CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

JAMMU & KASHMIR

A PILOT TOWN STUDY

OF

SOPORE

(TEHSIL SOPORE, DISTRICT BARAMULLA)

FIELD INVESTIGATION AND DRAFT

BY

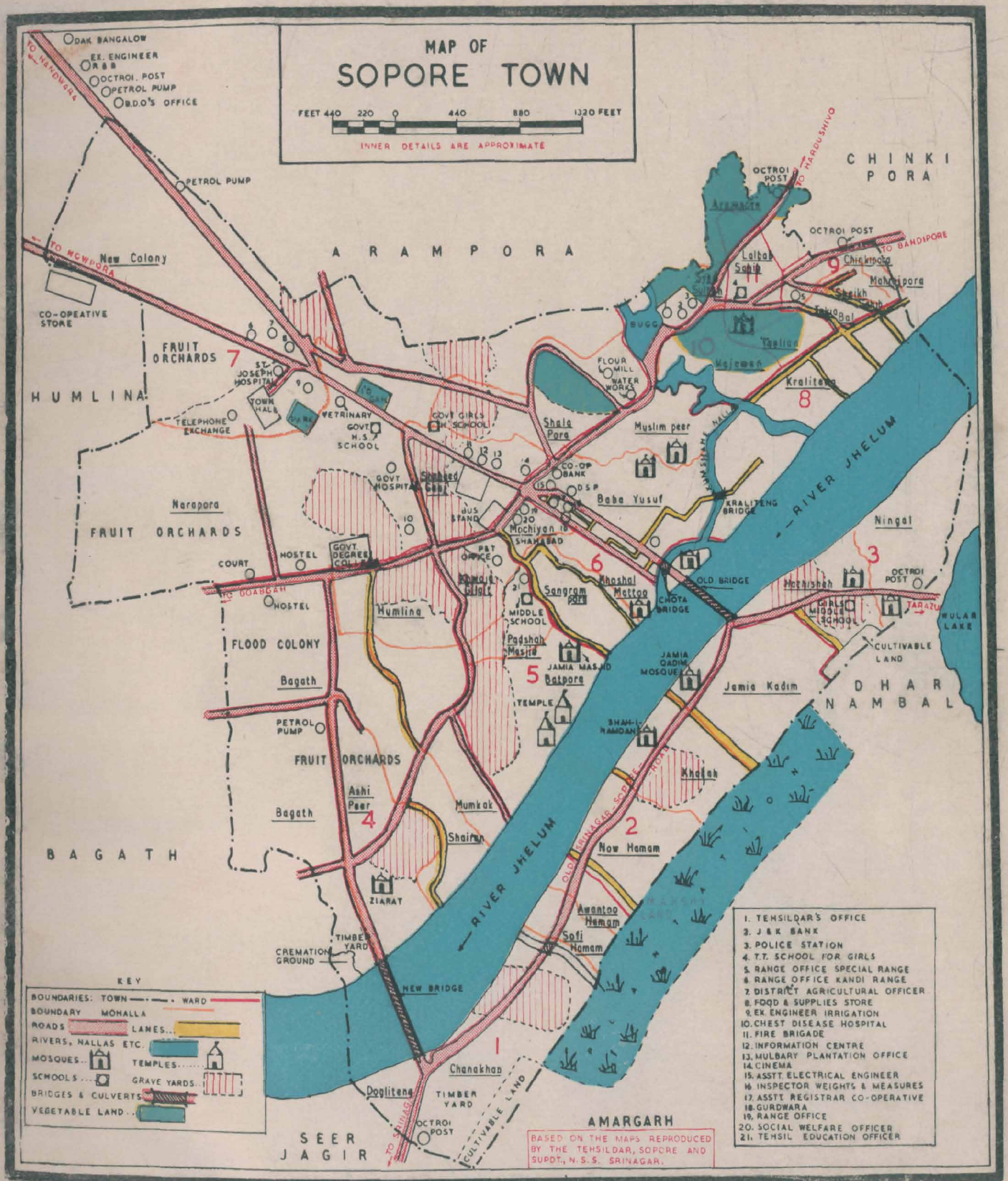
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MAP OF
SOPORE TOWN
FEET 440 220 0 440 880 1320 FEET
INNER DETAILS ARE APPROXIMATE
D&B OFFICE
EX. ENGINEER R&B
OCTROI POST
PETROL PUMP
B.D.O'S OFFICE
TO HANDWARA
PETROL PUMP
New Colony
TO MGWPORA
CO-OPEATIVE STORE
A R A M P O R A
FRUIT ORCHARDS
7
HUMLINA
ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL
TOWN HALL
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
VETRINARY
GOVT. N.S. SCHOOL
GOVT GIRLS H. SCHOOL
Shaila Para
Muslim peer
FLOUR MILL
WATER WORKS
SUGG
Taelian
Majmaan
Kralteng
8
CHINKI PORA
OCTROI POST
TO MARUSHIVO
Aramgam
OCTROI POST
TO BANDIPORE
Lalbab Sahib
11
9
Chinkpora
Maharipora
Sheikh Mohalla
Idgah
Bal
10
Narapora
FRUIT ORCHARDS
GOVT HOSPITAL
Shaheed Gunj
BUS STAND
CO-OP BANK
D.S.P
Baba Yusuf
KRALTENG BRIDGE
RIVER JHELUM
Mochiyan
SHAMABAD
6
Ningal
3
COURT
HOSTEL
GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE
PAT OFFICE
Khwaja Gilot
Sangram pora
Khoshal Mettoo
OLD BRIDGE
CHOTA BRIDGE
Mehrishah
OCTROI POST
TO BOABGAH
HOSTEL
Humlina
MIDDLE SCHOOL
GIRLS MIDDLE SCHOOL
TARZU
WULAR LAKE
FLOOD COLONY
Padshah Masjid
JAMIA MASJID
Batpora
5
JAMIA QADIM MOSQUE
CULTIVABLE LAND
Bagath
Jamia Kadim
D H A R
N A M B A L
TEMPLE
PETROL PUMP
SHAH-I-HAMDAN
FRUIT ORCHARDS
Khalak
Ashi Peer
4
Mumkak
Bagath
Shairan
2
Now Hamam
OLD SRINAGAR SOPORE ROAD
B A G A T H
ZIARAT
Awantoo Hamam
Safi Hamam
TIMBER YARD
CREMATION GROUND
NEW BRIDGE
1
Chanakhan
Doglitenq
TIMBER YARD
OCTROI POST
TO SRINAGAR
CULTIVABLE LAND
S E E R
J A G I R
AMARGARH
BASED ON THE MAPS REPRODUCED BY THE TEHSILDAR, SOPORE AND SUPDT., N.S.S. SRINAGAR.
KEY
BOUNDARIES: TOWN
WARD
BOUNDARY MOHALLA
ROADS
LANES
RIVERS, NALLAS ETC.
MOSQUES
TEMPLES
SCHOOLS
GRAVE YARDS
BRIDGES & CULVERTS
VEGETABLE LAND
1. TEHSILDAR'S OFFICE
2. J & K BANK
3. POLICE STATION
4. T.T. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
5. RANGE OFFICE SPECIAL RANGE
6. RANGE OFFICE KANDI RANGE
7. DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL OFFICER
8. FOOD & SUPPLIES STORE
9. EX. ENGINEER IRRIGATION
10. CHEST DISEASE HOSPITAL
11. FIRE BRIGADE
12. INFORMATION CENTRE
13. MULBARY PLANTATION OFFICE
14. CINEMA
15. ASSTT. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
16. INSPECTOR WEIGHTS & MEASURES
17. ASSTT REGISTRAR CO-OPERATIVE
18. GURDWARA
19. RANGE OFFICE
20. SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER
21. TEHSIL EDUCATION OFFICER

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FOREWORD

Modern census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. It needs hardly be stressed that a census is not mere counting of heads. It is a kind of stock-taking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims at presenting as complete a picture of man as may be possible in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Recognising that its role is to serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the academician, the Census Organisation from time to time arranges discussions with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown up by the Census on various aspects of the life of the community, it has been realised that more and more empirical studies would require to be undertaken in order to "invest the dry bones of statistics with flesh and blood accounts of social structure and social change." This requirement was kept in view even while planning the 1961 Census. The studies undertaken as ancillary to it, and particularly the socio-economic survey of five hundred and odd villages throughout the country provided an insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations. The most important among these empirical studies was survey of about 500 villages in different parts of the country.

India is no doubt predominently rural. But it will not be long before the country achieves a break-through in the process of urbanisation. With the increasing tempo of economic and industrial development of the country largescale urbanisation is bound to come. Urbanisation has become *sine qua non* of progress. Urban Centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at this interesting transitional stage and the Census Organisation thought it fit to undertake studies to get a deeper insight into the growth of small towns which are likely to play an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future. The 1971 Census has programmed to compile a separate Town Directory giving certain basic data pertaining to each town in the country. This is proposed to be supplemented by fairly detailed accounts of about 200 towns selected for study all over the country which may help to bring out the intensity and effect of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation as also what impact urbanisation has made on the rural neighbourhood.

There is also a special operational need of the Census necessitating such urban studies to be taken up. There is a point of view in some countries that the presentation of the census data in terms of rural-urban dichotomy is unrealistic. There are on the one hand rural areas with urban ways of life, on the other there are pockets in urban areas with folk ways and rural vestiges. Perhaps in India there is still some clear cut distinction between the rural and urban areas which is, however, gradually eroding. The proposed studies are expected to

indicate how much an urban area is rural and vice versa.

In December, 1967, a seminar was organised to examine the different aspects of urban studies, with the participation of a galaxy of town planners, anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, economists, demographers etc. On the suggestion of the seminar an advisory committee was set up and in consultation with the same, the following criteria for selection of towns for special studies were laid down.

Size : While the larger proportion of the towns selected for special studies should be small towns of the population size of about 20,000 or less, a number of medium size towns, with population of upto one lakh each and a number of cities with population of more than one lakh each, should also be studied.

Demographic features : While selecting the towns the following demographic features also should be kept in view :

(a) Growth rate—towns with (i) high growth rate, (ii) low growth rate and (iii) negative growth rate,

(b) Density of population—towns with (i) high density of population, (ii) medium density of population and (iii) low density of population,

(c) Age—(i) old historical towns which are still growing, (ii) old declining towns and (iii) new towns, should be represented.

Functional types : The sample should include towns representing each of the functional types as follows : (a) service, (b) mining or plantation, (c) craft (traditional), (d) manufacturing (non-traditional), (e) construction, (f) trade and commerce (g) transport.

Location : The following locational factors are also to be kept in view while selecting the towns :-

(a) Topography and natural environment (i) mountainous, (ii) plain dry, (iii) plain-humid, (iv) hilly, (v) coastal.

(b) Climate : (i) hot weather and high rainfall, (ii) hot weather and low rainfall, (iii) temperate weather and high rainfall, (iv) temperate weather and low rainfall, (v) cold weather and high rainfall, (vi) cold weather and low rainfall.

(c) Growth pattern of the region—(i) areas of dynamism, where industries and services are coming up rapidly and heavy immigration is taking place, (ii) prospective areas or areas rich in resources and likely to develop in near future, (iii) problem areas i. e., areas lagging behind in technological development and services and areas from where heavy migration takes place.

(d) Growth history : (i) areas which were having vigorous economic and cultural life in the past, stagnated for sometime and are again showing signs of revival, (ii) areas which have continuous history of vigorous economic and cultural life.

(e) Metropolitan areas : (i) towns within areas of influence of metropolitan centres, (a) within a distance of 10 miles from the same (b) beyond a distance of 10 miles from the same upto a distance of 40 miles, (ii) towns outside areas of influence of metropolitan centres.

Nature of relation with other towns : A few satellite towns, constituents of conurbation and suburban towns.

Concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community : Towns with preponderance of an ethnic or religious

group such as Scheduled tribes, Muslims or Christians or Anglo-Indians or a single Hindu Caste, Tibetan refugees, refugees from other areas etc.

Towns influenced by other Social and Cultural Phenomena: Towns such as temple-towns, health resorts, etc. also to be kept in view.

It is obvious that if the towns were to be selected with reference to each of the criteria in isolation, the towns to be studied would be much more than 200 which would be beyond the operational capacity of the Census Organisation. Hence towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria were preferred at the time of the selection, on an all India basis, at the same time ensuring that the various characteristics are represented in one town or the other as finally selected for the study.

This study will cover, among other things, the (a) growth history of towns including the infrastructure of growth and basic and non-basic economy and concomitant changes in the economic and social relations of the region, (b) growth history of the various servicing institutions in the towns in response to the different factors of change and the concomitant changes in the pattern of distribution of community power and prestige, (c) frequency and pattern of inter-action among the different segments of the population, (d) nature and intensity of linkages with other towns of the region on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other, (e) persistence of the values of traditional society and percolation of technological values of modern civilization in the social complex of the towns, (f) other ancillary matters.

A set of schedules has been evolved in connection with the present survey by the Social Studies Unit of the office of the Registrar General, India, under the guidance of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies). The survey of the individual towns will be carried out mainly by the Directors of Census Operations in the various States and Union Territories, with the technical advice of Dr. Roy Burman. Qualified research personnel have been placed at the disposal of the Directors of Census Operations/Social Studies Unit of the Office of the Registrar General, India, for carrying out the field investigations/co-ordinating the studies of individual towns at the first stage and preparing all-India Volumes by analysing and synthesising the findings of the individual reports at the second stage. It is an encouraging feature that certain individual scholars and academic institutions have come forward to take up the studies of some towns within the framework of the present scheme. I feel confident, thanks to the enthusiasm shown by my colleagues in the State Census Offices and the academic world, a carpus of knowledge will be built up, which will be useful not only for academic purposes but also for various nation building purposes. I avail of this opportunity to express my fullest appreciation and thanks to all those involved in the project.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

The concept of Census is no longer confined to the meaning of the term as given in the Oxford dictionary: 'registration of citizens and their property for taxation'. We are not connected with taxation in any way and our job is not merely counting human heads or working out their birth and death rate over a period of time. Much more is expected of Census today. The data we collect should be of basic value and utility to the administrator. It usually happens that an efficient administrator is basically a good planner. This is particularly true of under-developed countries having a large population such as India of which the bulk subsists on agriculture. It is for this reason that when registering the population, we have to cull out, collect and compile a variety of in-information which ranges from finding out the boundaries, roads, irrigational facilities, public and private buildings etc. in an Enumerator's block—and drawing it on a notional map—to giving accurate data about the sex, age, marital status, educational level, occupation etc. of every and each member of the household while filling the Individual Slip. The more accurate and reliable this information is, the more realistic and comprehensive our planning is bound to prove for building a welfare State.

One of the special tasks assigned to Census Organisation is to study the quantum and quality of change that may have come about in recent decades in rural areas. Mere statistics, we have been told, are not enough for this purpose. Rather, when taking up a village for investigation of this type, we have to 'invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh-and-blood accounts of social structure and social change'. Accordingly the State Census Organisation took up the study of 28 villages in the Jammu and Kashmir State, of which monographs of about 10 villages have already seen the light of day.

As in the case of rural areas, there has been a lot of social and material transformation in urban areas too and yet no detailed studies are available. It is to fill up this gap that it has been decided, as ancillary to 1971 Census, to take up two types of urban studies. One is intensive study of 200 towns in different parts of the country; the other, collection of basic particulars of all other towns of the country. As the task involved is huge and will require a lot of planning, it has been decided that, at the initial stage, only one town in each State may be taken up for a pilot study on the basis of a prepared schedule so that there is a uniform and scientific pattern for these studies.

We have taken up the town of Sopore for this pilot study and the results of investigation made, on the basis of the above mentioned schedule given in the Appendix, are published in the following pages.

Sopore is an important commercial town situated inbetween 75°-30m longitude and 34°-20m latitude at a height of 1,598 metres above sea-level in Kashmir. It has an interesting past history. It is believed to have been founded in the reign of King Avantivarma (855—883 A.D) by Suyya who, though considered to be somewhat ahead of his times for his bold and ingenious ideas, is responsible for

having changed the course of river Jhelum and reclaimed a sizable area of inundated land for cultivation. It was Suyya who, for the first time in Kashmir's chequered history, devised effective flood protection measures which included desilting of the bed of the river Jhelum near Pampore.

Sopore's growth and prosperity originates from the fact that it lies at the centre of a huge oval-shaped valley which is bounded in the north and north-west by Kupwara and Lolab and Gurez and Bandipore which lie in its north-east. The area abounds in forest wealth and contains huge apple orchards. The Wular Lake which lies in close vicinity and which is the biggest sweet-water lake in Asia (area 78.303 square miles) and Ningal Nalla, situated at the mouth of the lake, serve as big reservoirs of fish and other lake-products like *singara* etc. which also contribute to the prosperous economy of the town.

Prior to 1947, most of Kashmir's trade used to be carried on the Jhelum valley road connecting Kashmir with Rawalpindi (Pakistan). This was especially the case with the valley's trade in timber, fruit and forest products which used to be sent to Rawalpindi for onward clearance to other markets in the sub-continent. With the closure of this road as a result of Pakistani aggression, temporarily the economy of the principal towns situated on and near it, including Sopore, was hit hard. However, the State Government soon organised a fleet of surface trucks and carriers under the aegis of a State-owned transport organisation which began to carry these goods on the Banihal road and onwards to Jammu and Pathankot. This rather than having an adverse effect on State's economy, gave a boost to export trade. Not only were better prices available at Pathankot and markets down-country but restricted capacity of surface transport compelled the traders to convert their raw materials into finished goods. In the case of timber especially, a prosperous industry came into existence, as logs, previously floated down the river, had to be manufactured into sleepers, windows and doors before their despatch outside the State. Besides, the losses occasioned by floating down timber by river which were as high as 25% of the value were completely eliminated.

There has been a considerable boom in agricultural and horticultural sectors both at the State and private level in Kashmir during recent years. The soil of the area in which Sopore is situated being alluvial and full of chemical nutrition has provided an ideal ground for setting up orchards and farms. In consequence of this its economy has been taking rapid strides from year to year. An instance is provided by the small village known as Nawpora at a distance of about 2 miles from Sopore, which contains nearly 200 households out of whom at least 40 own orchards accounting for an annual export of about 30,000 boxes (22 killograms each), valued at Rs. 12 lakhs, of apples alone. Not surprisingly this small village has more than one privately-owned vehicle (cars and wagons) per household to boast of in the State. Because of its unprecedented progress, it has become popularly known as *Chotta London*. This sums up the overall economic progress made by the town and its suburbs in recent years.

The credit for conducting the study belongs to Shri J. Kay Nanda, Socio-economic Investigator, who had to put in a lot of labour to canvass the schedule. He was in the field for a number of days at a stretch picking up valuable data and

finding for himself what changes had taken place in the town during recent years. I compliment him for his efforts.

I should also like to make a mention of Shri Masood Ahmed S. A. (map), Shri Bashir Ahmed S. A. and Shri Virender Kumar Tiku (Stenographer) who provided fairly good assistance to Shri Nanda. I also wish to acknowledge gratefully the co-operation and help which we received in conducting this investigation from Mr G.R. Sofi, Chairman Town Area Committee, Sopore. Photographs published in this Report are by the kind courtesy of the State Information Department.

Srinagar,
5th May, 1970

J. N. ZUTSHI

CHAPTER I

SOPORE—A Pilot Town Study

INTRODUCTION

Ancient Suyyapura, founded by a reputed Kashmiri engineer Suyya during the reign of Raja Awantivarma (855-883 A.D.) and commemorating his name, is undoubtedly the town known now as Sopore. It has been recognised as an urban area right from the 1911 Census and is at present a very prospective and flourishing trade centre of the Kashmir valley. After 1949, Sopore town has also been the tehsil headquarter of Sopore tehsil of district Baramulla.

Geographically the town lies between 75°-30m longitude and 34°-20m latitude in the northern sector of Kashmir valley at a distance of 30 miles to the north-west of Srinagar city, the summer State capital, and 9 miles from Baramulla, the district headquarter. Sopore is bounded in the north and north-west by Kupwara town and the beautiful oval-shaped Lolab valley whereas the Gurez valley and the town of Bandipora fall towards its north-east. The famous Wular lake, one of the largest in northern India, lies in the north-east and east. The lake is connected with the town by river Jhelum which leaves the lake at Ningal, about 2 miles away from the town. Baramulla town is on the south-west and the other villages of tehsil Sopore are situated in the south of the town.

Like Srinagar city, the town is situated on either bank of river Jhelum though the area on the left bank is not inhabited by more than 15% of its population. Of late the jurisdiction of the town has extended beyond its defined boundaries and the de-facto area of the town and its suburbs is estimated at 4,089 kanals or 511 acres. It has a plain topography and is accessible both by roads and the river.

AREA

According to the Census of 1961, the town of Sopore extended to an area of 0.55 square miles or 352 acres. The town being a flourishing commercial centre is expanding gradually and its suburbs have also developed urban characteristics. As such the Town Area Committee has approached the Government for extending the boundaries of the town beyond the 1961 limits. Even though no formal notification has so far been issued from the Government regarding de-jure expansion in the limits of the town, the present de-facto area of the town stands at 4,089 kanals or 511.11 acres consisting of thirty six mohallas. This shows an overall increase of about 156 acres in the area of the town limits over the position obtaining in 1961. The subjoined statement gives the names of the mohallas and the approximate area occupied by each :-

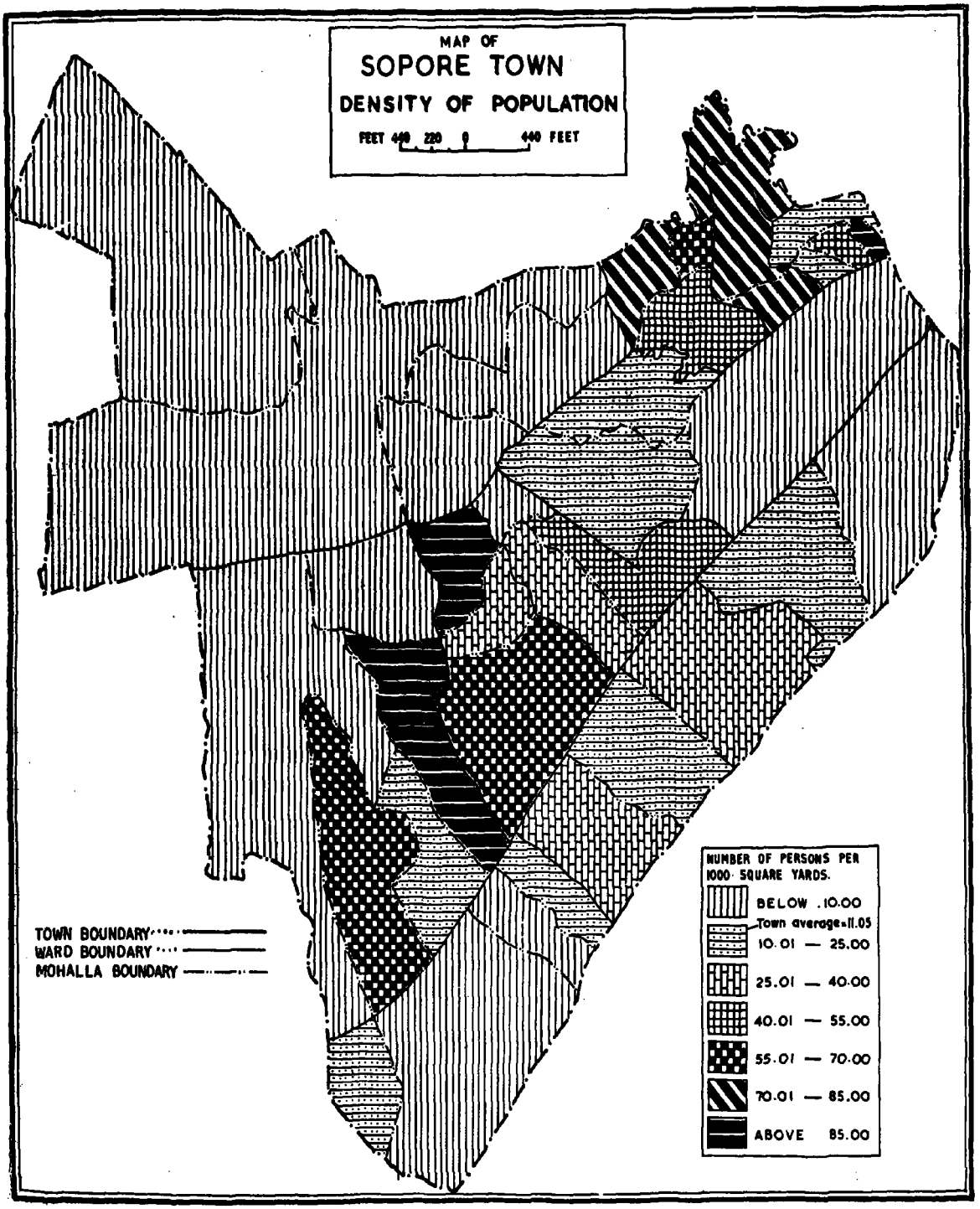
S. No.	Name of Mohalla	Area in sq. yards
1.	Narapora	1,50,645
2.	Shalapora	1,60,325
3.	Baba Yousaf	81,675
4.	Muslim Peer	82,885
5.	Karalteng	81,675
5.	Khoshal Mattu	24,805
7.	Sangram Pora	48,400

S. No.	Name of Mohalla	Area in sq. yds.
8.	Bata Pora	99,825
9.	Shahabad	68,365
10.	Mum Kak	9,075
11.	Padshah Masjid	10,890
12.	Khawaja Gilgit	69,575
13.	Aishi Peer	44,770
14.	Shairan	34,485
15.	Humlina	3,05,525
16.	Baghat	3,13,995
17.	Shahid Ganj	9,075
18.	Channa Khan	1,89,365
19.	Dogli Teng	11,495
20.	Untoo Hamam	40,535
21.	Sofi Hamam	28,435
22.	Jamia Qadim	45,375
23.	Khanka Mullah	27,225
24.	Hathi Shah	99,825
25.	Now Hamam	27,830
26.	Ningal	1,05,875
27.	Maharaj Pora	75,625
28.	Chinki Pora	41,140
29.	Takia Bal	21,175
30.	Sheikh Sahib	10,890
31.	Sayeed Sultan	6,655
32.	Aaram Pora	12,100
33.	Lal Bab Sahib	6,050
34.	Hajaman	13,310
35.	Telian	13,310
36.	New Colony	1,01,640

POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND DENSITY

The population of Sopore town, as returned during 1961 Census, stood at 18,987 persons comprising 10,189 males and 8,798 females giving a density of 11.11 persons per 1,000 square yard. When compared with the estimated population of 1951 (15,378 persons) the town has marked a growth of the order of 2.35 percent per year between 1951 and 1961. On the basis of Sample Census conducted during the month of July, 1968, the current population of the town is estimated to be 22,978 persons consisting of 12,428 males and 10,550 females giving an overall annual growth of 3% over 1961. This estimate of growth rate more or less corroborates with what it works out on the basis of population estimates worked out by the Tehsil Office for 1965 in connection with the preparation of electoral rolls. According to these estimates the population of the town in 1965 was 22,157, which gives a growth rate of 3.3% per annum. This increase in the growth rate has not, however, adversely affected the density, because the area of the town has also phenominally increased from 352 acres or 17,03,680 square yards in 1961 to 511.1 acres or 24,73,845.00 square yards in 1968. As a matter of fact, the density of the town has reduced to 9.28 persons per 1,000 square yards.

Mohalla-wise position of the number of families, sex distribution of population for the years 1961 and 1968 and density of population during 1968 are depicted in the subjoined statement :-


MAP OF
SOPORE TOWN
DENSITY OF POPULATION
FEET 440 220 0 440 FEET
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
MOHALLA BOUNDARY
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 1000 SQUARE YARDS.
BELOW 10.00
Town average=11.05
10.01 — 25.00
25.01 — 40.00
40.01 — 55.00
55.01 — 70.00
70.01 — 85.00
ABOVE 85.00

Sopore

S. No.	Name of Mohalla	*Density during 1968 (persons per 1,000 sq. yds.)	No. of households		Population 1961			Population 1968 (estimated)		
			1961	1968 (estimated)	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Narapora	1.97	66	69	371	223	148	449	272	177
2.	Shalapora	3.53	68	71	468	251	217	566	306	260
3.	Baba Yousuf	11.09	120	125	748	417	331	905	508	397
4.	Muslim Peer	10.07	95	99	689	369	320	834	450	384
5.	Karalteng	8.89	89	93	600	332	268	726	405	321
6.	Khoshal Mattu	44.83	163	170	918	504	414	1,111	615	496
7.	Sangram Pora	34.92	237	246	1,396	734	662	1,689	895	794
8.	Bata Pora	60.86	80	85	520	271	249	607	312	295
9.	Shah Abad	4.11	54	56	232	135	97	281	165	116
10.	Mum Kak	99.38	116	121	745	379	366	901	462	439
11.	Badshah Musjid	33.46	52	54	301	161	140	364	196	168
12.	Khawaja Gilgit	90.90	82	85	522	279	243	632	340	292
13.	Aishi Peer	65.95	45	47	244	138	106	295	168	127
14.	Shairan	12.53	60	62	357	197	160	432	240	192
15.	Humlina	1.17	37	38	297	152	145	359	185	174
16.	Baghat	0.88	32	33	229	97	132	277	118	159
17.	Shahid Gunj	9.04	18	19	68	56	12	82	68	14
18.	Chana Khan	4.53	102	106	709	416	293	858	507	351
19.	Dogli Teng	10.01	12	12	95	53	42	115	65	50
20.	Untoo Hamam	11.33	44	46	379	199	180	459	243	216
21.	Sofi Hamam	27.35	87	90	642	343	299	777	418	359
22.	Jamia Qadim	25.03	127	132	938	479	459	1,135	584	551
23.	Khanka Mulla	17.83	55	57	401	196	205	485	239	246
24.	Hathi Shah	12.29	146	152	1,013	526	487	1,226	642	584
25.	Now Hamam	26.07	90	94	599	314	285	725	383	342
26.	Ningal	6.57	89	98	552	292	260	696	379	317
27.	Maharaj Pora	97.80	113	118	611	353	258	739	430	309
28.	Chinki Pora	15.32	84	87	521	264	257	630	322	308
29.	Takia Bal	22.40	56	58	392	199	193	474	243	231
30.	Sheikh Sahib	48.35	58	60	435	261	174	526	318	208
31.	Syed Sultan	67.08	51	53	369	190	179	446	232	214
32.	Aaram Pora	84.29	137	142	842	454	388	1,019	554	465
33.	Lalbab Sahib	75.61	53	55	378	196	182	457	239	218
34.	Hajaman	46.32	89	93	509	284	225	616	346	270
35.	Telian	75.80	122	127	833	440	393	1,008	537	471
	Sopore town	9.28	2,940	3,064	18,987	10,189	8,798	22,978	12,428	10,550

*Density has been worked out on the basis of the Sample Census conducted during 1968.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The town, situated at a height of 1,598 metres (5,241.4 feet) in the proximity of Wular lake, like most other parts of the valley, experiences temperate climate in summer and severe cold in winter. In July and August humidity is high and the area is infested with mosquitoes which breed in large number in the paddy fields and stagnant water ponds situated in the heart of the town.

There being no observatory in the town it is not possible to give the maximum and minimum temperatures. Sopore, has, however, been equipped with one rain-guage station. The statement showing total monthly rainfall, number of rainy days and the normal rainfall during the year 1967-68 is as under :-

Month	Year	No. of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month in milli-metres	Normal rainfall for the month in milli-metres
April	1967	8	156.6	93.5
May	,,	10	132.4	70.4
June	,,	3	24.2	39.9
July	,,	2	16.3	37.6
August	,,	2	6.8	35.8
September	,,	4	45.6	35.1
October	,,	6	95.6	35.8
November	,,	3	19.8	17.8
December	,,	3	15.0	51.3
January	1968	8	169.6	139.5
February	,,	4	54.2	106.7
March	,,	8	169.6	139.5

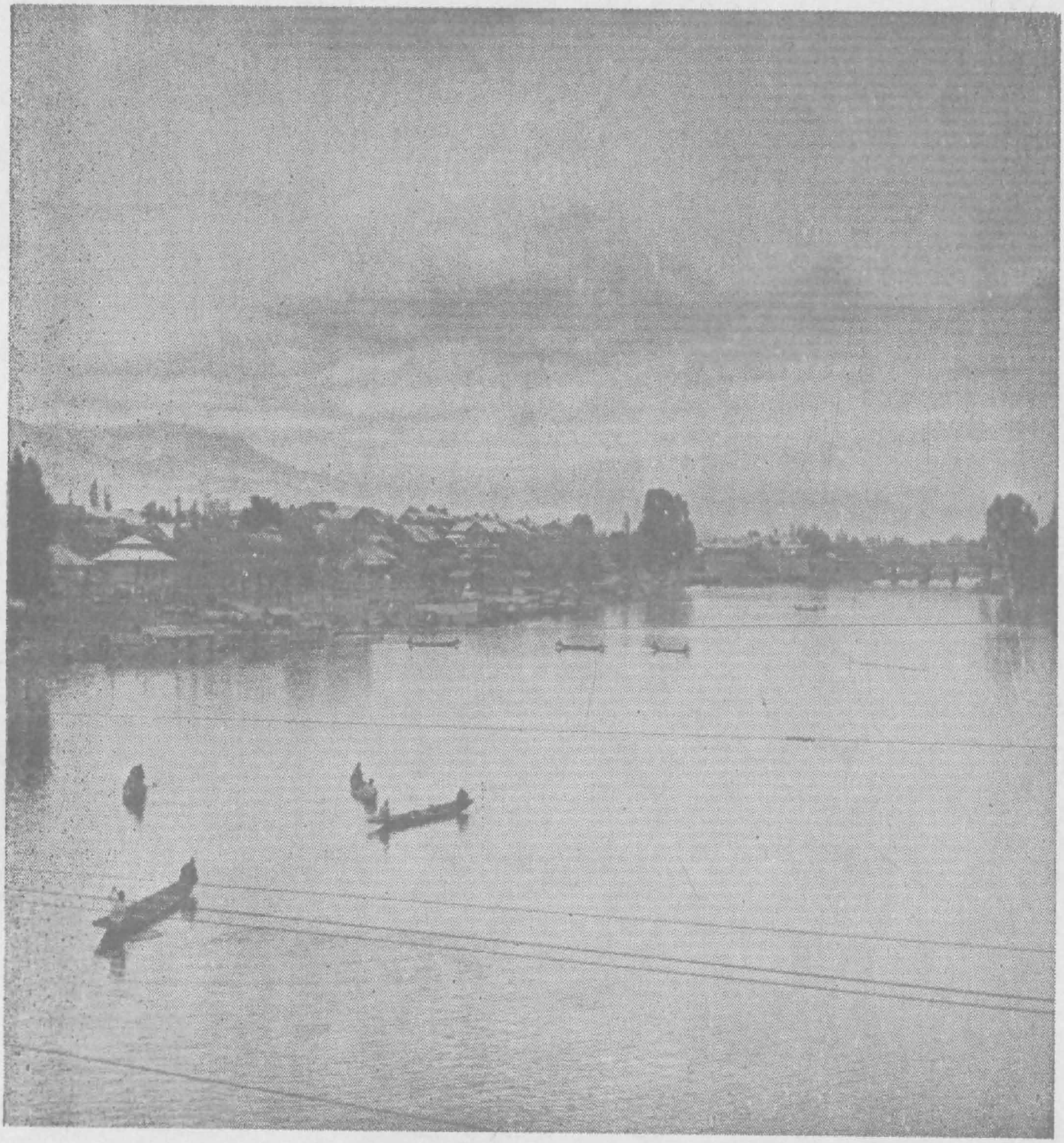
In winter due to heavy snow-falls, the roads often get blocked and inter-communication with other areas becomes difficult.

RESIDENTIAL PATTERN

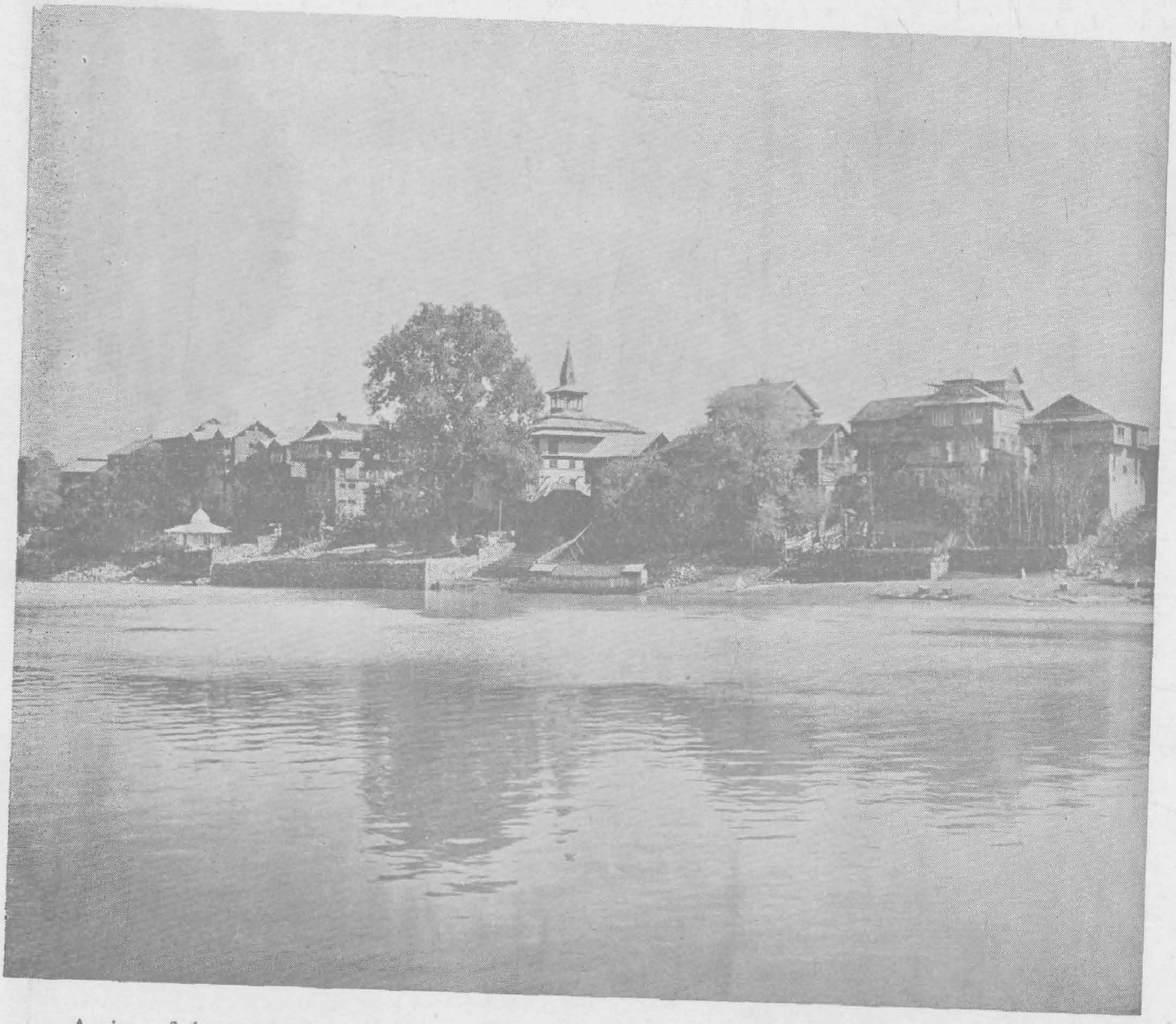
Except for the new housing colony and a few sporadic cases the residential houses appear to have been constructed without any plan and are mostly devoid of the basic principles of hygiene. In most of the localities the houses have been clustered together leaving very little space, if any, for the by-lanes and streets. As a matter of fact more than 50% residential area is practically slum.

Slum areas, as they exist in Sopore, can be classified into two categories. One comprises such areas as are too congested and lack the fundamentals of hygiene both in structural construction as well as the drainage system. This type of slum area is, however, equipped with regular water supply and electricity. It consists of ten mohallas namely Khushal Mattu, Baba Yousaf, Sangram Pora, Bata Pora, Badshah Masjid, Hajaman, Mohalla Telian, Muslim Peer, Jamia Qadim and Khanka Mulla. The second category consists of such slum areas as have only temporary hut type dwellings and lack all modern amenities like supply of water, electricity etc., besides lacking in proper drainage and approach. Only two mohallas fall in this category namely Shahabad and Maharaj Pora.

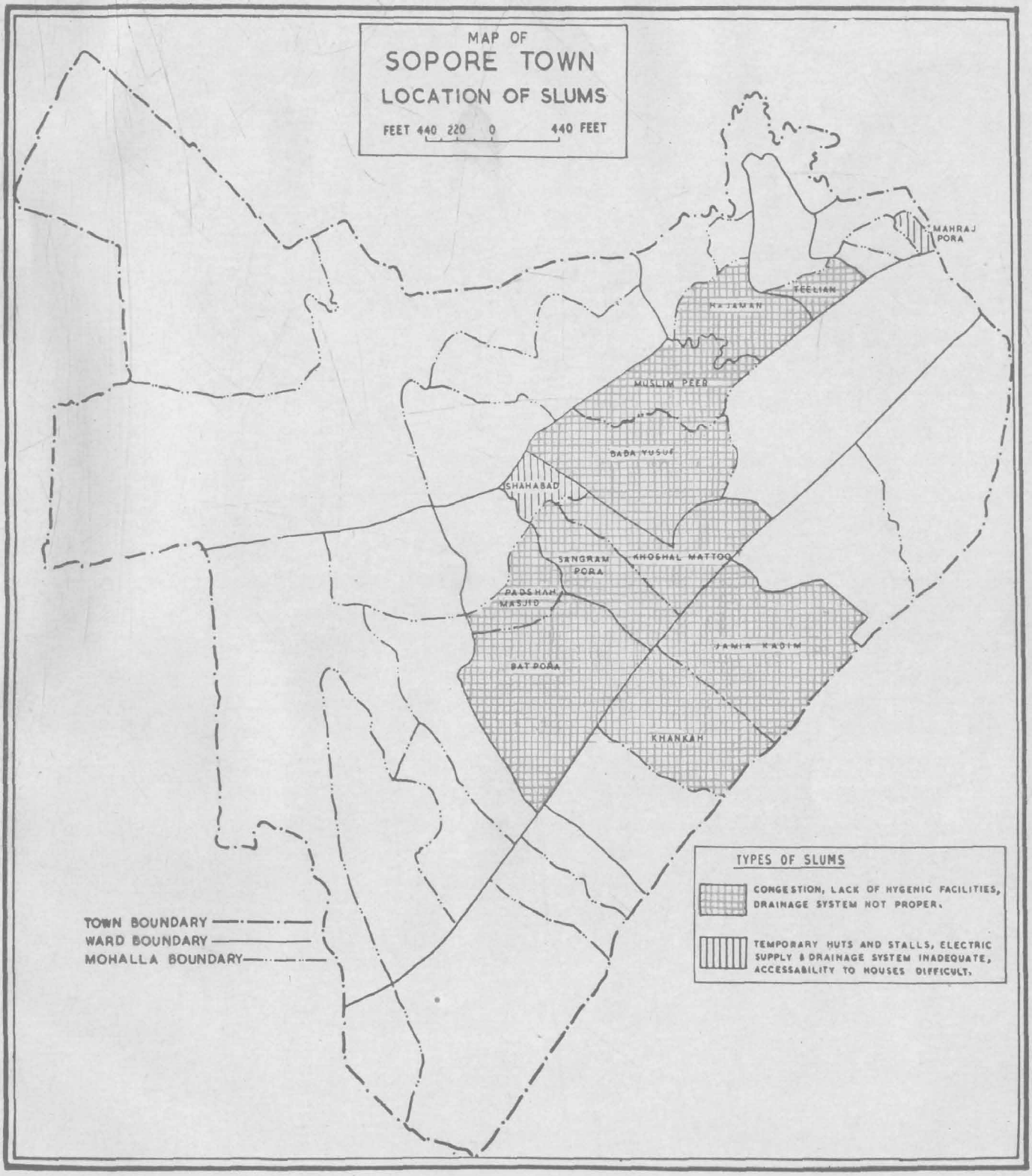
Various markets too are in the densely populated areas thereby adding more to the existing congestion. Some of the recent constructions including all those in the housing colony are, however, quite modern and in line with those existing in other advanced urban areas of the State.



A distant view of the Sopore town from river Jhelum



A view of the town from the left bank of river Jhelum. The central building with conspicuous canopy is the Ziarat of Shah Hamdan


MAP OF
SOPORE TOWN
LOCATION OF SLUMS
FEET 440 220 0 440 FEET
MAHRAJ PORA
FEELIAN
NAJAWAN
MUSLIM PEER
BADA YUSUF
SHAHABAD
SANGRAM PORA
KHOSHAL MATTOO
PADSHAH MASJID
JAMIA KADIM
BAT PORA
KHANKAH
TYPES OF SLUMS
CONGESTION, LACK OF HYGENIC FACILITIES, DRAINAGE SYSTEM NOT PROPER.
TEMPORARY HUTS AND STALLS, ELECTRIC SUPPLY & DRAINAGE SYSTEM INADEQUATE, ACCESSABILITY TO HOUSES DIFFICULT.
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
MOHALLA BOUNDARY

TRANSPORT

Prior to 1947 there was no regular bus service either coming to the town or leaving Sopore for any part of the valley. Occasionally once or twice a week depending upon the availability of passengers, one private bus attached with the Allied Charag Din & Sons Company used to ply from Srinagar to Sopore or Baramulla. In case the bus was bound for Baramulla, the passengers coming to Sopore had to get down at Sagrama, a village situated on National Highway 3 miles from Sopore, from where they were required to come on foot or tonga. Taxis were conspicuous by their absence. The only and handy means of transport available were tongas, bullock-carts and boats. The time taken by a bus, plying from Sopore to Srinagar or vice-versa was about 4 to 5 hours, while a tonga used to take 10 hours. Against this a boat (called *Donga* carrying 15 to 20 persons) required at least 3 days for the same journey across river Jhelum and Wular lake etc.

The breakdown of Baramulla-Rawalpindi Road as a result of tribal raids shifted the pivot of commercial activities from Baramulla to Sopore town with the result that the latter was provided with a net-work of good roads connecting it directly with Srinagar and other important areas. Gradually Sopore grew into a very promising transit station for the export of fruits, timber, fish etc. This led to a gradual expansion in the requirements and provisions of transport facilities for the town from time to time.

During 1953, two regular bus services, one each by Government Transport and private company, were started to cope with the growing rush of passengers from Srinagar to Sopore and back. A number of private trucks started plying for the carriage of goods to and from the town. Due to steadily growing demand for more transport facilities to cater to the increasing goods traffic, the State Government trucks have also been pressed into service since 1958. Passenger service has also expanded. The number of daily bus services has increased to eight, four each of Government transport and private companies. This is over and above the facilities emanating from the passenger services plying through Sopore to and from Srinagar, Handwara, Chowkibal, Kupwara and Sogam.

With the development of orchards in the area the volume of export of fruit from Sopore has increased many fold. In order to provide markets to the fruit growers and ensure quick transportation of fruit, a fleet of Government trucks went into service since 1966 to carry the fruit direct to Jammu, Pathankote, Amritsar and Delhi markets. Month-wise position of the movement of Government trucks from Sopore to various markets, for the year 1967-68 is indicated below :-

The Town

Year	Month	No. of trucks plying from Sopore to				Total No. of trucks
		Jammu	Pathankote	Delhi	Amritsar	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967	July	17	3	48	...	68
,,	August	23	3	293	...	319
,,	September	155	80	210	...	445
,,	October	91	82	310	...	483
,,	November	82	199	290	6	577
,,	December	14	17	265	...	296
1968	January	...	1	9	...	10
,,	July	7	36	8	...	51
,,	August	59	42	39	...	140
		448	463	1,472	6	2,389

In addition, about 300 civil trucks were also plying each month during the five months of fruit season i.e., from August 1967 to January 1968 for carrying fruits from Sopore to Srinagar, Jammu and Pathankote. On the whole, approximately seven lakh cases of fruit each weighing 24 kg. have been exported from Sopore during the year 1967-68 both through Government as well as private trucks apart from fish, timber, and other goods.

As for the passenger traffic the effective fleet strength of Government transport buses in Sopore town during 1967-68 stood at 15. The subjoined statement gives an idea of the routes, their length and frequency of bus services on each route :–

S. No.	Name of route	Length in miles	Frequency of bus service on the route
1.	Sopore-Bandipora	19	14
2.	,, Baramulla	10	22
3.	,, Tujer	9	5
4.	,, Dangwacha	10	5
5.	,, Handwara	10	3
6.	,, Handwara via Baramulla	18	3
7.	,, Kupwara	24	3
8.	,, Rohama	18	3
9.	,, Sogam/Lalpora	37	1
10.	,, Lalpuluri	51	1
11.	,, Wader	27	2
12.	,, Wilgam	32	2
13.	,, Srinagar	30	4

As many as 8,47,745 passengers were carried by the Government bus fleet during the year 1967 on all these routes. The corresponding number of passengers carried between January, 1968 to July, 1968 was 5,31,588.

In addition to 15 Government buses, private companies have an effective fleet of 22 buses plying through Sopore. It has not been possible to know the exact number of passengers carried by this fleet. The overall annual passenger traffic catered to by both the fleets is, however, estimated to be somewhere between 20 to 22 lakhs.

The traditional means of transport namely tongas, horse-pulled-carts and boats also continue to play an important role for the carriage of passengers and various goods coming to or going out of the town. As per Town Area Committee records there were 497 tongas and animal driven carts in 1967-68 in Sopore town. Apart from these at least 200 tongas and carts belonging to the adjoining villages ply on various routes for carrying passengers or goods.

Boats play no smaller role. According to the Town Area Committee records again, boats and Dongas carried 2,000 persons to and fro the town during 1967-68. They were also used to export about two lakh maunds of cargo consisting of timber, firewood, fruit, grains, fish etc. from Sopore to Srinagar and Baramulla and import about three lakh maunds of goods comprising cloth, tea leaves, tin, iron sheets, cement, oil, kerosene oil, pulses, machinery, ghee, leather, meat, stones, bricks, clay etc. from Srinagar, Kupwara, Bandipora and Baramulla into the town during the same year.

Against only six cars and few dozen cycles in 1947, there are at present 40 trucks, 2 buses, 2 taxis 40 cars, 50 jeeps, 10 motor-cycles and 300 bicycles in the town owned by the local inhabitants.

COMMUNICATIONS

Prior to 1947 there was a solitary Central Government Sub-Post Office functioning in the town which was equipped with banking and telegraphic facilities. And there was only one telephone connection in the entire town owned by the State Government. The Sub-Post Office has been equipped with adequate staff to cope with all types of requirements. No single part of the town is, however, served by any Branch Post Offices. As per the information made available by the Sub-Post Master, the post office transacted 7,213 incoming and 5,470 outgoing telegrams during 1967-68. During the same period the post office remitted 5,322 money orders worth Rs. 3,82,637.07 and received 1,818 money orders amounting to Rs. 1,43,185.58. Total number of radio licenses issued in the town during 1967-68 was 689. The approximate sale proceeds of the postal stationery and stamps for the same period are as under :-

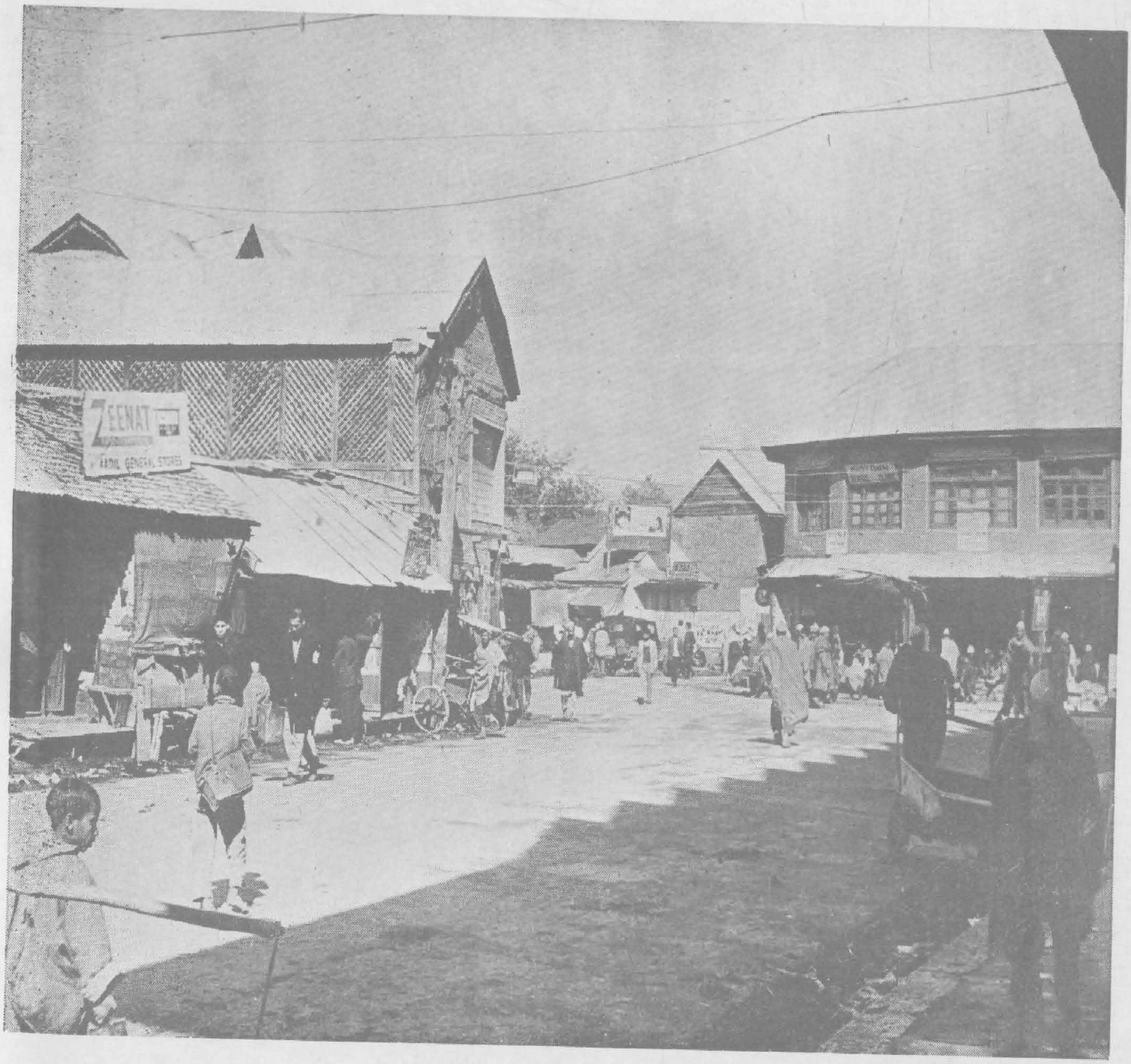
Type of postal stationery	Number sold	Sale proceeds during 1967-68 Rs. p.
i) Post-cards	1,510	151.00
ii) In-lands	2,304	345.60
iii) Envelopes	1,054	210.80
iv) Stamps	...	198.00
	Total	905.40

A telephone exchange has also been established in town in the 1953 with a capacity of 100 points. In April, 1967 the exchange was converted from C. B. Type into Automatic one with 200 lines. At the end of 1967-68, 152 telephone connections stood provided in Sopore Town besides one public call booth. 1,19,227 local calls and 25,911 trunk calls were booked through the exchange during 1967-68.

MARKET

Sopore has a very brisk market which does not only feed the indigenous demand but also caters to the requirements of several adjoining areas, like the Lolab valley, Handwara tehsil, Kupwara tehsil, Bandipora, Rafiabad, a part of Sonawari tehsil besides the entire Sopore tehsil. Since 1947 the market of the town has expanded at least five fold. The number establishments by the type of commercial activities as at present is indicated in the table below :-

S. No.	Type of commercial activity	No. of establishments	Remarks
1.	Fruit forwarding and commission agents	100	
2.	Bakers	45	
3.	Butchers	21	
4.	Fruit sellers	13	
5.	Unani, ayurvedic and medical shops	16	
6.	Sweet shops	3	
7.	Sweet-meat and pakora sellers	35	(of these 30 are hawkers)
8.	Beetle and cigarette sellers	7	
9.	Milk sellers	37	
10.	Retail vegetable sellers	83	
11.	Wholesale vegetable sellers	13	
12.	Catering shops (serve meals only)	7	
13.	Restaurants	2	
14.	Hotel	1	
15.	Tea stalls	3	
16.	Hide sellers	13	(of which 10 have no regular shops)
17.	Kerosene dealers	6	
18.	Fish sellers and dealers	83	
19.	Dry cleaners	5	
20.	Lime, clay etc. sellers	3	
21.	Kilns	1	
22.	Barber shop including Hamam	1	
23.	Band saw mills	19	
24.	Husking mills	25	
25.	Small trolley saw mills	5	
26.	Trolley saw mills	9	
27.	Oil Ghani (Kholu)	3	
28.	Oil mills	2	
29.	Floor mills run by water (Grahats)	15	
30.	Floor mill	1	
31.	Fire-wood dealers	4	



Town Market

Sopore

S. No.	Type of commercial activity	No. of establish-ments	Remarks
32.	Spare parts dealers	4	(of these one also deals in heavy machinery like trollies, husking machines etc.)
33.	Cycle dealers	4	
34.	Cycle repair shops	8	
35.	Dentist	1	
36.	Hardware	7	
37.	Work shops for trucks and motor cycles etc.	4	
38.	Watch repairers and sellers	5	
39.	Shoe shops	13	
40.	Shoe makers	2	
41.	Shoe repairers	25	
42.	Calico printing	5	
43.	Cotton ginning	9	
44.	Oil sellers (wholesale)	10	
45.	Stationers and book-sellers	6	
46.	Photographers	3	
47.	Radio Dealers, Radio repairers and electric goods sellers	10	(of which six are Radio dealers)
48.	Silver and gold thread embroidery	15	
49.	Pattu, loi, blanket etc. sellers	6	(of these one namely Haji Ahad Joo Shawla is a whole-sale dealer and owns many weaving khadis and exports the products)
50.	Pattu, loi, etc. weavers	12	
51.	Cloth merchant, wholesale	6	
52.	Barbers	100	(of which 70 have no regular shops)
53.	Tailors	125	(of these fifty are working in various other shops like that of cloth merchants etc.)
54.	Silver and gold smiths	34	
55.	Blacksmiths	35	
56.	Carpenters	250	(working on no regular shops)
57.	Kabari shops (sellers of old clothes and articles)	5	
58.	Utensils and crockery sellers	1	
59.	Fancy goods sellers	20	
60.	Copper utensil sellers	9	
61.	Wholesale tea sellers	16	
62.	Ropes, baskets, brooms etc. sellers	4	
63.	Tobacco and cigarettes sellers	5	
64.	Tin trunks, boxes, buckets etc. sellers	5	
65.	Newspaper agents	2	
66.	Grain and pulses sellers	13	
67.	Stove and gas lamp repairers and sellers including nickle polish	50	

S. No.	Type of commercial activity	No. of establishments	Remarks
68.	Cloth sellers	200	(These cloth sellers also stock various other items for sale required for day-to-day consumption)
69.	Furniture manufacturers	2	
70.	Printing Press	1	
71.	Wine shops	3	(one is Government shop selling J & K excise liquor)
72.	Masons	150	(working on no regular shops)
73.	General merchandise	175	
74.	Clay utensil sellers	8	
75.	Cinema	1	
76.	Hawkers selling cosmetics, glass bangles, fancy articles, eatables from door to door	100	

WATER SUPPLY

Until as late as the end 1st Five Year Plan the town had no protected water supply. The only source of drinking water was the River Jhelum. Since the begining of the 2nd Plan, however, the town is catered by protected water supply tapped from a spring namely Shiva situated at a distance of six miles in the village Hardoshiva in the north-east of the town. The supply is not, however, adequate. With a view to augmenting the supply a tube well scheme was also undertaken during the 3rd Plan and a tube-well with a depth of 500 ft. and a cemented reservoir tank with a capacity of 60,000 gallons was constructed. The tube-well was, however, commissioned only for a short while. The supply from Hardoshiva continues to be in-adequate. The pressure of water is also very low with the result that the new constructions, comming up in the New Colony and its vicinity, are facing water scarcity. Besides water taps installed in private premises a net-work of 69 public stand posts has been set up in different parts of the town. During the 2nd Five Year Plan the total daily water supply to Sopore town stood at 1,20,000 gallons. During the first three years of third plan the supply increased to 1,30,000 gallons per day. The supply registered further increases during the last two years of the 3rd plan and stood at 1,50,000 gallons per day.

ELECTRICITY

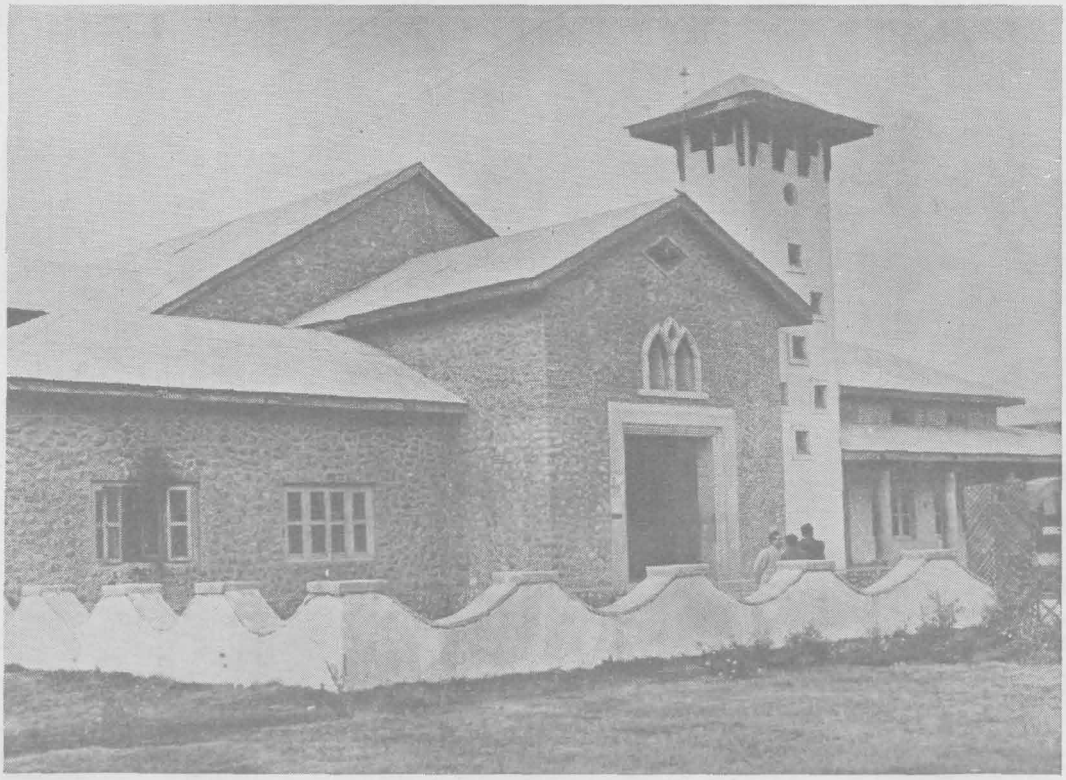
The town got electrified for the first time in 1921 and until 1947 was fed from supplies from Mohora Power House—the only Electric Supply Station in the valley with a total generating capacity of 4 MWS. Not more than 25% houses, however, were enjoying the benefit of electricity. The present position is that about 95% houses are electrified and many among these are equipped with radio sets, electric presses, heaters, fans etc. The total consumption of A.C. electric current supplied to the town during the year 1967-68, from Mohora and Ganderbal Hydro-electric generating stations was 1.255 Megawatts. The subjoined statement gives the number of connections, nature, volume of electric consumption, total revenue due and revenue realised from the town in 1967-68 :-



Water reservoir (capacity 60,000 gallons)



Cinema Hall



Town Hall

Sopore

S. No.	Type of establishment	Number of connections	Volume of consumption	Revenue due	Revenue realised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Domestic (a) lighting	2,503	250 kw.	2,60,046.40	
2.	Industrial	53	949.5 kw.		
3.	Irrigation	3	1.5 kw.		2,55,346.40
4.	Other establishment (State Departments)	40	18 kw.		
5.	Commercial	263	36 kw.		
6.	Road lighting	*263 points of 40 watt each			
				2,60,046.40	2,55,346.40

* (Total volume of consumption in respect of item (6) is not available. The rate charged is Rs. 1.25 per bulb of 40 watts. each. Total expenses on road-lighting during 1967-68 was Rs. 8,138.35, including E. D. and maintenance charges etc.)

The supply is, however, far short of the requirements. There is a large number of applications swelling the waiting list. The supply needs to increase by at least 50% to meet this additional demand for electricity.

CREMATORIUM

The ground where Hindus cremate their dead is situated on the bank of river Jehlum in mohalla Baghat in the south-east of the town. It constitutes an area of 7 kanals. Muslims bury their dead in grave-yards which are scattered throughout the town and occupy an area of 486 kanals.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC PLACES

A cinema hall known as 'Samad Talkies', two small parks, laid out on an area of only six kanals, town hall and its library-cum-reading room and fourteen other reading rooms set-up by Jamati-Islamia in various mohallas are the only important public places where the local inhabitants are seen mingling up irrespective of any considerations of caste or creed.

The town-hall library has been equipped with 1,200 books on a variety of subjects. Besides daily newspapers in circulation, periodicals and other current literature are available for study in the reading room attached with the library. The fourteen reading rooms belonging to Jamat-i-Islamia, are equipped with 8,000 books covering such fields as religion, history, law, literature, science etc. besides local newspapers, periodicals etc.

Among other important public places mention may be made of Id Gah and Ziarats of Khanka Moalla, Jamia Qadim, Baba Yousuf, Rahim Sahib and Syed Sahib which are frequently visited by the Muslim population. Besides these, temples of Reshipir, Brahmin and Bhairo are also very popular with the Hindu community and are visited by them almost daily. There is also one Gurdwara situated in the main market.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the main market of the town is the most important public place where people belonging to each and every caste, community and calling assemble during day time and run brisk business and come into contact with customers of all shades, coming besides the locality all the way from the adjoining areas, to purchase various commodities.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Important among the administrative institutions is the Town Area Committee which is responsible for the provision of amenities and community services usually available in a town. It enjoys certain powers under the Town Area Act of 1954 to facilitate the execution of public welfare works and to ensure the well-being of the people. A detailed description of the functions performed by the Committee is given in Chapter IV. A list of other Government run administrative and welfare institutions other than educational, medical and banks, functioning in the town-area, is listed below alongwith their dates of establishment, type of function, area of operations and staff strength etc :-

The town

Important public institutions (Other than banks,

Category	Name	Location	When established	Nature of function
1	2	3	4	5
Government Offices and institutions				
	Sub-Judge	Sopore town		Hearing of the civil and criminal cases, registration of sale deals, land and other particulars.
	S. D. M. or S. D. O. Office	Sopore town		To maintain law and order and to settle revenue cases etc.
	Sub-Divisional Police Office	Sopore town	1953	Supervision of crimes and maintenance of law and order.
	Tehsil Office	Sopore town	1948	Collection of land revenue rationing, liaison officer, Custodian, Evacuee property, Administration, Treasury Officer, Chairman Local Boards, Panchayat Election, authority, maintenance of records of rights.
	Roads and Buildings Division, Sopore	Sopore town	Oct., 1962	Development of roads and buildings etc.
	Assistant Engineer, Electric	Sopore town	March, 1968	Collection of revenue and maintenance of electric lines and sub-stations.

educational and medical institutions)

Jurisdiction	No. of employees	No. of members where it is relevent	Remarks
6	7	8	9
District Baramulla for criminal cases and Tehsil Sopore for civil cases.	15	...	One Chief Judicial Magistrate is also functioning here.
Sopore Division.	4	...	Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer and his staff.
Sangrama, Gurez, Bandipora, Kupwara, Karnah, Keran, Villgam, Handwara and Sopore.	11	...	One Deputy Superintendent of Police, One Head Clerk, One Head Constable, Six Constables, two peons.
Sopore tehsil.	84	...	One Tehsildar and his staff.
Sangrama to Chowkibal, Tangdara, Karnah, Lolab Valley, Kulangam, Handwara, Zachaldara, Nichhama, Magam, Shooloro road, the area at the right side of Sopore - Chowkibal Road, Zaingir, Sopore to Bandipora Shalteng and other link roads in tehsil Bandipora.	142	...	Work Charge = 76 Regular = 66 One Executive Engineer, One Assistant Engineer and 64 regular staff members.
Sopore town and adjacent villages.	97	...	One Assistant Electric Engineer and his staff.

The town

Important public institutions (Other than banks,

Category	Name	Location	When established	Nature of function
1	2	3	4	5
Government Offices and institutions.	Divisional Fire Office	Sopore town	1963	To attend fire calls.
	Assistant Registrar, Co-operative	Sopore town	Oct., 1961	Guiding in the formation of the co-operative societies, advancing loans and its recovery.
	Agriculture Office	Sopore	July, 1962	Tehsil Development plant protection propaganda and documentary shows on agriculture, sale of improved implements, fertilizer and pesticides.
	Horticulture Office	Sopore town	May, 1967	Technical guidance to fruit growers, protection of plants, development of horticulture.
	Irrigation Division	Sopore town	1954	Construction of new canals & tanks, execution of the projects, Flood Control, Construction of Departmental buildings and repair to old canals etc.
	Ranger, Kandi Range	Sopore	1964	Control of timber movement, to provide work for labour in saw mills.
	Special Range Officer	Sopore town	1964	Supply of fire-wood, control of timber movement etc.
	Block Development Office	Sopore	Sept., 1964	Development of Panchayats, improvement of agriculture and minor irrigation and water supply, Development of Small Industries and Livestock.

educational and medical institutions)—*contd.*

Jurisdiction	No. of employees	No. of members where it is relevent	Remarks
6	7	8	9
Sopore Division.	N.A.	...	...
Sopore block and adjacent villages.	6	...	...
Baramulla District.	86	...	One District Agriculture Officer and his staff.
Baramulla District.	118	...	One District Horticulture Officer and his staff. One Deputy Director, Mulberry as also functioning in the town.
Baramulla District except Sonawari block.	86	...	72 (Regular) 14 (Work Charge Basis)
Sopore Division.	N.A.	...	...
Sopore Division.	N.A.	...	...
¾ of Tehsil Sopore and Alaqua Zaingir and Khoi	42	...	One Block Development Officer and 41 staff members.

The town

Important public institutions (Other than banks,

Category	Name	Location	When established	Nature of function
1	2	3	4	5
Government Offices and institutions				
	Tehsil Information Office	Sopore town	July, 1966	Conducts film shows to educate people in Family Planning, Agriculture and Industries etc. To collect data from different offices for publication.
	Tehsil Social Welfare Office	Sopore town	April, 1965	Look after the welfare of the people especially backward classes and provide welfare facilities to the destitutes, physically handicapped, blind, deaf and dumb. The office is running two welfare centres in the town where girls get lessons in tailoring etc.
	Inspector Weights and measures	Sopore town	April, 1963	Inspection of the shops and checking the weights and measures.
	Central Community listening	Sopore town	1949	Maintenance of community listening Radio sets.

educational and medical institutions)—*concld.*

Jurisdiction	No. of employees	No. of members where it is relevent	Remarks
6	7	8	9
Sopore, Handwara, Kupwara, Langet, Chowkibal, Zachaldara, Lolab and Watlab.	6	...	...
Sopore tehsil only.	2	...	One Social Welfare Officer and a clerk.
Tehsil Sopore and Bandipora	2	...	One Inspector and one clerk.
Pattan, Handwara, Bandipora, upto Gurez and Sopore.	3	...	Centre is run by Field Publicity Department, Government of India.

A number of educational institutions exist in the town as enumerated. They cater to the needs of the local inhabitants as well as to the students from adjoining areas :-

Type of institution	Number		
	Male	Female	Total
Degree Science/Arts College	1	...	1
Higher Secondary/ High Schools	2	1	3
Secondary/Middle Schools	7	3	10
Primary Schools	9	10	19
Teachers Training Schools	1	1	2
	20	15	35

The male institutions are not all meant for males exclusively. Besides in the degree college, co-education is imparted in one higher secondary school and four primary schools.

The subjoined statement gives the type and number of medical institutions functioning in the town area.

Type of medical institution	Number
Primary Health Centre (including Family Planning Centre)	1
Chest Clinic (District T.B. Centre)	1
S.E.T. Centre (Leprosy Treatment Centre)	1
Women and Child Welfare Centre (Branch St. Joseph Hospital, Baramulla)	1
Veterinary Unit (including Artificial Insemination Centre)	1
Total	5

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Strangely enough, there are only two banks serving this important commercial centre. Of these two, one is a branch of Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd., while the other is that of the Baramulla Central Co-operative Bank. The fruit merchants and other commercial establishments find themselves greatly inconvenienced due to lack of adequate institutional credit facilities.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Apart from the institutions indicated above there are a number of voluntary organisations functioning for the welfare of their members in the town. Among these mention may be made of the following which will be discussed in the Report :-

i) New Fruit Growers and Dealers Association,
ii) The Kashmir Fruit Growers and Dealers Association,
iii) Mill-owners Welfare Association,
iv) Drivers and Cleaners Association,
v) Co-operative Transport Workers Society Ltd.,
vi) Private Employees Union,
vii) Private Mazdoor Union,
viii) Anjman-e-Behebudi-e-Kirayadaran,
ix) Kisan Conference,
x) Tailors Union,
xi) Tonga Drivers Association,
xii) Anjman-e-Zargaran (goldsmiths),
xiii) New Kashmir Carpenters Association
xiv) Oil Mills Industrial Co-operative Society,
xv) Anjman-e-Hajaman (barbers),
xvi) Butchers Union,
xvii) Anjman-e-Mahigeeran (fishermen).

HISTORY NOMENCLATURE AND LEGENDS

All historians are unanimous in their view that the birth of the town of Sopore dates back to more than 1,100 years ago when the reputed Kashmir engineer Suyya by name, founded it during the reign of Raja Awantivarman (855-883 A. D.), the then ruler of Kashmir.

J.P. Ferguson in his book entitled 'Kashmir' remarks "Suyya stands out as a person hundreds of years in advance of his time". It is because of the technical intelligence and real skill he possessed and applied for draining off the flood water which could find no outlet and had made the cultivation of land impossible with the result that famine like condition prevailed in the whole of the valley. That is why, in the light of the results achieved by this great engineer, he has been regarded as an incarnation of Lord of Food himself by the great historian Kalhana in his book *Rajatarangini.* Suyya's reputation attracted many persons who also settled at the place he resided and which eventually came to be known as Suyyapura, meaning the place where Suyya settled. This is quite in line with the system of nomenclature followed in ancient Kashmir which preserves a genuine tradition regarding their founder and in cases of towns and cities, the appellation 'pura' is attached to the name of the founder. With the passage of time and constant use, the pronunciation of the name was distorted into Sopore by which it is known at present.'

Writing further about Suyya and Sopore J.P. Ferguson writes in his book 'Kashmir' (p—19) :-

"Whatever the truth, we can recognize in Suyya, a person of genius and a great benefactor of Kashmir who triumphantly vindicated Awantivarman's bold step of allowing him to prove his claim. It is fitting that there should still be a memoria to Suyya in Kashmir. This is the village of Sopore or Suyya pora, situated in the same place today as it was when he founded it, namely, on the bank of the Jhelum where the river leaves the Wular Lake. The original Sopore is supposed to have resembled heaven, and on his own authority, Suyya is said to have forbidden fishing and shooting of birds in the lake by a prohibition that was to be effective till the end of the world. The present Sopore cannot be described as heavenly, and the Wular has become a favourite place for duck-shooting and fishing....."

M.A. Stein, the English translator of Kalhanas 'Rajatarangini' in his book 'Memoir on maps illustrating the Ancient Geography of Kashmir' published in 1899, (p—208) while writing about Sopore town remarks:

".....Sopore which lies a short distance below the point where the Vitasta leaves the Wular, has retained its importance to this day and still a town of over 8,000 inhabitants. It has during recent times been the official headquarter for the whole of Kumraz. From a passage of Srivara it appears that this had been the case already at an earlier period. Relating a great conflagration which destroyed Suyyapura in Zain-ul-Abidin's time, this chronicle tells us that in it perished the whole of the official archives

relating to Kamarajya. The royal residence, however, escaped and the town itself was again built up by the King in greate splendour. Of this, however, nothing has remained ; nor does the town now show older remains of any interest."

As will be clear from the history of the town narrated above, there is no trace left of any historical buildings or ancient monuments which could throw some light on the past. It is quite likely that the ancient remains might have been destroyed in the conflagration that broke out during the reign of Zain-ul-Abdin (1420-1470 A.D.). A reference about an attack and this conflagration during the reign of Zain-ul-Abdin has also been given in Kashmir Under the Sultans (p–77 and 95) written by Mohib-bul Hassan in these words :-

"Adham attacked Sopur in 1459. Its governor offered resistence, but Adham defeated and killed him and destroyed the town. Hearing of this, the Sultan sent a large army to Sopur. After heavy fighting Adham was routed. And as his followers were fleeing across the Jhelum at Sopur, the bridge gave way, and three hundred of them were drowned in the river. After the Sultan himself proceeded to Sopur and consoled the inhabitants on their sufferings ....."

During the later part of his reign the town of Sopur was destroyed by fire. The Sultan built there a palace with the materials of the one at Baramulla, which was pulled down. He also constructed in the town a swinging bridge.....".

The swinging bridge continued to be the sole communication link across the river until 1955 when it was discarded in favour of an R.C.C. bridge constructed about half a mile down stream. Lately the old bridge has also been reconstructed and thrown open to traffic.

CHAPTER II

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR MATERIAL CULTURE

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

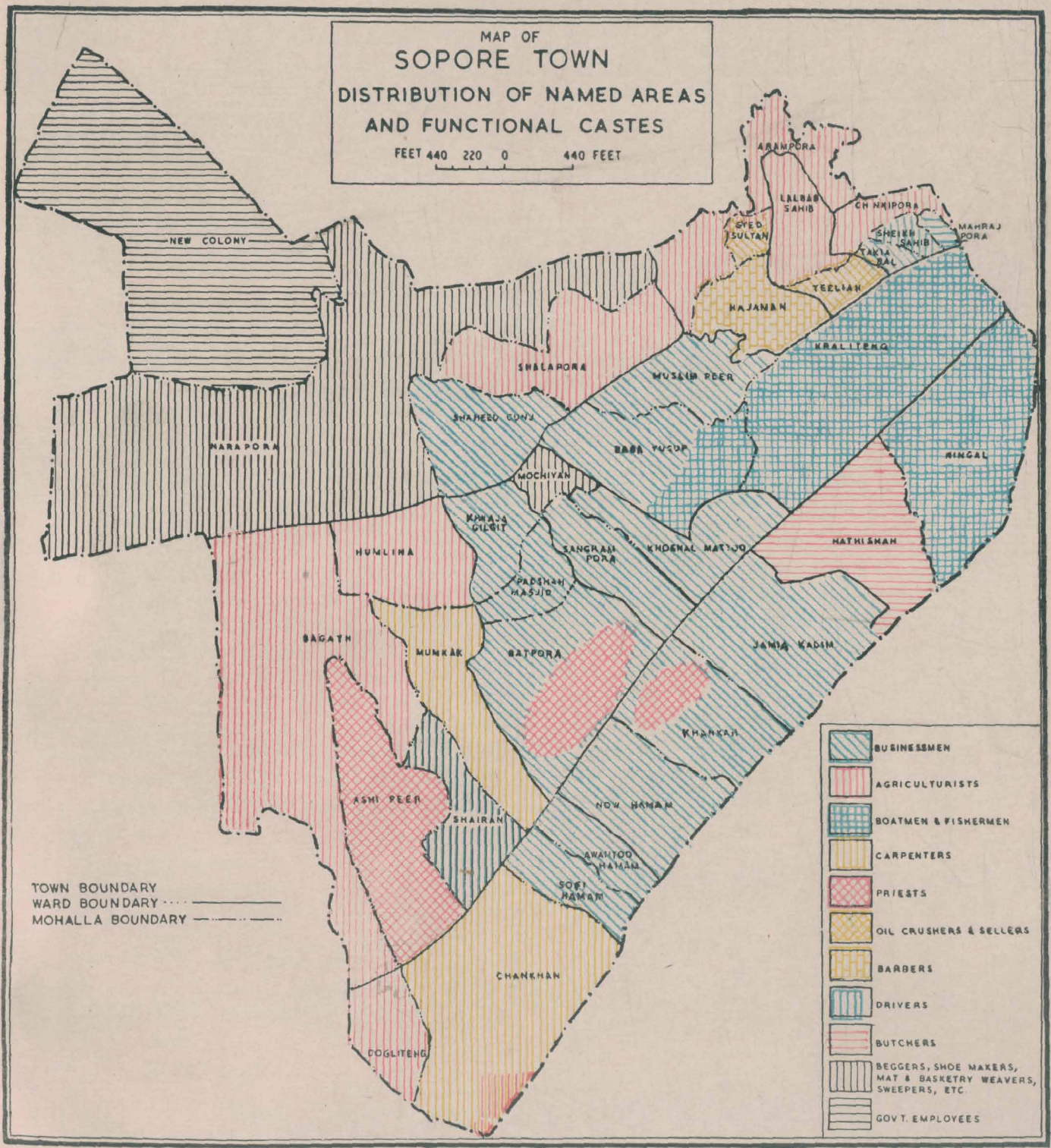
The people of Sopore are very much Kashmiri and as such like their fellow brethren inhabiting all over Kashmir Valley, slightly timid and vascillating, yet peace loving, intelligent and persistant. Historians like Moorcraft, Federic Drew, Barnes have made adverse comments about the character of a Kashmiri. But as Sir Walter Lawrence puts it, 'many of the hard words said about the Kashmiri are due to the fact that the official interpreters of their character have been foreigners, often grasping and corrupt, always unsympathetic'. The weaker part of the character of an average Kashmiri is rooted in the deep past of his political history which is a long and pathetic tale of misery, subjugation and putrefaction under rapid transition of governments, varying in race, religion and language. The incidents of the physical history, characterised by recurring fires, floods, earth-quakes, famines and cholera have also contributed much in the past to unsettle the people and make them suspicious and credulous. The great yearning of a Kashmiri is to be left alone. The same is true of an average Sopori.

As is true of the whole valley, the people of Sopore were all Hindus until the beginning of the 14th Century A.D. Towards the middle and the end of the century there was mass conversion of Hindus to Islam as a result of the efforts of Mir Sayeed Ali Hamdani, a great saint of Hamadan and his disciples. Mir Sayeed Ali Hamdani known all over the valley as Shah-i-Hamdan also visited Sopore and is said to have offered his prayers on the bank of river Jhelum where a shrine named Khanka Mulla has since been erected in his memory. Those who retained Hinduism as their religion constitute less than 8% of the total population of the town and consist mainly of Bhoras and Brahmins. In addition, there are a few families of Punjabi Hindus who have set-up commercial establishments in the town. Bhoras on a whole are also mainly engaged in trade and commerce while Brahmins are mostly in Government services. Prominent Krams among which the Brahmin Hindus of the town are distributed are Mattu, Bindro, Koul, Tranzoo, Ganju etc.

Muslims constitute about 92% population of the town. As, with the exception of a few families, all are converts from Hinduism, in many cases people retain their traditional beliefs and practices and even distinguish themselves into many ethnic groups of which mention may be made of such prominent Krams as Sofi, Bulla, Tranboo, Butt, Dar, Ganai, Wani, Awantoo, Rather, Mir, Hanjis, Malik, Gujri, Sheikh, Hajam, Teli, Pandit, Chhan, Shalla etc.

The subjoined statement indicates the concentration in each mohalla of different religions and caste groups with their mother-tongue and main functional characteristics.

S. No.	Name of Mohalla	Religion/Caste	Mother-tongue	Functional Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Narapora	Islam/faqir	Kashmiri	Begging and mat making
2.	Shalapora	Islam/Sofi, Shalla, Shah	,,	Vegetable growing
3.	Baba Yousuf	Islam/Dar, Mir, Togoo	,,	Fishing, Business
4.	Muslim Peer	Islam/Dar, Gujri	,,	Fishing
5.	Kralteng	Islam/Dar, Pandit, Sofi, Dander	,,	Fishing and rowing boat
6.	Khoshal Mattu	Islam/Shosha, Mattoo	,,	Fried-chips-bakers (manjgaroo)
7.	Sangram Pora	Islam/Mantoo, Pandit	,,	Grocery, Gold and silver smithy
8.	Bata Pora	Hinduism/Bindroo, Tranzoo, Koul	,,	Govt. Service, Business, shop-keeping
9.	Shahabad	Islam/Sheikh	,,	Shoe-making, Scavenging
10.	Mum Kak	Islam/Chhan, Paray	,,	Carpentry
11.	Padshah Masjid	Islam/Gujri, Ganjoo, Pandit	,,	Milk selling, business
12.	Khawaja Gilgit	Islam/Hajin, Jamwari	,,	Business
13.	Aishi Peer	Islam/Peer	,,	Priest-hood
14.	Shairan	Islam/Malik	,,	Begging, tailoring
15.	Humlina	Islam/Mir, Naik	,,	Cultivation, Horticulture
16.	Baghat	Islam/Mir, Naik	,,	-do- -do-
17.	Shahid Gunj	Hinduism/Khatri	,,	Business
18.	Channa Khan	Islam/Chhan, Dar	,,	Carpentry, Mill owners
19.	Dogli Teng	Islam/Rather, Mir	,,	Cultivation
20.	Untoo Hamam	Islam/Awantoo	,,	Business
21.	Sofi Hamam	Islam/Wani, Sofi	,,	Business
22.	Jamia Qadeem	Islam/Wani, Rangrez, Hakim	,,	Trade and commerce
23.	Khanka Mulla	Islam/Wani, Peer, Hakim	,,	Priest-hood, Business
24.	Hathi Shah	Islam/Ganai		Butchery
25.	Now Hamam	Islam/Chhan, Dand, Sheikh	,,	Business
26.	Ningal	Islam/Dar, Hanji, Khor	,,	Fishing


MAP OF
SOPORE TOWN
DISTRIBUTION OF NAMED AREAS
AND FUNCTIONAL CASTES
FEET 440 220 0 440 FEET
NEW COLONY
ARAMPORA
LALBAG SAHIB
CHANAPORA
SYED SULTAN
SHEIKH SAHIB
MAHRAJ PORA
TAKIA BAL
TEELIAN
NAJANAN
KRALITENG
SHALAPORA
MUSLIM PEER
SHAHEED GUNJ
BABA YUSUF
MOCHIYAN
NARAPORA
KHWAJA GILGIT
HUMLINA
SANGRAL PORA
KHOSNAL MARJO
HATHISHAH
MINGAL
PADSHAH MASJID
BAGATH
MUNKAK
BATPORA
JAMIA KADIM
KHANKAH
ASHI PEER
SHAIRAN
NOW HAMAM
AWANTOO HAMAM
SOFI HAMAM
CHANKHAN
DOGLITENG
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
MOHALLA BOUNDARY
BUSINESSMEN
AGRICULTURISTS
BOATMEN & FISHERMEN
CARPENTERS
PRIESTS
OIL CRUSHERS & SELLERS
BARBERS
DRIVERS
BUTCHERS
BEGGERS, SHOE MAKERS, MAT & BASKETRY WEAVERS, SWEEPERS, ETC.
GOVT. EMPLOYEES

S. No.	Name of Mohalla	Religion/Caste	Mother-tongue	Functional Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
27.	Maharaj Pora	Islam/Dar, Malla	Kashmiri	Fishing
28.	Chinki Pora	Islam/Butt	,,	Cultivation
29.	Takia Bal	Islam/Pandit, Sofi, Dar	,,	Business
30.	Sheikh Sahib	Islam/Malla, Doomb	,,	Tonga and cart driving
31.	Sayeed Sultan	Islam/Teeli, Sofi, Changa	,,	Vegetable growing, Oil seed crushing
32.	Aaram Pora	Islam/Sofi	,,	Vegetable growing
33.	Lal Bab Sahib	Islam/Sofi, Changa	,,	Vegetable growing, priesthood
34.	Hajaman	Islam/Hajaman	,,	Hair Cutting
35.	Telian	Islam/Teeli, Malik, Sheikh	,,	Oil seed crushing, Hide selling

HOUSE TYPES

As per the data supplied by the Assistant Engineer, Roads and Buildings, Sopore Division, there were 4,012 buildings in the entire town during 1967-68. Of these, 1,017 are single storeyed, 1,575 double storeyed and the remaining 420 multi-storeyed buildings. As per the statistics available about the age of various buildings the position emerges as under :-

Age of structure in years	Number
0-5	500
6-10	1,000
11-15	500
16-25	1,000
26-30	300
31 and above	712
Total	4,012 buildings

From the statement it appears that three decades ago the town had only 712 buildings. This is corroborated by the fact that during 1931 Census the number of occupied houses was recorded as 476 only. The statement also indicates that only during the past decade 1,500 new constructions have come up which in itself is indicative of the growing importance of the town. It is also observed that most of the new constructions coming up are pacca and in durable constructional materials, very much in line with those existing in other developed urban areas. These have been provided with good ventilation and drainage and are in conformity with the basic principles of hygiene. The Town Area Committee have a large role in this respect as the authority approving the construction plan of the dwellings. The plans are duly examined before approval. It is no surprise therefore that in majority of the recent constructions bathrooms, latrines and kitchens have been provided which are

conspicuous by their absence in more than 80% of the dwellings constructed in the past. The position of houses mohalla-wise as they existed during 1961 can very well be assessed from the following paragraph, reproduced here from 'Report on Housing and Establishments' (p-297) published during 1964 by the Census Organisation.

> "The town comprises 35 wards or mohallas some of which consist of more than one block. Of these, the largest number of households has been returned from ward 17 and the least from ward No. 1.
>
> With the exception of one or two houses in each of the wards, 11, 13, 18 and 24, all others consist of pucca walls and roofs built of durable materials only. The walls of all houses in ward No. 17 which is biggest by size are built of unburnt bricks and timber only. The large majority of the houses is, however, roofed with durable materials consisting of shingle or corrugated iron sheets. In a few other wards also, such as 29 and 34, both the walls and roof materials are entirely kucha.
>
> Not a single house in the following 11 wards contains walls made of durable materials :-
>
> Wards, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 15 B, 15 C, 16, 17, 29 and 34".

As also stated earlier Sopore town is a congested sprawl on two sides of the river Jhelum. During the past decade Government offices, town-hall and many other structures have come up in the fringe area also Sopore-Chowkibal road which now forms a part of the de-facto area of the town. Tendency also seems to be developing among the local inhabitants, residing in the Central and congested parts of the town, to move out towards the same fringe area for habitation. There is, therefore, every likelihood that before long all the open areas, which lie very close to the newly developed Government sector, will come under the growth of residential development.

With this prospect in view the Town Planner to Government has formulated a plan for the development of a Housing Colony and Shopping Centre in this sector. For this purpose an area of 21 acres of land has been got transferred from the Agriculture Department to the Housing Division. It lies between Sopore-Chowkibal road and Nowpora road opposite to Irrigation Department Divisional Offices. Triangular in shape it stretches from the Forest Check Post of Sopore to a length of 1,900 feet towards Chowkibal. The proposed scheme of Housing Colony and Shopping Centre as also approved by the Government under a formal notification is as under :-

(a) Proposed allocation of 168 kanals of land is as follows :-

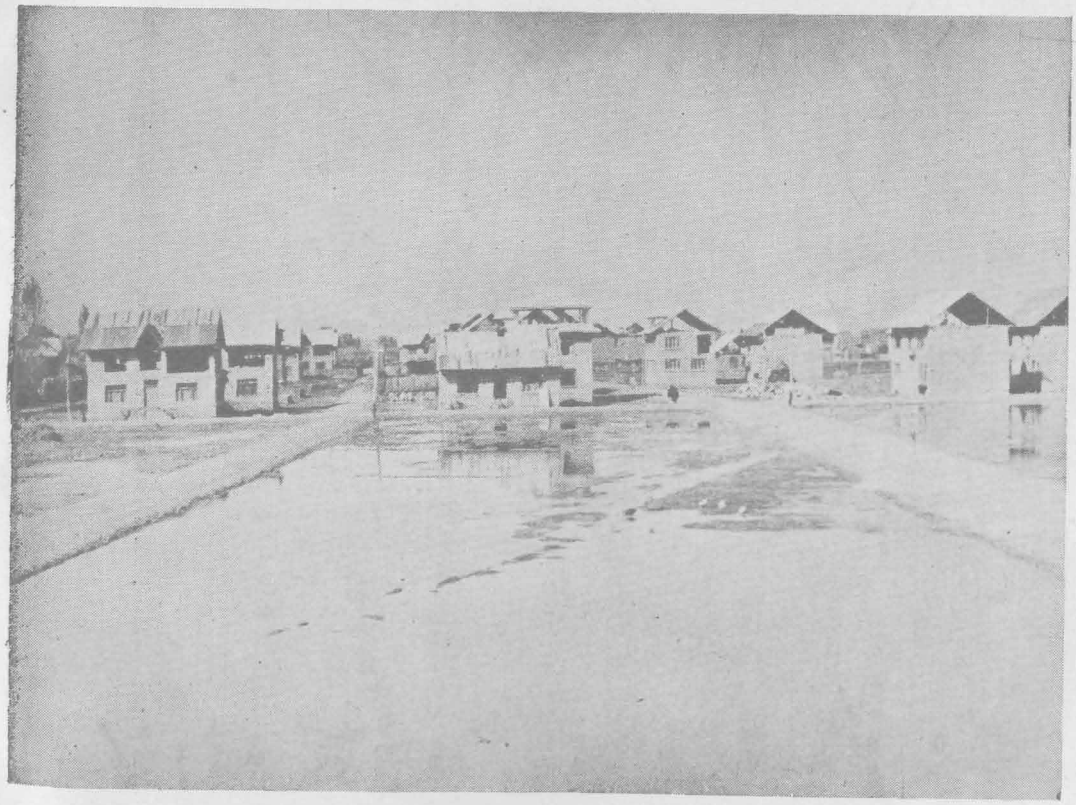
Housing Colony for general public	...	89 kanals
Single Storey Govt. Quarter		26 „
Shopping Centre	...	15 „
Cinema Hall	...	6 „
Central Park	...	4 „
Roads	...	28 „

(b) Details of Plots and shops :-

Total No. of plots in private sector	...	115
Size of plots 50'x100'	...	41 Nos.
„ „ „ 40'x74'	...	74 „



Slum-area-dwelling



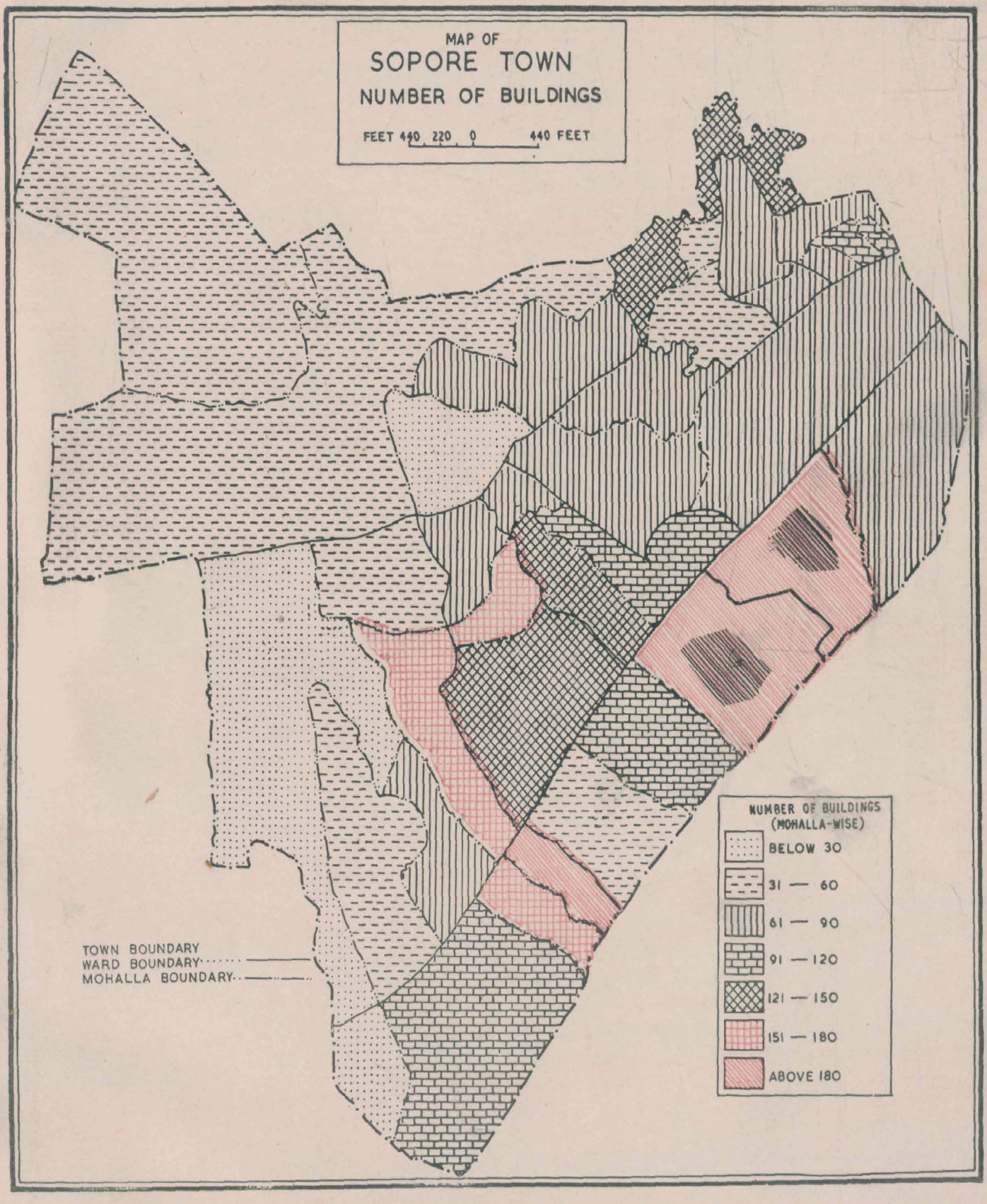
New Housing Colony



New Market



New Light Hotel


MAP OF
SOPORE TOWN
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS
FEET 440 220 0 440 FEET
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS (MOHALLA-WISE)
BELOW 30
31 — 60
61 — 90
91 — 120
121 — 150
151 — 180
ABOVE 180
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD BOUNDARY
MOHALLA BOUNDARY

Total No. of single storey quarter for low paid Government employees to be constructed by the Housing Department ...	46 Nos.
Flats-cum-shopping blocks for which administrative approval by the P. W. D. stands accorded ...	Flats 24 Nos. Shops 24 ,,
Single storey shops to be constructed by P. W. Department ...	64 Nos.

Cost of Development—The cost of development including the development of roads, parks, play fields and surface drains shall cost Rs. 8.5 lakhs @ Rs. 5000/- per kanal. The Housing Department will meet the entire cost of Rs. 16.5 lakhs which includes Rs. 8.5 lakhs as mentioned above and Rs. 8.0 lakhs on the construction of low paid employees single storey 46 flats of 625 square feet area each @ Rs. 20/- per square feet. Project estimates for two blocks of the shops-cum-flats and the shopping centre shall be met by the P.W.D. under their normal grants.

For the implementation of the scheme, a development board consisting of the following members has been formed :-

i) Chief Engineer, Designs and Planning ... Chairman
ii) Town—Planner ... Member
iii) Chairman, Town Area Committee, Sopore ... ,,
iv) Tehsildar, Sopore ... ,,
v) Executive Engineer, Roads & buildings, Sopore Division ... Secretary
vi) Assistant Electric Engineer, Sopore ... Member

During 1967-68 the construction of shops-cum-flats has been completed by the P.W.D. and the construction work in respect of the Housing Colony is in progress.

It is significant to note that while approving the maps of all the new constructions, the Town Area Committee is trying to ensure that the instructions laid out in General and Sanitation Orders under section 45 and 47 of the Jammu and Kashmir Town Area Act 2011, are adhered to (appended in an Appendix at the end of the Report).

DRESS, ORNAMENTS AND FOOT-WEAR

The traditional dress of persons younger and older of both sexes usually consisted of a cotton shirt and a pair of trousers and they also invariably wore a *pheran* or a loose garment which coverd the body and the arms and fell below the calf of the leg. Females used *pherans* of slightly shorter size than those worn by men. It would also be brocaded near the collar in gold, silk or cotton thread. The head-gear of the males was a cap or in rare cases a turban while the women-folk covered their heads with a piece of white cloth measuring about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ yards, called *puchh*. The older generation by and large continues with their traditional costumes though there are slight modifications here and there. The dresses are generally cleaner than used to be the position in the past.

A notable change in the apparel is, however, prominently discernible among the younger generation of the town. They have discarded the shabby dresses

of their ancestors and have dispensed with the *pheran* and the traditional head-gears. They very much covet the modern garments found in use in other advanced urban areas. Most of them are seen wearing good tailored shirts, pants, multi-coloured and check-designed bushirts, ready-made clothes and under garments. The boys and even youngmen have discarded both the cap and the turban and move about bare-headed in well-combed hair. The girls too wear tight shalwars and qameezes and cover their heads with dupattas instead of traditional *puchh*. They also take care to ensure matching of colours.

Alongwith the change in costume a definite change is discernible in the use of cosmetics and ornaments used by females. Unlike the past, when females were content with heavy silver ornaments only, one finds latest and sophisticated designs in vogue. Females are no longer content with silver only but prefer to have gold ornaments on their person. Cosmetics like powders, creams, scents, perfumed oils, ribbons, pins, rubber combs, nail polish etc. which were once considered a rare luxury are now items of daily routine with newly married females and unmarried girls.

As in the case of dress, elderly males are still using their traditional foot-wear which include locality made juti called *paizar*, *kharav* etc. but in their case also there is a gradual change to switch over to rubber shoes which are cheap, light and can with-stand rain and snow. Younger people despise the use of the old type of foot-wear and relish modern shoes, sandals, slippers, etc. even though they are comparatively expensive. Rough cotton and woollen socks have also been replaced by latest designed socks and in many cases nylon and silken socks are used.

As a natural sequence of all this change in dresses, ornaments and foot-wear, the demand for superior variety of cloth, tailors, ornament designs and latest shoes has increased to such an extent that at present a good number of shops dealing with these requirements have sprung up in the town market. It has generated avenues of employment for a large number of local inhabitants and attracted many from other towns to set-up commercial establishments in the town (see the list of shops in Chapter I). The introduction of english style dresses like pants, coats and growing aptitude for clean and civilized living has also given rise to five modern dry-cleaning shops in the town.

FOODS AND DRINKS

The traditional staple food, rice, is still on the menu at both the lunch and dinner times. The only notable change is that now it is consumed with a variety of fresh vegetables or mutton preparations which are prepared with more of spices etc. added than were used in the past. Side by side people have also developed the habit of consuming wheat and maize flour in the shape of chappatis alongwith meals or tea.

As the indigenous produce of paddy and other crops is very meagre, the town has to draw upon the foodgrain supplies from Zaingir, Khoie and Tarzua. A large section of the population also receive rations from the Government at subsidised rates like other towns. Wheat and maize are also procured from Zaingir, Rafiabad, Sonawari, Kohin etc. In vegetables and

pulses, however, the town is by and large self-sufficient.

Milk and curd which were rarely used, except for tea or vegetable preparations are now frequently used by the inhabitants. A rough estimate of the daily consumption of milk can be had from the fact that apart form the indigenous yeild of milk from the milch cattle the town is at present importing about 12 maunds of milk every day from adjoining villages namely Tarzua, Highgam, Watlab, Zaingir, Seer, Doabgah etc.

As in the case of milk, mutton and chicken are also consumed in large quantities. As per the information supplied by the Town Area Committee only 15 sheep were slaughtered in the entire town before 1947. Against it at present 50 sheep are slaugtered and consumed in the town area daily. Chicken and eggs are also consumed frequently. For the supply of sheep, chicken and eggs the town depends on Lolab valley, Chokibal, Bandipora, Gurez, Handwara, Mawar, Langet, Rafiabad etc.

Fish is available in abundance both in river Jhelum as well as Wular Lake and the town enjoys a reputation for the same in whole of the State. Apart from meeting the local demand the town also exports large quantities of fish to Baramulla and Srinagar.

Before 1947, *satoo* i.e. powdered maize or barley flour was consumed with tea by a large section of the population. In sharp contrast to this most of them now take baked breads while in many cases slightly more shophisticated type of bread called *bakerkhani, kulchas*, are consumed which are available for sale with all the 45 bakers who are running regular shops in the town. Biscuits, bread and butter, pastry, cakes, cream-rolls and other bakery products also find consumption among middle and upper middle class families. *Qahwa* (sweet tea without milk) has yielded place to liptons tea in many cases. The common people, however, still relish *sheer chai* the components of which consist of water, dry tea leaves, milk, salt and soda bicarb which when boiled together in a *samawar*, or cauldron assume a rosy colour. This type of tea is strong and has also dietic value.

Recreation and enjoyment which in the past was a luxury open to a few individuals is becoming a common feature. Picnics and excursions to Watlab and Ningal and visits to religious places outside the town along with families is a usual affair. Another noticeable change is that male population and especially the younger generation have developed a taste for restaurants and hotels and like to have their tea, snacks etc. at these places.

Liquor is also becoming popular with a section of the adult male population of the town. Three liquor shops have sprung up to cater to this demand and are running a brisk business.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

The taste for and nature of demand for household goods has also registered a phenomenal change over the past.

Two decades ago, majority of the households would make use of grass mats only for sitting and sleeping purposes. Bedsteads, khatias, furniture articles were possessed by a limited number of economically well-to-do households. The position now is that apart from possessing such sophisticated articles of furniture as

durries, carpets, chairs, beds etc. many of the households are also equipped with radio-sets or transistors, stoves, table watches, etc. 50% households own electric presses and heaters while those who own electric fans is 20%. As per the estimate of Chairman Town Area Committee there are at least 6 refrigerators, 15 geisers, 2 electric ovens and about 90 esso-gas stoves owned by various households residing in the town. Likewise many make use of crockery like tea-sets, dinner-sets etc.

Developing tastes brought about by the possession of more and more growing economic prosperity of the town have been instrumental to the springing up of a number of shops dealing in furniture, watches, radio and other electric equipments, utensils and crockery, tin trunks etc. since 1947.

BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

Notwithstanding large scale transformation in their economic, educational and political life during the recent past, the inhabitants of the town generally continue to remain wedded to superstitious, orthodox and religious dogmas, beliefs and practices in so far as these are associated with births, deaths and marriages. Majority of the Muslims, being basically converts from Hinduism, still retain many rituals and customs which they or their ancestors followed as Hindus. Of these, mention may be made of the institution of caste-system. Inter-caste marriages are tried to be avoided, not of course on religious grounds, because Islam does not recognise caste system, but mainly on social and economic grounds. Among Muslims, traditional occupation determine the caste. Inferior occupations mean low income and low social status and therefore low caste. Individuals who are able to come out of the traditional morass and attain fairly high economic status find a welcome adjustment in social and matrimonial relations with so called high caste families.

Social evil of wasteful expenditure on functions organised in connection with births, circumcision (called *khatanhal*), first-hair cutting (called *zarkasi*) and marriages (known as *khander*) etc. has rather been on the increase. The practice of enticing young and promising boys for marriage with their daughters in lieu of heavy dowry and presents is not a rare game among the affluent parents to a great embarrassment of the poorer sections.

A notable change is that the old tradition of marrying boys and girls at an early age has almost been discarded. It is not so much due to the penalty imposed by the Infant Marriage Prevention Act of 1928 as because of the conciousness and realisation that such marriages usually result in separation and prove injurious to the health of the couple.

Another noticeable change is that educated persons prefer educated counterparts. Preference is, however, given to entering into relationship with families having economically a sound position. The value of the dowry is not settled in advanced as it is presumed that the bride's parents would spend beyond their means so as to earn the good-will of the bride-groom and his parents.

Kashmiri Pandits and Bhoras like their other brothren residing in other parts of the valley have also deep faith in the

institution of priests and religious performances and in this respect are more conservative than the Muslims inhabiting the town.

The younger educated generation does not, however, appear to be all happy with the existing social order. They despise caste restrictions and are not in favour of spending so lavishly on social functions etc. But for the all pervading influence of elders they stand for a definite change and would like to eliminate many unwanted social customs etc. which unnecessarily tax their pocket. With growth in the newly springing educated intelligentia, transformation of the existing social order for good may not be a long-drawn affair.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

Sopore with its flourishing economy is considered to be the richest town of the State. There are three factors which have contributed to make it possible for the town to acquire this fortunate position. First and the most vital factor is the closure of Baramulla-Rawalpindi road in 1947 as a result of the de-facto partition of the State. The importance which Baramulla was wielding then as trade and transit link between Kashmir and areas now included in Pakistan suddenly shifted to Sopore. Baramulla practically vanished as a commercial centre and Sopore assumed this role. Secondly Sopore has very wide and extensive areas round its periphery which have been brought under fruit cultivation. The fruit industry received a particular fillip during the last two decades. As much as 1,68,000 quintals of fruit get exported through Sopore annually. This has naturally provided employment potential for various sectors such as manufacturing of wooden cases, setting up of nurseries, human labour, transport etc. etc. Yet another factor contributing to the ever increasing importance of Sopore as a commercial centre is that it has become a catering station for most of the adjoining areas and valleys for such essential supplies as cloth, kerosene oil, edible oil, vanaspati ghee, salt, groceries, fish, cosmetics, footwear, spices etc.

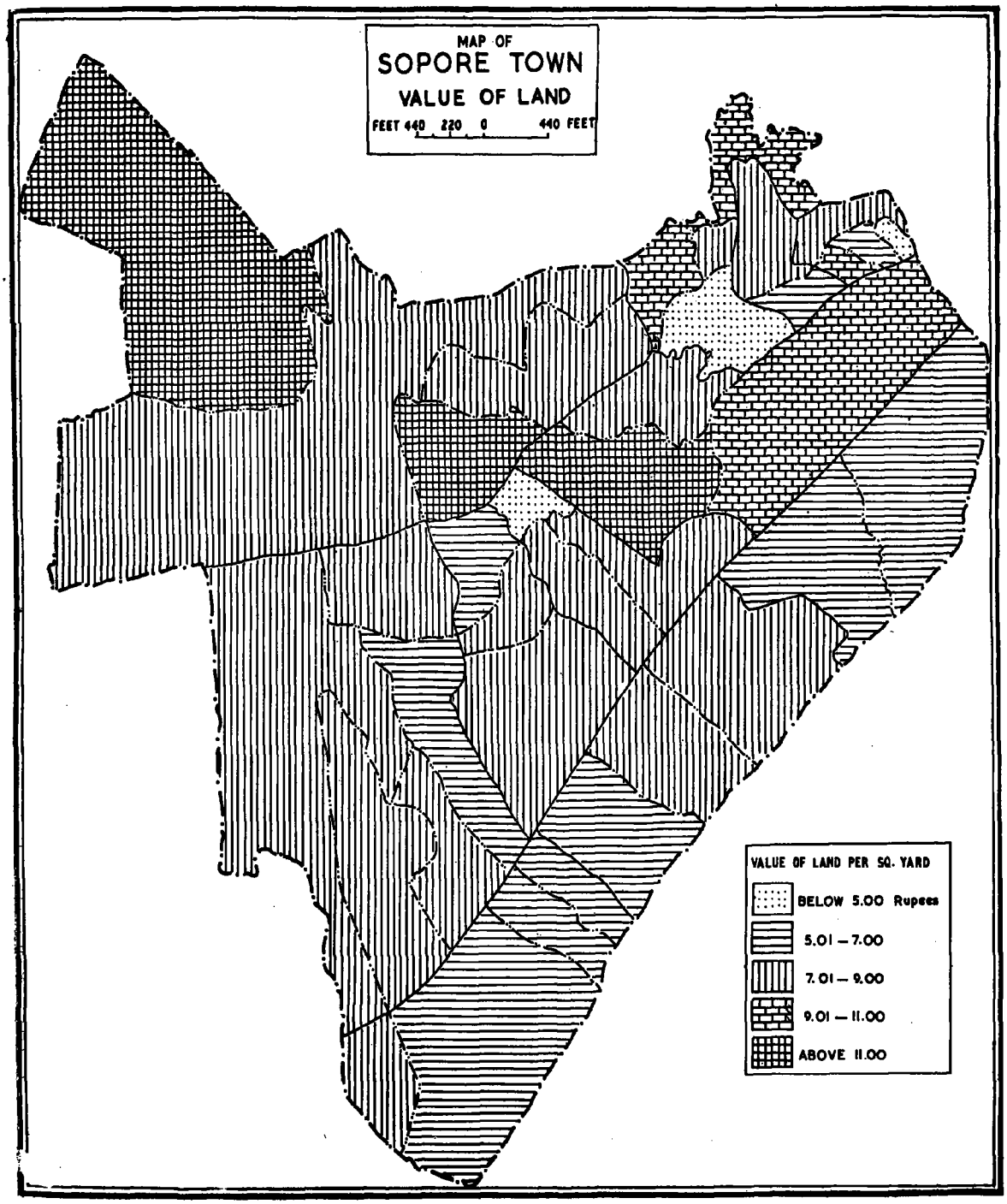
In the paragraphs that follow different sectors of economy, as they exist at present in the town, have been discussed.

LAND

The de-facto area of the town, as already mentioned, stands at 4,089 kanals of which 1,314 is under cultivation. The utilization pattern of the remaining 2,775 kanals of uncultivated land is as indicated below :-

Use of land		Area
Habitation	...	1,441 kanals
Parks	...	6 „
College and town	...	103 „
Roads, streets, by-lanes etc.		161 „
Graveyards and cremation ground	...	493 „
Barren	...	571 „
Total		2,775 kanals

Due to a steady growth of the town as a centre of trade and commerce during the last two decades, the cost of land has shown a phenomenal increase in its various localities. Before 1947, the cost of land varied from Rs. 0.08 to Rs. 0.30 per sq. yard. As against this the cost of land at present ranges from Rs. 2.48 to Rs. 11.59 per sq. yard. Comparative position of the cost of land as it existed before 1947 and as it stood during 1967-68, in different localities of the town, is presented in the table below :-


MAP OF
SOPORE TOWN
VALUE OF LAND
FEET 440 220 0 440 FEET
VALUE OF LAND PER SQ. YARD
BELOW 5.00 Rupees
5.01 — 7.00
7.01 — 9.00
9.01 — 11.00
ABOVE 11.00

S.	Name of Mohalla	Cost of land per sq. yard in Rs.	
		Before 1947 Rs.	During 1967-68 Rs.
1.	Narapora	0.10	8.26
2.	Shalapora	0.15	7.45
3.	Baba Yousuf	0.30	11.59
4.	Muslim Peer	0.25	8.26
5.	Kralteng	0.25	9.10
6.	Khoshal Mattu	0.25	8.26
7.	Sangram Pora	0.15	7.45
8.	Bata Pora	0.30	7.45
9.	Shahabad	0.08	2.48
10.	Mum Kak	0.12	6.63
11.	Padshah Masjid	0.15	7.45
12.	Khawaja Gilgit	0.15	6.63
13.	Aishi Peer	0.15	7.45
14.	Shairan	0.18	7.45
15.	Humlina	0.25	8.26
16.	Baghat	0.10	8.26
17.	Shahid Gunj	0.15	11.59
18.	Chhana Khan	0.08	6.63
19.	Dogli Teng	0.12	8.26
20.	Untoo Hamam	0.10	6.63
21.	Sofi Hamam	0.10	6.63
22.	Jamia Qadim	0.30	8.26
23.	Khanka Mulla	0.30	8.26
24.	Hathi Shah	0.08	5.79
25.	Now Hamam	0.12	6.63
26.	Ningal	0.08	5.79
27.	Maharaj Pora	0.08	3.30
28.	Chinki Pora	0.10	8.26
29.	Takia Bal	0.25	9.63
30.	Sheikh Sahib	0.20	6.63
31.	Syeed Sultan	0.25	7.45
32.	Aaram Pora	0.10	9.93
33.	Lal Bab Sahib	0.15	7.45
34.	Hajaman	0.05	4.97
35.	Telian	0.08	6.63
36.	New colony	0.05	11.59

AGRICULTURE

As is clear from the proceding paragraph more than 32% land of the entire town is under agricultural crops. The classification of this agricultural land as obtained from the Revenue Agency of the town is as under :-

		Area
i)	Milayari	54 kanals
ii)	Nehari Awal	254 ,,
iii)	Nehari Duwum	206 ,,
iv)	Abi Awal	60 ,,
v)	Abi Wadi	169 ,,
vi)	Wadi	195 ,,
vii)	Madani	199 ,,
viii)	Orchards	178 ,,
	Total	1,314 kanals

About 73% of this agricultural land is concentrated in three mohallas only namely Humlina, Baghat and Chhana Khan. The rest of the 27% area is scattered in almost all the mohallas except Khoshal Mattu. The Revenue Agency was able te collect a revenue of Rs. 652.00 on this agricultural land during the year 1967-68.

Crops raised—As is the characteristic feature of all agricultural land in Kashmir valley, the agricultural land in Sopore also is practically a one crop affair over a year. The following statement gives an idea of the cropping pattern in 1967-68 :-

	Name of crop	Area under the crop
i)	Paddy	163 kanals
ii)	Vegetables	392 ,,
iii)	Mash dal	129 ,,
iv)	Mothi dal (Rajmash)	156 ,,
v)	Mong dal	177 ,,
vi)	Maize	61 ,,
	Total	1,078 kanals

The statement indicates that practically the whole cultivable land was utilised for raising of kharief crops and as such there was no cultivable waste. As, however, already pointed out in Chapter IInd the indigenous produce of food-grains is too meagre and insufficient to meet the local demand. But so far as the production of vegetables and pulses like mash, mong, mothi etc. are concerned the town is self-sufficient and exports some of the vegetables to Baramulla and some other places also.

During the Rabi 1968 Alsi was sown on an area of 16 kanals only. Double cropping is, therefore, practically negligible. This is obviously due to unfavourable climate.

In the town-area two offices are functioning for the rural re-construction, one is that of the Block Development officer and another that of the District Agriculture Officer. Their primary function is to educate the villagers about the benefits of using better variety of seed, pesticides, chemical manure and latest agricultural implements. As their centre of concentration is directed more towards the rural sector, the cultivators of the town-area have not much benefitted from their demonstrations. Still a noticeable change is discernible in-as-much as the cultivators have largely switched over to the use of better variety of seed and chemical manure although the use of right type of pesticides and latest agricultural implements has yet to be brought home to them.

Orchards—During 1967-68, in Sopore town itself there were 22 acres under orchards according to the Revenue Agency figures. The District Horticulture Officer, headquartered at Sopore, puts the figure at 30 acres. What is, however, significant to note is that out of a total of 25,000 acres under orchards in the entire district, 8,000 acres fall under Sopore tehsil. And out of a total export of 2,40,000 quintals of fruit from the district during 1967-68, as much as 1,68,000 quintals i.e., 70% was exported through Sopore.

Before 1947, limited land was under orchards and only 4 to 5 varieties of apples were grown of which the most popular was *amri*. The total out-put of apples of the whole district at that time was 70,000 quintals only of which hardly 16,800 quintals were despatched through Sopore. All fruit was exported through Baramulla-Rawalpindi road. During those days there were only 10 to 20 orchard growers in Sopore tehsil and hardly 4 to 5 fruit forwarding and commission agents in Sopore market.

Gradually the growing demand for apples in Delhi, Bombay, Amritsar and other markets gave impetus to the growth of fruit plantations and by 1955 more than 50% agriculturists had planted fruit bearing trees in their lands. As per the

assessment made by the Fruit Growers Association there were about 18 to 20 fruit forwarding agents in Sopore town who exported 48,000 quintals of fruit during 1955.

By 1967-68, the number of fruit growers and forwarding agents in Sopore town increased to 100, doing top business and exporting fruit direct to various markets. In the year 1967-68, 7 lakh cases of fruit each weighing 24 kg. were exported by these agents to various markets as under :-

Name of the market	Approximate number of cases forwarded during 1967-68
i) Bombay	20,000 cases
ii) Jammu	20,000 ,,
iii) Amritsar	20,000 ,,
iv) Srinagar	10,000 ,,
v) Pathankote	5,000 ,,
vi) Delhi	6,25,000 ,,
Total	7,00,000 cases

In sharp contrast to the fruit industry existing before 1947, when only 4 to 5 varieties of apples were grown, at present more than 25 varieties are available. Mention may be made of the following popular ones in the order of the extent of their growth :-

i) Hazratbali
ii) Johnson
iii) Kesari
iv) Chambora
v) Razakwar
vi) Golden
vii) Queen or Quince
viii) Delicious
ix) Amrican
x) Maharaji
xi) Amri
xii) Royal mishri etc.

Of these *amri* and *delicious* are the best and gradually *delicious* is replacing *amri* group due to the following reasons :-

a) Amri is prone to diseases like Scab and Lichens due to which it develops small black spots all over its fruit,

b) Amri in comparison to Delicious has late bearing habit,

c) Amri has also alternate bearing habit,

d) Delicious has higher, regular and early returns and has a peculiar sweet smell,

e) True to its name, Delicious is actually delicious and is much in demand.

In order to save *amri* from complete extinction, the District Horticulture Organisation is, providing technical guidance for the plant protection of Amri apples and has succeeded in controlling of pests and diseases of this variety by adopting cultural practices. Apart from providing guidance for plant protection, the Department has also set-up nurseries in various parts of the district from which 48,651 plants were supplied during 1967-68 to the horticulturists on cash payment. Against this registered nursery growers of Sopore tehsil alone have sold 1,50,000 fruit plants to the prospective customers within the same period. This shows that the flourishing growth of the fruit industry is of a recent origin. The initiative that

the horticulturists are taking in its further development generates a hope that the industry may make new strides in the near future.

It is, however, necessary that certain other incentives should be available to bring this about. The fruit must find a ready and good market outside the State. The position does not appear to be as happy in this behalf as it should be. As already indicated Delhi is the main market for Kashmir fruit which consumes about 90% of the exports from Sopore centre. About 20 shops functioning in Sabzi Mandi are selling this fruit in the market and charging 3 to 7 paise per rupee as commission on the total sale proceeds. The capacity of Sabzi Mandi is limited to 175 shops only, and simultaneous unloading of fruit from Simla, Kulu, and other centres of Himachal Pradesh puts the market under considerable pressure and over-crowding. This leads to competition for early disposal of the products with very adverse effect on sale rates. The only appropriate solution to this problem, as also proposed by the Delhi Administration, is to shift the Sabzi Mandi to Azad Pora market which has a capacity of 1,100 shops. This needs to be done as early as possible so that the scarcity of space does not become a bottleneck for the commercial disposal of the exports. It would also be necessary to find out and develop new markets in order to ensure a profitable absorption of the supplies expected to grow further in the next few years.

Apart from this, it would be desirable for the State Government to provide certain fiscal concessions in order to help the fruit industry successfully withstand the keen competition from Himachal.

At the moment the industry has to bear taxes at various points. One is the revenue tax which has been imposed from 1967-68 on the orchards at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per kanal. Second is the *Nagrota tax* which has come into force from September, 1968 and is charged @ Rs. 1.30 per case fruit weighing 24 kg. There is yet another tax charged at Lakhenpur toll post at the rate of Re. 1.00 per maund for all exports from the State. These taxes add to the incidentals which are already very heavy on account of road transportation charges in the absence of Railways in the State. This leaves very little margin for the growers and forwarding agents as compared to those from Himachal Pradesh, who enjoy the advantage of Railways. As per the estimates worked out by the Fruit Growers Association, the carriage charges per case of 24 kg. of fruit from Sopore to Delhi comes to about Rs. 8.00 as against Rs. 3.50 in case of fruit exported from Himachal Pradesh to Delhi. This makes a substantial difference. It would, therefore, be in the larger interests of State economy to compensate this industry for its comparative disadvantages of location by giving them a relief from the present taxes.

Another problem which the fruit growers and forwarding agents of Sopore town are facing in particular is the lack of adequate banking facilities. The lone branch of Jammu and Kashmir Bank functioning in the town is grossly inadequate to meet their business transactions with the result that they have to bank upon the facilities available at Srinagar which is often inconvenient. In certain cases they have even to raise advances from the dealers at Delhi which binds

them to their terms for supply of the products. It would, therefore, be very much in the interest of further development of trade that the State Government pursuades some of the reputed Banks of India to have their branches at Sopore.

Expansion of orchards and steady growth in the export fruit over years has also given fillip to the ancillary industry of wooden cases. 30 Band-saw mills have sprung up in the town besides many others working in the adjoining areas. According to the fruit growers and forwarding agents association the total output of wooden cases is still insufficient to meet their demand. There is, therefore, scope for the State Government to start a Government factory to manufacture and augment the supply of wooden cases which would besides helping the fruit dealers generate additional avenues of employment for the local inhabitants.

With a view to espousing the cause of the fruit industry and working for the interests of the fruit growers, the fruit growers and forwarding agents of Sopore are organised since 1948 into an Association called "The Kashmir Fruit Growers and Dealers Association". The Association is not formally registered so far and has applied for it recently. The total membership of the society at present stands at 85. The membership is open to fruit growers only at an initial fee of Rs. 151.00 per member. The society also charges commission @ 4 paise per case of fruit, weighing 24 kg. forwarded through it to other centres. The Association also raises loans from the Government for disbursement to its members for fruit plantation etc. at an additional charge of 1% over and above the rate of interest payable to the Government.

During 1967 another break-away Association has emerged which has got itself registered as "New Fruit Growers and Dealers Association" and functions practically on similar lines.

According to both the Associations the rate per case of fruit weighing 24 kg. ranges from Rs. 30.00 to Rs. 50.00 in the outside markets. On the whole, therefore, an average fruit case sells in outside markets at about Rs. 40.00. Reckoning on this basis the gross turn over from 7 lakh fruit cases, exported through Sopore during 1967-68, is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2.80 lakhs.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As per the statistics supplied by the Tehsildar Sopore the following was the position of domestic live-stock of the town as assessed during the Livestock Census, 1966 :-

Type of Livestock	Number
i) Bulls	1,159
ii) Milching cows	2,305
iii) Goats	108
iv) Sheep	527
v) Horses	93
vi) Mules	28
vii) Cocks and hens	2,534
viii) Ducks	241
ix) Other birds	117

As already mentioned in IInd Chapter, the indigenous produce of milk and eggs is insufficient to meet the entire local

demand. The demand of the town for mutton is also met from import of sheep and goats from the adjoining areas.

With the advancement in other spheres of town life, the old practice of treating the ailing animals by traditional methods has also practically disappeared. Fractured limbs are no longer cured by applying hot iron bars nor is country oil administered by mouth to an animal suffering from indigestion. A well established Veterinary Unit is functioning in the town which is equipped with a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, 2 Compounders, one Stock Assistant and 4 Attendants. This unit treats all types of animals like bovine, and all types of animal diseases contagious and non-contagious. The unit treated 4,880 animals during the year 1967-68 of which 359 ended in mortality.

Recently, the unit has also been supplemented by an 'Artificial Insemination Centre' for generating improved breeds and treating genital diseases etc. The centre is manned by the following additional staff :-

Milk Recorder	...	one
Stock Assistant	...	one
Laborartory Assistant	...	one
Attendants	...	two

FISHING AND FORESTRY

Fishing—No other place in the State in general and in the valley in the particular is as important a fish assembling centre as Sopore. Fish culture is abundant in the Wular Lake and in its vicinity in river Jehlum. There are 400 Hanji families called *Gad Hanz* concentrated in five mohallas of the town namely Baba Yousuf, Muslim Peer, Karalteng, Ningal and Maharaj Pora which are engaged in the catch and sale of fish. While fishing is entirely the pursuit of the men-folk, about 400 in strength, the sale is generally conducted by females numbering about 150. There are, however, only 87 licensed fish sellers engaged in regular business in the Sopore market while the remaining 63 hawk about in the adjoining villages.

All the fishermen have a licence from the State Government and can fish anywhere throughout the waters of the State except the reserved areas. The license fee for the use of various fishing equipment varies as under :-

	Use of the fishing instrument	Yearly license fee
i)	One forked	Rs. 15.00
ii)	Multi-forked	Rs. 25.00
iii)	Net	Rs. 40.00

On an average the fisherman have a daily catch of 8 to 24 quintals of fish, of which 80 to 85% is exported to Baramulla, Srinagar and other places. Two decades back, barter system was in vogue and fisherman used to sell their fish against kind like paddy, maize, vegetables, oil, fruit etc. This is no longer the practice and all transactions are carried out in hard cash. The market rates of the fish are as under :-

	Rate per kilo
Mirror Carp Fish	... Rs. 0.75 to Rs. 1.25
Kashmiri fish	.. Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.50

Bulk purchasers get a concession of Rs. 10/- per quintal. The Kashmiri breed constitutes only 25% of the daily catch while the remaining 75% consists of

Mirror Carp which is an imported specie and has been cultured after 1947. During the months of July and August the famous *marseer* fish is also available in Wular Lake and is said to have travelled right from the Arabian Sea. The catch is, however, in meagre quantity not exceeding half a quintal or so in full season and is sold at the rate of Rs. 5.00 per kilo.

Part of catch of small sized fish is dried up by the fishermen for sale in winter months when it gets very much into demand. Such fish when powdered and mixed with salt and pepper gives a delicious taste.

Assuming the average daily catch to be 15 quintals, the annual catch by the fishermen of Sopore is estimated to be around 5,475 quintals. Applying the ratios and sale rates as specified above, the total business turnover of the fishermen is estimated to be of the following order :–

Type of fish	Sale proceeds Rs. P.
Kashmiri	4,10,700.00
Mirror Carp	4,10,600.00
Total	8,21,300.00

The only preblem the fishermen are facing at present is the lack of a formal fish market. They have to sit either on the road side or hawk about. Provision of a separate fish market with cold-storage facilities is indeed urgently indicated.

Forestry :—There are no forest areas within the town limits. Rich forest areas like Langet and Kamraj around have, however, a substantial impact on the economy of Sopore town. According to the Range Officer, Special Range, Sopore, approximately four lakh cubic feet of timber extracted during 1967-68 from Langet and Kamraj forest divisions were exported from Sopore town after shaping the logs into sleepers by various Trolley machines functioning in the town. Besides, about two lac cubic feet of timber consisting of 60% poplar, 30% willow and 10% fir wood were supplied to different Band-Saw mills for the manufacturing of wooden cases for fruits during the same period. In addition, fire-wood from these forest areas is supplied to the inhabitants of the town on proper indent cards. During 1967-68, 3,454 indent cards were in circulation against which the following quantity of fire-wood was issued :–

Type of fire-wood	Quantity issued in maunds
Conifer	7,633
Willow	5,412

In addition the Band Saw mills had also a sale of 7,000 maunds of fire-wood.

The number of forest lessees has risen to six now against 2 before 1947. They have various forests on lease for extraction of timber which they convert into sleepers before exporting it outside the State. Almost all of them have their own Trollies functioning in Sopore town itself. Previously the wood used to be exported in the shap of logs through water-ways. With the de facto partiton of the State and the direction of the river falling towards the other side of tee Cease-Fire Line, it became imperative to switch over to the conversion of logs into sleepers to make them transportable by road.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and commerce was a vital source of income for at least 15% households of the town even before 1947. The scope of activities and operations was, however, comparatively very much limited. There were hardly 200 shops functioning in the entire town and engaged in the following types of business :–

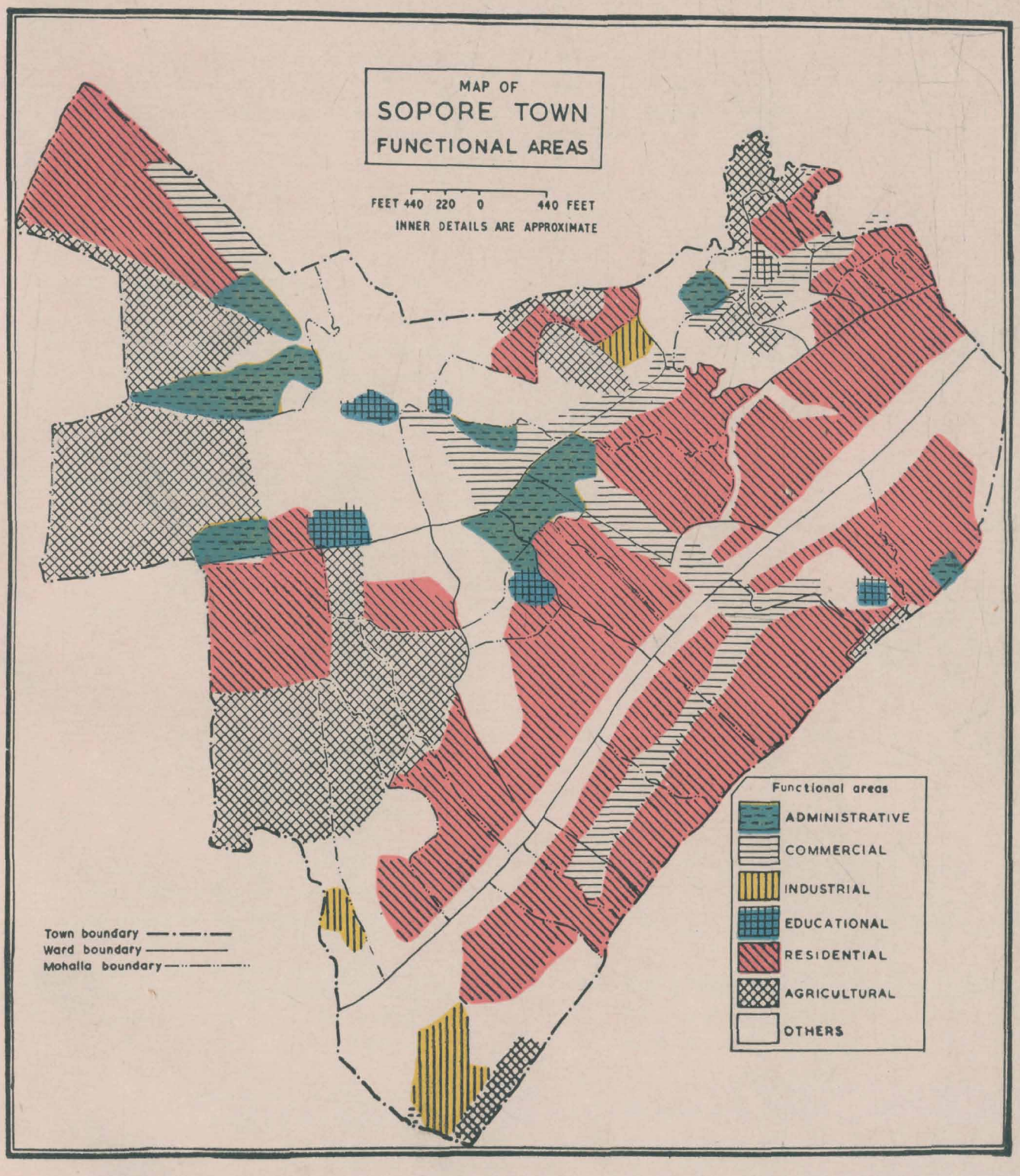
i) General merchandise,
ii) Grocery goods,
iii) Wholesale of grains,
iv) Export of fruit,
v) Sale of fish,
vi) Export of timber in the shape of logs,
vii) Export and sale of pattus, lois and blankets,
viii) Blacksmithy,
ix) Sale of hides and skins etc. etc.

In sharp contrast to this, the town market has at present a strength of more than 1,000 shops which are thriving in brisk business in multifarious commercial activities already made mention of in the first Chapter. Wholesale trade in grains and indigenous manufacture of Pattu and Blankets—one time activities of importance—have gone into the oblivion. This is apparently so in the first case because most of the area is under subsidised rationing now and in the second case because the mill-made woollen cloth in better finish and designs is now available in the market at comparatively cheaper rates.

Among the newer and more prospective lines in which trade and commerce have developed during the past one-and-a-half decade mention may be made of the following :–

i) Sale of fancy goods,
ii) Sale of electric goods, radios and their repair,
iii) Photography,
iv) Dry-cleaning,
v) Sale of spare parts,
vi) Hardware,
vii) Workshops,
viii) Medical shops,
ix) Sale and repair of watches,
x) Sale and repair of stoves and gas lamps,
xi) Sale and repair of cycles,
xii) Sale of crockery and utentsils,
xiii) Dealing in tin, trunks, buckets etc.,
xiv) Cloth merchandise,
xv) Books and stationery selling,
xvi) Dealing in wine and liquors,
xvii) Manufacture and sale of furniture,
xviii) Sale of news papers, periodicals etc.
xix) Sale of foot-wears,
xx) Sale of ready-made garments,
xxi) Grocery,
xxii) Restaurants, tea-stalls, hotels, sweet shops etc.,
xxiii) *Kabaria* shops (sale of old clothes and articles),
xxiv) Export of fruit on commission basis,
xxv) Printing press,
xxvi) Cinema,
xxvii) Tailoring,
xxviii) Sale of edible and Kerosene oil,
xxix) Sale of bakery products, meat, fish etc.

As pointed out elsewhere also, Sopore


MAP OF
SOPORE TOWN
FUNCTIONAL AREAS
FEET 440 220 0 440 FEET
INNER DETAILS ARE APPROXIMATE
Functional areas
ADMINISTRATIVE
COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL
EDUCATIONAL
RESIDENTIAL
AGRICULTURAL
OTHERS
Town boundary
Ward boundary
Mohalla boundary

town is not only a catering station for the local and peripheral demand but is also a supply centre for vast areas situated far beyond in respect of grocery goods, cloth, kerosene and edible oils, vanaspati ghee, condiments, tea, salt, footwear, utensils and crockery, fancy goods, stoves, tins, trunks and many other articles which are imported in bulk either from Srinagar or direct from outside the State.

Another noticeable change which manifests itself is that the complexion of various commercial establishments has undergone a significant change. The commodities are no longer stored in a pell-mell state but are instead tastefully arranged and preserved in wooden cases, shelves, containers etc. Many shops are engaged in general merchandise so as to make the best of everything. Not a few of the shops have latest type of glass show-cases with coloured electric lights as one finds in any big town or city.

INDUSTRIES

In the industrial sphere the Sopore town does not show any significant leap forward, very much in keeping with the general industrial backwardness of the State as a whole. One of the primary reasons is the absence of an energetic entrepreneurial class. Otherwise there are good prospects for a number of industrial units to be set-up. The growth of apples in abundance, for instance, is most conductive for the development of jams and tinned fruit factories as well as for the setting up of a cider and brewery plant. There is similarly ample scope for further expansion in the manufacture of wooden cases for the package of apple fruit. The availability of fish in large quantities round the year opens a large scope for fish tinning. Again the huge stocks of timber extracted from the adjoining forests can very well be utilised for setting up of joinery and furniture mills. Other lines of potential development are kilns, skinning and tanning of leather, manufacturing of leather goods etc. besides, some of the cottage industries like rearing of silk-worms, weaving of woollen fabrics and blankets, bee-keeping etc.

The subjoined statement gives the number of industrial units by types of activity functioning in the town-area :-

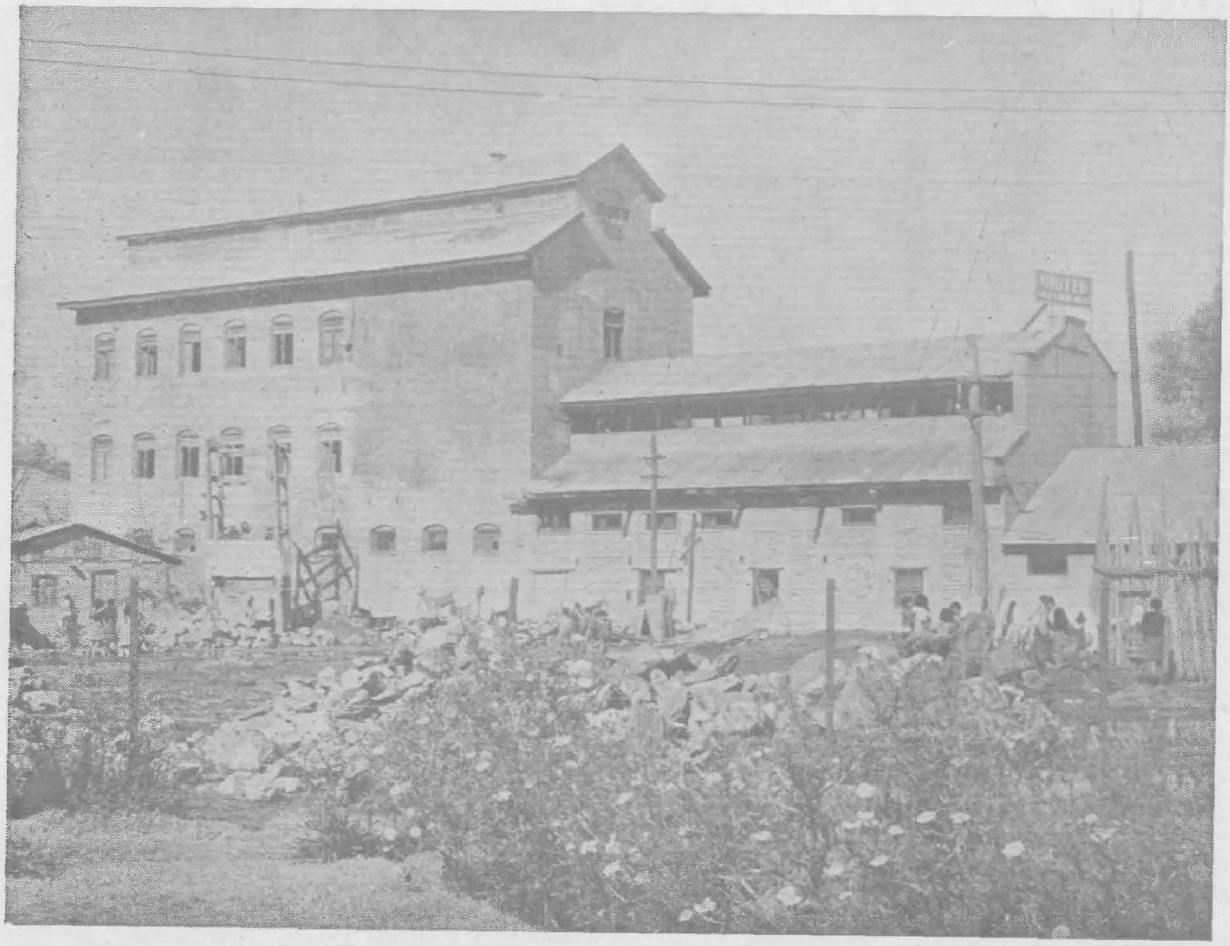
Type of Industrial Units		Number
i)	Husking mills	25
ii)	Floor mill	1
iii)	Oil mills	2
iv)	Oil Ghanis (Kholus)	3
v)	Small flour mills run by water (*Ghaṛats*)	15
vi)	Band saw mills	19
vii)	Small trolley saw mills	5
viii)	Trolley saw mills	9
ix)	Kiln	1
x)	Sama products (tinned fruits and vegetables)	1
xi)	Pattu, loi weaving on khadis	12
xii)	Calico printing	5
xiii)	Cotton ginning	9
xiv)	Silver and gold thread embroidery	15
xv)	Silver and gold smithy	34
xvi)	Blacksmithy	35
xvii)	Furniture manufacturing	2

Economy

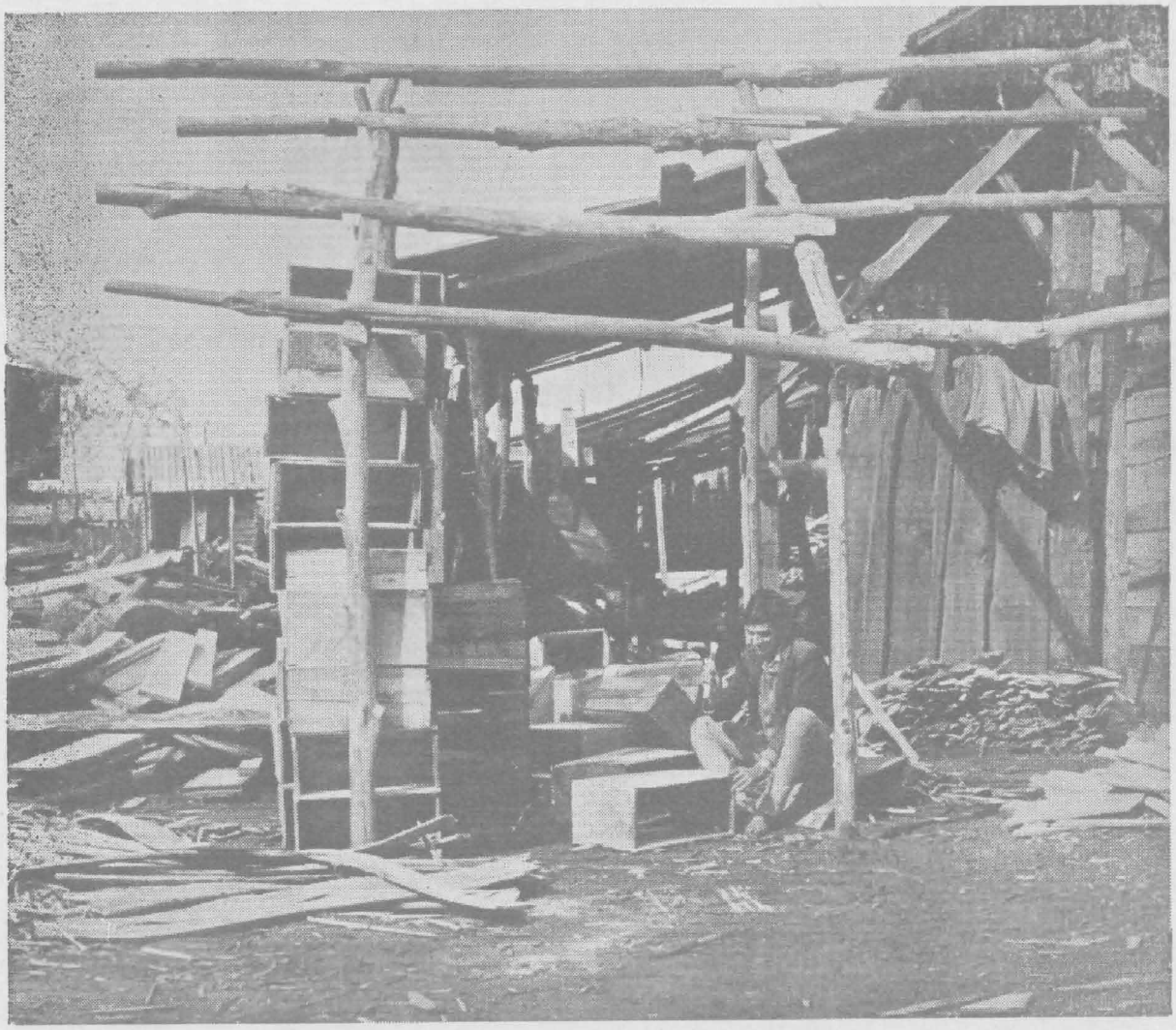
xviii)	Repair of gas lamps, stoves etc. and nickle polish	13	xx)	Tailoring of clothes	125
xix)	Repair of vehicles like jeeps, scooters, trucks etc.	4	xxi)	Printing press	1
			xxii)	Bakeries	45
			xxiii)	Cycle repairing	8
			xxiv)	Radio etc. repairing	10

Particulars of factories and industrial

S. No.	Name of factory/industry/mill	Type with reference to the main product	Location e.g. Town/ centre/residential/ commercial/ ad-ministrative/ industrial (b) periphery— Industrial estate/ area unplanned haphazard growth/ others	Appr. acreage under the establish-ment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sama Produets Pvt. Ltd., Sopore	Canning of fruit and vegetable	Commercial	5 acres
2.	Samad Saw Mills, Sopore	Sawing of timber	-do-	1/2 acre
3.	United Oil & Flour Mills, Sopore	Flour and oil	-do-	1 acre
4.	Satar Saw Mills, Sopore	Fruit boxes	-do-	1/2 acre
5.	Khandy Saw Mills, Sopore	Fruit boxes	-do-	1/2 acre
6.	Soya Saw Mills, Sopore	Sawing of timber	-do-	-do-
7.	Dar Saw Mills, Sopore	Fruit boxes	-do-	1/8 acre
8.	Ab. Rahim Kharoo Saw Mills	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	Band Saw and Rice Mill, Arampura, Sopore	Fruit boxes and rice husking	-do-	1/16 acre



United Oil & Flour Mills



A workshop for manufacturing wooden cases for fruit

xxv)	Tin trunks, boxes, buckets manufacturing	5
xxvi)	Manufacturing of sweets, sweet-meats, pakoras etc.	8
xxvii)	Manufacturing and repairing of shoes	27

Detailed particulars of 21 of the important industrial units which were collected during the course of the survey are reproduced below :-

establishments of different type and size

Appr. number of personnel employed			Appr. out-put during 1967-68		Particulars of housing for the industrial labour	Problems of industrial relations, if any	Manner & problem of disposal of industrial waste and affluent	Remarks
Administrative & supervisory	Skilled	Unskilled	Volume	Value in Rs.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	6	23	90 tons	1,80,000	Nil	Nil	Local transport	Small scale
5	9	40	2,24,000 cu. ft.	1,12,000	One house of 4 rooms provided to the labour	,,	Local transport	,,
4	2	15	1,10,000 mds.	N.A.	Nil	,,	Labour	,,
Nil	3	3	12,000 cu. ft.	6,000	,,	,,	Sold as fuel to the local people	,,
4	4	9	50,000 cu. ft.	25,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	6	10	60,000 cu. ft.	32,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	3	12,000 boxes	24,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	...	2	3,000 fruit boxes	6,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	1	6,000 boxes	12,000+ 5,000/-	,,	,,	,,	,,

Particulars of factories and industrial

S. No.	Name of factory/industry/mill	Type with reference to the main product	Location e.g. Town/ centre/residential/ commercial/ad-ministrative/ industrial (b) periphery— Industrial estate/ area unplanned haphazard growth others	App. acreage under the establish-ment
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Popular Saw Mills, Arampur, Sopore	Fruit boxes	Commercial	1/4 acre
11.	Gh. Ahmed Najar, Saw Mills, Chankhan, Sopore	-do-	-do-	1/8 acre
12.	Gh. Mohd. Najar, Saw Mills, Sopore	-do-	-do-	1/4 acre
13.	Gh. Mohd. Garhanzoo	-do-	-do-	1/4 acre
14.	Gh. Mohd. Dar	-do-	-do-	1/3 acre
15.	Ali Mohd. Rah, Kralteng, Sopore	-do-	-do-	1/2 acre
16.	Abdul Khaliq, Untoo, Muslimpeer	-do-	-do-	1/2 acre
17.	Mohd. Ramzan, Mata Baba Yousuf, Sopore	-do-	-do-	1/6 acre
18.	Gh. Mohd. Panzoo, Dogli Teng, Sopore	-do-	-do-	1/4 acre
19.	Mohd. Matahanji, Dogli Teng	-do-	-do-	1/3 acre
20.	Bulla Brothers, Dogli Teng, Sopore	Fruit boxes and sawing of timber	-do-	1/2 acre
21.	Bashir Ahmed Mahir, Aishipore, Sopore	Fruit boxes	-do-	-do-

establishments of different type and size—*concld.*

App. number of personnel employed			Appr. out-put during 1967-68		Particulars of housing for the industrial labour	Problems of industrial relations, if any	Manner & problem of disposal of industrial waste and affluent	Remarks
Administrative & supervisory	Skilled	Unskilled	Volume	Value in Rs.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	1	4	20,000 boxes	40,000	Nil	Nil	Sold as fuel to the local people	Small scale
1	1	2	10,500 boxes	21,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	1	4	12,000 boxes	24,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	5	15,000 boxes	30,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	3	4	18,000 boxes	36,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	1	2	10,000 boxes	20,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	3	15,000 boxes	31,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	3	4	20,000 boxes	35,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	1	7	25,000 boxes	45,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	5	18,000 boxes	35,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	4	20,000 boxes & 30,000 cft. timber	60,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	3	20,000 boxes	40,000	,,	,,	,,	,,

SERVICES

Until 1947 services constituted by far a negligible sector of the economy of the town. This was primarily because the avenues were meagre and the educational levels were very low. The few Government servants worked as teachers, clerks and peons. There was only one doctor and no other technically qualified person. With the setting up of a Government College during 1950, two teachers training schools and other high schools, the educational levels have considerably gone up. The liberal concessions provided by the Government towards expansion of education as a general policy in the form of free education, scholarships and interest free education loans, since 1953, in particular, played a significant role in bringing this about. Not only has the town produced a number of graduates and post-graduates since but also a number of technical and professional degree holders. According to assessment of the Chairman, Town Area Committee, the number of persons holding various educational qualifications at the end of 1967-68 was as under :-

Qualification	Number
B.A.	250
M.A.	75
M.Sc.	25
B.A.,L.L.B.	17
M.B.B.S.	26
M.S.W.	1
Engineers Qualified	15
Overseers ,,	5
D.F.O. ,,	2
Rangers ,,	3
Nurses ,,	3
Dais ,,	7
Health visitor ,,	1

While one of the law Graduates is a Judicial Magistrate and another a member of the State Legislature, other persons indicated above swell various ranks of Government service. The above figures do not include a large number of intermediates, matriculates and under-matriculates working as revenue officials, compounders, clerks and in various Government departments.

Government service has been more popular with the educated persons especially technically qualified hands because the scope of operations of the Government has been increasing from year to year in all spheres making it conveniently possible for all the educated persons, particularly those holding technical and professional qualifications to get suitably absorbed. Of late, however, the absorption capacity of the Government has not been keeping pace with the rate of turnover of the educated persons. The problem of educated unemployment has, therefore, started raising its head, though it has not assumed any menacing posture so far.

Development of wholesale and retail trade has opened up avenues of employment in private services. The fruit trade has absorbed quite a number of persons as labourers and *munshies*. Cinema, factories like Sama Products, saw mills, oil mills, flour mill etc. have been helpful to provide employment to a large section of the population. According to an estimate not less than 1,500 persons are earning their bread from private services. It is also encouraging to note that a union called 'Private Employees Union' has also emerged in order to look after the interests of private employees. The labourers are similarly organised into 'Labour Union' in order to fix wages, hours of work per

day and to fight for their rights. A consciousness about the rights and responsibilities is thus growing among all sections of people which speaks of their gradual mental and social emancipation.

Execution of various developmental and constructional activities of the Government in the form of buildings, roads, lanes etc. has created a small new class of people called contractors. The number of such people in Sopore has grown to more than 30 who are also organised into a 'Contactors Union'. But then, apart from that, it has generated employment for constructional workers, carpenters and masons besides unskilled labourers. There are more than 275 carpenters and masons in the town now, organised in their own associations which have a vital role in fixing daily wages, hours of work and safe-guarding the interests of their member workers. From Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.00 in case of a mason or a carpenter and Rs. 0.75 to Rs. 1.00 in case of an unskilled labourer, in 1947 the daily wages have shot up to Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 10.00 in case of the former and Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 4.00 in case of the latter.

Expansion in the transport sector, as elaborated earlier, has also generated further avenues of employment. At least 350 persons are engaged as tonga drivers and 100 drive buses, trucks, jeeps or motorcars. They also have their respective unions to look after their interests.

The town also has 110 barbers of whom only 35 have regular shops running in various markets of the town. The remaining 75 conduct their service either while sitting by road-side and foot-paths or by moving from house to house. This section of the society is no longer looked down upon as belonging to an inferior social status. They have improved their economic position also over the past. Like other traditionally back-ward classes this section has also benefited from various special privileges from the Government like scholarships to children studying in schools and colleges, preference for recruitment to Government service etc. which have contributed a great deal in ameliorating their lot both socially and economically.

With adequate facilities for free education available in general and with additional special incentives for promising, poor and socially backward students round the corner ever since the advent of democratic set-up in the State, backward and inferior occupations are gradually yielding place to remunerative occupations. There is a definite vertical occupational mobility discernible among all sections of society. A number of families for instance which were traditionally occupied in fishing and boat rowing have produced some doctors and engineers besides a number of educated persons absorbed in various other services.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Like other Kashmiris the natives of Sopore, in general, are gentle yet loud and voluble. They can talk intelligently on most subjects and have a great aptitude for sarcasm. The administration and its officials are discussed in a very critical and often very shrewd manner. A sarcastic review of the political events around a sociable *hookah* is a favourite pas-time among elders. Other social gatherings are at weddings, deaths, religious places, festivals and fairs at the shrines of the saints. When the day's work is done, an average person preferably seeks his home and after his food retires to rest. Listening to news, local and film songs, dramas and other feature programmes from radio is, however, gradually becoming a popular pastime for most of the households.

Like other Kashmiris, Soporis are somewhat soft and indolent. Crime is very infrequent. Offences against the person are extremely rare. The sight of blood is abhorant to them. Even among the ignorant and down-trodden sections when there is a quarrel between two, they call each other by names and it is very seldom that the dormant brute spirits wake up for committing a physical assault. Much of the meekness and feebleness in the character and disposition of people is attributable to the use of *kangir* and the voluminous gown called *pheran*, for about six months a year in the winter and even in the summer when rains chill the air. The *kangir* is a small earthenware bowl of a quint shape, held in the frame of wicker work. Hot embers are put into it before it is slipped under the *pheran* and few people escape without burn marks. It is commonly believed and with an amount of truth behind it that the introduction of *kangir* and its necessary auxiliary the *pheran* in Kashmir was an act of statecraft on the part of the emperor of the time with a motive to tame the brave Kashmiris and reduce their proud spirit. Despite this feeling the *kangir* is so important a part of the household life during the winter months that even with expansion in the use of electricity it may continue to remain in use for a long time to come and so long it remains so, the effeminate *pheran* may also not get completely discarded.

The home life is generally very congenial. An average person is generally kind to his wife and children and one rarely hears of divorce scandals or immorality. Drinking is not generally in practice either.

The natives of Sopore bear an evil reputation for their lack of hospitality although they make a show of their anxiety to entertain their guests. The expression *Sopori Maazrat* has become proverbial in the whole of Kashmir and is used whenever a person is formal in his offer of entertaining his guests and does not actually mean to do so.

The social, cultural and intellectual growth is not however, uniform in respect of all sections of Soporis. The economic strength and the nature of economic activity have a primary role in determining this growth. The affluent section of people engaged in respectable occupations like trade and commerce, business or industrial management, Government services which forms about 35% of the population of

Sopore, constitutes the core of the society, exerting a dominant influence on the course of social, educational and political life of Sopore. This section is comparatively much more educated, intelligent and sociable. Those among this section engaged in business are, however, generally tactful and deceitful. They have the evil reputation of being clever in devising ways and means of exploiting others in their dealings. A Persian verse often quoted in support of this impression is reproduced below :-

Persian—

اگر شیطان شود بے دست و بے زور
مدد جوید ز بقالان سوپور -

English rendering—

'If ever the Devil (Satan) becomes powerless,
he will seek assistance from the grocers of Sopore'.

Almost all the members of State Legislature or Parliament so far elected from Sopore constituency belong to this section. They have a dominating hand in the local administrative and other affairs also. They are well knit together by matrimonial and other alliances, though of late they have been extending these alliances with individual families, coming up economically and, therefore, socially from sections hitherto down trodden.

On the other hand there is another section of people constituting about 30% of the population of the town consisting of *hanjis*, *manjgaroo*, scavengers, cobblers, vegetable growers and the like, who because of their inferior occupations, still retain their traditional social and cultural traits. They are still extremely dirty in their habits, person and dress. Their discussions are still rough and their language is still slang. They are ranking agitators too. But even in this class of society wherever education has made a fair dent and the occupation has changed towards better, a wholesale transformation in behaviour and attitude is discernible.

The remaining 35% of people constitute the middle section which is seen striving hard to come out of the morass of economic dependence and go farward educationally and socially in a bid to catch up the advanced section of the society.

Notwithstanding their relative cultural and social backwardness, the lower stratum of the society does not suffer any social disabilities and has free access to religious institutions and community gatherings. On all social functions there is inter-dining and no social taboos etc. are observed in respect of any particular caste or creed or occupational group.

LANGUAGE

Kashmiri is the mother tongue of all the natives of the town. Kashmiri language is spoken only in the valley of Kashmir and parts of Doda and Poonch districts. According to Grierson, Kashmiri belongs to Dard Group of the Dardic Branch of of Indo-European Family. Kashmiris on the other hand contend that it is a Prakrit of Sanskrit language, which was evolved by Brahmins with their Shastric lore during pre-Islamic times.

Lawrence, who was the first Settlement Commissioner of Kashmir, has remarked in his book 'Valley of Kashmir', written in 1895, that Kashmiri is an admixture of several languages and includes 25%

Sanskrit, 40% Persian, 15% Hindustani, 10% Arabic and 12% of Tibetian, Turkish, Dogri and Punjabi words. Whether or not this was so 70 years ago, the fact remains that the language has since changed its complexion by having absorbed a large number of English words which are being employed by literate and illiterate persons during the course of their conversation. Words such as coat, button, hockey, foot-ball, cricket, radio, loud-speaker, harmonium, pencil, fountain pen, petrol, engine, tyre, tube etc., are a few of the instances for which there are no substitutes in Kashmiri language and have to be used in any case. There are many other words, the Kashmiri equivalents of which have since been discarded. These include boot, sweater, school, pass, fail, bus, leader, table, plate, cup, etc.

According to Lawrence, Kashmiri has a grammer of its own which is highly inflectional and offers not only the forms of reduplication but also make changes within the root itself.

EDUCATION

Prior to 1947, there were limited number of educational institutions catering not only to the town population but even the adjoining areas. Of these one was high school for boys, three middle schools (one exclusively for girls) and five primary schools (co-educational). As mentioned already in Chapter IV the literacy percentage at that time was very low and very few, if any, went for higher studies.

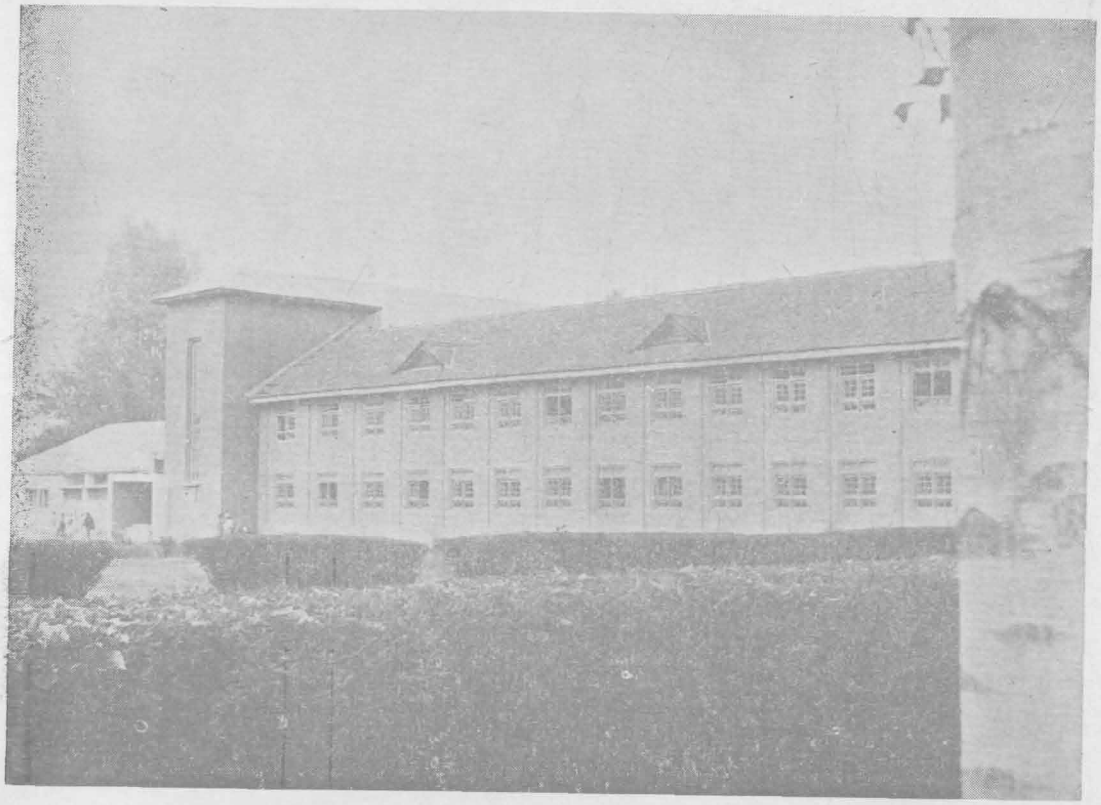
With growth in the number of educational institutions, liberalization of facilities like scholarships and interest-free loans growing awareness of masses about the utility of educating their children, the educational standards have enormously increased. According to the 1961 Census the literacy percentage had reached the level of 18.7 in that year. There has been considerable further expansion since. The results of the Sample Census conducted during 1968 in two of the mohallas of the town as reproduced below, in comparison with the corresponding position obtaining in 1961, are revealing in this behalf :-

Name of mohalla	Population		Literacy percentage	
	1961	1968	1961	1968
Ningli	552	696	3.3	10.9
Batpora	520	607	39.2	50.1

During 1961 Census, an Agricultural College was functioning in the town-area with a staff strength of 10 professors and 68 students on its rolls. In 1967 the College was, however, shifted to village Wadoora, at a distance of eight miles from Sopore.

At present only one Degree College both for Arts and Science students is catering the town population and has a staff strength of 29 male professors and 597 students (547 males and 50 females) on its rolls. Besides, there are three high schools of which one is Islamia High school having co-education while the other two are Government run, one each for boys and girls exclusively. There are 1,586 students (980 males and 606 females) borne on the rolls of these educational institutions with an aggregate strength of 70 teachers (59 males and 11 females).

Middle and Secondary schools number 8. Of these, six are meant exclusively



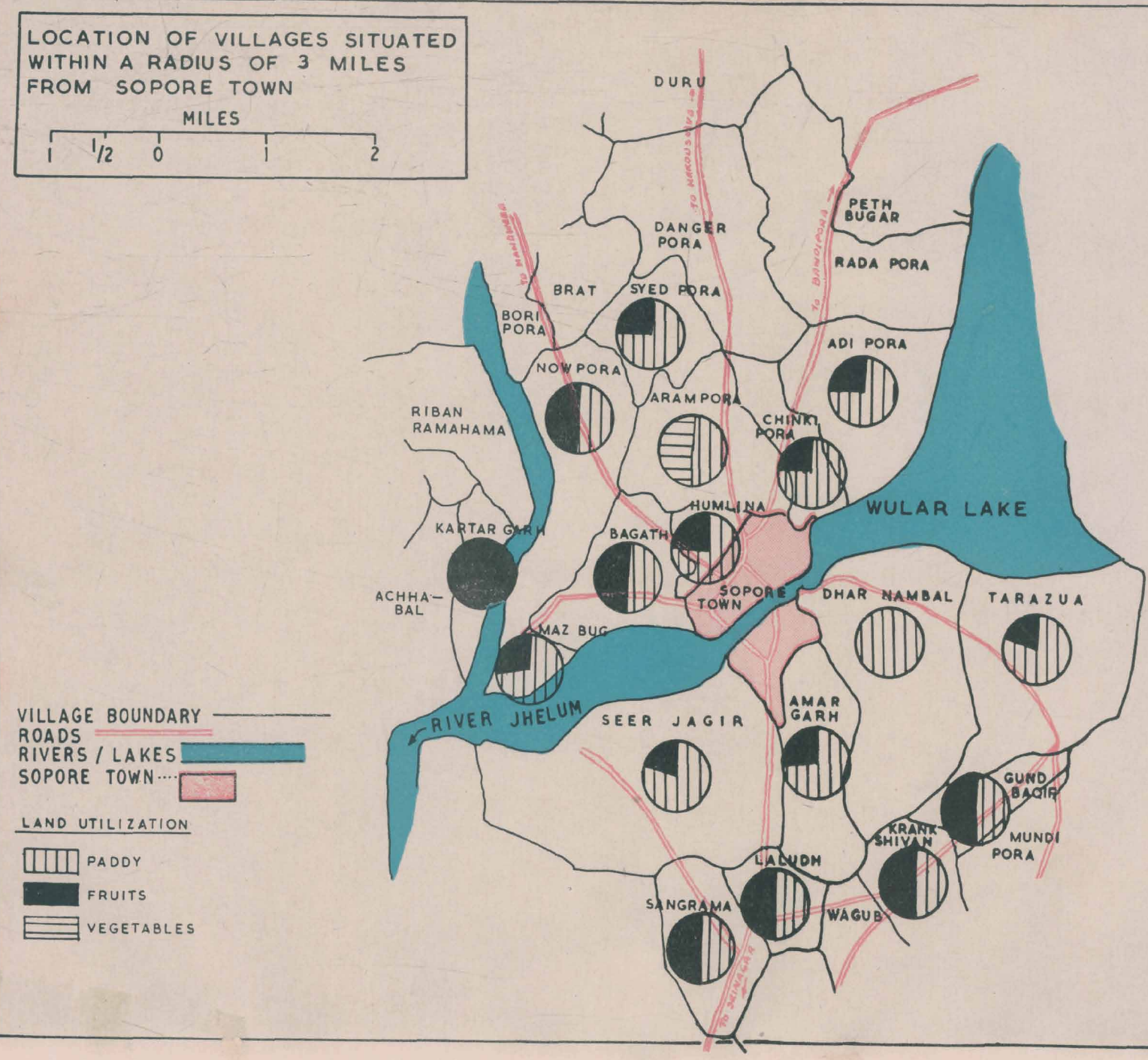
Degree College



Government Girls High School



Another view of Degree College


LOCATION OF VILLAGES SITUATED WITHIN A RADIUS OF 3 MILES FROM SOPORE TOWN
MILES
1 1/2 0 1 2
DURU
TO HANDWARA
TO BANDIPORA
PETH BUGAR
DANGER PORA
RADA PORA
TO HANDWARA
BRAT
SYED PORA
BORI PORA
ADI PORA
NOW PORA
ARAM PORA
CHINKI PORA
RIBAN RAMAHAMA
HUMLINA
WULAR LAKE
KARTAR GARH
BAGATH
ACHHA-BAL
SOPORE TOWN
DHAR NAMBAL
TARAZUA
MAZ BUG
AMAR GARH
RIVER JHELUM
SEER JAGIR
GUND BAGIR
KRANK SHIVAN
MUNDI PORA
LALUDH
SANGRAMA
WAGUB
TO SHANGUS
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
ROADS
RIVERS / LAKES
SOPORE TOWN
LAND UTILIZATION
PADDY
FRUITS
VEGETABLES

for males and two for females. Total number of students receiving education in these institutions stands at 1,441 of which 1,157 are males and 284 females. Staff strength of teachers in these institutions is 70 (51 males and 19 females).

Primary schools in the town area number 18 in all of which 3 have co-education, 5 are exclusively for males while the rest of the 10 are meant for females. Total number of students on roll are 1,072 (549 males and 523 females) while the staff strength of teachers stands at 35 (23 males and 12 females).

There are also three educational institutions run by Jamat-e-Islamia. Of these, one is of primary level having co-education while the remaining two are of middle standard one each for boys and girls. Total number of students on roll in all these three institutions stands at 427 (198 males and 229 females). The staff strength in these institutions is 25, 17 male and 8 female teachers.

Apart from the above mentioned institutions there are also two teachers training schools one each for males and females. There are 110 teachers receiving training in these institutions, 80 being males and 30 females. The schools have a staff strength of 20 teachers of whom 11 are male and 9 female.

MEDICAL CARE

Before the introduction of allopathic system of treatment the inhabitants invariably consulted Unani Hakims whose number was ten before 1947 in the town. In fact even after the establishment of the Primary Health Centre, Hakims continued to be more popular for sometime. Gradually the indigenous system of treatment gave way to allopathic treatment. This is how the shops of 14 chemists-cum-druggists have come to be set-up in the town against only one functioning prior to 1947. The number of Unani Hakims on the other hand have reduced to two only.

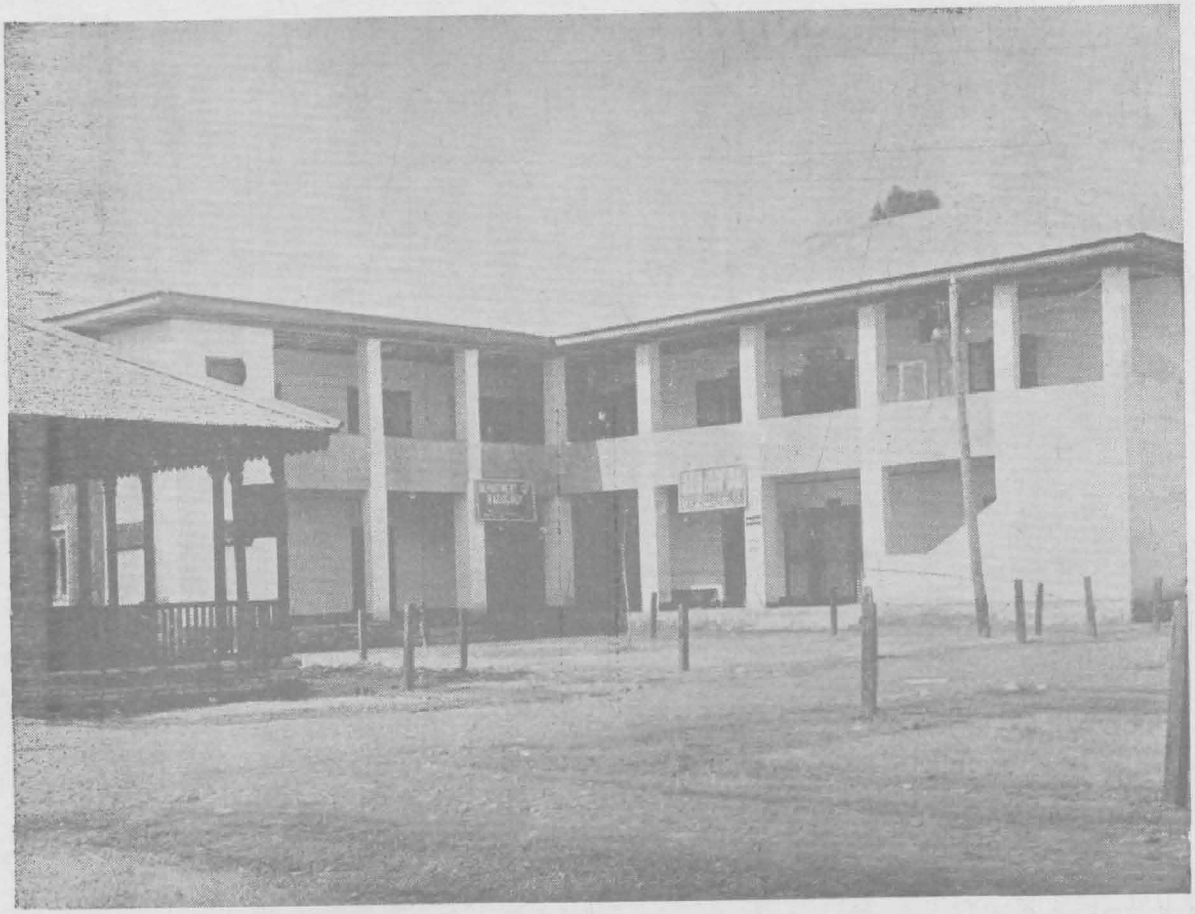
At present three types of medical institutions are functioning in the town-area besides one women and child welfare centre which is a branch of St. Joseph Hospital, Baramulla. The following statement indicates the type of institutions, their number, strength of beds, number of out-door and in-door patients and staff strength etc. :-

Type	Number	No. of beds	Out-door patients treated during 1967-68	In-door patients treated during 1967-68	No. of doctors	No. of para medical staff	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Health Centre	One	20	63,515	1,081	4	...	Of the four doctors, 3 are Assistant Surgeons (one lady) and one is Dental Surgeon.

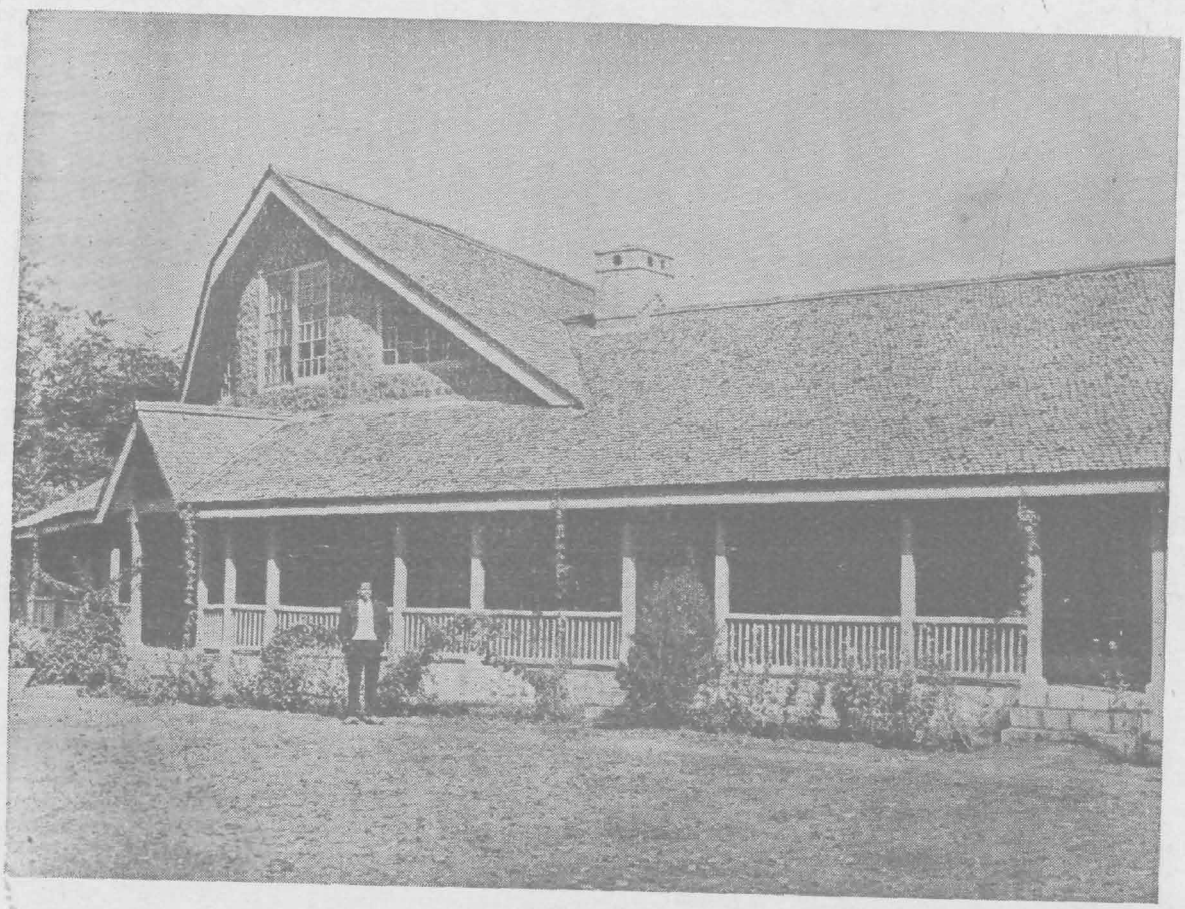
Type	Number	No. of beds	Out-door patients treated during 1967-68	In-door patients treated during 1967-68	No. of doctors	No. of para medical staff	Remarks
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	8
S.E.T. Centre	One	...	60	...	...	3	One para Medical Assistant, one chestcamia and one sweeper.
Chest Clinic	One	...	11,790	...	...	13	
Branch St. Joseph Hospital, Baramulla	One	...	The Centre remains open only twice a week when two nurses come from Baramulla and distribute liquid powder milk to children and women.				

The subjoined statement shows the incidence of diseases treated in medical institutions during 1967-68 :-

Diseases	Number treated	No. ended in Mortality
Diarrhoea	14,425	...
Diseases of skin	9,540	...
Diseases of Respiratory system	8,410	...
All other diseases of urinary system	6,415	...
Injury general and local	3,212	...
Worms	4,615	...
Dysentry	18,00	...
Entric fever	1,125	...
Pneumonia	140	...
Pyrexia of insertion organ and other infection diseases	315	...
Rheumatic, fever and Rheumatism	457	...
All other infectious diseases	721	...
Anaemia	4,751	...
All other general diseases	528	...
Diseases of eye, ear and nose	915	...
Diseases of circulatory system	1,500	...
Dyspepsia	5,230	...
All other diseases of liver	150	...
All other diseases of digestive system	1,925	...
Ulcers	1,580	...
Labour abnormal	175	...
Labour normal and other miscellaneous diseases	325	...
Leprosy	60	...
Pulmonary and extra pulmonary tuberculosis	1,850	31



Government Primary Health Centre



Dak Banglow

In addition one family planning centre headed by one female Extension Educator and one Dai has also been attached with the Health Centre Sopore which is functioning with a fair amount of success. The following table gives an idea of the performance of the centre during 1967-68 :-

Type of service offered	No. of persons who availed of the services
I. U.C.D. loops	1423
Vasectomy	162
Tuberctomy	12
Advices and devices about the Family Planning	N. A.

LEISURE AND RECREATION

Except for a cinema hall, the two small parks, laid out by the Town Area Committee on an aggregate land of six kanals, town hall library and other reading rooms provided by Jamat-i-Islamia in different localities of the town, there is no other major source of recreation available to the educated inhabitants of the town. Details about the number of books etc. available in these libraries and reading rooms have already been mentioned in Chapter first.

The cinema hall namely Samad Talkies was established in the year 1956 with a floor space of 75' x 33½' and a projection length of 78' and can accommodate 502 persons at a time. The following statement shows the number of seats available by rate of tickets :-

No. of seats	Rate per seat
72	Rs. 2.30
84	Rs. 1.61
96	Rs. 1.37
200	Rs. 0.65
50 (gallary)	Rs. 1.50

Usually two shows are organised daily, the first at 1.30 P.M. and the second at 8 P.M. On Sundays, however, an extra show is held at 4.30 P.M.

During the course of the survey the film *Khana-i-Khudah* was on and was attracting packed audiences. As per the information supplied by the Manager Cinema, average number of tickets sold per day during the month preceding the month of survey stood at 500. In comparison to this the average number of tickets sold per day during the year 1967-68, stood at 367 only. Total number of Hindi films, produced either in Bombay or Madras, screened during the year 1967-68 was 88. This shows that average run of a film is about four days. The stay of individual films varies according to the tastes they can cater to. Films of religious and historical significance attract elderly people and films depicting love and passion amuses the younger generation. On the whole in the absence of any alternative source of recreation or amusement, cinema is the chief entertainment centre both for the illiterate and ignorant as well as for the educated masses. It has also its contribution as an effective medium for educating the public mind on a variety of subjects.

The only two small parks maintained by the Town Area Committee have not been properly developed. They lack attractive grassy lawns, flower beds and children sports. Even as such, these

parks attract many locals who often engage themselves in local gossip and political discussions while squatting on the lawns.

During 1966 there was a Sports Club in the town-area and it organised Wular tournaments at district-level in collaboration with Mohammaden team. But due to certain internal rifts the club has since been dissolved. Young boys and students, however, play games like foot-ball, bad-minton etc. in the play ground adjoining the town-hall.

Concerts and other entertainments are also organised occasionally. Important among these is the Bacha Nagma, which mobile musical parties convene in different parts of the valley. The principal actor in the party is a handsome boy in teens who has a melodious voice and is trained in singing Kashmiri verses. Other important functionaries consist of musicians who play on sarangi, sitar, harmonium, tabla, tumbakh-nari and a pitcher. The boy is dressed in a brocated gown called *peshwaz* and he wears long black artificial hair to give him the resemblance of a female. Further, bells are tied round his ankles which jingle to the tune of the musical instrument while he dances and sings. Before the conclusion of the function, subscriptions are raised by the audience and the amount collected is paid to the boy in token of the entertainment provided.

Among other occasions when musical entertainments are organised, mention may be made of the various functions celebrated in connexion with marriages. There is no household in the block in which a musical concert, organised and attended by females only, is not held on the night previous to the day on which wedding takes place. The gathering consists of female relations and neighbours. The principal actor is a blind male person or an eunuch who is trained in playing on an earthen pitcher and is believed to possess a melodious voice. The only other musical instrument employed consists of one or more *tumbakh naris* which are played by some of the females. The eunuch or the blind person sings a verse and the audience including the females playing *tumbakh naris* repeat it by singing in chorus. The process continues till dawn when the participants disperse. The remuneration of the singer which is fixed in advance and does not exceed Rs. 10/- is paid by the head of the household himself.

Musical parties are also arranged during some of the religious festivals. Towards the closing days of the month of Ramzan (month of fasts) and immediately before and during the celebration of Id-ul-Zuha, young-women and girls of two or three households assemble in a spacious compound of one of the houses after dusk and keep on singing, what is popularly known as *rouf*, till late in the night. The participants usually form two standing rows one facing the other. Each woman extends her arms over the shoulders of her sidemate in the right and the left. One of the rows keeps on singing a song, verse by verse, in chorus, while the other repeats the first line only after each verse is completed by the first row. No musical instruments are used but the women keep on moving their bodies forward and backward while singing.

As per the information made available by the Mass Contact Officer, Sopore two 'Mushairas' and three film shows were organised by the department during the year 1967 in the town-hall. Of the two 'Mushairas', one organised on 25th January,

1967 in connection with the Republic Day celebrations was held both in Kashmiri as well as Urdu languages and was attended to by a large number of audience. The other was held on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti and apart from some outsiders eight poets of Sopore tehsil itself participated. It was purely in Kashmiri language. Two film shows were also organised one each in connection with Republic Day and Independence day celebrations and a third one on the eve of elections providing guidance as 'How to vote?'.

FAIRS, FESTIVALS AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

No cattle fairs or weekly markets etc. are organised either within the town itself or its close vicinity. The only festivals celebrated by the Muslim inhabitants include Ids, Shabi-Qadar and Jumat-ul-Vida, while the Hindus have Janam Ashtami, Ram Navmi, Shiv Ratri etc. These are days of jubiliation both for the young and the old.

There are a number of shrines in various localities of the town, most important among these being the Khankah, known after Amir Kabir alias Shah Hamadan. The Khankah was built by Sultan Sikander ruler of Kashmir (1394 A.D. to 1417 A.D.) at the instance of Mir Syed Mohammed Hamdani son of Shah Hamadan, a Muslim missionary from Iraq who propagated Islam in Kashmir. The building collapsed as a result of the earthquake of 1884 A.D. It was later rebuilt by Khawaja Abdul Aziz Kakroo of Baramulla at a cost of Rs. 7000.00 during the reign of Maharaja Pratap Singh who also donated 100 khirwars of paddy for helping the construction work. Some new costruction was also done 15 years ago when some bath-rooms and outer hall were added to the already existing building. Even a well with an electric motor has been provided so that there may be no shortage of water.

During one of his visits to Kashmir, Shah Hamadan is said to have visited Sopore and offered his prayers at the site where the prayer hall of the present building stands erected on the bank of river Jhelum. In the north-west corner of the prayer hall a small decorated room known as *hujra khas* has been built in which the foot prints of Shah Hamadan on a stone have been preserved as a *ziarat*. For the last 70 years, however, the *ziarat* has not been displayed to the audience for reasons best known to the management.

The mosque attracts large gatherings on Fridays and on the occasion of important religious festivals. The anniversary of Shah Hamadan, however, attracts thousands of devotees and is celebrated in the Khankah on 6th of Zilhaj, the 12th lunar month. On the day, the Khahkah is over-crowded with people right from 4 A.M. to 11 P.M. Women also participate in the prayers, for whom a separate room known as *noor-khan* is provided. Besides the inhabitants of the town, people from adjoining rural areas also participate in the festival. It is estimated that the congregational prayers held on this day are attended by over 6,000 people. The premises of the Khankah is also occupied by stall-holders who conduct sales of eatables, indigenous and imported goods.

During the reign of Sultan Sikander, referred to above, the management of the shrine was the responsibility of the Government. This continued till 1884 A.D.

after which, an Auquaf Committee was set up to look after the management etc. of the shrine. The present Auquaf Committee consists of 20 members including the president, vice-president, secretary and the cashier. At the end of each year the income and expenditure statements of the shrine are published.

The permanent establishment of the shrine consists of the following :-

Particulars	Number	Salary per month Rs.
Imam	1	110.00
Khidmatgar	1	45.00
Muazin	1	50.00

Three iron safes have been kept for the collection of cash offerings while the offerings in kind are collected on proper receipt which are later on sold and the money thus got is credited to the Auquaf Committee.

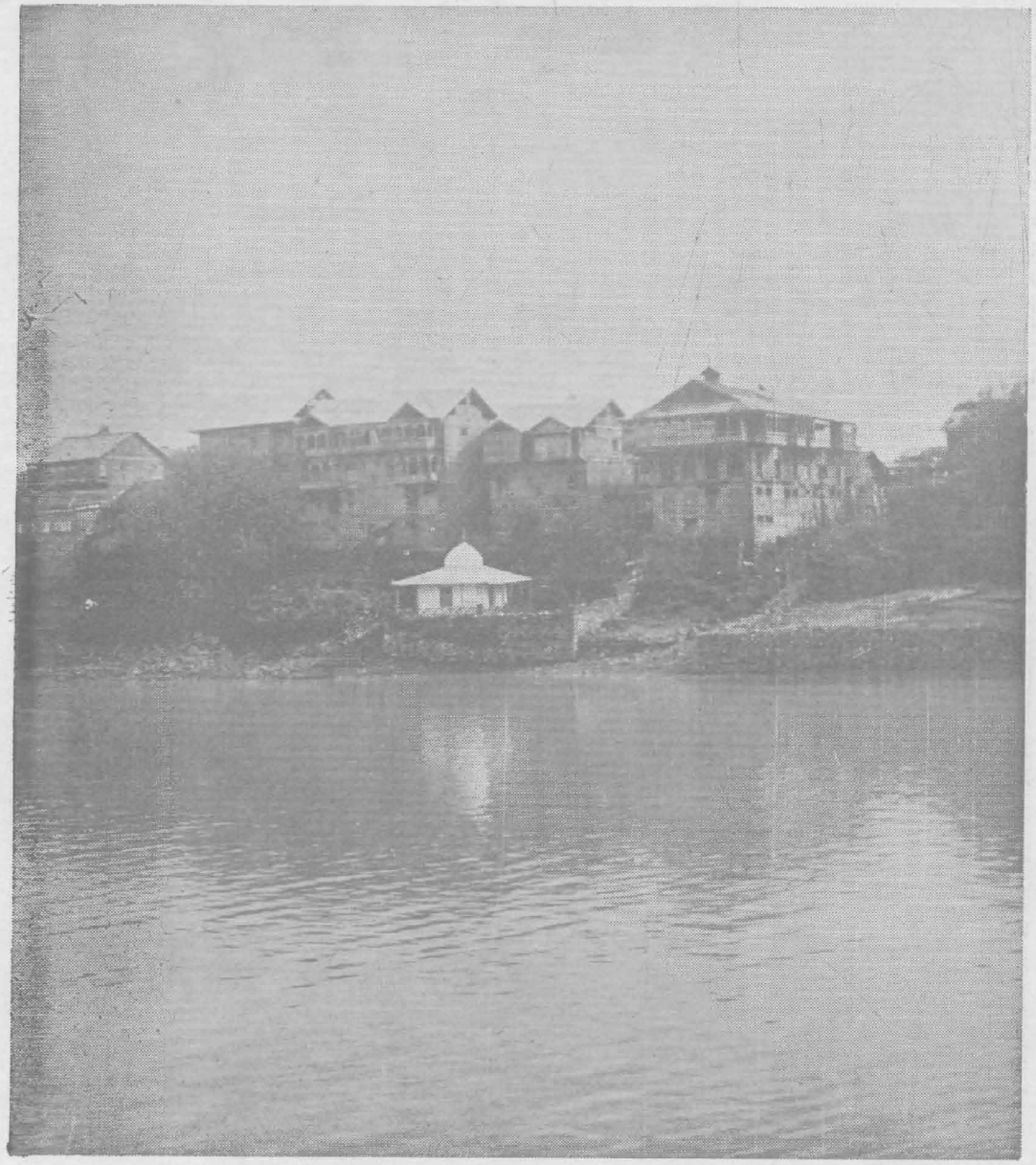
Another important festival is the anniversay of Rahim Sahib, a prominent local saint, who is enshrined in Mohalla Taki Bal of Sopore town. The festival is celebrated on 13th of July, the date on which the saint is believed to have passed away. The participants in the festival are estimated to number 4,000 and consist mainly of the inhabitants of the town. While the priests engage themselves in the recitation of Quran, an elaborate fair is held outside the shrine. Small stalls are set up for the sale of toys, cosmetics, bangles, handkerchiefs, etc. Some confectionery shops are also run to cater to the pilgrims.

Other festivals held in the town consist of the anniversaries of Syed Sahib and Pir Baba Yousaf. The former is entombed in Mohalla Shal Pora and the latter in Mohalla Baba Yousaf, known after his name. The anniversary of Syed Sahib is celebrated on 19th of Baisakh and is attended by about 3,000 people. The festival associated with Pir Baba Yousaf, however, takes place on 21st of Rabi-ul-Awal, the first lunar month of the year. The participants in the festival consist of the inhabitants of neighbouring localities only and their number does not exceed 3,500.

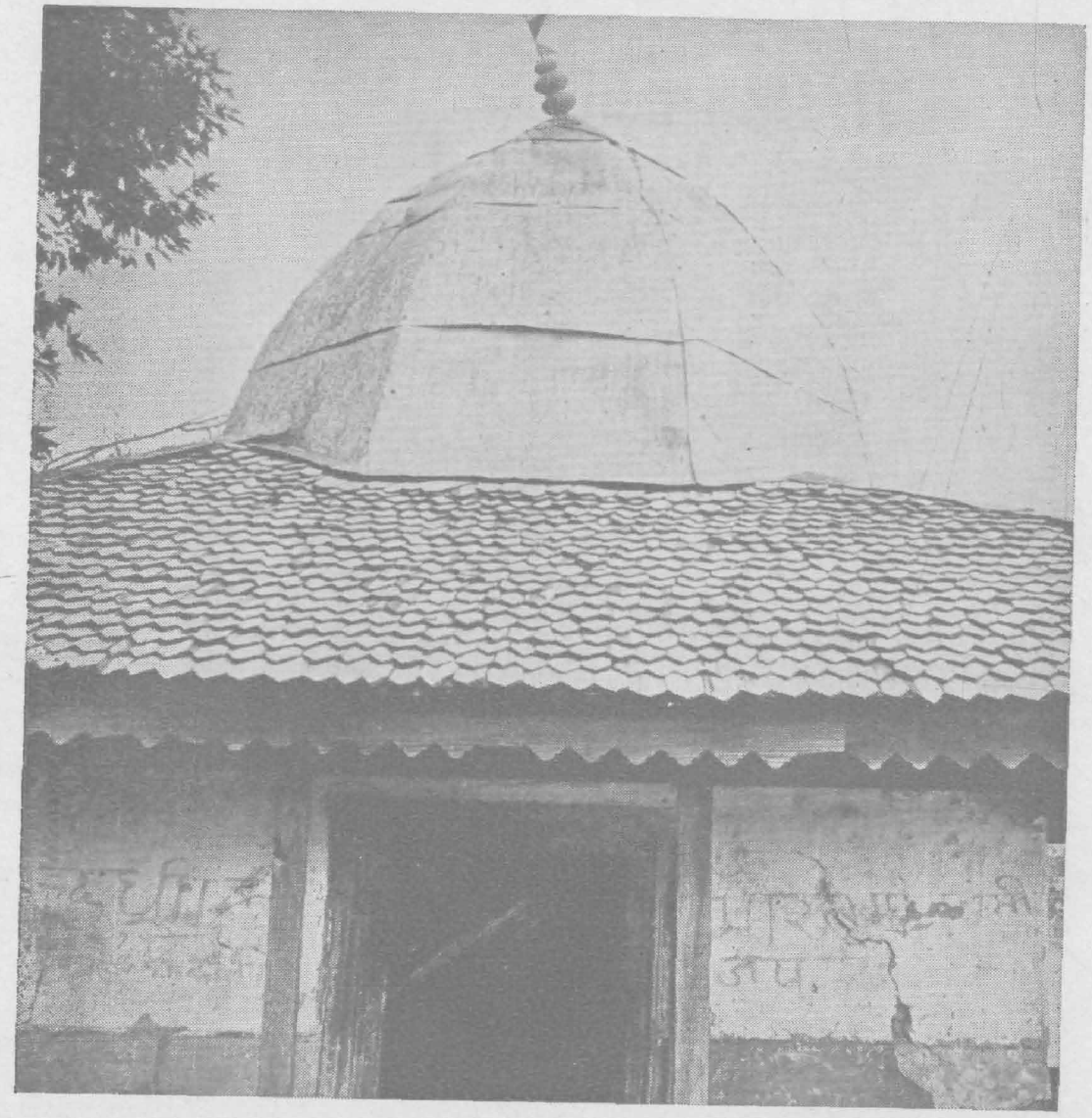
Hindu community too have three temples on the bank of river Jhelum namely Rishipir, Brahmin and Bhairo mandirs and are visited by the locals daily. Of these Rishipir is the most famous and becomes the centre of great attraction and devotion especially on the festivals of Shiv Ratri, Ram Navmi, Navratras and Janam Ashtami, when the devotees come in large numbers to pay their homage right from the early hours of the morning to late hours in the night. These temples are looked after and managed by Bhora Sudhar and Sanatan Dharam Sabhas.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL AWARENESS

Ever since the popular uprising in 1931 all over the State against subjugation and putrefaction under the tyrannic auto-cratic rule, in which the people of Sopore had a prominent role, the growth in social and political activities of the town is steadily on the increase. The transfer of political power to the people in 1947 and the introduction of democratic constitution in 1956 gave a positive direction to these activities. In full use of the right to freedom and right to form associations for espousal of legitimate interests guaranteed under the Constitution, people belonging to different



White conspicuous building on the bank of the river is the recently constructed Devi temple



Rishipir Temple

vocations are organised in at least 20 trade unions. This in itself is a vivid proof of the growing awakening among the inhabitants of the town.

The intelligentsia have their own *Bazmi-Adab* to foster and promote cultural growth. Among the educated folk there is a steadily growing yearning for keeping themselves well informed about day to day national and international events. The table below, indicating the number of newspapers, journals and periodicals by type in circulation in the town, is revealing in this behalf :–

Language	Daily		Weekly		Monthly	
	No. of papers	No. in circulation	No. of papers	No. in circulation	No. in papers	No. in circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
English	5	175	5	145	6	100
Urdu	8	625	6	180	8	175

All the major political parties are active in the town. Including the secessionist Plebiscite Front and Awami Action Committee, there are seven political organisations which have their offices and functionaries in the town and represent the ideas and aspirations of various sections of the people.

In the elections held in March 1967 for returning a member to the Legislature from the Sopore constituency, three candidates contested, one each belonging to the National Congress, National Conference and Jana Sangh. Of the total number of 26,152 voters in the consituency, only 7,828 i.e. about 30% exercised their franchise. The candidate sponsored by the National Congress party won the election by a margin of 366 votes against his nearest rival belonging to the National Conference. The position of votes polled by each candidate was as under :–

Candidate from	Votes polled
National Congress	4,434
National Conference	3,068
Jana Sangh	326

TOWN ORGANISATION

For purposes of the provision of civic amenities the town is administered by a Town Area Committee consisting of eleven nominated members including the chairman. The District Social Welfare Officer is the present chairman. Other members consist of pleaders, businessmen, contractors etc. who hail from different mohallas of Sopore.

The Committee is vested with limited powers. Neither is it competent to raise new taxes on its own initiative nor is it authorised to execute any projects. All proposals relating to taxation and execution of productive and non-productive works have to receive the prior approval of the Minister for Local Self Government. Even the normal budget relating to recurring and non-recurring expenditure requires the previous sanction of the Minister Incharge. It is only during emergencies and under extra-ordinary conditions, such as the out-break of an epidemic or a conflagration, that the Committee can, without obtaining the prior sanction of the Minister, incur

inevitable expenditure on the engagement of temporary staff etc. This power is, however, exercisable only when the revenue budget of the Committee can accommodate the expenditure.

The principal source of revenue is the Dharat Tax, which is levied on all goods imported into the town. Other heads of revenue are tax on vehicles, leases of night-soil, tonga and bus-stand fee, rentals from stall-holders etc. The Committee is responsible for payment of street lighting charges, fees of public water taps and for executing construction works such as building and repairing of roads and lanes, construction of public latrines and spraying of disinfectants. In addition the Committee has the power to order the dismantling of dangerous buildings, removal of unauthorised projections and encroachments and disposal of stray and mad dogs.

The budget of the Committee for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 put the revenue receipts for the two years as Rs. 2,59,550.00 and Rs. 3,55,000.00 respectively. The loans advanced by the Government in addition for the execution of developmental works stood at Rs. 85,000.00 for 1966-67 and Rs. 9,778.00 for the year 1967-68. The details of income and expenditure for the two years are indicated below :-

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
Source of income	Amount in Rs. for		Items of expenditure	Amount in Rs. for	
	1966-67	1967-68		1966-67	1967-68
1. Dharat income	1,96,000.00	2,84,000.00	1. Pay of the staff	1,34,792.00	1,76,884.00
2. Adda tax	36,200.00	38,000.00	2. Improvement works :		
3. Slaughter House fee	1,950.00	2,000.00	a) Lanes and drains	51,000.00	1,26,000.00
4. Night-soil and hides contract etc.	2,400.00	2,000.00	b) Construction of rent yielding assets such as telephone exchange, shops in Adda etc.	60,000.00	34,000.00
5. Taxes and license fee	8,000.00	8,000.00			
6. Rent of shops	9,000.00	12,000.00			
7. Miscellaneous	6,000.00	9,000.00			
8. Loans sanctioned for the year	85,000.00	9,778.00	3. Other recurring expenditure like street lighting, tools and plants, printing and stationery, rent, fuel for stoves, furniture, contingencies etc.	43,326.00	69,276.00
Total income	3,44,550.00	3,64,778.00	Total expenditure	2,89,118.00	4,06,160.00

The Committee has on its establishment roles 74 scavengers on a regular pay of Rs. 100.00 per month each for cleaning drains, streets and bazars. The town has only one main underground sewer measuring about 2.5 kilometres which starts from the main market and runs by the side of the main road upto tehsil office where it opens into a water pond connected with river Jhelum. The total length of open drains in whole of the town-area measures 12.75 kms. and is connected at one or the other places either with the main sewer or river Jhelum. On the whole the drainage system is quite inadequate and whenever it rains the streets and bazars become muddy and even water accumulates at places for lack of outlets etc.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Sub-divisional Officer who also functions as the sub-divisional magistrate is the head of the civil administration of the sub-division with his headquarters in the town and is assisted by the following officers :-

1. Additional Sub-divisional Magistrate
2. Tehsildar and Naib-Tehsildars
3. Deputy Superintendent of Police.

While the Additional Sub-divisional Magistrate is responsible for the administration of justice both in civil and criminal cases and registration of deeds, the Sub-Divisional Officer is responsible for maintaining general law and order, hearing and deciding of revenue cases and co-ordinating the developmental activities of other Governmental agencies and offices mentioned in the first Chapter as are headquartered in the town.

The tehsildar is a functionary of no less importance. Apart from collection of revenue and recovery of various types of loans, the tehsildar has multifarious duties as Liason Officer, Custodian evacue property, Treasury Officer, Chairman, Local Boards, Assistant Electoral Officer, etc.

According to the information furnished by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sopore (incorporated in Item No. 37 of the town schedule), 144 criminal offences were reported to have been committed in the town-area during 1967, of which only 116 were admitted and challaned in the Police Station, Sopore. 17 of the admitted cases could not, however, be traced. Among the rest of 99 cases, 76 were still under trial. Of the 23 cases decided, persons were convicted only in 7 cases and in the remaining 16 cases the persons involved were acquitted and discharged. The criminal offences committed were generally of the nature of rioting, tres-pass, criminal assaults, cheating, minor thefts and rash driving etc. It is only in a single case that murder has been reported. This lends support to the general impressions already recorded about the character and disposition of people in general. The following statement indicates the particulars of suits filled in courts at Sopore during the year 1967-68 :-

Type of case	Number	Number carried over from before for			Number ending in conviction	Number ending in acquittal
		More than two years	1—2 years	Less than one year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Challan	164	16	27	72	23	23
Complaints	377	3	4	83	...	...
Miscellaneous	96	2	1	38	...	...

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Sopore, founded in the 9th Century A.D. after the name of the reputed engineer Suyya, is one of the few towns of the State which has established itself as a flourishing trade and transit centre with a promise and prospect for steady growth and expansion. It has assumed this fortunate position particularly since 1948, consequent upon the closure of Baramulla-Rawalpindi road. The post-partition circumstances placed it mid-way between a large number of villages and sub-urban areas on the one hand and the city of Srinagar on the other, thus investing this town with the same importance as an intermediate link which Baramulla was enjoying until then.

The population of the town which in 1911, when it was recognised as a town for the first time, was 8,514 had gone upto 18,987 in 1961. The rate of population growth which was 1.27% per annum during the period 1911-1941 went up to 2.04% per annum during the period 1941-1961. As a matter of fact, the growth between 1951 and 1961 is estimated to have been about 2.35% per annum which is estimated to have gone further upto 3% per annum between 1961 to 1968.

This steadily increasing growth in population has already made itself felt by bringing about an expansion in the limits of the town area and addition of a housing colony, besides shooting up the land values in the already congested parts of the town.

There has been considerable expansion in the necessary infra-structure like roads, transport, communications, educational facilities, houses and shopping establishments to cater to the growing demand. In some of the fields, however, the growth has not been rational and orderly or consistent with the existing and potential role of the town both as a centre of economic generation as also for the social satisfaction of urban living. The number of shops available, for instance, has not kept pace with the demand for them. There is a large number of people, who in the absence of shops, have to conduct their business as hawkers and street vendors. Mention may be made specifically of fruit sellers, vegetable sellers, fish sellers, barbers etc. Provision of adequate and orderly shopping facilities besides enlarging the operations and scope of existing business would bring about regularity and stability in the economic and social life of the shopless section of the business community, thereby adding to the general prosperity of the town.

There is general inedequacy of civil amenities. The supply of drinking water is inadequate. There is a considerable scope for improvement in the drainage system and general level of cleanliness particularly in the congested parts of the town. There are hardly any parks, playgrounds and recreation centres worth the name. As a matter of fact, the town calls for a physical planning for a planned development based on an integrated land use policy with the perspective growth of the town in view.

The town has not gone much ahead in the industrial field. Even the few factories

existing run under certain impediments. The supply of power to them, for instance, is irregular and intermittent and the rates at which it is supplied are relatively higher. This effects their cost structure adversely and therefore weakens their competitive strength. The commissioning of the power plants under errection under the State plans, when takes place, is, however, likely to ease the position all over the State including Sopore and make the supply of power for industrial use cheap and regular.

Given the necessary encouragement and facilities, there is large scope for the development of wood-based industries like Joinery and furniture making, manufacture of fruit boxes etc. There is equally bright scope for the establishment of fruit preservation and canning factories. Apart from the suggestions already made as to how the fruit industry can be generally helped to compete and outbeat Himachal fruits in other markets, there is yet another measure which can strengthen the competitiveness of this industry. This consists in making the manufacture of fruit boxes cheaper than what it is. At present the ex-factory cost of fruit boxes falls in the range of Rs. 150.00 to 275.00 per 100 boxes. The timber that goes into the manufacture of these boxes is procured from the open market at the rate of Rs. 5.50 per cu.ft. The Government rate for the identical type of wood is Rs. 2.50 per cu.ft. It is obvious that if the Government undertake to feed the box manufacturers with necessary supplies of timber at Rs. 2.50 per cu.ft. the cost of their manufacture would go down by more than half with a definite salutary impact on fruit exports.

Lack of adequate institutional credit facilities is yet another bottleneck in the speedier growth of industries and for that matter even trade. It is very much desirable that some banks of repute are encouraged and pursuaded to set up their branches in the town.

On the social, cultural and political plane, there has already been a considerable break through. It is indeed noteworthy that people who were steeped in abject backwardness, conservatism and illiteracy and benumbed by centuries of slavery and subjugation could suddenly wake up to freedom in late 1947 and become receptive to the wind of change that has constantly been blowing since. Modern currents of thought and perception are making constant in-roads into the attitude and outlook, behaviour and manners, dress and habits of the people in general and the younger generation in particular. Some of the old customs, beliefs and practices are of course still in vogue. Anyway twenty years is after all too small a period for a traditional society to completely transform itself. Whatever transformation has already taken place is no mean achievement. What is, however, lacking in a large measure is the complete sense of belonging and participation of the people in developmental and other activities of the Government. The all-sided development o the town could be made much quicker and smoother if the local representative leadership is allowed a legitimate role in the formulation of policies and programmes and in the evaluation of their execution.

TOWN SCHEDULE (1971)

TOWN—SOPORE

CODE NUMBER II

1. STATE	...	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
2. DISTRICT	...	BARAMULLA	Code Number=3
3. TEHSIL	...	SOPORE	Code Number=3

Table 4

Basic particulars of the town—Sopore (as in 1961 Census)

Area in Sq. miles	Occupied residential houses		Total population			Scheduled Castes		
	Number of houses	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.55	2,192	2,940	18,987	10,189	8,798	..	..	..

Table 4—*contd.*

Basic particulars of the town—Sopore (as in 1961 Census)—*contd.*

Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons			Workers					
						Total worker (I—IX)			I As Cultivators		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	..	3,562	2,870	692	6,106	5,339	767	1,644	1,049	595

Table 4—*contd.*

Basic particulars of the town—Sopore (as in 1961 Census)—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*								
II As Agricultural Labourers			III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities			IV Household Industry		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
36	35	1	317	307	10	288	281	7

Table 4—*contd.*

Basic particulars of the town—Sopore (as in 1961 Census)—*contd.*

Workers—*contd.*								
V In manufacturing other than Household Industry			VI In Construction			VII In Trade and Commerce		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
577	550	27	45	45	..	1,005	958	47

Table 4—*concld.*

Basic particulars of the town—Sopore (as in 1961 Census) —*concld.*

Workers—*concld.*								
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In other services			Non-Workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
122	122	..	2,072	1,992	80	12,881	4,850	8,031

(SOURCE—1961 Census)

Table 5(a)

Changes, if any, in the boundary of the Sopore town after 1961

Particulars of areas involved	Status of the area before change	Nature of change	Circumstances of change	Date of change and reference of notification, etc.	Area and Population affected by the change		Remarks
					Area	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(a) There has not been any jurisdictional change in the boundary of Sopore town after 1961 Census. (Refer Report on Sopore)

(b) History of origin, growth and decay, if any, of the town.....
Refer Survey Report on Sopore.

(c) Year in which recognised as Urban area in Indian Census.
Since 1911 Census.

Table 6

Particulars of towns (with population of less than 50,000 within a distance of

Name	Distance from referrent town	Area in sq. miles according to 1961 Census	Population as in 1961	Nature of communication linkage
1	2	3	4	5
Baramulla	9 miles	2.40	18,987 persons	Both by road as well as by boat through river Jhelum
Srinagar	30 miles	16.00	2,85,257 persons	Both by road as well as by boat through river Jhelum and Wular Lake

10 miles and those with population of 50,000 or more, within a distance of 50 miles)

General note on special economic relation, if any, with the referrent town, e.g., marketing, employment etc.	General note on special economic/social and cultural relation, if any, with the referrent town e. g., education, administration, trade, entertainment, religion etc.	Remarks
6	7	8
Baramulla and Sopore depend upon each other for the supply of only some of the goods due to the reason that both these urban areas have direct links with Srinagar and other places outside the State for main supplies. For example Baramulla supplies construction material like bricks, lime, stones and stone slabs to Sopore besides some of the minor forest produce and match boxes. Against it Sopore caters Baramulla for the supply of vegetables and fish. On an average about 1,000 persons either come to Sopore from Baramulla or vice versa. Of these 65 go from Sopore daily for some economic pursuits to Baramulla while 88 come to Sopore for private service, sale of goods and Government service etc.	Inhabitants of both these urban areas have close associations both socially and culturally. Twenty students come daily from Baramulla to Sopore in order to get higher education in college. Apart from other social and cultural links for matrimonial alliances also the preference is given by the inhabitants of Sopore for their counterparts in Baramulla.	For other details refer Survey Report.
For the supply of ration, kerosene and edible oils, cloth, shoes, vanaspati ghee, spices, salt, sugar, hardware, grocery goods, crockery etc. etc. Sopore depends upon Srinagar city. Against it Sopore exports fruits, timber, fish and other forest produce etc. to Srinagar. For employment in Government service some of the locals have migrated to Srinagar city. A few of the businessmen have also extended their business to Srinagar, the summer capital. Against this some of the fruit merchants of Srinagar have set up their shops in Sopore and are doing brisk business.	So far as the social and cultural links are concerned, with the increase in distance from the referrent town these recede and are less prominent as compared with Baramulla town. In the sphere of education, however, Sopore depends upon Srinagar and students have come to receive education in Medical and Engineering colleges as well as in other technical lines.	

SOURCE—1961 Census and personal observations of the Investigator.

Table 7(a)

Locational particulars and ancillary data

	Name	Distance from the referrent town (Sopore)	Means of communication and linkage	Number of hours of journey by			Remarks
				Bus	Train	Other conveyance (specify)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State H.Q.	Srinagar (summer capital) Jammu (winter capital)	30 miles 211 miles	Bus -do-	1.25 hours 13 hours	.. ..	.. ..	
District H.Q.	Baramulla	9 miles	i) bus ii) tonga iii) boat	i) ½ hour	..	.. ii) one hour iii) 1½ hours	
Sub-divisional/ Tehsil H.Q.	Sopore	Zero mile	..	..	..	..	
Nearest town with population of less than 1 lakh according to 1961 Census.	Baramulla	9 miles	i) bus ii) tonga iii) boat	i) ½ hour	..	.. ii) one hour iii) 1½ hours	
Nearest city with population of 1 lakh or more according to 1961 Census.	Srinagar	30 miles	Bus	1.25 hours	..	..	
Airport	Srinagar	30 miles	Bus	1.25 hours	..	..	
Railway Station	Pathankote	227 miles	Bus	16.30 hours	..	..	
Sea port	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bus route/ Jeepable road	Bus route	Zero mile	..	..	..	..	

Table 7(a)—*concld.*

Locational particulars and ancillary data—*concld.*

	Name	Distance from the referrent town (Sopore)	Means of communication and linkage	Number of hours of journey by			Remarks
				Bus	Train	Other conveyance (specify)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Radio Transmission Centre.	Srinagar	30 miles	Bus	1.25 hours	..	..	
River/other water bodies, e.g., sea, big lake within a distance of 20 miles.	River Jehlum	Zero mile	..	..	..	..	
	Wular Lake	3 miles to 7 miles	i) Tonga ii) Boat iii) Bus	.. .. iii) 20 minutes	.. .. ..	i) 30 minutes ii) one hour ..	

(b) Phsiographical features—

Refer Survey Report on Sopore town.

SOURCE—Manager Govt. Transport, Sopore and Private Undertakings.

Table 8

Maps and Flyleaves (for the year 1967-68)

NOTE—Eight maps have been prepared and appended in the Survey Report.

Table 9 (a)

Important public institutions (Other than banks,

Category	Name	Location	When established	Nature of function
1	2	3	4	5
Government Offices and institutions	Sub-Judge	Sopore town	N. A.	Hearing of the civil and criminal cases, registration of sale deeds, land and other particulars.
	S.D.M. or S. D. O. Office	Sopore town	,,	To maintain law and order and to settle revenue cases etc.
	Sub-Divisional Police Office	Sopore town	1953	Supervision of crimes and maintenance of law and order.
	Tehsil Office	Sopore town	1948	Collection of land revenue, rationing, liaison officer, Custodian Evacuee Property, Administration, Treasury Officer, Chairman Local Boards, Panchayat Election, Authority, maintenance of records of rights.
	Roads and Buildings Division	Sopore town	Oct., 1962	Development of roads and buildings etc.
	Assistant Engineer, Electric	Sopore town	March, 1968	Collection of revenue and maintenance of electric lines and sub-stations.
	Divisional Fire Office	Sopore town	1963	To attend fire calls.
	Assistant Registrar, Co-operative	Sopore town	Oct., 1961	Guiding in the formation of the co-operative societies, advancing loans and its recovery.
	Agriculture Office	Sopore	July, 1962	Tehsil Development, plant protection, propaganda and documentary shows on agriculture, sale of improved implements, fertilizer and pesticides.
	Horticulture Office	Sopore town	May, 1967	Technical guidance to fruit growers, protection of plants, development of horticulture.
	Irrigation Division	Sopore town	1954	Construction of new canals and tanks, execution of the projects, flood control, construction of Departmental buildings and repair to old canals etc.

educational and medical institutions).

Jurisdiction	No. of employees	No. of members where it is relevent	Remarks
6	7	8	9
District Baramulla for criminal cases and tehsil Sopore for civil cases.	15	..	One Chief Judicial Magistrate is also functioning here.
Sopore Division	4	..	Sub-divisional Magistrate or Sub-divisional Officer and his staff.
Sangrama, Gurez, Bandipora, Kupwara, Karnah, Keran, Villagam, Handwara and Sopore.	11	..	One Deputy Superintendent of Police, One Head Clerk, One Head Constable, Six Constables and two peons.
Sopore Tehsil	84	..	One Tehsildar and his staff.
Sangrama to Chowkibal, Tangdara, Karnah, Lolab Valley, Kulangam, Handwara, Zachaldara, Nichhama, Magam, Shooloro road, the area of the right side of Sopore-Chowkibal Road, Zaingir, Sopore to Bandipora, Shalteng and other link roads in tehsil Bandipora.	142	..	Work Charge=76 Regular =66 One Executive Engineer, One Assistant Engineer and 64 regular staff members.
Sopore Town and adjacent villages	97	..	One Assistant Electric Engineer and his staff.
Sopore Division	N.A.	..	..
Sopore Block and adjacent villages	6	..	..
Baramulla District	86	..	One District Agriculture Officer and his staff.
Baramulla District	118	..	One District Horticulture Officer and his staff. One Deputy Director Mulberry is also functioning in the town.
Baramulla District except Sonawari block.	86	..	72 (Regular) 14 (Work Charge Basis)

Table 9(a)—*contd.*

Important public institutions (Other than banks,

Category	Name	Location	When established	Nature of function
1	2	3	4	5
Government Offices and institutions	Ranger, Kandi Range	Sopore	1964	Control of timber movement, to provide work for labour in saw mills.
	Special Range Officer's office	Sopore town	1964	Supply of fire-wood, control of timber movement etc.
	Block Development Office	Sopore	Sept., 1964	Development of Panchayats, improvement of agriculture and minor irrigation and water supply, development of small industries and livestock.
	Tehsil Information Office	Sopore town	July, 1966	Conducts film shows to educate people in Family Planning, Agriculture and Industries etc. To collect data from different offices for publication.
	Tehsil Social Welfare Office	Sopore town	April, 1965	Looks after the welfare of the people especially backward classes, and provides welfare facilities to the destitutes, physically handicapped, blind, deaf and dumb. The office is running two welfare centres in the town where girls get lessons in tailoring etc.
	Inspector Weight and Measures	Sopore town	April, 1963	Inspection of the shops and checking the weights and measures.
	Central Community Listening Centre	Sopore town	1949	Maintenance of community listening Radio sets. Supply of Batteries to G. C. Sets.
Municipal and other offices of Local Self Government	Town Area Committee	Sopore town	1935	Development of town.
Recreation Centres	Samad Talkies	Sopore town	1958	Film Shows
	Two Parks	Sopore town	1962 & 1967	Provide entertainment.
Religious institutions including sect organisations	Jamayat-i-Islamia	Sopore	N. A.	For the welfare of the people and to educate them on religious lines.
	Bohra Samaj Sudhar	Sopore	1947	To look after the social uplift of Bohra Community.
	Sanatan Dharam Sabha	Sopore	1968	Social and cultural uplift of Hindu community.
Voluntary Organisations	New Fruit Growers and Dealers Association	Sopore town	1967	Removing of various difficulties facing the fruit industry.

educational and medical institutions)—*contd.*

Jurisdiction	No. of employees	No. of members where it is relevent	Remarks
6	7	8	9
Sopore Division.	N.A.	..	..
Sopore Division	N.A.	..	..
¼ of Tehsil Sopore and Alaqa Zaingir and Khoi.	42	..	One Block Development Officer and 41 staff members.
Sopore, Handwara, Kupwara, Langet, Chowkibal, Zachaldara, Lolab and Watlab.	6	..	..
Sopore Tehsil only	2	..	One Social Welfare Officer and a clerk.
Tehsil Sopore and Bandipora	2	..	One Inspector and one clerk.
Pattan, Handwara, Bandipora upto Gurez and Sopore.	3	..	Centre is run by Field Publicity Department, Government of India.
Sopore Town	130	11	..
Sopore Town	..	..	Samad Talkies is owned by Khawaja Samad Pandit, an industrialist.
Sopore Town	..	..	These parks are managed by Town Area Committee.
Baramulla District	..	..	..
Tehsil Sopore	..	..	..
Sopore Town	..	..	..
District Baramulla	..	10	..

Table 9 (a)—*concld.*

Important public institutions (Other than banks,

Category	Name	Location	When established	Nature of function
1	2	3	4	5
Voluntary organisations	The Kashmir Fruit Growers and Dealers Association	Sopore town	1948-49	Removing of various difficulties facing the fruit industry.
	Mill Owners Welfare Association	Sopore town	1956	Welfare of the Mill owners.
	Drivers and Cleaners Association	Sopore town	May, 1966	To look after the interests of drivers and cleaners, to check the high handedness of vehicle owners and others.
	Co-operative Transport Workers Society Limited	Sopore town	Nov., 1966	Uplift of the community and to have their own vehicles.
	Private Employees Union	Sopore town	June, 1968	To find some other employment source as subsidiary, to fight for welfare of the employees.
	Private Mazdoor Union	Sopore town	May, 1968	To fix the labour wages, hours of work and fight for the cause of labourers.
	Anjman Behbudi-e-Kirayadaran	Sopore town	Dec., 1965	To fix the rent and look after the interests of various tenents. To implement rent control act.
	Kisan Conference	Sopore town	May,'1968	Upliftment of the cultivators, land to tillers and to persue their children for education.
	Tailors Union	Sopore town	Sept., 1964	To help their brotherhood.
	Tonga Drivers Association	Sopore town	1963	To fix the routes of vehicles, to fix the rates, to help the members at the time of accidents etc.
	Anjman Zargaran	Sopore town	1954	To look after the interests of the community and remove unemployment of the members after the Gold Control Act.
	New Kashmir Carpenters Association	Sopore town	1938	To help the community and to provide them work.
	Oil Mills Industrial Co-operative Society	Sopore town	1962	To work jointly and help each other. Society purchases oil seeds at wholesale rates and provides it to various *kohlus* on wages and gets back oil and residue and sell the same.
	Anjman Telian	Sopore town	1955	Welfare of the community.
	Anjman Hajaman	Sopore town	1966	To help their brotherhood and solve their day-to-day problems.
	Butchers Union	Sopore town	1964	To help butchers for getting the sheep, fixing the price with the Government, fighting with the Government for regular supply.
	Mahigeeran Association	Sopore town	1918	Welfare of the community, fixing of fish rates etc.
Others	..	..	..	..

educational and medical institutions)—*concld.*

Jurisdiction	No. of employees	No. of members where it is relevent	Remarks
6	7	8	9
Sopore Tehsil	..	85	..
Sopore Tehsil	..	20	..
Sopore Tehsil	2	209	One clerk, One peon.
Sopore Tehsil	2	41	One clerk, One peon.
Sopore Town	1	100	One clerk.
Sopore Town	2	80	One clerk, One peon.
Sopore Town	1	600	One peon.
District Baramulla	2	60	One clerk, One peon.
Sopore Town	..	200	..
Sopore Tehsil	..	800	..
Sopore Town	..	64	..
Sopore Town	..	200	..
Sopore Town	2	39	One Accountant, One Chowkidar-cum-peon.
Sopore Town	..	100 families	..
Sopore Town	2	80	One clerk, One peon.
Sopore Tehsil	..	150	..
Sopore Tehsil	..	400	..
	..	..	..

SOURCE—All concerned offices and institutions.

Table 9 (b)

Important historic, religious buildings, relics or areas, etc.

Name	Location	Whether classified as protected monument	Age	Brief description including condition of maintenance	Associated myth legend or history	Current use	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shah-i-Hamdan	Sopore town	No	About 600 years	Refer Survey Report	Refer Survey Report	Mosque	

SOURCE—Managing Committee of the Shrine Shah-i-Hamdan.

Table 9 (c)

Other places of importance (specify)

Name	Location	Since when in existence	Brief description	Current use	Particulars of users	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE—For other important places refer Survey Report.

Table 10

Educational

Type	Location	Number	Number of students	
			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
University	..	..	..	..
Engineering college	..	..	..	..
Medical college	..	..	..	..
Art and Science college	Sopore town	1	547	50
Commerce college	..	..	..	..
Technical institution (Diploma)	..	..	..	..
Other Post-secondary Institution	..	..	..	..
High and Higher Secondary schools	Sopore town	3	980	606
Secondary schools	Sopore town	8	1,157	284
Primary schools	Sopore town	18	549	523
Nursury school	..	..	..	..
Institution for physically and mentally handicapped	..	..	..	..
Research Laboratory/Institution	..	..	..	..
Training schools	Sopore town	2	80	30
Post-graduate centre	..	..	..	..
Adult Education centre	..	..	..	..
Others (specify e.g. Coaching schools, Evening schools, Unrecognised institutions)	..	..	..	..
Jamat-e-Islamia Institutions	Sopore town	3	198	229

Institutions

Number of teachers		No. of research workers		Remarks including indication of the number of the institutions having co-education and others exclusively meant for females
Males	Females	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	Co-education
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
59	11	..	..	One is having co-education while of the remaining two, one is for males and other for females.
51	19	..	..	Six for males and two for females exclusively.
23	12	..	..	3 Co-education schools, 5 males, 10 females.
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
11	9	..	..	One for males and one for females.
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..
17	8	..	..	One is primary school for co-education while the other two are of middle standard, one each for males and females.

SOURCE—All concerned Institutions, Tehsil Education Officer and Inspectress of Schools.

Table 11 (a)

Hospital/Health Centre/Dispensary/Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/ Specialized institutions like T. B. Clinics, Cancer Hospital, Blood Bank, Eye Bank, Nursing Home, Mental Hospital, Psychiatric Clinic, Child Guidance Clinic etc.

Type	Number	No. of beds	No. of out-door patients during the year 1967-68	No. of in-door patients during the year 1967-68	No. of Doctors	No. of Nurses	No. of Medical Social Workers	No. of para Medical staff	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Health Centre	One	20	63,515	1,081	4	..	..	..	Of the four doctors 3 are Assistant Surgeons (one lady) and one is Dental Surgeon.
S.E.T. Centre	One	..	60	..	..	..	..	3	One para Medical Assistant, one chestcamia and one sweeper.
T. B. Centre	One	..	11,790	..	2	..	..	13	..
Branch St. Joseph Hospital, Baramulla	One	..	The Centre remains open only twice a week when two nurses come from Baramulla and distribute liquid powder milk to children and women.						

SOURCE— Officers incharge of various medical institutions.

Table 11 (b)

Incidence of diseases treated in medical institutions during 1967-68

Disease	Number treated	No. ended in mortality	Remarks
Diarrhoea	14,425	..	..
Diseases of skin	9,540	..	..
Diseases of respiratory system	8,410	..	..
All other diseases of urinery system	6,415	..	..
Injury general and local	3,212	..	..
Worms	4,615	..	..
Dysentery	1,800	..	..
Entric fever	1,125	..	..
Pneumonia	140	..	..
Pyrexia of insertion organ and other infectious diseases	315	..	..
Rheumatic, fever and rheumatism	457	..	..
All other infectious diseases	721	..	..
Anaemia	4,751	..	..
All other general diseases	528	..	..
Diseases of eye, ear and nose	915	..	..
Diseases of circulatory system	1,500	..	..
Dyspepsia	5,230	..	..
All other diseases of liver	150	..	..
All other diseases of digestive system	1,925	..	..
Ulcers	1,580	..	..
Labour abnormal	175	..	..
Labour normal and other miscellaneous diseases	325	..	..
Leprosy	60	..	..
Pulmonary and extra pulmonary tuberculosis	1,850	31	..

SOURCE—Officer incharge of various medical institutions.

Table 11 (c)

Family Planning Centres, Clinics, etc.

Type of Institution	Number	Type of service	No. of persons who availed of the services as in col. 3 during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Family Planning Centre	1.	1 I.U.C.D loops	1,423	Family Planning Centre has been attached with the Health Centre Sopore. The Centre is headed by one Extension Educator (female) assisted by a dai.
	2.	Vasectomy	162	
	3.	Tubectomy	12	
	4.	Advices and devices about the Family Planning	N.A.	

SOURCE—Family Planning Centre, Sopore.

Table 12(a)

Veterinary hospitals/dispensaries

Name .. Veterinary Unit and Artificial Insemination Centre.

Location .. Sopore

No. of Doctors .. 2 (Asstt. Surgeons)

Table 12(b)

Incidence of diseases among different animals treated during 1967-68

Animal	Disease	No. treated	No. ended in mortality	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Bovine	i) Non-contagious	2,808	195	Bovine includes bulls, cows and such other animals.
	ii) Contagious	2		
Eqvine	Non-contagious	1,057	49	Eqvine includes pony, mare, etc.
Others	i) Non-contagious	1,013	115	Includes sheep, goat, poultry, dogs, etc. Vaccination was done in poultry against Raniketh disease.
	ii) Contagious	..		
	iii) Vaccination	64,200		

SOURCE—Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Animal Husbandry Unit, Sopore.

Table 13(i)

Municipal Administration

1. (a)	(i) When the Municipal Corporation Board/Town authority was first constituted ..	1935
(b)	Nature of composition ..	Nomination
	(i) Number of elected members ..	..
	(ii) Number of nominated members ..	11
	iii) Number of members of special categories (specify) ..	..
(c)	Distribution of executive function between (Elected office bearers)	Policy making and control of schemes
	i) Elected office bearers ..	..
	ii) Paid executives ..	Implementation and supervision of town area committee work.
(d)	Operative departments and their main activities :—	
	i) Department ..	N. A.
	ii) Activity ..	N. A.
(e)	Standing committees ..	..

Table 13(ii)

Income

Income by source	Rate schedule	1966-67 Amount realised (Rs.)	1967-68 Amount realised (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Municipal rates and taxes				
(a) House/land/property/general tax	..	..	..	..
(b) Lighting tax	..	..	..	..
(c) Water tax	..	..	..	..
(d) Conservancy	..	..	..	..
(e) Education-tax/Cess	..	..	..	..
(f) Toll tax	..	..	..	..
(i) Ferries	..	..	..	..
(ii) Roads	..	..	..	..
(iii) Bridges	..	..	..	..
(iv) Others	..	3,000	5,206	..
(g) Tax on animals and vehicles				
(i) Animals used for driving/riding	..	..	..	..
(ii) Others (specify)	..	..	..	..
(iii) Vehicles other than mechanically propelled (specify)—tonga, carts	7.25	3,000	3,471	..
(iv) Mechanically propelled vehicles (specify)	..	..	..	..
(v) Bi-cycle	1.25	..	323	..
(h) Show/theatre tax	..	..	..	..
(i) Profession tax	..	9,950	10,000	..
(j) Other taxes (specify) Dharat, lorrystand taxes etc.	..	2,32,200	3,22,000	..
2. Realisation under special Act	..	..	..	..
3. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation				
(i) Market	..	9,000	12,000	..
(ii) Sale of water	..	..	..	..
(iii) Sale of electricity	..	..	..	..
(iv) Others (contract of night soil, hides etc.)	..	2,400	2,000	..

Table 13(ii)—*concld.*

Income—*concld.*

Income by source	Rate schedule	1966-67 Amount realised (Rs.)	1967-78 Amount realised (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
4. Grants and consumption (for general and special purposes)				
(i) From Government :	..	..	..	..
(a) General purposes	..	85,000	9,778	..
(b) Special purposes (specify)	..	..	..	..
(ii) From Local funds				
(a) General purposes	..	..	..	..
(b) Special purposes (specify)	..	..	..	..
(iii) Other sources				
(a) General purposes	..	..	..	..
(b) Special purposes (specify)	..	..	..	..
5. Miscellaneous receipts	..	..	..	..
6. Extraordinary and debt	..	..	..	..
7. Total receipts excluding loan from Govt. and opening balance	..	2,59,550	3,55,000	..
8. Total receipts including opening balance	..	3,40,000	4,75,000	..

Table 13(iii)

Expenditure

Expenditure	1966-67 in (Rs.)	1967-68 in (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Pay of establishment	1,34,792	1,76,884	..
2. Public Safety	..	..	..
3. Public Health & Convenience	..	..	..
A. Public Convenience			
(i) Water supply	..	..	..
(ii) Construction of drains, sewers and improvements in streets etc.	51,000	1,26,000	..
(iii) Conservance (including cleansing and watering of roads/public latrines/baths & urinals/etc.	..	..	..
(iv) Construction and maintenance of roads	..	..	..
(v) Other public works	..	..	..
(vi) Land development	..	..	..
B. Remunerative Enterprises			
(i) Market and other buildings	60,000	34,000	..
(ii) Electricity	13,000	14,000	(for street lighting)
(iii) Others	..	..	..
C. Public Health & Medical Relief			
(i) Maintenance of Vital Statistics	..	..	..
(ii) Infant and maternity welfare	..	..	..
(iii) Family planning	..	..	..
(iv) Control of food supplies and adulterated stuffs	..	..	..
(v) Veterinary charges	..	..	..
(vi) Others	..	..	..
4. Public Instruction			
(i) Basic/primary/elementary/nursery schools	..	..	..
(ii) Middle schools/Higher secondary schools/ High schools etc.	..	--	--

Table 13(iii)—*concld.*

Expenditure—*concld.*

Expenditure	1967-67 in (Rs.)	1967-68 in (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
(iii) Colleges	..	..	..
(iv) Technical institution	..	..	..
(v) Public Libraries	1,500	2,000	..
(vi) Museums	..	..	..
(vii) Others	..	..	..
5. Contribution			
(i) General purposes	..	..	..
(ii) Special purposes	..	..	..
6. Miscellaneous and other recurring expenditure	28,826	53,276	..
			..
Total expenditure	2,89,118	4,06,160.00	..
Total disbursements	..	..	..
Deposits	N.A.	N.A.	..
Closing balance	N.A.	N.A.	..

SOURCE—Chairman, Town Area Committee, Sopore.

Table 14

Details of utilities and services as in 1967—68.

A. Roads

Type with reference to surface material used	Mileage	Agency responsible for		Remarks
		Construction	Maintenance	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Metaling road	2 miles	T.A.C.	T.A.C.	
2. Cemented lanes	1 mile	Sopore	Sopore	

B. (1) Major source of water supply in the town

Name of the source	P.C. of population served	P.C. of areas served	Name of areas not served	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
i) Shiva spring at village Hardo shiva ii) Nalla Yambarzal wari	100% residing in Sopore town	Sopore town and some villages	nil	The water supply is intermittant for the day i. e. two hour's supply to each mohalla, for night it is however, regular.

B. (2) In respect of protected source of water

I.	Agency responsible for providing the service	..	Water Works Sub-division, Baramulla
II.	Total supply of water per day	..	23,000 gallons per day app.
III.	(a) Source or sources of water supply to the town	..	Shiva spring & Yambirzal wari nalla
	(b) Distance of the same from the town	..	7 miles
IV.	Storage arrangement and capacity	..	Overhead tank of 60,000 gallons at Sopore
V.	Nature of treatment of water and the areas covered by the treatment plant	..	Cholorinisation
VI.	Arrangement for distribution of water :		
	(a) Pumping stations number and capacity	..	One with a motor of 15 H.P. and with a capacity of 2,500 gallons per hour
	(b) Service reservoirs including water towers number and capacity	..	—do—
	(c) Nature and size (diameter) of main conduct	..	From the spring 8" diameter & from the overhead tank 4" diameter
	(d) Total length of network of pipes laid	..	22,000 ft. approximately

Table 14—*contd.*

VII. Connections and water metres given to;

	Number of connections		No. of water metres		Remarks including details of water rate
	Inside town	Outside town	Inside town	Outside town	
	1	2	3	4	5
Residential houses	800 P.P.C.	75 P.P.C.	nil	nil	75 P.P.C. and 130 P.S.P. points have been provided to villages Shiva, Dangarpora, Duru, Selu including mosques etc.
Public taps	120 P.S.P.	130 P.S.P.	,,	,,	
Offices	These connections have been included in P.P.C.		,,	,,	
Industrial plants			,,	,,	

VIII. (1) Duration of water supply (state whether intermittant, give timings or regular) .. Intermittant during day (from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.) rest of the period regular

(2) Other sources	Number	Private	Public	Remarks
i) Tank	nil	..	..	..
ii) Well, tube-well	nil	..	..	..
iii) Others (specify)	nil	..	..	..

SOURCE—Assistant Engineer, Water Works, Sopore.

C. Sewerage

i)	Agency responsible for providing the service	..	T.A.C. Sopore
ii)	System of sewerage	..	Sweeping
iii)	Proportion of area inside the town served by sewers	..	T.A.C. area
iv)	Proportion of houses inside the town served by sewer	..	All
v)	Number of local sewers inside the town joined to central sewer	..	..
vi)	Particulars of areas outside the town served by the sewerage system of the town.	..	..

Name of the area	Appr. acres of area served	Appr. no. of houses served	Remarks
1	2	3	4
..	..	..	..

vii)	Place of disposal	..	..
viii)	Method of disposal	..	Raw/Treated
ix)	Flow arrangement	..	Gravitational/pump
x)	Other particulars	..	..

Table 14—*contd.*

D. Open drainage and conservancy

i)	Agency responsible for providing the service	..	T.A.C. Sopore
ii)	Total length of open drainage	..	12.75 kms.
iii)	Condition of cleanliness and maintenance	..	Satisfactory
iv)	How frequently cleaned	..	Twice a day
v)	Whether capable of draining out rain water	..	No, when it rains, the roads remain full of mud

vi) No. of latrines of different types :

	Private	Public
Water borne	Appr. 200	Nil
Service	Private arrangements	
Others (specify)	1200	

vii) Method of disposal of :

(a) Night soil	..	It is being given on contract
(b) Garbages	..	It is removed by the sweepers and is being dumped in trenches

viii) Particulars of conservancy staff of different categories :

Category	Number		Remuneration	No. allotted quarters	Remarks
	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sweepers	65	9	Rs. 100/- P.M. each	22	..

ix)	Rules framed, requiring the rate payers to construct latrines of different types	..	Rs. 4/- per latrine
x)	Concessions and rebates, if any, granted to rate payers on conversion of service latrines to water borne type	..	Nil
xi)	Approximate number of houses without latrines of any type	..	Total no. of houses =2,500 Houses without latrines=1,500

SOURCE—Town Area Committee, Sopore.

Table 14—*contd.*

E. Electricity

I.	(a) Whether electrified	..	Yes.
	(b) If so, since when	..	1921
	(c) Agency responsible for providing the service	..	Electric Department, Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
II.	Source :		
	(a) Nature (Hydrel/Thermal/Diesel)	..	Hydrel
	(b) Location (Generates own electricity/connected to grid/combined)	..	Grid
III.	(a) Capacity	..	..
	(b) Whether AC/DC or both	..	A. C.
	(c) Volume of consumption	..	1.255 Megawatts
	(d) Percentage of people served	..	90%
	(e) Percentage of buildings served	..	92%
	(f) Percentage of town area served	..	95%
IV (A)	(a) If the source of supply is local	..	..
	(b) Whether it served area outside the town also	..	..
	(c) Maximum distance of the areas served from the outer boundary of the town limit	.. ..	.. ..
	(B) If connected to grid		
	(a) Place of generation	..	Mohara and Ganderbal
	(b) Distance	..	16 kms. from R/Station, Baramulla.

Table 14—*contd.*

V. Number of connections, rate per unit, volume of consumption, charges due and charges realised.

Type of establishment	No. of connections given	Volume of consumption	Rate per unit	Charges due during 1967-68	Charges realised during 1967-68	No. of applications if any in the waiting list	Additional load required for pending applications	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Domestic								
(a) Lighting (b) Power	2,503	250 K.W.	..	..	..	The applications of industrial load are not entertained	50% of the existing load (500 K.W.)	
Indnstrial	53	949.5 K.W.	..	Rs. 2,60,046.40	Rs. 2,55,346.40			
Irrigation	3	1.5 K.W.						
Other establishments	40	18 K.W.						
Commercial	300	36 K.W.						
Road lighting	263 of 40 watts* each							*Charges are at flat rate of Rs. 1.25 per bulb of 40 watts each.
Others (specify)	..	..						

VI. Problems if any relating to supply of electricity with particular reference to present and prospective availablity of power and adequency of the same to meet the present and prospective demands.

To electrify rural areas.

F. Details of road lighting

Agency responsible for providing the service — Town Area Committee

Particulars of the Service:

Type of light	Norm about distance between lighting post on different types of roads	Hours of lighting	Total No. of points	Total consumption	Total expense during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ordinary	200 ft.	Evening to morning	263 of 40 watts each	..	Rs. 8,138.35	..

SOURCE—Assistant Electric Engineer, Sub-division Sopore.

Table 14—*concld.*

G. Fire Brigade

Location	When established	Particulars of service during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Sopore town	1963	Attended 44 fire calls in the district	..

SOURCE—Fire Officer, Sopore Division, Sopore.

Table 15

Rules and Regulations framed by the authority concerned

A. Give the name and section of the Act, Authority/Authorities framing the rules and regulations and the salient features of the rules and regulations in respect of the items listed below :—

(a) Type of land use (residential, industrial, commercial, recreational, public and semi-public institutions)	Rules and Regulations as laid out in General and Sanitation Orders under Section 45 and 47 of the J & K Town Area Act 2011, are adhered to.
(b) Construction of building type	
(c) Nature of use of building	
(d) Sanitation and public health	
(e) Other matters of importance (such as obnoxious, hazardous, business and trade).	

B—I (i) (a) Whether lands have been acquired by any public authority for future urban developments ..	Yes.
(b) If so, particulars of public authority acquiring the land ..	The land which was previously acquired by Agriculture Department for Agriculture College was transferred to Housing Division.

Table 15—*concld.*

Rules and Regulations framed by the authority concerned—*concld.*

(ii) Particulars of the land :

Year of acquisition	Location	Type	Acreage	Purpose	Terms and conditions on which acquired	Total value in terms of the market price at the time of acquisition	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N. A.	Sopore town between Chowkibal road and Nowpora road	Tabular land	21 acres	For the development of a housing colony and shopping centre	N. A.	N. A.	Refer Survey Report.

(i)	Extent of land speculation ..	Refer Survey Report
(ii)	Reasons for speculation ..	-do-
(iii)	Areas more affected by speculative activities ..	-do-
(iv)	Other particulars of speculative activities ..	-do-
II. (a)	Whether any master plan for development of the town and its surrounding areas has been drawn ..	Not so far, but is under consideration by the Town Planner.
(b)	If so, copy of the same ..	..
III. (a)	Whether sale of land within the town or its vicinity has been restricted by notification for acquisition by any public authority. ..	No
(b)	If so, (1) Particulars of the same in a general way ..	..
	(2) Statistics in respect of the land so notified..	..

Year of acquisition	Location	Type of land (e. g. agricultural, residential) fallow etc.	Acreage under notification	Contemplated future use of the land	Estimated compensation liability in respect of the notified land	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE—Town Planner, Srinagar.

Table 16

(a) Number of houses by type of material used in plinth, wall and roof

Type of material used in plinth, wall and roof	Age of the structure	Number	Nature of use	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
PLINTH i) R. S. Masonary in mud	0—5	500	Hospitals, Schools, Residential, Shops-cum-Flats etc.	
ii) R. S. Masonary in lime	6—10	1,000		
WALLS i) B. B. Masonary in mud	11—15	500		
ii) B. B. Masonary in lime	16—25	1,000		
iii) R. S. Masonary in mud	26—30	300		
	31 and above	712		
		4,012		
ROOF i) Wood				
ii) G. C. I. Sheets				
iii) Shingle				

(b) Number of houses by storeys

Single storey	..	1,017
Double storey	..	1,575
Multi storey	..	1,420

SOURCE—Assistant Engineer, Roads and Buildings, Sopore.

Table 17

(a) (i) **Hotels**

Location	Number	Estimated number of seats available	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3	4
Sopore town	One	12	Licence fee is Rs. 50.00 per year and is charged by the Town Area Committee. For the supervision of sanitation also Town Area Committee is responsible and the Sanitary Inspector periodically inspects the same.

(ii) Particulars of the hotels representing three categories by ranges of seat rent (The entire range within which the rent varies may be divided into three equal groups. The top most group would be category I, next one is category II, and the group with lowest range of rent is category III).

	Range of rent per seat	Average meal charges	No. of seats	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic, caste or community group	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture etc., amenities available
	1	2	3	4	5
Category I	Rs. 2.50	Rs. 4.50	30	No	The only hotel named New light is clean and sanitary fitted. Rooms have, however, no attached bath rooms and even the furniture articles are not to the standard. Ventilation is quite good. Meals are quite satisfactory although costly but the service is prompt.
Category II	..	..	..	..	
Category III	..	..	..	..	

Table 17—*contd.*

(b) **(i) Lodging houses**

Location	Number	Estimated number of seats available	Rules and arrangements for issue of license and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3	4
..	..	..	..

(ii) Particulars of the lodging houses including commercial hostels representing three categories (to be determined in the same manner as in case of hotels).

	Range of rent per seat	No. of seats	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic, caste or community group	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available etc.
	1	2	3	4
Category I	..	..	..	..
Category II	..	..	..	..
Category III	..	..	..	..

(c) **(i) Dharamshalas/Sarais**

Location	Number	Estimated number of seats available	Rules and arrangement for issue of license and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3	4
Sopore town	2	20 in all	Of these two, one is attached with a temple and the other with the Gurdwara

Table 17—*concld.*

(ii) Particulars of the Dharamshalas representing three ranks by standard of amenities and extent of contribution normally expected

	Rent contribution	No. of seats	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic caste or community group	Amenities available	Number of days normally allowed to stay	Observation of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Category I	No rent is charged	10	As referred above	Bathrooms and latrines have been provided	3 days	Neither so well maintained, nor sanitary fitted. No furniture etc. has been provided.
Category II	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category III	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE :— Personal observations of the Investigator.

Table 18

A (i) Eating houses

Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of license and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3
Sopore town	9	License for eating houses is issued by the Town Area Committee. The yearly license fee for restaurants which number two is Rs. 15.00 per restaurant while for the rest of the seven ordinary eating houses it is Rs. 10.00 each.

Table 18—*contd.*

(ii) Particulars of the eating houses representing three categories by range of charges (the entire range within which charges for main items of food vary may be divided into 3 equal categories).

		Number	Average number of persons normally served per day	Average sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic, caste or community	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available etc.
		1	2	3	4	5
Category	I	2	100	Rs. 400.00	No	The two restaurants falling in Category I are clean, good ventilated and have some modern furniture but are not sanitary fitted.
Category	II	4	160	Rs. 480.00	One is run by a member of Sikh community while the others are run by Muslims	The seven other eating houses in Categories II and III are, however, not well maintained, unclean and have been provided with very ordinary furniture like benches, tables etc.
Category	III	3	90	Rs. 225.00	Only Muslim shops	

B (i) Tea stalls

Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of license and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3
Sopore town	2	License is issued by the Town Area Committee on an yearly fee of Rs. 6.00 per shop.

(ii) Particulars of the stalls and restaurants of three categories by range of price as in case of eating houses.

		Number	Average number of persons normally served per day	Average sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic, caste or community group	Observation of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available etc.
		1	2	3	4	5
Category	I	2	300	Rs. 200.00	No	Both these tea-stalls are one each in Civil and Government Bus Stop. These are well maintained, clean, well furnished and good stuff is available and service too is prompt.
Category	II	..	..	..	..	
Category	III	..	..	..	..	

Table 18—*concld.*

C (i) Sweet-meat shops

Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of license and general supervision of sanitation
1	2	3
Sopore town	3	License for sweet-meat shops is issued by Town Area Committee at a yearly fee of Rs. 3.00 per shop

(ii) Particulars of the shops, representing three categories by range of price.

	Number	Approximate sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religious, linguistic caste or community group	Remarks including arrangement of issue of license and general supervision of sanitation
	1	2	3	4
Category I	2	Rs. 70.00	No	As mentioned above, general supervision of cleanliness and sanitation is done by the Sanitary Inspector, Town Area Committee
Category II	1	Rs. 25.00	No	
Category III	..		..	

SOURCE—Personal observations of the Investigator.

Table 19

Particulars of trade and commerce and establishments connected with the same including co-operative societies, super markets, etc.

Level (Distributive agency/wholesale, retail)		Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Approximate number	Estimated number of workers	Area where mainly concentrated	Religious, linguistic or caste group mainly associated with the trade or commerce	Appr. volume of trade as estimated from sales tax/ income tax records	Places from where the commodities are mainly obtained	A general statement on consumers and areas where commodities are sold	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Category	I	N.A.	1,250	N.A.	Bazar-i-Kalan Khushal Matoo,	N.A.	N.A.	A general statement about the import of various commodities and consumers has been provided in the Survey Report.		
Category	II	,,		,,	Baba Yousof Adda Sopore	,,	,,			
Category	III	,,		,,	Sabzi Mandi Main Bazar Bazar Khurud Jamia Qadim Chhan Khan, Arampora Shah Abad Hathi Shah Khanqah Now Hamam	,, ,,	,, ,,			

SOURCE—Chairman, Town Area Committee, Sopore.

Table 20

Particulars of factories and industrial

S. No.	Name of factory/industry/mill	Type with reference to the main product	Location e.g. Town/ centre/residential/ commercial/administrative/industrial. (b) Periphery Industrial estate/ area unplanned haphazard growth/others	Appr. acreage under the establishment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sama Products Private Ltd., Sopore	Canning of fruit and vegetable	Commercial	5 acres
2.	Samad Saw Mills, Sopore	Sawing of timber	-do-	½ acre
3.	United Oil Flour Mills, Sopore	Flour and oil	-do-	1 acre
4.	Satar Saw Mills, Sopore	Fruit boxes	-do-	½ acre
5.	Khandy Saw Mills, Sopore	Fruit boxes	-do-	½ acre
6.	Soya Saw Mills, Sopore	Sawing of timber	-do-	-do-
7.	Dar Saw Mills, Sopore	Fruit boxes	-do-	½ acre
8.	Ab. Rahim Kharoo Saw Mills	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	Band Saw and Rice Mill, Arampura, Sopore	Fruit boxes and rice husking	-do-	1/16 acre
10.	Popular Saw Mills, Arampur, Sopore	Fruit boxes	-do-	½ acre
11.	Gh. Ahmed Najar, Saw Mills, Chhankhan, Sopore.	-do-	-do-	½ acre
12.	Gh. Mohd. Najar, Saw Mills, Sopore	-do-	-do-	½ acre
13.	Gh. Mohd Garhanzoo	-do-	-do-	-do-
14.	Gh. Mohd. Dar	-do-	-do-	½ acre
15.	Ali Mohd. Rah Kralteng, Sopore	-do-	-do-	½ acre
16.	Abdul Khaliq, Untoo, Muslimpeer	-do-	-do-	½ acre
17.	Mohd. Ramzan, Mata Baba Yousuf, Sopore	-do-	-do-	½ acre
18.	Gh. Mohd. Panzoo, Dogli Teng, Sopore	-do-	-do-	½ acre
19.	Mohd Mathanji, Dogli Teng	-do-	-do-	½ acre
20.	Bulla Brothers, Dogli Teng, Sopore	Fruit boxes and sawing of timber	-do-	½ acre
21.	Bashir Ahmed Mahir, Aishipore, Sopore	Fruit boxes	-do-	-do-

establishments of different type and size

Appr. number of personnel employed			Appr. out-put during 1967-68		Particulars of housing for the industrial labour	Problems of industrial relations, if any	Manner and problem of disposal of industrial waste and affluent	Remarks
Administrative and supervisory	Skilled	Un-skilled	Volume	Value in (Rs.)				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	6	23	90 tons	180,000	Nil	Nil	Local transport	Small scale
5	9	40	2,24,000 cu. ft.	1,12,000	One house of 4 rooms provided to the labour	,,	,,	,,
4	2	15	1,10,000 mds.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Labour	,,
Nil	3	3	12,000 cu. ft.	6,000	,,	,,	Sold as fuel to the local people	,,
4	4	9	50,000 cu. ft.	25,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	6	10	60,000 cu. ft.	32,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	3	12,000 boxes	24,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	..	2	3,000 ,,	6,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	1	6,000 ,,	12,000+ 5,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	1	4	20,000 ,,	40,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	1	2	10,500 ,,	21,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	1	4	12,000 ,,	24,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	5	15,000 ,,	30,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	3	4	18,000 ,,	36 000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	1	2	10,000 ,,	20,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	3	15,000 ,,	31,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	3	4	20,000 ,,	35,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	1	7	25,000 ,,	45,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	5	18,000 ,,	35,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1	2	4	20,000 ,, and 30,000 cu. ft. of timber	60,000	,,	,,	Sale to the local people	,,
1	2	3	20,000 boxes	40,300	,,	,,	,,	,,

SOURCE—Concerned factories, mills etc.

Table 21(I)

Employment Exchange

A. ORGANISATIONAL PARTICULARS

Location	Year of Establishment	Jurisdiction	Remarks
1	2	3	4
..	..	..	..

B. Live Register as

	Educational Qualification	Number registered during the year					
		Scheduled Castes (SC)		Scheduled Tribe (ST)		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Illiterate—	..	..	..	..	941	..
2.	Under Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Vocational trained	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Untrained	..	..	..	..	90	..
3.	Matric—						
	(a) With technical training	..	..	..	..	6	..
	(b) Without technical training	..	..	..	..	89	..
4.	Degree Holders						
	(a) Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Science	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(c) Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Engineering	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(e) Agriculture	..	..	..	..	2	..
	(f) Others (specify)	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Others (specify)	..	..	..	..	..	..

on 31-12-1967

Placement during the year						No. as on Live Register as on 31-12-1967						Remarks
Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Others		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Others		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 21(I)—*concld.*

C. Placement Details

Occupational category	For the year 1967 vacancies notified			For the year 1967 vacancies filled			Remarks
	Reserved		Others	Reserved		Others	
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i) Professional and technical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ii) Administrative and executive	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iii) Clerical, sales, etc.	..	..	10	..	..	4	..
iv) Agricultural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
v) Miners, Quarrymen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
vi) Transport & communication	..	..	7	..	..	3	..
vii) Craftsmen and production process workers	..	..	54	..	..	15	..
viii) Service workers (Cooks, Chowkidars etc.)	..	..	40	..	..	14	..
ix) Labourers not elsewhere classified	..	..	75	..	..	35	..
x) Others (specify)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 21 (II)

Professional and Private Practitioners

	Number registered	Un-registered (estimate)	Remarks
	1	2	3
Lawyer	..	..	..
Allopathic doctor	..	..	..
Homeopathic doctor	..	..	..
Unani Hakim	..	..	..
Ayurvedic doctor	..	..	..
Architect/Engineer/ Overseer/ Draftsman	..	..	..
Others (specify)	..	..	..

SOURCE—District Employment Officer, Baramulla.

Table 22

Registered vehicles of different types

Type	Number	License fee			Remarks
		Per vehicle	Total due	Total collected during 1967-68	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
A. Motor Vehicles					
1. Bus	..	..	..	..	..
2. Truck	..	..	..	..	Vehicles are to be registered at Srinagar.
3. Car	..	..	..	..	
4. Taxi	..	..	..	..	..
5. Tempo	..	..	..	..	..
6. Jeep	..	..	..	..	..
7. Scooter/Motor cycle and combinations	..	..	..	..	..
8. Auto Rikshaw	..	..	..	..	..
B. Other than Motor Vehicles					
9. Cycle	300	1.25	375.00	375.00	..
10. Manpulled Rikshaw	..	..	..	..	..
11. Animal driven vehicle (Tongas)	497	7.25	..	N. A.	..
12. Others (specify)					
Boats for transport	N. A.	..	..	..	No tax is being levied on these.

SOURCE—Chairman Town Area Committee, Sopore.

Table 23

Transport

(a) Buses

(i) Fleet strength 36

(ii) Effective strength 36

(b) City bus service, if any Route if so, passengers

No

Name of route	Length	Frequency of bus service on the route	Number of buses plying	Agency running the service	Number of passengers during 1967-68	Remarks including whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(c) Places outside the limit of the town/city covered by city bus service :

Name of the terminus place	Distance from the periphery of the town	Whether village or town & also its broad functional category (e.g., is it a market place, office area, industrial centre. etc.)	Frequency of service	Appr. number of passengers during 1967-68	Remarks including whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5	6
..	..	NIL	..	..	..

Table 23—*contd.*

(d) Rural areas connected by bus service :

Name of the terminus of the route	Distance from the priphery of the town	Frequency of service	No. of passengers carried during 1967-68	Remarks including whether the route is originating from the town or passing through the town and whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sopore-Bandipora	19 miles	19	2,40,225	Originating from Sopore and Srinagar. Morning and evening crowding, little traffic 12 Noon to 2 P.M.
2. ,, Wilgam	32 miles	2	21,500	
3. ,, Tujar	9 miles	5	70,000	
4. ,, Dangawacha	10 miles	5	1,43,700	
5. ,, Handwara	16 miles	7	1,29,320	
6. ,, Handwara via Baramulla	18 miles	3	72,000	
7. ,, Rohama	9 miles	3	3,600	
8. ,, Sogamlalpora	37 miles	6	3,87,600	
9. ,, Kupwara	24 miles	3	72,000	
10. ,, Lalpulwari	51 miles	1	18,000	
11. ,, Wadoora	27 miles	2	21,600	

(e) Distant towns connected by bus service :

Name of the terminus of the route	Distance in miles	Frequency of service	No. of passengers carried during 1967-68	Remarks including whether the route is originating from the town or passing through the town and whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5
1. Srinagar	30 miles	24	62,25,600	Originating from the town.
2. Baramulla	10 miles	22	1,67,225	

Table 23—*contd.*

(f) Local trains :

Nil

(g) Local distance train service :

Nil

(h) No. of railway tickets collected at the station during 1967-68.

Nil

(i) Particulars of air flights to and from local airport :

Nil

Route	Frequency	Whether originating from the town under study or passing through it	Remarks
1	2	3	4

(j) (i) No. of air passengers that came to the place by air :

Nil

(ii) No. of passengers going out of the place by air during 1967-68 :

Nil

SOURCE:—Managers Govt. Transport Sopore and Private Companies, Sopore.

(k) Particulars of traffic by water way :

Nature of the water way	Nature of Transport	Frequency	No. of passengers coming down during 1967-68	No. of passengers going out during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
River Jhelum	Boats	30	1,000	1,000	..

SOURCE—Chairman Town Area Committee, Sopore.

Table 23—*concld.*

(l) Transport of commodities

Means of transport	Total quintals of export/sent from town during 1967-68	Important commodities exported/sent to		Total quintals imported/ brought to town during 1967-68	Important commodities imported/brought to town during 1967-68		Remarks
		Name	Place where sent outside the town		Name	Place from where brought to town during 1967-68	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government trucks	92,288.61	Fruit	1. Srinagar 2. Jammu 3. Pathankote 4. Amritsar 5. Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
Civil trucks	75,711.39	Fruit	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
Government and civil trucks	4,00,000 cft.	Timber	1. Srinagar 2. Jammu 3. Pathankote	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
Boats	74,074.00	Timber, Fire-wood Fruits Grains Fish	1. Srinagar 2. Baramulla	1,11,111	Cloth, tea leaves tin, stones, bricks, clay, pulses, oils, meat	Srinagar, Kupwara, Bandipora, Baramulla	

SOURCE:—Managers Govt. and Private Transports, Sopore.

(m) Road accidents during 1967-68

Nature of accident	Number		Remarks
	Fatal	Non-fatal	
1	2	3	4
By truck or other vehicle	2	7	..

SOURCE—Deputy Superintendent Police, Sopore.

Table 24

COMMUNICATION

(a) Sale of postal stationery by each post office in the town

Name of the post office	Postal stationery	No. sold during 1967-68	Total sale proceeds during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	Post cards	1,510	151.00	..
	Inland covers	2,304	345.60	..
	Envelopes	1,054	210.80	..
	Stamps	..	198.00	..

(b) Receipt and issue of telegrams

Number received during 1967-68	7,213
Number issued during 1967-68	5,470

SOURCE:—Sub-Post-master, Post Office, Sopore.

(c) Particulars about telephones

No. of connections	Rates	No. of local calls during 1967-68	No. of trunk calls during 1967-68	Whether the Exchange is automatic or manually operated or otherwise	No. of public telephone booths	Total revenue during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
150	Rs. 250 P.A. up to 19.7.67 and Rs. 300/- P. A. from 20.7.1967	1,19,227	25,911	Automatic	4	N.A.	The Exchange has been converted from C.B. type to automatic last year in the month April, 1967.

SOURCE:—(i) Phone inspector Sopore.
(ii) Incharge telephone revenue unit, Srinagar Division.

Table 24—*concld.*

(d) Receipt of money order :

	Number	Amount
(i) Money order received during 1967-68 :		
From within the same district From within the same State From other districts within the same State From within India other States (specify the States) From countries outside India (specify countries)	1,818	Rs. 1,43,185.58
(ii) Money order issued during 1967-68		
Rural areas within the same district Urban areas within the same district Rurala reas in other districts within the same State	5,322	Rs. 3,82,637.07

(e) No. of radio licenses issued in the town during 1967-68 : 689

SOURCE—Sub-Postmaster, Post Office, Sopore.

(f) Newspapers, journals and periodicals by type in circulation in the town :

Language	Daily		Weekly		Monthly		Others		Remarks
	No. of papers	No. in circulation	No. of papers	No. in circulation	No. of papers	No. in circulation	No. of papers	No. in circulation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
English	5	175	5	145	6	100	..	..	..
Urdu	8	625	6	180	8	175	..	..	..

SOURCE—Personal inquiries and observations of the Investigator.

Table 25

(a) Marketing

Special particulars about marketing

Name of the market	Type of shop, establishment and ware-house with reference to the main commodities dealt with	Appr. number	Peak season for sale	Particular days of the year, month or week when sale goes up	Hour of marketing	Remarks including commodities for which the market is particularly reputed and also whether it is a regulated market
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Main Bazar	Refer Survey Report	1.600	Summer & Autumn	June to October	9 a.m. to 8 p. m.	Refer Survey Report
2. Bazar-i-Khurud	,,	2.250				
3. Chhanakhan Bazar	,,	3.150				
4. Aarampora Bazar	..	4.175				
5. Sabzi Mandi	..	5.60	July to December			

SOURCE—Chairman Town Area Committee, Sopore.

(b) Special particulars about supply of vegetables, eggs, meat, fish, milk, fuel wood, etc.

Name of commodity	Approximate daily sale	Areas from where obtained and mileage of the area situated at maximum distance	Method of transport	Particulars of operation of middlemen, if any	Particulars of ware-house facilities	Remarks
1	2	2	4	5	6	7
Eggs	75 dozen	Lolab valley, Chowkibal, Bandipora, Gurez, Handwara, Langet, Rafiabad, Handwara.	Tongas, Raidas, Trucks and Boats	..	..	Refer Survey Report.
Sheep, goats, and chickens for meat	600 kgs.					
Fish	15 quintals	Wular Lake				
Milk	12 mds.	Tarazua, Haigam, Watlab, Zaingir, Seer, Doabgah.				

SOURCE—Chairman Town Area Committee, Sopore.

Table 25—*contd.*

(c) Particulars about banks/credit co-operative societies

Type	Number	No. of depositors			Nature of transaction	Volume of transaction during 1967-68
		Fixed deposit	Savings	Current		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Large sized	20	..	..	..	Advancement of loan against agricultural produce i.e. paddy and fruits, pulses.	N.A.
Small sized	7	..	..	..	Sale of commodities essential to the life.	N.A.
Service societies	18	..	..	..	Sale of chemical fertilizers and seeds.	N. A.
Co-operative Bank	1	*2	1	62	Disbursement of loans to the societies	Rs. 6,65,000 as loan was taken by the societies
	†6		47	81	As in other banks	i) Total amount deposited =Rs. 2,74,339.68 ii) Total amount withdrawn =Rs. 2,94,263.60
The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	80		260	596	As in other banks	Rs. 28,83,298.97

*62 Credit co-operative societies have their accounts in the Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sopore so against number of depositors instead and individuals the number of co-operative societies have been given.

†Individual Depositors.

SOURCE—Manager Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd., Sopore, and Assistant Registrar, Co-operatives, Sopore.

Table 25—*contd.*

(d) Money loaners registered under Money Lenders Act

Number	Transaction during 1967-68		Remarks
	Nature	Amount	
1	2	3	4

No registered money lenders are functioning in the area.

(e) Particulars about domestic animals and livestock

Type	Number	Registration for	Remarks
1. Bulls	1,159	..	..
2. Milching cows	2,305	..	..
3. Goats	108	..	..
4. Sheep	527	..	..
5. Horses	93	..	..
6. Mules	28	..	..
7. Cocks and hens	2,534	..	..
8. Ducks	241	..	..
9. Other birds	117	..	..

SOURCE—Tehsildar, Sopore.

Table 25—*concld.*

(f) Problem, if any, created by stray animals

Type	Nature of problem	Remarks
1	2	3
		No problem

SOURCE—Tehsidar, Sopore.

Table 26

Special particulars on commutation to and from

Name of one village at a distance of 3 miles, 6 miles, 9 miles and 12 miles on each transport line, waterway going out of the town if there is another town within the above distance particulars of the same also will have to be furnished		Appr. population	Predominant economy	Approximate No. of persons commuting to the town			By	
				By Foot	By Cycle	By Bus and other automobile	Train	Other means Tonga
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3 miles								
1. Sangrama	Sopore-Baramulla route	885	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards	25	5	10	..	15
Seelo	Sopore-Handwara route	1,435	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards	15	6	20	..	29
Adipora	Sopore-Bandipora route, Sopore Wular Lake	1,181	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards iii) Labour	14	4	3	..	6
Tarazua	Sopore-Haigam route	2,403	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards iii) Shopkeeping	12	6	..	..	20
Seerjagir	Sopore-Baramulla by river	2,676	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards iii) Fishery	10	3	..	..	22
Saidapora	Sopore-Hardoshiva route	787	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards	9	3	..	..	13
Ribbon	Sopore-Rohama route	1,529	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards	8	6	13	..	10
6 miles								
Watalab	Sopore-Bandipora route	963	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards	..	1	20	..	16
Hardoshiva	Sopore-Hardoshiva route	2,483	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards iii) Labour	6	7	8	..	10
Wadoora	Sopore - Handwara route	1,133	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards	..	5	10	..	8
Bulgam	Sopore-Srinagar route, Sopore-Haigam-route	627	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards	..	2	8	..	8

the town (on the basis of study in villages)

For				Other reasons	Appr. No. of persons commuting from the town					Sale of goods	For				Remarks
Sale of goods	Service	Private profession	Education		By Foot	By Cycle	By Bus and other automobile	By Train	By other means Tonga		Service	Private profession	Education	Other reasons	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
5	..	35	5	10	15	5	10	..	8	6	..	5	..	27	..
6	..	18	8	38	10	5	13	..	21	9	4	7	..	29	..
6	4	3	8	6	5	4	7	..	8	6	3	4	..	11	..
9	6	7	8	8	15	6	..	..	9	4	5	3	..	18	..
11	6	5	4	9	25	6	..	..	13	8	2	10	..	24	..
3	4	6	3	9	7	2	..	..	11	3	4	3	..	10	..
6	4	9	8	10	4	6	10	..	12	8	4	8	..	12	..
6	8	15	2	6	..	..	11	..	15	8	3	4	..	11	..
5	4	6	3	13	..	6	4	..	10	3	...	7	..	10	..
3	4	4	7	5	..	3	55	..	10	2	..	6	40	20	..
2	3	5	4	4	..	6	10	..	11	2	..	10	..	15	..

Table 26—*concld.*

Special particulars on commutation to and from

Name of one village at a distance of 3 miles, 6 miles, 9 miles and 12 miles on each transport line, waterway going out of the town if there is another town within the above distance particulars of the same also will have to be furnished		Appr. population	Predominant economy	Approximate No. of persons commuting to the town			By	
				By Foot	By Cycle	By Bus and other automobile	Train	Other means Tonga
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Janawara	Sopore-Wular Lake route	809	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards	10	1	12	..	8
9 miles								
Ishtingo	Sopore-Bandipora route	1,822	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards iii) Service	..	..	17	..	6
Baramullo town	Sopore-Baramulla route	29,744	i) Shopkeeping ii) Fruit and other contractors iii) Labour iv) Govt. and private service	..	15	260	..	40
Rohama	Sopore-Rohama route	2,389	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards	..	..	20	..	4
12 miles								
Pattan	Sopore-Srinagar route	4,896	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards iii) Shopkeeping iv) Private and Government Service	..	..	11	..	..
Maidan-Chougal	Sopore-Handwara route	1,835	i) Cultivation ii) Orchards iii) Labour	..	..	17	..	7
				109	64	429	..	222

the town (on the basis of study in villages)

For				Other reasons	Appr. No. of persons commuting from the town					Sale of goods	For				Remarks
Sale of goods	Service	Private profession	Education		By Foot	By Cycle	By Bus and other automobile	By Train	By other means Tonga		Service	Private profession	Education	Other reasons	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	3	5	6	17	..	5	10	..	12	6	3	4	..	14	..
4	5	2	4	8	..	5	40	..	10	8	..	..	..	47	..
8	20	60	20	207	..	12	340	..	32	10	18	47	..	309	..
4	..	11	..	9	..	..	15	..	6	2	..	6	..	13	..
..	4	4	1	2	..	..	12	..	..	5	2	3	..	2	..
3	5	5	6	5	..	..	14	..	..	3	3	2	..	6	..
81	80	200	97	386	81	71	551	..	188	93	51	129	40	578	..

SOURCE— Personal observations of the Investigator.

Table 27

Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs,

Name	Location	When established	Member		
			Number	Basis of membership	Whether mainly associated with particular caste or community/occupation group/other interest group
1	2	3	4	5	6
New Fruit Dealers and Growers Association	Sopore town	1967	10	Grower or dealer in fruit or both	Occupational group
The Kashmir Fruit Growers Association	Sopore town	1948-49	85	Grower or dealer in fruit or both	
Mill Owners Welfare Association	Sopore town	1956	62	Member should be a Mill Owner (Saw Mill or grinder or husking mill)	
Drivers and Cleaners Association	Sopore town	May, 1966	209	Member should be either a driver or cleaner or booking clerk or transport mechanic	
Co-operative Transport Workers Society Ltd.	Sopore town	Nov., 1966	41	Drivers or cleaners with more than 5 years experience	
Private Employees Union	Sopore town	June, 1968	100	Private employees other than Government employees	

libraries, private educational societies, caste or community associations etc.

Aims and objects	Nature of activity	Social reform or social change if any promoted by the organisation	Area of operation, including plans outside the town	Quantitative index of various types of activities	Working hours for various types of activities
7	8	9	10	11	12
i) To remove various difficulties in fruit business ii) To find markets for fruit supply iii) To look after orchards and nurseries	Association forwards the fruit boxes of its members to various markets and gets commission on the same.	..	Baramulla District	N. A.	..
i) Upliftment of the fruit industry ii) Fruit protection devices iii) To find markets for the fruit supply and to arrange transportation	Association gets loan from the Govt. and forwards to their members at 1% more interest which is credited to the funds of the Association. Also the Association exports fruit boxes of its members within and outside the State.	..	Sopore tehsil	N. A.	..
Welfare of the Mill owners and to fight for common causes	..	..	Sopore tehsil	N. A.	..
i) To look after the interests of drivers and cleaners ii) To check the high handedness of vehicle owners.	..	Pay of Driver has increased from Rs. 60/- or Rs. 70/- to Rs. 150/- or Rs. 200/- To reconcile the minor disputes.	Sopore tehsil	Formed a co-operative transport union for the upliftment of the members	Under consideration
Upliftment of the community and to have their own transport vehicles	At present co-operative has three trucks (two on long routes and one local) of their own.	..	Sopore tehsil	..	Under consideration
To find some other employment potential for the class as a subsidiary source of income	To look after the interests of the employees.	..	Sopore tehsil	..	Under consideration

Table 27—*contd.*

Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs,

Name	If there is an attached library				Finance by main source
	Type of books (fiction, drama, children's story book, biography, political literature, economic and social problem, others, journals, by categories)	Appr. number	Average	Rate of subscription or/and other payment of various service	
1	13	14	15	16	17
New Fruit Dealers and Growers Association	..	..	..	..	Membership fee Rs. 100/-. Commission per case of fruit 0.10 paise
The Kashmir Fruit Growers & Dealers Association	..	..	..	..	Membership fee Rs. 151/-. Commission per case of fruit 0.04 paise. One percent interest on Government loan
Mill Owners Welfare Association	..	..	..	..	Membership fee Rs. 10/- and Rs. 3/- monthly subscription
Drivers and Cleaners Association	Office has got a reading room where local papers are available				Monthly subscription for drivers etc. Rs. 5/- per month and for cleaners Rs. 2.50 per month. Monthly subscriptions total Rs. 7,327.48 (income)
Co-operative Transport Workers Society Ltd.	..	..	..	..	Rs. 250/- as membership fee. Total income for the year 1966-67 Rs. 4,305/- and for the year 1967-68 Rs. 5,699/- Government share Rs. 30,000/- financed by co-operative bank Rs.69,000/-
Private Employees Union	..	..	..	..	Rs. 3/- membership fee and subscription Rs. 2/- per month. Total amount Rs. 400/-

libraries, private educational societies, caste or community associations etc.—*contd.*

Expenditure by main items	If affiliated to any social, political, cultural, religious or other types of organisation, particulars of the same	If having branches, particulars of the same	Remarks
18	19	20	21
N. A.	..	..	No accounts have been maintained by the Association upto this time. The Association separated in the year 1967 from the other Association namely the Kashmir Fruit Dealers & Growers Association.
N. A.	..	..	The Association is not in a position to show their accounts due to certain difficulties.
N. A. Items of recurring expenditure are one peon and purchasing of stationery	..	..	..
Rs. 5,723.92 (Exp.)	..	..	One clerk, one peon and office rent.
Cost of two vehicles Rs. 96,000/- Insurance charges Rs. 3,100/- deposit with co-operative bank Rs. 3,115/- Registration and other purchases Rs. 2,000/-	..	..	There are three types of members in the Society. A class member has to subscribe Rs. 1,000, B class member Rs. 500/- and C class member Rs. 250/-. B and C class members have to pay the rest of amount slowly so as to become A Class member.
Rs. 350/-	Central Labour Union, Srinagar	..	One office clerk is functioning there. There are no fixed hours for labour work especially in hotels, cinema or in fruit areas.

Table 27—*contd.*

Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs,

Name	Location	When established	Member		
			Number	Basis of membership	Whether mainly associated with particular caste or community/occupation group/other interest group
1	2	3	4	5	6
Private Mazdoor Union	Sopore town	May, 1968	175	Road labourer on daily wages. Mill workers and other labourers	Occupational group
Anjman-e-Behboodi Kiraya-daran	Sopore town	Dec., 1965	600	Member should be a tenant	Interest group
All J & K Kisan Conference	Sopore town	May, 1968	60	A member should be a cultivator	Occupational group
Tailors Union	Sopore town	Sept., 1964	200	Member should be a tailor	

libraries, private educational societies, caste or community associations etc.—*contd.*

Aims and objects	Nature of activity	Social reform or social change if any promoted by the organisation	Area of operation, including plans outside the town	Quantitative index of various types of activities	Working hours for various types of activities
7	8	9	10	11	12
i) To fix the labour wages ii) Hours of work	To fight for the cause of the labourers and their interests.	For the cause of social uplift of the labourers they have helped in various ways i. e. for marriages, special occasions and house constructions, voluntary contributions have been raised for helping the labourers. Interest free loans are provided by the Union payable in easy instalment.	Sopore town	Refer Col. 10	Eight hours a day
To fix up the rent, to see the interests of various tenants, e.g. no landlord or owner should tease any tenant. Rent Control Ordinance should be implemented in Sopore town area also.	The Anjman has decided that no owner should be allowed to compel any tenant to leave the shop. In case it happens the Anjaman intervenes and settles the matter.	Misbehaviour of owners of various shops was checked and no double locking of shops or other under hand means were allowed to happen.	Sopore town	..	8 A.M. to 8 P. M. as ordered by Govt.
Land to tillers, pastures should not be unnecessarily used by town people, to persue children for education, other facilities be given to villagers as provided to town people.	Helping the cultivators in removing differences and disputes, avoiding litigation.	Abolishing of dowery system and avoiding divorce, as far as possible.	300 villages of tehsil Sopore and Handwara	..	Two meetings in a month to discuss various issues facing the villagers.
To help the brotherhood, to get scholarships for their children. To help in getting the employment for educated persons in the community. Every member should have a house to live in.	Reconciliation of disputes among the members.	..	Sopore town	..	After every three months one meeting is held.

Table 27—*contd.*

Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs,

Name	If there is an attached library				Finance by main source
	Type of books (fiction, drama, children's story book, biography, political literature, economic and social problem, others, journals, by categories)	Appr. number	Average	Rate of subscription or/and other payment of various service	
1	13	14	15	16	17
Private Mazdoor Union	Local newspapers are purchased for keeping in the office room				Rs. 3/- per month. Rs. 1,600/-
Anjman-e-Behboodi Kirayadaran	..	..	..	..	Re. 1/- per month or so depending on the member. Rs. 1,500/-
All J & K Kisan Conference	..	..	..	..	Rs. 11/- per year and voluntary payments Rs. 3,000/-
Tailors Union	..	..	..	..	Re. 1/- membership. Rs. 75/-

libraries, private educational societies, caste or community associations etc.—*contd.*

Expenditure by main items	If affiliated to any social, political, cultural, religious or other types of organisation, particulars of the same	If having branches, particulars of the same	Remarks
18	19	20	21
Rs. 900/- Items of expenditure :- One office clerk, one peon and purchase of stationery.	..	..	..
Rs. 1,200/-	..	..	The Anjman desires that some new markets should be set up so that the demand of new shops may be stablized in the market. Rent which is increasing day by day may also be checked.
Rs. 260/- per month, one clerk, one peon and purchase of stationery	National Congress	..	..
Rs. 30/-	..	..	..

Table 27

Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs,

Name	Location	When established	Member		
			Number	Basis of membership	Whether mainly associated with particular caste or community/occupation group/other interest group
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tonga Drivers Association	Sopore town	1963	800	Tonga or cart driver	Occupational group
Anjman Zargaran	Sopore town	1954	64	Member should be a gold or silversmith. Membership fee Re. 0.25 per year and subscription Re. 0.50	
New Kashmir Carpenters Association	Sopore town	1968	250	One must be a carpenter. Membership fee Re. 0.25.	
Oil Mill Industrial Co-operative Society Limited	Sopore town	1962	39	Oil Kolhu Owners. Membership fee Rs. 12.50 and 0.10 paise per kg. on oil sale is also credited to the Society.	
Anjman-e-Teelian	Sopore town	1955	100 families	Oil extractors and sellers	
Anjman Hajaman	Sopore town	1966	15	Member should be a barber. Membership fee 0.25 paise per month	

libraries, private educational societies, caste or community associations etc.—*contd.*

Aims and objects	Nature of activity	Social reform or social change if any promoted by the organisation	Area of operation, including plans outside the town	Quantitative index of various types of activities	Working hours for various types of activities
7	8	9	10	11	12
To fix the routes and the rates	Union helps at the time of accidents.	To look after the interests of various members.	Sopore tehsil	..	..
To look after the interests of the community	After Gold Control Act, the unemployment thus caused should be removed.	Delegations meet the Govt. and got loans at Rs. 1,000/- for each family. Some of their children were provided Govt. service. Anjman is helping the needy members financially.	Sopore tehsil	Gold and silver smiths who migrated due to Gold Control Act were helped by the Anjman. Six families were also rehabilitated who had migrated outside.	..
To help the community and to fight for their common causes and provide work for the carpenters.		..	Sopore tehsil	..	Twe meettings are held in a week. Working hours 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. including one hour lunch break.
To work jointly for helping the brotherhood.	Society purchases oilseeds on wholesale rate and provides it to various kolhus on wages and gets back oil and residue and sell it on a shop situated in Sopore town. The total income of the Society is being utilized in the expansion of the industry.	..	Sopore town	..	..
Upliftment of the community.	..	..	..	..	..
Upliftment of the community and to solve their day to day problems.	..	..	..	..	..

Table 27 —*contd.*

Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs,

Name	If there is an attached library				Finance by main source
	Type of books (fiction, drama, children's story book, biography, political literature, economic and social problem, others, journals, by categories)	Appr. number	Average	Rate of subscription or/and other payment of various service	
1	13	14	15	16	17
Tonga Drivers Association	..	..	..	..	..
Anjman Zargaran	..	..	..	..	Rs. 54/-
New Kashmir Carpenters Union	..	..	..	..	..
Oil Mill Industrial Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	Rs. 4187.50 Memberships and income from sale of oil.
Anjman-e-Teelian	..	..	..	..	
Anjman Hajaman	..	..	..	..	Rs. 133/-

libraries, private educational societies, caste or community associations etc.—*contd.*

Expenditure by main items	If affiliated to any social, political, cultural, religious or other types of organisation, particulars of the same	If having branches, particulars of the same	Remarks
18	19	20	21
..	..	..	..
Rs. 33/-	With the Anjman Zargaran, Srinagar	..	..
..	Carpenters Association, Srinagar, branch of Srinagar Union	..	..
Rs. 80/- per month Items of expenditure are: the pay of one clerk and one chowkidar and purchase of stationery.	..	..	..
..	..	..	They have no membership fee.
Rs. 14/-	..	..	..

Table 27—*concld.*

Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs,

Name	Location	When established	Member		
			Number	Basis of membership	Whether mainly associated with particular caste or community/occupation group/other interest group
1	2	3	4	5	6
Butchers Union	Sopore town	1964	150	Member should be a butcher. Membership fee 0.25 paise.	Occupational group
Mahigiran Association	Sopore town	1918	400	Member should be a fisherman.	

libraries, private educational societies, caste or community associations etc.—*concld.*

Aims and objects	Nature of activity	Social reform or social change if any promoted by the organisation	Area of operation, including plans outside the town	Quantitative index of various types of activities	Working hours for various types of activities
7	8	9	10	11	12
To help the butchers in getting the sheep. Fixing the meat price with Government and to fight for the regular supply of meat.	..	..	Sopore town	..	Shop remains open for five days in a week, working hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Close days are Saturdays and Tuesdays.
Upliftment of the community fixing the price of the fish.	..	..	Sopore tehsil	..	..

Table 27—*concld.*

Special particulars about important voluntary organisations including clubs,

Name	If there is an attached library				Finance by main source
	Type of books (fiction, drama, children's story book, biography, political literature, economic and social problem, others, journals, by categories)	Appr. number	Average	Rate of subscription or/and other payment of various service	
1	13	14	15	16	17
Butchers Union	..	..	..	..	Rs. 37.50
Mahigiran Association	..	..	..	..	

libraries, private educational societies, caste or community associations etc.—*concld.*

Expenditure by main items	If affiliated to any social, political, cultural, religious or other types of organisation, particulars of the same	If having branches, particulars of the same	Remarks
18	19	20	21
Rs. 37.50	Srinagar Butchers Union	..	..
	..	..	..

SOURCE—All Unions and Associations of Sopore Town.

Table 28

Special particulars about political organisations including

Name	Location	Since when functioning in the place	Number	Basis of membership slip	Whether mainly associated with particular caste or community/ occupation group/ interest group	Aims and objections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
National Congress	Sopore town	1965	6,000	i) The number should be a follower of Congress Party and its principles ii) Membership fee is Re.0.25	Interest group	To assist the Government To look after the benefits of the people and upliftment of the Sopore town
Jana Sangh	Sopore town	1965	300	i) Any person who agrees with the political views of the party ii) Membership fee is Re.0.25	Party is affiliated with All India Jana Sangh Party	i) Free and impartial elections in the State ii) To fight for the democratic rights iii) Social and economic uplift
Swatantra Forum	Sopore town	1967	55	i) Who agrees with the political views of the Party ii) Membership fee Re. 0.25	Party is affiliated with All India Swatantra Party	i) Free and impartial re-elections in the State ii) Indo-Pak amity iii) Fighting for prevailing Democracy in the State
National Conference	Sopore town	1940	600	i) Member must agree with the principles of the party ii) Re. 0.25 as membership fee	Concentrated in J & K State only	i) To provide various facilities to the people ii) J & K is an integral part of India iii) Party should gain maximum power iv) Democracy on Social pattern v) Secularism
Political Conference	Sopore town	1953	3,000	i) Member must be a follower of the principles of the Party ii) Membership fee is Re. 0.25	Concentrated in whole valley	i) To fight for the Democratic rights of the people of J & K State
Plebiscite Front	Sopore town	N.A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Awami Action Committee	Sopore town	N.A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.

All India and Local Political Parties

Nature of activity	Issues on which political actions or the taste of politically educating the public were concentrated during 1967-68 and method of operation	Number of seats held by the Party in the local constituencies of Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha, Municipality, other statutary bodies (specify)	Particulars of other overt power or influence commanded by the organisation in the area	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12
Political	7-1 public meetings are held every month	One seat taken by the Party for Legislative Assembly during 1967	Formation of Drivers and Cleaners Association, assisting Fruit Growers Association in the election of president, formation of Mazdoor Union.	..
,,	Working Committee meetings are held fortnightly in the town and after six months at district level	Party contested elections held last year and the member got about 326 votes	..	..
,,	Weekly meetings are held and fortnightly on tehsil level.	..	..	..
,,	Weekly, fortnightly and monthly meetings of the Party are held to discuss various important issues	Party has contested elections but failed	..	..
,,	Economical, political and Social problems of Kashmir. District level meetings are held monthly and fortnightly at tehsil level.	..	..	..
	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	..
	N. A.	N. A.	..	..

SOURCE—Concerned Political Parties

Table 29

Special particulars about voting behaviour of the population in the town during the last general election held

Political institution of which election was held	Year when election was held	Constituency					Remarks
		Name	No. of regd. voters	Ethnic category to which the voters belong (S.C., S. T., others, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, others)	Socio-economic class to which the voters predominantly belong (upper class middle class, lower class according to the standard of the town)	No. of votes polled by each of the candidates along with ethnic background of the candidates and their party affiliation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Lok Sabha	March 1967	i) Gh. Nabi (National Congress)	26152	Muslims and Hindus	Voters belong to all the above mentioned classes	i) 4,434	All the three candidates contested for Sopore constituency
		ii) Ab. Gani Panzu (National Conference)				ii) 3,068	
		iii) Fateh Mohd. Zaki (Jana Sangh)				iii) 326	
2. Vidhan Sabha		..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Municipality		..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other statutory bodies (specify)		..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE—Assistant Electoral Registrar, Sopore Constituency.

Table 30

PARTICULARS ABOUT THE TRADE UNIONS

(a) Organisational and operational aspects

Name	Industry to which related	Factory to which related	Category of workers to which related	When established	Whether affiliated to any All India/ Regional organisation	Whether under influence of any political party	Number and categories of office bearers who are not labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Sopore Drivers and Cleaners	Transport	..	..	27-5-1966	State Central Labour Union	..	..

(a) Organisational and operational aspects—*concld.*

Name	Members		Members			Issues and problems being currently dealt with and method of dealing with the same	History of conciliation, arbitration, gherao, strike or lock out if any, in which the workers of the industry/factory of plant/operational unit was involved during last three years	Other relevent particulars
	Number	Whether mainly belong to any caste or community/ operation group/ other interest group	Basis of membership and subscription	Appr. percentage of workers of the industry who are members of the				
				Referent union	Other rival union			
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Sopore Drivers and Cleaners	11	All Muslims	Person must be a driver or cleaner. He has to pay membership fixed by the Union. The member is bound to obey the Union rules and regulation. The honorary or temporary member not exceeding two, can be appointed by the majority of 2/3 of working committee.	..	No rival union	..	..	..

(b) Statistical abstracts of disputes

Nature of dispute	No. settled during 1967-68	No. remaining unsettled during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4
..	..	..	..

SOURCE—Labour Commissioner, Srinagar.

Table 31

Special particulars about important temples/churches etc.

Name	When established	Constructional details and description of		Associated myths and legends	Devotees—Whether associated with particulars			Routine activities		
		Physical structure of the institution	Deities and othet religious or sacred objects and paraphernalia		Sect	Caste or community	Area	Description	Time	Appr. No. of visitors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

REFER SURVEY REPORT

Table 31—*contd.*

Special particulars about important temples/churches etc.—*contd.*

Name	Festivals					Functionary and others having special roles on ordinary days			Functionaries and others having special roles on ordinary—Remuneration, special symbols of honour, reward etc., if any
	Name	Occasion	Time	Nature of activity	No. of visitors	Category	No.	Type of activity or special role	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

REFER SURVEY REPORT

Table 31—*concld.*

Special particulars about important temples/churches etc.—*concld.*

Name	Functionaries and others having special role, on social occasions				Management and control	Finance per annum			Expenditure by main items	Other particulars of importance
	Category	No.	Type of activity or special role	Remuneration, special symbols of honour, reward etc., if any		Source	Appr. Amount			
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

REFER SURVEY REPORT

Table 32

Special particulars about fairs, festival including cattle fairs or weekly markets/ Shandis etc.

Name	Location	Occasion	Time and duration	Whether participants mainly belong to particular				Size of congregation	
				Religion	Sect	Caste or community	Area	Average per day	Approximate during the entire period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

REFER SURVEY REPORT

Table 32—*contd.*

Special particulars about fairs, festivals including cattle fairs or weekly market/ shandis etc.—*contd.*

Name	Shops and commercial establishments by types of commodities and objects dealt with				Commercial recreation establishments		
	Commodity or object	Number of establishments	Communities to which dealers mainly belong	Places from where dealers mostly come	Type	Number	Salient details
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

REFER SURVEY REPORT

Table 32— *concld.*

Special particulars about fairs, festivals including cattle fairs or weekly markets/ shandis etc.—*concld.*

Name	Religious activities				Amenities provided	Management and control	Finance by source	Expenditure by main items	Remarks
	Location	Time	Nature of activity	Particulars of functionaries					
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

REFER SURVEY REPORT

Table 33(a)

Particulars of cinema, professional theatre

Particulars of establishment

Name of cinema	Location	When established	Type of building with reference to main materials used in wall and roof	Floor space	Projection length	Number of seats by rates of tickets	Number of shows per days and timings of the same	Average number of tickets sold per day during the month preceding the month of survey	Total sale proceeds during 1967-68 (in Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Samad Talkies	Sopore town	1956	Old type, lime, sand, surkhi, cement, G.C.I. sheets etc.	75'x33½'	78'	72 @ Rs. 2.30 84 @ Rs. 1.61 96 @ Rs. 1.37 200 @ Re. 0.65 50 @ Rs. 1.50	2 shows at 1.30 P. M. and 8 P.M. Sundays 3 shows at 1.30 P. M. 4.30 P. M. and 8.00 P. M.	500	26,000.00	The sales increased due to the film Khana-i-Khuda

SOURCE—Manager, Samad Talkies, Sopore.

Table 33 (b)

(i) Particulars of films shown during 1967-68 in cinema halls

Name of cinema	Number of films	Place of production	Language	Theme	Duration of show	Average No. of tickets sold per day during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Samad Talkies	88 films during the year	Bombay and Madras	Hindi	N.A.	3 hours	367	

SOURCE—Manager, Samad Talkies, Sopore.

(ii) Particulars of dramas performed during 1967-68

Name of theatre or opera hall	Name of drama	Language	Theme	Occasion of performance	Month and number of days when performed	Average number of spectators per day during the performance	Whether artists are professional or amateur	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

No dramas have been performed in the town-area during the year 1967-68.

SOURCE—Chairman, Town Area Committee

Table 34

Particulars of circuses shown in the town

Name of circus	Where performed	Time of performance	Duration	Arrangement in the circus area	Spectator's accommodation	Average number of spectators per day	Ticket rates	Particulars of a few important performance	State and district to which performers mostly belong	State and district to which owner or owners mostly belong	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE—Chairman, Town Area Committee

Table 35

Particulars of other recreational activities in the town (sports, tournaments, music conference etc.)

Nature of recreational activity	Brief description	Where performed	When	By whom organised	Category of population to which performers and active participants mainly belong (e.g. student, amateur, artist-male; female, etc.	Category of population to which spectators/passive participants mostly belong	Source of finance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The school and college boys play hockey, football and other games in a ground near the town hall

SOURCE – Chairman, Town Area Committee

Table 36

Town Hall

Name	Location	When established	Description of the structure	Nature of use	Other particulars
1	2	3	4	5	6
Townhall	Sopore town	1956	1 Hall 4 Rooms 1 Bath room 1 Latrine	Public functions, dramas and any cultural programme	..

SOURCE—Chairman, Town Area Committee.

Table 37

Law and order, crime and defiant behaviour

(a) *Particulars in respect of each police station, separately*

Name	Jurisdiction	Number of criminal cases by type dealt with during 1967-68		Particulars of cases of breach of law and order on communal, political, industrial relations and other grounds	Other particulars of defiant behaviour (e.g., sucide, alcoholism, etc.)		Remarks
		Type	Number		Type	Number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Station, Sopore	Sangrama, Gurez, Bandipora, Kupwara, Karnah, Keran, Villagam, Handwara and Sopore	*147/148/447 R.P.C.	30	Refer column Nos. 3 and 4			The true copy of the original crime statement supplied by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sopore Division, Sopore has been enclosed for reference. The various types of criminal cases have been referred in Col. 3 by various Ranbir Penal Code Acts as mentioned below.
		279-337/304 A R.P.C.	6				
		302 R.P.C.	2				
		304 R.P.C.	1				
		324/325 R.P.C.	8				
		336 R.P.C.	5				
		341/342 R.P.C.	3				
		353/332 R.P.C.	5				
		354 R.P.C.	8				
		379/380/381 R.P.C.	13				
		409 R.P.C.	2				
		420 R.P.C.	1				
		436 A/447 R.P.C.	1				
		447/448 R.P.C.	17				
		452 R.P.C.	3				
		457/380 R.P.C.	9				
		2/3/E. S. Act. 2003	1				
		6/F.R.	1				

SOURCE—Deputy Superintendent Police, Sopore.

Table 37—*contd.*

Regulation XII of 1989 Published in 1933

147		=	Punishment for rioting.
148		=	Rioting, armed with deadly weapon.
279		=	Rash driving or riding on public ways.
302		=	Punishment for murder.
304		=	Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
304	A	=	Causing death by negligence.
324		=	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
325		=	Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
332		=	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
336		=	Act endangering life or personal safety of others.
337		=	Causing hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others.
341		=	Punishment for wrongful restraint.
342		=	Punishment for wrongful confinement.
353		=	Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty.
354		=	Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.
329		=	Punishment for theft.
380		=	Theft in dwelling house, etc.
381		=	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master.
409		=	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent.
420		=	Cheating and dishonesty inducing delivery of property.
436		=	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house etc.
447		=	Punishment for criminal trespass.
448		=	Punishment for house trespass.
452		=	Housetrespass after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.
457		=	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by might in order to convict offence punishable with imprisonment.

Table 37—*contd.*

(a) Crime statement for the year 1967 of Police Station, Sopore

Offences	Report	Admitted	Not admitted	Untraced	Under investigation	Challaned	Convicted	Acq. Discharged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
324/325 R.P.C.	9	8	1	..	..	8	..	3
147/148/447 R.P.C.	34	30	4	3	..	27	..	2
447/448 R.P.C.	21	17	4	..	..	17	..	4
457/380 R.P.C.	9	9	..	7	..	2	1	..
354 R.P.C.	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	2
379/380/381 R.P.C.	19	13	6	3	..	10	4	2
302 R.P.C.	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
336 R.P.C.	6	5	1	3	..	2	..	..
279—337								
304 A R.P.C.	9	6	3	..	..	6	1	..
409 R.P.C.	4	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
304 R.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
436 A								
447 R.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
341/342 R.P.C.	4	3	1	..	..	3	..	2
452 R.P.C.	5	3	2	..	..	3	..	..
2/3 E.S. Act 2003	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
436 R.P.C.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
406 R.P.C.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
420 R.P.C.	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
6/F.R.	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
353/332 R.P.C.	5	5	..	..	..	5	1	..
429 R.P.C.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	144	116	28	17	..	99	7	16

Table 37—*contd.*

Crime statement for the year 1967 of Police Station, Sopore—*concld.*

Offences	Under trial	Arrested	U. S. 512 Cr. P.C.	Challaned	Convicted	Persons Acq. Disch.	Under trial	Property Stolen in Rs.	Property Recovered in Rs.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
324/325 R.P.C.	5	21	..	21	..	6	15		
147/148/447 R.P.C.	25	252	..	252	..	24	228		
447/448 R. P. C.	13	56	..	56	..	13	43		
457/380 R.P.C.	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	8,423.50	3,001.00
354 R.P.C.	6	21	..	21	..	8	13		
379/380/381 R.P.C.	4	14	..	14	5	3	6	3,816.00	1,931.00
302 R.P.C.	1	10	4	14	..	..	14		
336 R.P.C.	2	10	..	10	..	..	10		
279—337									
304 A R.P.C.	5	6	..	6	1	..	5		
409 R.P.C.	2	3	..	3	..	..	3		
304 R.P.C.	..	6	..	6	..	6	..		
436 A									
447 R.P.C.	1	2	..	2	..	..	2		
341/342 R.P.C.	1	10	..	10	..	8	2		
452 R.P.C.	3	13	..	13	..	..	13		
2/3 E.S. Act 2003	1	1	..	1	..	..	1		
436 R.P.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
406 R.P.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
420 R.P.C.	1	2	..	2	..	..	2		
6 R.R.	1	1	..	1	..	..	1		
353/332 R.P.C.	4	14	..	14	1	..	13		
429 R.P.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	76	444	4	448	8	68	372	12,239.50	4,932.00

SOURCE—Deputy Superintendent Police, Sopore

Table 37—*contd.*

(b) Particulars of suits filed in courts during 1967-68

Type of case	Number instituted in 1967-68	Number carried over from before for			Number ending in conviction	Number ending in acquittal	Remarks
		more than 2 years	1-2 years	less than one year			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Challan	164	16	27	72	23	23	..
Complaints	377	3	4	83	..	..	..
Misc.	96	2	1	38	..	..	..

SOURCE—Chief Judicial Magistrate, Sopore.

(c) Particulars of Borstal schools/After care homes etc.

Name	When established	Number of inmates by nature of crime and age-group at the time of first offence				Number rehabilitated after release, during last three years	Number reverting to crime after release during last three years	Remarks
		Nature of crime	Number who at the time of first offence belonged to age-group					
			Below 12 yrs.	12-15 yrs.	16-18 yrs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE—Deputy Superintendent Police, Sopore.

Table 37—*contd.*

(d) Particulars about prostitution

Locality	Number of registered prostitutes	States and districts to which mainly belong	Restriction to which subjected	Arrangement for medical check-up	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
..	..	..	..	..	..

(e) Home for rehabilitation of fallen women

Name	When established	Capacity with reference to number of inmates that can be accommodated	Actual number of inmates during 1967-68 by age-group				Number deserted during three years	Scheme for rehabilitation	Leisure and recreation	Particulars of staff management and control	Remarks
			Below 20 years	21-30 years	31-40 years	Above 40 years					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE—Deputy Superintendent Police, Sopore.

Table 37—*concld.*

(f) Vagrancy home

Name	When established	Capacity with reference to number of inmates that can be accommodated		Actual number of inmates during 1967-68 by sex and age-group								Type of useful vocation, if any taught	Scope of earnings, if any	Leisure and recreation	Remarks
				Below 20 years	21-50	51-65	66 and above	Below 20 years	21-50	51-65	66 and above				
		Males	Females												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE—Deputy Superintendent Police, Sopore.

(g) Jails

Name	Location	Acreage & land within the compound	Accommodation available by class of prisoners	Number of prisoners accommodated during 1967-68 by classes	Number of prisoners accommodated during 1966-67 by nature of crime	
					Nature of crime	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE—Deputy Superintendent Police, Sopore.

Table 38

S. No.	Name	Location	Age of the Slum	Main housetypes and approximate number of each	Special particulars: Road and communication	Water supply	Lighting	Latrine	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Khoshal Mattu	Sopore town	N. A.	In the first ten slums the houses have been clustered together and lack the fundamentals of hygiene in the construction of buildings as well as drainage system.	Roads and lanes are mostly congested	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	50% houses have latrines	Lack proper drainage
2.	Baba Yousaf	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
3.	Sangram Pora	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
4.	Batapora	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
5.	Badhshah Masjid	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
6.	Hajaman	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
7.	Telian	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
8.	Muslim Peer	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
9.	Jamia Qadim	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
10.	Khanka Mulla	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
11.	Shahabad	,,	,,	Temporary hut type dwellings	No proper roads and approach lanes	Inadequate	Inadequate	Almost all houses are without latrines	No drainage system
12.	Maharajpora	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

about Slums

Appr. number of household	Caste/communities and religious groups to which the Slum dwellers mainly belong	Main occupation of the Slum dwellers	Appr. distance of place of occupations of Slum dwellers	Ownership of Slum land	Scheme if any, for reclamation of the Slum and rehabilitation of Slum dwellers	Factors responsible for continuation of the Slum	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
N. A.	Islam/Shosha, Matto	Fried chip sellers and bakers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Lack of town planning and provision of limited budget	Refer Survey Report
,,	Islam/Dar, Mir, Togoo	Fishing and business	,,	,,	,,		
,,	Islam/Mantoo, Pandith	Grocery, gold and silversmithy	,,	,,	,,		
,,	Hinduism / Bindroo, Tranzoo, Koul	Government service, business and shop-keeping	,,	,,	,,		
,,	Islam / Gojri, Ganjoo, Pandith	Milk selling and business	,,	,,	,,		
,,	Islam/Hajaman	Hair cutting	,,	,,	,,		
,,	Islam / Teeli, Malik, Sheikh	Oil-seed crushing and hide selling	,,	,,	,,		
,,	Islam/Dar, Gojri	Fishing	,,	,,	,,		
,,	Islam/Wani, Rangrez, Hakim	Trade and commerce	,,	,,	,,		
,,	Islam/Wani, Peer, Hakim	Priesthood and business	,,	,,	,,		
,,	Islam/Sheikh	Shoe making and scavenging	,,	,,	,,		
,,	Islam/Dar, Malla	Fishing	,,	,,	,,		

SOURCE—Chairman Town Area Committee and personal observations of the Investigator

Table 39

Special particulars about migratory tribes or groups visiting the town during 1967-68 (to be obtained from police record)

Name of the gang/tribe etc.	When visited	From where	Purpose	Duration of stay	Number of persons in the gang		Special useful service if any rendered	Special problem of law and order if any created
					Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE—Deputy Superintendent Police, Sopore

APPENDIX I

TOWN AREA ACT, 2011 (1954 A. D.)

Section 45 : Sanitation Order

The Town Area Committe may, by general or special order in writing, provide and, if so advised by the Minister, shall provide for all or any of the following matters within the town area, namely :-

(a) the regulation of offensive callings or trades ;

(b) the disposal of corpse by burning or burial ;

(c) the repair or removal of dangerous or ruinous buildings ;

(d) the prohibition of the storage of more than a fixed quantity of petroleum and other inflammable articles in any place or building ;

(e) the regulation or prohibition of any description of traffic ;

(f) the disposal of mad and stray dogs ;

(g) the cleansing of any filthy building or land, and the closing of any building not fit for human habitation ;

(h) the disinfection of any building or article which the Committee may consider necessary in order to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disease ;

(i) the licensing of premises for manufacture, preparation for sale or sale of articles of food or drink, and the regulation of the transport within the town area of articles of food and drink ;

(j) the licensing of vehicles kept or plying for hire, the control of traffic, the setting apart of places where vehicles plying for hire may stand ;

(k) the prohibition of the tethering of cattle in any street or public place ;

(l) licensing of yards or depots for trade in hay, straw, thatching, grass, wood, charcoal or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material ;

(m) the prevention or removal of any movable or immovable encroachment over any street, drain, sewer or channel and the recovery of the expenses incurred on such prevention or removal or in rectifying any damage caused to the street, drain, sewer or channel by such prevention or removal ;

(n) regulating the posting of advertisements and notice boards, and with the previous sanction of Government ;

(o) the regulation of slaughter houses :

(p) the prohibition for reasons of public health of the use of any place for the sale of meat without a license granted by the Committee or in contravention of the conditions laid down in the same ;

(q) the fixing of the conditions subject to which, the circumstance in which and the areas or localities in respect to which licences for the sale of meat may be granted, refused, suspended or withdrawn ;

(r) the prohibition of brick-kilns and potters kilns in any specified area ;

(s) the licensing of store-houses for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit ;

(t) the prohibition of the keeping of a brothel or the residence of a public prostitute in any specified part of the town;

(u) the regulation of the erection or re-erection of buildings (including the prevention of the erection or re-erection of any building for any reason the Govt. may deem to be just and sufficient or in pursuance of a general scheme sanctioned by the Government restricting the erection or re-erection of buildings or any class of buildings);

(v) the protection of trees;

(w) defining the standard weights and measures to be used in the town area and for inspection of weights and measures;

(x) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions within the town area or under the control of the Committee;

(y) the licensing, inspection and proper regulation of the theatres, cinemas and other places of public resort, recreation or amusement; and

(z) the provision for the seizure and confiscation of ownerless animals straying within the limits of the town area.

Section 47: Provisions for Sanitation and Conservancy

The Town Area Committee, by general or special order in writing may, and if so advised by the Director of Health Services or such other officer as the Government may nominate in this behalf shall, provide, if funds permit, for all or any of the following matters within the town area:-

(a) the protection from pollution and periodical examination of all sources of water used for drinking and bathing purposes;

(b) the prohibition of the removal or use for drinking purposes of any water from any stream, well, tank, spring or other source where such removal or use causes or is likely to cause disease or injury to health, and the prevention of such removal or use by the filling in of any well, tank, spring or other receptacle or by any other method that may be considered advisable;

(c) the prohibition of the deposit or storage of manure, refuse or other offensive matter in the manner prejudicial to the public health, comfort or convenience;

(d) the excavation of earth and the filling up of all excavations and depression injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood;

(e) the removal of noxious vegetation;

(f) protection against fire;

(g) the disposal or destruction of materials likely to convey infection;

(h) the registration of births and deaths;

(i) the condemnation and destruction of food which is unfit for human consumption;

(j) the prohibition for reasons of public health of the use of any place for the sale of fish, milk, butter, ghee, meat, game, poultry, fruit, vegetable or sweetmeats in default of a license granted by the Committee or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of the license;

(k) the fixing of the conditions, subject to and the circumstances, in which and the area or localities in respect of which, licenses for the sale of fish, fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, ghee, curd, meat, poultry or sweetmeats may be granted, refused, suspended or withdrawn;

(l) the setting apart of suitable places for bathing, washing and watering animals and for washing;

(m) the provision, repair or removal of drains, privies and latrines ;

(n) the prohibition for reasons of public health of the use of any open place for committing nuisance or camping in the ground without having a sanitary tent ;

(o) the removal of hedges and trees overhanging on public streets and walls, etc.;

(p) the securing or enclosing untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance ;

(q) the provisions of troughs and pipes on streets and lanes ;

(r) prohibition against letting infected houses, doing of acts by diseased persons, keeping of injurious animals and feeding of animals on deleterious substances ;

(s) the disposal of dead animals ;

(t) the removal or alteration of roofs and external walls made of inflammable material ;

(u) undertaking of house scavenging by the Committee ;

(v) any other measure which may be necessary generally for conservancy of the town.

ERRATA

(The following printing mistakes are regretted)

Page No.	*Particulars*	*For*	*Read*
5	Left hand side, under Transport, line 11	Sagrama	Sangrama
7	Right hand side, Para I, line 1	and few	and a few
8	Left hand side, Under Market, line 10	establishments	of establishments
10	Right hand side, Para I, line 13	comming	coming
20	Left hand side, From top, line 4	greate	great
20	Right hand side, From top, line 7	After the	After this the
25	Under Dress, line 5	coverd	covered
26	Left hand side, Para III, line 3	locality	locally
31	Under Agriculture, against Nehari Awal	254	253
34	Right hand side, Para I, line 8	per case fruit	per fruit case
35	Right hand side, Para II, last line	2.80	280
37	Right hand side, Para III, line 9	shap	shape
	Right hand side, Para III, line 10	partiton	partition
	Right hand side, Para III, line 12	tee	the
39	Under Industries, line 10	conductive	conducive
113	Against J&K Bank Ltd. under col. 2	80	1
	-do- under col. 3	blank	80