOLD SIZE
		BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	POPULATION 1981	AVG. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE ( % AGE )	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FATA							
10,000 AND ABOVE							
JAMRUD TC	KHYBER AGENCY	32,039	17,163	14,876	-	-	9.1
LANDI KOTAL TC	KHYBER AGENCY	22,324	12,636	9,688	-	-	10.3
SADDA TC	KURRAM AGENCY	17,103	8,875	8,228	-	-	11.5
5,000 - 9,999							
PARACHINAR TC	KURRAM AGENCY	8,042	4,218	3,824	-	-	9.7
MIRAH SHAH TC	NORTH WAZIRISTAN AGENCY	5,965	3,590	2,375	-	-	6.7

TABLE 3 - NUMBER OF RURAL LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE AND THEIR POPULATION BY SEX

RURAL LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE	NUMBER OF RURAL LOCALITIES	POPULATION		
		BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
1	2	3	4	5
FATA				
TOTAL	2,596	3,090,858	1,605,565	1,485,293
5,000 AND ABOVE	48	349,472	185,374	164,098
2,000 - 4,999	359	1,044,128	543,099	501,029
1,000 - 1,999	708	997,122	514,748	482,374
500 - 999	697	504,508	261,079	243,429
200 - 499	478	165,084	85,368	79,716
LESS THAN 200	295	30,544	15,897	14,647
UN-INHABITED	11	-	-	-

TABLE 4 - POPULATION BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUP AND RURAL/URBAN

AREA / AGE GROUP	POPULATION		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
1	2	3	4
FATA			
ALL AGES	3,176,331	1,652,047	1,524,284
BELOW 10 YEARS	1,228,992	592,249	636,743
10 YEARS & ABOVE	1,947,339	1,059,798	887,541
FATA - RURAL			
ALL AGES	3,090,858	1,605,565	1,485,293
BELOW 10 YEARS	1,197,956	576,883	621,073
10 YEARS & ABOVE	1,892,902	1,028,682	864,220
FATA - URBAN			
ALL AGES	85,473	46,482	38,991
BELOW 10 YEARS	31,036	15,366	15,670
10 YEARS & ABOVE	54,437	31,116	23,321

TABLE 5 - MALE POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR AGE AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE (IN YEARS)	MALE POPULATION		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1	2	3	4
FATA			
ALL AGES	1,652,047	1,605,565	46,482
00 -- 04	280,782	273,597	7,185
BELOW 1	48,584	47,438	1,146
01	38,153	37,092	1,061
02	64,024	62,425	1,599
03	61,859	60,222	1,637
04	68,162	66,420	1,742
05 -- 09	311,467	303,286	8,181
05	64,848	63,070	1,778
06	71,116	69,338	1,778
07	53,753	52,239	1,514
08	84,195	82,140	2,055
09	37,555	36,499	1,056
10 -- 14	230,727	224,809	5,918
10	75,220	73,528	1,692
11	26,633	25,833	800
12	61,348	59,847	1,501
13	32,199	31,249	950
14	35,327	34,352	975
15 -- 19	156,409	151,698	4,711
15	35,009	34,101	908
16	28,017	27,168	849
17	17,050	16,525	525
18	54,039	52,419	1,620
19	22,294	21,485	809
20 -- 24	127,345	122,882	4,463
20	49,729	48,320	1,409
21	13,633	13,011	622
22	30,701	29,656	1,045
23	18,223	17,511	712
24	15,059	14,384	675
25 -- 29	114,365	110,402	3,963
25	51,834	50,431	1,403
26	15,414	14,761	653
27	14,238	13,618	620
28	25,612	24,732	880
29	7,267	6,860	407



TABLE 5 - MALE POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR AGE AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE (IN YEARS)	MALE POPULATION		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1	2	3	4
DATA			
30 -- 34	87,623	84,632	2,991
30	50,404	49,062	1,342
31	5,975	5,665	310
32	13,803	13,174	629
33	10,697	10,305	392
34	6,744	6,426	318
35 -- 39	71,655	69,352	2,303
35	40,876	39,757	1,119
36	7,724	7,416	308
37	6,403	6,135	268
38	12,392	11,961	431
39	4,260	4,083	177
40 -- 44	63,721	61,953	1,768
40	42,611	41,612	999
41	3,964	3,802	162
42	7,183	6,893	290
43	5,447	5,256	191
44	4,516	4,390	126
45 -- 49	46,044	44,699	1,345
45	27,547	26,801	746
46	3,950	3,813	137
47	4,177	4,037	140
48	7,695	7,450	245
49	2,675	2,598	77
50 -- 54	46,281	45,144	1,137
50	33,752	33,015	737
51	2,569	2,499	70
52	4,131	4,007	124
53	3,372	3,245	127
54	2,457	2,378	79
55 -- 59	24,684	24,040	644
55	15,679	15,288	391
56	2,261	2,208	53
57	1,956	1,910	46
58	3,562	3,446	116
59	1,226	1,188	38

TABLE 5 - MALE POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR AGE AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE (IN YEARS)	MALE POPULATION		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1	2	3	4
FATA			
60 -- 64	33,299	32,594	705
60	27,597	27,057	540
61	1,188	1,160	28
62	1,846	1,785	61
63	1,750	1,699	51
64	918	893	25
65 -- 69	13,486	13,135	351
65	9,339	9,099	240
66	1,270	1,248	22
67	874	852	22
68	1,513	1,459	54
69	490	477	13
70 -- 74	16,279	15,973	306
70	14,088	13,844	244
71	492	482	10
72	783	764	19
73	584	563	21
74	332	320	12
75 & ABOVE	27,880	27,369	511

TABLE 6 - MALE POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUP AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	MALE POPULATION		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
1	2	3	4
DATA			
UNDER 1	48,584	47,438	1,146
UNDER 5	280,782	273,597	7,185
UNDER 10	592,249	576,883	15,366
UNDER 15	822,976	801,692	21,284
05 -- 24	825,948	802,675	23,273
15 -- 49	667,162	645,618	21,544
15 -- 64	771,426	747,396	24,030
18 -- 60	685,648	664,065	21,583
18 & ABOVE	748,995	726,079	22,916
21 & ABOVE	622,933	603,855	19,078
65 & ABOVE	57,645	56,477	1,168

TABLE 7 - MALE POPULATION (15 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY AGE GROUP,  
MARITAL STATUS AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL POPULATION	MARITAL STATUS	
		NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED
1	2	3	4
FATA			
15 AND ABOVE	829,071	248,123	580,948
15 -- 19	156,409	135,828	20,581
20 -- 24	127,345	60,980	66,365
25 -- 29	114,365	22,530	91,835
30 -- 34	87,623	8,683	78,940
35 -- 39	71,655	3,595	67,960
40 -- 44	63,721	3,085	60,636
45 -- 49	46,044	1,300	44,744
50 -- 54	46,281	1,701	44,580
55 -- 59	24,684	643	24,041
60 -- 64	33,299	1,328	31,971
65 -- 69	13,486	435	13,051
70 -- 74	16,279	796	15,483
75 AND ABOVE	27,880	7,119	20,761
FATA - RURAL			
15 AND ABOVE	803,873	239,794	564,079
15 -- 19	151,698	131,540	20,158
20 -- 24	122,882	58,532	64,350
25 -- 29	110,402	21,697	88,705
30 -- 34	84,632	8,425	76,207
35 -- 39	69,352	3,574	65,778
40 -- 44	61,953	3,000	58,953
45 -- 49	44,699	1,262	43,437
50 -- 54	45,144	1,666	43,478
55 -- 59	24,040	624	23,416
60 -- 64	32,594	1,298	31,296
65 -- 69	13,135	430	12,705
70 -- 74	15,973	774	15,199
75 AND ABOVE	27,369	6,972	20,397
FATA - URBAN			
15 AND ABOVE	25,198	8,329	16,869
15 -- 19	4,711	4,288	423
20 -- 24	4,463	2,448	2,015
25 -- 29	3,963	833	3,130
30 -- 34	2,991	258	2,733
35 -- 39	2,303	121	2,182
40 -- 44	1,768	85	1,683
45 -- 49	1,345	38	1,307
50 -- 54	1,137	35	1,102
55 -- 59	644	19	625
60 -- 64	705	30	675
65 -- 69	351	5	346
70 -- 74	306	22	284
75 AND ABOVE	511	147	364

TABLE 8 - POPULATION BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX	TOTAL POPULATION	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		HEAD	SPOUSE	SON/ DAUGHTER	OTHER RELATIVE	NON- RELATIVE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FATA						
BOTH SEXES	3,176,331	341,751	335,342	1,386,047	1,039,291	24,710
MALE	1,652,047	329,743	1,725	533,625	684,630	22,124
FEMALE	1,524,284	12,008	333,617	552,422	623,651	2,586
FATA - RURAL						
BOTH SEXES	3,090,658	333,103	327,619	1,351,403	1,057,892	20,641
MALE	1,606,665	321,323	1,706	813,137	450,974	18,425
FEMALE	1,485,293	11,780	325,913	538,266	606,918	2,416
FATA - URBAN						
BOTH SEXES	85,473	8,648	7,723	34,844	30,389	3,869
MALE	46,482	8,420	19	20,688	13,656	3,699
FEMALE	38,991	228	7,704	14,156	16,733	170

TABLE 9 - POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX	TOTAL	MUSLIM	CHRISTIAN	HINDU (JATI)	QADIANI (AHMADI)	SCHEDULED CASTES	OTHERS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FATA							
BOTH SEXES	3,176,331	3,163,481	2,306	1,046	6,541	875	2,082
MALE	1,652,047	1,645,738	1,209	515	3,192	385	1,008
FEMALE	1,524,284	1,517,743	1,097	531	3,349	490	1,074
FATA - RURAL							
BOTH SEXES	3,090,858	3,079,565	1,308	774	6,457	869	1,885
MALE	1,605,565	1,600,047	696	378	3,145	380	919
FEMALE	1,485,293	1,479,518	612	396	3,312	489	966
FATA - URBAN							
BOTH SEXES	85,473	83,916	998	272	84	6	197
MALE	46,482	45,691	513	137	47	5	89
FEMALE	38,991	38,225	485	135	37	1	108

TABLE 10 - POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

SEX	POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE								
	TOTAL	URDU	PUNJABI	SINDHI	PUSHTO	BALOCHI	SARAIKI	OTHERS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	FATA								
BOTH SEXES	3,176,331	5,729	7,141	295	3,147,616	1,154	-	14,396	
MALE	1,652,047	2,767	4,355	121	1,636,718	539	-	7,547	
FEMALE	1,524,284	2,962	2,786	174	1,510,898	615	-	6,849	
	FATA - RURAL								
BOTH SEXES	3,090,858	5,573	5,558	293	3,064,707	1,149	-	13,578	
MALE	1,605,565	2,672	3,388	121	1,591,776	537	-	7,071	
FEMALE	1,485,293	2,901	2,170	172	1,472,931	612	-	6,507	
	FATA - URBAN								
BOTH SEXES	85,473	156	1,583	2	82,909	5	-	818	
MALE	46,482	95	967	-	44,942	2	-	476	
FEMALE	38,991	61	616	2	37,967	3	-	342	

TABLE 11 - POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LITERACY, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

AREA / SEX	TOTAL POPULATION	ILLITERATE	LITERATE			LITERACY RATIO
			TOTAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL/ NON-FORMAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FATA						
BOTH SEXES	1,947,339	1,608,018	339,321	333,319	6,002	17.42
MALE	1,059,798	747,084	312,714	308,968	3,746	29.51
FEMALE	887,541	860,934	26,607	24,351	2,256	3.00
FATA - RURAL						
BOTH SEXES	1,892,902	1,574,956	317,946	312,023	5,923	16.80
MALE	1,028,682	734,541	294,141	290,443	3,698	28.59
FEMALE	864,220	840,415	23,805	21,580	2,225	2.75
FATA - URBAN						
BOTH SEXES	54,437	33,062	21,375	21,296	79	39.27
MALE	31,116	12,543	18,573	18,525	48	59.69
FEMALE	23,321	20,519	2,802	2,771	31	12.01



TABLE 12 - LITERATE POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY LEVEL OF  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN

AREA / SEX	LITERATE POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
		BELOW	PRIMARY	MIDDLE	MATRIC	INTER- MEDIATE	BA/BSC & EQUIVALENT	MA/MSC & EQUIVALENT OR ABOVE	DIPLOMA/ CERTI- FICATE	OTHERS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FATA										
BOTH SEXES	333,319	71,712	117,825	74,210	44,524	13,279	5,630	2,526	798	2,815
MALE	308,968	64,157	109,716	70,113	42,153	12,273	5,292	2,328	675	2,261
FEMALE	24,351	7,555	8,109	4,097	2,371	1,006	338	198	123	554
FATA - RURAL										
BOTH SEXES	312,023	68,876	111,329	69,145	40,014	11,951	5,027	2,241	757	2,683
MALE	290,443	61,882	104,162	65,650	38,115	11,073	4,729	2,066	636	2,130
FEMALE	21,580	6,994	7,167	3,495	1,899	878	298	175	121	553
FATA - URBAN										
BOTH SEXES	21,296	2,836	6,496	5,065	4,510	1,328	603	285	41	132
MALE	18,525	2,275	5,554	4,463	4,038	1,200	563	262	39	131
FEMALE	2,771	561	942	602	472	128	40	23	2	1

TABLE 13 - MALE POPULATION (18 YEARS AND ABOVE)  
HOLDING NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD BY AGE  
GROUP AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	MALE POPULATION		
	TOTAL	N.I.CARD OBTAINED	N.I.CARD NOT OBTAINED
	1	2	3

## FATA

AGE GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION	N.I.CARD OBTAINED	N.I.CARD NOT OBTAINED
18 AND ABOVE	748,995	459,016	289,979
18 -- 19	76,333	15,804	60,529
20 -- 24	127,345	61,262	66,083
25 -- 29	114,365	73,964	40,401
30 -- 34	87,623	62,167	25,456
35 -- 39	71,655	53,691	17,964
40 -- 44	63,721	47,580	16,141
45 -- 49	46,044	35,468	10,636
50 -- 54	46,281	34,146	11,935
55 -- 59	24,684	18,858	5,826
60 -- 64	33,299	23,109	10,190
65 -- 69	13,486	9,971	3,515
70 -- 74	16,279	10,812	5,467
75 AND ABOVE	27,880	12,044	15,836

## FATA - RURAL

AGE GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION	N.I.CARD OBTAINED	N.I.CARD NOT OBTAINED
18 AND ABOVE	726,079	441,559	284,520
18 -- 19	73,904	15,141	58,763
20 -- 24	122,882	58,230	64,652
25 -- 29	110,402	70,625	39,777
30 -- 34	84,632	59,525	25,107
35 -- 39	69,352	51,652	17,700
40 -- 44	61,953	46,001	15,952
45 -- 49	44,699	34,213	10,486
50 -- 54	45,144	33,337	11,807
55 -- 59	24,040	18,292	5,748
60 -- 64	32,594	22,521	10,073
65 -- 69	13,135	9,667	3,468
70 -- 74	15,973	10,554	5,419
75 AND ABOVE	27,369	11,801	15,568

TABLE 13 - MALE POPULATION (18 YEARS AND ABOVE)  
HOLDING NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD BY AGE  
GROUP AND RURAL/URBAN

AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	MALE POPULATION		
	TOTAL	N.I.CARD	N.I.CARD
	POPULATION	OBTAINED	NOT OBTAINED
1	2	3	4

## FATA - URBAN

18 AND ABOVE	22,916	17,457	5,459
18 -- 19	2,429	663	1,766
20 -- 24	4,463	3,032	1,431
25 -- 29	3,963	3,339	624
30 -- 34	2,991	2,642	349
35 -- 39	2,303	2,039	264
40 -- 44	1,768	1,579	189
45 -- 49	1,345	1,195	150
50 -- 54	1,137	1,009	128
55 -- 59	644	566	78
60 -- 64	705	588	117
65 -- 69	351	304	47
70 -- 74	306	258	48
75 AND ABOVE	511	243	268

TABLE 16 - HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE AND RURAL/URBAN

AREA	HOUSEHOLD BY SIZE										
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10 & MORE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DATA										
TOTAL	341,114	2,952	15,148	15,611	21,369	26,558	32,871	35,431	35,267	30,171	125,736
RURAL	332,506	2,666	14,715	15,230	20,866	25,930	32,105	34,635	34,447	29,412	122,500
URBAN	8,608	286	433	381	503	628	766	796	820	759	3,236

TABLE 17 - HOUSING UNITS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, NUMBER OF ROOMS AND RURAL/URBAN

HOUSING UNITS / HOUSEHOLD SIZE	HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS							HOUSING UNITS		ROOMS PER
	1	2	3	4	5	6 AND MORE	TOTAL	PERCENT	HOUSING UNIT	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	FATA									
1 PERSON	1,678	625	262		171	76	140	2,952	.87	1.9
2 PERSONS	6,911	4,926	1,659		920	363	369	15,148	4.44	1.9
3 PERSONS	5,641	5,802	2,247		1,098	408	415	15,611	4.58	2.1
4 PERSONS	5,734	8,012	4,020		2,127	753	723	21,369	6.26	2.4
5 PERSONS	5,413	9,772	5,984		3,197	1,206	986	26,558	7.79	2.5
6 PERSONS	5,289	11,795	8,070		4,635	1,650	1,432	32,871	9.64	2.7
7 PERSONS	4,559	11,572	9,351		5,922	2,222	1,805	35,431	10.39	2.9
8 PERSONS	3,513	10,441	9,541		6,753	2,661	2,358	35,267	10.34	3.0
9 PERSONS	2,182	8,146	8,106		6,523	2,692	2,522	30,171	8.84	3.2
10 PERSONS & MORE	3,553	17,288	26,692		30,835	16,764	30,604	125,736	36.86	4.0
T O T A L	44,473	88,379	75,932		62,181	28,795	41,354	341,114	100.00	3.2
PERCENT	13.04	25.91	22.26		18.23	8.44	12.12	100.00		
PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT	5.3	7.1	8.7		10.3	11.6	15.8	9.3		
	FATA - RURAL									
3 PERSON	1,522	544	240		160	74	126	2,666	.80	1.9
2 PERSONS	6,686	4,781	1,624		903	360	361	14,715	4.43	2.0
3 PERSONS	5,465	5,665	2,210		1,083	399	408	15,230	4.58	2.1
4 PERSONS	5,545	7,821	3,943		2,096	749	712	20,866	6.28	2.4
5 PERSONS	5,217	9,520	5,868		3,161	1,192	972	25,930	7.80	2.6
6 PERSONS	5,089	11,465	7,919		4,589	1,630	1,413	32,175	9.66	2.7
7 PERSONS	4,392	11,251	9,149		5,853	2,199	1,791	34,635	10.42	2.9
8 PERSONS	3,390	10,094	9,341		6,663	2,626	2,333	34,447	10.36	3.1
9 PERSONS	2,111	7,836	7,896		6,427	2,654	2,488	29,412	8.85	3.2
10 PERSONS & MORE	3,430	16,664	26,032		30,151	16,408	29,815	122,500	36.84	4.1
T O T A L	42,847	85,641	74,222		61,086	28,291	40,419	332,506	100.00	3.2
PERCENT	12.89	25.76	22.32		18.37	8.51	12.16	100.00		
PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT	5.3	7.1	8.7		10.3	11.5	15.7	9.2		
	FATA - URBAN									
1 PERSON	156	81	22		11	2	14	286	3.32	1.8
2 PERSONS	225	145	35		17	3	8	433	5.03	1.7
3 PERSONS	176	137	37		15	9	7	381	4.43	1.9
4 PERSONS	189	191	77		31	4	11	503	5.84	2.0
5 PERSONS	196	252	116		36	14	14	628	7.30	2.1
6 PERSONS	200	330	151		46	20	19	766	8.90	2.2
7 PERSONS	167	321	202		69	23	14	796	9.25	2.4
8 PERSONS	123	347	200		90	35	25	820	9.53	2.6
9 PERSONS	71	310	210		96	38	34	759	8.82	2.8
10 PERSONS & MORE	123	624	660		684	356	789	3,236	37.59	3.9
T O T A L	1,626	2,738	1,710		1,095	504	935	8,608	100.00	2.9
PERCENT	18.89	31.81	19.87		12.72	5.86	10.86	100.00		
PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT	5.2	7.6	9.1		11.8	13.4	19.9	9.6		

TABLE 18 - HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, TENURE AND RURAL/URBAN

TENURE	HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS						HOUSING UNITS	
	1	2	3	4	5	6 AND MORE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FATA								
OWNED	36,794	76,346	69,009	57,745	27,589	39,792	307,275	90.08
RENTED	2,222	3,754	1,690	1,072	301	530	9,569	2.81
RENT FREE	5,457	8,279	5,233	3,364	905	1,032	24,270	7.11
TOTAL	44,473	88,379	75,932	62,181	28,795	41,354	341,114	100.00
PERCENT	13.04	25.91	22.26	18.23	8.44	12.12	100.00	
FATA - RURAL								
OWNED	35,895	74,701	67,956	56,979	27,173	39,008	301,712	90.74
RENTED	1,772	2,975	1,215	861	236	431	7,490	2.25
RENT FREE	5,180	7,965	5,051	3,246	882	980	23,304	7.01
TOTAL	42,847	85,641	74,222	61,086	28,291	40,419	332,506	100.00
PERCENT	12.89	25.76	22.32	18.37	8.51	12.16	100.00	
FATA - URBAN								
OWNED	899	1,645	1,053	766	416	784	5,563	64.63
RENTED	450	779	475	211	65	99	2,079	24.15
RENT FREE	277	314	182	118	23	52	966	11.22
TOTAL	1,626	2,738	1,710	1,095	504	935	8,608	100.00
PERCENT	18.89	31.81	19.87	12.72	5.86	10.86	100.00	

TABLE 19 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, NUMBER OF ROOMS AND RURAL/URBAN

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)	HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS						HOUSING UNITS	
	1	2	3	4	5	6 AND MORE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FATA								
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	298	403	273	162	82	83	1,301	.42
LESS THAN 5	3,126	6,471	4,680	4,324	1,382	1,462	21,445	6.98
5 - 10	5,215	11,021	11,936	7,612	5,470	3,544	44,798	14.58
MORE THAN 10	28,155	58,451	52,120	45,647	20,655	34,703	239,731	78.02
TOTAL	36,794	76,346	69,009	57,745	27,589	39,792	307,275	100.00
PERCENT	11.97	24.85	22.46	18.79	8.98	12.95	100.00	
FATA - RURAL								
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	296	402	271	162	81	83	1,295	.43
LESS THAN 5	3,087	6,391	4,612	4,297	1,364	1,433	21,184	7.02
5 - 10	4,994	10,879	11,801	7,530	5,420	3,470	44,094	14.61
MORE THAN 10	27,518	57,029	51,272	44,990	20,308	34,022	235,139	77.93
TOTAL	35,895	74,701	67,956	56,979	27,173	39,008	301,712	100.00
PERCENT	11.90	24.76	22.52	18.89	9.01	12.93	100.00	
FATA - URBAN								
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	2	1	2	-	1	-	6	.11
LESS THAN 5	39	80	68	27	18	29	261	4.69
5 - 10	221	142	135	82	50	74	704	12.66
MORE THAN 10	637	1,422	848	657	347	681	4,592	82.55
TOTAL	899	1,645	1,053	766	416	784	5,563	100.00
PERCENT	16.16	29.57	18.93	13.77	7.48	14.09	100.00	

TABLE 20 - HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS, ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED IN	HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE			HOUSING UNITS	
	OWNED	RENTED	RENT-FREE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
FATA					
OUTER WALLS					
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	119,148	4,039	8,556	131,743	38.62
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	169,711	5,192	14,425	189,329	55.50
- WOOD / BAMBOO	6,619	188	626	7,433	2.18
- OTHERS	11,797	150	663	12,610	3.70
ROOFS					
- RCC / RBC	8,373	1,740	1,442	11,555	3.39
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	7,446	1,160	1,377	9,983	2.93
- WOOD / BAMBOO	269,659	6,173	20,266	296,098	86.80
- OTHERS	21,797	496	1,185	23,478	6.88
TOTAL	307,275	9,569	24,270	341,114	100.00
PERCENT	90.08	2.81	7.11	100.00	
FATA - RURAL					
OUTER WALLS					
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	117,501	3,064	8,188	128,753	38.72
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	166,438	4,119	13,853	184,410	55.46
- WOOD / BAMBOO	6,578	163	614	7,355	2.21
- OTHERS	11,195	144	649	11,988	3.61
ROOFS					
- RCC / RBC	7,839	1,131	1,301	10,271	3.09
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	7,156	877	1,253	9,286	2.79
- WOOD / BAMBOO	265,501	5,055	19,608	290,164	87.27
- OTHERS	21,216	427	1,142	22,785	6.85
TOTAL	301,712	7,490	23,304	332,506	100.00
PERCENT	90.74	2.25	7.01	100.00	
FATA - URBAN					
OUTER WALLS					
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	1,647	975	368	2,990	34.74
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	3,273	1,073	572	4,918	57.13
- WOOD / BAMBOO	41	25	12	78	.91
- OTHERS	602	6	14	622	7.23
ROOFS					
- RCC / RBC	534	609	141	1,284	14.92
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	290	283	124	697	8.10
- WOOD / BAMBOO	4,158	1,118	658	5,934	68.94
- OTHERS	581	69	43	693	8.05
TOTAL	5,563	2,079	966	8,608	100.00
PERCENT	64.63	24.15	11.22	100.00	



TABLE 21 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS, ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED IN	HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)				HOUSING UNITS	
	UNDER	LESS THAN 5	5 - 10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL	PERCENT
	CONSTRUCRION					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FATA						
OUTER WALLS						
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	466	7,171	16,204	95,308	119,148	38.78
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	717	12,764	25,793	130,437	169,711	55.23
- WOOD / BAMBOO	45	627	1,410	4,537	6,619	2.15
- DTHERS	74	883	1,391	9,449	11,797	3.84
ROOFS						
- RCC / RBC	52	870	2,274	5,177	8,373	2.72
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	50	707	2,328	4,361	7,446	2.42
- WOOD / BAMBOO	1,027	18,062	37,301	213,269	269,659	87.76
- OTHERS	172	1,806	2,895	16,924	21,797	7.09
TDTAL	1,301	21,445	44,798	239,731	307,275	100.00
PERCENT	.42	6.98	14.58	78.02	100.00	
FATA - RURAL						
OUTER WALLS						
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	462	7,093	15,929	94,017	117,501	38.94
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	714	12,597	25,376	127,751	166,438	55.16
- WOOD / BAMBOO	45	620	1,408	4,505	6,578	2.18
- DTHERS	74	874	1,381	8,866	11,195	3.71
ROOFS						
- RCC / RBC	51	844	2,143	4,801	7,839	2.60
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	49	679	2,262	4,166	7,156	2.37
- WOOD / BAMBOO	1,024	17,871	36,840	209,766	265,501	88.00
- OTHERS	171	1,790	2,849	16,406	21,216	7.03
TDTAL	1,295	21,184	44,094	235,139	301,712	100.00
PERCENT	.43	7.02	14.61	77.93	100.00	
FATA - URBAN						
OUTER WALLS						
- BAKED BRICKS / BLOCKS / STONES	3	78	275	1,291	1,647	29.61
- UNBAKED BRICKS / EARTH BOUND	3	167	417	2,686	3,273	58.84
- WOOD / BAMBOO	-	7	2	32	41	.74
- OTHERS	-	9	10	583	602	10.82
ROOFS						
- RCC / RBC	1	26	131	376	534	9.60
- CEMENT / IRON SHEETS	1	28	66	195	290	5.21
- WOOD / BAMBOO	3	191	461	3,503	4,158	74.74
- OTHERS	1	16	46	518	581	10.44
TDTAL	6	261	704	4,592	5,563	100.00
PERCENT	.11	4.69	12.66	82.55	100.00	

TABLE 22 - HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, LIGHTING,  
COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE			HOUSING UNITS	
	OWNED	RENTED	RENT-FREE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
FATA					
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER					
INSIDE	91,412	6,310	8,380	106,102	31.10
PIPE (NUL)	33,648	4,268	4,341	42,257	12.39
HAND PUMP	8,252	563	667	9,482	2.78
WELL	49,512	1,479	3,372	54,363	15.94
OUTSIDE	215,863	3,259	15,890	235,012	68.90
PIPE (NUL)	19,211	1,088	3,316	23,615	6.92
HAND PUMP	877	69	231	1,177	.35
WELL	59,691	593	5,144	65,428	19.18
POND	23,017	317	1,311	24,645	7.22
OTHERS	113,067	1,192	5,888	120,147	35.22
SOURCE OF LIGHTING					
ELECTRICITY	185,912	8,023	17,438	211,373	61.97
KEROSENE OIL	115,385	1,365	6,537	123,287	36.14
OTHERS	5,978	181	295	6,454	1.89
COOKING FUEL USED					
WOOD	283,583	7,615	21,533	312,731	91.68
KEROSENE OIL	4,943	401	579	5,923	1.74
GAS	2,938	878	554	4,370	1.28
OTHERS	15,811	675	1,604	18,090	5.30
TOTAL	307,275	9,569	24,270	341,114	100.00
PERCENT	90.08	2.81	7.11	100.00	

TABLE 22 - HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, LIGHTING,  
COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE			HOUSING UNITS	
	OWNED	RENTED	RENT-FREE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6

## FATA - RURAL

## SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

INSIDE	87,758	4,823	7,893	100,474	30.22
PIPE (MUL)	31,209	2,908	3,918	38,035	11.44
HAND PUMP	8,177	560	665	9,402	2.83
WELL	48,372	1,355	3,310	53,037	15.95
OUTSIDE	213,954	2,667	15,411	232,032	69.78
PIPE (MUL)	18,891	870	3,106	22,867	6.88
HAND PUMP	859	69	230	1,158	.35
WELL	58,567	444	4,948	63,959	19.24
POND	22,985	310	1,302	24,597	7.40
OTHERS	112,652	974	5,825	119,451	35.92

## SOURCE OF LIGHTING

ELECTRICITY	180,793	5,964	16,543	203,300	61.14
KEROSENE OIL	115,354	1,348	6,473	123,175	37.04
OTHERS	5,565	178	288	6,031	1.81

## COOKING FUEL USED

WOOD	278,805	5,950	20,688	305,443	91.86
KEROSENE OIL	4,764	294	549	5,607	1.69
GAS	2,817	690	511	4,018	1.21
OTHERS	15,326	556	1,556	17,438	5.24
TOTAL	301,712	7,490	23,304	332,506	100.00
PERCENT	90.74	2.25	7.01	100.00	

TABLE 22 - HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, LIGHTING,  
COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE			HOUSING UNITS	
	OWNED	RENTED	RENT-FREE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
FATA - URBAN					
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER					
INSIDE	3,654	1,487	487	5,628	65.38
PIPE (NUL)	2,439	1,360	423	4,222	49.05
HAND PUMP	75	3	2	80	.93
WELL	1,140	124	62	1,326	15.40
OUTSIDE	1,909	592	479	2,980	34.62
PIPE (NUL)	320	218	210	748	8.69
HAND PUMP	18	-	1	19	.22
WELL	1,124	149	196	1,469	17.07
POND	32	7	9	48	.56
OTHERS	415	218	63	696	8.09
SOURCE OF LIGHTING					
ELECTRICITY	5,119	2,059	895	8,073	93.78
KEROSENE OIL	31	17	64	112	1.30
OTHERS	413	3	7	423	4.91
COOKING FUEL USED					
WOOD	4,778	1,655	845	7,278	84.67
KEROSENE OIL	179	107	30	316	3.67
GAS	121	188	43	352	4.09
OTHERS	485	119	48	652	7.57
TOTAL	5,563	2,079	966	8,608	100.00
PERCENT	64.63	24.15	11.22	100.00	

TABLE 23 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER,  
LIGHTING, COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)				HOUSING UNITS	
	UNDER	LESS THAN 5	5 - 10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL	PERCENT
	CONSTRUCTION					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DATA						
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER						
INSIDE	430	6,902	16,162	67,535	91,412	29.75
PIPE (NUL)	254	2,295	5,874	25,225	33,648	10.05
HAND PUMP	29	574	1,929	5,720	8,252	2.59
WELL	147	4,033	8,359	36,973	49,512	16.11
OUTSIDE	871	14,543	28,636	171,813	215,863	70.25
PIPE (NUL)	47	1,138	2,438	15,588	19,211	6.25
HAND PUMP	4	73	157	643	877	.29
WELL	108	2,924	8,467	48,192	59,691	19.43
POND	75	1,658	3,265	18,019	23,017	7.49
OTHERS	637	8,750	14,309	89,371	113,067	36.80
SOURCE OF LIGHTING						
ELECTRICITY	716	11,658	26,257	147,281	185,912	60.50
KEROSENE OIL	562	9,442	17,496	87,885	115,385	37.55
OTHERS	23	345	1,045	4,565	5,978	1.95
COOKING FUEL USED						
WOOD	1,098	19,510	40,671	222,304	283,583	92.23
KEROSENE OIL	97	486	1,068	3,292	4,943	1.61
GAS	24	179	859	1,876	2,938	.96
OTHERS	82	1,270	2,200	12,259	15,811	5.15
TOTAL	1,301	21,445	44,798	239,731	307,275	100.00
PERCENT	.42	6.98	14.58	78.02	100.00	

TABLE 23 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER,  
LIGHTING, COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)				HOUSING UNITS	
	UNDER	LESS THAN 5	5 - 10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL	PERCENT
	CONSTRUCTION					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## FATA - RURAL

## SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

INSIDE	425	6,712	15,618	65,003	87,758	29.09
PIPE (NUL)	250	2,159	5,426	23,374	31,209	10.34
HAND PUMP	29	567	1,923	5,658	8,177	2.71
WELL	146	3,986	8,269	35,971	48,372	16.03
OUTSIDE	870	14,472	28,476	170,136	213,954	70.91
PIPE (NUL)	47	1,108	2,388	15,348	18,891	6.26
HAND PUMP	4	71	156	628	859	.28
WELL	107	2,892	8,396	47,172	58,567	19.41
POND	75	1,658	3,257	17,995	22,985	7.62
OTHERS	637	8,743	14,279	88,993	112,652	37.34

## SOURCE OF LIGHTING

ELECTRICITY	710	11,410	25,567	143,106	180,793	59.92
KERDSENE OIL	562	9,437	17,495	87,860	115,354	38.23
OTHERS	23	337	1,032	4,173	5,565	1.84

## COOKING FUEL USED

WOOD	1,092	19,297	40,052	218,364	278,805	92.41
KERDSENE OIL	97	465	1,032	3,170	4,764	1.58
GAS	24	163	841	1,789	2,817	.93
OTHERS	82	1,259	2,169	11,816	15,326	5.08
TOTAL	1,295	21,184	44,094	235,139	301,712	100.00
PERCENT	.43	7.02	14.61	77.93	100.00	

TABLE 23 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER,  
LIGHTING, COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN

SOURCE	HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)				HOUSING UNITS	
	UNOER CONSTRUCTION	LESS THAN 5	5 - 10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL	PERCENT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DATA - URBAN						
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER						
INSIDE	5	190	544	2,915	3,654	65.68
PIPE (NUL)	4	136	448	1,851	2,439	43.84
HAND PUMP	-	7	6	62	75	1.35
WELL	1	47	90	1,002	1,140	20.49
OUTSIDE	1	71	160	1,677	1,909	34.32
PIPE (NUL)	-	30	50	240	320	5.75
HAND PUMP	-	2	1	15	18	.32
WELL	1	32	71	1,020	1,124	20.20
POND	-	-	8	24	32	.58
OTHERS	-	7	30	378	415	7.46
SOURCE OF LIGHTING						
ELECTRICITY	5	248	690	4,175	5,119	92.02
KEROSENE OIL	-	5	1	25	31	.56
OTHERS	-	8	13	392	413	7.42
COOKING FUEL USED						
WOOD	6	213	619	3,940	4,778	85.89
KEROSENE OIL	-	21	36	122	179	3.22
GAS	-	16	18	87	121	2.18
OTHERS	-	11	31	443	485	8.72
TOTAL	6	261	704	4,592	5,563	100.00
PERCENT	.11	4.69	12.66	82.55	100.00	

TABLE 24 - HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE, KITCHEN, BATH ROOM, LATRINE FACILITIES AND RURAL/URBAN

HOUSING FACILITIES	HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE			HOUSING UNITS	
	OWNED	RENTED	RENT-FREE	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
FATA					
KITCHEN					
SEPARATE	175,430	4,524	12,346	192,300	56.37
SHARED	37,149	1,701	2,257	41,107	12.05
NONE	94,696	3,344	9,667	107,707	31.58
BATH ROOM					
SEPARATE	194,413	5,415	14,315	214,143	62.78
SHARED	35,163	1,070	2,579	39,612	11.61
NONE	77,699	2,284	7,376	87,359	25.61
LATRINE					
SEPARATE	112,232	4,709	8,779	125,720	36.06
SHARED	20,785	1,677	1,386	23,848	6.99
NONE	174,258	3,103	14,105	191,546	56.15
TOTAL	307,275	9,569	24,270	341,114	100.00
PERCENT	90.08	2.81	7.11	100.00	
FATA - RURAL					
KITCHEN					
SEPARATE	171,508	3,387	11,744	186,639	56.13
SHARED	36,962	1,545	2,190	40,697	12.24
NONE	93,242	2,558	9,370	105,170	31.63
BATH ROOM					
SEPARATE	190,213	3,981	13,632	207,826	62.50
SHARED	34,840	1,594	2,470	38,904	11.70
NONE	76,659	1,915	7,202	85,776	25.80
LATRINE					
SEPARATE	108,243	3,286	8,108	119,637	35.98
SHARED	20,510	1,390	1,300	23,200	6.98
NONE	172,959	2,814	13,896	189,669	57.04
TOTAL	301,712	7,490	23,304	332,506	100.00
PERCENT	90.74	2.25	7.01	100.00	
FATA - URBAN					
KITCHEN					
SEPARATE	3,922	1,137	602	5,661	65.76
SHARED	187	156	67	410	4.76
NONE	1,454	786	297	2,537	29.47
BATH ROOM					
SEPARATE	4,200	1,434	683	6,317	73.39
SHARED	323	276	109	708	8.22
NONE	1,040	369	174	1,583	18.39
LATRINE					
SEPARATE	3,989	1,423	671	6,083	70.67
SHARED	275	287	86	648	7.53
NONE	1,299	369	209	1,877	21.81
TOTAL	5,563	2,079	966	8,608	100.00
PERCENT	64.63	24.15	11.22	100.00	



TABLE 25 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, KITCHEN, BATH ROOM, LATRINE FACILITIES AND RURAL/URBAN

HOUSING FACILITIES	HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)				HOUSING UNITS	
	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	LESS THAN 5	5 - 10	MORE THAN 10	TOTAL	PERCENT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
FATA						
KITCHEN						
SEPARATE	714	12,574	24,976	137,166	175,430	57.09
SHARED	81	2,275	6,427	28,366	37,149	12.09
NONE	506	6,596	13,395	74,199	94,696	30.82
BATH ROOM						
SEPARATE	779	13,557	27,607	152,470	194,413	63.27
SHARED	69	2,282	6,139	26,673	35,163	11.44
NONE	453	5,606	11,052	60,588	77,699	25.29
LATRINE						
SEPARATE	343	7,119	15,563	89,207	112,232	36.52
SHARED	43	1,325	4,073	15,344	20,785	6.76
NONE	915	13,001	25,162	135,180	174,258	56.71
TOTAL	1,301	21,445	44,798	239,731	307,275	100.00
PERCENT	.42	6.98	14.58	78.02	100.00	
FATA - RURAL						
KITCHEN						
SEPARATE	709	12,372	24,417	134,010	171,508	56.84
SHARED	81	2,266	6,404	28,211	36,962	12.25
NONE	505	6,546	13,273	72,918	93,242	30.90
BATH ROOM						
SEPARATE	774	13,347	27,024	149,068	190,213	63.04
SHARED	69	2,264	6,101	26,406	34,840	11.55
NONE	452	5,573	10,969	59,665	76,659	25.41
LATRINE						
SEPARATE	338	6,923	14,992	85,990	108,243	35.88
SHARED	43	1,308	4,040	15,119	20,510	6.80
NONE	914	12,953	25,062	134,030	172,959	57.33
TOTAL	1,295	21,184	44,094	235,139	301,712	100.00
PERCENT	.43	7.02	14.61	77.93	100.00	
FATA - URBAN						
KITCHEN						
SEPARATE	5	202	559	3,156	3,922	70.50
SHARED	-	9	23	155	187	3.36
NONE	1	50	122	1,281	1,454	26.14
BATH ROOM						
SEPARATE	5	210	583	3,402	4,200	75.50
SHARED	-	18	38	267	323	5.81
NONE	1	33	83	923	1,040	18.69
LATRINE						
SEPARATE	5	196	571	3,217	3,989	71.71
SHARED	-	17	33	225	275	4.94
NONE	1	48	100	1,150	1,299	23.35
TOTAL	6	261	704	4,592	5,563	100.00
PERCENT	.11	4.69	12.66	82.55	100.00	

TABLE 26 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS,  
MATERIAL USED IN ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)/ MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS	HOUSING UNITS BY MATERIAL USED IN ROOFS				HOUSING UNITS	
	RCC/RBC	CEMENT/ IRON SHEETS	WOOD/ BAMBOO	OTHERS	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FATA						
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	52	50	1,027	172	1,301	.42
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	52	22	343	48	465	.15
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	26	627	64	717	.23
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	1	39	5	45	.01
OTHERS	-	1	18	55	74	.02
LESS THAN 5 YEARS	870	707	18,062	1,806	21,445	6.98
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	870	362	5,452	487	7,171	2.33
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	331	11,757	676	12,764	4.15
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	4	549	74	627	.20
OTHERS	-	10	304	569	883	.29
5 - 10 YEARS	2,274	2,328	37,301	2,895	44,798	14.58
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	2,274	864	12,114	952	16,204	5.27
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	1,406	23,319	1,068	25,793	8.39
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	48	1,262	100	1,410	.46
OTHERS	-	10	606	775	1,391	.45
MORE THAN 10 YEARS	5,177	4,361	213,269	16,924	239,731	78.02
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	5,177	2,458	83,179	4,494	95,308	31.02
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	1,764	123,866	4,807	130,437	42.45
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	83	3,602	852	4,537	1.48
OTHERS	-	56	2,622	6,771	9,449	3.08
TOTAL	8,373	7,446	269,659	21,797	307,275	100.00
PERCENT	2.72	2.42	87.76	7.09	100.00	

TABLE 26 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS,  
MATERIAL USED IN ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)/ MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS	HOUSING UNITS BY MATERIAL USED IN ROOFS				HOUSING UNITS	
	RCC/RBC	CEMENT/ IRON SHEETS	WOOD/ BAMBOO	OTHERS	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DATA - RURAL						
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	51	49	1,024	171	1,295	1.43
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	51	21	342	48	462	1.15
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	26	625	63	714	1.24
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	1	39	5	45	0.01
OTHERS	-	1	18	55	74	0.02
LESS THAN 5 YEARS	844	679	17,371	1,790	21,184	7.02
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	844	343	5,426	480	7,093	11.08
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	322	11,600	675	12,597	41.18
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	4	542	74	620	1.21
OTHERS	-	10	303	561	874	1.39
5 - 10 YEARS	2,143	2,262	36,840	2,849	44,094	14.61
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	2,143	832	12,022	932	15,929	5.28
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	1,372	22,954	1,050	25,376	8.41
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	48	1,261	99	1,408	0.47
OTHERS	-	10	603	768	1,381	0.46
MORE THAN 10 YEARS	4,801	4,166	209,766	16,406	235,139	77.93
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	4,801	2,352	82,399	4,465	94,017	31.16
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	1,682	121,321	4,748	127,751	42.34
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	79	3,576	850	4,505	1.49
OTHERS	-	53	2,470	6,343	8,866	2.94
TOTAL	7,839	7,156	265,501	21,216	301,712	100.00
PERCENT	2.60	2.37	88.00	7.03	100.00	

TABLE 26 - OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS,  
MATERIAL USED IN ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (IN YEARS)/ MATERIAL USED IN OUTER WALLS	HOUSING UNITS BY MATERIAL USED IN ROOFS				HOUSING UNITS	
	RCC/RBC	CEMENT/ IRON SHEETS	WOOD/ BAMBOO	OTHERS	TOTAL	PERCENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FATA - URBAN						
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	1	1	3	1	6	.11
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	1	1	1	-	3	.05
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	-	2	1	3	.05
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS THAN 5 YEARS	26	28	191	16	261	4.69
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	26	19	26	7	78	1.40
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	9	157	1	167	3.00
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	-	7	-	7	.13
OTHERS	-	-	1	8	9	.16
5 - 10 YEARS	131	66	461	46	704	12.66
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	131	32	92	20	275	4.94
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	34	365	18	417	7.50
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	-	1	1	2	.04
OTHERS	-	-	3	7	10	.18
MORE THAN 10 YEARS	376	195	3,503	518	4,592	82.55
BAKED BRICKS/BLOCKS/STONES	376	106	780	29	1,291	23.21
UNBAKED BRICKS/EARTH BOUND	-	82	2,545	59	2,686	48.28
WOOD/BAMBOO	-	4	26	2	32	.58
OTHERS	-	3	152	428	583	10.48
TOTAL	534	290	4,158	581	5,563	100.00
PERCENT	9.60	5.21	74.74	10.44	100.00	

TABLE 27 - NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND RURAL/URBAN

ADMIN UNIT	HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	WITH SOURCE	T.V	RADIO	NEWS	T.V	RADIO	NEWS	T.V	RADIO	NEWS
	OF INFOR-			PAPER			PAPER			PAPER
	MATION									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FATA	175,837	49,439	162,160	26,404	45,060	157,884	24,517	4,379	4,276	1,887

**PART-V**  
**ANNEXURES**

## فہرست خانہ جات - پانچویں خانہ و مردم شماری

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علاقے موضع دیہہ (ریونیٹ) کا نام ..... حد بست نمبر ..... بلاک کوڈ

6	5	4	3	2	1
سہائی سرکاری	نام سربراہ گھرانے یا ادارہ	گھرانے کا سلسلہ دار نمبر	عمارت کے پرچے (پونٹ) کی نوعیت	عمارت کا سلسلہ دار نمبر	علاقے 'مزدور'، 'مکمل'، 'کوچ'، 'دیہی علاقے' کی صورت میں دستی کا نام درج کریں
اس گھرانے میں کوئی سہائی سرکاری ہوتے اسے درج کریں۔	گھرانے کے سربراہ (یا اجتماعی رہائش گاہ کی صورت میں متعلقہ ادارے) کا نام سلسلہ دار نمبر کے مقابل لکھیں۔	اگر کالم نمبر 3 میں درج شدہ عمارت میں کوئی رہتے تو یہ گھرانے 'ادارے' (اجتماعی رہائش گاہ) کا سلسلہ دار نمبر طے شدہ سطح درج کریں۔ خالی کیلئے "x" اور زیر تحریر کیلئے "y" لکھیں۔	عمارت کے پرچے کو جو الگ الگ یا دیگر مقاصد کیلئے استعمال ہوتے ہوں طے شدہ سطح پر درج کریں اور لکھیں کہ آیا یہ گھر اجتماعی رہائش گاہ، دفتر، کاروباری ادارہ، دکان، کارخانہ، سکول، کالج، عبادت گاہ وغیرہ ہے۔	عمارت کا سلسلہ دار نمبر درج کریں	