

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

PART XII
SERIES - 8

CENSUS ATLAS
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

A. H. KHAN
of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

* All the maps of this atlas are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

* The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map of India is as interpreted from the North-eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

* The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

Applicable to India map only

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* The age-groupwise data used in the preparation of some maps were processed on computer broadly conform to the relevant figures published in the Primary Census Abstract but there may be some marginal difference in totals due to rounding off.

FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census Organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on castes and tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with Census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories, and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians, and hence it became one of the regular features of the post censal research programme of the Census Organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX(A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 Censuses and stand included as Part XII of the general census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State Volumes namely Part II (A) dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the district Census hand books dealing with detailed village and townwise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census village and town with the Census Location Codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres). Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census Organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and asses population patterns. The mapping is conducted for atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and states. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments, and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, viz., (i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes, and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and thought provoking and, therefore, the technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the all-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to census data for each State/Union Territory and by cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major states of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh, while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case of Pondicherry. The all-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretations with diagrams and show statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
&
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

New Delhi
10TH March, 1988

PREFACE

Besides the Survey of India and the Geological Survey of India, the Census of India has perhaps been the largest single producer of maps of the Indian subcontinent. It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of Indian Census that a Census of India Atlas Series was brought out on various Census themes as also non-census statistics for India and a number of states and union-territories. This programme was appreciated and admired by the scholars, data users and the academicians, and hence it became one of the regular features of the post censal research programme of the Census Organisation. A brief account of the mapping programme has been given in the foreword of this census Atlas.

The 1981 Census of India Atlas series projects census as well as non-census data through thematic maps. Thematic maps provide a means by which statistical information can be presented simply and effectively. The maps presented in this volume follow the general pattern laid down by the Map Division of the Registrar General's Office for the country as a whole, except that a few of the prescribed maps have been deleted for want of data. This is the third Census Atlas which contains a wealth of information on the socio-economic conditions and demographic set up of Jammu and Kashmir. It aims at depicting through maps, the physical, demographic, economic and socio-cultural trends recorded at the time of 1981 Census.

In all, there are 85 maps in this Atlas, 3 of which deal with orientation; 4 physical aspects; 30 demographic structure and trends; 16 economic aspects and 32 socio-cultural aspects of the state. My special thanks are due to Shri Masood Ahmed, Cartographer who bore the main brunt in finalizing this publication. I also wish to place on record my grateful appreciation to officers and staff of this Directorate who were intimately associated with the preparation of this Atlas and whose specific contributions have been acknowledged separately.

Shri A.H. Khan under whose stewardship as Director the 1981 Census Operations were successfully carried out, deserves all credit for these operations but he had to leave this organisation on retirement from service well before this Atlas project could be taken up for execution.

I owe deep personal gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, ex-Registrar General, India and his worthy successor Shri V.S.

Verma for their constant support and encouragement in bringing out this Atlas. I am sincerely grateful to Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) and Mrs. Minati Ghosh, Assistant Registrar General (Map) for providing overall technical guidance and solving numerous problems in the execution of this project.

Last but not the least I am thankful to Shri S.R. Puri, Research Officer (Map) who intimately associated himself with the finalization of this volume at the last stages.

Srinagar
6th April, 1989

ABDUL GANI
JOINT DIRECTOR

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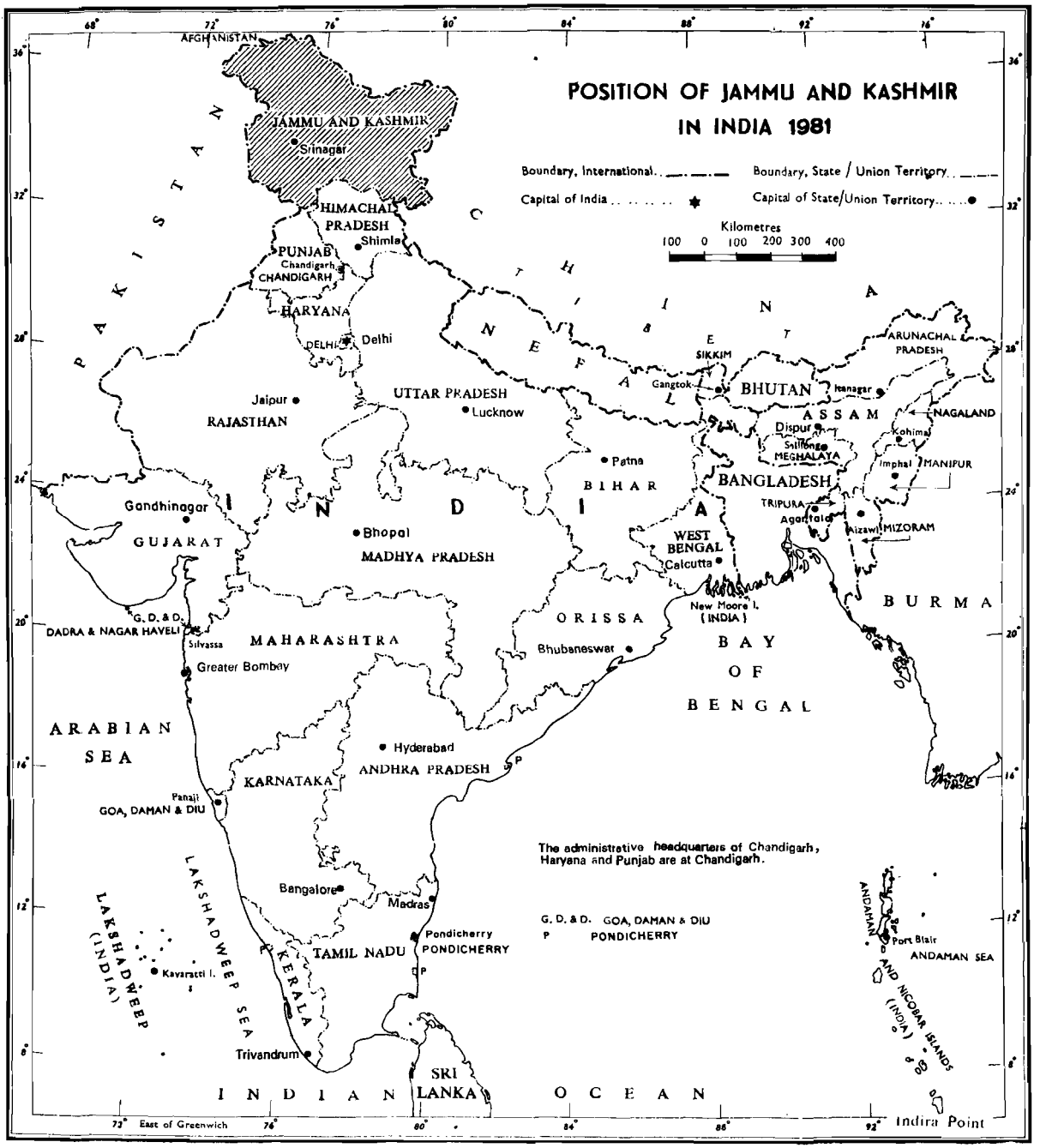
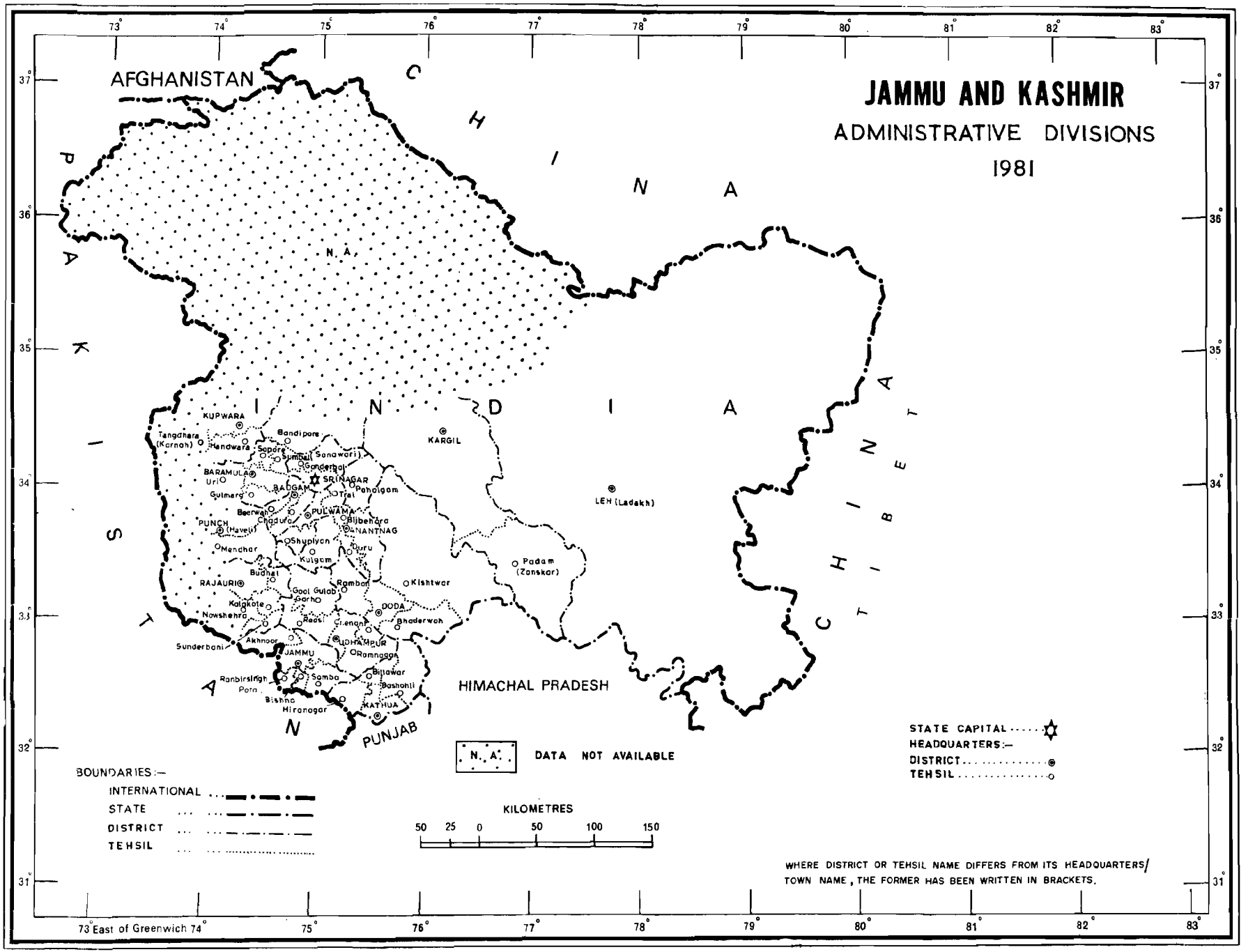
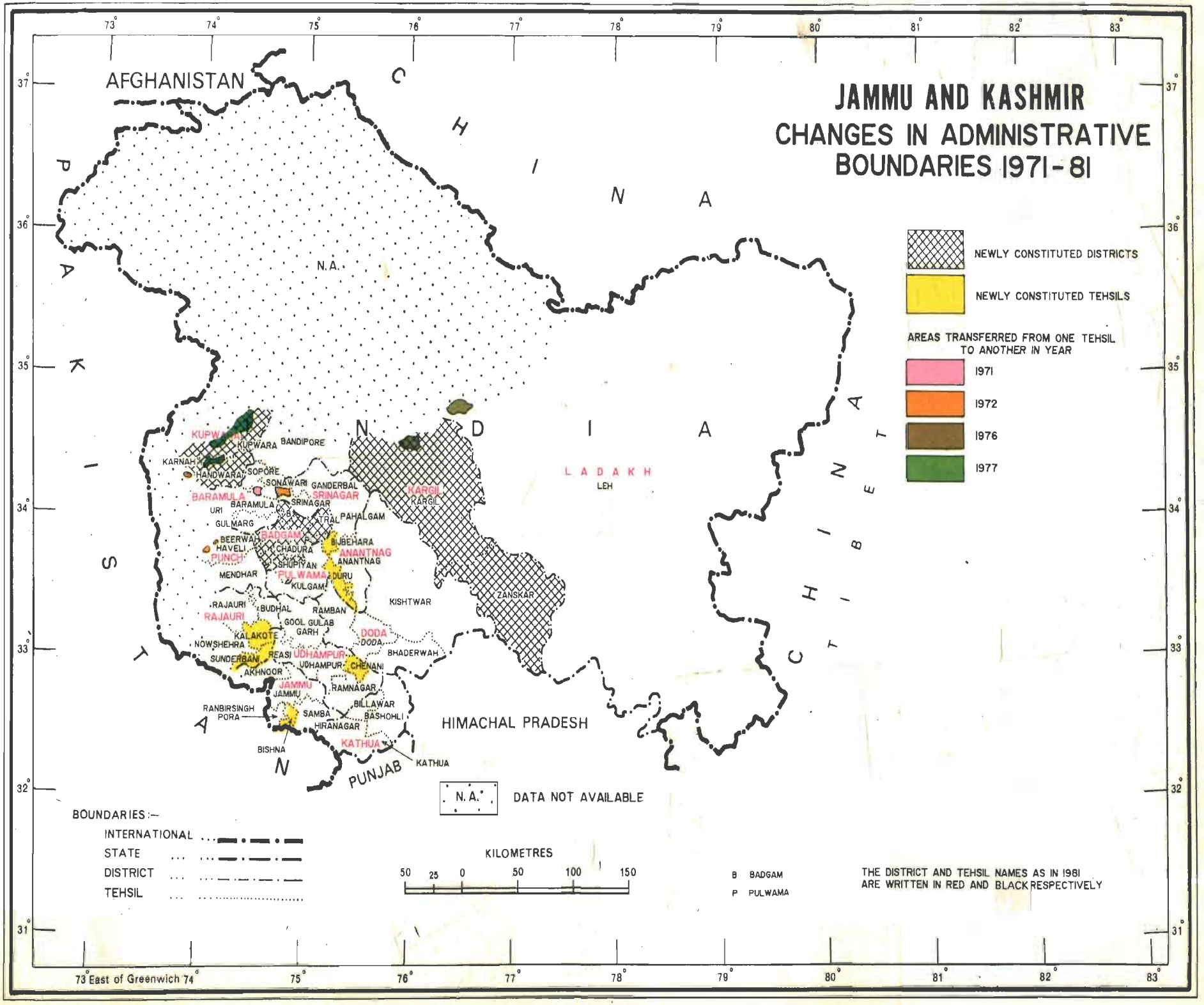
ORIENTATION

MAP 1


POSITION OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR IN INDIA 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State / Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
CHINA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Thimphu
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
NAGALAND
Dispur
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
Patna
BIHAR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
INDIA
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BURMA
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
Bangalore
Madras
G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Kavaratti I.
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
East of Greenwich
Indira Point

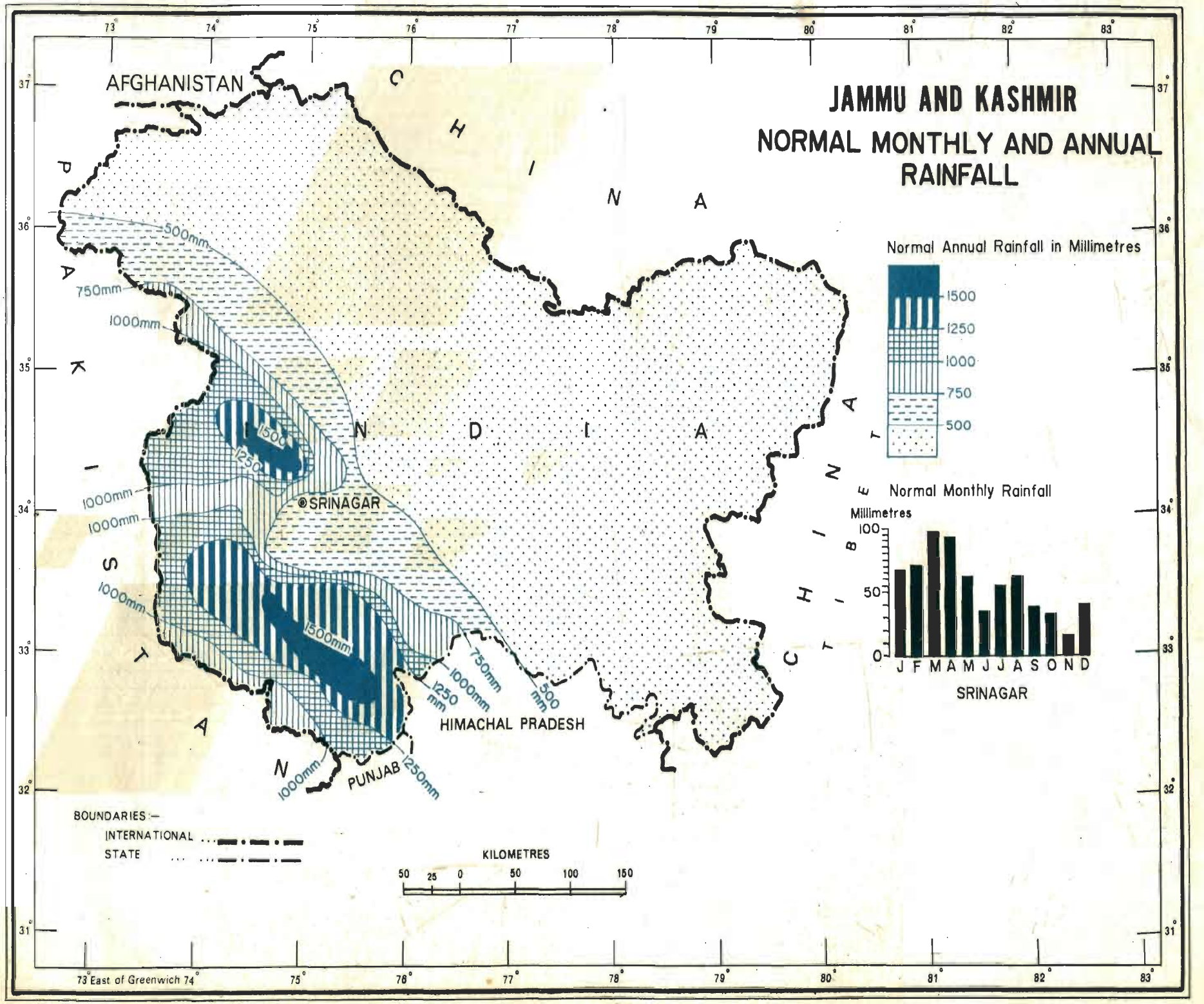
MAP 2

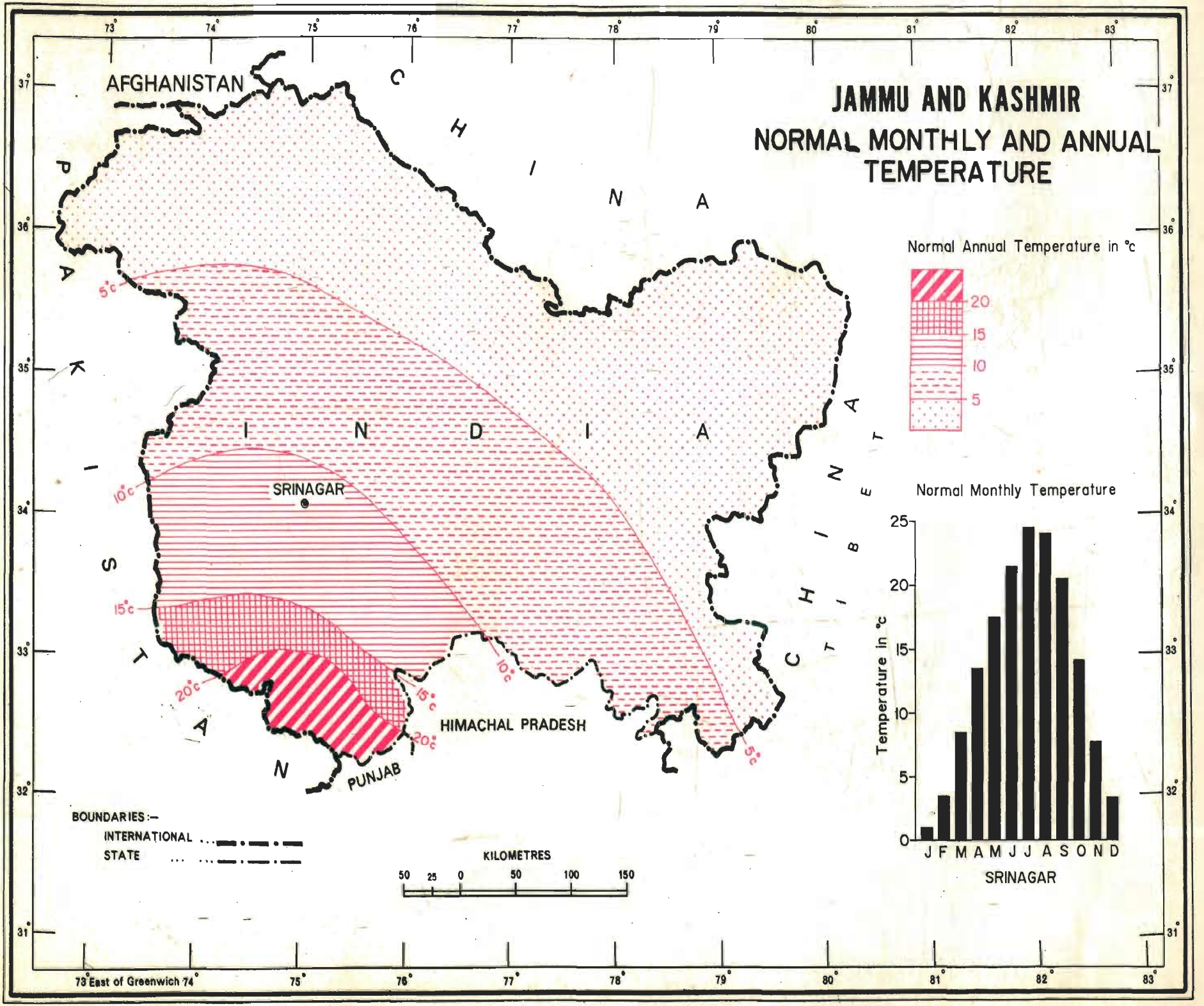

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. A.
KUPWARA
Tangdhara (Karnah)
Handwara
Sopore
Bandipore
Sumbal (Sonawari)
Ganderbal
BARAMULA
Uri
Gulmarg
SRINAGAR
BADGAM
Pahalgam
Tral
Beerwah
PULWAMA
Chadura
Bijbehara
ANANTNAG
PUNCH
(Haveli)
Mendhar
Shupiyan
Kulgam
Duru
Budhal
RAJAURI
Gool Gulab Garh
Rambar
Kishtwar
Kalakote
Nowshehra
DODA
Bhaderwah
Sunderbani
Akhnoor
UDHAMPUR
Ramnagar
JAMMU
Ranbirsingh Pora
Samba
Billawar
Bashohli
Bishna
Hiranagar
KATHUA
KARGIL
LEH (Ladakh)
Padam (Zanskar)
STATE CAPITAL
HEADQUARTERS:—
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
WHERE DISTRICT OR TEHSIL NAME DIFFERS FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS/ TOWN NAME, THE FORMER HAS BEEN WRITTEN IN BRACKETS.
73° East of Greenwich
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
LADAKH
LEH
ZANSKAR
KISHTWAR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
NEWLY CONSTITUTED DISTRICTS
NEWLY CONSTITUTED TEHSILS
AREAS TRANSFERRED FROM ONE TEHSIL TO ANOTHER IN YEAR
1971
1972
1976
1977
KUPWARA
KUPWARA
BANDIPORE
KARNAH
HANDWARA
SOPORE
SONAWARI
GANDERBAL
BARAMULA
BARAMULA
SRINAGAR
SRINAGAR
URI
GULMARG
PAHALGAM
KARGIL
KARGIL
BEERWAH
BADGAM
BIJBEHARA
HAVELI
CHADURA
ANANTNAG
ANANTNAG
PUNCH
SHUPIYAN
MENDHAR
PULWAMA
DURU
KULGAM
RAJAURI
BUDHAL
RAMBAN
RAJAURI
GOOL GULAB GARH
KALAKOTE
DODA
DODA
NOWSHEHRA
REASI
UDHAMPUR
BHADERWAH
SUNDERBANI
AKHNOOR
UDHAMPUR
CHENANI
JAMMU
RAMNAGAR
JAMMU
RANBIRSINGH PORA
BILLAWAR
BASHOHLI
SAMBA
HIRANAGAR
BISHNA
KATHUA
KATHUA
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
B BADGAM
P PULWAMA
THE DISTRICT AND TEHSIL NAMES AS IN 1981 ARE WRITTEN IN RED AND BLACK RESPECTIVELY
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

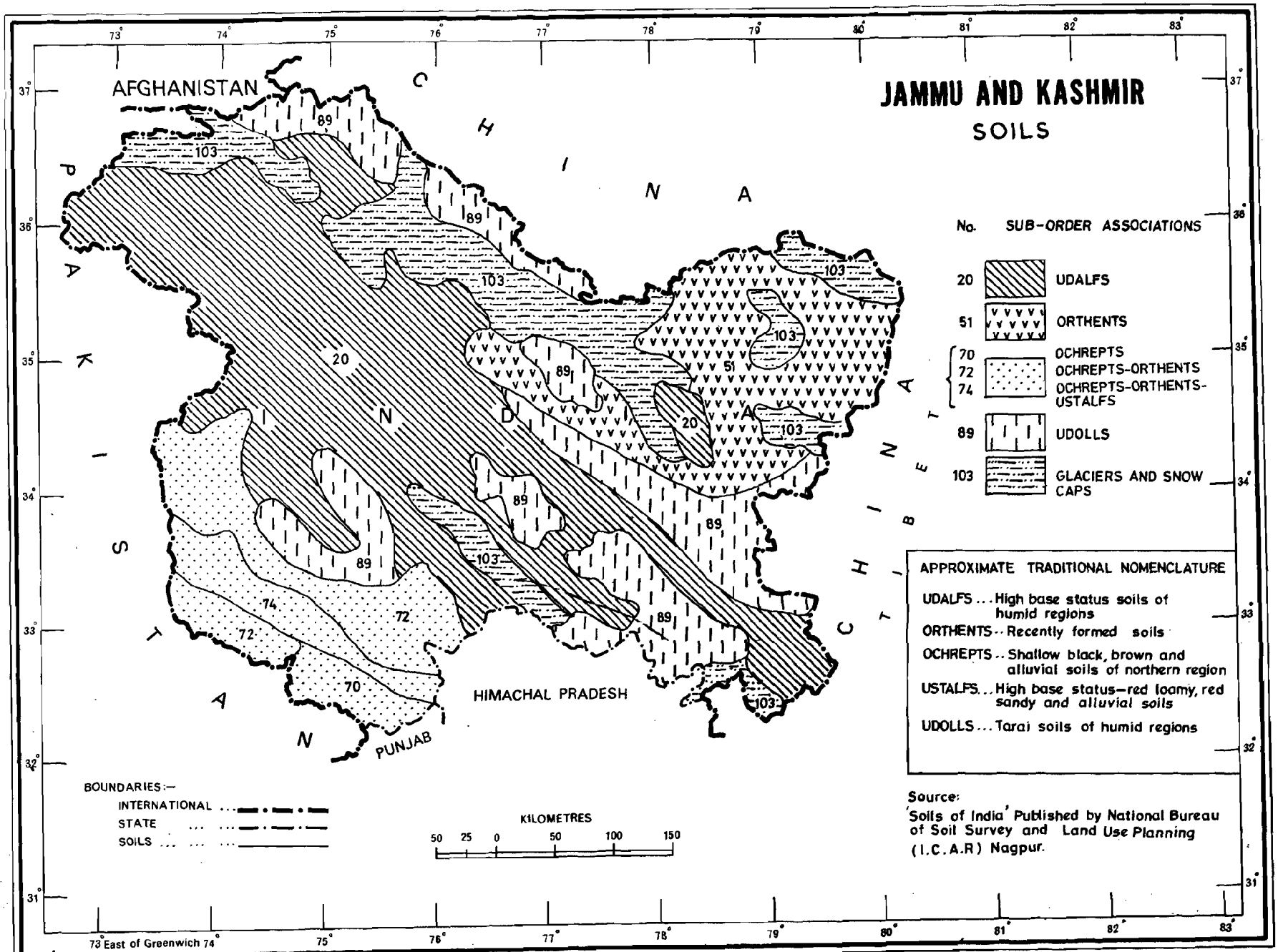
PHYSICAL ASPECTS

MAP 4

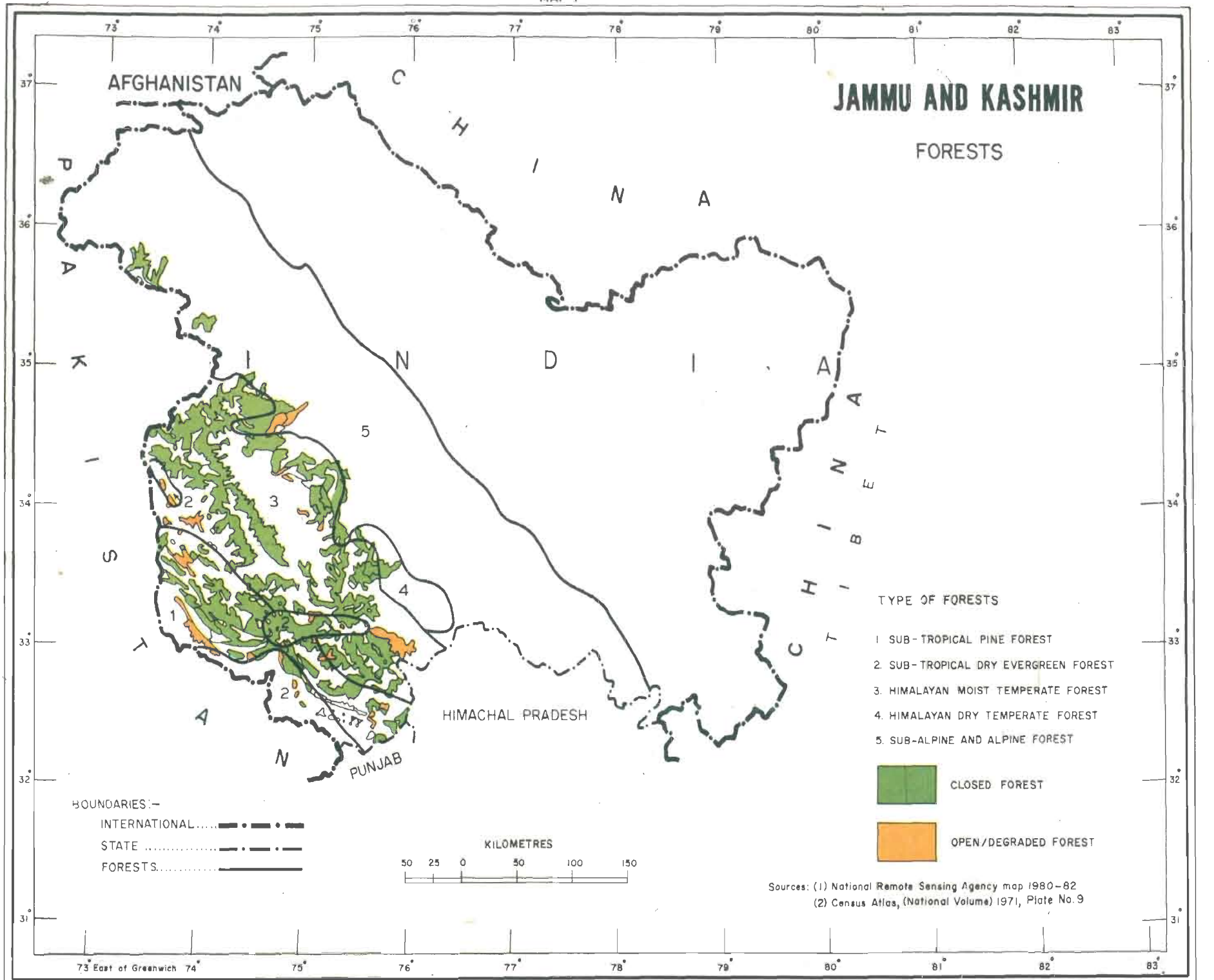

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
PAKISTAN
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
SRINAGAR
500mm
750mm
1000mm
1250
1500
1500mm
1250 mm
1000mm
750mm
500 mm
Normal Annual Rainfall in Millimetres
1500
1250
1000
750
500
Normal Monthly Rainfall
Millimetres
100
50
0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
SRINAGAR
BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
SRINAGAR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
5°c
10°c
15°c
20°c
Normal Annual Temperature in °c
20
15
10
5
Normal Monthly Temperature
Temperature in °c
25
20
15
10
5
0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
SRINAGAR
BOUNDARIES :-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

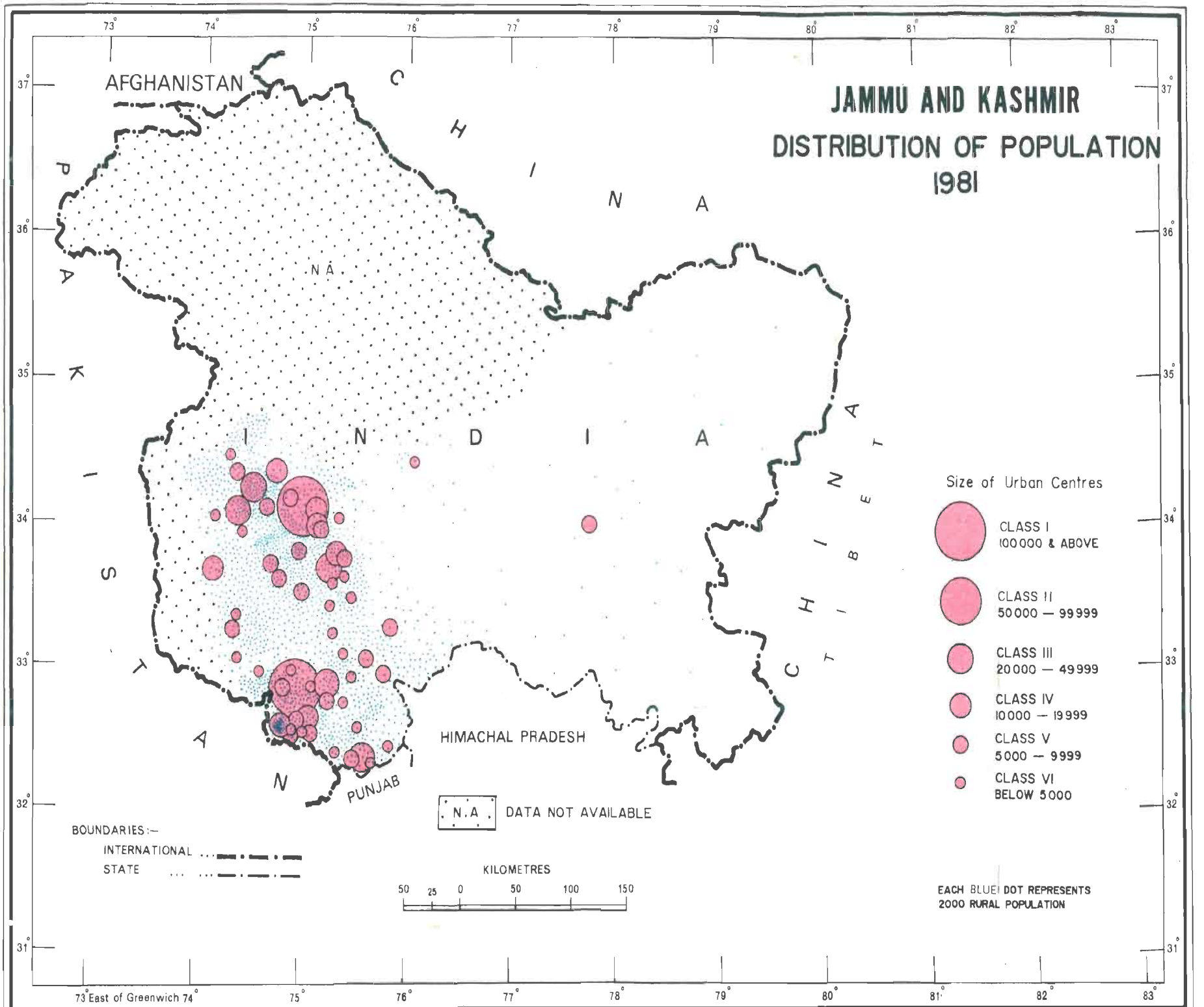
MAP 6


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
SOILS
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
No. SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
20 UDALFS
51 ORTHENTS
70 OCHREPTS
72 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
74 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS-USTALFS
89 UDOLLS
103 GLACIERS AND SNOW CAPS
APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE
UDALFS ... High base status soils of humid regions
ORTHENTS ... Recently formed soils
OCHREPTS ... Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region
USTALFS ... High base status—red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils
UDOLLS ... Tarai soils of humid regions
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
SOILS
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
Source:
'Soils of India' Published by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R) Nagpur.
73° East of Greenwich 74°
75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

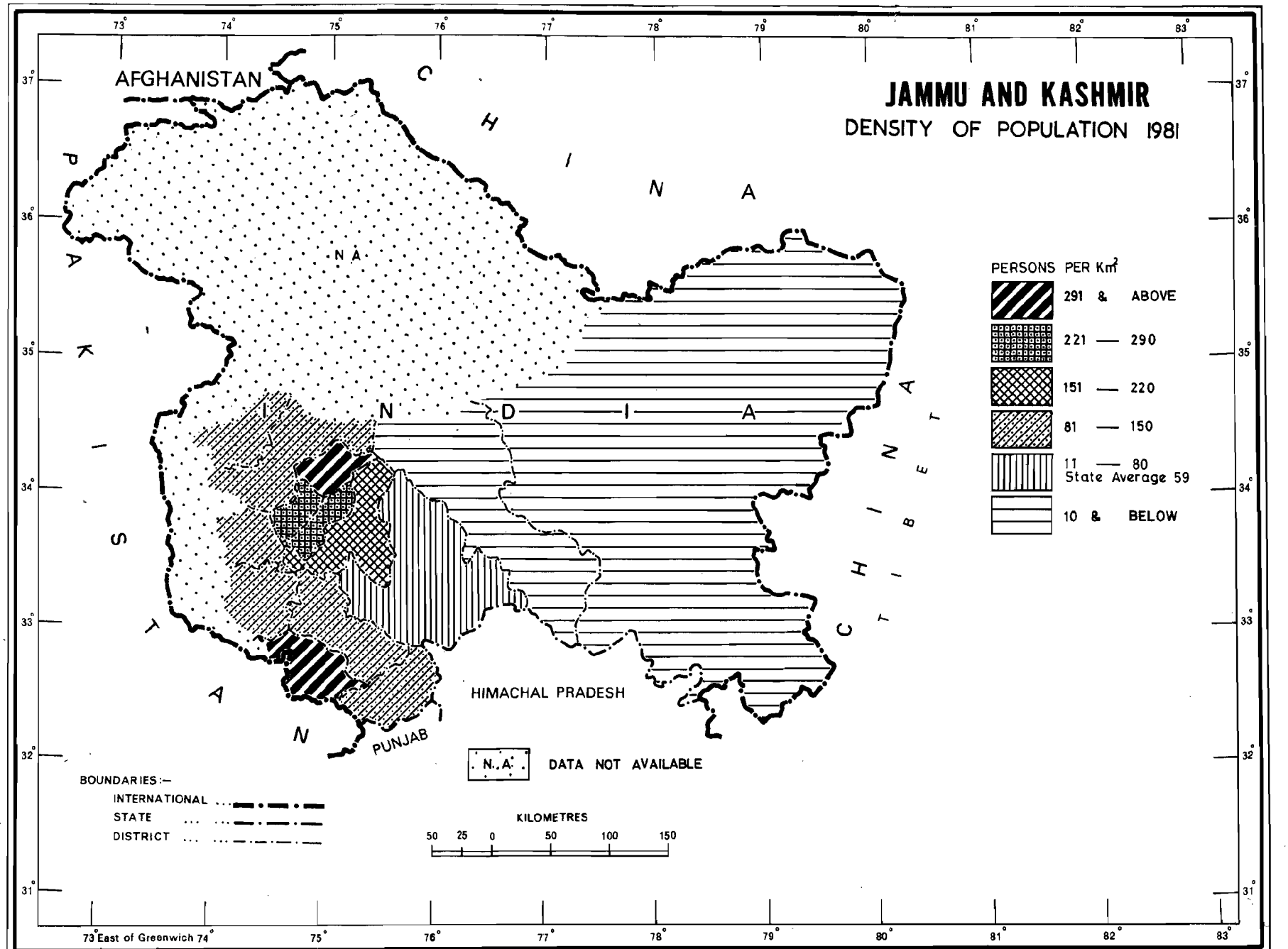
MAP 7


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
FORESTS
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
TYPE OF FORESTS
1. SUB-TROPICAL PINE FOREST
2. SUB-TROPICAL DRY EVERGREEN FOREST
3. HIMALAYAN MOIST TEMPERATE FOREST
4. HIMALAYAN DRY TEMPERATE FOREST
5. SUB-ALPINE AND ALPINE FOREST
CLOSED FOREST
OPEN/DEGRADED FOREST
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
FORESTS
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
Sources: (1) National Remote Sensing Agency map 1980-82
(2) Census Atlas, (National Volume) 1971, Plate No. 9
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

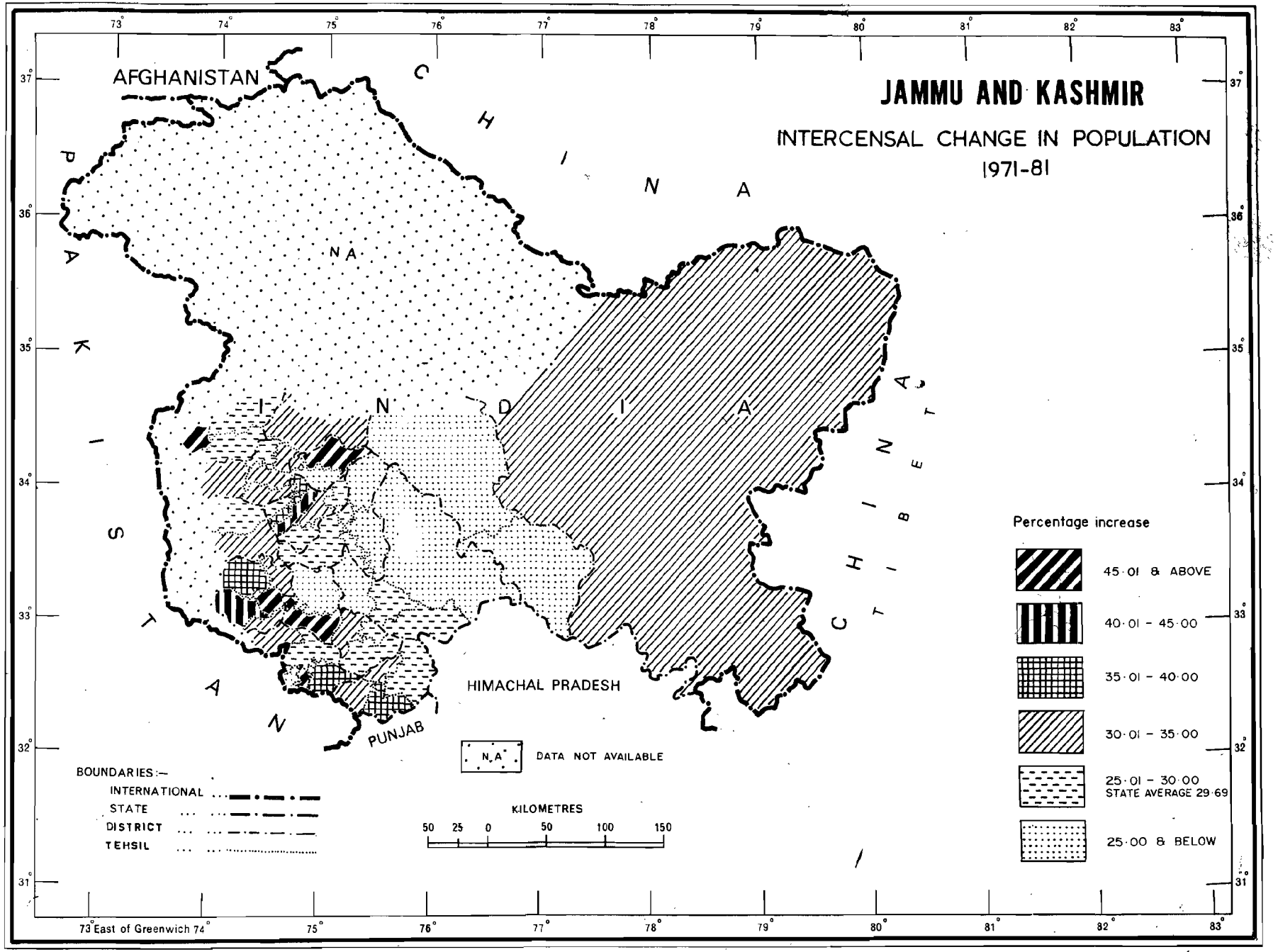
DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

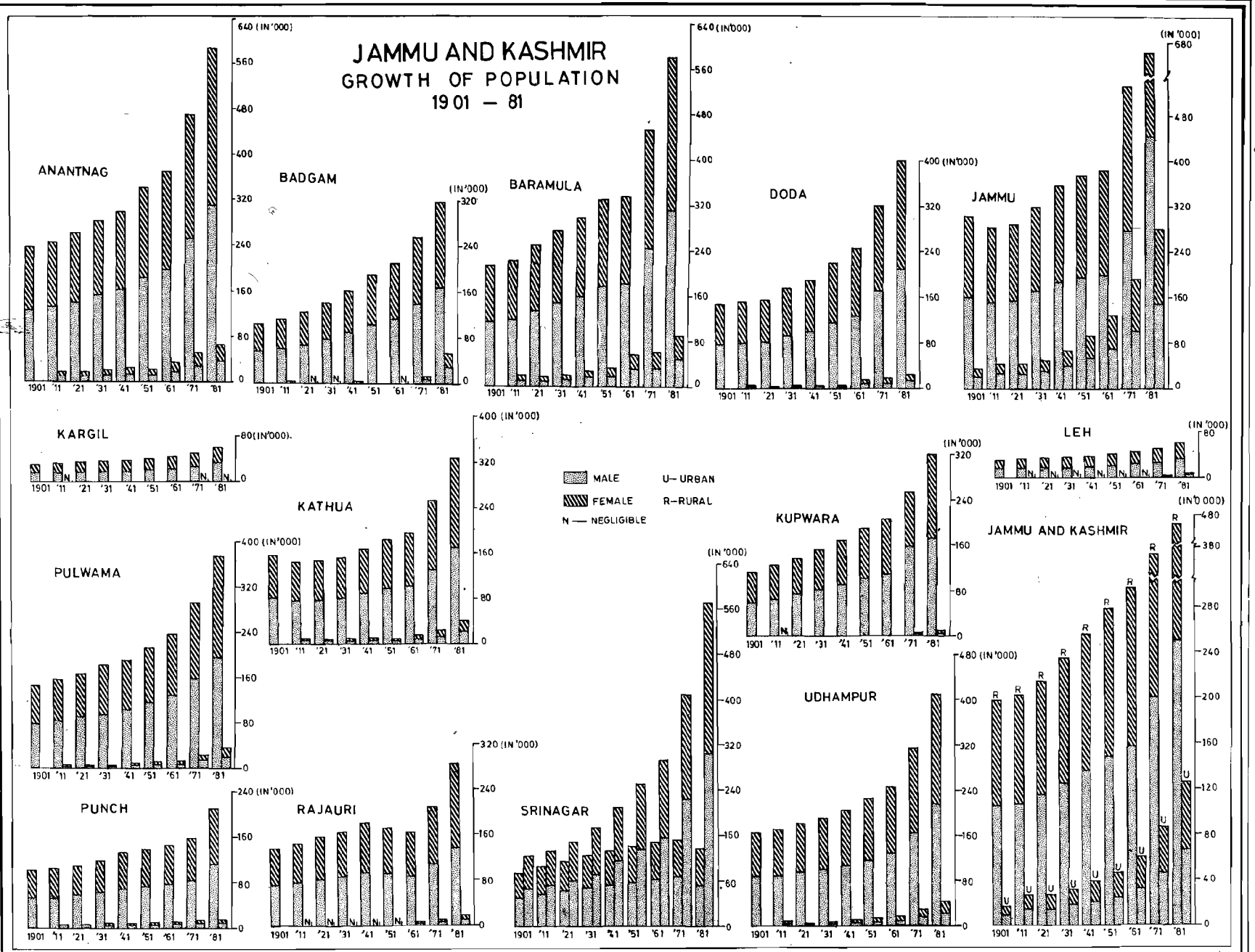

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Size of Urban Centres
CLASS I
100000 & ABOVE
CLASS II
50000 — 99999
CLASS III
20000 — 49999
CLASS IV
10000 — 19999
CLASS V
5000 — 9999
CLASS VI
BELOW 5000
N.A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
EACH BLUE DOT REPRESENTS
2000 RURAL POPULATION
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

MAP 9

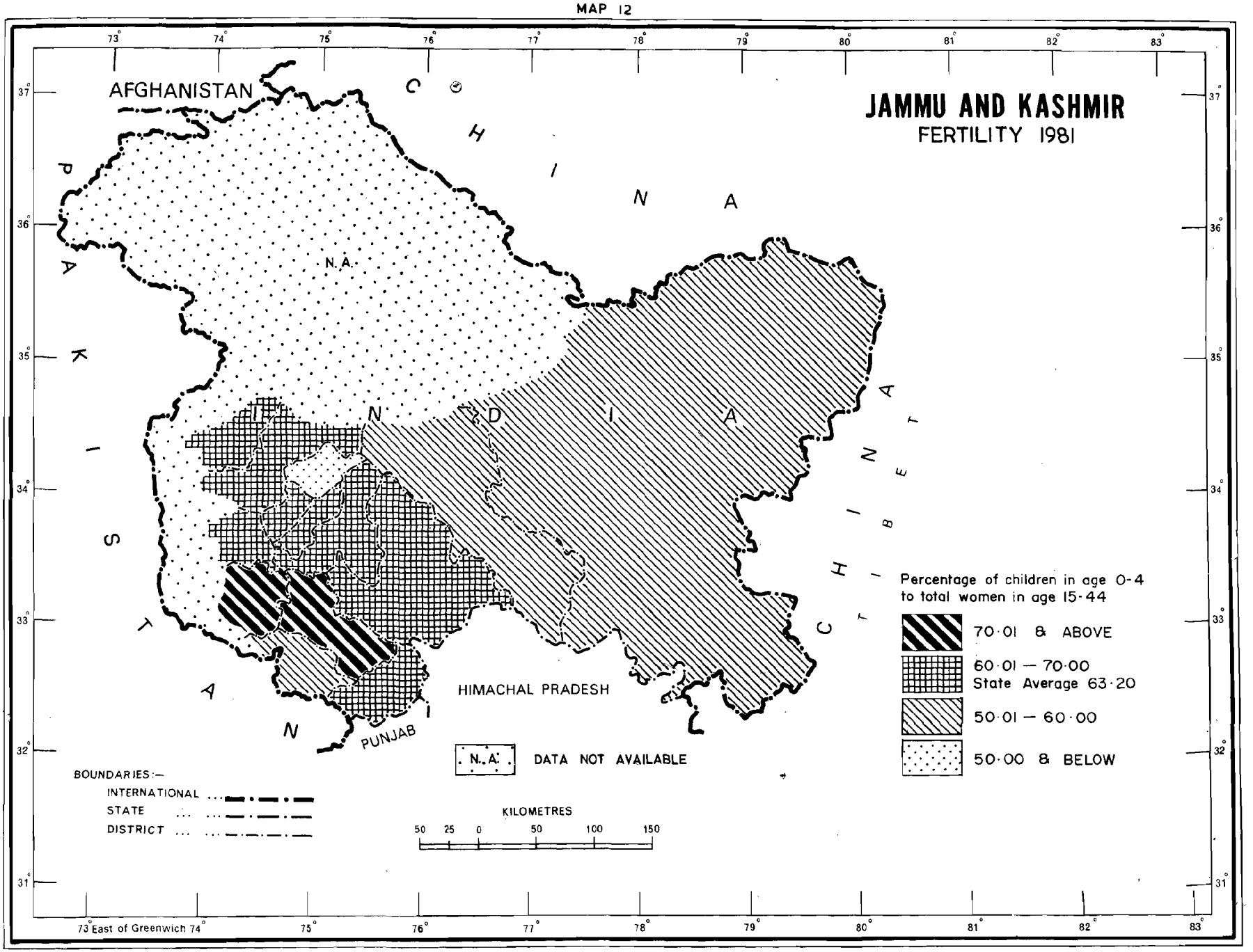

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PERSONS PER Km²
291 & ABOVE
221 — 290
151 — 220
81 — 150
11 — 80
State Average 59
10 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

MAP 10

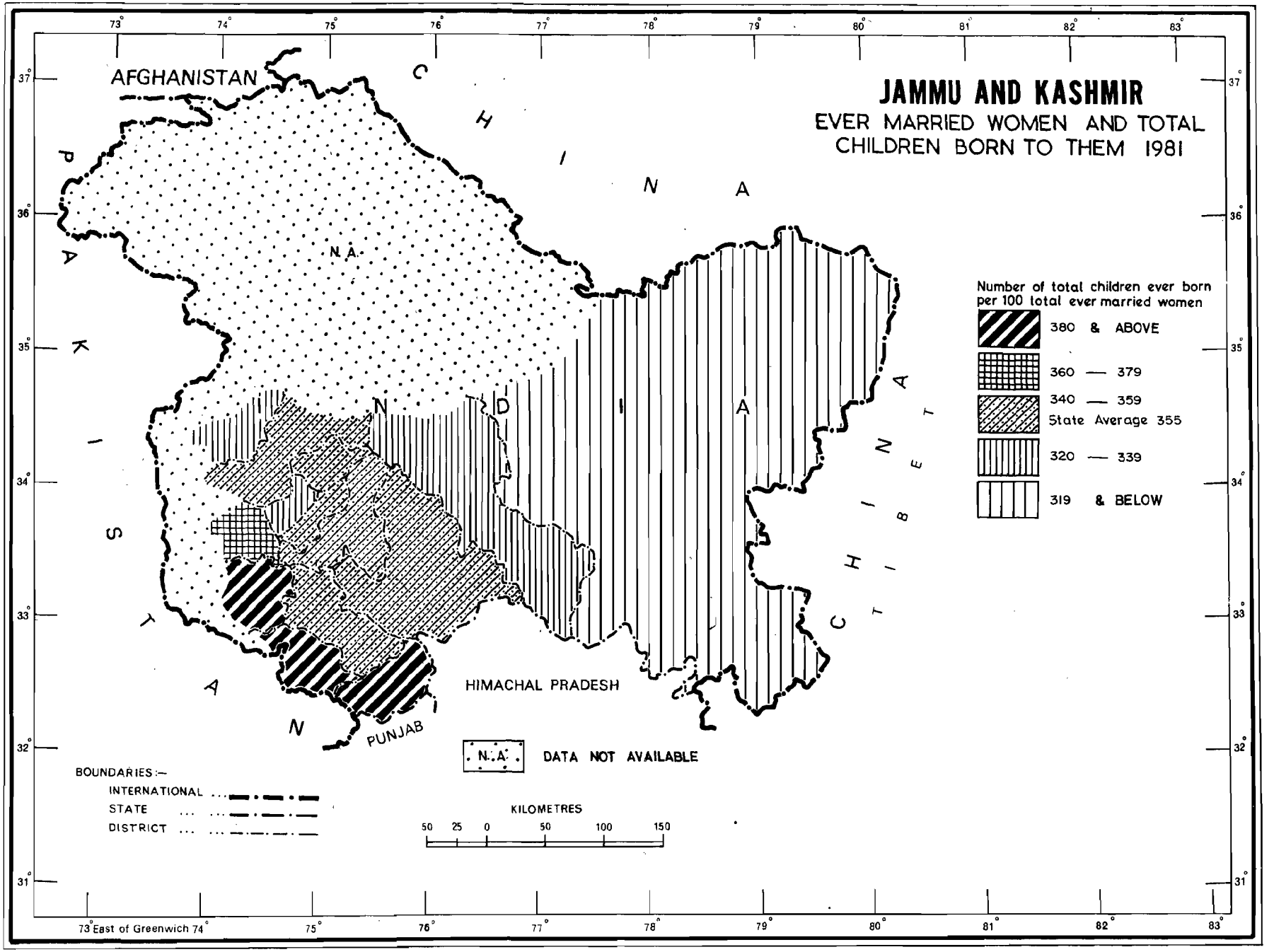

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION
1971-81
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
Percentage increase
45·01 & ABOVE
40·01 - 45·00
35·01 - 40·00
30·01 - 35·00
25·01 - 30·00
STATE AVERAGE 29·69
25·00 & BELOW
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1901 – 81
ANANTNAG
BADGAM
BARAMULA
DODA
JAMMU
KARGIL
KATHUA
LEH
PULWAMA
KUPWARA
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNCH
RAJAURI
SRINAGAR
UDHAMPUR
MALE
FEMALE
N — NEGLIGIBLE
U– URBAN
R–RURAL
(IN '000)
1901 '11 '21 '31 '41 '51 '61 '71 '81

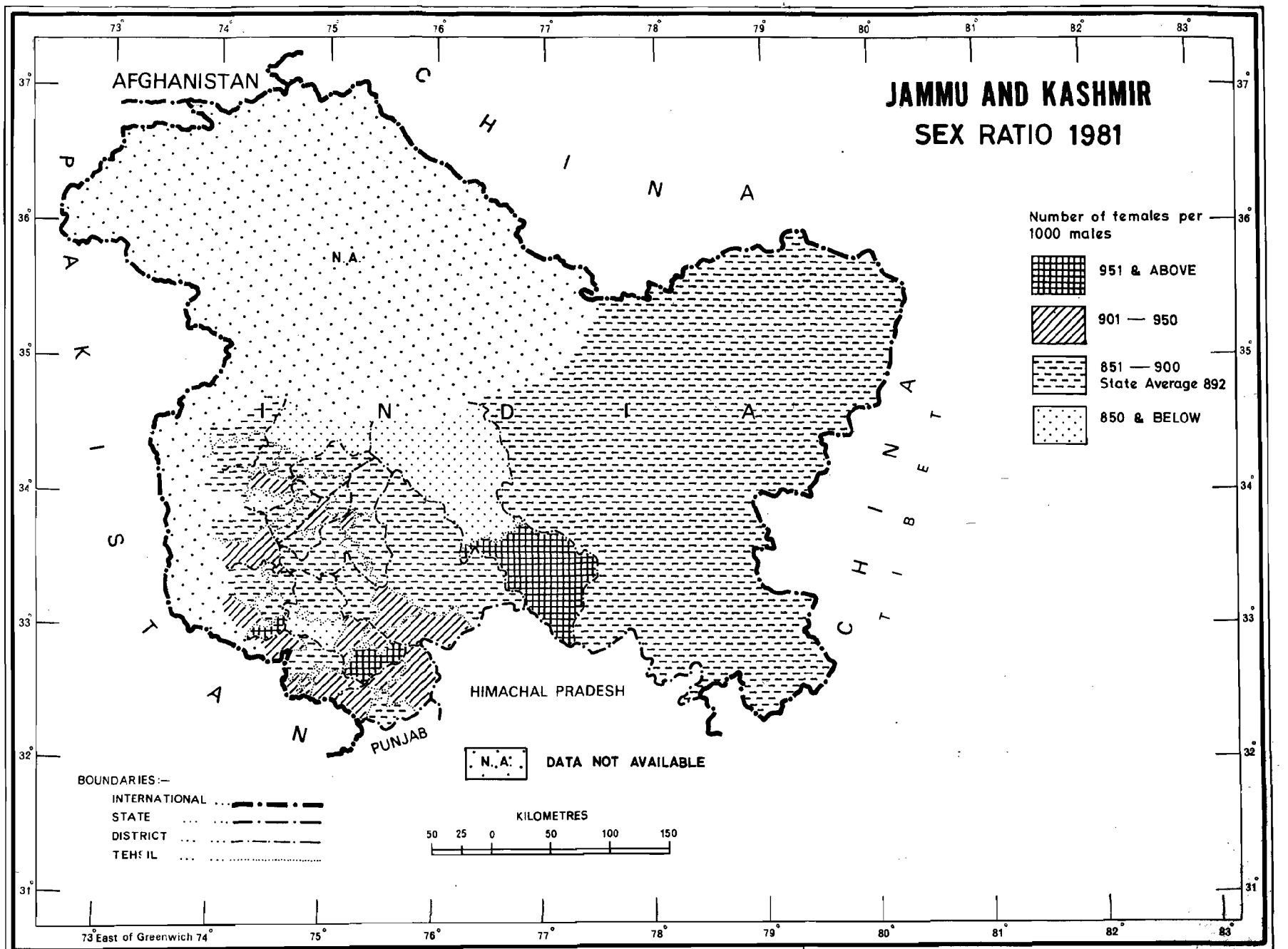
MAP 12


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
FERTILITY 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of children in age 0-4 to total women in age 15-44
70·01 & ABOVE
60·01 — 70·00
State Average 63·20
50·01 — 60·00
50·00 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

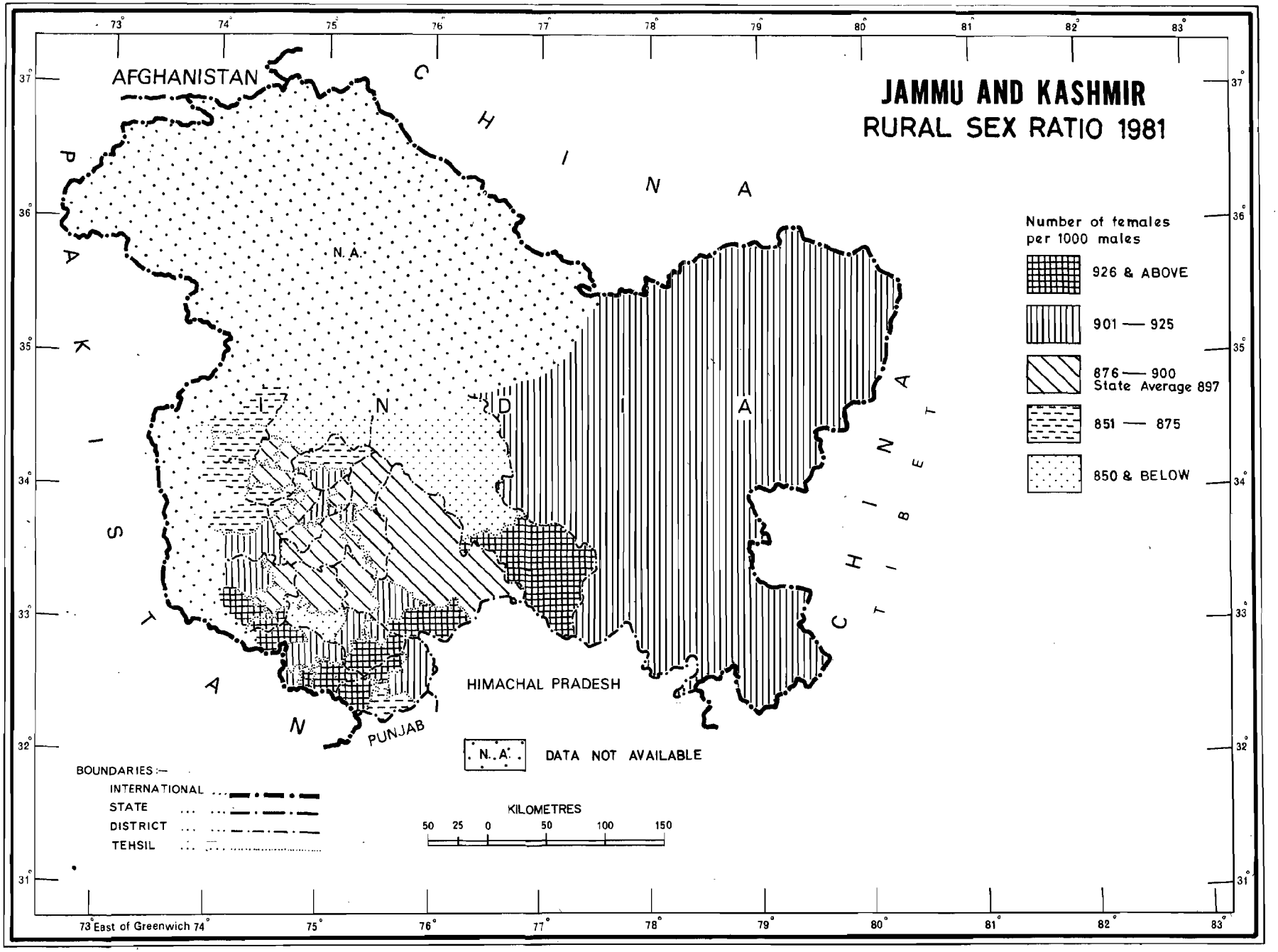
MAP 13


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of total children ever born per 100 total ever married women
380 & ABOVE
360 — 379
340 — 359
State Average 355
320 — 339
319 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

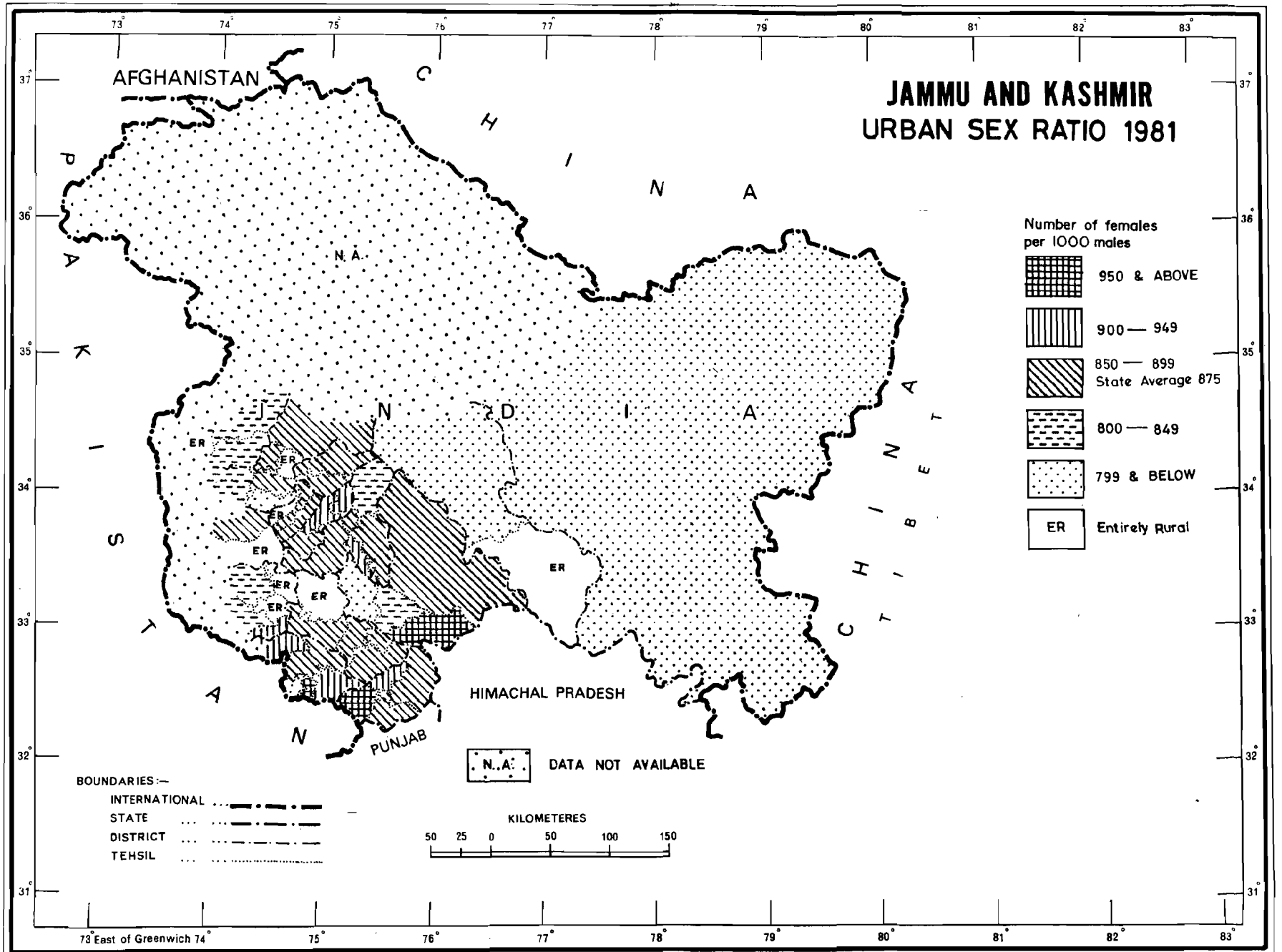
MAP 14

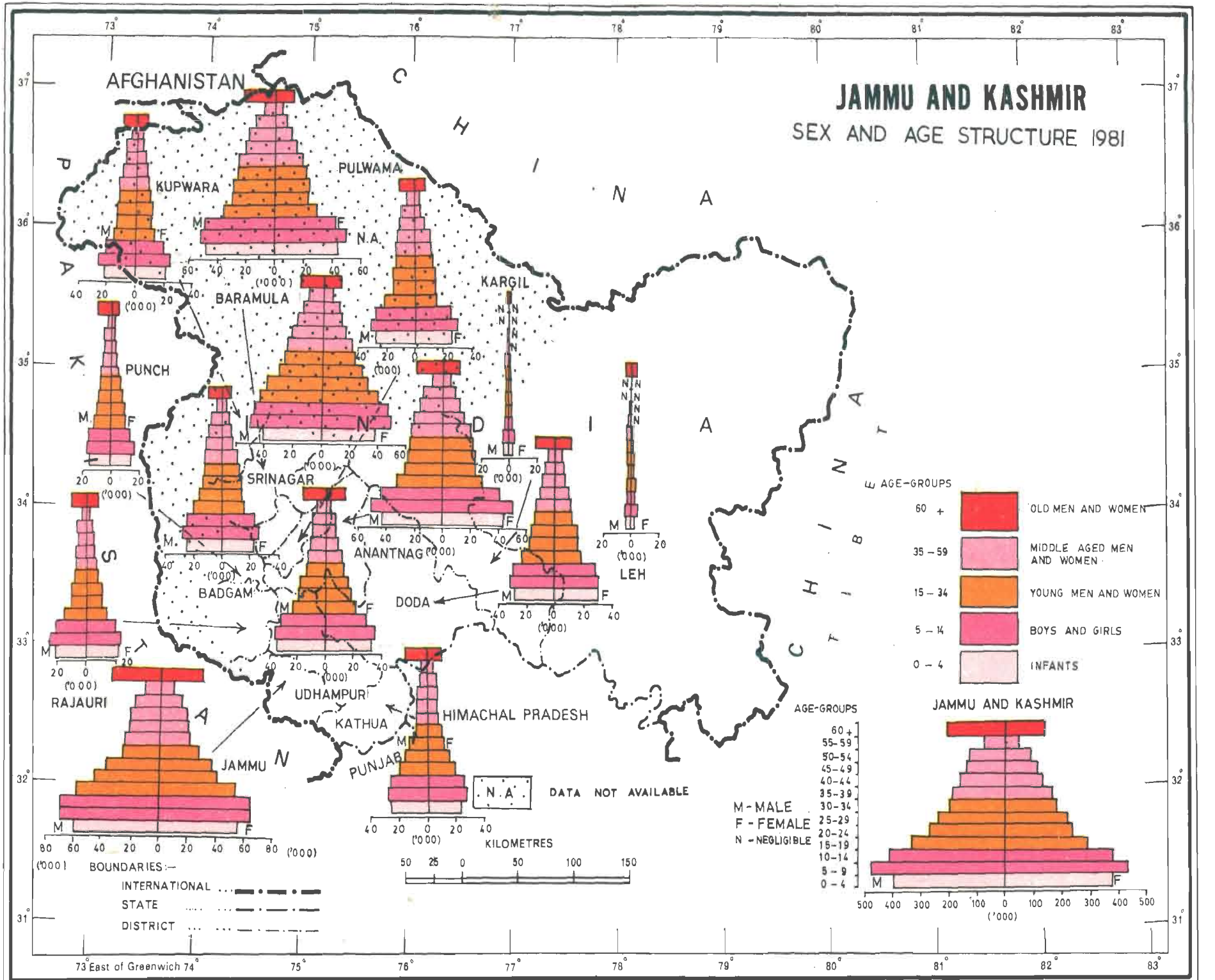

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
SEX RATIO 1981
Number of females per 1000 males
951 & ABOVE
901 — 950
851 — 900
State Average 892
850 & BELOW
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

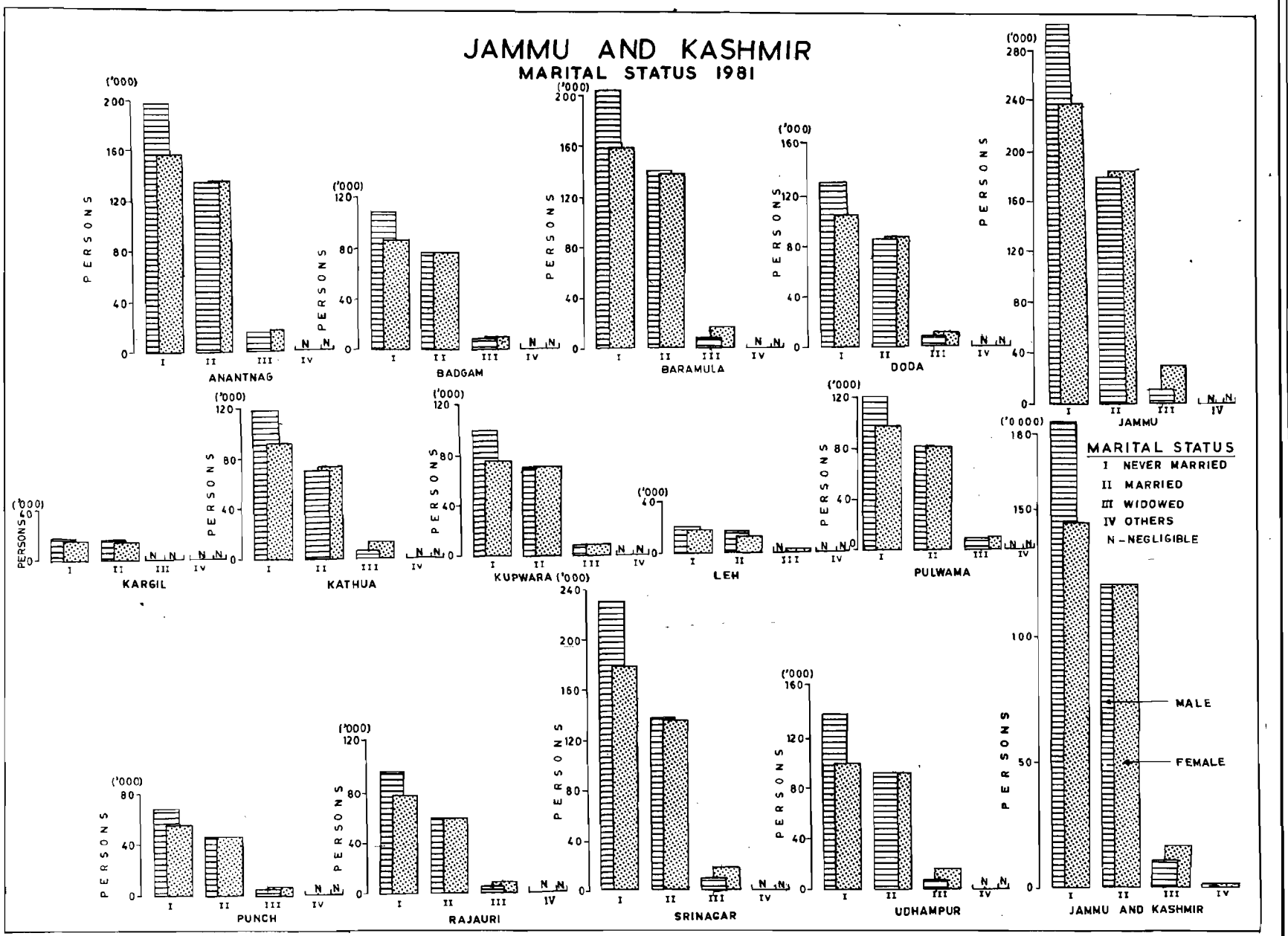
MAP 15


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
RURAL SEX RATIO 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of females per 1000 males
926 & ABOVE
901 — 925
876 — 900
State Average 897
851 — 875
850 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

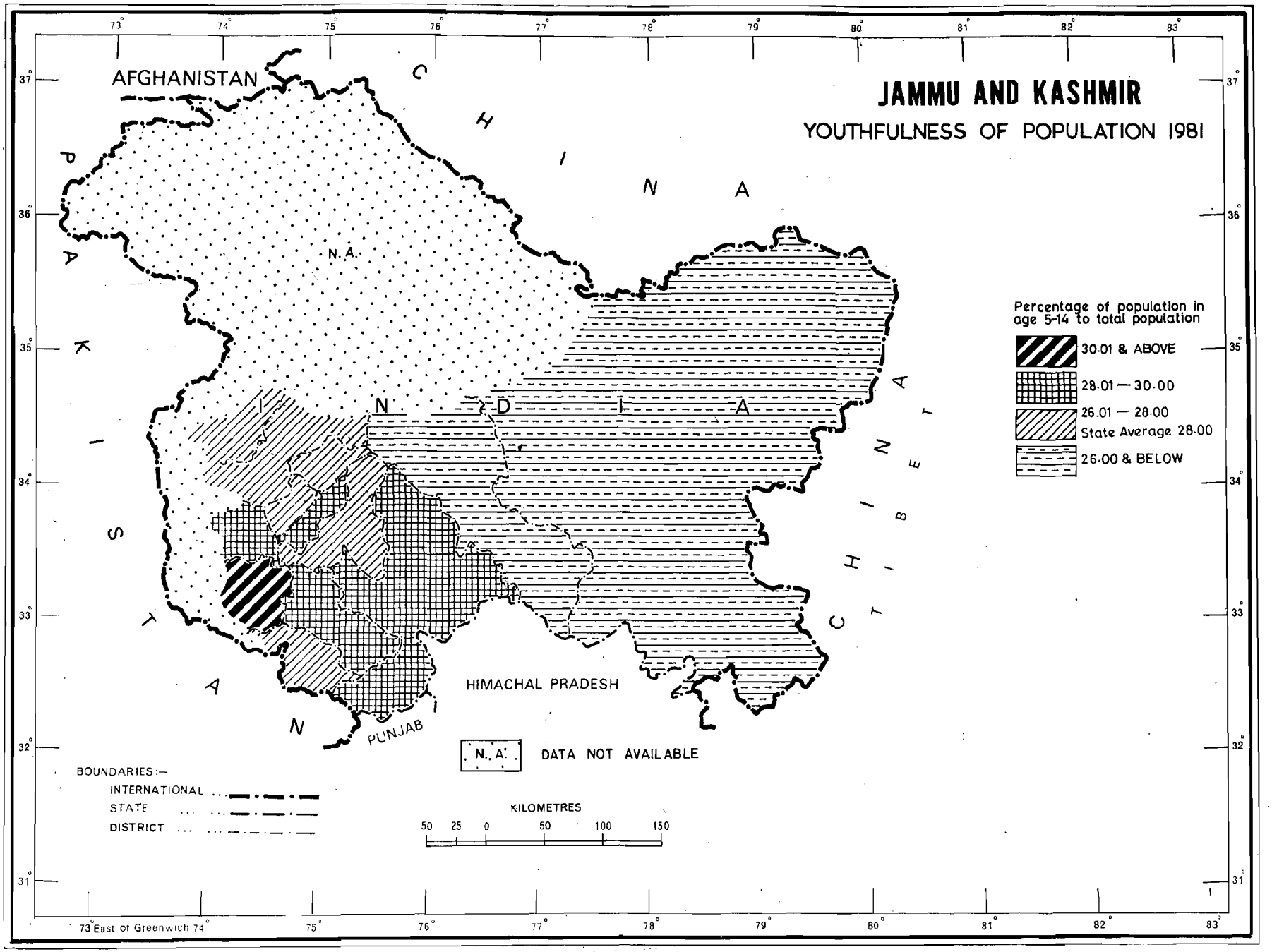
MAP 16


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
URBAN SEX RATIO 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
ER
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of females per 1000 males
950 & ABOVE
900 — 949
850 — 899
State Average 875
800 — 849
799 & BELOW
ER Entirely Rural
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETERES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

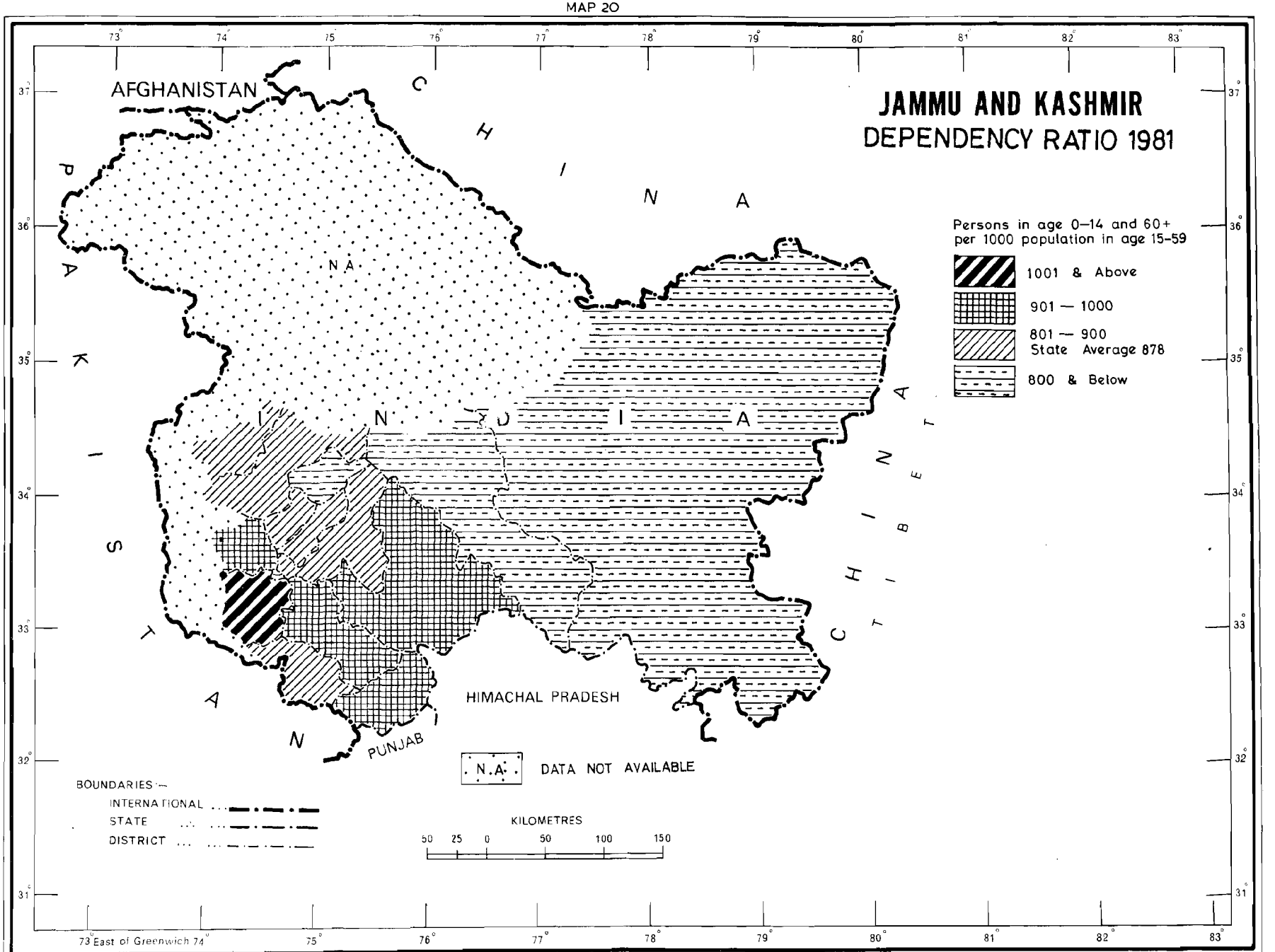

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
KUPWARA
PULWAMA
BARAMULA
KARGIL
PUNCH
SRINAGAR
LEH
ANANTNAG
BADGAM
DODA
RAJAURI
UDHAMPUR
KATHUA
JAMMU
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A.
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
('000)
KILOMETRES
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
AGE-GROUPS
60 +
35 – 59
15 – 34
5 – 14
0 – 4
OLD MEN AND WOMEN
MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
BOYS AND GIRLS
INFANTS
M - MALE
F - FEMALE
N - NEGLIGIBLE
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5 - 9
0 - 4
East of Greenwich


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MARITAL STATUS 1981
('000)
PERSONS
ANANTNAG
BADGAM
BARAMULA
DODA
JAMMU
KARGIL
KATHUA
KUPWARA ('000)
LEH
PULWAMA
PUNCH
RAJAURI
SRINAGAR
UDHAMPUR
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MARITAL STATUS
I NEVER MARRIED
II MARRIED
III WIDOWED
IV OTHERS
N - NEGLIGIBLE
MALE
FEMALE

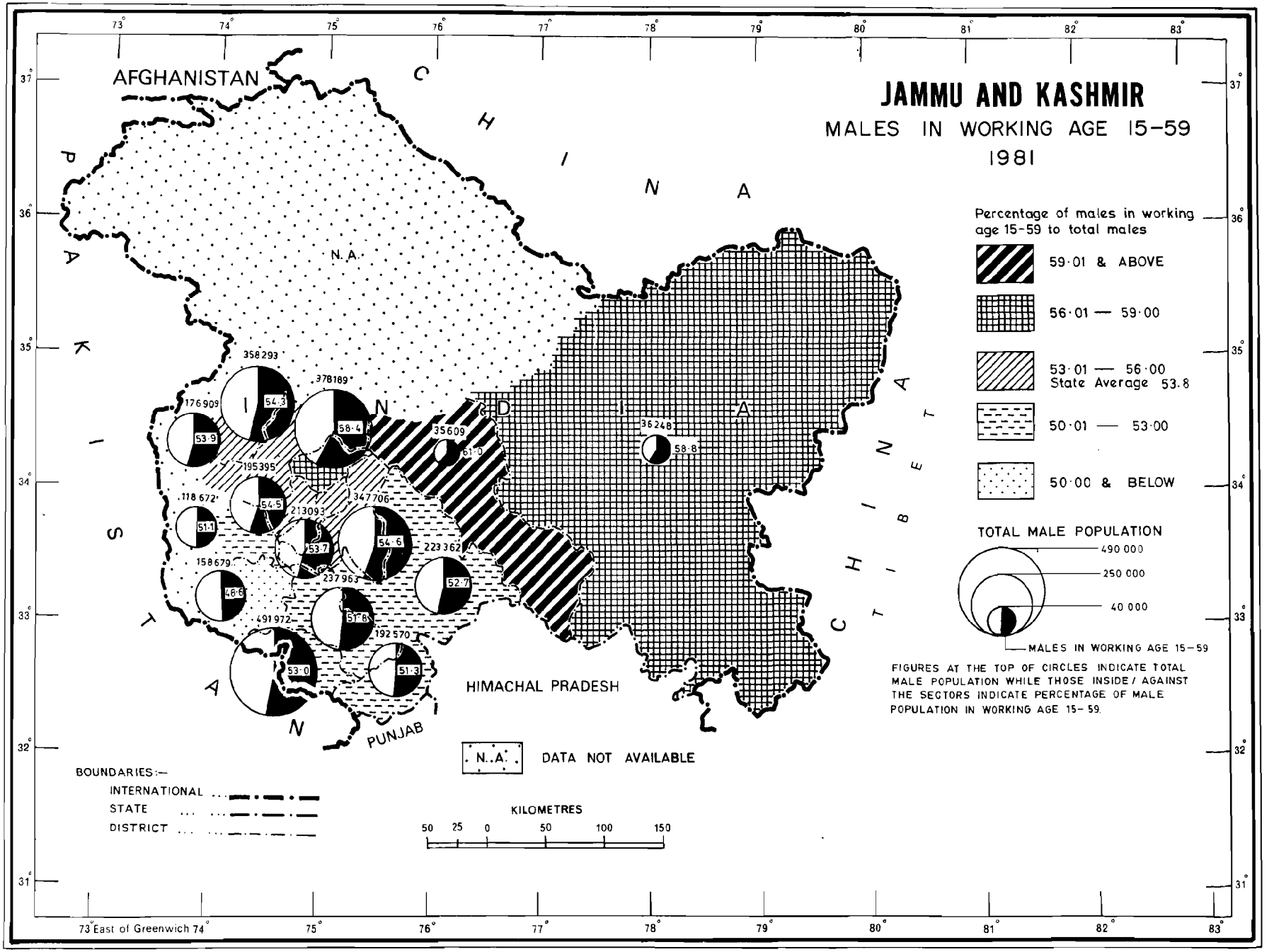
MAP 19


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of population in age 5-14 to total population
30.01 & ABOVE
28.01 — 30.00
26.01 — 28.00
State Average 28.00
26.00 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

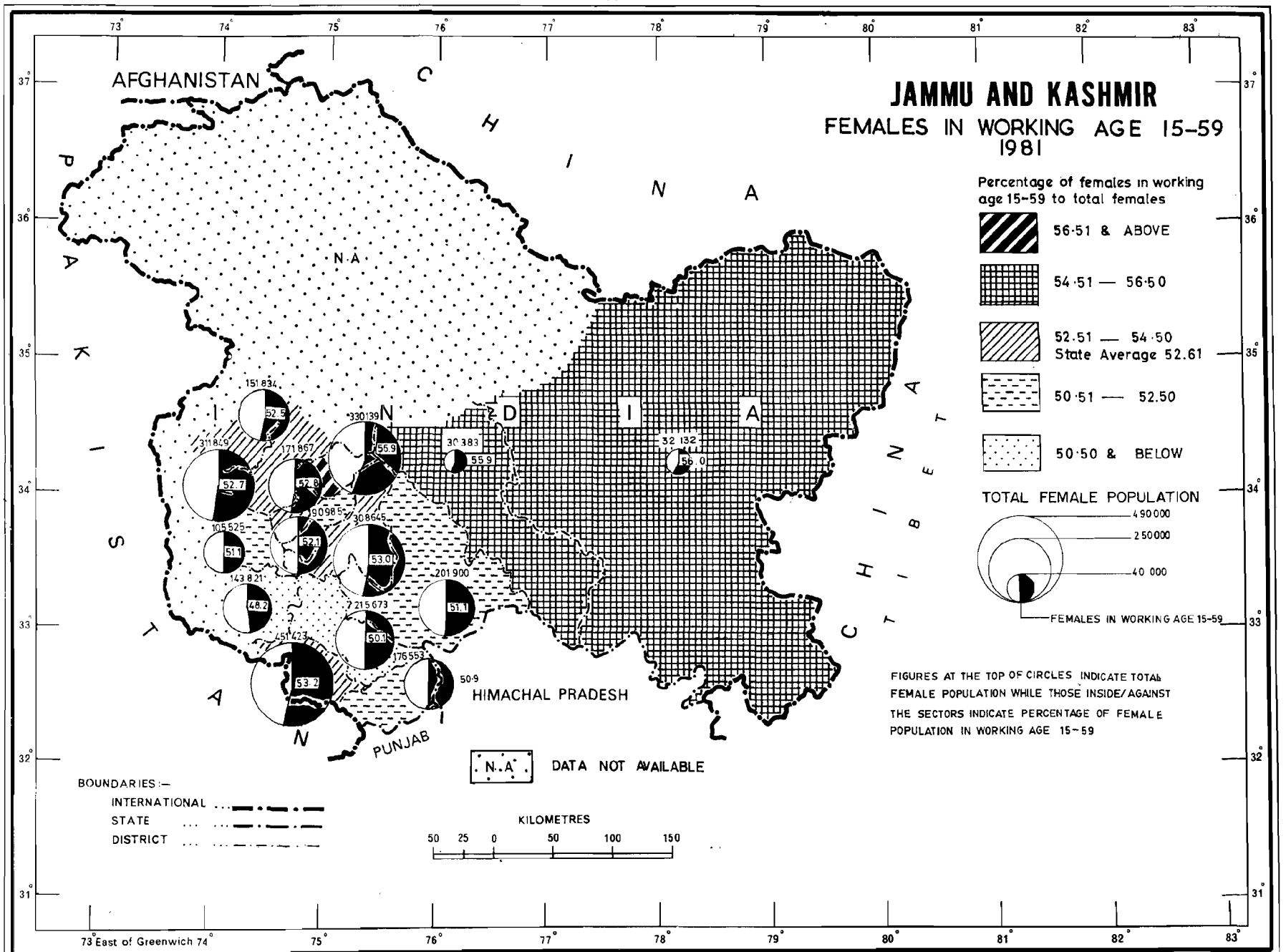
MAP 20


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981
Persons in age 0–14 and 60+ per 1000 population in age 15-59
1001 & Above
901 — 1000
801 — 900
State Average 878
800 & Below
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74°
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

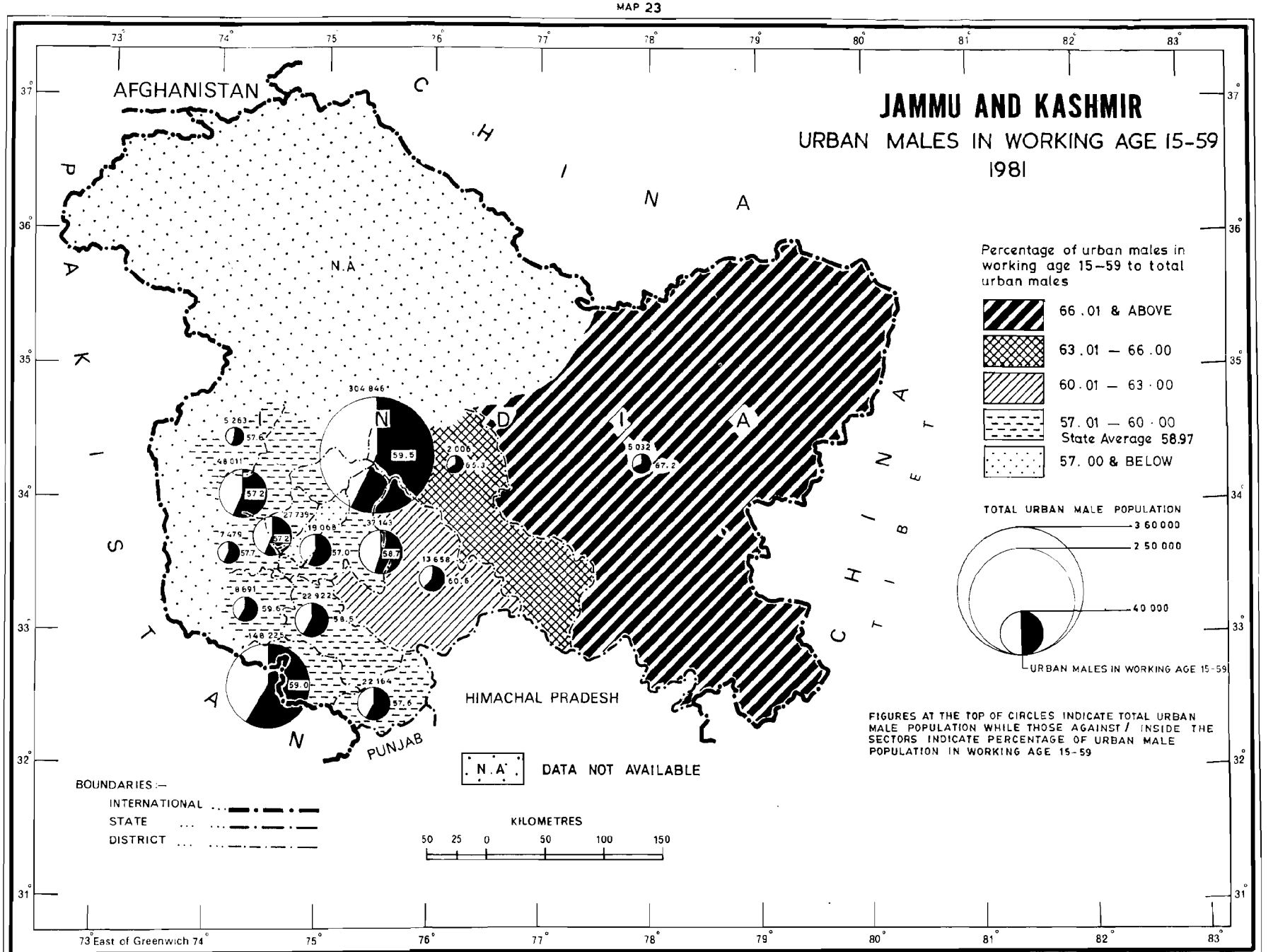
MAP 21


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of males in working age 15-59 to total males
59·01 & ABOVE
56·01 — 59·00
53·01 — 56·00
State Average 53.8
50·01 — 53·00
50·00 & BELOW
TOTAL MALE POPULATION
490 000
250 000
40 000
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MALE POPULATION WHILE THOSE INSIDE / AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15–59.
358293
54·3
378189
58·4
176909
53·9
35609
61·0
36248
58·8
195395
54·5
118672
51·1
213093
53·7
347706
54·6
223362
52·7
158679
48·6
237963
51·8
491972
53·0
192570
51·3
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:–
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74°
75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

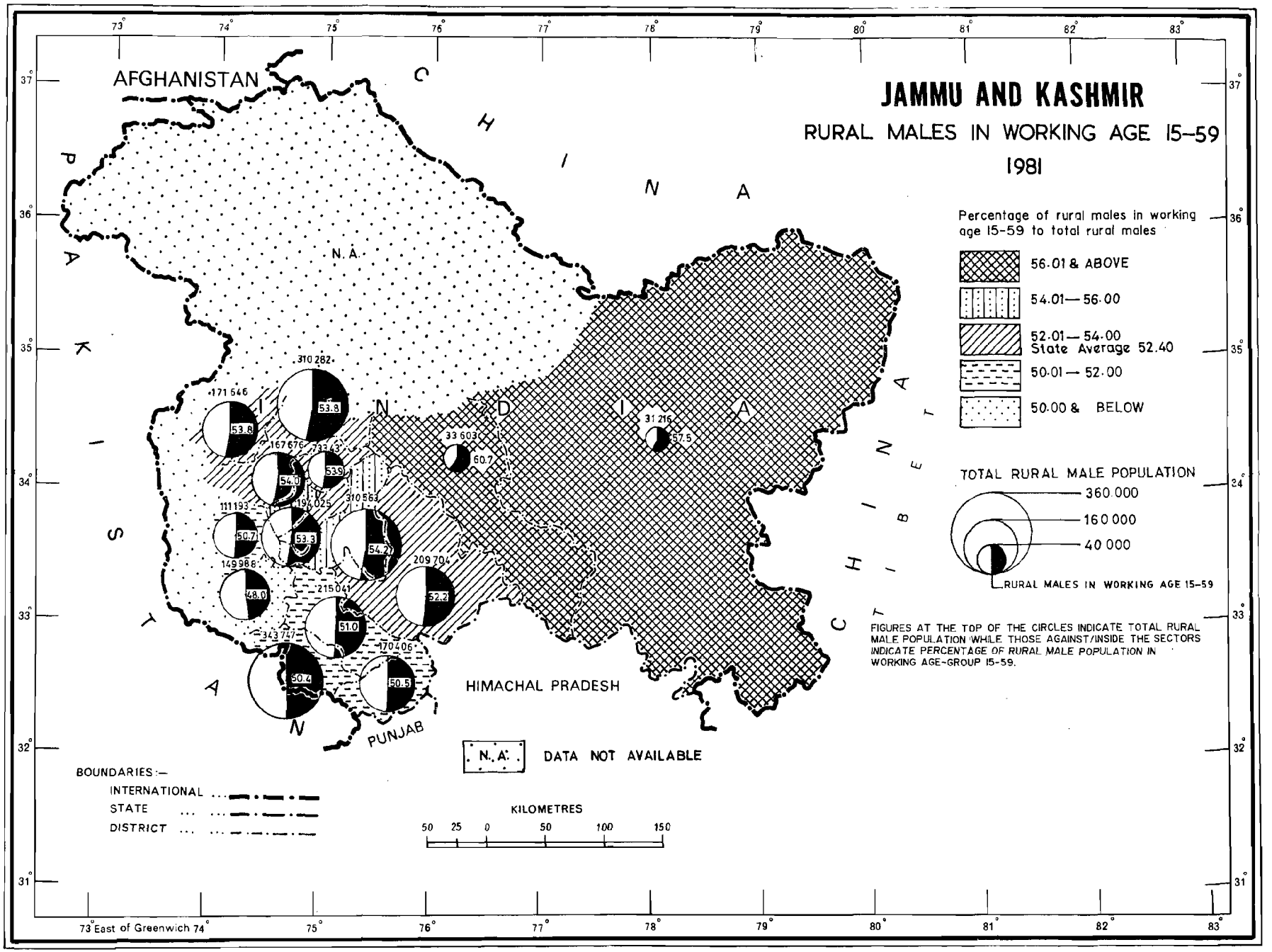
MAP 22


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
Percentage of females in working age 15-59 to total females
56·51 & ABOVE
54·51 — 56·50
52·51 — 54·50
State Average 52.61
50·51 — 52.50
50·50 & BELOW
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
4 90 000
2 50 000
40 000
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION WHILE THOSE INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
TIBET
N.A
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
151 834
52.5
330139
55.9
311849
52.7
171 867
52.8
30 383
55.9
32 132
56.0
90985
105525
51.1
52.1
308645
53.0
143821
48.2
201 900
51.1
2 215 673
50.1
51423
53.2
176553
50.9

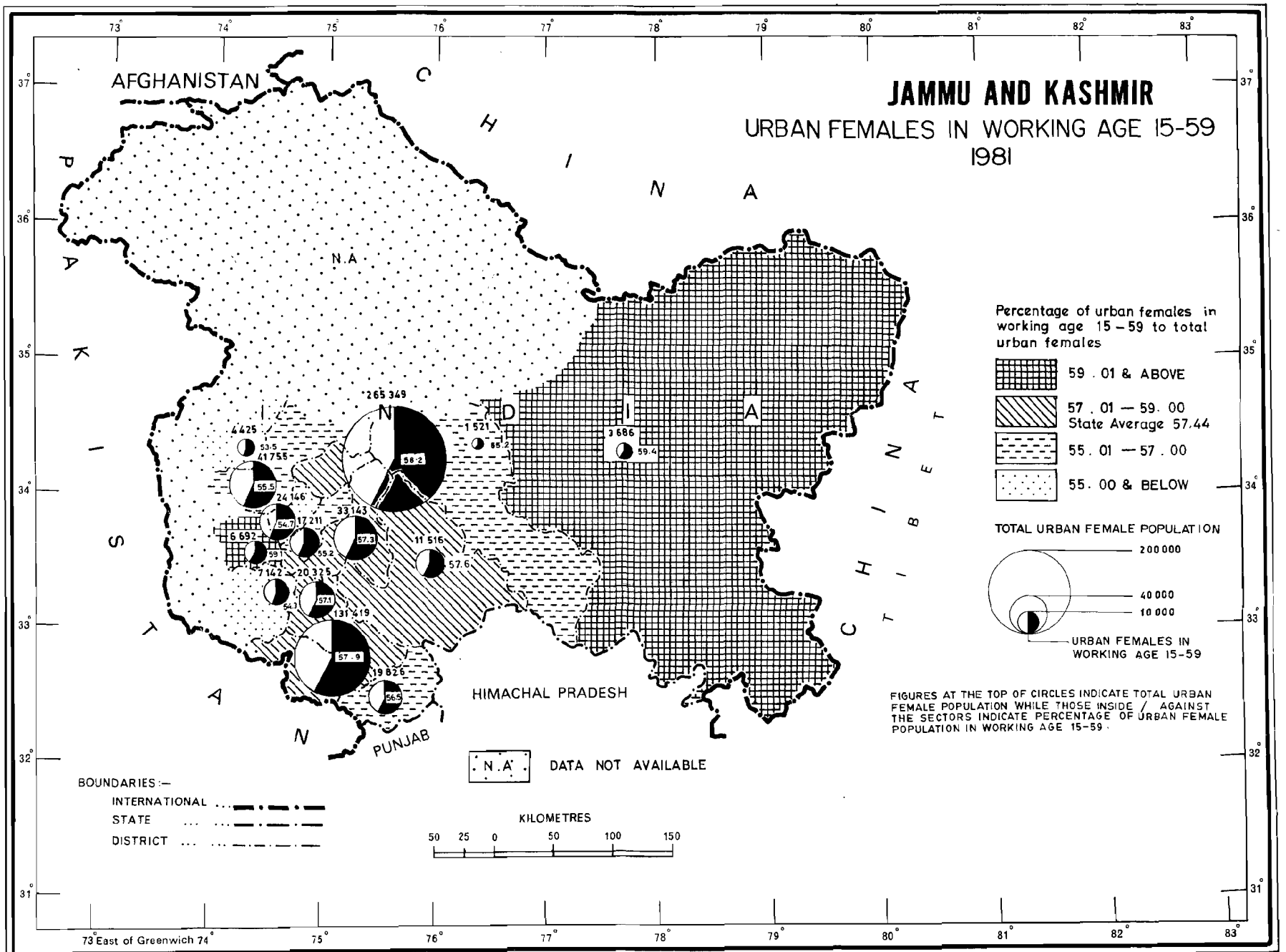
MAP 23


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
TIBET
PAKISTAN
N.A
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of urban males in working age 15–59 to total urban males
66.01 & ABOVE
63.01 — 66.00
60.01 — 63.00
57.01 — 60.00
State Average 58.97
57.00 & BELOW
TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
3 60 000
2 50 000
40 000
URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION WHILE THOSE AGAINST / INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
N.A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :–
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74°
75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°
304 846
59.5
5 263
57.6
48 011
57.2
27 739
57.2
19 068
57.0
37 143
58.7
7 479
57.7
13 658
60.6
8 691
59.6
22 922
58.5
148 225
59.0
22 164
57.6
2 006
65.4
5 032
67.2

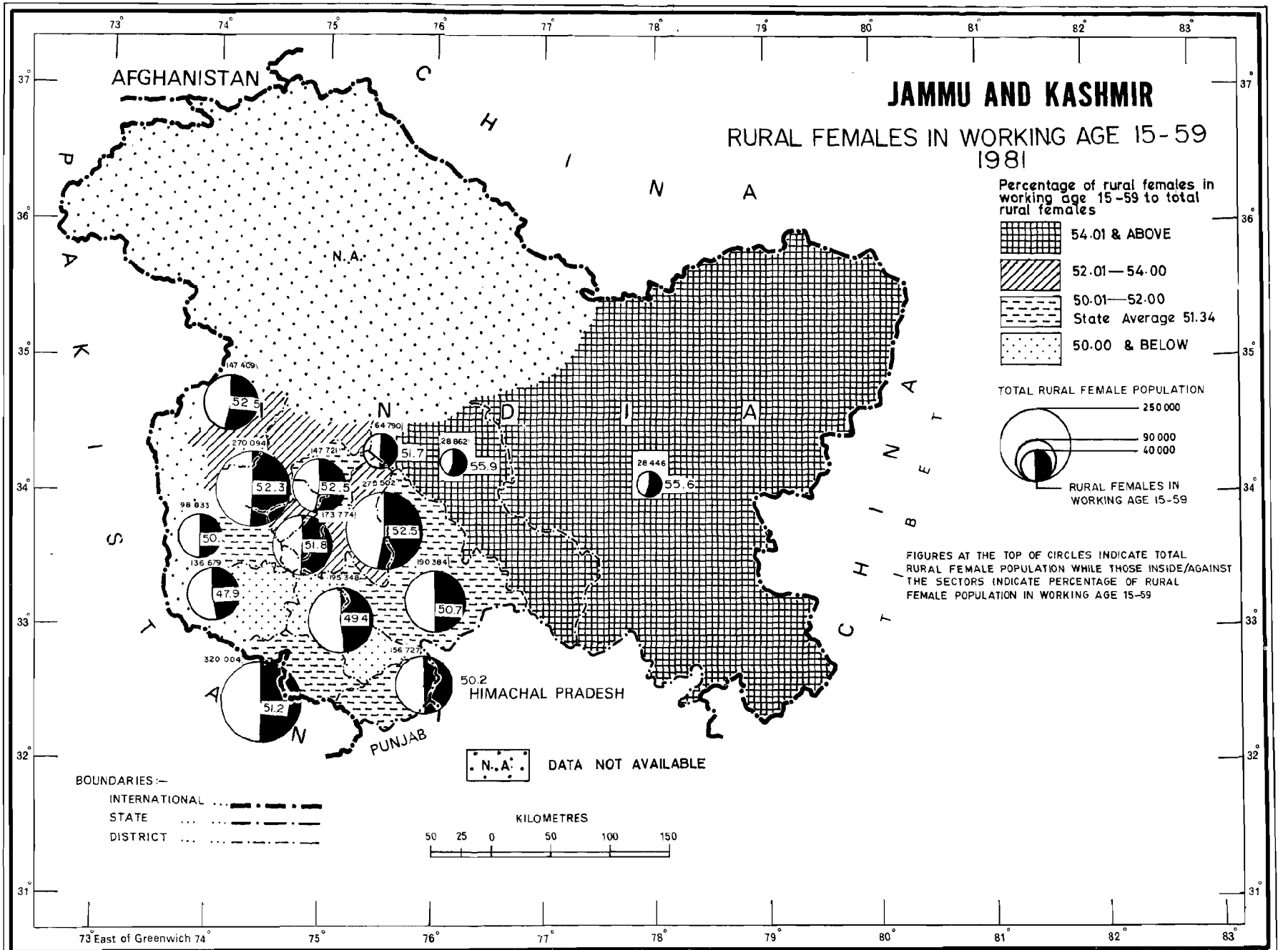
MAP 24


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
Percentage of rural males in working age 15-59 to total rural males
56.01 & ABOVE
54.01— 56.00
52.01— 54.00
State Average 52.40
50.01— 52.00
50.00 & BELOW
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
360 000
160 000
40 000
RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION WHILE THOSE AGAINST/INSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
TIBET
310 282
53.8
171 546
53.8
167 676
54.0
73 143
53.9
33 603
60.7
31 216
57.5
111 193
50.7
149 988
48.0
196 025
53.3
310 563
54.2
209 704
52.2
215 041
51.0
343 747
50.4
170 406
50.5
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°

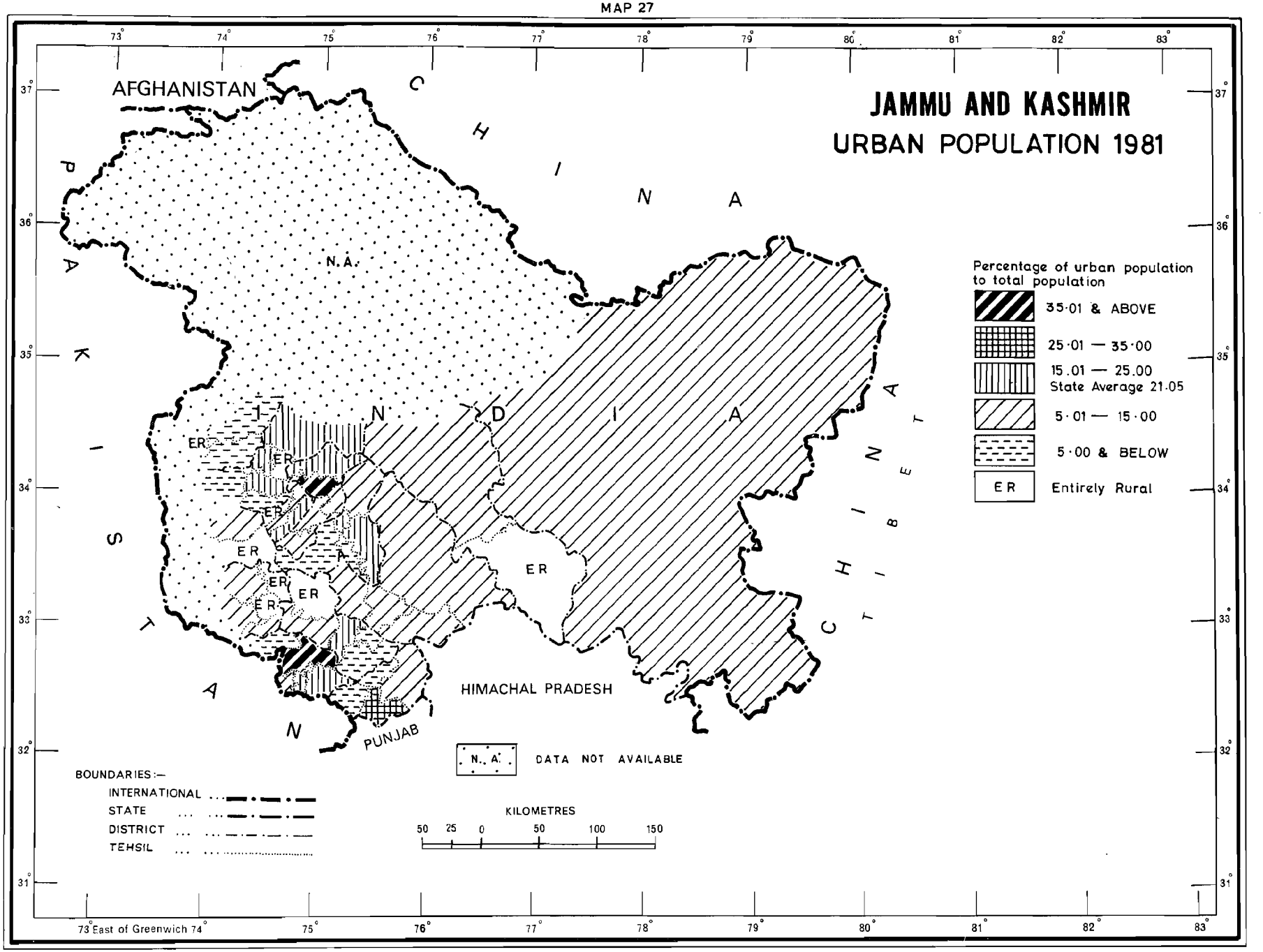
MAP 25


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
265 349
58.2
1 521
65.2
3 686
59.4
4 425
53.5
41 755
55.5
24 146
54.7
17 211
55.2
33 143
57.3
11 516
57.6
6 692
59.1
7 142
54.3
20 325
57.1
131 419
57.9
19 826
56.5
Percentage of urban females in working age 15 – 59 to total urban females
59 . 01 & ABOVE
57 . 01 — 59. 00
State Average 57.44
55. 01 — 57 . 00
55. 00 & BELOW
TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
200 000
40 000
10 000
URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION WHILE THOSE INSIDE / AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59.
N.A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

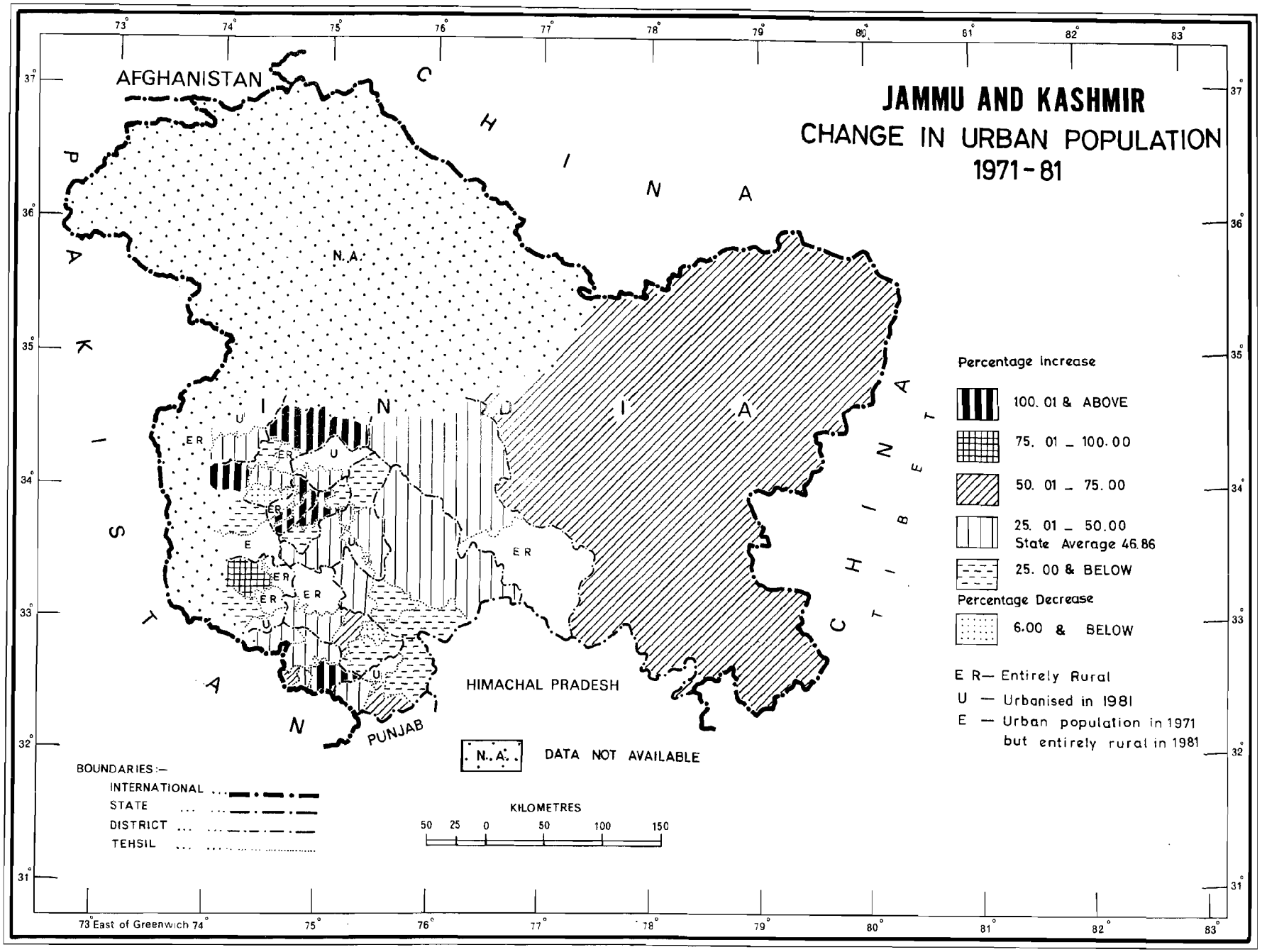
MAP 26


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
Percentage of rural females in working age 15-59 to total rural females
54.01 & ABOVE
52.01—54.00
50.01—52.00
State Average 51.34
50.00 & BELOW
TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
250 000
90 000
40 000
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION WHILE THOSE INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
147 409
52.5
270 094
52.3
147 721
52.5
64 790
51.7
28 862
55.9
28 446
55.6
275 502
52.5
173 774
51.8
98 833
50.
136 679
47.9
195 348
49.4
190 384
50.7
320 004
51.2
156 727
50.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74°
75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

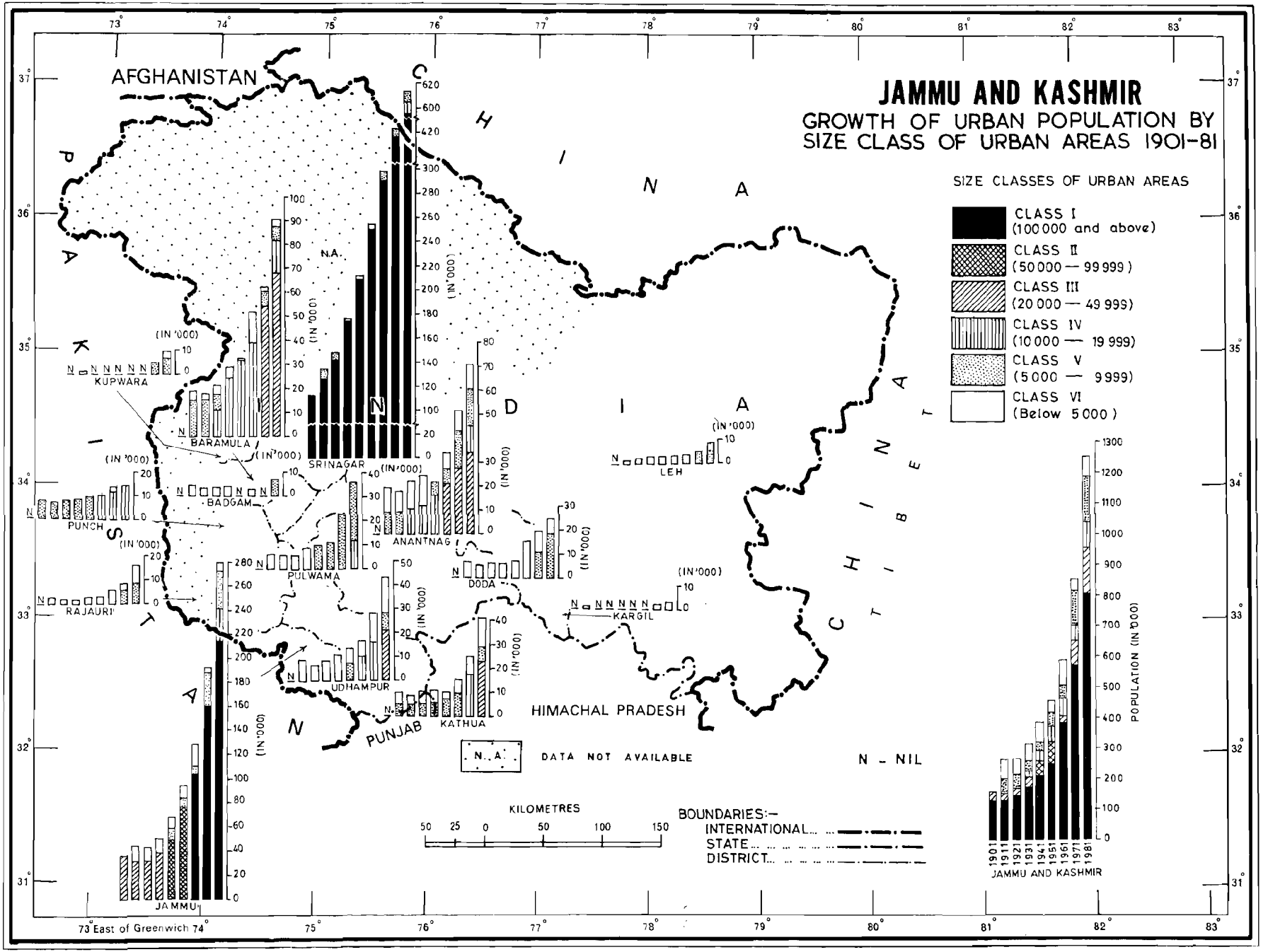
MAP 27


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
URBAN POPULATION 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
ER
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of urban population to total population
35·01 & ABOVE
25·01 — 35·00
15.01 — 25.00
State Average 21.05
5·01 — 15·00
5·00 & BELOW
ER Entirely Rural
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

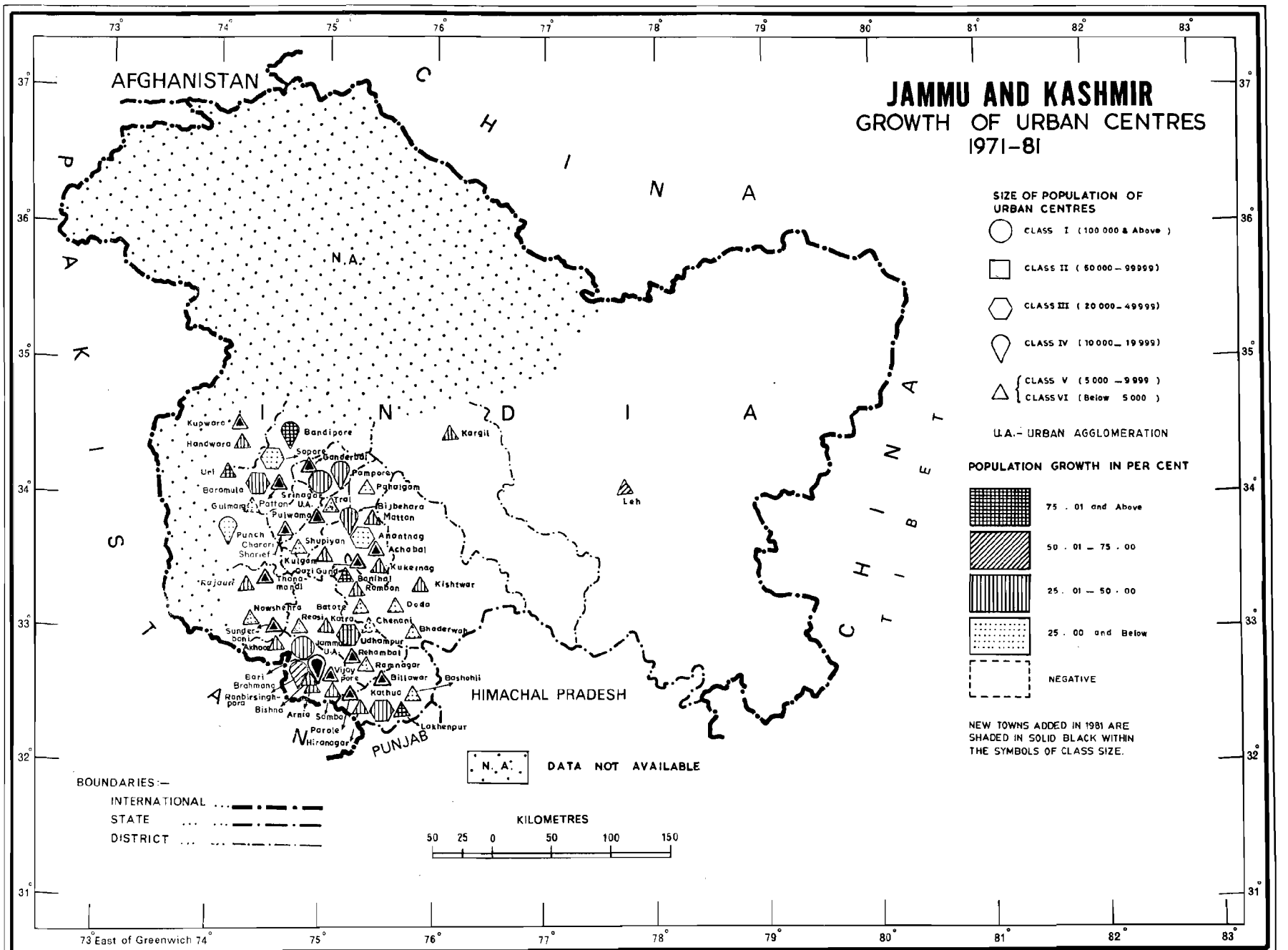
MAP 28


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION
1971-81
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage Increase
100.01 & ABOVE
75.01 - 100.00
50.01 - 75.00
25.01 - 50.00
State Average 46.86
25.00 & BELOW
Percentage Decrease
6.00 & BELOW
E R— Entirely Rural
U — Urbanised in 1981
E — Urban population in 1971 but entirely rural in 1981
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

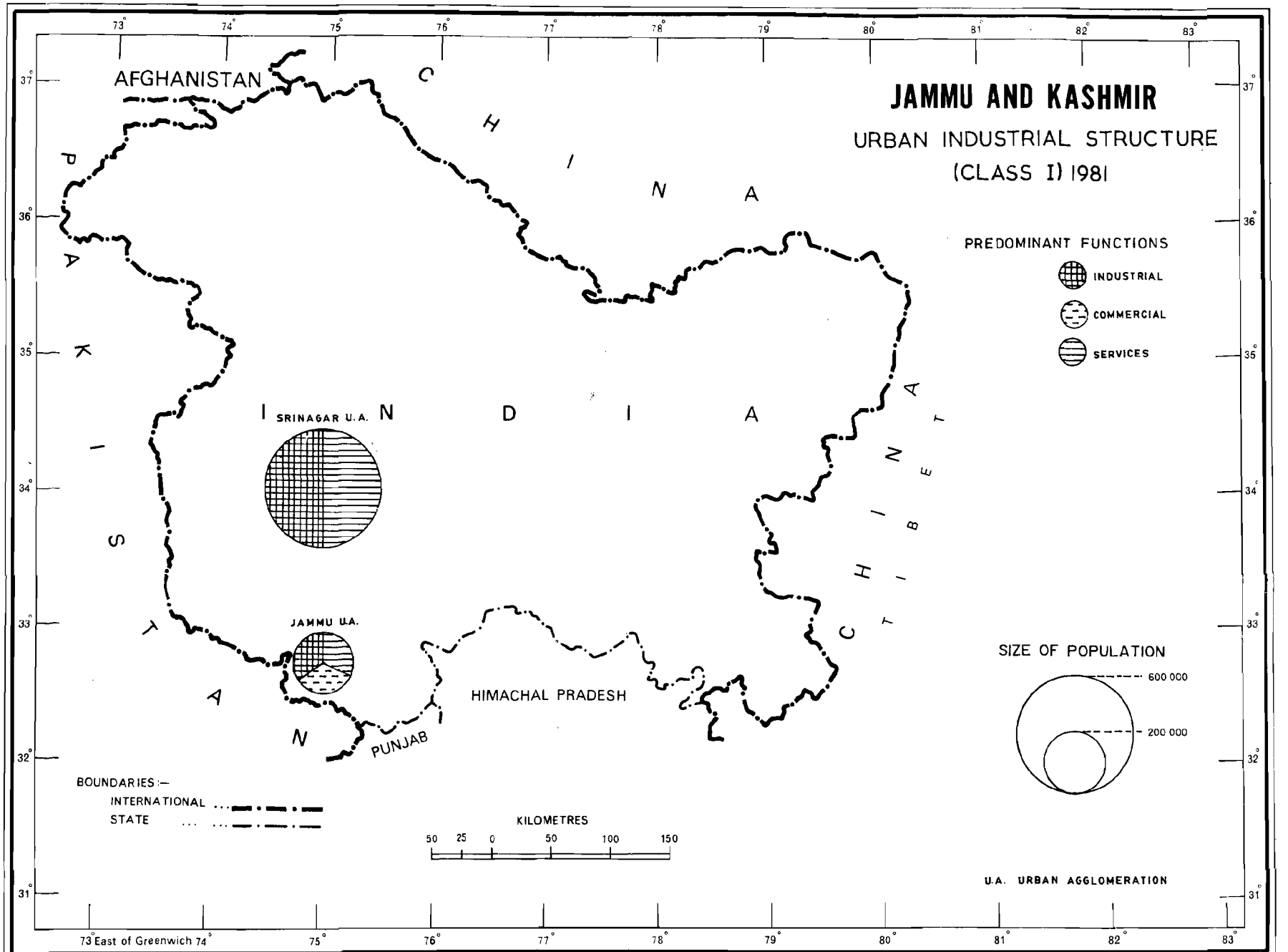
MAP 29


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901-81
SIZE CLASSES OF URBAN AREAS
CLASS I (100000 and above)
CLASS II (50000 — 99999)
CLASS III (20000 — 49999)
CLASS IV (10000 — 19999)
CLASS V (5000 — 9999)
CLASS VI (Below 5000)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
SRINAGAR
JAMMU
KUPWARA
BARAMULA
BADGAM
PUNCH
RAJAURI
PULWAMA
ANANTNAG
UDHAMPUR
KATHUA
DODA
KARGIL
LEH
N.A.
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
N - NIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
POPULATION (IN '000)
1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961 1971 1981
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
73° East of Greenwich

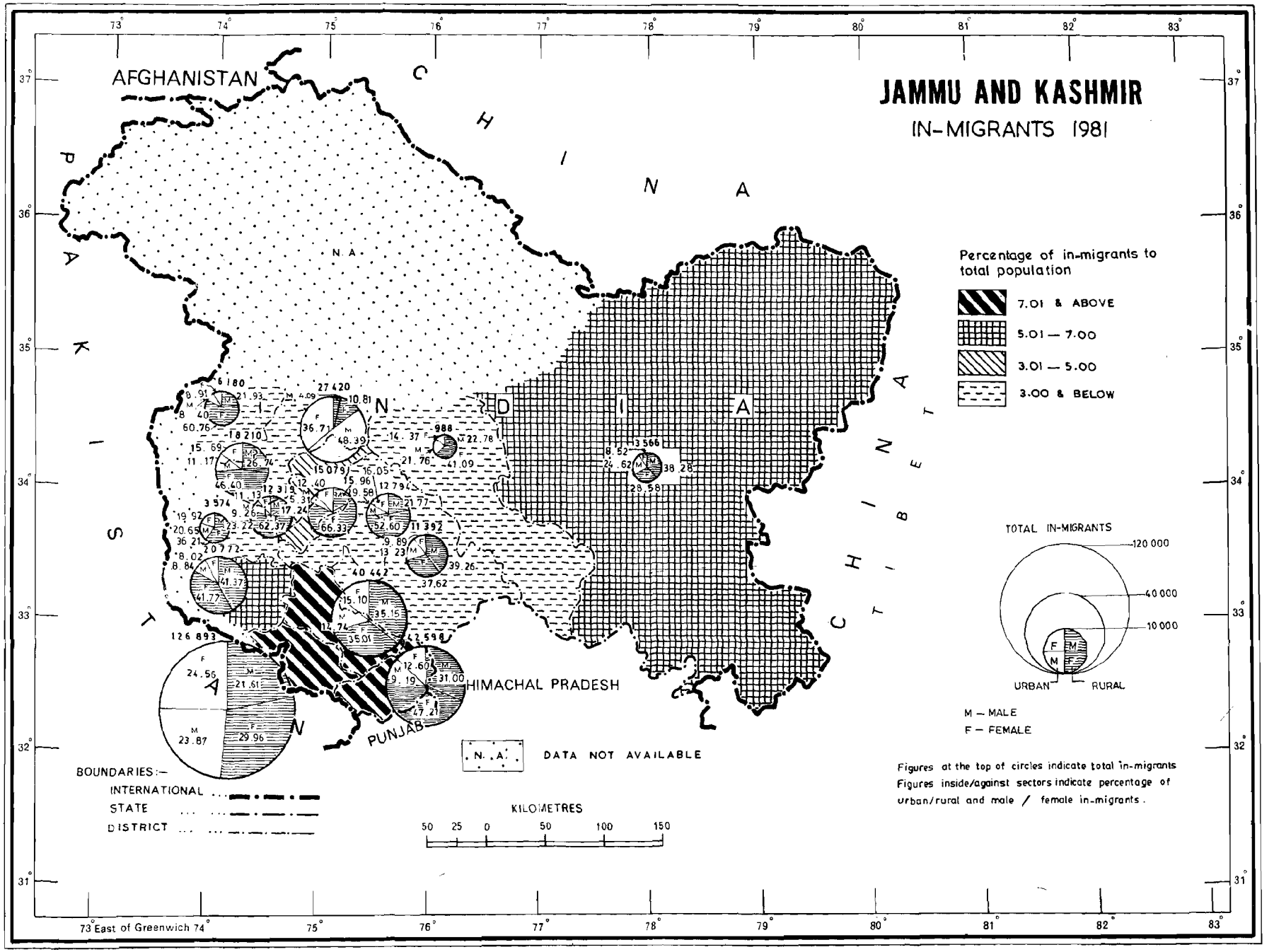
MAP 30


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1971-81
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Kupwara
Handwara
Bandipore
Sopore
Ganderbal
Kargil
Leh
Uri
Pampore
Baramula
Srinagar
Pahalgam
Gulmarg
Patton
U.A.
Tral
Bijbehara
Pulwama
Matton
Punch
Charari Sharief
Shupiyan
Anantnag
Achabal
Kulgam
Qazi Gund
Kukernag
Thanamandi
Rajouri
Banihal
Ramban
Kishtwar
Nowshera
Batote
Dodo
Reasi
Katra
Chenani
Bhaderwah
Sunderbani
Akhnoor
Jammu
U.A.
Udhampur
Rehambal
Ramnagar
Vijaypore
Billawar
Bashohli
Kathua
Bari Brahmana
Ranbirsingh-pora
Bishna
Arnia
Samba
Parole
Hiranagar
Lakhenpur
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I (100 000 & Above)
CLASS II (50000 – 99999)
CLASS III (20 000 – 49999)
CLASS IV (10000 – 19999)
CLASS V (5 000 – 9999)
CLASS VI (Below 5 000)
U.A.- URBAN AGGLOMERATION
POPULATION GROWTH IN PER CENT
75 . 01 and Above
50 . 01 – 75 . 00
25 . 01 – 50 . 00
25 . 00 and Below
NEGATIVE
NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 ARE SHADED IN SOLID BLACK WITHIN THE SYMBOLS OF CLASS SIZE.
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

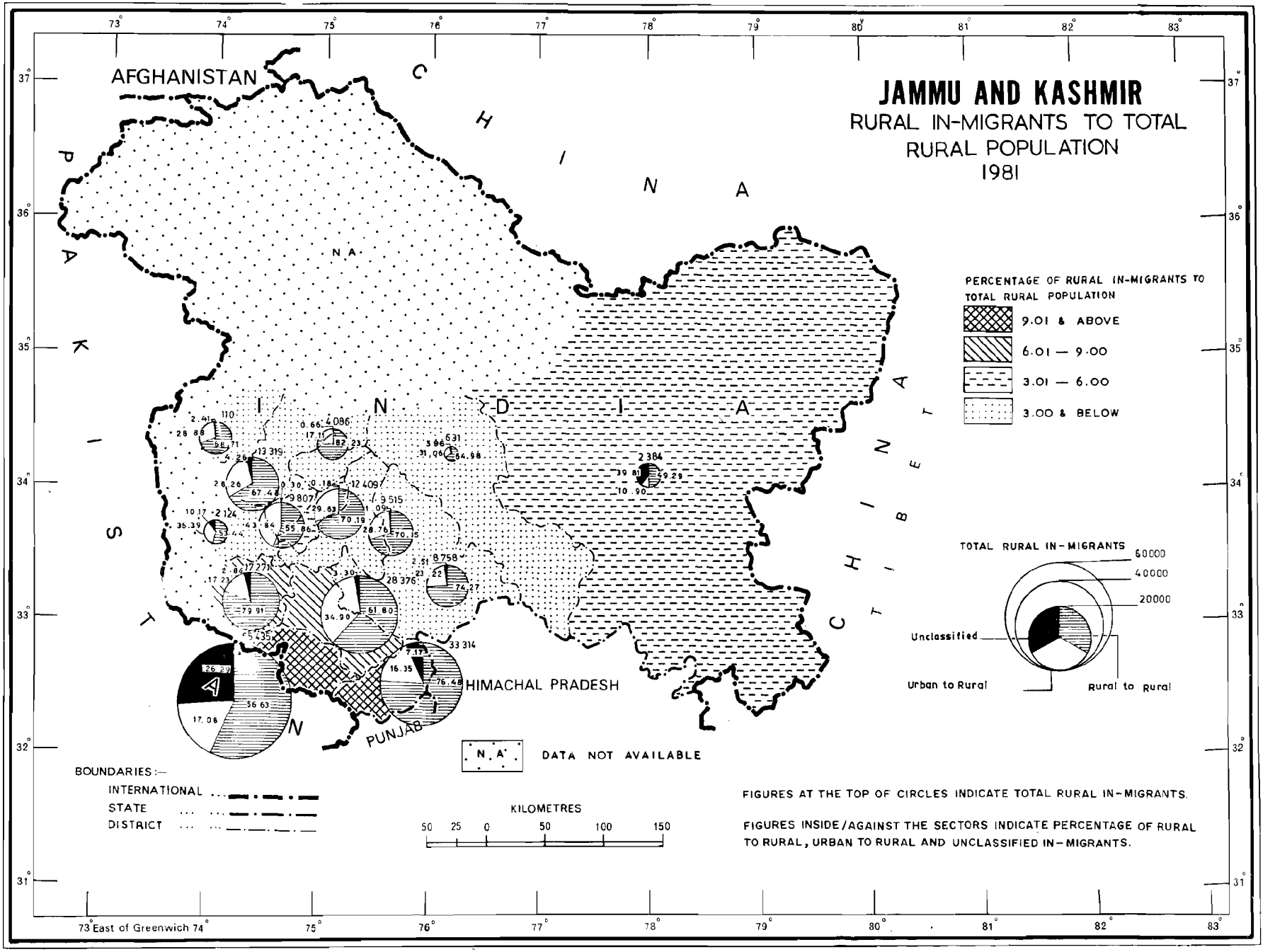
MAP 31


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
(CLASS I) 1981
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONS
INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL
SERVICES
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
SRINAGAR U.A.
JAMMU U.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
SIZE OF POPULATION
600 000
200 000
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
U.A. URBAN AGGLOMERATION
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

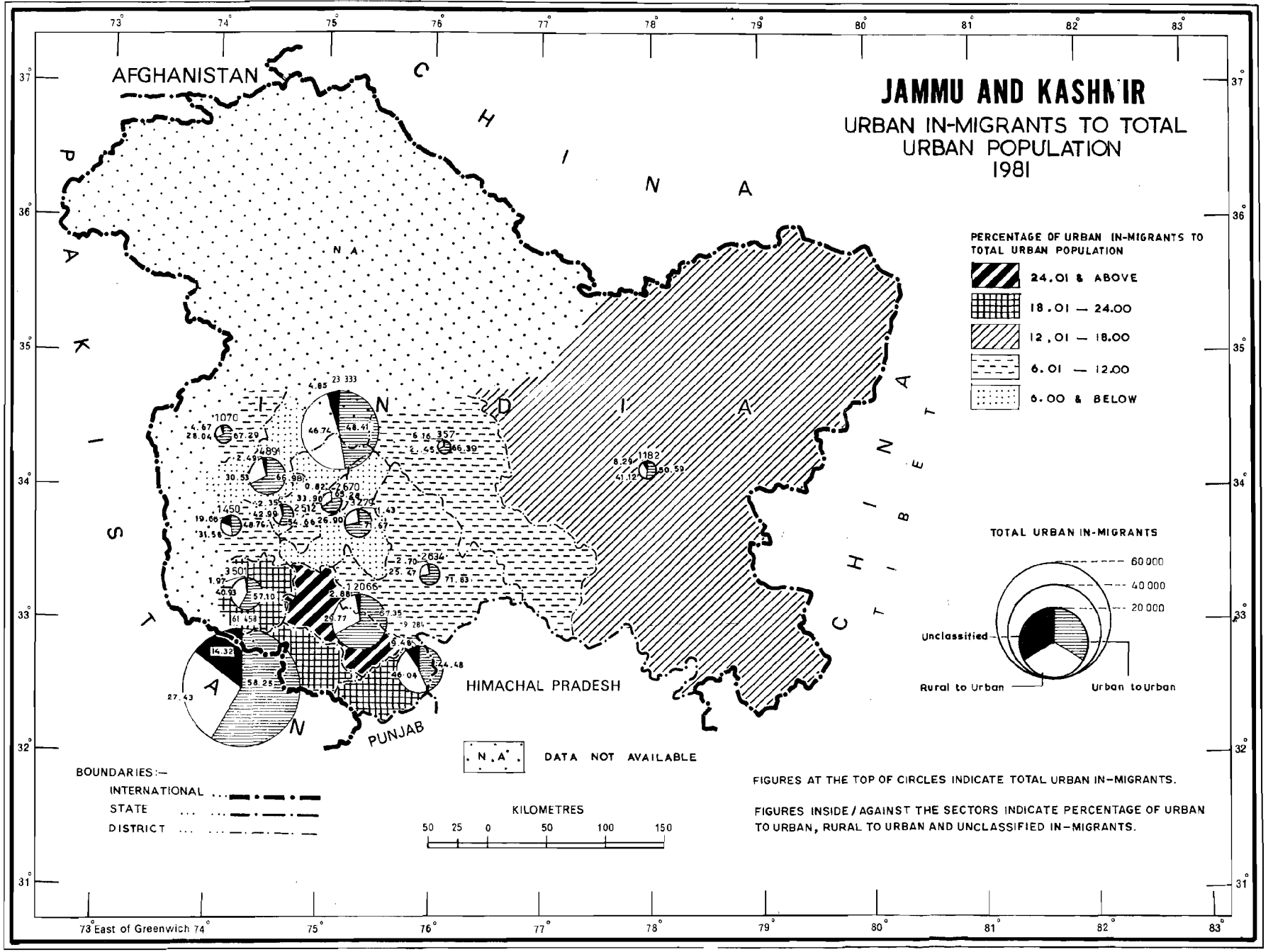
MAP 32


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
IN-MIGRANTS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N. A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of in-migrants to total population
7.01 & ABOVE
5.01 — 7.00
3.01 — 5.00
3.00 & BELOW
TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS
120 000
40 000
10 000
URBAN
RURAL
M — MALE
F — FEMALE
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
Figures at the top of circles indicate total in-migrants
Figures inside/against sectors indicate percentage of urban/rural and male / female in-migrants.
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74°
75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

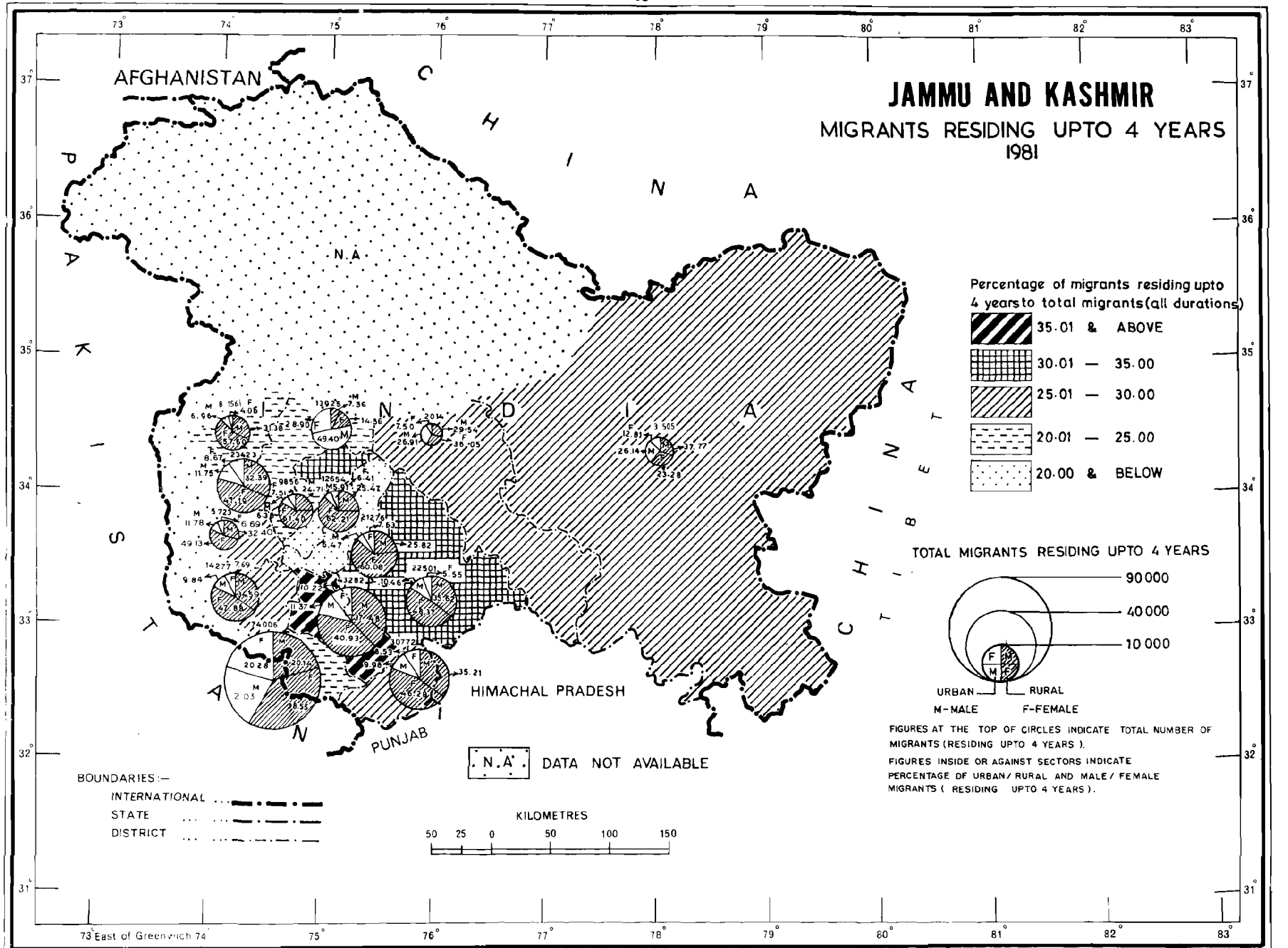
MAP 33


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A.
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
9.01 & ABOVE
6.01 — 9.00
3.01 — 6.00
3.00 & BELOW
TOTAL RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
60000
40000
20000
Unclassified
Urban to Rural
Rural to Rural
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL IN-MIGRANTS.
FIGURES INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TO RURAL, URBAN TO RURAL AND UNCLASSIFIED IN-MIGRANTS.
73° East of Greenwich
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°

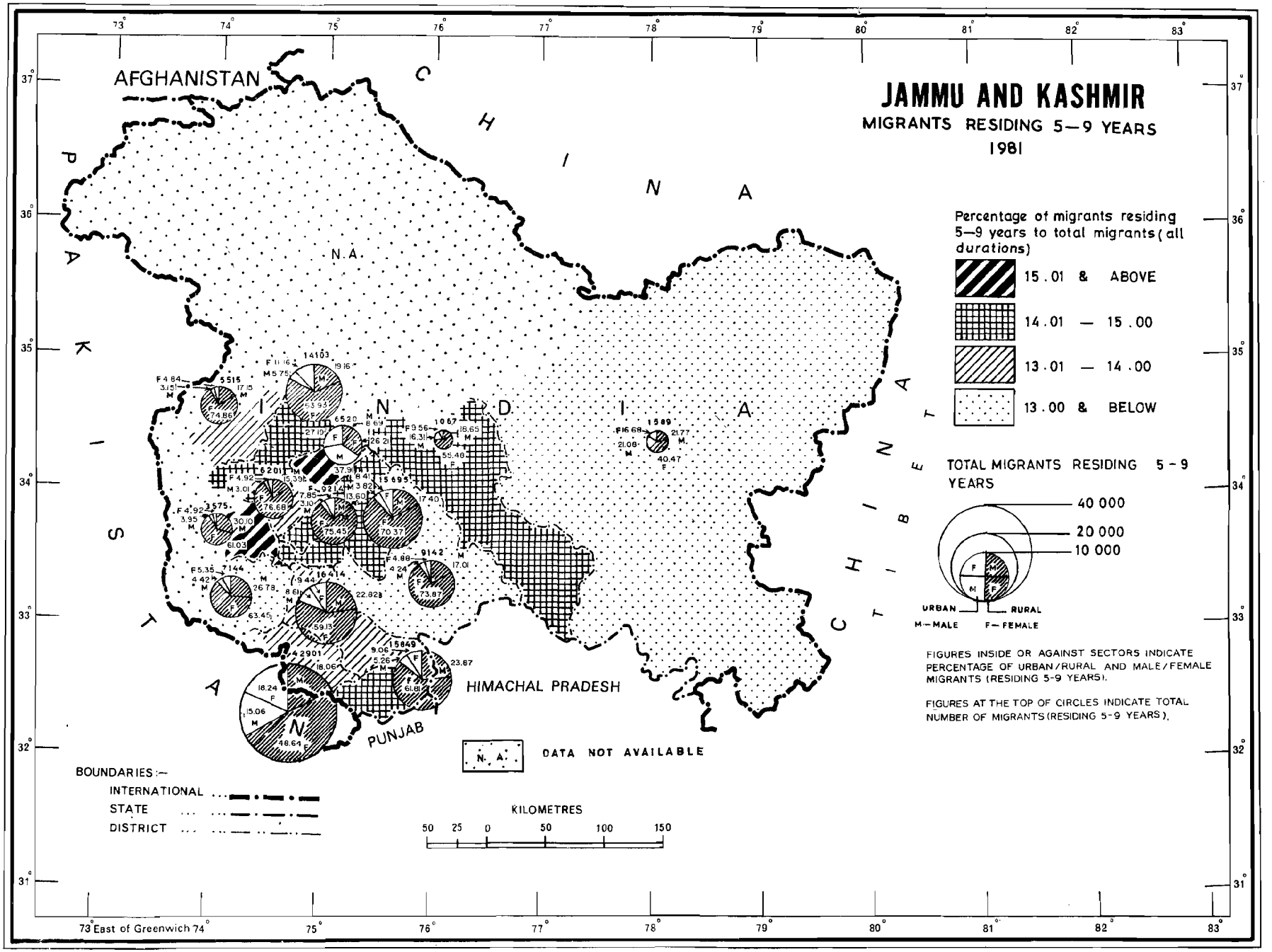
MAP 34


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A.
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
24.01 & ABOVE
18.01 — 24.00
12.01 — 18.00
6.01 — 12.00
6.00 & BELOW
TOTAL URBAN IN-MIGRANTS
60 000
40 000
20 000
Unclassified
Rural to Urban
Urban to Urban
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL URBAN IN-MIGRANTS.
FIGURES INSIDE / AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TO URBAN, RURAL TO URBAN AND UNCLASSIFIED IN-MIGRANTS.
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

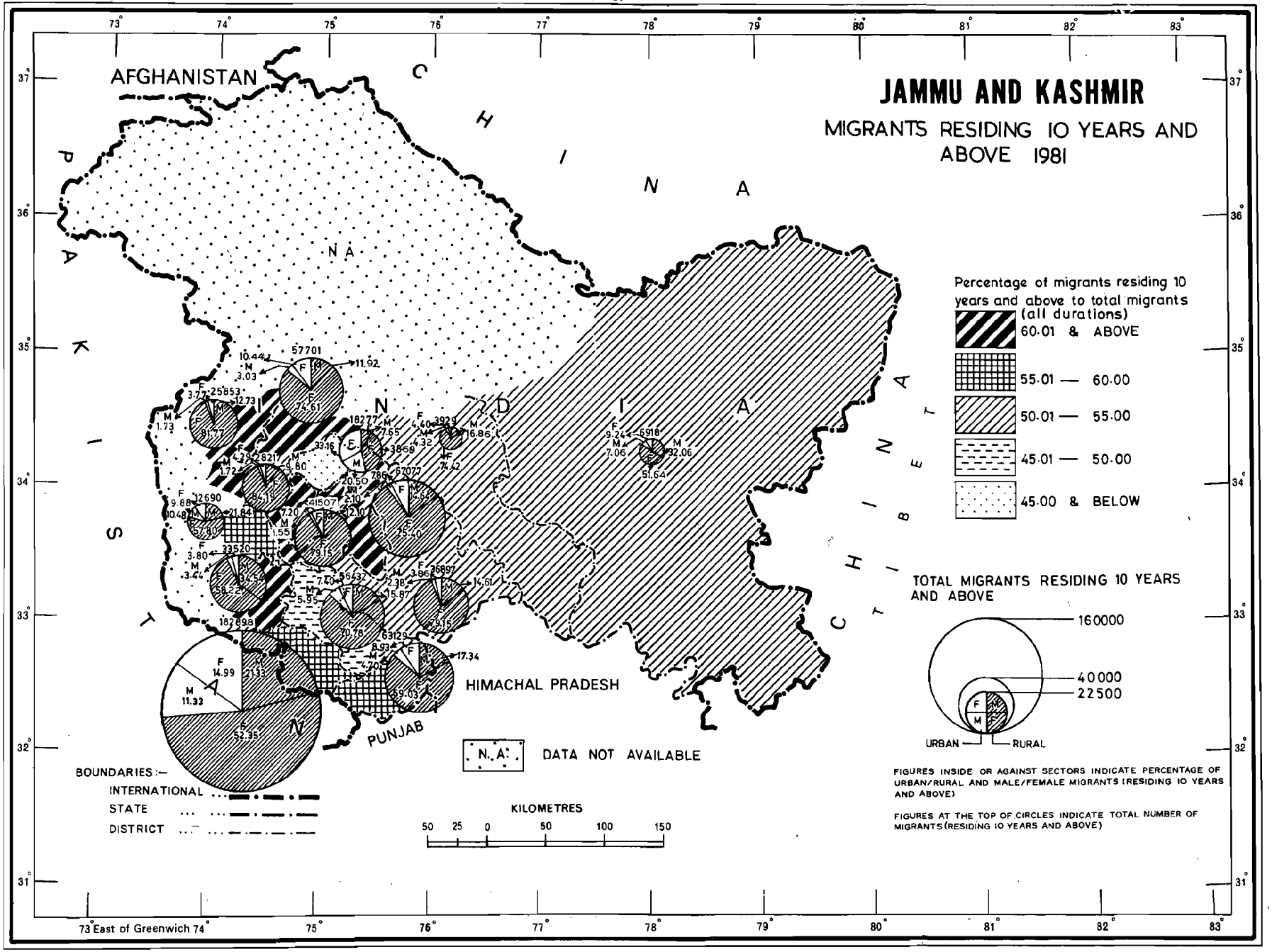
MAP 35


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
TIBET
N.A
Percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants (all durations)
35.01 & ABOVE
30.01 — 35.00
25.01 — 30.00
20.01 — 25.00
20.00 & BELOW
TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS
90000
40000
10000
URBAN
RURAL
M-MALE
F-FEMALE
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS (RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS).
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS (RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS).
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

MAP 36

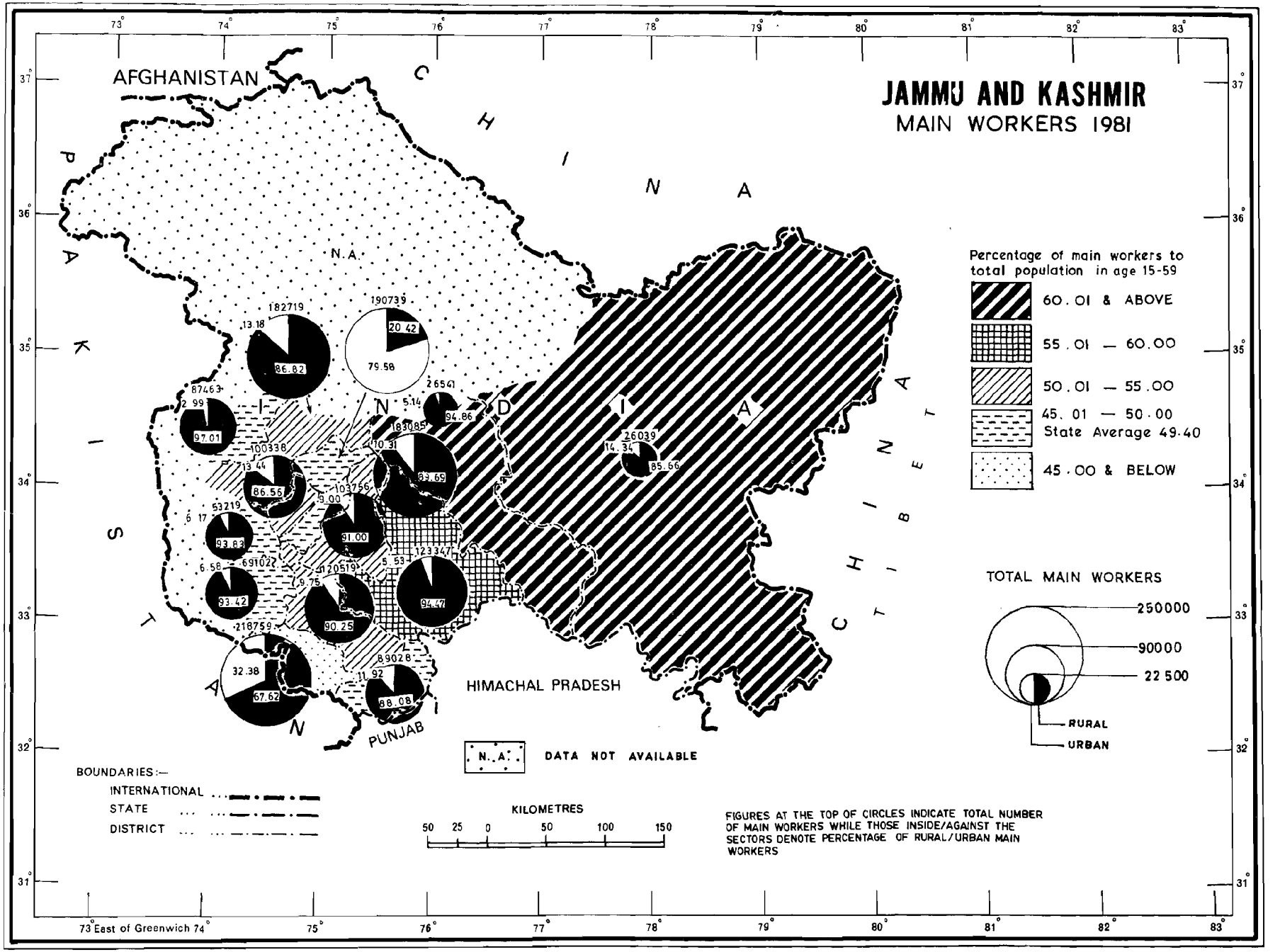

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MIGRANTS RESIDING 5—9 YEARS
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of migrants residing 5—9 years to total migrants (all durations)
15.01 & ABOVE
14.01 — 15.00
13.01 — 14.00
13.00 & BELOW
TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 - 9 YEARS
40 000
20 000
10 000
URBAN
RURAL
M—MALE
F—FEMALE
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS (RESIDING 5-9 YEARS).
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS (RESIDING 5-9 YEARS).
N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

MAP 37

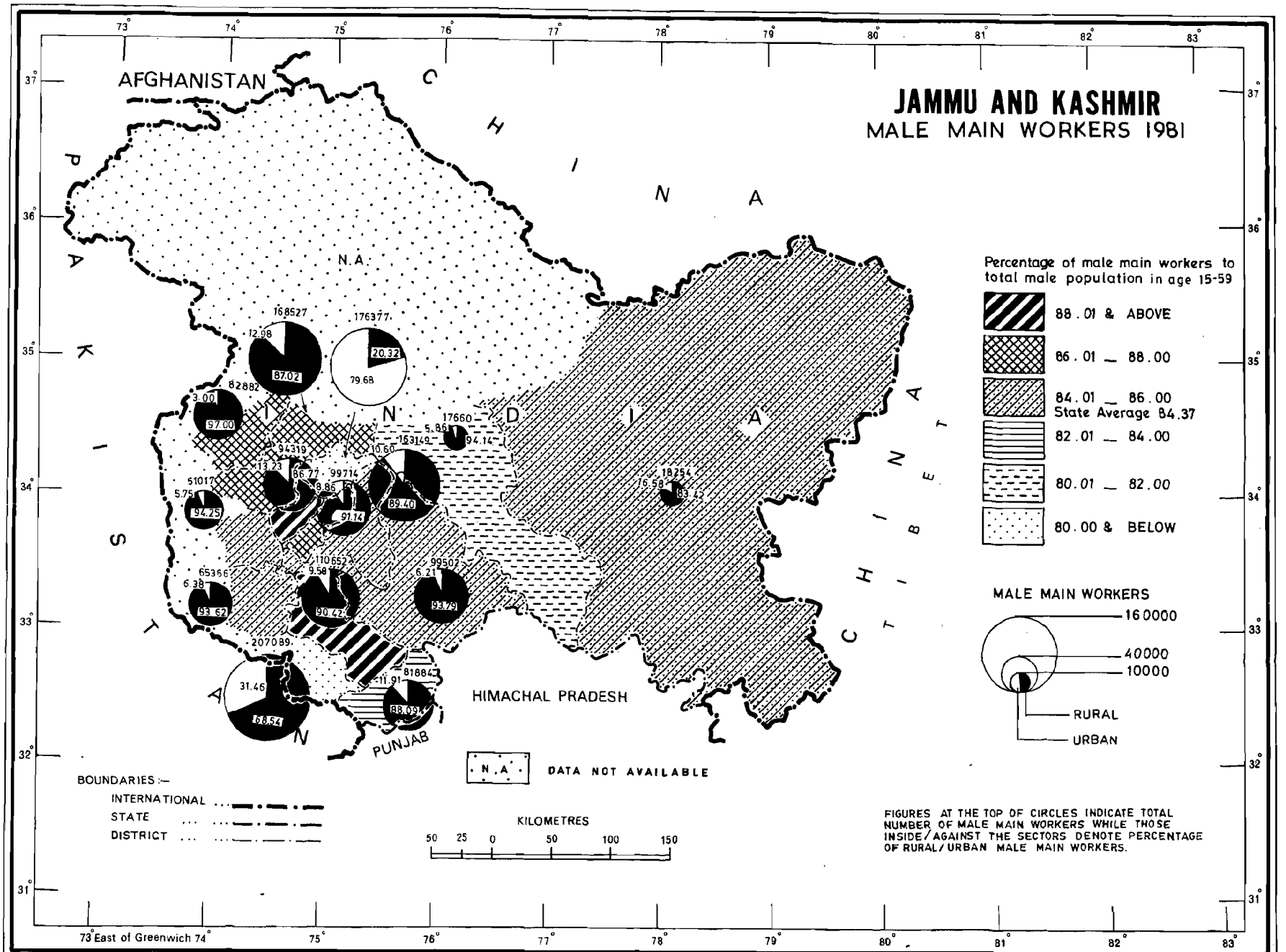

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
TIBET
Percentage of migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants (all durations)
60·01 & ABOVE
55·01 — 60·00
50·01 — 55·00
45·01 — 50·00
45·00 & BELOW
TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE
160000
40000
22500
URBAN
RURAL
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE MIGRANTS (RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE)
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS (RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE)
73° East of Greenwich

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

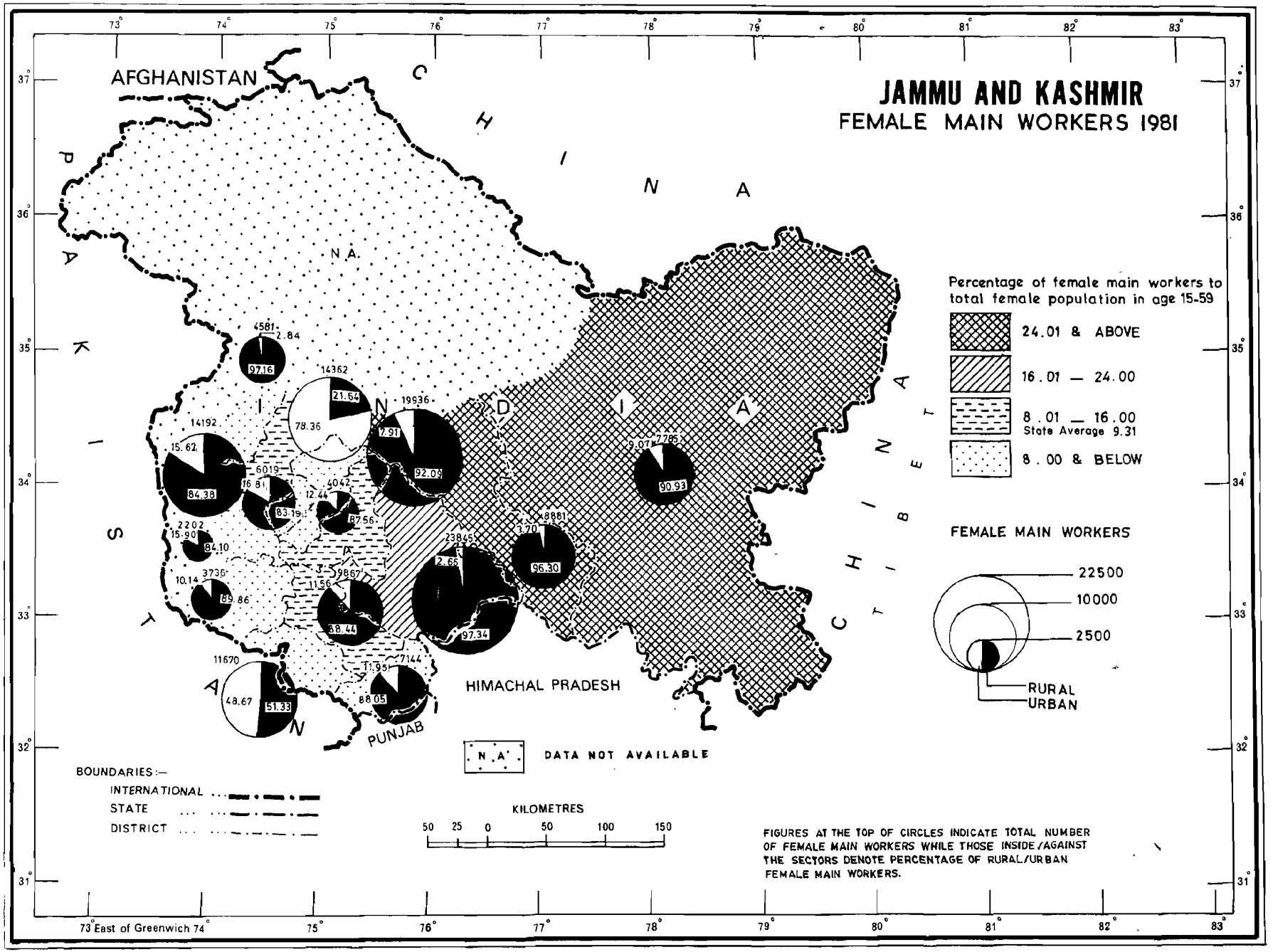
MAP 38

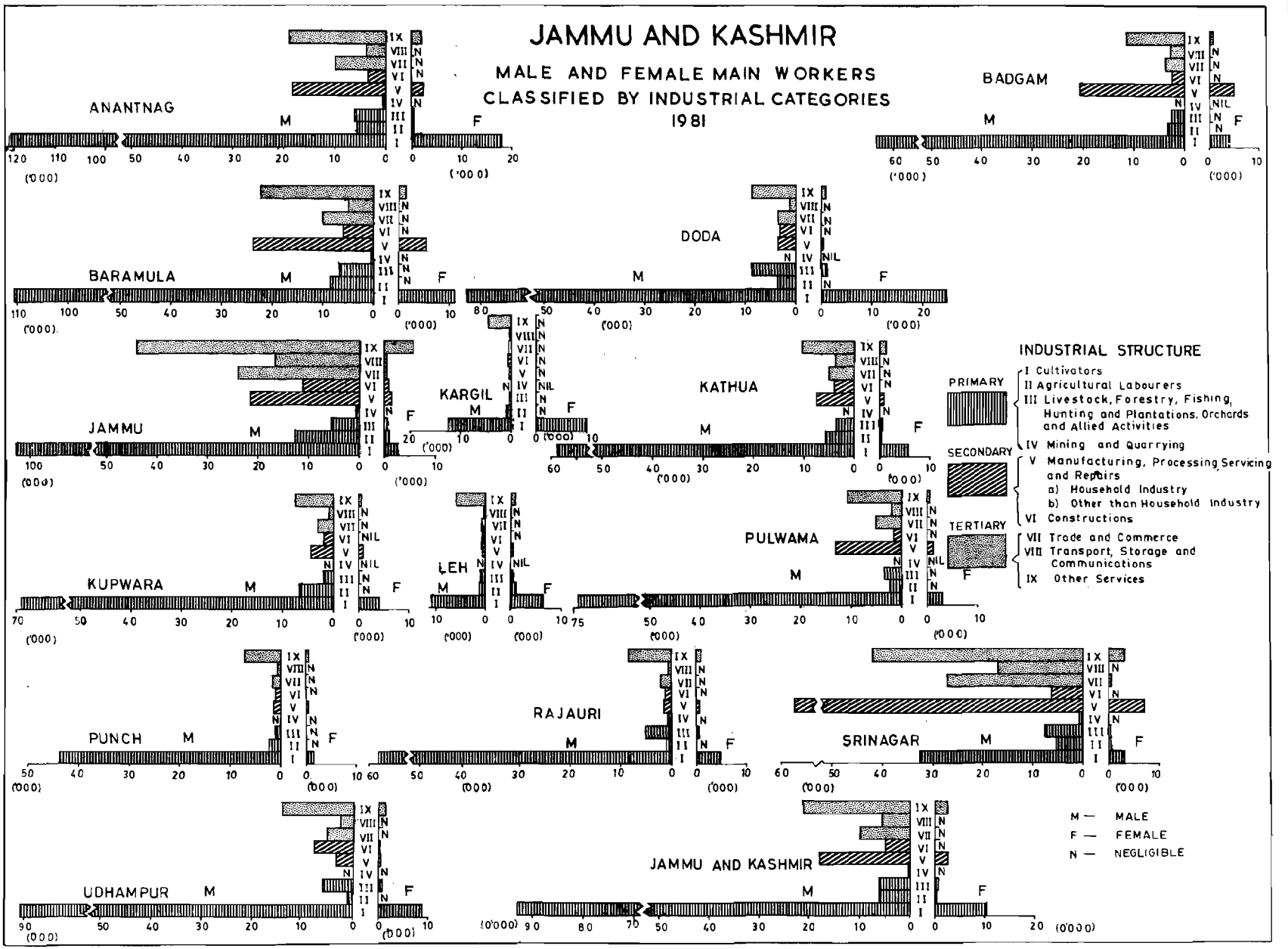

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MAIN WORKERS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
182719
13.18
86.82
190739
20.42
79.58
87463
2.99
97.01
26541
5.14
94.86
183085
10.31
89.69
100338
13.44
86.56
103756
9.00
91.00
53219
6.17
93.83
123347
5.53
94.47
69102
6.58
93.42
120519
9.75
90.25
218759
32.38
67.62
89026
11.92
88.08
26039
14.34
85.66
Percentage of main workers to total population in age 15-59
60.01 & ABOVE
55.01 — 60.00
50.01 — 55.00
45.01 — 50.00
State Average 49.40
45.00 & BELOW
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
250000
90000
22 500
RURAL
URBAN
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS WHILE THOSE INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS DENOTE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL/URBAN MAIN WORKERS
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

MAP 39

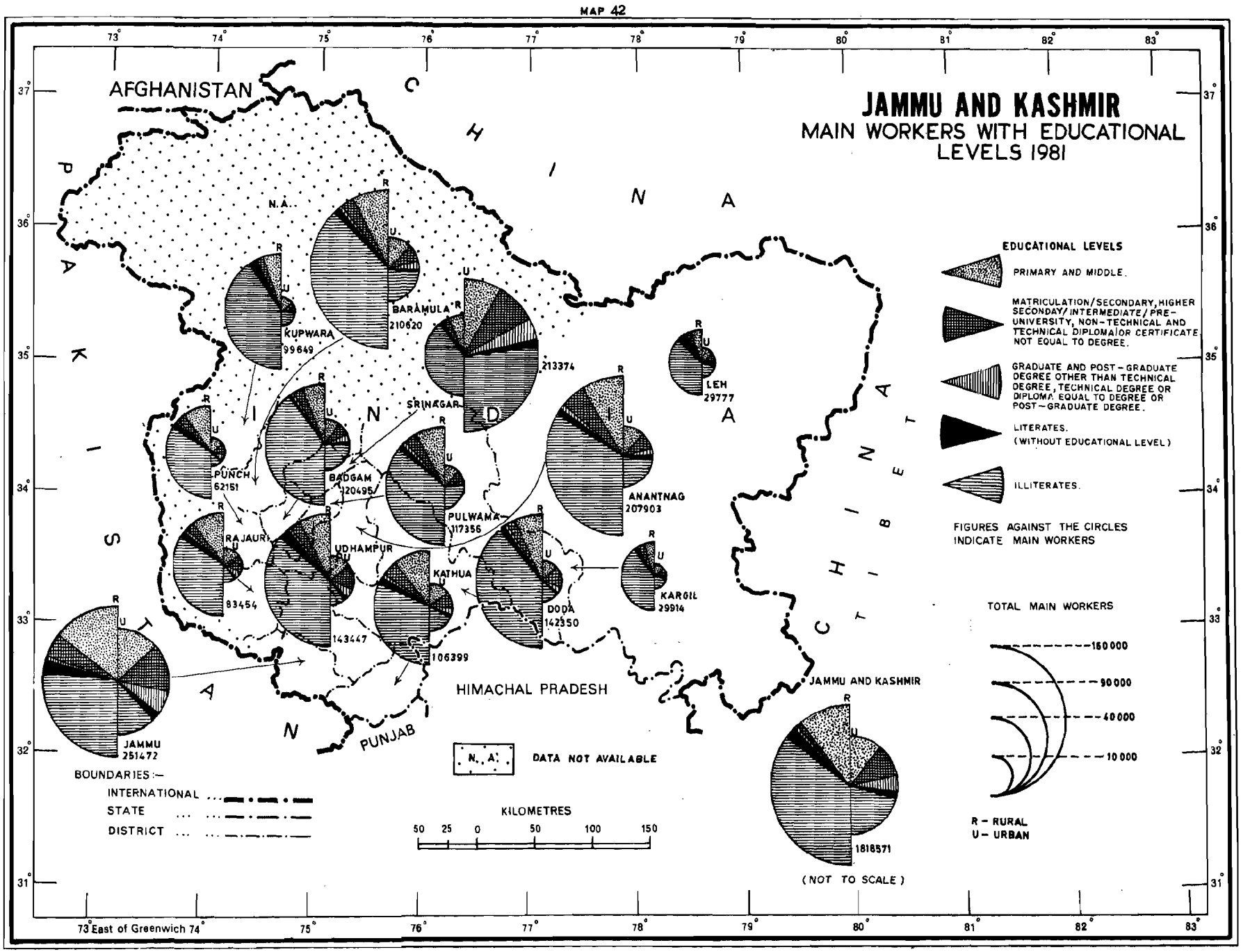

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of male main workers to total male population in age 15-59
88.01 & ABOVE
86.01 — 88.00
84.01 — 86.00
State Average 84.37
82.01 — 84.00
80.01 — 82.00
80.00 & BELOW
MALE MAIN WORKERS
160000
40000
10000
RURAL
URBAN
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF MALE MAIN WORKERS WHILE THOSE INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS DENOTE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL/URBAN MALE MAIN WORKERS.
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

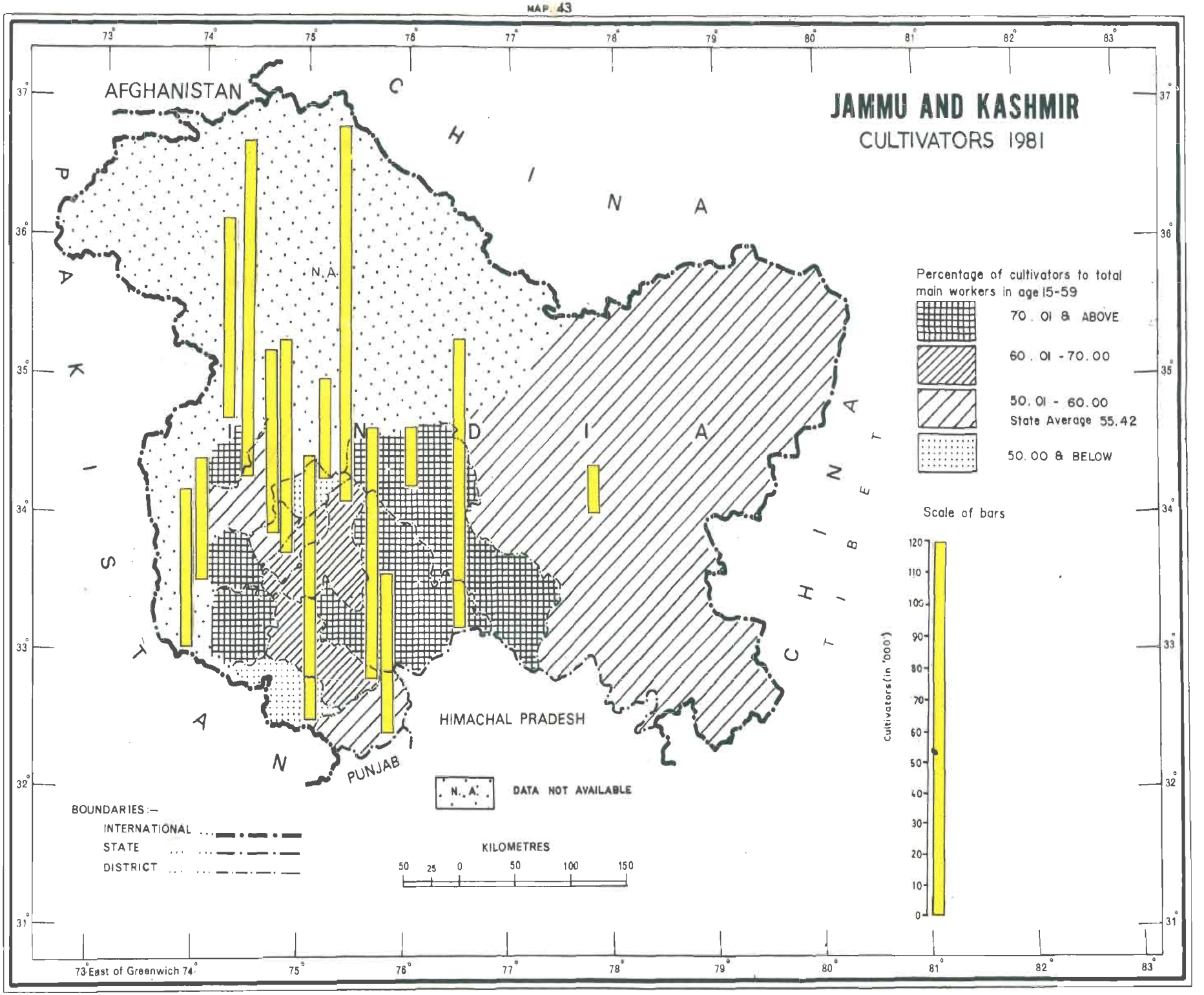
MAP 40

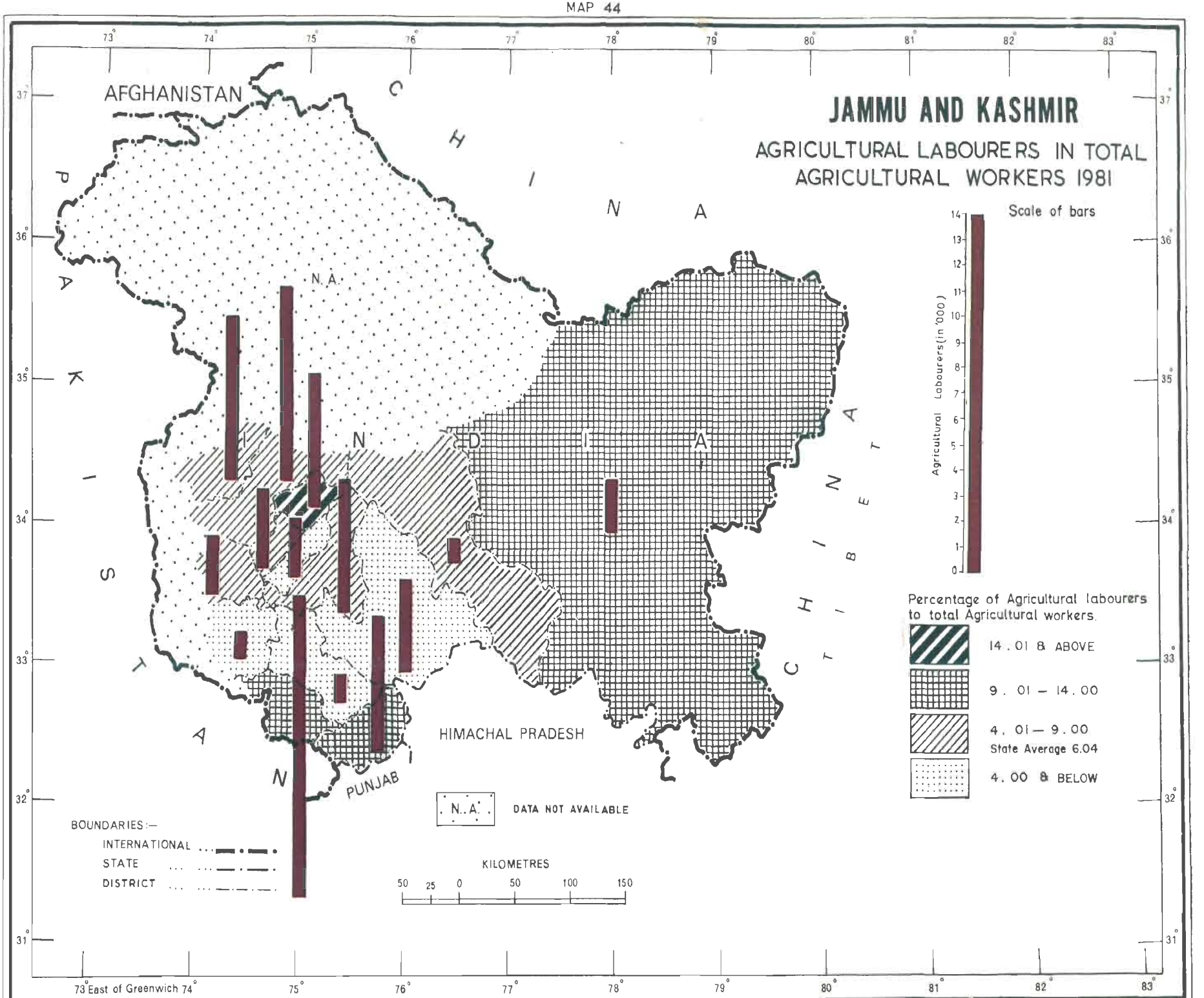

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A.
Percentage of female main workers to total female population in age 15-59
24.01 & ABOVE
16.01 — 24.00
8.01 — 16.00
State Average 9.31
8.00 & BELOW
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
22500
10000
2500
RURAL
URBAN
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS WHILE THOSE INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS DENOTE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL/URBAN FEMALE MAIN WORKERS.
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°
4581
2.84
97.16
14362
21.64
78.36
19936
7.91
92.09
14192
15.62
84.38
6019
16.81
83.19
4042
12.44
87.56
2202
15.90
84.10
3736
10.14
89.86
9867
11.56
88.44
238455
2.66
97.34
8881
3.70
96.30
7785
9.07
90.93
11670
48.67
51.33
7144
11.95
88.05

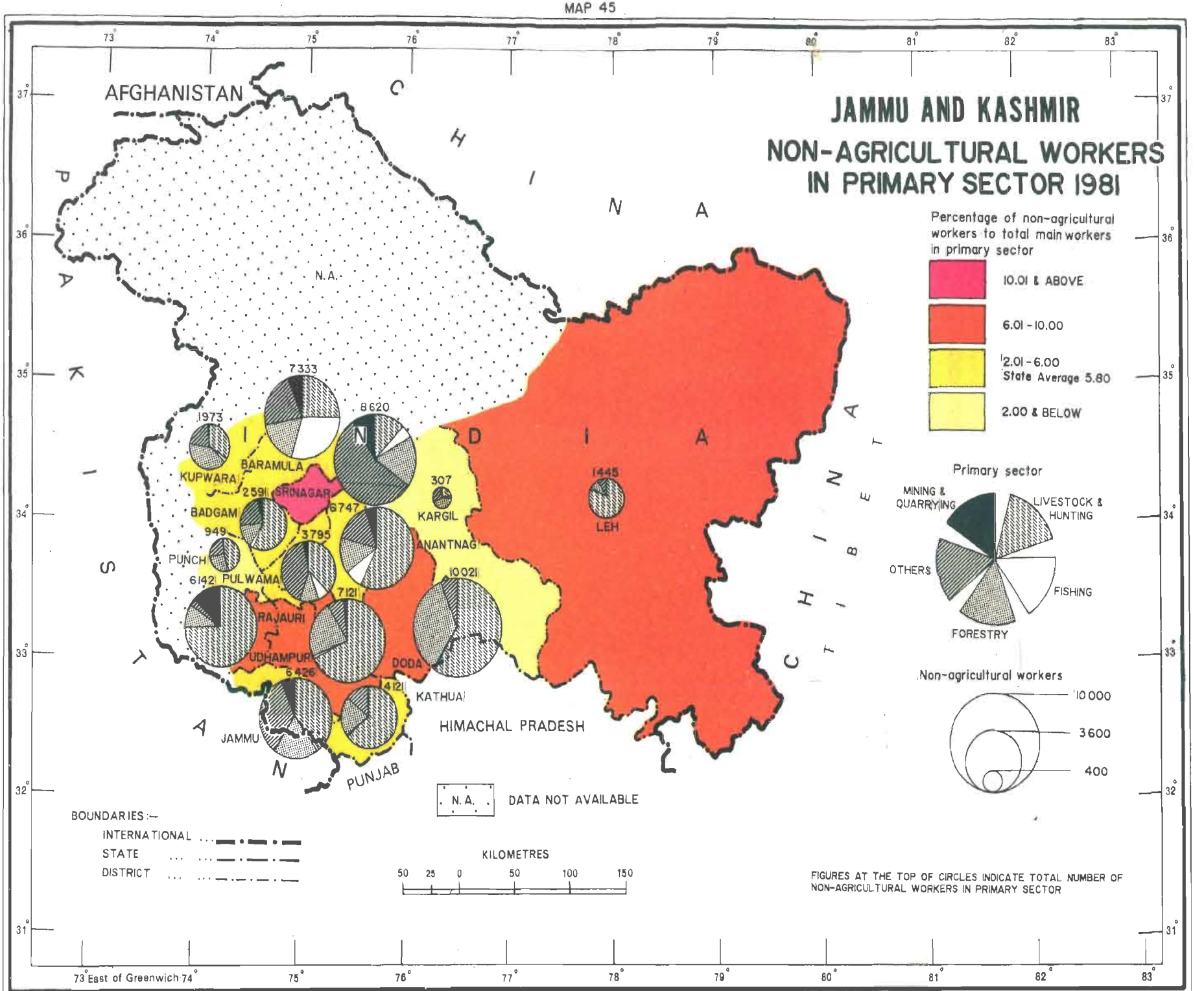

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
1981
ANANTNAG
BADGAM
BARAMULA
DODA
JAMMU
KARGIL
KATHUA
KUPWARA
LEH
PULWAMA
PUNCH
RAJAURI
SRINAGAR
UDHAMPUR
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
M
F
('000)
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
TERTIARY
I Cultivators
II Agricultural Labourers
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities
IV Mining and Quarrying
V Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs
a) Household Industry
b) Other than Household Industry
VI Constructions
VII Trade and Commerce
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications
IX Other Services
M — MALE
F — FEMALE
N — NEGLIGIBLE

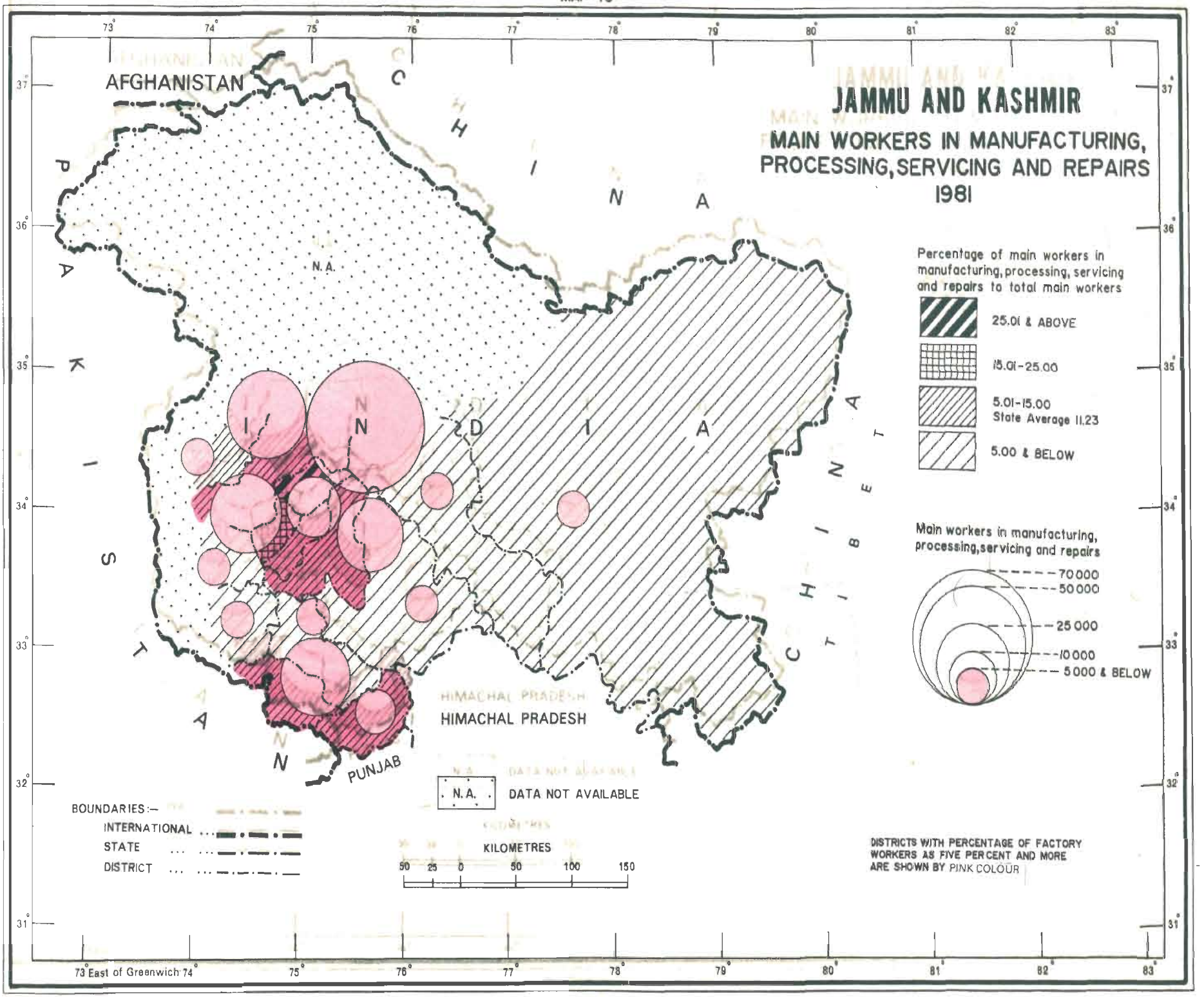
MAP 42

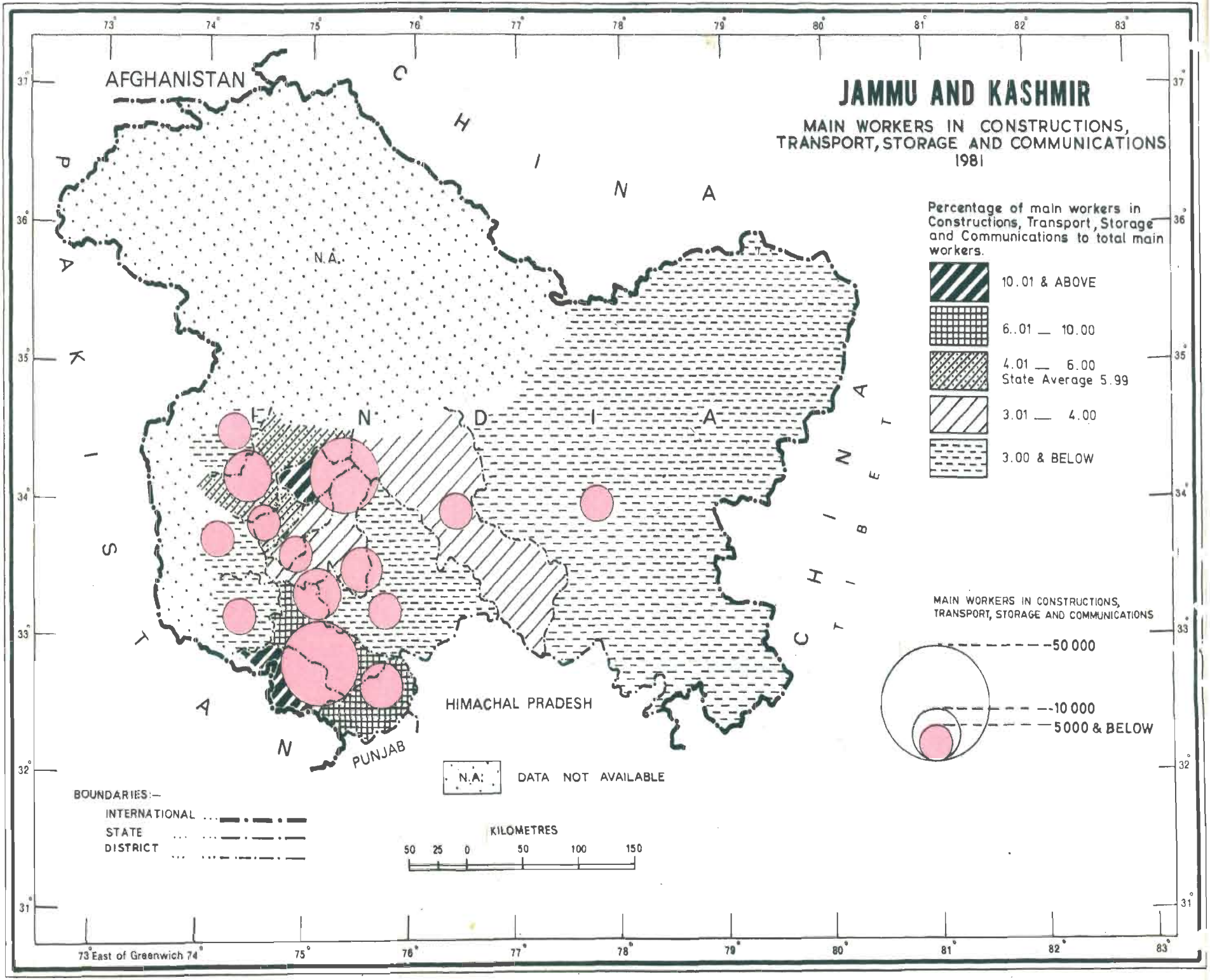

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE.
MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDAY/INTERMEDIATE/PRE-UNIVERSITY, NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE.
GRADUATE AND POST-GRADUATE DEGREE OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DEGREE, TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA EQUAL TO DEGREE OR POST-GRADUATE DEGREE.
LITERATES. (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
ILLITERATES.
FIGURES AGAINST THE CIRCLES INDICATE MAIN WORKERS
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
150 000
90 000
40 000
10 000
R - RURAL
U - URBAN
N.A.
KUPWARA 99649
BARAMULA 210620
213374
LEH 29777
SRINAGAR
PUNCH 62151
BADGAM 120495
PULWAMA 117356
ANANTNAG 207903
RAJAURI 83454
UDHAMPUR 143447
KATHUA 106399
DODA 142350
KARGIL 29914
JAMMU 251472
JAMMU AND KASHMIR 1818571
(NOT TO SCALE)
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74°
75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

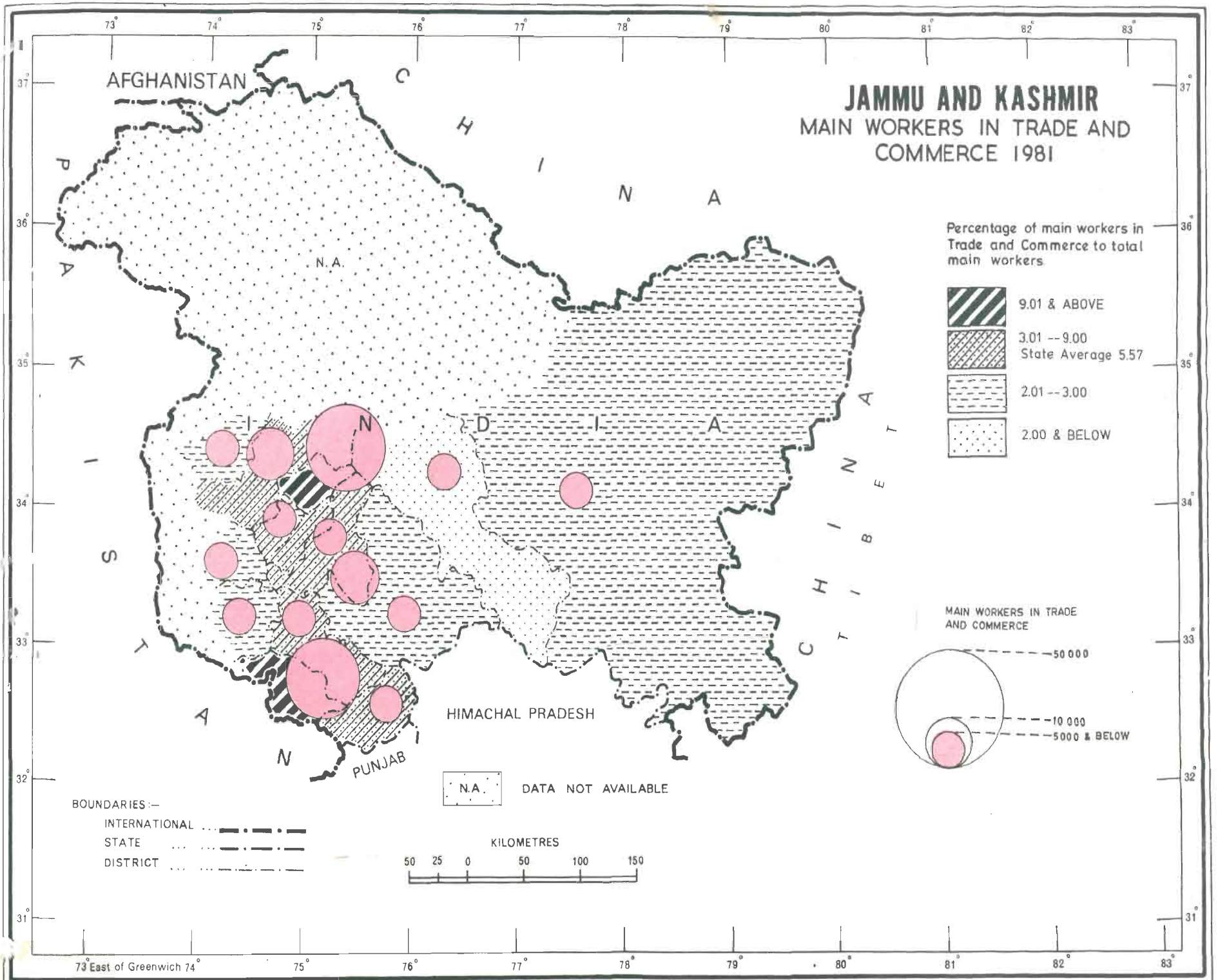

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
CULTIVATORS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59
70.01 & ABOVE
60.01 - 70.00
50.01 - 60.00
State Average 55.42
50.00 & BELOW
Scale of bars
Cultivators (in '000)
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981
Scale of bars
Agricultural Labourers (in '000)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
Percentage of Agricultural labourers to total Agricultural workers.
14.01 & ABOVE
9.01 — 14.00
4.01 — 9.00
State Average 6.04
4.00 & BELOW
N.A.
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

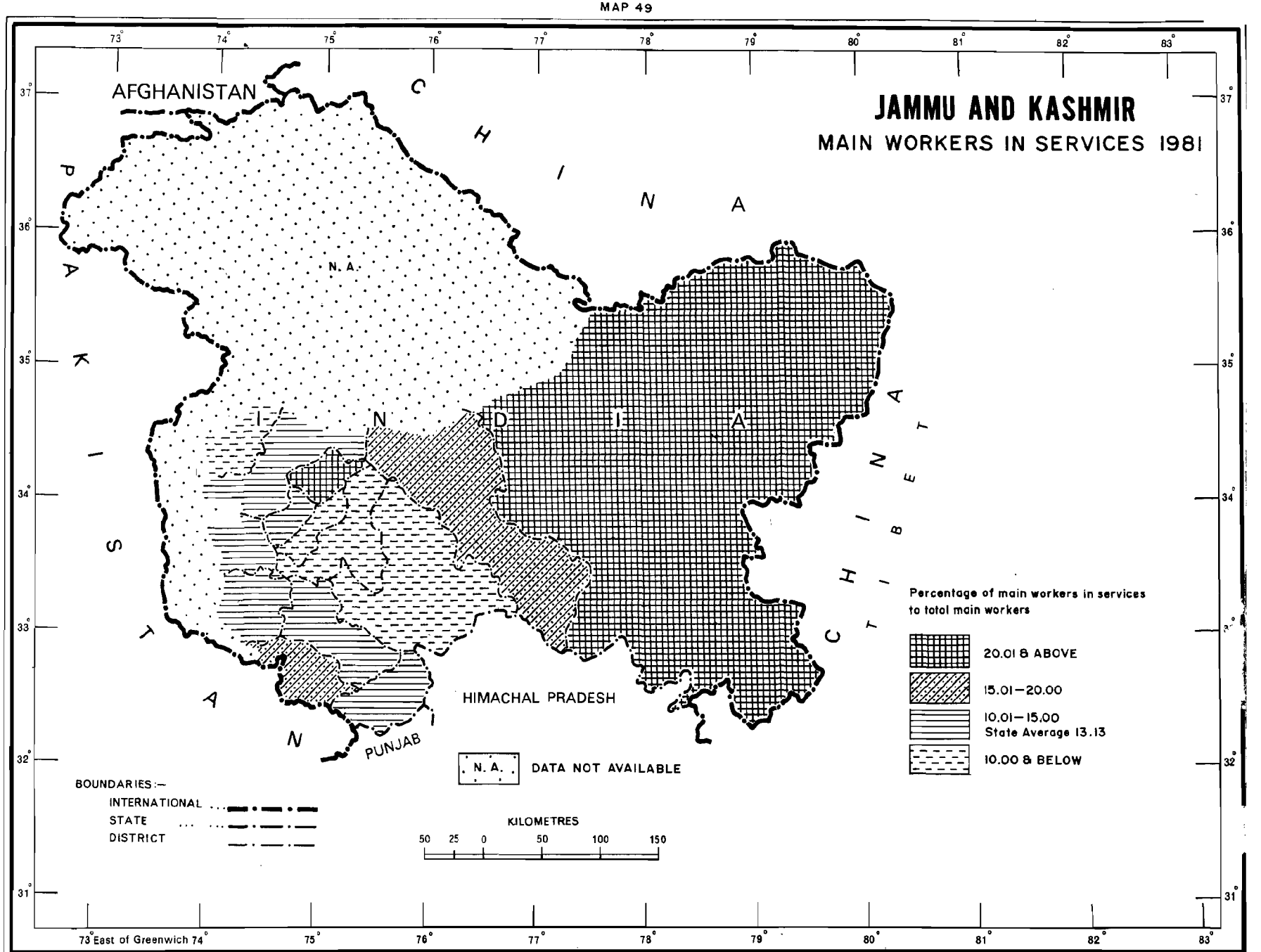

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981
Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sector
10.01 & ABOVE
6.01 - 10.00
2.01 - 6.00
State Average 5.80
2.00 & BELOW
Primary sector
MINING & QUARRYING
LIVESTOCK & HUNTING
OTHERS
FISHING
FORESTRY
Non-agricultural workers
10 000
3600
400
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
BARAMULA
KUPWARA
SRINAGAR
BADGAM
PUNCH
PULWAMA
RAJAURI
UDHAMPUR
DODA
KATHUA
JAMMU
KARGIL
LEH
ANANTNAG
7333
1973
8620
259
6747
307
1445
949
3795
6142
7121
10021
6426
4121
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
73° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers
25.01 & ABOVE
15.01-25.00
5.01-15.00
State Average 11.23
5.00 & BELOW
Main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs
70 000
50 000
25 000
10 000
5 000 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
DISTRICTS WITH PERCENTAGE OF FACTORY WORKERS AS FIVE PERCENT AND MORE ARE SHOWN BY PINK COLOUR
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

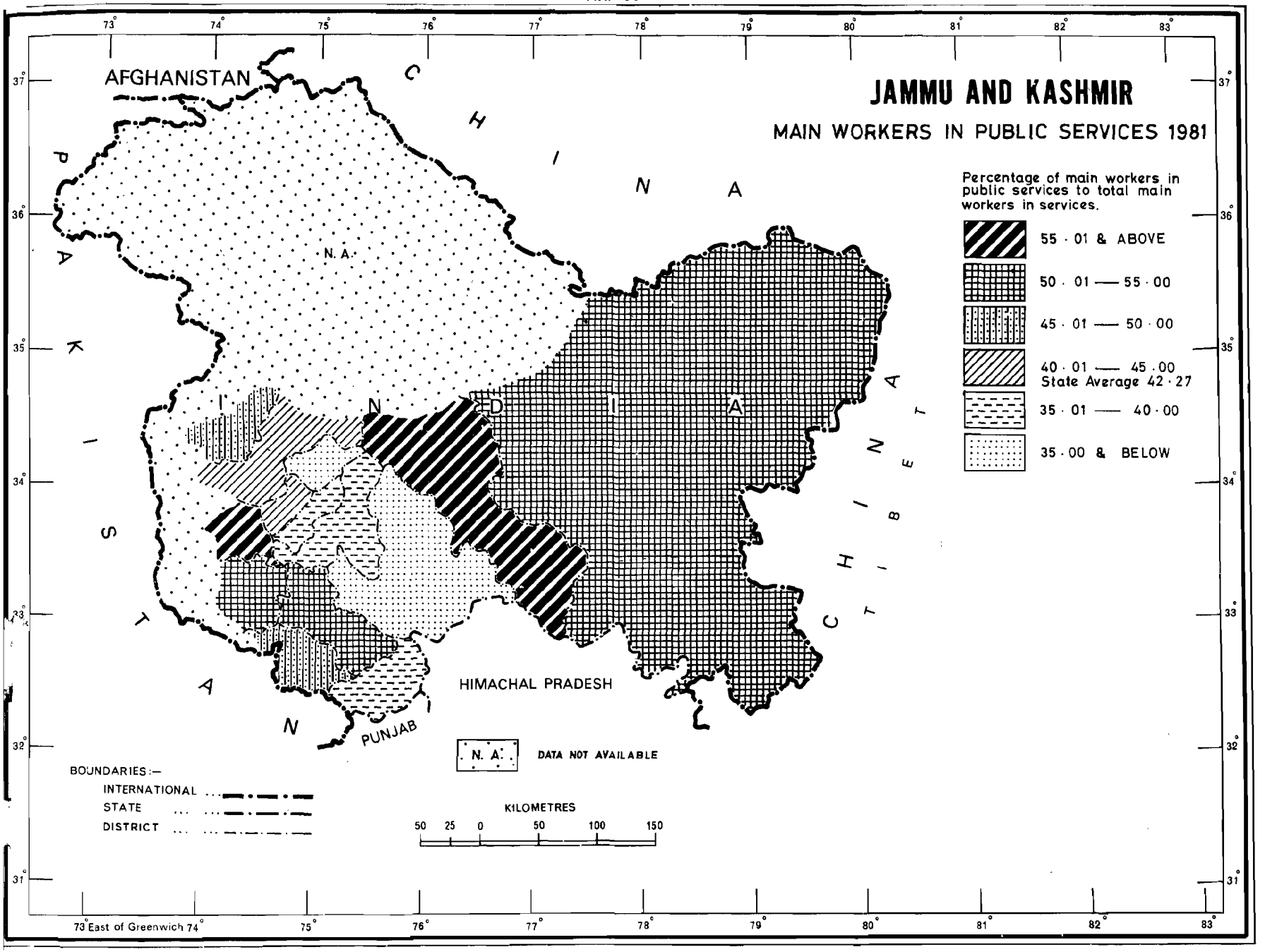

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981
Percentage of main workers in Constructions, Transport, Storage and Communications to total main workers.
10.01 & ABOVE
6..01 — 10.00
4.01 — 6.00
State Average 5.99
3.01 — 4.00
3.00 & BELOW
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
50 000
10 000
5000 & BELOW
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
CHINA
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of main workers in Trade and Commerce to total main workers
9.01 & ABOVE
3.01 -- 9.00
State Average 5.57
2.01 -- 3.00
2.00 & BELOW
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
50 000
10 000
5000 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

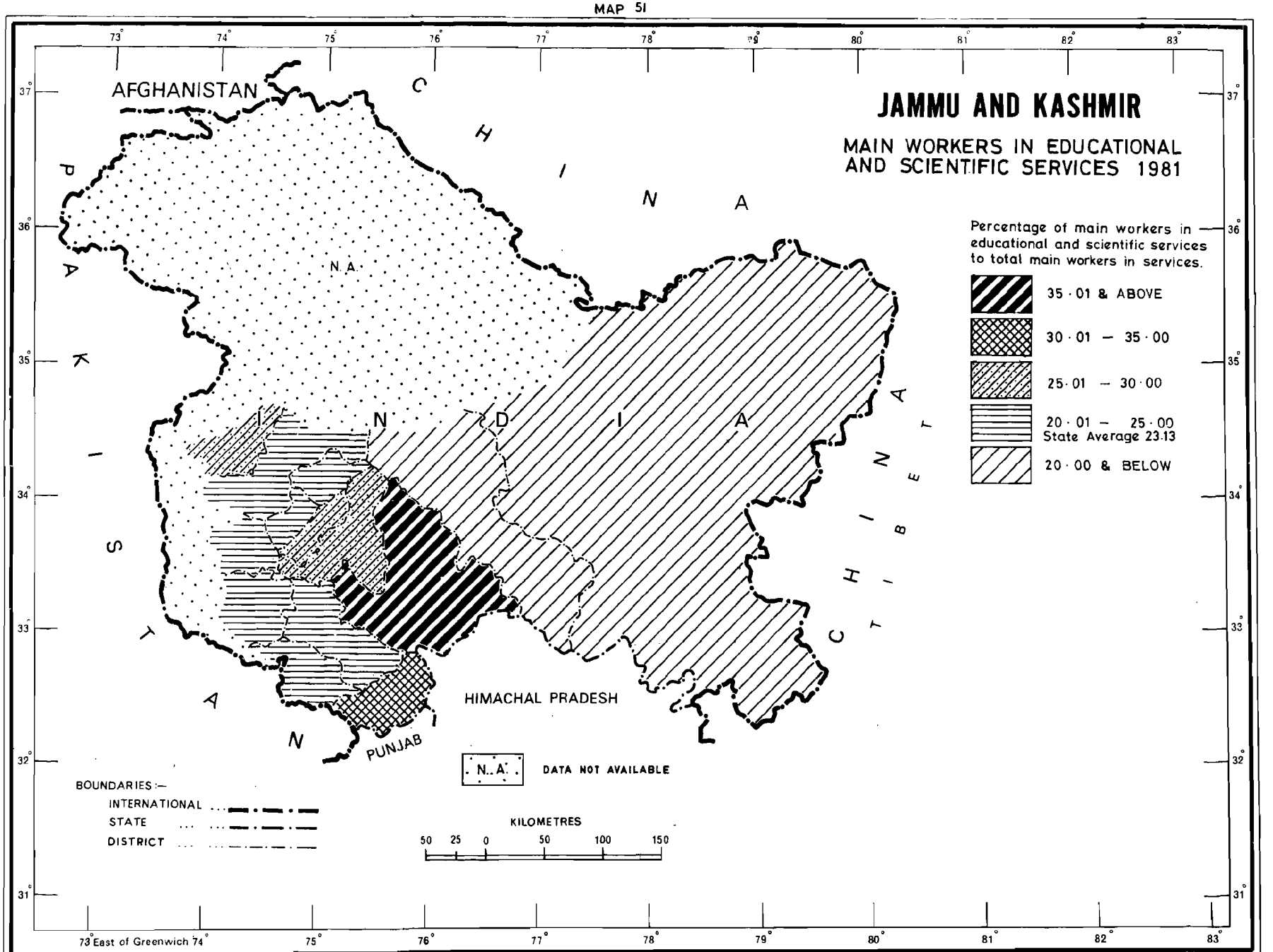
MAP 49


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N. A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of main workers in services to total main workers
20.01 & ABOVE
15.01–20.00
10.01–15.00
State Average 13.13
10.00 & BELOW
N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:–
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

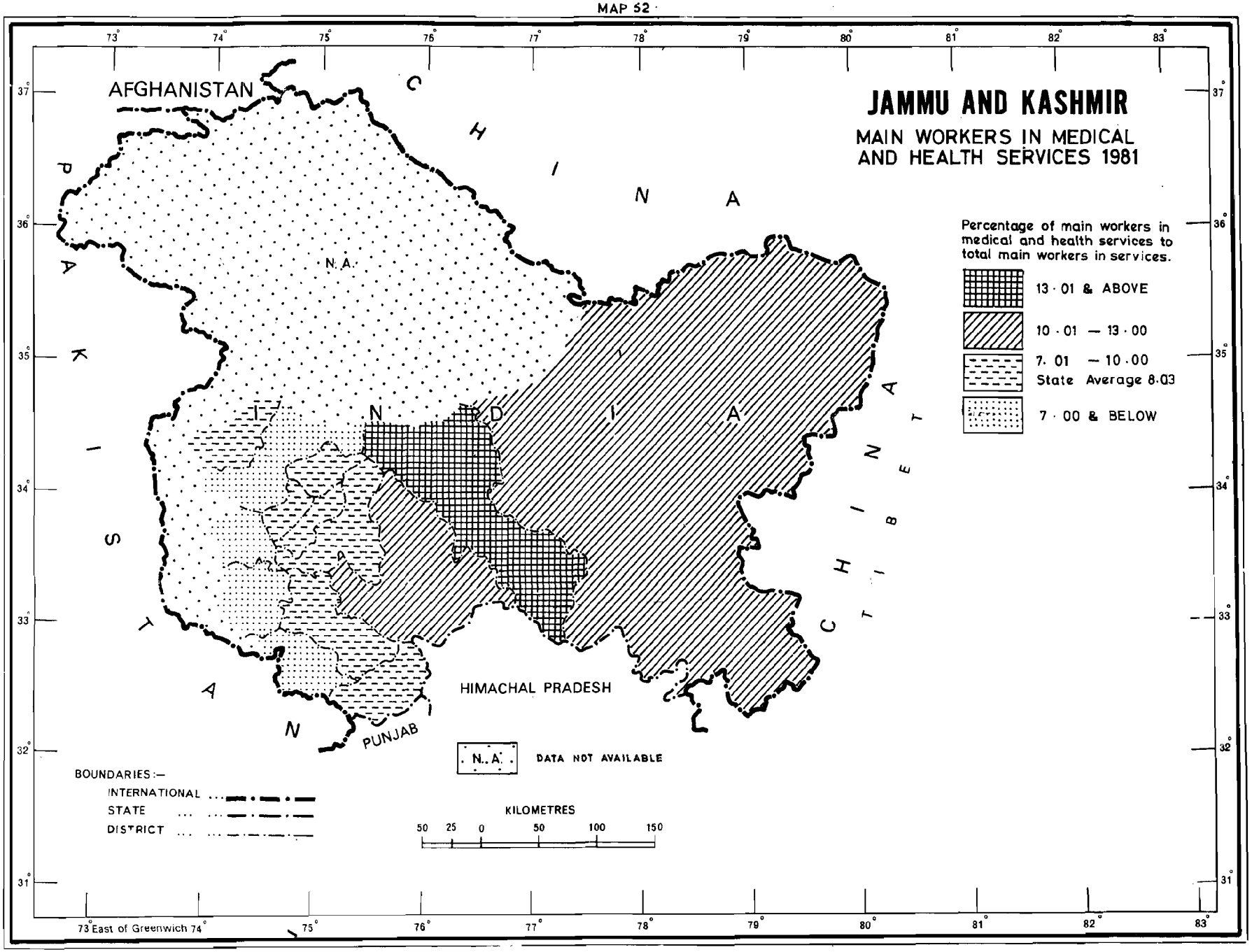
MAP 50


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MAIN WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES 1981
Percentage of main workers in public services to total main workers in services.
55 · 01 & ABOVE
50 · 01 — 55 · 00
45 · 01 — 50 · 00
40 · 01 — 45 · 00
State Average 42 · 27
35 · 01 — 40 · 00
35 · 00 & BELOW
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N. A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

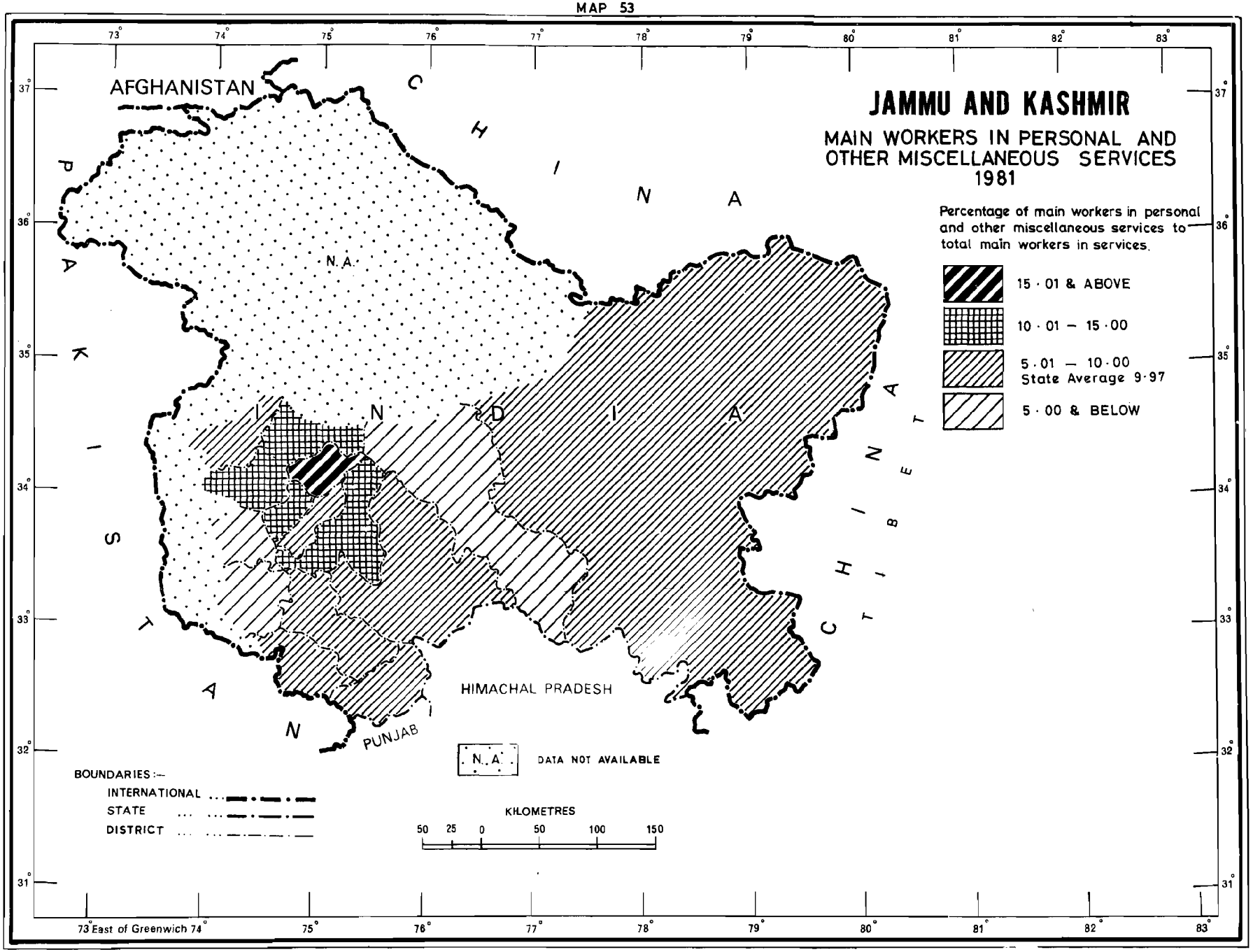
MAP 51


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MAIN WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES 1981
Percentage of main workers in educational and scientific services to total main workers in services.
35·01 & ABOVE
30·01 — 35·00
25·01 — 30·00
20·01 — 25·00
State Average 23.13
20·00 & BELOW
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

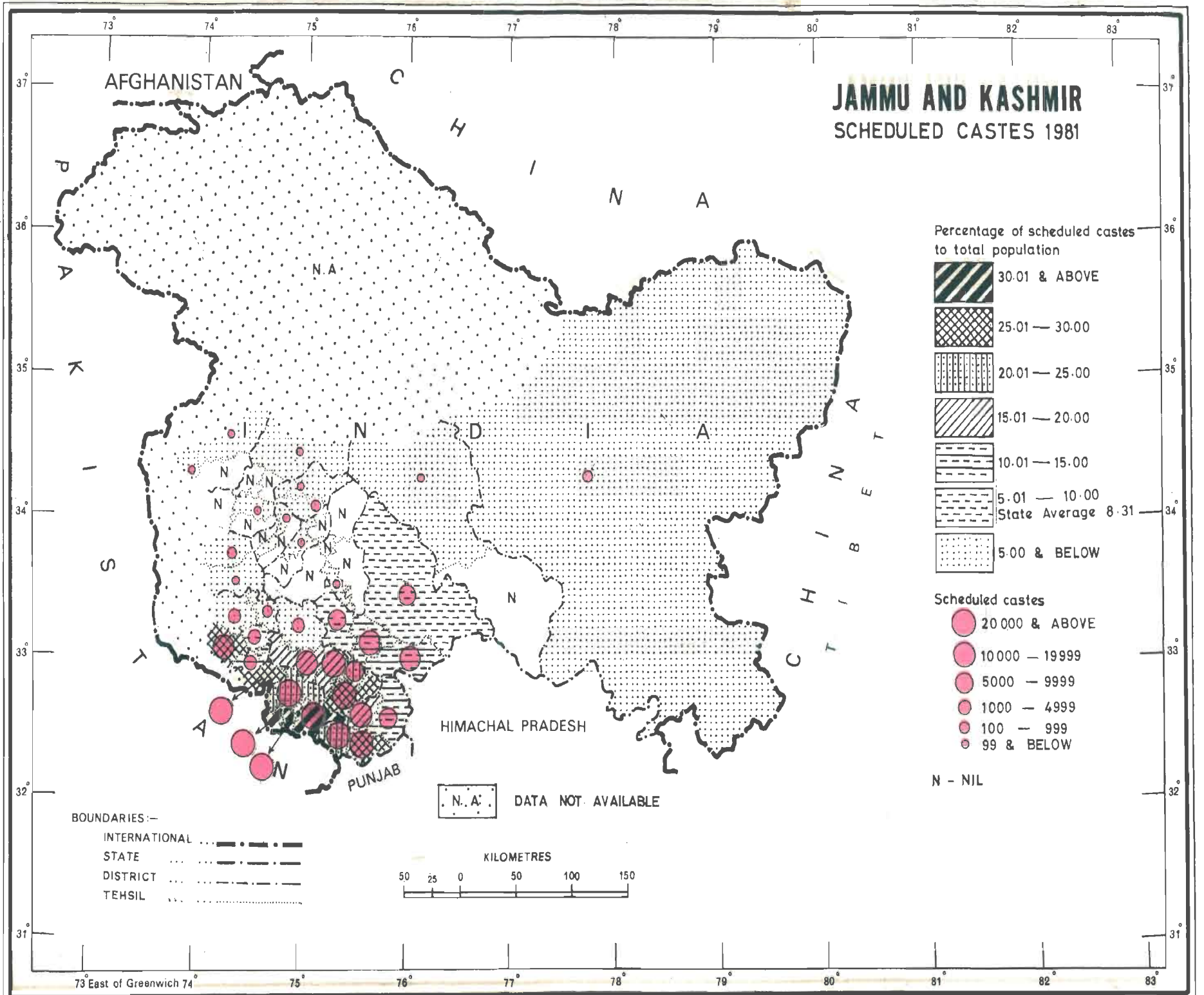
MAP 52

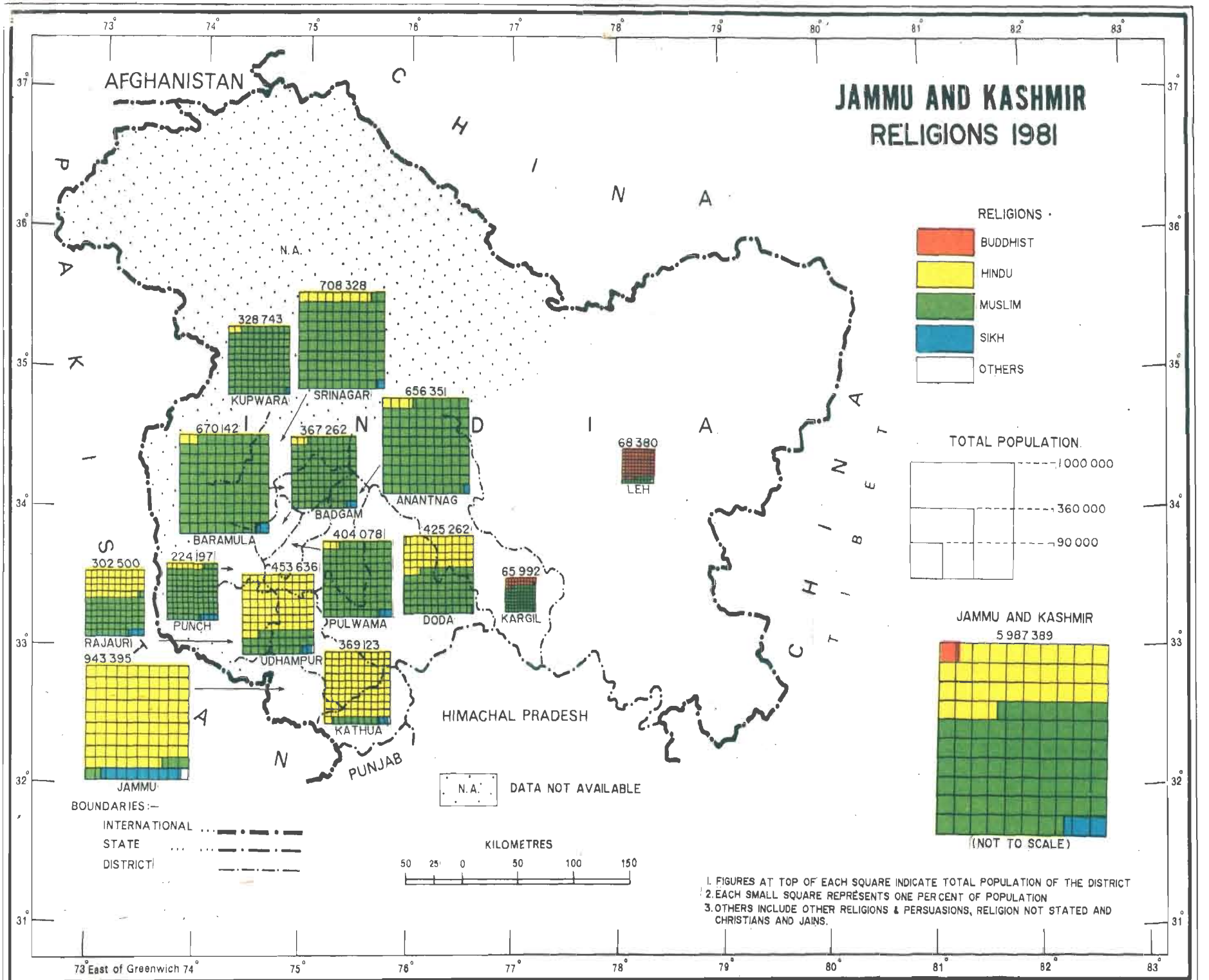

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MAIN WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 1981
Percentage of main workers in medical and health services to total main workers in services.
13 · 01 & ABOVE
10 · 01 — 13 · 00
7. 01 — 10 · 00
State Average 8.03
7 · 00 & BELOW
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N. A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74°
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

MAP 53

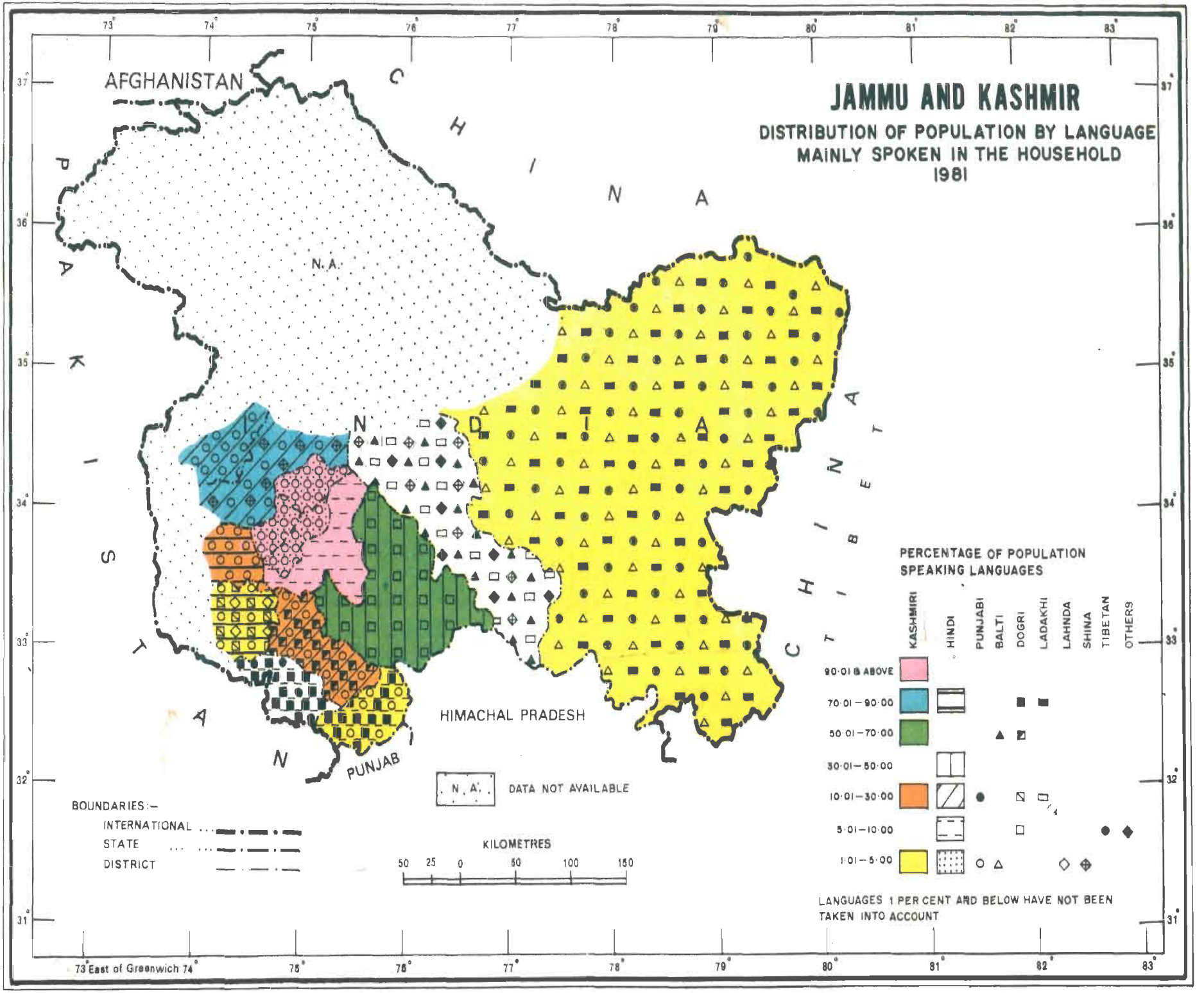

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MAIN WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 1981
Percentage of main workers in personal and other miscellaneous services to total main workers in services.
15 · 01 & ABOVE
10 · 01 – 15 · 00
5 · 01 – 10 · 00
State Average 9·97
5 · 00 & BELOW
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N. A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :–
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

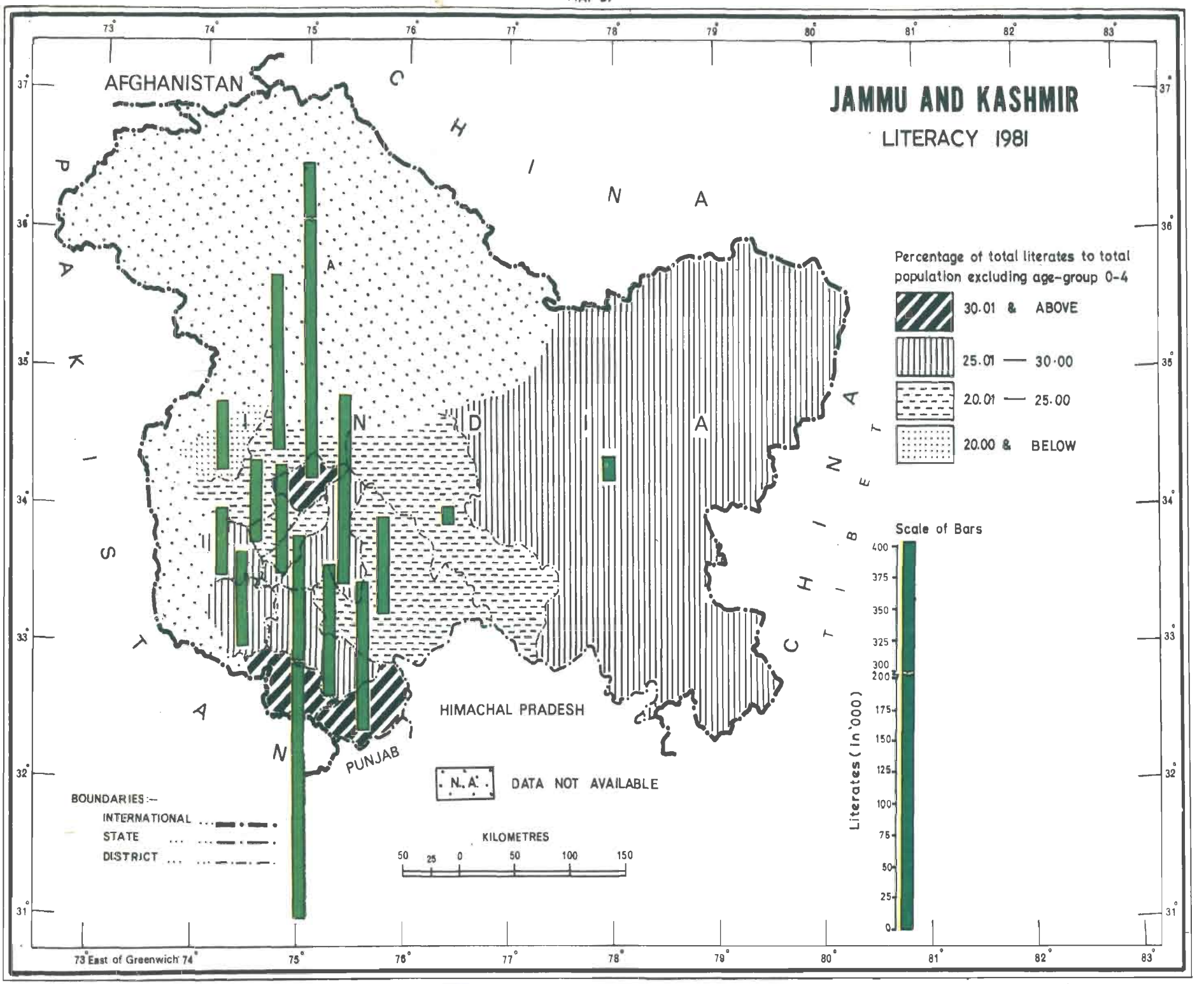
SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A
Percentage of scheduled castes to total population
30.01 & ABOVE
25.01 — 30.00
20.01 — 25.00
15.01 — 20.00
10.01 — 15.00
5.01 — 10.00
State Average 8.31
5.00 & BELOW
Scheduled castes
20 000 & ABOVE
10 000 — 19999
5000 — 9999
1000 — 4999
100 — 999
99 & BELOW
N - NIL
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

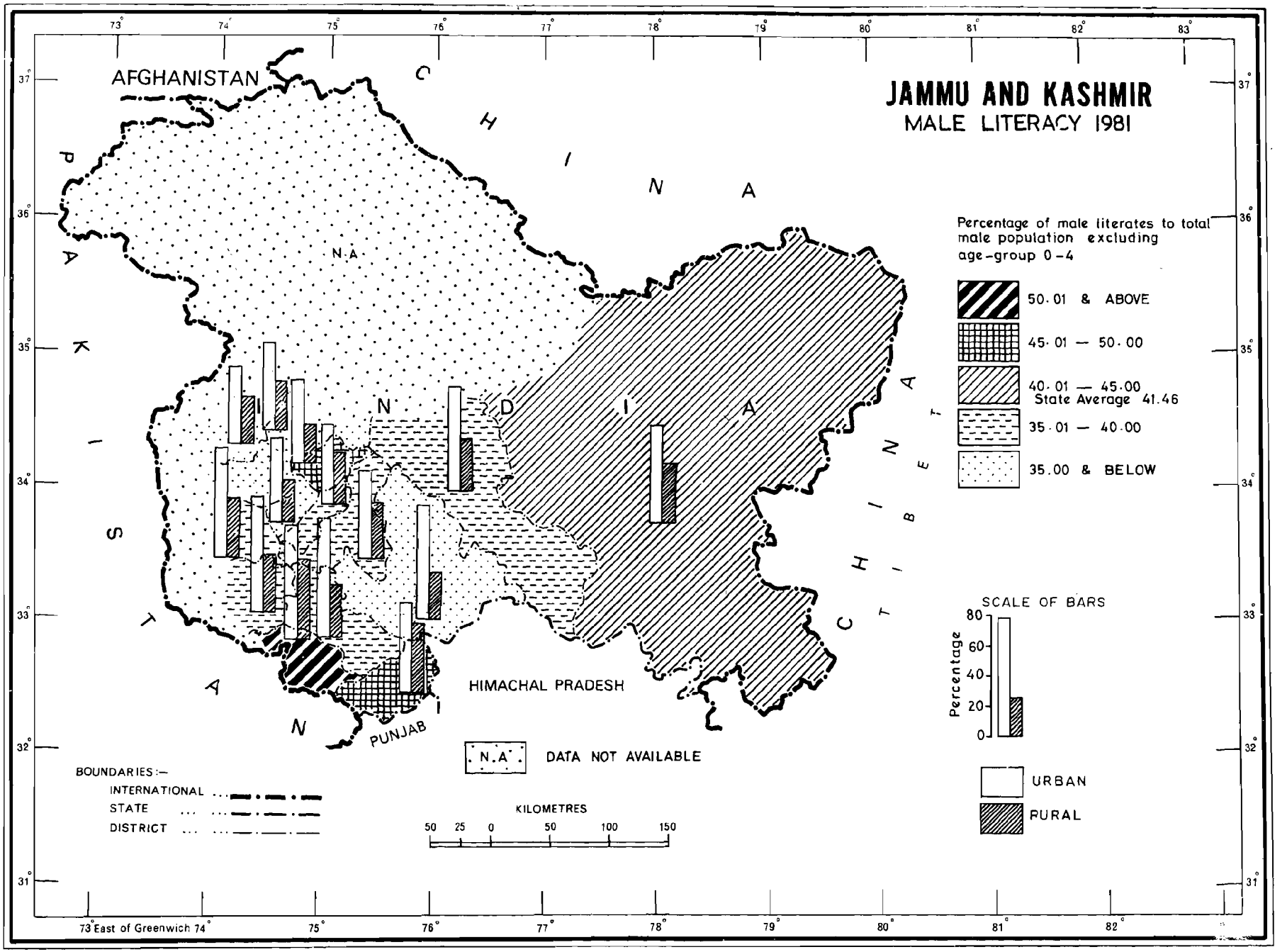

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
RELIGIONS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
RELIGIONS
BUDDHIST
HINDU
MUSLIM
SIKH
OTHERS
TOTAL POPULATION
1 000 000
360 000
90 000
N.A.
708 328
328 743
SRINAGAR
KUPWARA
656 351
670 142
367 262
ANANTNAG
BADGAM
BARAMULA
68 380
LEH
425 262
404 078
302 500
224 197
453 636
65 992
PULWAMA
DODA
KARGIL
PUNCH
RAJAURI
UDHAMPUR
369 123
943 395
KATHUA
JAMMU
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
5 987 389
(NOT TO SCALE)
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
1. FIGURES AT TOP OF EACH SQUARE INDICATE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT
2. EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS ONE PER CENT OF POPULATION
3. OTHERS INCLUDE OTHER RELIGIONS & PERSUASIONS, RELIGION NOT STATED AND CHRISTIANS AND JAINS.
73 East of Greenwich 74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
37
36
35
34
33
32
31

MAP 56

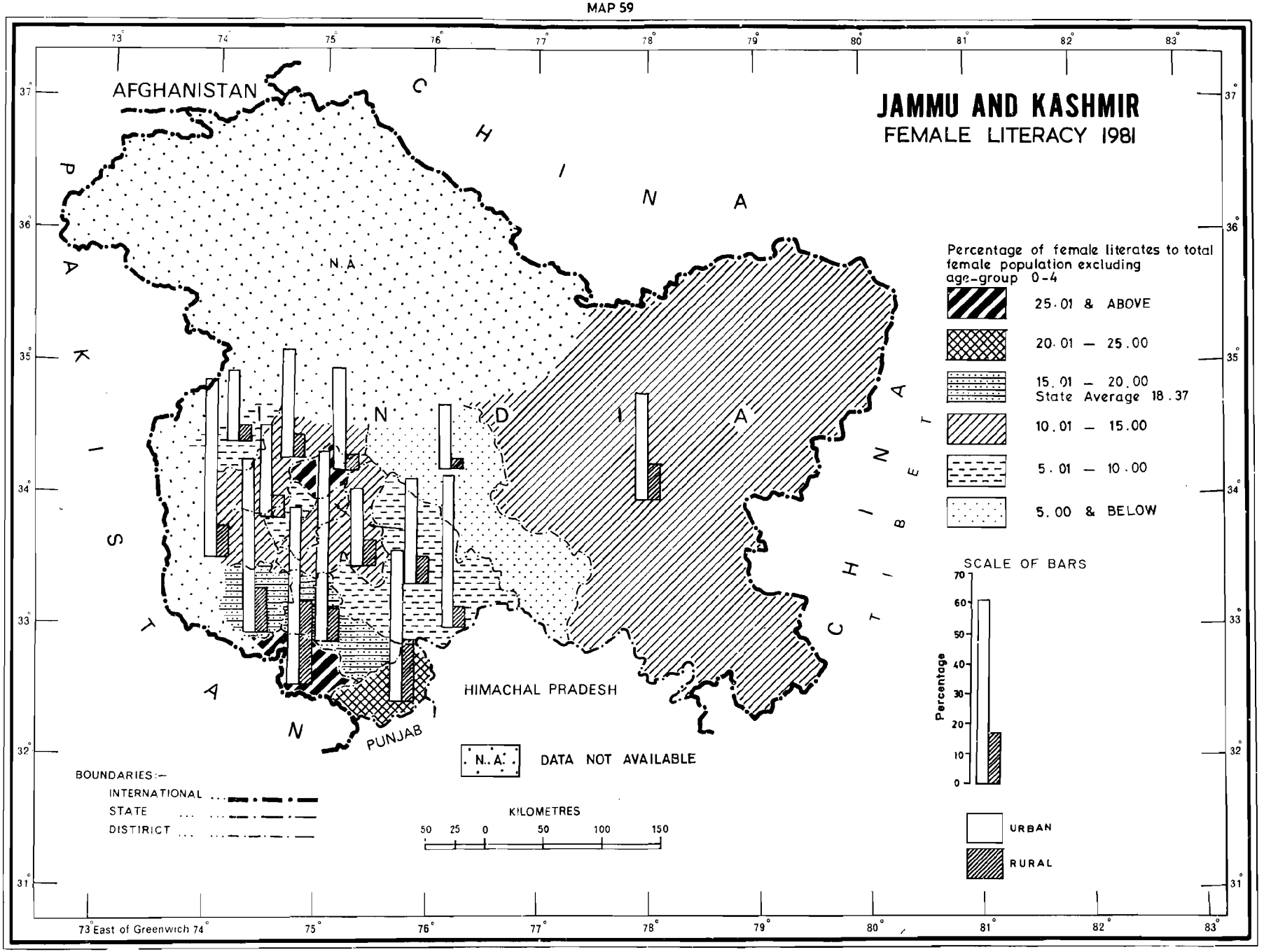

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE
MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES
KASHMIRI
HINDI
PUNJABI
BALTI
DOGRI
LADAKHI
LAHNDA
SHINA
TIBETAN
OTHERS
90·01 & ABOVE
70·01 – 90·00
50·01 – 70·00
30·01 – 50·00
10·01 – 30·00
5·01 – 10·00
1·01 – 5·00
LANGUAGES 1 PER CENT AND BELOW HAVE NOT BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :–
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

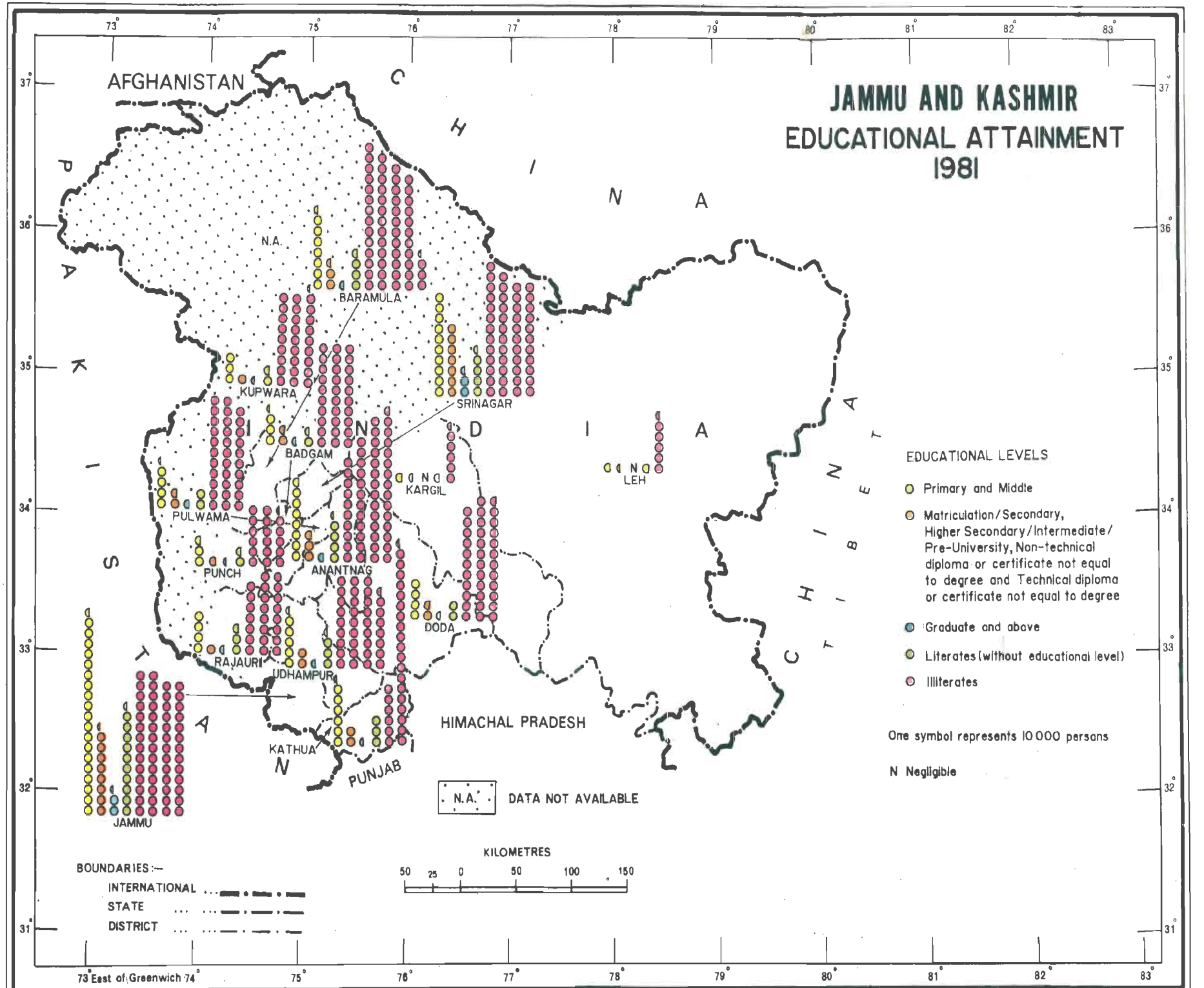

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LITERACY 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of total literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4
30.01 & ABOVE
25.01 — 30.00
20.01 — 25.00
20.00 & BELOW
Scale of Bars
Literates (In '000)
400
375
350
325
300
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73 East of Greenwich 74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
37
36
35
34
33
32
31

MAP 58

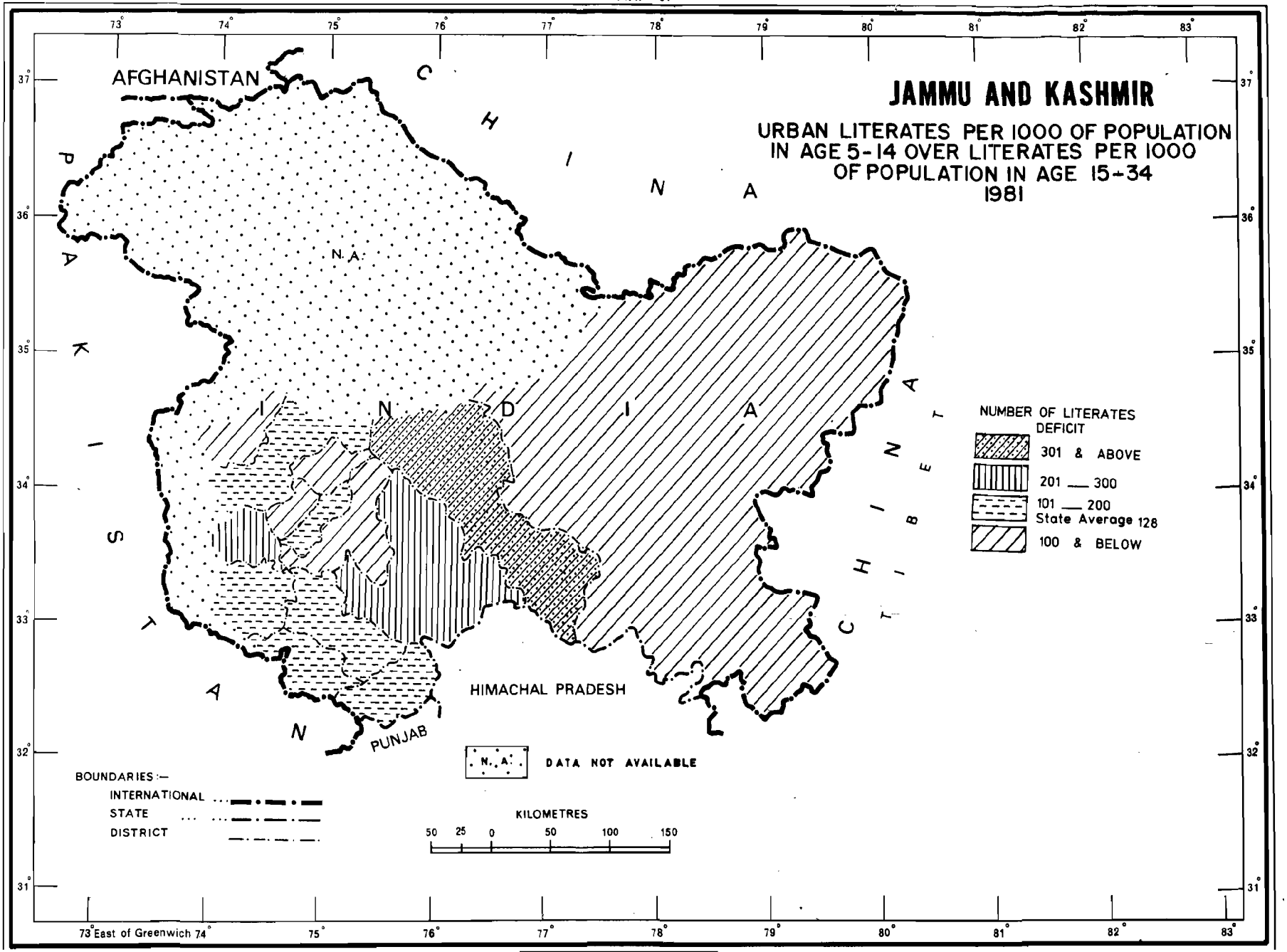

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MALE LITERACY 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4
50.01 & ABOVE
45.01 — 50.00
40.01 — 45.00
State Average 41.46
35.01 — 40.00
35.00 & BELOW
SCALE OF BARS
Percentage
80
60
40
20
0
URBAN
RURAL
N.A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

MAP 59

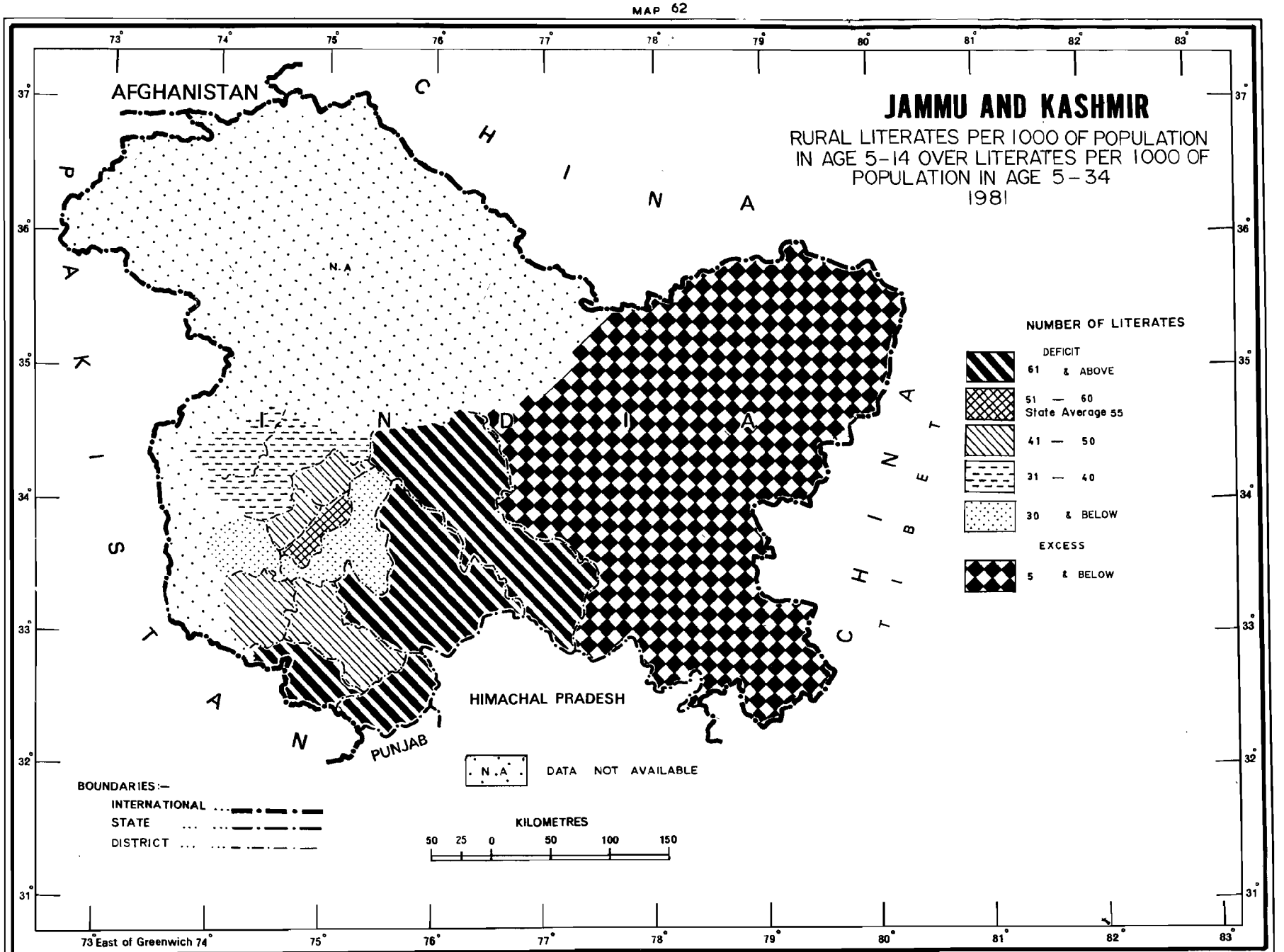

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
FEMALE LITERACY 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4
25.01 & ABOVE
20.01 — 25.00
15.01 — 20.00
State Average 18.37
10.01 — 15.00
5.01 — 10.00
5.00 & BELOW
SCALE OF BARS
Percentage
URBAN
RURAL
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTIRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74°
75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
BARAMULA
KUPWARA
SRINAGAR
BADGAM
KARGIL
LEH
PULWAMA
PUNCH
ANANTNAG
DODA
RAJAURI
UDHAMPUR
KATHUA
JAMMU
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
Primary and Middle
Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
Graduate and above
Literates (without educational level)
Illiterates
One symbol represents 10 000 persons
N Negligible
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

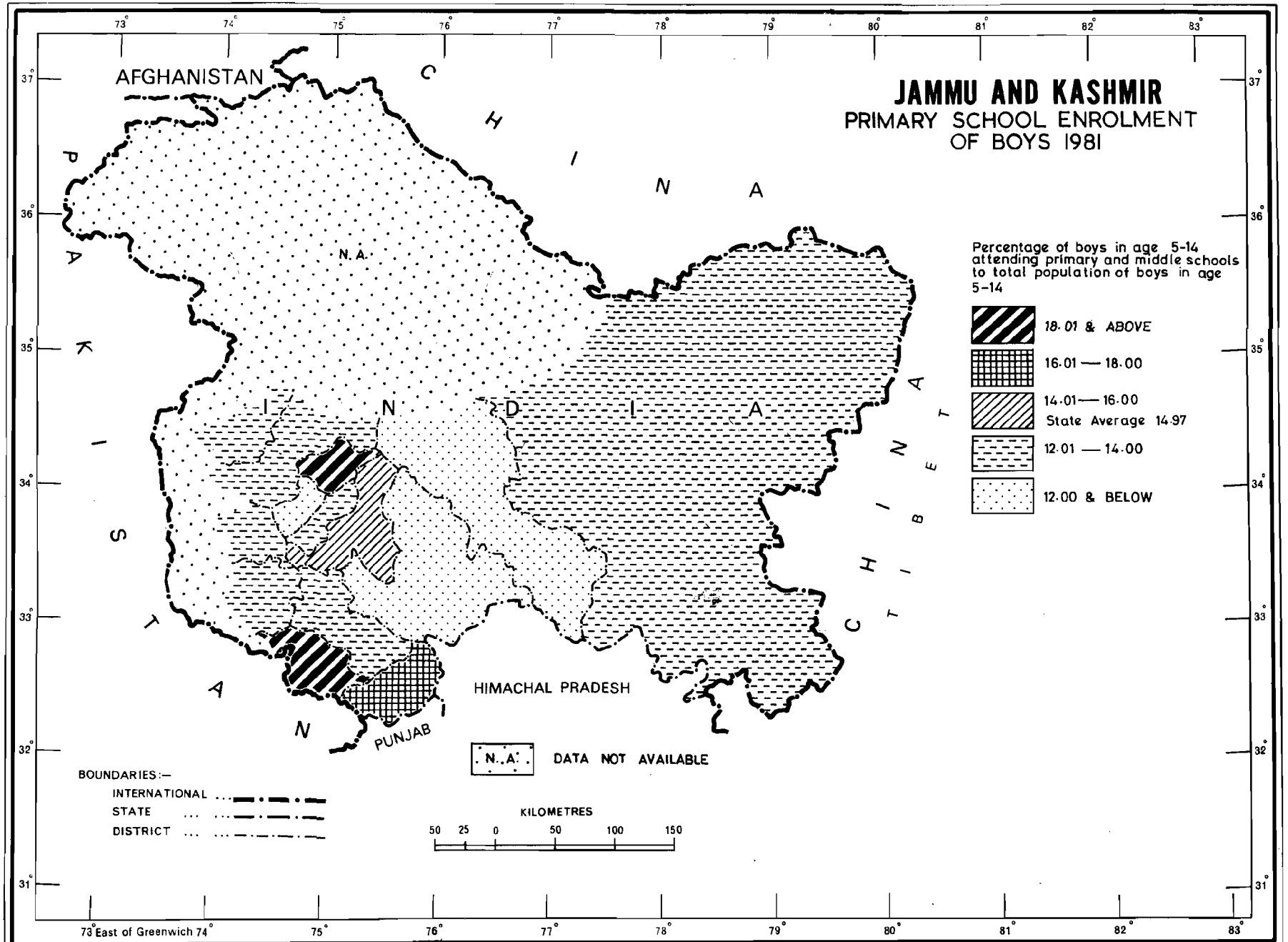
MAP 61


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
NUMBER OF LITERATES DEFICIT
301 & ABOVE
201 — 300
101 — 200
State Average 128
100 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

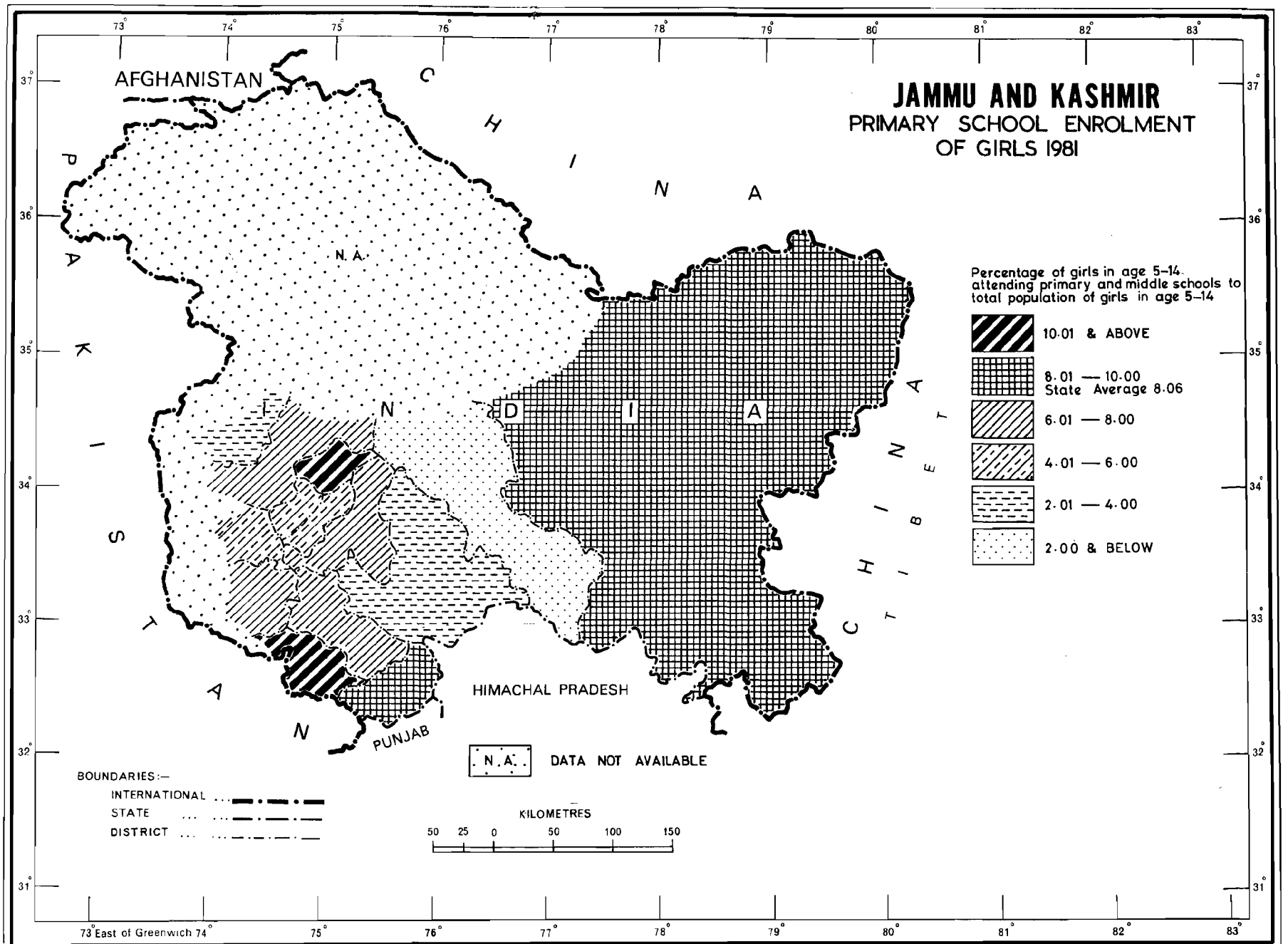
MAP 62


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-34
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
NUMBER OF LITERATES
DEFICIT
61 & ABOVE
51 — 60
State Average 55
41 — 50
31 — 40
30 & BELOW
EXCESS
5 & BELOW
N.A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

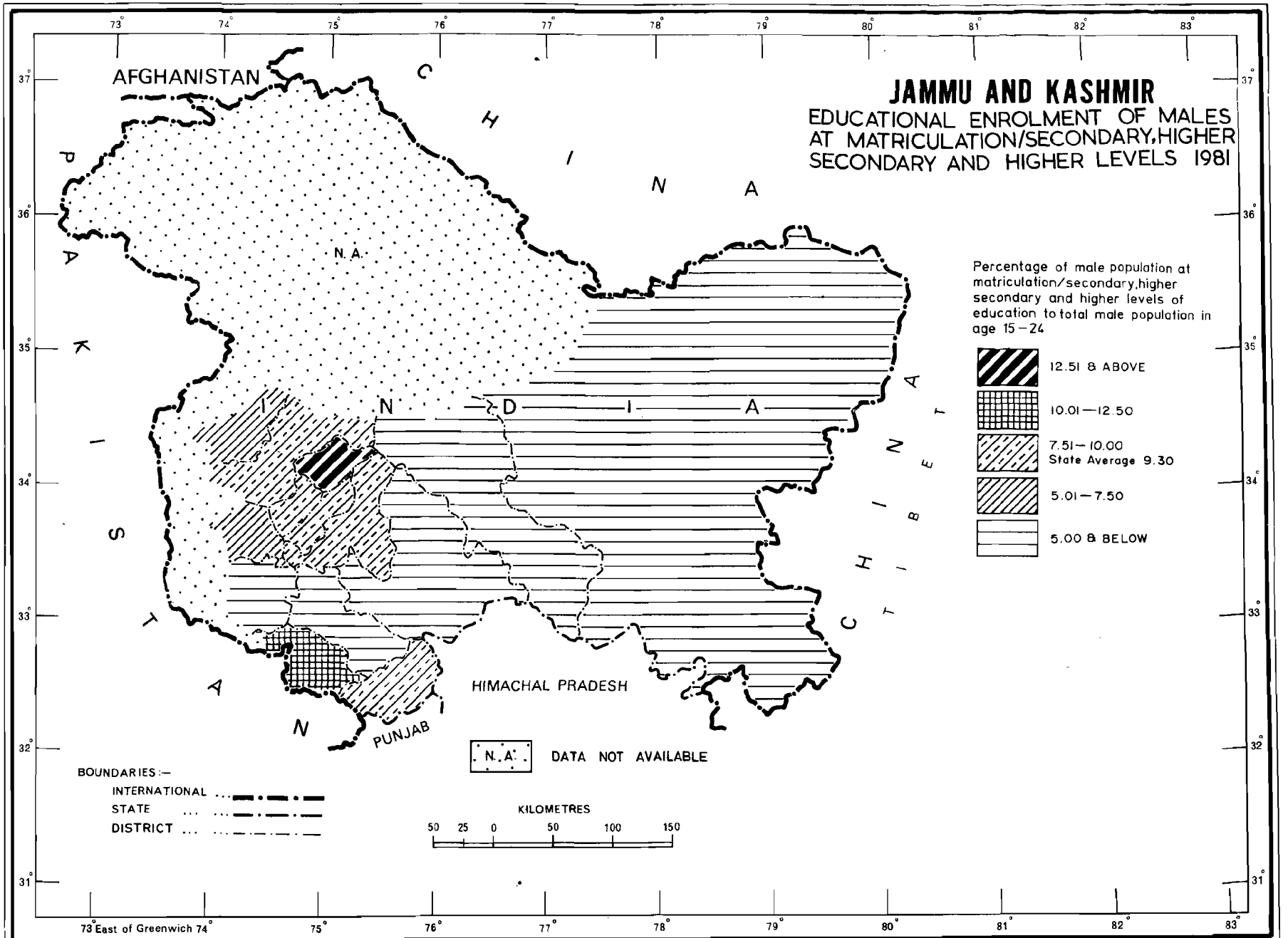
MAP 63


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
OF BOYS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of boys in age 5-14 attending primary and middle schools to total population of boys in age 5-14
18·01 & ABOVE
16·01 — 18·00
14·01 — 16·00
State Average 14·97
12·01 — 14·00
12·00 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°

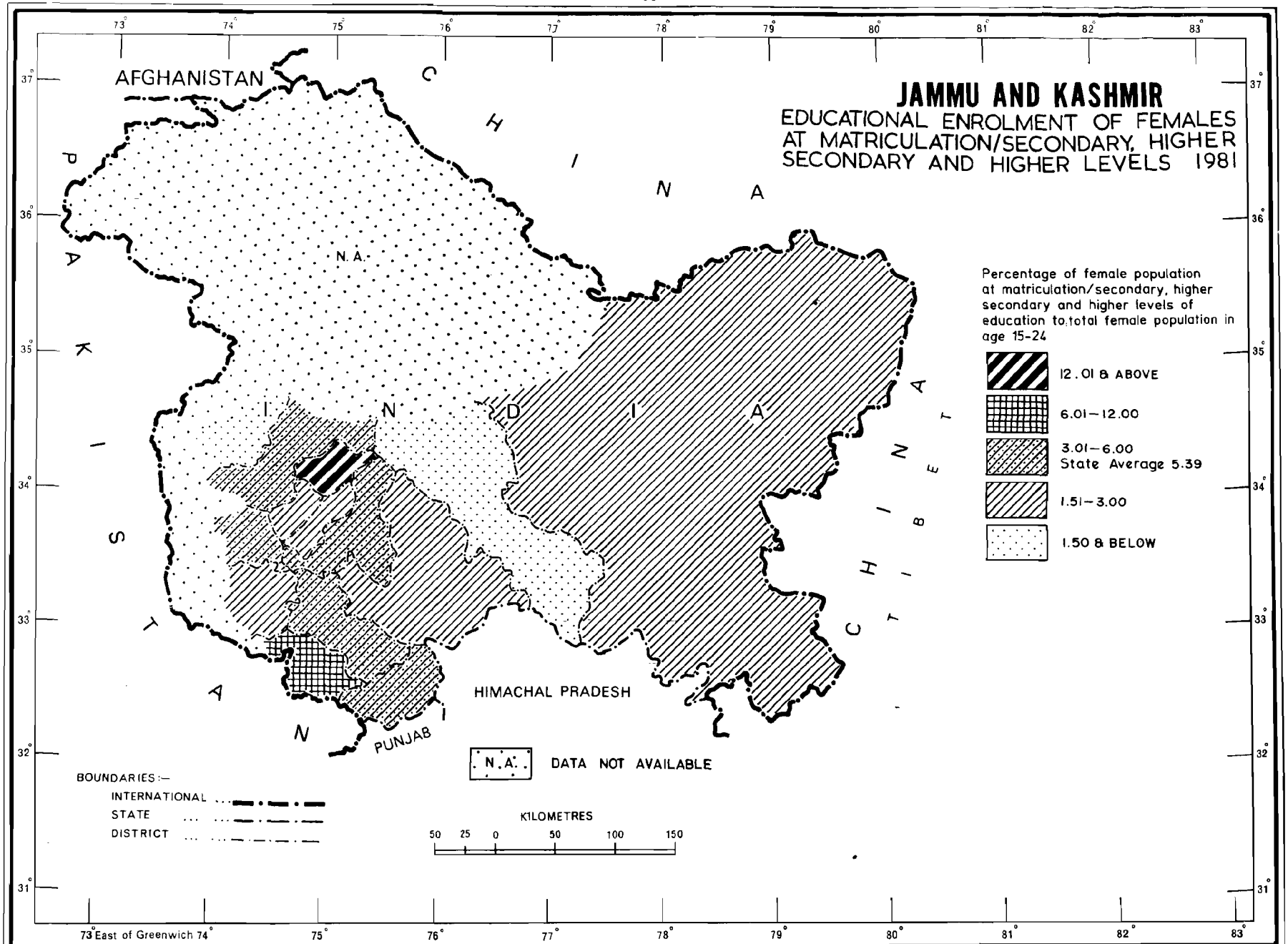
MAP 64


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
OF GIRLS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N. A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of girls in age 5–14 attending primary and middle schools to total population of girls in age 5–14
10·01 & ABOVE
8·01 — 10·00
State Average 8·06
6·01 — 8·00
4·01 — 6·00
2·01 — 4·00
2·00 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

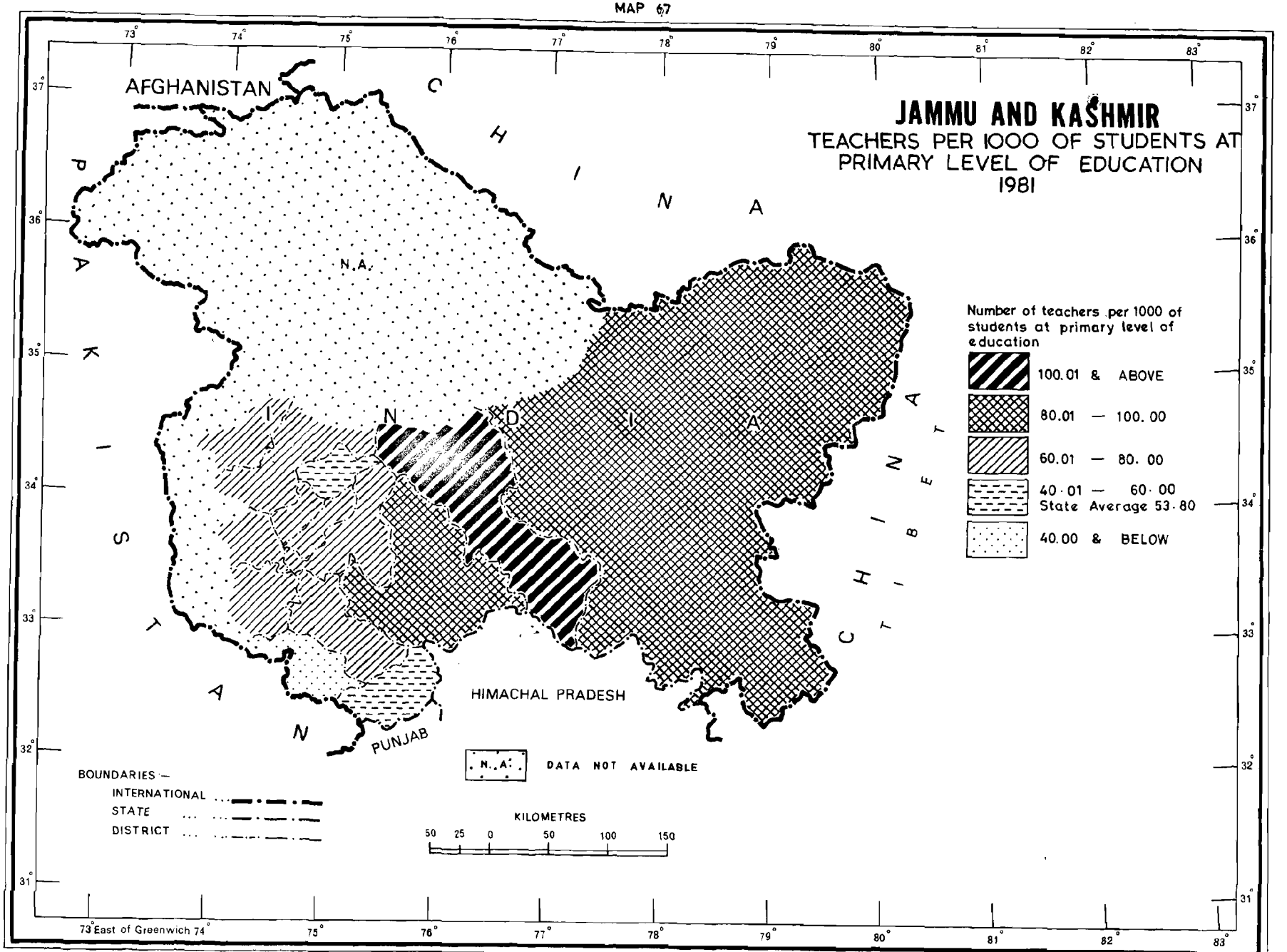
MAP 65


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
Percentage of male population at matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education to total male population in age 15–24
12.51 & ABOVE
10.01—12.50
7.51—10.00
State Average 9.30
5.01—7.50
5.00 & BELOW
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

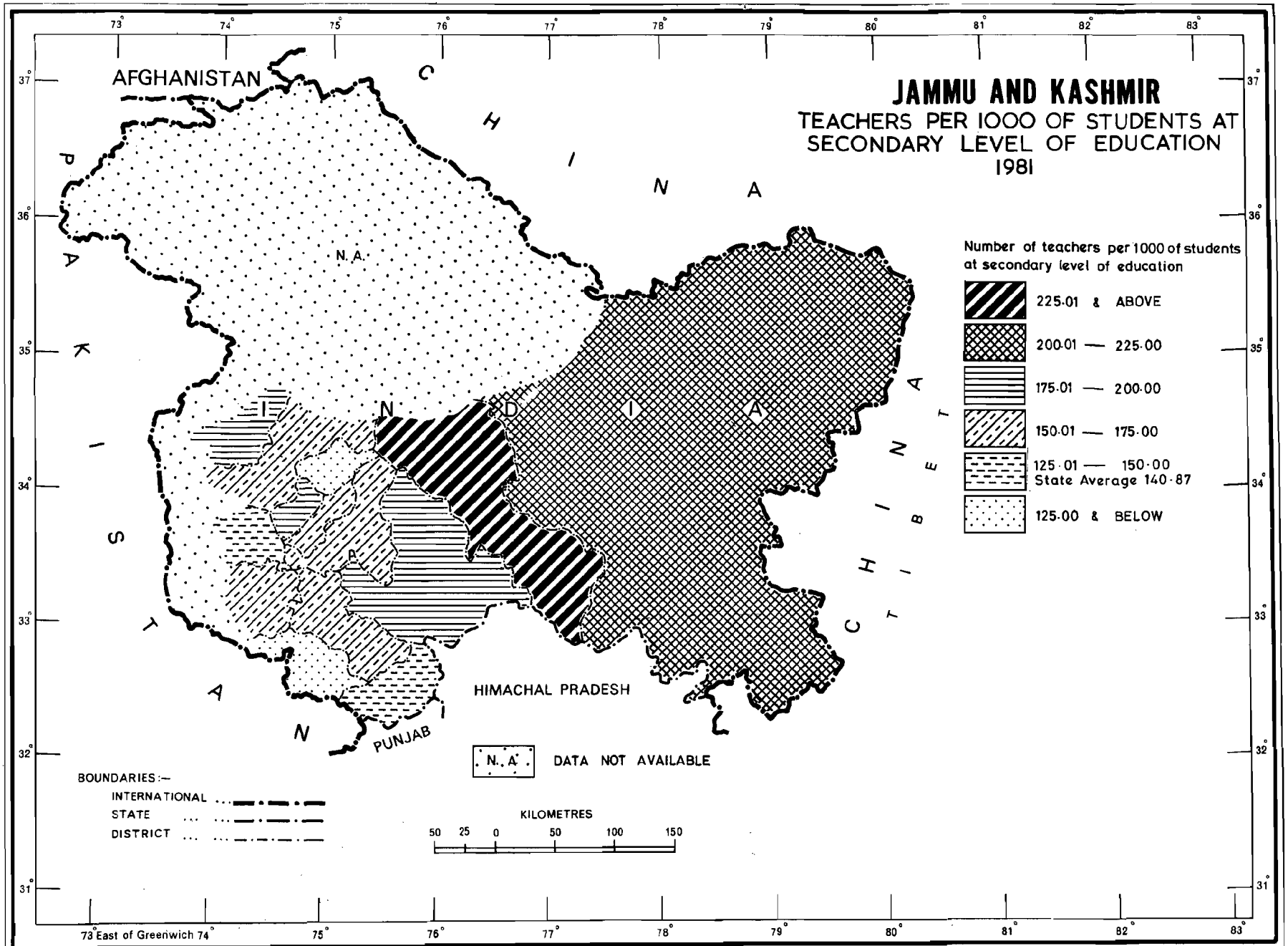
MAP 66


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of female population at matriculation/secondary, higher secondary and higher levels of education to total female population in age 15-24
12.01 & ABOVE
6.01–12.00
3.01–6.00
State Average 5.39
1.51–3.00
1.50 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:–
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

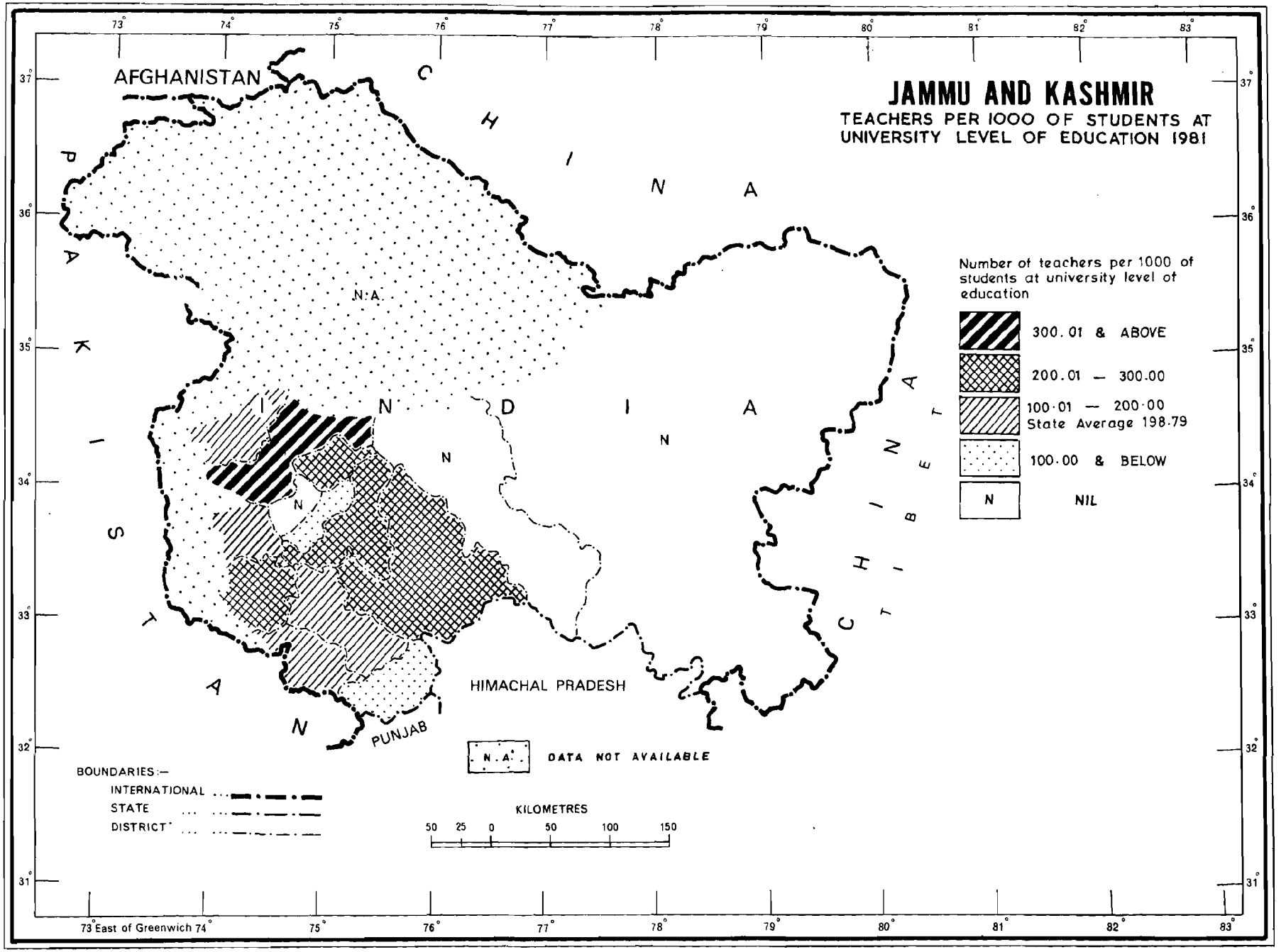
MAP 67


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of teachers per 1000 of students at primary level of education
100.01 & ABOVE
80.01 — 100.00
60.01 — 80.00
40.01 — 60.00
State Average 53.80
40.00 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74°
75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

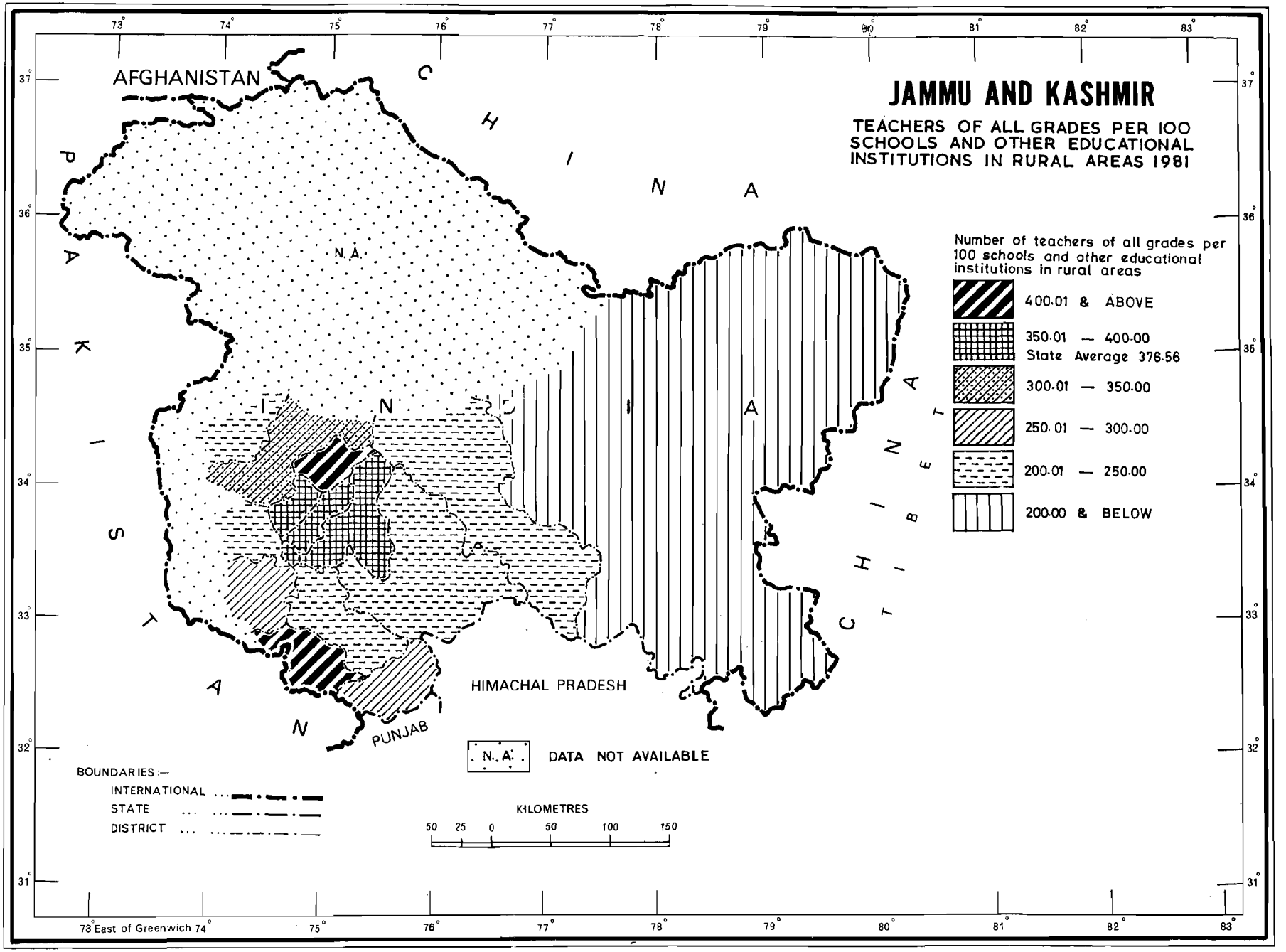
MAP 68


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
PAKISTAN
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level of education
225.01 & ABOVE
200.01 — 225.00
175.01 — 200.00
150.01 — 175.00
125.01 — 150.00
State Average 140.87
125.00 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

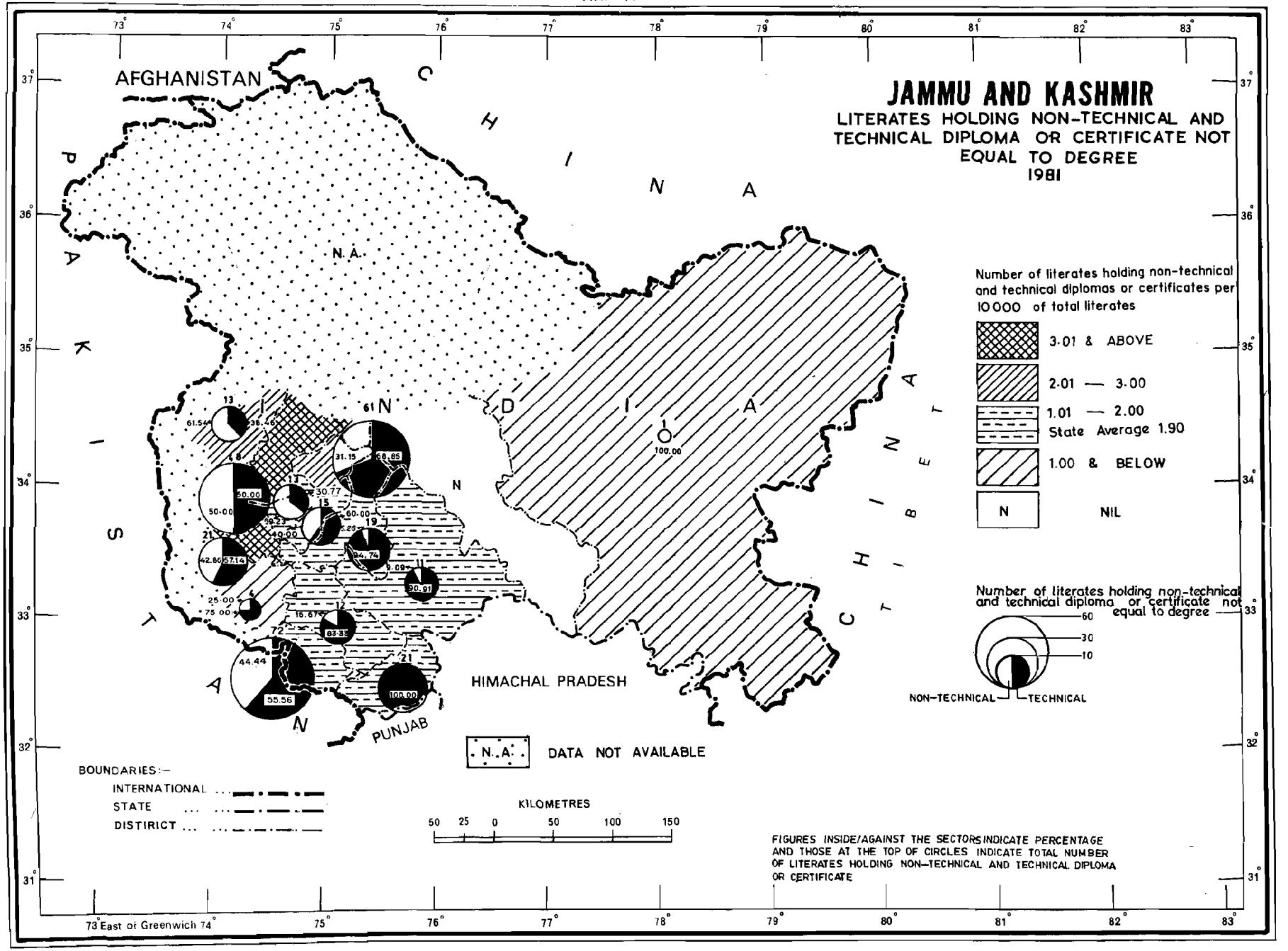
MAP 69


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of teachers per 1000 of students at university level of education
300.01 & ABOVE
200.01 — 300.00
100·01 — 200·00
State Average 198·79
100·00 & BELOW
N
NIL
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

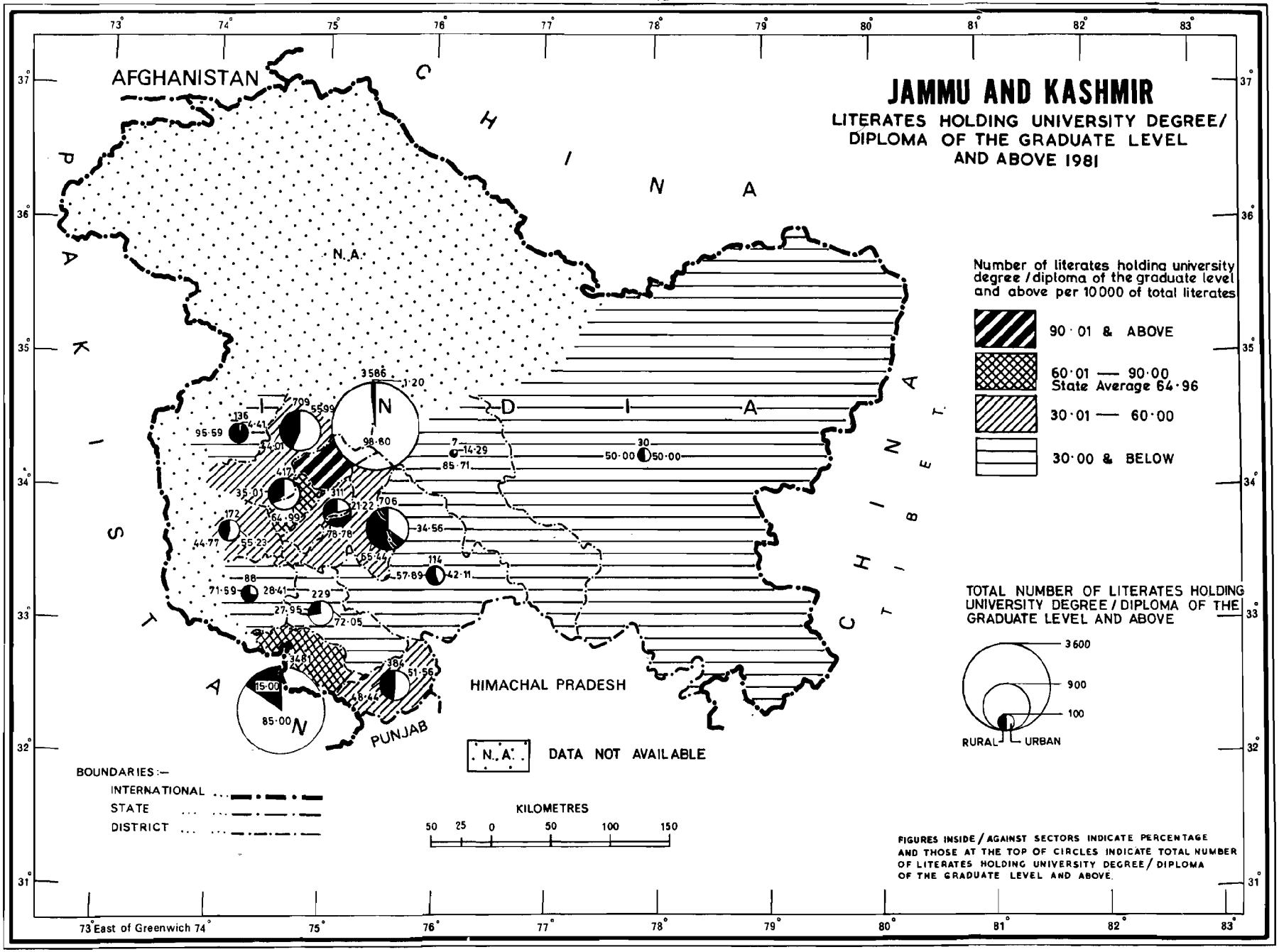
MAP 70


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS 1981
Number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas
400.01 & ABOVE
350.01 — 400.00
State Average 376.56
300.01 — 350.00
250.01 — 300.00
200.01 — 250.00
200.00 & BELOW
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

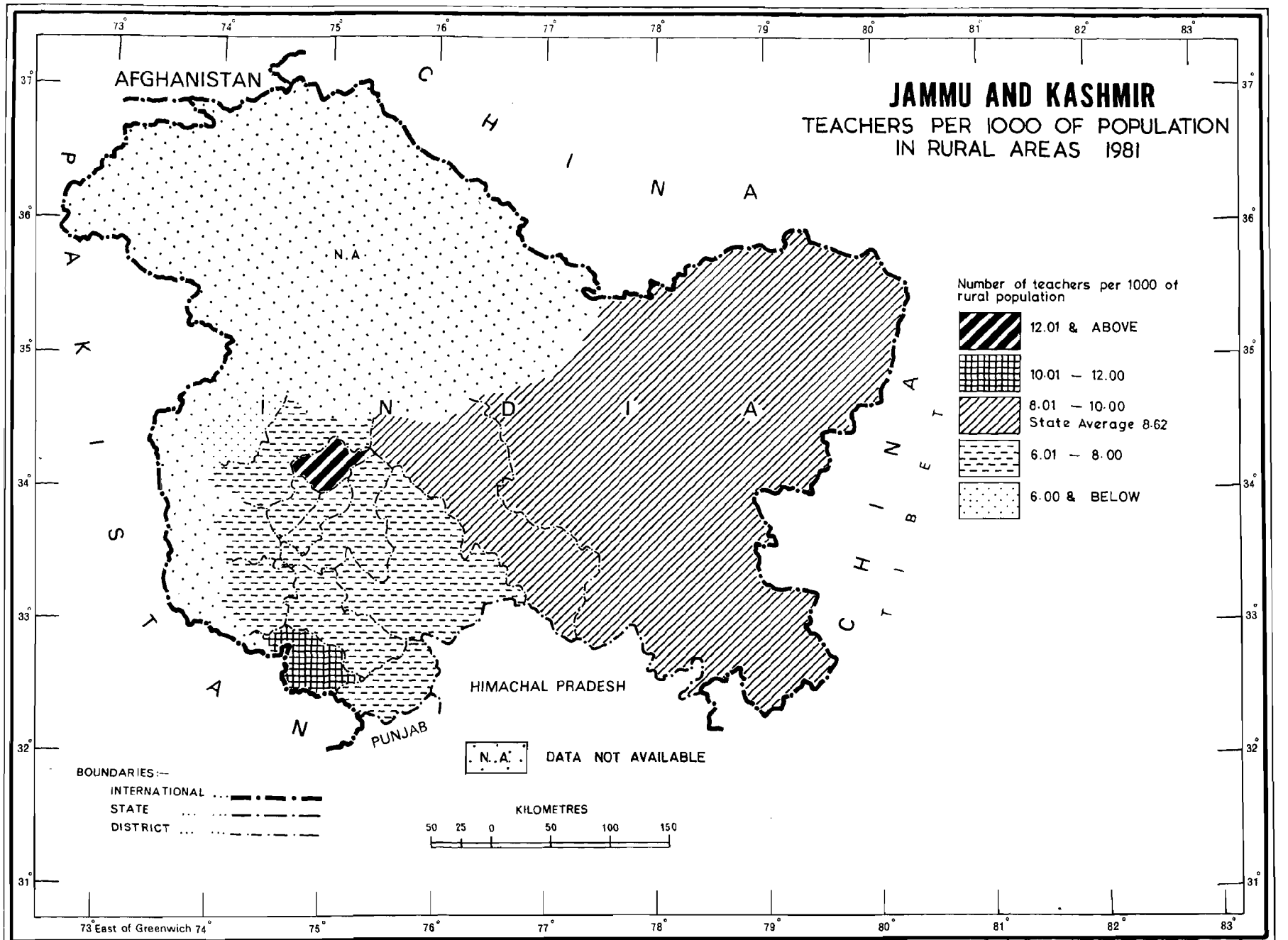
MAP 71


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of literates holding non-technical and technical diplomas or certificates per 10000 of total literates
3·01 & ABOVE
2·01 — 3·00
1.01 — 2.00
State Average 1.90
1.00 & BELOW
N
NIL
Number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
60
30
10
NON-TECHNICAL
TECHNICAL
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTIRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
FIGURES INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE AND THOSE AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE
73° East of Greenwich 74°
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

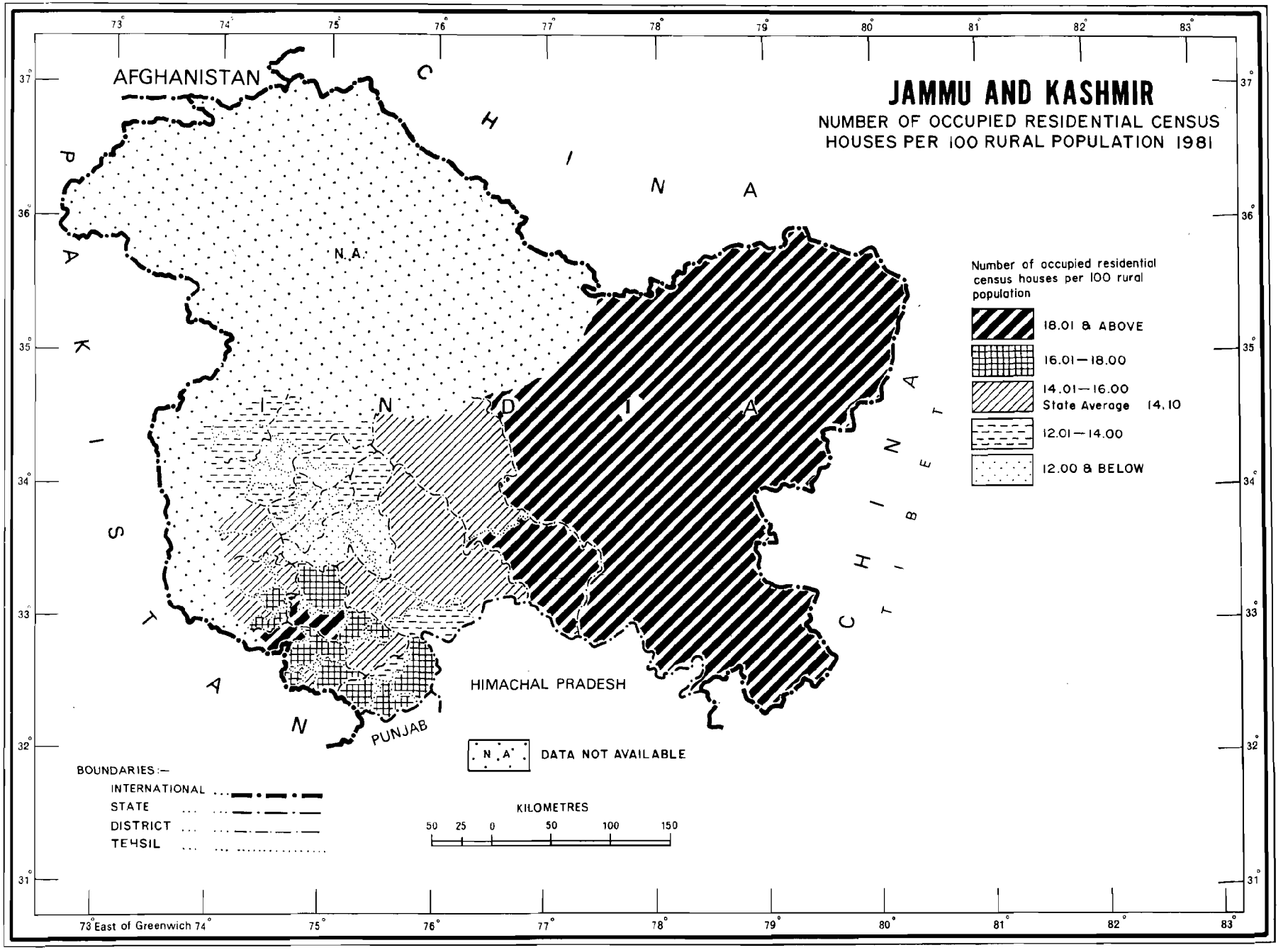
MAP 72


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/ DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of literates holding university degree / diploma of the graduate level and above per 10000 of total literates
90·01 & ABOVE
60·01 — 90·00
State Average 64·96
30·01 — 60·00
30·00 & BELOW
TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE / DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
3600
900
100
RURAL
URBAN
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
FIGURES INSIDE / AGAINST SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE AND THOSE AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE / DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE.
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

MAP 73


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF POPULATION
IN RURAL AREAS 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of teachers per 1000 of rural population
12.01 & ABOVE
10.01 — 12.00
8.01 — 10.00
State Average 8.62
6.01 — 8.00
6.00 & BELOW
N.A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

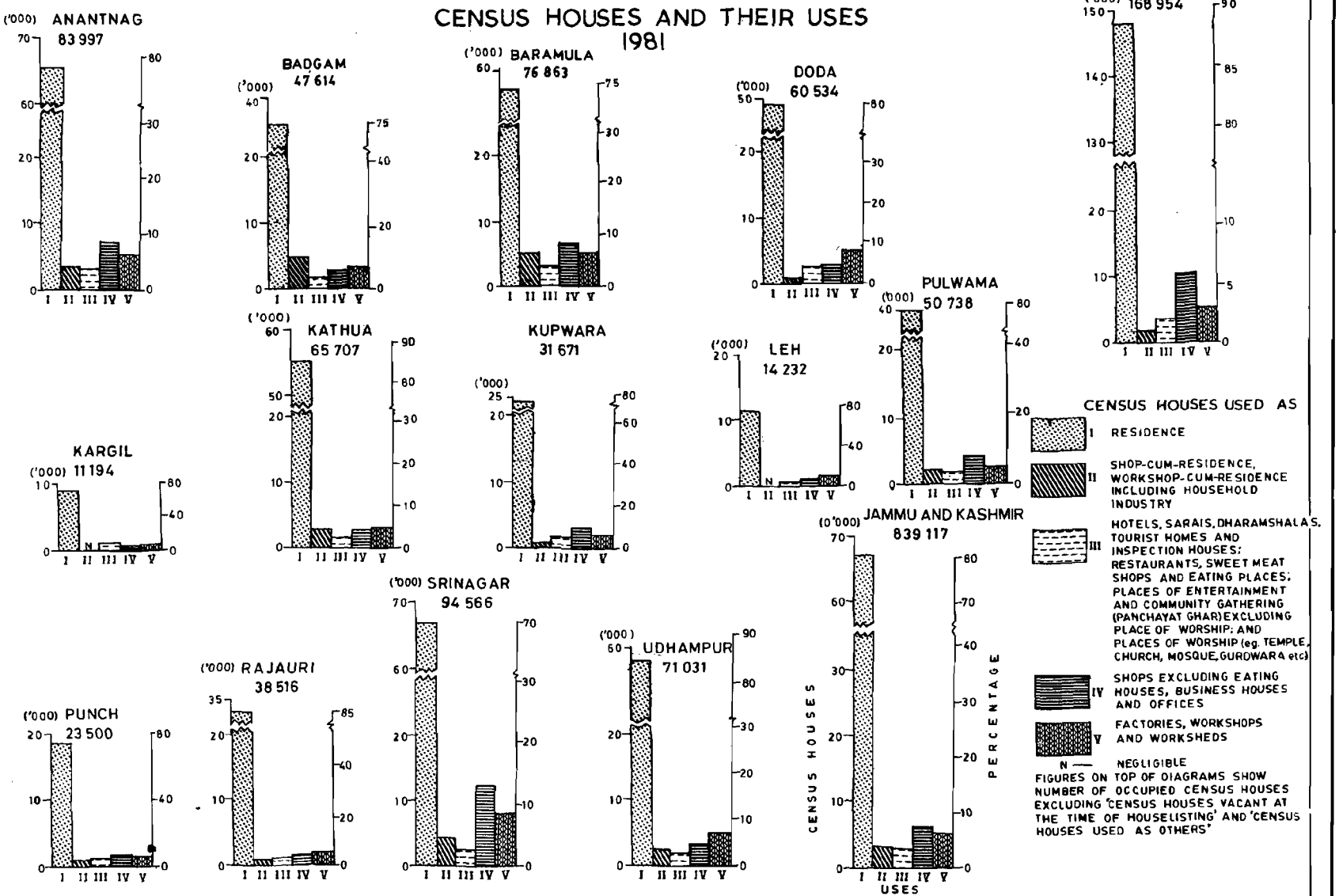
MAP 74

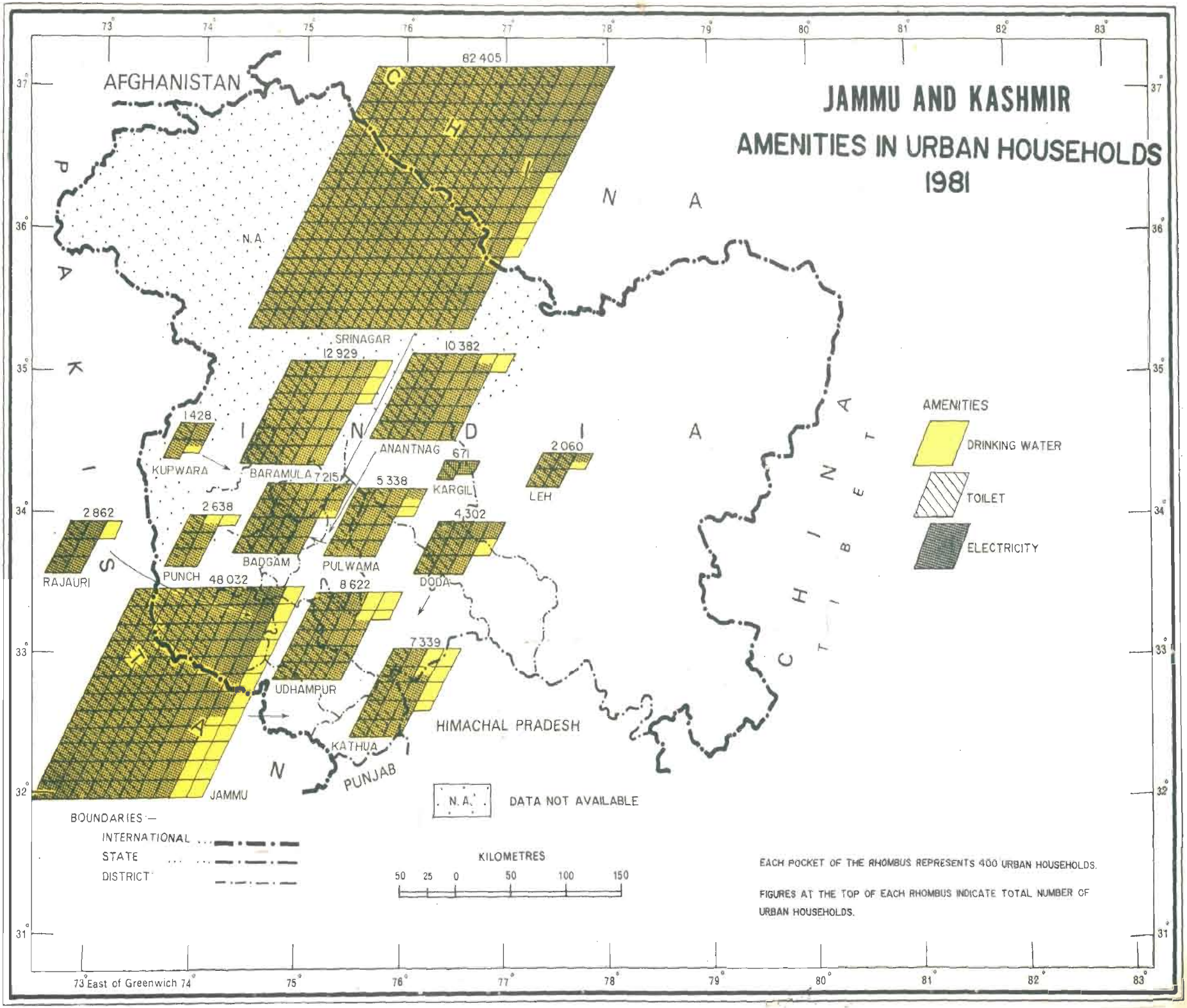

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES PER 100 RURAL POPULATION 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of occupied residential census houses per 100 rural population
18.01 & ABOVE
16.01—18.00
14.01—16.00
State Average 14.10
12.01—14.00
12.00 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

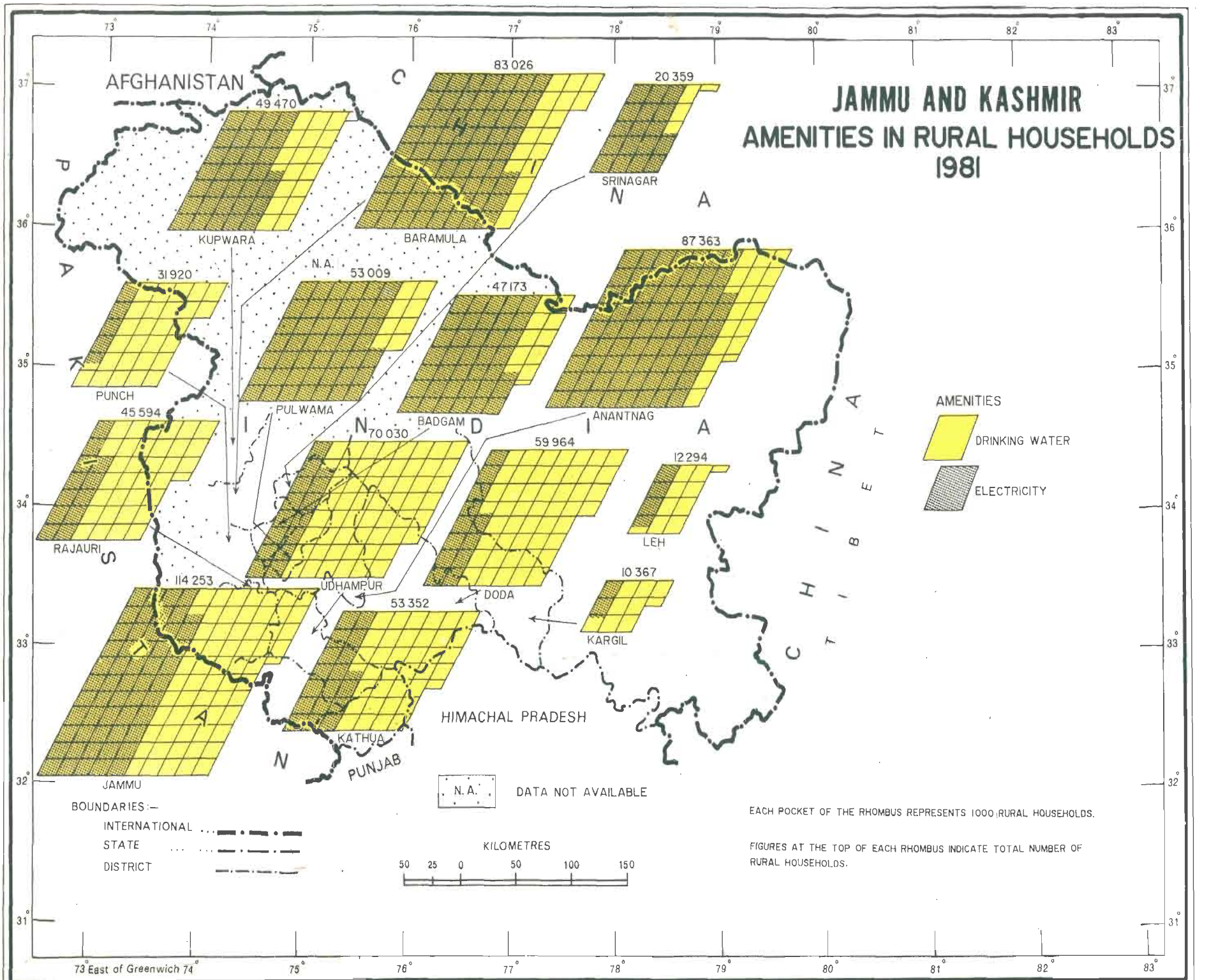
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

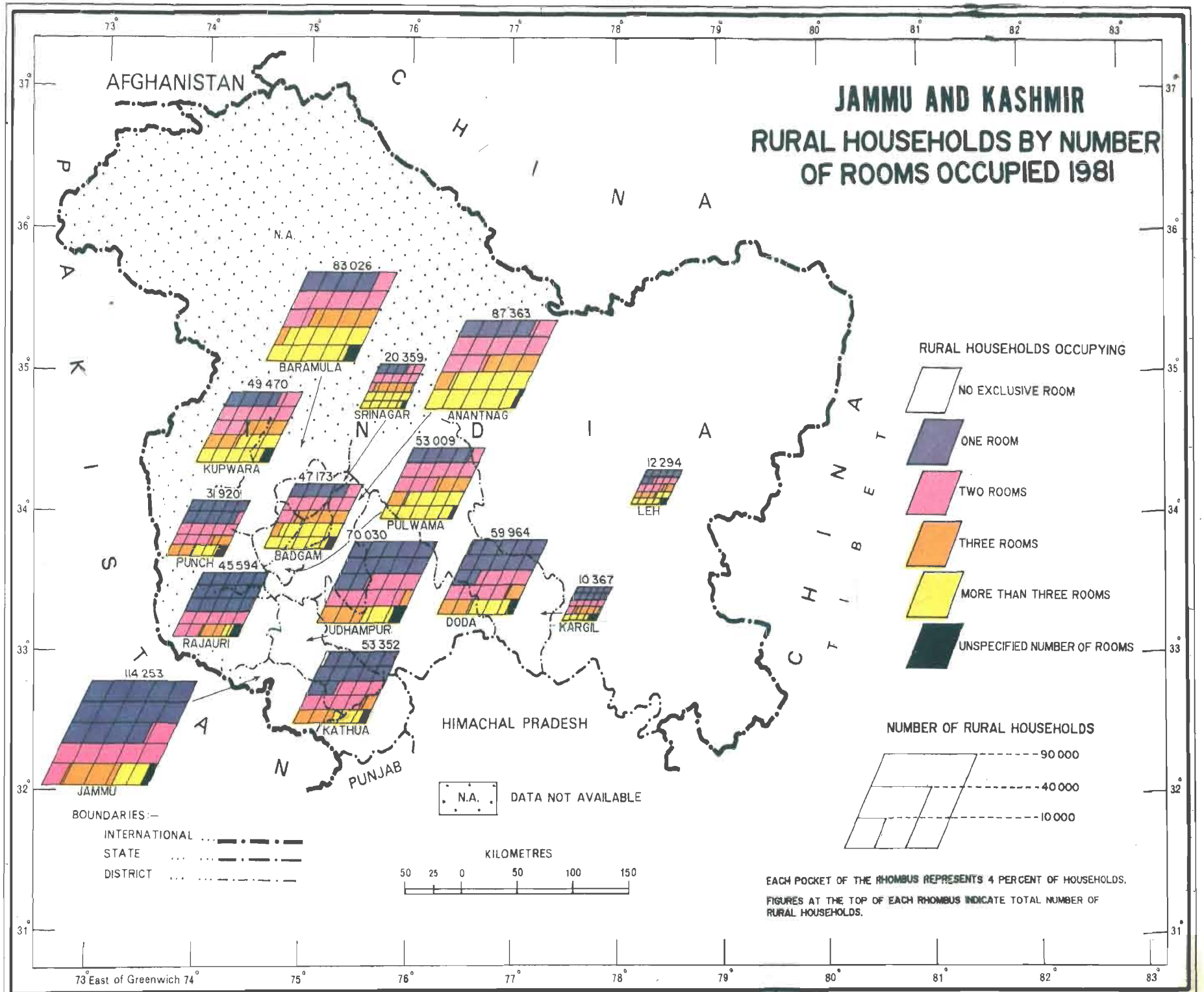
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES

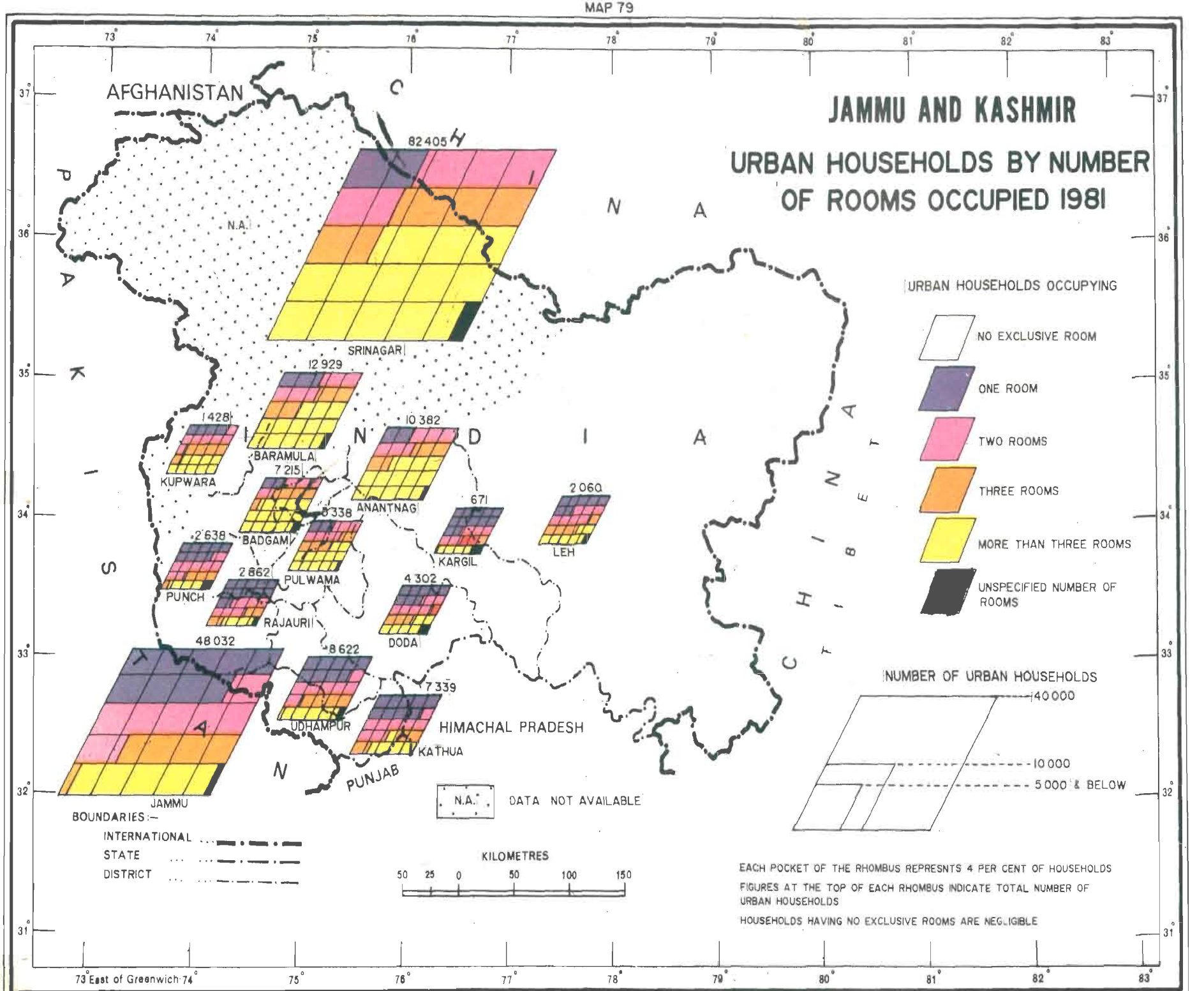
1981




JAMMU AND KASHMIR
AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
1981
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
CHINA
TIBET
N.A.
82 405
SRINAGAR
12 929
10 382
1428
KUPWARA
BARAMULA
7215
ANANTNAG
671
5 338
KARGIL
2060
LEH
2862
RAJAURI
2638
PUNCH
48 032
BADGAM
PULWAMA
8 622
4,302
DODA
7339
UDHAMPUR
KATHUA
JAMMU
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
AMENITIES
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES —
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 400 URBAN HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS.
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

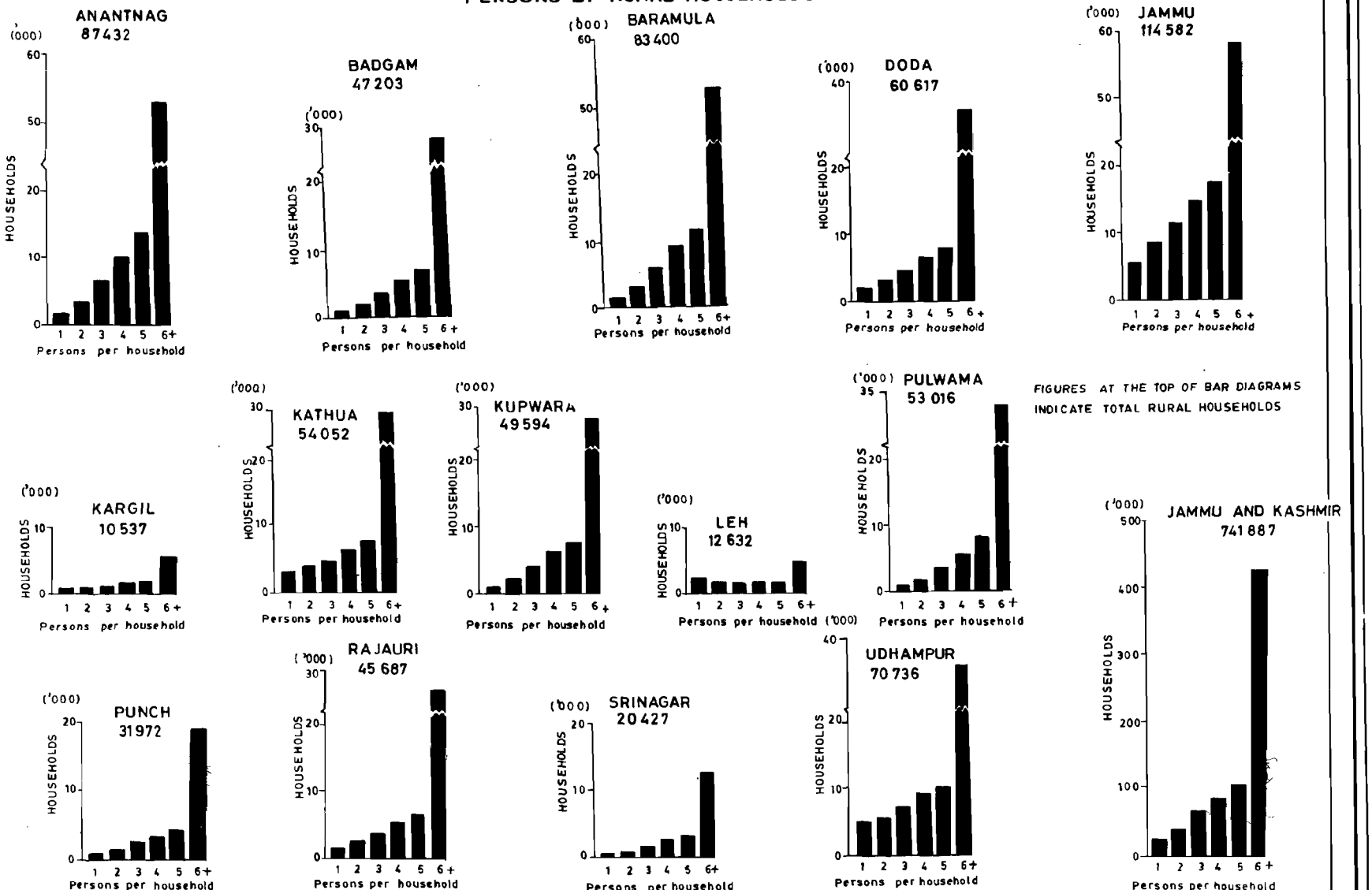

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
SRINAGAR
KUPWARA
BARAMULA
PUNCH
PULWAMA
BADGAM
ANANTNAG
RAJAURI
UDHAMPUR
DODA
LEH
KARGIL
JAMMU
KATHUA
83 026
20 359
49 470
87 363
31 920
N.A.
53 009
47 173
45 594
70 030
59 964
12 294
114 253
53 352
10 367
AMENITIES
DRINKING WATER
ELECTRICITY
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 1000 RURAL HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS.
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A.
83 026
BARAMULA
87 363
ANANTNAG
20 359
SRINAGAR
49 470
KUPWARA
53 009
PULWAMA
47 173
BADGAM
12 294
LEH
31 920
PUNCH
45 594
RAJAURI
70 030
JUDHAMPUR
59 964
DODA
10 367
KARGIL
53 352
KATHUA
114 253
JAMMU
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING
NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
90 000
40 000
10 000
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS.
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A.
82 405
SRINAGAR
12 929
BARAMULA
1 428
KUPWARA
10 382
ANANTNAG
7 215
BADGAM
6 338
PULWAMA
2 638
PUNCH
2 862
RAJAURI
671
KARGIL
2 060
LEH
4 302
DODA
48 032
JAMMU
8 622
UDHAMPUR
7 339
KATHUA
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING
NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
40 000
10 000
5 000 & BELOW
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES :-
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESNTS 4 PER CENT OF HOUSEHOLDS
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
HOUSEHOLDS HAVING NO EXCLUSIVE ROOMS ARE NEGLIGIBLE
73° East of Greenwich
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°

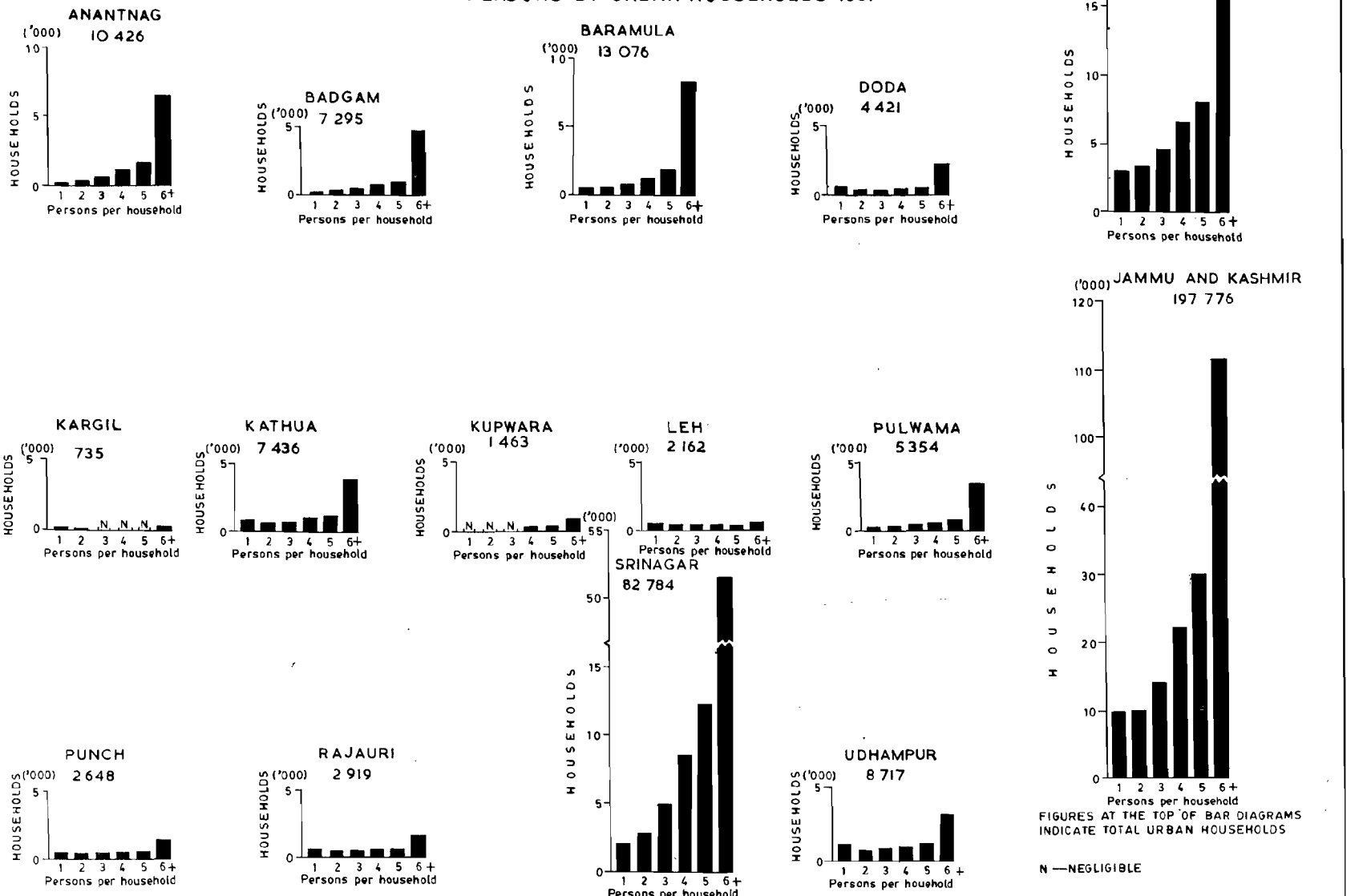
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981



JAMMU AND KASHMIR

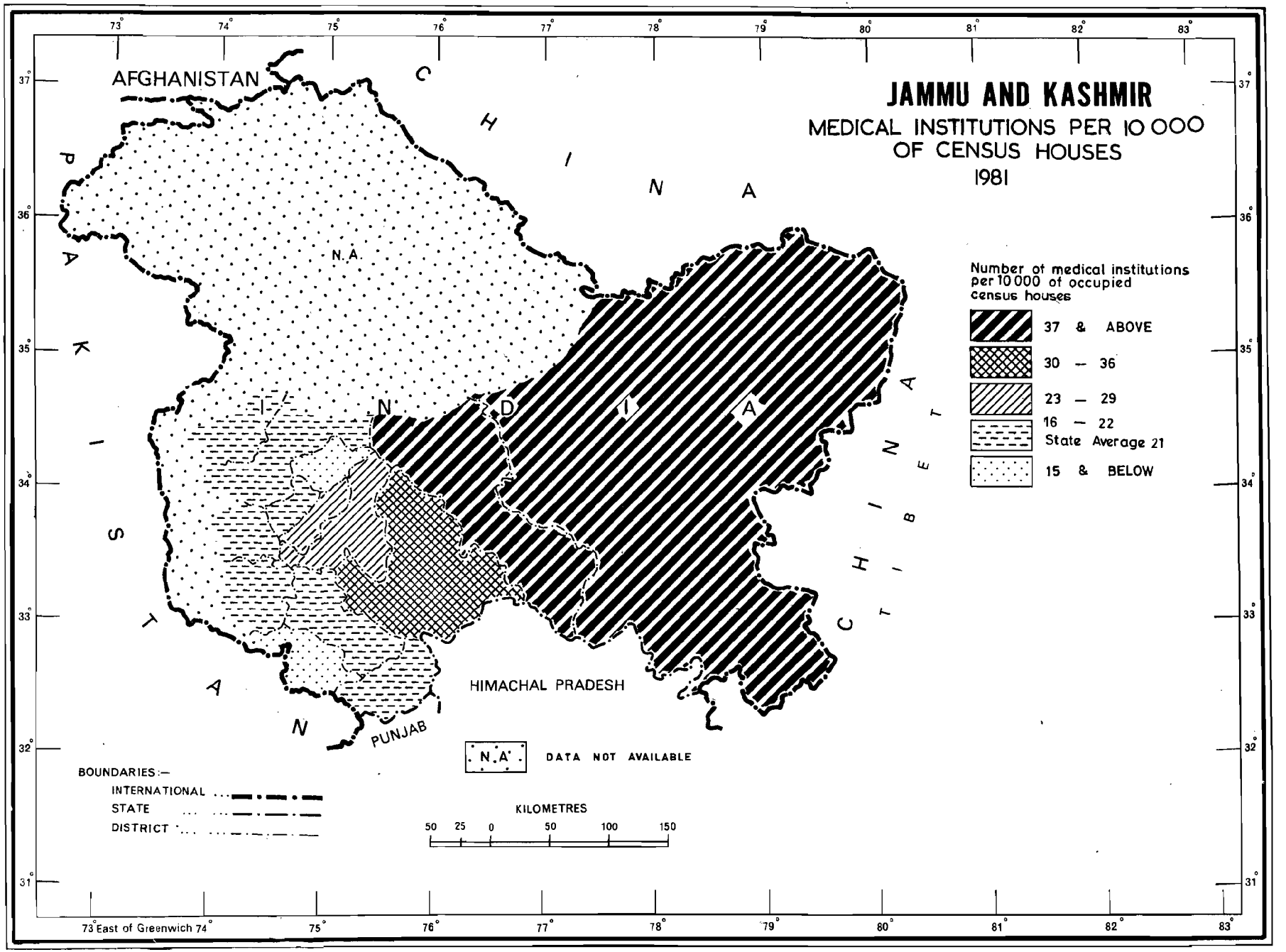
PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981



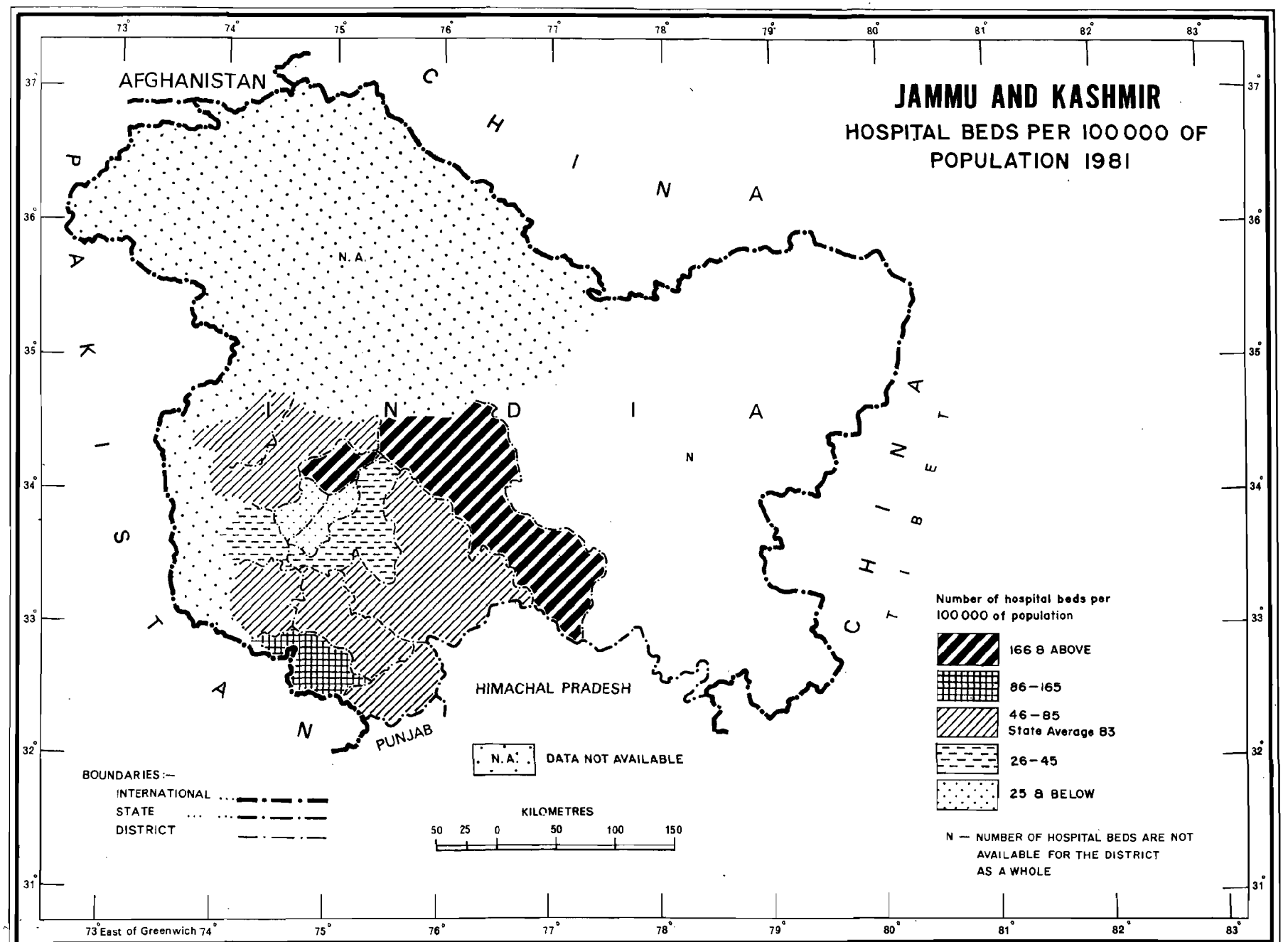
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF BAR DIAGRAMS INDICATE TOTAL URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

N —NEGLIGIBLE

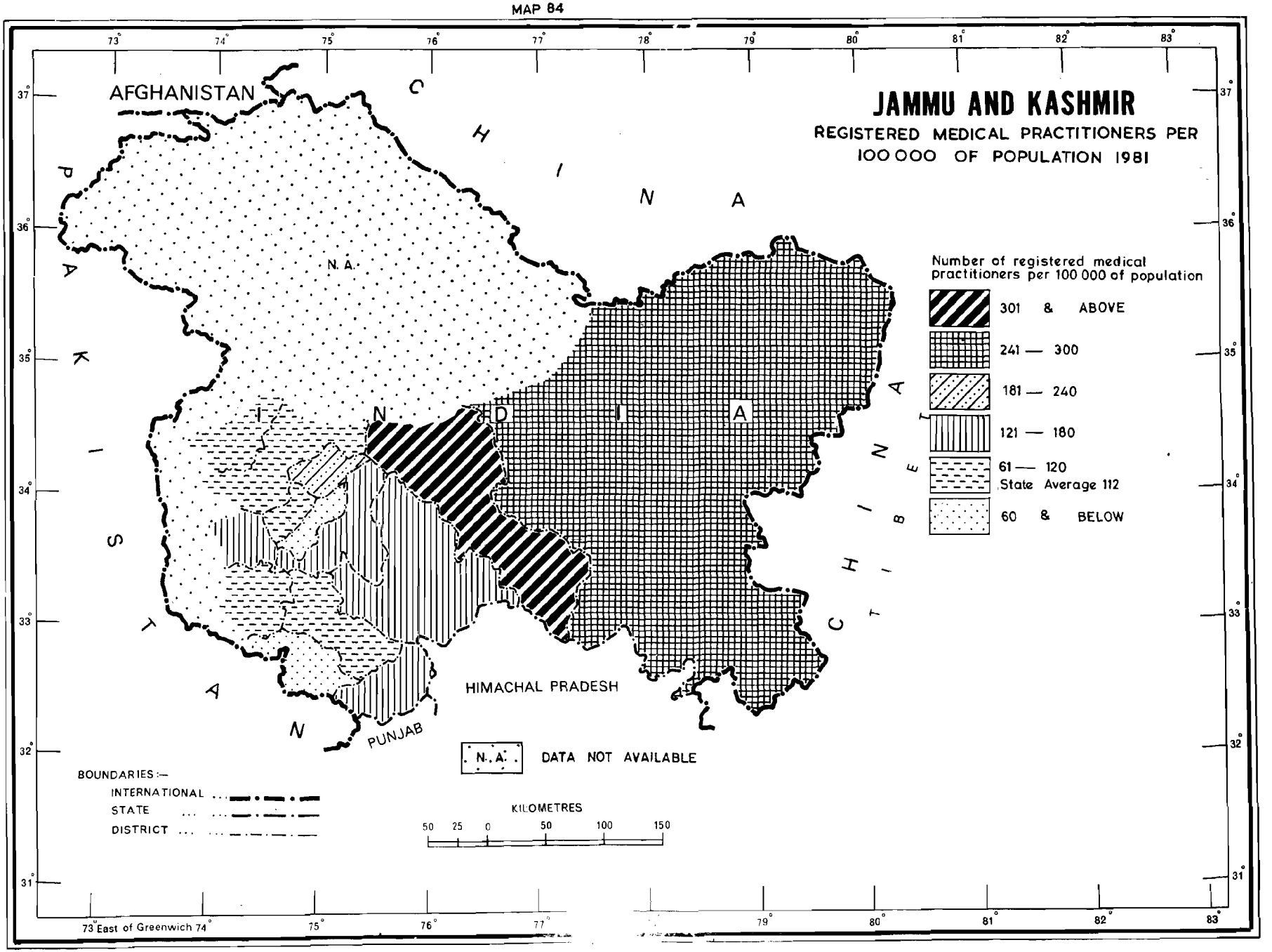
MAP 82


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10 000 OF CENSUS HOUSES
1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of medical institutions per 10 000 of occupied census houses
37 & ABOVE
30 — 36
23 — 29
16 — 22
State Average 21
15 & BELOW
N.A DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

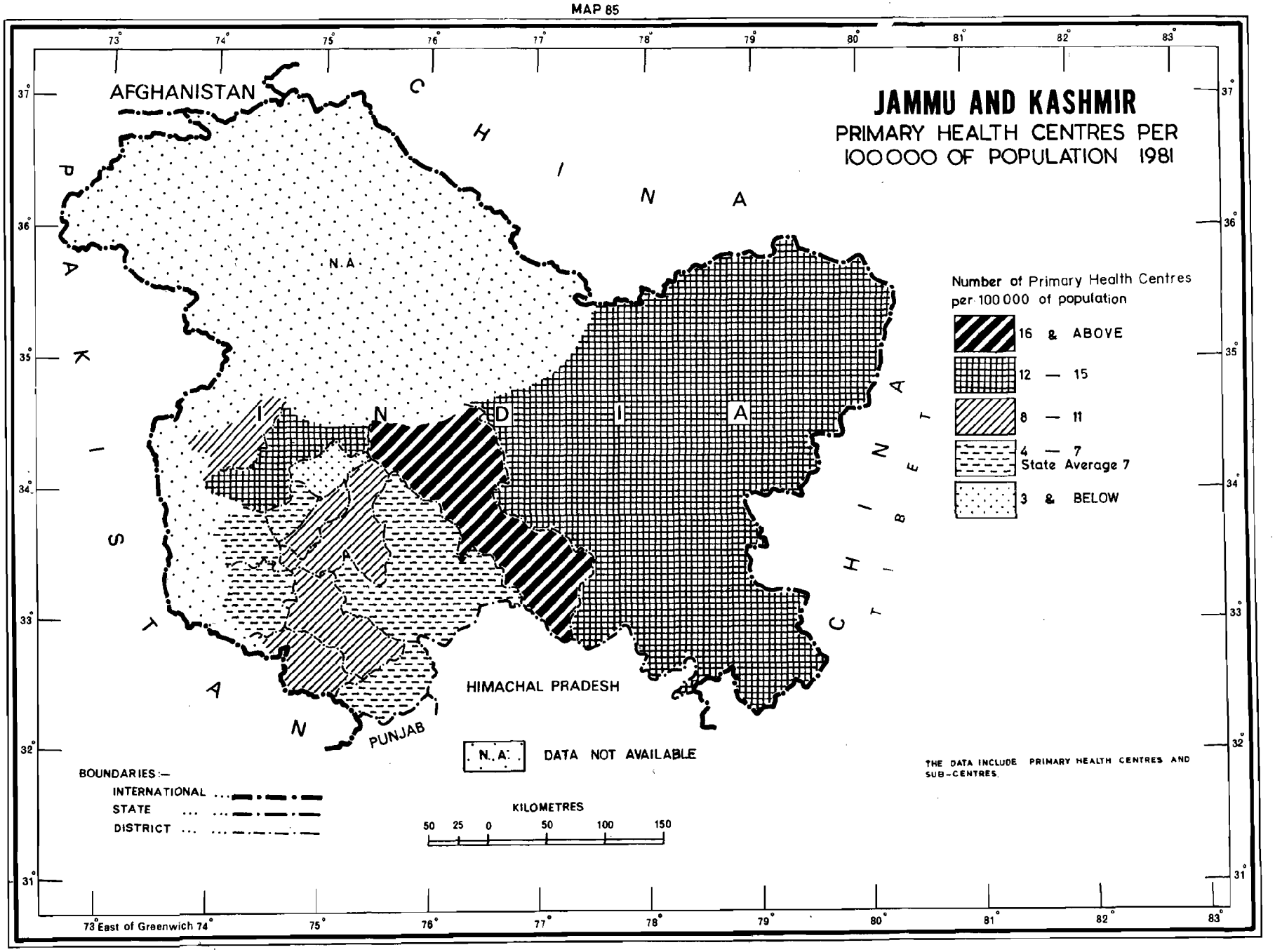
MAP 83


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N. A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of hospital beds per 100000 of population
166 & ABOVE
86–165
46–85
State Average 83
26–45
25 & BELOW
N — NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

MAP 84


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N. A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of registered medical practitioners per 100 000 of population
301 & ABOVE
241 — 300
181 — 240
121 — 180
61 — 120
State Average 112
60 & BELOW
N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES:—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich 74° 75° 76° 77° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

MAP 85


JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1981
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
N.A
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Number of Primary Health Centres per 100000 of population
16 & ABOVE
12 — 15
8 — 11
4 — 7
State Average 7
3 & BELOW
N.A: DATA NOT AVAILABLE
THE DATA INCLUDE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES AND SUB-CENTRES.
BOUNDARIES :—
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
50 25 0 50 100 150
73° East of Greenwich
73° 74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83°
37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31°

ORIENTATION

MAP 1

POSITION OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR IN INDIA, 1981

The map depicts the location of Jammu and Kashmir state in the Indian Sub-Continent. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has been shaded by hatching.

Geographically speaking, the state lies approximately between 32° 15' and 37° 05' North latitudes and 72° 35' and 80° 20' East longitudes. The state is bounded by China and Tibet in the north and east respectively, by Afghanistan in the north-west and by Pakistan in the west. States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab are contiguous with its southern boundary.

The area of the state stands at 222, 236.0 Km^2, out of which 78, 114.0 Km^2 are being held illegally by Pakistan and 37,555.0 Km^2 by China. Also 5,180.0 Km^2 have been illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. It ranks sixth among the states in the Indian Union so far as area is concerned.

During the 1981 Census, 665,287,849 persons were enumerated throughout the country out of which 5,987,389 persons were counted in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The population of Jammu and Kashmir, therefore, constitutes 0.9 per cent of the total population of India.

In the following statement, the population and the area of each state/union territory of the Indian Union are indicated:—

Sl. No.	State/ U.T.	Area in Km^2	Population
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	3,287,263.0	685,184,692 *
	States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	275,068.0	53,549,673
2.	Assam	78,438.0	19,896,843 **
3.	Bihar	173,877.0	69,914,734
4.	Gujarat	196,024.0	34,085,799
5.	Haryana	44,212.0	12,922,618
6.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673.0	4.280,818
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	222,236.0@	5,987,389***
8.	Karnataka	191,791.0	37,135,714
9.	Kerala	38,863.0	25,453,680

Sl. No.	State/ U.T.	Area in Km²	Population
1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	443,446.0	52,178,844
11.	Maharashtra	307,690.0	62,784,171
12.	Manipur	22,327.0	1,420,953
13.	Meghalaya	22,429.0	1,335,819
14.	Nagaland	16,579.0	774,930
15.	Orissa	155,707.0	26,370,271
16.	Punjab	50,362.0	16,788,915
17.	Rajasthan	342,239.0	34,261,862
18.	Sikkim	7,096.0	316,385
19.	Tamil Nadu	130,058.0	48,408,077
20.	Tripura	10,486.0	2,053,058
21.	Uttar Pradesh	294,411.0	110,862,013
22.	West Bengal	88,752.0	54,580,647
	Union Territories		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249.0	188,741
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743.0	631,839
3.	Chandigarh	114.0	451,610
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491.0	103,676
5.	Delhi	1,483.0	6,220,406
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,814.0	1,086,730
7.	Lakshadweep	32.0	40,249
8.	Mizoram	21,081.0	493,757
9.	Pondicherry	492.0	604,471

Note:- * Includes projected figures of Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

** Projected figures for 1981.

*** The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

@ Area figures are provisional.

MAP 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1981

This map shows the administrative units of the state as existed at the time of 1981 Census.

The state comprises the territories of Jammu, Kashmir, Leh (Ladakh) and Gilgit and the natural divisions have been made by the continuous ranges. In fact, the whole of Jammu and Kashmir state is interwoven with a series of ranges. The range of Zanskar separate the Ladakh region, the Pir Panjal range is the dividing line between Kashmir valley and the Jammu division.

Administratively the state has been divided into 14 districts and 50 tehsils during 1981 with 58 urban areas and 6,758 villages. The district of Leh (Ladakh) continues to remain the largest district of the country with an area of 82,665.0 Km^2 recording a population of only 68,380 persons constituting of one tehsil and one town. Kargil is the second largest district with 14,036.0 Km^2 of area and inhabited by 65,992 persons living in 129 villages and one town followed by Doda having 11,691.0 Km^2 area and 425,262 persons. It has 4 tehsils, 6 towns and 655 villages.

Baramula and Anantnag districts have an area of 4,588.0 Km^2 and 3,984.0 Km^2 with a population of 670,142 and 656,351 persons respectively.

The smallest district of the state is Badgam which is spread over an area of 1,371.0 Km^2 and is inhabited by 367,262 persons in 496 villages and one town preceded closely by district Pulwama which has an area of 1,398.0 Km^2 and covers a population of 404,078 persons in four urban areas and 554 villages.

The two most populous districts of the state are Jammu and Srinagar. Jammu has nine urban centres and 1,192 villages spread over an area of 3,097.0 Km^2. Srinagar is inhabited by 708,328 persons in an area of 2,228.0 Km^2. However, it is constituted of three urban centres and 175 villages only.

The other districts of the state are Kupwara, Udhampur, Kathua, Rajauri and Punch which have comparatively smaller jurisdictions by in area and population.

The following statement gives in detail the area, population, number of towns and villages of the state and its constituent districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Area in Km^2 (provisional)	Population 1981	No. of towns	No. of villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	222,236.0*	5,987,389**	58	6,758
1.	Anantnag	3,984.0	656,351	8	645

Sl. No.	State/district	Area in Km² (provisional)	Population 1981	No. of towns	No. of villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Pulwama	1,398.0	404,078	4	554
3.	Srinagar	2,228.0	708,328	3	175
4.	Badgam	1,371.0	367,262	1	496
5.	Baramula	4,588.0	670,142	6	660
6.	Kupwara	2,379.0	328,743	2	369
7.	Kargil	14,036.0	65,992	1	129
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	82,665.0	68,380	1	113
9.	Doda	11,691.0	425,262	6	655
10.	Udhampur	4,550.0	453,636@	6	624
11.	Kathua	2,651.0	369,123@	6	587
12.	Jammu	3,097.0	943,395@	9	1,192
13.	Rajauri	2,630.0	302,500	4	381
14.	Punch	1,674.0	224,197	1	178

Note:— * The area figures include 78,114.0 km² under illegal occupation of Pakistan; 5,180.0 km² illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555.0 km² under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) district.

** The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

@ Population of 41 villages fully and three villages partly of Akhnoor tehsil (district Jammu) falling on the other side of Line of control referred to in the Simla Agreement, 1972 has been adjusted in districts of Udhampur, Kathua and Jammu on pro-rata basis.

Source:— Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1971-81

Various jurisdictional changes that have taken place during the decade 1971-81, in the administrative units of the state have been illustrated in this map.

Newly carved out districts have been shown by a particular hatching and the new tehsils have been distinctly illustrated in the map by yellow tint. The area transferred from one tehsil to another has been indicated by various shades corresponding to their year of transfer.

According to the administrative jurisdiction of the 1971 Census, the state of Jammu and Kashmir was divided into 10 districts and 44 tehsils having 45 urban areas and 6,503 inhabited villages. However, at the time of the 1981 Census, the state was split into 14 districts and 50 tehsils consisting of 58 urban areas and 6,477 inhabited villages.

Kupwara, Pulwama, Badgam and Kargil stand out as the newly constituted districts while Bijbehara, Duru, Chenani, Bishna, Sunderbani and Kalakote are newly created tehsils. There were no jurisdictional changes in the districts of Doda and Kathua during 1971-81. As far as inter-district and inter-tehsil changes are concerned, six villages and two ghats of Sonawari tehsil of Baramula district were transferred to the Srinagar tehsil in the Srinagar district and six villages of the same tehsil were detached and added to tehsil Baramula. Till 1971, tehsil Karnah was located in two parts but was considered as one administrative unit. One of the parts of Karnah tehsil consisting of eight villages and located in the north-western part of Baramula district was totally merged with Kupwara tehsil. One village (Gosla) was transferred to Karnah tehsil of newly constituted Kupwara district and 4 villages to Kargil tehsil of Kargil district, four villages of Leh district to Leh tehsil and two villages in Haveli tehsil of Punch district were also transferred from other side of Line of control. On the other hand 41 villages fully and three villages partly of Akhnoor tehsil of Jammu district were transferred to the other side of the Line of control as referred to in the Simla Agreement, 1972.

The following statement gives in detail the jurisdictional changes occurred in the territorial units of the state during the decade 1971-81:—

Sl. No.	District/ tehsil	Territorial units 1971	Area added** — Name	Name of state/ district/tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted	Area subtracted** — Name	Name of state/ district/tehsil etc. to which area is added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Anantnag district	Anantnag district	—	—	Whole tehsils of i) Shupiyan ii) Pulwama iii) Tral	Newly constituted Pulwama district

Sl. No.	District/ tehsil	Territorial units 1971	Area added** — Name	Name of state/ district/tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted	Area subtracted** — Name	Name of state/ district/tehsil etc. to which area is added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Anantnag tehsil	Anantnag tehsil	—	—	i) 58 villages ii) 39 villages and one town	i) Duru tehsil ii) Bijbehara tehsil
	Duru tehsil	—	Newly constituted with i) 58 villages ii) 21 villages iii) One town which is newly created	i) Anantnag tehsil ii) Kulgam tehsil	—	—
	Kulgam tehsil	Kulgam tehsil	—	—	21 villages	Duru tehsil
	Bijbehara tehsil	—	Newly constituted with 39 villages and one town	Anantnag tehsil	—	—
2.	Pulwama district	—	Newly constituted with the tehsils of i) Shupiyan ii) Pulwama iii) Tral	Anantnag district	—	—
3.	Srinagar district	Srinagar district	—	—	Whole tehsils of i) Chadura ii) Badgam iii) Beerwah	Newly constituted Badgam district
	Srinagar tehsil	Srinagar tehsil	6 villages and 3 ghats	Sonawari tehsil of Baramula district	—	—
4.	Badgam district	—	Newly constituted with the tehsils of i) Chadura ii) Badgam iii) Beerwah	Srinagar district	—	—

Sl. No.	District/ tehsil	Territorial units 1971	Area added** Name	Name of state/ district/tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted	Area subtracted** Name	Name of state/ district/tehsil etc. to which area is added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Baramula district	Baramula district	—	—	Whole tehsils of i) Handwara ii) Kupwara iii) Karnah	Newly constituted Kupwara district
	Sonawari tehsil	Sonawari tehsil	—	—	i) 6 villages and 3 ghats ii) 6 villages	i) Srinagar tehsil of Srinagar district ii) Baramula tehsil
	Baramula tehsil	Baramula tehsil	6 villages	Sonawari tehsil of Baramula district	—	—
6.	Kupwara district	—	Newly constituted with the tehsils of i) Handwara ii) Kupwara iii) Karnah	Baramula district	—	—
	Handwara tehsil	Handwara tehsil	15 villages	Kupwara tehsil	—	—
	Karnah tehsil	Karnah tehsil	—	—	8 villages	Kupwara tehsil
	Kupwara tehsil	Kupwara tehsil	8 villages	Karnah tehsil	15 villages	Handwara tehsil
7.	Kargil district	—	Newly constituted with the tehsils of i) Kargil ii) Zanskar	Leh (Ladakh) district	—	—
8.	Leh (Ladakh) district	Leh (Ladakh) district	—	—	Whole tehsils of i) Kargil ii) Zanskar	Newly constituted Kargil district

Sl. No.	District/ tehsil	Territorial units 1971	Area added**	Name of state/ district/tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted	Area subtracted**	Name of state/ district/tehsil etc. to which area is added
			Name		Name	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Udhampur district	Udhampur district	—	—	—	—
	Ramnagar tehsil	Ramnagar tehsil	1 village (part)	Samba tehsil of Jammu district	7 villages	Chenani tehsil
	Udhampur tehsil	Udhampur tehsil	—	—	39 villages and 1 town	Chenani tehsil
	Chenani tehsil	—	Newly constituted with i) 39 villages and 1 town ii) 7 villages	 i) Udhampur tehsil ii) Ramnagar tehsil	—	—
10.	Jammu district	Jammu district	—	—	—	—
	Samba tehsil	Samba tehsil	—	—	1 village (part)	Ramnagar tehsil of Udhampur district
	Ranbirsingh Pora tehsil	Ranbirsingh Pora tehsil	—	—	92 villages and 2 towns	Bishna tehsil
	Bishna tehsil	—	Newly constituted with 92 villages and 2 towns	Ranbirsingh Pora tehsil	—	—
11.	Rajauri district	—	—	—	—	—
	Budhal tehsil	Budhal tehsil	17 villages	Rajauri tehsil	—	—

Sl. No.	District/ tehsil	Territorial units 1971	Area added** Name	Name of state/ district/tehsil etc. from which area is subtracted	Area subtracted** Name	Name of state/ district/tehsil etc. to which area is added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Kalakote tehsil	—	Newly constituted with i) 19 villages ii) 49 villages	Rajauri tehsil Nowshehra tehsil	—	—
	Nowshehra tehsil	Nowshehra tehsil	—	—	i) 49 villages ii) 42 villages	Kalakote tehsil Sunderbani tehsil
	Rajauri tehsil	Rajauri tehsil	—	—	i) 17 villages ii) 19 villages	Budhal tehsil Kalakote tehsil
	Sunderbani tehsil	—	Newly constituted with 42 villages	Nowshehra tehsil	—	—

Note:— (1)** Details of the villages are shown in Annexure–I to Appendix–1 to table A–1.

(2) Only those districts and tehsils which have undergone jurisdictional changes have been shown in this appendix.

(3) The area shown against whole and part tehsils/villages represents the village paper area figures as supplied by the Revenue and Local Bodies Department.

(4) Population of 41 villages fully and three villages partly of Akhnoor tehsil (district Jammu) falling on the other side of Line of control referred to in the Simla Agreement, 1972 has been adjusted in districts Udhampur, Kathua and Jammu on pro-rata basis.

(5) Population of villages transferred after 1971 conflict to Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh) and Punch districts from other side of Line of control referred to in the Simla Agreement of 1972 has not been included.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

MAP 4

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

This map illustrates the normal monthly and annual rainfall in the state of Jammu and Kashmir based on the data relating to the period 1901-70 collected from the Meteorological Department of Government of India.

The available data of yearly normal rainfall recorded in millimetres for 10 stations of the state have been plotted keeping in view the location of each station in the map. Isohyetal lines have been drawn at an equal interval of 250 millimetres in the state in relation to the recorded rainfall of the selected stations enabling formation of various rainfall regions. The intervening space in between the two isohyetal lines has been shown by different hatchings in accordance with the intensity of rainfall recorded in a particular region. In addition, a histogram for Srinagar has also been prepared to show the normal monthly distribution of rainfall.

A glance on the map will show that there are two belts of heavy rainfall in the western and southern parts of the state and scanty rainfall in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the state. The areas of heavy rainfall in the range of 1,500 millimetres and above stretch alongwith the tehsils of Ramnagar, Udhampur, Reasi and Gool Gulab Garh in the southern part of the state and the other in the centre of the valley of Kashmir comprising the tehsils of Ganderbal, Bandipore etc.

The incidence of heavy rainfall in the southern part of the state could be due to monsoons which enter the state in the months of July and August and provide heavy rainfall extending upto Pir Panjal range which serves as a dividing line between Kashmir Valley and Jammu region.

On the other hand, the rainfall in the valley is heavy during the months of March-April. In the valley the snowfall is very heavy as a result of cyclonic disturbances from the Mediterranean. Clouds seldom cross the heights of Zanskar and Great Himalaya to make their entry into the Ladakh region with the result that the rainfall in this particular region is extremely rare and restricted to an annual average of 96.4 millimetres only. The average annual rainfall in the areas of Punch and Rajauri however, is noticeably high and is recorded at 1,474 millimetres and 1,439 millimetres respectively. Significantly, Udhampur receives the highest average annual rainfall (1,499.7 mm) in comparison with other stations. The statement below gives in detail monthly and the annual normal rainfall for Jammu and Kashmir in 10 selected stations for the period 1901-70:—

NORMAL MONTHLY RAINFALL (in millimetres)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Srinagar	67.2	7.12	97.4	93.0	63.1	34.3	54.3	62.6	38.3	31.5	16.6	40.4

NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL (in millimetres)

Sl. No.	Station	Total rainfall 1901-50	No. of years for which data are available	Total rainfall 1951-70	No. of years for which data are available	Total rainfall 1901-70	No. of years for which data are available	Normal rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Anantnag	3,315.0	50	—	—	3,315.0	50	663.0
2.	Srinagar	32,945.0	50	13,948.0	20	46,893.0	70	669.9
3.	Baramula	46,809.7	49	—	—	46,809.7	49	955.3
4.	Leh (Ladakh)	4,630.0	50	1,948.2	18	6,578.2	68	96.4
5.	Doda	N.A.	N.A.	10,639.0	8	10,639.0	8	1,329.9
6.	Udhampur	74,985.0	50	—	—	74,985.0	50	1,499.7
7.	Jammu	45,751.9	41	22,242.5	20	67,994.4	61	1,114.7
8.	Kathua	58,895.0	50	—	—	58,895.0	50	1,177.9
9.	Rajauri	67,633.0	47	—	—	67,633.0	47	1,439.0
10.	Punch	73,700.0	50	—	—	73,700.0	50	1,474.0

N.A. :— Data Not Available

MAP 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

The map exhibits normal monthly and annual temperature in centigrades in the state based on the records available for the period 1931-70.

The temperature data in centigrades pertaining to the ten stations of the state as obtained from the meteorological Department of India were plotted on the map after calculating the normal annual temperature of each station. Further, isotherms at an equal interval of 5° centigrades have been drawn in the entire state in order to facilitate demarcation of five temperature ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The intervening space in between the two isotherms has been hatched to indicate the various ranges of temperature. Additionally, temperature graph for Srinagar station of the state indicating the average monthly temperature has also been drawn on the map to give an idea of normal monthly temperature.

It is evident from the map that the temperature of the state is high in the southern part of the state. The average annual temperature in the southern part of the state which comprises Jammu and parts of Kathua and Udhampur districts is recorded as high as 20°C. The next region in which the annual temperature varies from 15°C to 20°C is claimed by Punch and parts of Udhampur, Kathua and Doda districts. The other region covering almost the entire valley of Kashmir spreading over Srinagar, Anantnag, Pulwama, Badgam, Kupwara, Baramula districts and parts of Doda district has a moderate temperature varying between 10°C and 15°C. These areas are situated at an average height of above 5,000 metres and experience severe cold in winter months with heavy snowfall accompanied by a temperature fall below the freezing point.

The next region consists of the upper areas of the valley, viz., parts of Baramula and Kupwara districts and the Kargil district as a whole. The normal annual temperature varies from 5°C to 10°C. The zone which spreads over the district of Leh (Ladakh) has a normal annual temperature below 5°C.

The normal monthly temperature graph of Srinagar station indicates that the valley of Kashmir experiences maximum temperature of 24.5°C in the month of July and minimum temperature of 0.9°C in the month of January.

The statements below indicate the normal monthly temperature of Srinagar and the normal annual temperature in respect of Srinagar, Ladakh (Leh) and Jammu:—

NORMAL MONTHLY TEMPERATURE (in degree centigrades)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Srinagar	0.9	3.6	8.5	13.3	17.6	21.7	24.5	23.9	20.3	14.1	7.7	3.2

NORMAL ANNUAL TEMPERATURE (in degree centigrades)

Sl. No.	Station	No. of years for which data are available	Normal temperature
1	2	3	4
1.	Srinagar	40	13.3
2.	Ladakh (Leh)	35	5.3
3.	Jammu	35	24.3

Note : Data for only 3 stations are available.

MAP 6

SOILS

The soil types have been shown in the map by conspicuous hatchings allotted to each type to indicate generalised pattern of sub-order associations of soils found in the state alongwith standard numbers. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has in all seven types of soils which are shown by five patterns of hatching.

The map helps to make a study of soil types, i.e., surface layers of the earth formed by the constituents of the rock underlying them combined with the effect of environment in the state.

Udalfs (20) are a combination of mountain meadow soils and sub-montane soils (Podsolic) found in the lower slopes of the Great Himalayan range and Pir Panjal range. This type of soils are found in the shape of a huge belt stretching from the south-east to north-west alongwith the Great Himalayan range.

Orthents (51), known as skeletal soils are found in the north-east of the state comprising plateau and plains of Aksai Chin and Deosai situated in the high altitude areas. The soils are adjacent to glaciers.

Ochrepts (70) are found in the lower plains of the state comprising areas of Kathua and Jammu districts. The soils are mostly Alluvium and loamy consisting of little clay contents. The quantity of lime is also less with high magnesia contents.

Ochrepts-Orthents (72) are found alongwith a continuous belt of Ochrepts on the south-western tip and another belt in the lower slopes of Pir Panjal range from south-east to west comprising areas of Doda, Udhampur, Rajauri, Baramula, Kupwara and Punch districts. The soils are of Alluvium type combined with sub-montane soils (Podsolic).

Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs (74) sub-order association are the type of soils which contain brown hill soils on sandstone and shales and soils under deciduous forests. These soils are found in the shape of linear belt stretching in the south-east to south-west of the state and comprising areas of Doda, Udhampur and Rajauri districts.

Udolls (89), comprised of Terai and Skeletal soils are concentrated in the shape of patches in the south-eastern part of the state in general and also in the north-western tip of the state alongwith the international boundary with Afghanistan and China. These soils are found in the slopes of high altitude-mountains.

Glaciers and snow caps (103) are composed of eternal snow consisting mainly of entire Karakoram range and small patches in Zanskar range and south-eastern part of Leh (Ladakh). In winter the entire landscape is frozen, rigid and dead but in summer a number of small and large streams originate from these glaciers to swell rivers of the valleys.

MAP 7

FORESTS

The present map on forests for the state of Jammu and Kashmir has been developed according to the National Remote Sensing Agency and the Census Atlas (National Volume 1971) maps showing coverage and classification. This may help to assess population distribution to a greater extent in the state.

The forests are broadly categorised as closed and open/degraded and shown on the map by green and orange colours respectively. Besides, the forest types in relation to climate are classified into five groups, viz., (i) Sub-tropical pine forest, (ii) Sub-tropical dry evergreen forest, (iii) Himalayan moist temperate forest, (iv) Himalayan dry temperate forest and (v) Sub-Alpine and Alpine forest. These can be assessed on the map according to the legend. The main species found in the state under the specified categories are mostly deodar and junipers (Juniperus spp.) with scattered oak and ash.

Forests in Jammu and Kashmir claim 14,361.0 Km^2 (6.46 per cent of the total geographical area (222,236.0 Km^2) of the state.

The areas under closed and open/degraded forests are 12,948.0 Km^2 and 1,413.0 Km^2 respectively as assessed by the NRSA. It is striking to note that the proportion of forest coverage in the state has decreased from 9.47 per cent in 1971 to 6.46 per cent in 1980-82 due to the encroachment, unauthorised clearing and cutting, legalised clearing and cutting of forests, soil erosion etc.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1981

The map illustrates the distribution of rural and urban population of the state as enumerated in 1981.

The rural population of the state has been represented by green dots, each dot representing 2,000 of rural population. In the tehsils, dots have been plotted in accordance with its rural population while extent of urban population is indicated by red circles of varying sizes corresponding to the population inhabited in urban areas.

A glance at the map indicates the highest concentration of population in the plains of Jammu region and the Kashmir valley. The clusters of inhabited urban areas are also visible around the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu and also along the National Highway and State Highways. All other areas covered by forests and high altitude mountains are sparsely populated.

During the 1981 Census, the total population of the state stood at 5,987,389 which was made up of 3,164,660 males and 2,822,729 females. The rural sector had 4,726,986 population whereas 1,260,403 population was recorded in the urban areas of the state. These figures do not, however, include the population residing in the areas under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

While 78.95 per cent of the total population lives in rural areas of the state, 21.05 per cent is inhabited in 58 urban areas. Of the total 58 urban centres Srinagar and Jammu enjoy the status of class I cities in the state. Srinagar M.C. being the largest urban centre returning a population of 586,038. Srinagar Urban Agglomeration, however, constitutes 606,002 persons including the population of Srinagar (Srinagar and Badgam districts) and Badamibagh cantonment. Similarly, the population of Jammu M.C. has 206,135 and the population of Jammu Urban Agglomeration is 223,361 persons

The most populous district of the state is Jammu returning a population of 943,395 persons. This is due to its undisturbed jurisdiction during the decade 1971-81.

Among the tehsils, Kulgam has recorded the highest population (228,697 persons) followed by Jammu tehsil (206,916 persons). The tehsil of Zanskar has the least number of inhabitants numbering 8,317.

In the state no class II town has been recorded in 1981. Anantnag, Baramula, Sopore, Udhampur and Kathua are class III towns with their population ranging between 20,000 and 49,999 persons. There are seven class IV towns (population 10,000-19,999), namely, Bijbehara, Ranbirsingh Pora, Bari Brahamana, Bandipore, Badamibagh cantonment, Punch and Pampore.

The number of class V towns, however, stands at 20 and class VI at 24. During 1971-81, 14 new towns have been added while Beerwah, Sonawari, Karnah, Zanskar, Gool Gulab Garh, Budhal, Kalakote and Mendhar tehsils do not have any urban area.

The following table indicates state/district/tehsilwise figures of rural and urban population and total number of urban centres with their size class of population as in 1981:—

Sl. No.	State/district/ tehsil	Rural population	Urban population	Total number of urban centres	Size class					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR**	4,726,986	1,260,403	58	2	—	5	7	20	24
	ANANTNAG	586,065	70,286	8	—	—	1	1	2	4
1.	Pahalgam	47,807	2,626	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2.	Anantnag	190,681	46,680	4	—	—	1	—	1	2
3.	Duru	80,187	1,987	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
4.	Kulgam	228,697	8,202	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
5.	Bijbehara	38,693	10,791	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	PULWAMA	367,799	36,279	4	—	—	—	1	3	—
6.	Shupiyan	116,370	9,653	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Pulwama	183,706	18,564	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
8.	Tral	67,723	8,062	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	SRINAGAR	138,133	570,195	3	1	—	—	1	1	—
9.	Ganderbal	103,481	25,600	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
10.	Srinagar	34,652	544,595	2	1*	—	—	1	—	—

Sl. No.	State/district/ tehsil	Rural population	Urban population	Total number of urban centres	Size class					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BADGAM	315,377	51,885	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
11.	Chadura	105,411	32,562	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
12.	Badgam	110,220	19,323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Beerwah	99,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	BARAMULA	580,376	89,766	6	—	—	2	1	1	2
14.	Bandipore	79,084	14,218	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
15.	Sonawari	110,577	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Sopore	129,852	33,584	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
17.	Baramula	148,770	38,962	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
18.	Gulmarg	47,988	511	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
19.	Uri	64,105	2,491	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	KUPWARA	319,055	9,688	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
20.	Handwara	121,719	6,616	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
21.	Karnah	28,325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Kupwara	169,011	3,072	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	KARGIL	62,465	3,527	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
23.	Kargil	54,148	3,527	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

Sl. No.	State/district/ tehsil	Rural population	Urban population	Total number of urban centres	Size class					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Zanskar	8,317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	LEH (LADAKH)	59,662	8,718	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
25.	Leh	59,662	8,718	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	DODA	400,088	25,174	6	—	—	—	—	3	3
26.	Kishtwar	111,487	7,174	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
27.	Bhaderwah	96,551	6,075	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
28.	Doda	89,321	5,396	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
29.	Ramban	102,729	6,529	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	UDHAMPUR	410,389	43,247	6	—	—	1	—	1	4
30.	Ramnagar	108,256	4,075	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
31.	Udhampur	109,592	28,652	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
32.	Reasi	71,772	9,219	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
33.	Gool Gulab Garh	91,904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Chenani	28,865	1,301	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	KATHUA	327,133	41,990	6	—	—	1	—	1	4
35.	Billawar	74,361	3,139	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
36.	Bashohli	58,707	3,875	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

Sl. No.	State/district/ tehsil	Rural population	Urban population	Total number of urban centres	Size class					
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37.	Kathua	85,013	30,171	3	—	—	1	—	1	1
38.	Hiranagar	109,052	4,805	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	JAMMU	663,751	279,644	9	1	—	—	2	4	2
39.	Samba	132,237	26,790	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
40.	Ranbirsingh Pora	128,432	10,481	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
41.	Jammu	206,916	223,361	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
42.	Akhnoor	140,081	6,721	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
43.	Bishna	56,085	12,291	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
	RAJAURI	286,667	15,833	4	—	—	—	—	1	3
44.	Budhal	55,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45.	Kalakote	36,894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46.	Nowshehra	39,002	2,843	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
47.	Rajauri	124,873	11,304	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
48.	Sunderbani	30,178	1,686	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	PUNCH	210,026	14,171	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
49.	Haveli	81,828	14,171	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
50.	Mendhar	128,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note : * Falls in Ganderbal and Srinagar tehsils of Srinagar district and Chadura and Badgam tehsils of Badgam district.

** The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be undertaken.

MAP 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1981

The map portrays the districtwise density of population as stood at the time of the 1981 Census.

The density of population of each district has been grouped into six categories as shown on the map which have been illustrated by six different hatchings to bring out the variation from the low to high density for all the districts.

The density of population registered at the state level is 59 persons per Km^2. Among the districts, Srinagar is noticeably significant for having returned the highest density of population (318) while Jummu is closely following with 305 persons living on an average in Km^2 of area falling in the ranges of 291& above. The range of 221-290 includes Pulwama and Badgam districts with their respective densities of 289 and 268 respectively. There is only one district namely, Anantnag which shows the density in the range of 151-220 persons per Km^2. The maximum number of districts (6) show density of population ranging from 81 to 150. These are Baramula, Kathua,Kupwara, Rajauri, Udhampur and Punch. The density is very low in Doda (36) in the range of 11-80 in which state average (59) falls. Kargil (5) and Leh (2) discern the density of population in the lowest range of 10 & below.

High density areas are Srinagar and Jammu districts whereas the low density areas are Leh, Kargil and Doda districts. The high density of populatiuon in Srinagar and Jammu is clearly attributed to their having embodied a high urban component of population and a high degree of migratory elements into their fold from other districts of the state. While the low density in Leh, Kargil and Doda is obviously on account of the lack of cultivable land, inaccessibility of various areas for easy movement and lack of amenities to settlements.

The table below shows the population, area and the density of the population per Km^2 for the state and districts as in 1981:-

Sl. No.	State/ district	Population 1981	Area in Km^2†	No. of persons per Km^2
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR**	5,987,389	2,22,236.0 (a)	59
1.	Anantnag	656,351	3,984.0	165
2.	Pulwama	404,078	1,398.0	289
3.	Srinagar	708,328	2,228.0	318
4.	Badgam	367,262	1,371.0	268
5.	Baramula	670,142	4,588.0	146
6.	Kupwara	328,743	2,379.0	138
7.	Kargil	65,992	14,036.0	5

Sl. No.	State/ district	Population 1981	Area in Km²†	No. of persons per Km²
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	68,380	82,665.0(b)	2
9.	Doda	425,262	11,691.0	36
10.	Udhampur	453,636	4,550.0	100
11.	Kathua	369,123	2,651.0	139
12.	Jammu	943,395	3,097.0	305
13.	Rajauri	302,500	2,630.0	115
14.	Punch	224,197	1,674.0	134

(1) ** The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan & China where Census could not be taken.

(2) (a) Includes 78,114.0 Km² under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180.0 Km² illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555.0 Km² under illegal occupation of China in Leh (Ladakh) district.

(b) Includes 37,555.0 Km² under illegal occupation of China.

† Area figures are provisional.

MAP 10

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION,1971-81

This map brings out tehsil-wise decennial changes in population during the period 1971-81. The decadal percentage variations in the growth of population during 1971-81 for each tehsil have been calculated according to the following notation:-

$$\frac{\text{Population of 1981—Population of 1971}}{\text{Population of 1971}} \times 100$$

The percentage changes, thus arrived have been grouped above and below the state average into six ranges of equal interval of five per cent, viz., 45.01 and above, 40.01 - 45.00, 35.01 - 40.00, 30.01 - 35.00, 25.01 - 30.00 and 25.00 and below. All the tehsils have been hatched accordingly as per the legend of the map. The intercensal decadal percentage variations in growth of population between 1971 and 1981 at the rate of 29.69 giving an average increase of 2.96 per cent of population per year in the state is quite significant in relation to the national average of 25.00 and is more or less same as that of the decade1961-71 which stood at 29.65 per cent.

The tehsil of Srinagar has registered the highest absolute increase of 102,965 persons over the 1971 population of 476,282. This siginificant change may perhaps be due to the reason that a large number of people migrate to the capital of the state to explore the better avenues of employment, livelihood and to settle in better living conditions. The tehsil of Jammu ranks next with a net increase of 88,377 persons. On the other hand the least increase of 1,431 persons has been observed in the tehsil of Zanskar.

Kalakote tehsil has registered the highest growth rate which is of the order of 53.16 per cent and ranks first among all the tehsils of the state. This tehsil alongwith the tehsils of Ganderbal, Karnah, Reasi and Bishna fall in 45.01 and above range, while only two tehsils, namely, Chadura and Nowshehra fall into the next range 40.01 - 45.00. The range of 35.01 - 40.00 claims four tehsils of Badgam (39.60), Kathua (35.21), Samba (37.32) and Rajauri (38.00). The range 30.01 - 35.00 enfolds 14 tehsils of the state whereas 16 tehsils fall in the range of 25.01 - 30.00 and nine tehsils in the last range of 25.00 & below.

The statement reproduced below presents tne population of 1981 and 1971 as per present jurisdictions and the percentage increase in population for the districts and their constituent tehsils:-

Sl. No.	State/district/tehsil	Population (1981)	Population (1971)	Increase	Percentage change
1	2	3	4	5	6
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,987,389	4,616,632	1,370,757	29.69
	ANANTNAG DISTRICT	656,351	518,122	138,229	26.68
1.	Pahalgam	50,433	40,692	9,741	23.94
2.	Anantnag	237,361	191,005	46,356	24.27
3.	Duru	82,174	64,556	17,618	27.29
4.	Kulgam	236,899	183,515	53,384	29.09
5.	Bijbehara	49,484	38,354	11,130	29.02
	PULWAMA DISTRICT	404,078	314,158	89,920	28.62
6.	Shupiyan	126,023	98,318	27,705	28.18
7.	Pulwama	202,270	155,426	46,844	30.14
8.	Tral	75,785	60,414	15,371	25.44
	SRINAGAR DISTRICT	708,328	564,314	144,014	25.52
9.	Ganderbal	129,081	88,032	41,049	46.63
10.	Srinagar	579,247	476,282	102,965	21.62
	BADGAM DISTRICT	367,262	269,033	98,229	36.51
11.	Chadura	137,973	98,042	39,931	40.73
12.	Badgam	129,543	92,795	36,748	39.60
13.	Beerwah	99,746	78,196	21,550	27.56

Sl. No.	State/district/tehsil	Population (1981)	Population (1971)	Increase	Percentage change
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BARAMULA DISTRICT	670,142	512,250	157,892	30.82
14.	Bandipore	93,302	71,593	21,709	30.32
15.	Sonawari	110,577	83,409	27,168	32.57
16.	Sopore	163,436	127,823	35,613	27.86
17.	Baramula	187,732	142,192	45,540	32.03
18.	Gulmarg	48,499	37,022	11,477	31.00
19.	Uri	66,596	50,211	16,385	32.63
	KUPWARA DISTRICT	328,743	257,824	70,919	27.51
20.	Handwara	128,335	102,010	26,325	25.81
21.	Karnah	28,325	18,904	9,421	49.84
22.	Kupwara	172,083	136,910	35,173	25.69
	KARGIL DISTRICT	65,992	53,400	12,592	23.58
23.	Kargil	57,675	46,514	11,161	23.99
24.	Zanskar	8,317	6,886	1,431	20.78
	LEH (LADAKH) DISTRICT	68,380	51,891	16,489	31.78
25.	Leh	68,380	51,891	16,489	31.78

Sl. No.	State/district/tehsil	Population (1981)	Population (1971)	Increase	Percentage change
1	2	3	4	5	6
	DODA DISTRICT	425,262	342,220	83,042	24.27
26.	Kishtwar	118,661	97,843	20,818	21.28
27.	Bhaderwah	102,626	81,455	21,171	25.99
28.	Doda	94,717	74,139	20,578	27.76
29.	Ramban	109,258	88,783	20,475	23.06
	UDHAMPUR DISTRICT	453,636	342,715	110,921	32.37
30.	Ramnagar	112,331	86,957	25,374	29.18
31.	Udhampur	138,244	104,334	33,910	32.50
32.	Reasi	80,991	53,865	27,126	50.36
33.	Gool Gulab Garh	91,904	74,186	17,718	23.88
34.	Chenani	30,166	23,373	6,793	29.06
	KATHUA DISTRICT	369,123	277,723	91,400	32.91
35.	Billawar	77,500	58,716	18,784	31.99
36.	Bashohli	62,582	49,241	13,341	27.09
37.	Kathua	115,184	85,190	29,994	35.21
38.	Hiranagar	113,857	84,576	29,281	34.62

Sl. No.	State/district/tehsil	Population (1981)	Population (1971)	Increase	Percentage change
1	2	3	4	5	6
	JAMMU DISTRICT	943,395	724,822	218,573	30.16
39.	Samba	159,027	115,810	43,217	37.32
40.	Ranbirsingh Pora	138,913	111,297	27,616	24.81
41.	Jammu	430,277	341,900	88,377	25.85
42.	Akhnoor	146,802	109,016	37,786	34.66
43.	Bishna	68,376	46,799	21,577	46.11
	RAJAURI DISTRICT	302,500	217,373	85,127	39.16
44.	Budhal	55,720	41,492	14,228	34.29
45.	Kalakote	36,894	24,089	12,805	53.16
46.	Nowshehra	41,845	29,418	12,427	42.24
47.	Rajauri	136,177	98,682	37,495	38.00
48.	Sunderbani	31,864	23,692	8,172	34.49
	PUNCH DISTRICT	224,197	170,787	53,410	31.27
49.	Haveli	95,999	74,699	21,300	28.51
50.	Mendhar	128,198	96,088	32,110	33.42

MAP 11

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-81

The diagrams in the form of histograms show the progressive growth of population for the districts of the state from 1901 to 1981.

The rural and urban bars for each census year have been drawn and further divided to show male and female population with different types of hatching. A diagram has also been added to show the overall position of growth of population of the state as a whole.

In 1901, the total population of Jammu and Kashmir state adjusted to its present jurisdiction was 2,139,362. During the subsequent ten years, it rose to 2,292,535, thus registering a growth rate of 7.16 per cent only. During the next decade, viz., 1911-21, there was a net addition of 131,824 persons to the state's population which resulted in a still lower growth rate of 5.75 per cent. The population went on increasing steadily till it indicated a growth rate of 10.14 per cent in 1931 and 10.36 per cent in 1941. No census was taken in the state in 1951. For purposes of comparison, however, the 1951 population was worked out on the basis of the arithmetic mean between 1941 and 1961 populations. The growth rate for 1941 - 51 and 1951- 61 cannot therefore be regarded as realistic one because of the large scale movement of population during and after 1947 from and into the state as a whole. Between1961 and 1971, there was an addition of 1,055,656 persons resulting in very high growth rate of 29.65 per cent which is almost at par with that of 1971-81. It is, therefore, interesting to note that during the period of 80 years ending 1981, there has been a net addition of 3, 848,027 persons to the population of the state giving rise to a growth rate of 179.87 per cent during 1901-81

The census year 1931 marks a water shed in the demographic history of the state. Till 1931, it can be said that the population of the state rose so slowly as to be almost stationary but after this year, a marked change is discernible between the decades since 1931. In the 20 years between 1901 and 1921, the population increased by about one seventh of what it was in the next fifty years it has more than doubled. The growth rates have also been increasing steadily after 1931. These increases are essentially due to rapid reduction in deaths due to epidemic diseases and famines. While the effects of natural epidemics on the population have been discussed in detail in the previous census reports, it may be briefly mentioned that during the decade 1901-11, cholera broke out three times in Kashmir Division followed by pneumonia, both of which took a heavy toll of life. The decade also witnessed three floods and eight earthquakes. In Jammu Division also, plague, enteric fever and famine remained active throughout this period. The following decade also witnessed four dangerous epidemics like influenza, cholera and small-pox in Kashmir and plague and small-pox in Jammu. During the decade 1921-31, there was a severe famine in Jammu Division followed by cholera, small-pox and plague in the state. During the ensuing decades, as a result of the steps taken to improve medical fecilities and means of communications and transport, the incidence of epidemics was almost eliminated.

Analysing the district- wise data, it would be observed that the pattern of growth discernible in the state as a whole is not necessarily the same in the districts. Each district has had its own pattern of growth but certain broad trends are visible. The

generally slow growth of population upto 1931 is a universal phenomenon and so there is a more rapid rise after 1931 . The districts which were particularly affected by famine and epidemics have even negative rates during 1901 -11. Such districts include Jammu and Kathua. Even during the last eighty years, Doda district recorded the lowest ever growth rate in 1911 -21. The main cause for the negative growth rate in 1901 - 11 in the case of Jammu and Kathua was that plague and malaria remained active in these districts throughout this decade which took a heavy toll of human lives. The outbreak of World War - I in which quite a number of recruits from this district were killed in action also contributed in no small measure to the loss in population. Likewise, some of the areas of Doda district suffered a major catastrophe in 1911 -21 owing to the outbreak of plague, influenza and other contagious epidemics.

In the decade 1971-81, the growth rates in the districts varied. Rajauri district has the highest growth rate in the state and Kargil district has the least. Between these limits, the individual growth rates vary considerably. The districts of Rajauri, Badgam, Kathua, Udhampur, Leh (Ladakh), Punch, Baramula and Jammu have growth rates above the state average whereas Pulwama, Kupwara, Anantnag, Srinagar, Doda and Kargil register growth rates below the state average.

MAP 12

FERTILITY, 1981

The map displays the child-woman ratio among the districts of the state as in 1981.

The fertility rate has been measured in terms of proportion of children in the age-group of 0-4 to the number of women in the age-group 15-44. The fertility rate has been expressed in percentage and is computed in respect of each district as under:-

$$\frac{\text{No. of children in age 0-4}}{\text{No. of women in age 15-44}} \times 100$$

The results, thus obtained have been graded into four ranges above and below the state average and shown by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

During the 1981 Census, 1,228,507 females have been recorded in child bearing age-group of 15-44. On the other hand, number of children in the age- group 0-4 years stands at 776,322 yielding a fertility rate for the state as 63.20.

The highest fertility ratio of 76.78 per cent has been claimed by district Rajauri followed by Udhampur in the first range of 70.01 & above whereas the lowest ratio has been returned by Srinagar district 49.46 in the lowest range of 50.00 & below. Maximum number of districts (8) have been recorded in the range of 60.01-70.00 in which state average (63.70)also falls. The districts of Jammu, Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil show this ratio between 50.01 and 60.00.

The table given below indicates the population of children upto 4 years of age and women in age 15-44 years with their fertility rates in the state and its 14 districts as returned at the 1981 Census:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Children in age 0-4	Women in age 15-44	Fertility differential
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	776,322	1,228,507	63.20
1.	Anantnag	86,253	136,679	63.10
2.	Pulwama	55,185	82,367	67.00
3.	Srinagar	77,906	157,518	49.46
4.	Badgam	49,327	75,403	65.42
5.	Baramula	87,899	136,264	64.51
6.	Kupwara	42,843	66,133	64.78
7.	Kargil	7,606	13,864	54.86
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	7,815	14,007	55.80

Sl. No.	State/district	Children in age 0-4	Women in age 15-44	Fertility differential
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Doda	57,099	84,572	67.52
10.	Udhampur	65,840	89,467	73.59
11.	Kathua	48,912	73,619	66.44
12.	Jammu	115,644	197,089	58.68
13.	Rajauri	43,856	57,120	76.78
14.	Punch	30,135	44,409	67.86

MAP 13

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM, 1981

This map shows the number of children ever born to per 100 of ever married women at district level in the state of Jammu and Kashmir as in 1981.

The ratio calculated on the basis of the number of children ever born per 100 total ever married women in each district has been grouped above and below the state average into five ranges and the districts have then been shaded according to these grades by hatching as per the legend on the map.

Of the total female population of the state comprising 2,822,729 females in 1981 in all 1,367,959 women were reported to be ever married. The number of children ever born in the state during the corresponding period stood at 4,857,532 working out to a ratio of 355 children ever born to per 100 of ever married women. In other words, it can be said that on an average 3-4 children have been ever born to a married woman.

The highest ratio has been returned by district Kathua (389) followed by Rajauri (386) and Jammu(380). These three districts fall in the first range of 380 & above. The lone district falling in the next range of 360-379 is Punch which accounts for a proportion which stands at 360. Most of the districts (6), namely, Baramula (355), Udhampur (353), Doda (353), Pulwama (343), Srinagar (342) and Anantnag (340) are claimed by the range of 340-359 while Kupwara, Badgam and Kargil districts have their proportions ranging between 320 and 339. Leh district with a ratio of 318 is the lone occupant of the last category of 319 & below.

The statement below gives the number of ever married women, children ever born and children ever born per 100 of total ever married women in the state and districts in 1981:-

Sl. No.	State/district	No. of ever married women	No. of children ever born	No. of total children ever born per 100 of total ever married women
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,367,959	4,857,532	355
1.	Anantnag	153,385	521,361	340
2.	Pulwama	92,886	318,643	343
3.	Srinagar	152,683	522,608	342
4.	Badgam	85,760	284,560	332
5.	Baramula	153,772	545,193	355
6.	Kupwara	77,875	263,724	339
7.	Kargil	15,749	51,258	326
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	15,286	48,625	318

Sl. No.	State/district	No. of ever married women	No. of children ever born	No. of total children ever born per 100 of total ever married women
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Doda	98,139	345,068	353
10.	Udhampur	108,143	381,610	353
11.	Kathua	84,738	329,592	389
12.	Jammu	213,449	810,403	380
13.	Rajauri	66,085	254,928	386
14.	Punch	50,012	179,959	360

MAP 14

SEX RATIO, 1981

This map indicates the sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) in the state at tehsil level according to the 1981 Census.

The sex ratio values arrived at for each tehsil have been grouped into suitable categories above and below the state average and then have been shown by choropleth technique for all the tehsils accordingly as per the legend on the map.

The highest sex ratio has been returned by the tehsil of Sunderbani where the sex ratio stands at 976. This is closely followed by the tehsils of Zanskar and Ramnagar which have their sex ratio values at 962 and 961 respectively. All these three tehsils fall in the first range of 951 & above. The lowest sex ratio value has been observed in the tehsil of Bandipore (827) in the lowest range of 850 & below which also include tehsils of Gulmarg (847), Karnah (847), Reasi (846) and Kargil (839).

There are 28 tehsils which fall in the next range of 851-900 and 14 tehsils have found their place in the category of 901-950.

The statement below gives the number of males and females with their sex ratio for the state as well as all the tehsils as returned in 1981:-

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Males	Females	Sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3,164,660	2,822,729	892
1.	Pahalgam	26,940	23,493	872
2.	Anantnag	125,593	111,768	890
3.	Duru	43,760	38,414	878
4.	Kulgam	125,553	111,346	887
5.	Bijbehara	25,860	23,624	914
6.	Shupiyan	67,174	58,849	876
7.	Pulwama	105,794	96,476	912
8.	Tral	40,125	35,660	889
9.	Ganderbal	69,004	60,077	871
10.	Srinagar	309,185	270,062	873
11.	Chadura	73,322	64,651	882
12.	Badgam	68,821	60,722	882
13.	Beerwah	53,252	46,494	873
14.	Bandipore	51,077	42,225	827
15.	Sonawari	58,625	51,952	886

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Males	Females	Sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Sopore	86,344	77,092	893
17.	Baramula	100,013	87,719	877
18.	Gulmarg	26,265	22,234	847
19.	Uri	35,969	30,627	851
20.	Handwara	68,586	59,749	871
21.	Karnah	15,337	12,988	847
22.	Kupwara	92,986	79,097	851
23.	Kargil	31,370	26,305	839
24.	Zanskar	4,239	4,078	962
25.	Leh	36,248	32,132	886
26.	Kishtwar	62,581	56,080	896
27.	Badherwah	52,748	49,878	946
28.	Doda	49,508	45,209	913
29.	Ramban	58,525	50,733	867
30.	Ramnagar	57,289	55,042	961
31.	Udhampur	72,117	66,127	917
32.	Reasi	43,875	37,116	846
33.	Gool Gulab Garh	48,890	43,014	880
34.	Chenani	15,792	14,374	910
35.	Billawar	40,017	37,483	937
36.	Bashohli	32,641	29,941	917
37.	Kathua	61,333	53,851	878
38.	Hiranagar	58,579	55,278	944
39.	Samba	81,748	77,279	945
40.	Ranbirsingh Pora	72,648	66,265	912
41.	Jammu	226,771	203,506	897
42.	Akhnoor	75,608	71,194	942
43.	Bishna	35,197	33,179	943
44.	Budhal	29,451	26,269	892
45.	Kalakote	19,594	17,300	883
46.	Nowshehra	21,631	20,214	934
47.	Rajauri	71,878	64,299	895
48.	Sunderbani	16,125	15,739	976
49.	Haveli	51,379	44,620	868
50.	Mendhar	67,293	60,905	905

MAP 15

RURAL SEX RATIO, 1981

The map depicts the pattern of sex ratio at tehsil level for rural areas of the state in 1981.

The rural sex ratio of each tehsil has been grouped into five ranges and the pattern of rural sex ratio in the tehsils has been shown by choropleth technique in accordance with their rural sex ratio values as per the legend on the map.

In maximum number of tehsils in rural areas, the rural sex ratio stands around 897. The highest rural sex ratio has been claimed by tehsil of Sunderbani (979) of Rajauri district and falls in the highest range of 926 & above alongwith nine other tehsils, namely, Ramnagar (964), Zanskar (962), Bhaderwah (945), Nowshehra (945), Samba (945), Akhnoor (943), Hiranagar (943), Billawar (938) and Bishna (937). Similarly, in the lowest range of 850 & below, Bandipore tehsil has returned the lowest sex ratio of 817. The tehsils of Karnah (847), Reasi (845) and Kargil (844) also fall under this lowest range.

The next range of 851-875 enfolds Kathua, Beerwah, Ganderbal, Gulmarg, Handwara, Haveli, Uri and Kupwara tehsils whereas the 876 to 900 range claims sixteen tehsils.

However, the range 901-925 records 12 tehsils, namely , Ranbirsingh Pora, Udhampur, Bashohli, Doda, Bijbehara, Jammu, Srinagar, Chenani, Leh, Pulwama, Mendhar and Rajauri.

The following statement indicates the rural sex ratio in the tehsils of the state as registered in 1981:-

Sl.No.	State/tehsil	Rural sex ratio
1	2	3
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	897
1.	Pahalgam	876
2.	Anantnag	889
3.	Duru	877
4.	Kulgam	886
5.	Bijbehara	917
6.	Shupiyan	877
7.	Pulwama	911
8.	Tral	885
9.	Ganderbal	873
10.	Srinagar	916
11.	Chadura	883
12.	Badgam	886
13.	Beerwah	873

Sl.No.	State/tehsil	Rural sex ratio
1	2	3
14.	Bandipore	817
15.	Sonawari	886
16.	Sopore	898
17.	Baramula	876
18.	Gulmarg	860
19.	Uri	853
20.	Handwara	873
21.	Karnah	847
22.	Kupwara	851
23.	Kargil	844
24.	Zanskar	962
25.	Leh	911
26.	Kishtwar	896
27.	Bhaderwah	945
28.	Doda	919
29.	Ramban	877
30.	Ramnagar	964
31.	Udhampur	922
32.	Reasi	845
33.	Gool Gulab Garh	880
34.	Chenani	912
35.	Billawar	938
36.	Bashohli	920
37.	Kathua	875
38.	Hiranagar	943
39.	Samba	945
40.	Ranbirsingh Pora	924
41.	Jammu	917
42.	Akhnoor	943
43.	Bishna	937
44.	Budhal	892
45.	Kalakote	883
46.	Nowshehra	945
47.	Rajauri	902
48.	Sunderbani	979
49.	Haveli	864
50.	Mendhar	905

MAP 16

URBAN SEX RATIO, 1981

The map illustrates the urban sex ratio of the state and its tehsils as in the 1981 Census.

The sex ratio expressed in terms of urban females per 1,000 urban males in different tehsils of the state has been worked out and exhibited in five different ranges all below the equality figure of 1,000 and have been shown in all tehsils by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map. The tehsils with no urban population have been denoted by a specific symbol 'ER'.

The state has recorded 58 cities/towns at the 1981 Census inhabited by a population of 1,260,403 persons, made-up of 672,247 males and 588,156 females. The urban sex ratio for the state works out to 875. The highest urban sex ratio has been claimed by Bishna tehsil (970) while Gulmarg tehsil has claimed the lowest ratio (106).

Bishna, Hiranagar and Bhaderwah tehsils fall in the range of 950 & above while Samba, Duru, Sunderbani, Tral, Pulwama, Billawar and Akhnoor tehsils have their sex ratio ranging between 900 and 949. The next lower range of 850-899 which includes the state average of 875 has as many as 20 tehsils.

Kupwara, Handwara, Doda, Uri, Rajauri, Nowshehra and Pahalgam tehsils fall in the range below the state average showing the sex ratio varying between 800 and 849. In the lowest range of 799 & below Ranbirsingh Pora, Kargil, Leh, Ramban and Gulmarg tehsils fall with their values of sex ratios as 776, 758, 733, 716 and 106 respectively.

The tehsils of Beerwah, Sonawari, Karnah, Zanskar, Gool Gulab Garh, Budhal, Kalakote and Mendhar have no urban population and therefore, denoted with a specific symbol of 'Entirely Rural' (ER).

The following statement gives the proportion of urban females per 1,000 urban males in the state and its 50 constituent tehsils as returned at the 1981 Census:-

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Urban sex ratio
1	2	3
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	875
1.	Pahalgam	802
2.	Anantnag	894
3.	Duru	929
4.	Kulgam	897
5.	Bijbehara	899
6.	Shupiyan	863
7.	Pulwama	917
8.	Tral	919

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Urban sex ratio
1	2	3
9.	Ganderbal	862
10.	Srinagar	871
11.	Chadura	876
12.	Badgam	861
13.	Beerwah	E.R.
14.	Bandipore	881
15.	Sonawari	E.R.
16.	Sopore	874
17.	Baramula	882
18.	Gulmarg	106
19.	Uri	816
20.	Handwara	838
21.	Karnah	E.R.
22.	Kupwara	847
23.	Kargil	758
24.	Zanskar	E.R.
25.	Leh	733
26.	Kishtwar	895
27.	Bhaderwah	954
28.	Doda	824
29.	Ramban	716
30.	Ramnagar	882
31.	Udhampur	898
32.	Reasi	856
33.	Gool Gulab Garh	E.R.
34.	Chenani	877
35.	Billawar	914
36.	Bashohli	870
37.	Kathua	885
38.	Hiranagar	961
39.	Samba	948
40.	Ranbirsingh Pora	776

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Urban sex ratio
1	2	3
41.	Jammu	880
42.	Akhnoor	913
43.	Bishna	970
44.	Budhal	E.R.
45.	Kalakote	E.R.
46.	Nowshehra	803
47.	Rajauri	813
48.	Sunderbani	920
49.	Haveli	895
50.	Mendhar	E.R.

E.R. Entirely Rural

MAP 17

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1981

This map has been designed to display the distribution of population in various age-groups in Jammu and Kashmir state and its districts by sex as per the 1981 Census.

Each district has been represented by a pyramid with horizontal bars on each side of the central line depicting age-groups, 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 60 + years. The bars on the left side denote male population whereas those on the right denote females. Each bar has been drawn in proportion to the population falling within each age-group and further categorised into various broad age-groups illustrated by the red tint of different shades and explained in the legend. A separate pyramid has been drawn in the right bottom corner of the map for the state as a whole.

During the 1981 Census, males constitute 52.9 per cent of the total population as against 47.1 per cent females. It is interesting to note that the age-group of 0-4 comprising infants is lesser than the age-group of 5-9. In the former age-group there are 394,125 males and 382, 197 females which constitute an overall percentage of 13.0 of the total population whereas the latter age-group of 5-9 years, comprises of 452, 184 males and 432, 135 females which gives a total percentage of 14.8 per cent. Similarly, the age-group of 10-14 is also some what larger than the age-group of 0-4 which constitutes 13.3 per cent of the total population of the state. These two age-groups which comprise the broad age-group of 5-14 of boys and girls together form 28.1 per cent of the total persons of the state. Among the districts, in the age-group 0-4 the highest percentage of males and females have been recorded by Rajauri and Udhampur districts recording 7.3 per cent each in case of males and 7.2 per cent females. In the next age-group 5-14, once again Rajauri district claims the largest percentage of male (15.7 per cent) and females (14.7 per cent).

In the next broad age-group of 15-34 years of young men and women contains the (4) quinquennial age-groups of 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 which comprise a total population of 1,953, 489 persons with 1,026,870 males and 926,619 females. This age-group constitutes 32.5 per cent of the total population. As far as districts are concerned, the highest percentage of males are registered by Srinagar district 19.4 whereas in case of females the highest proportion is recorded by Baramula district 21.1.

Middle aged men and women comprise the broad age-group of 35-59 containing the five smaller age-groups of 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59 years. This age-group has an overall population (675,662 males and 558,484 females) with a percentage share of 20.6 per cent. In this age-group, Leh (Ladakh) district stands first in order to claim the highest percentage of males (14.4) as well as females (11.2).

The age-group of 60 and above years is of old men and women who have an overall population of 344, 565 persons or 5.8 per cent in the total population of the state. The highest percentage of males in the age-group 60 and above is accounted by Punch (4.0 per cent) followed by Kathua district (3.9 per cent) whereas the highest percentage of females are registered by Leh (Ladakh) (3.7 per cent).

MAP 18

MARITAL STATUS, 1981

The diagrams at district level depict the distribution of male and female population of Jammu and Kashmir state by marital status as recorded during the 1981 Census.

Two vertical bars for males and females have been drawn overlapping each other for each of the four categories of marital status, viz., (i) Never married (ii) Married, (iii) Widowed and (iv) Others. Bars have been drawn proportionate to the size of population recorded for each of the categories as explained in the legend on the map.

The state as a whole has maintained 'single' status (never married) at the time of the 1981 Census in the proportions of 30.9 per cent males and 24.3 per cent females. The proportion of married persons has been recorded 40.1 per cent which is made up of 20.1 per cent and 20.0 per cent of males and females respectively. The proportion of ever married females to total females stands at 42.5 per cent. The proportion of widowed males and females has been recorded as low as 1.7 per cent for males and 2.7 per cent for females. The category of 'others' includes persons who have been divorced or separated etc. Their percentage strength stands at 0.3.

District Srinagar stands first in order of having returned 32.6 per cent never married males while Rajauri district with 25.7 per cent ranks first in case of never married females. On the other hand, Kargil claims the highest proportion of 24.5 per cent married males and 21.0 per cent of married females. In case of widowed males, Kargil district stands first with 2.6 per cent followed by Kupwara and Anantnag districts which have returned 2.4 per cent each while Kathua and Udhampur districts have the highest proportion of 3.3 per cent of widowed females followed by Jammu district with 3.1 per cent.

The statement given below gives the number and percentages of all the four categories for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total population	Never married				Married			
			Male	Per-cent	Female	Per-cent	Male	Per-cent	Female	Per-cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,987,389	1,851,386	30.9	1,453,800	24.3	1,201,278	20.1	1,200,241	20.0
1.	Anantnag	656,351	196,061	29.9	155,171	23.6	134,262	20.5	135,360	20.6
2.	Pulwama	404,078	121,394	30.0	98,049	24.3	81,542	20.2	82,185	20.3
3.	Srinagar	708,328	230,885	32.6	177,353	25.0	136,874	19.3	134,851	19.0
4.	Badgam	367,262	109,911	29.9	86,056	23.4	76,512	20.8	76,432	20.8
5.	Baramula	670,142	203,974	30.4	157,998	23.6	139,967	20.9	137,121	20.5
6.	Kupwara	328,743	98,565	30.0	73,901	22.5	69,773	21.2	69,463	21.1
7.	Kargil	65,992	17,482	26.5	14,631	22.1	16,242	24.5	13,821	21.0
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	68,380	19,661	28.8	16,841	24.6	15,010	22.0	12,993	19.0
9.	Doda	425,262	129,999	30.6	103,674	24.4	84,672	19.9	86,213	20.3
10.	Udhampur	453,636	138,622	30.6	107,476	23.7	92,048	20.3	92,621	20.4
11.	Kathua	369,123	117,026	31.7	91,739	24.9	70,312	19.0	72,433	19.6
12.	Jammu	943,395	302,038	32.0	237,760	25.2	179,609	19.0	183,430	19.4
13.	Rajauri	302,500	96,144	31.8	77,687	25.7	58,853	19.5	58,797	19.4
14.	Punch	224,197	69,624	31.1	55,464	24.7	45,601	20.3	44,522	19.9

Sl. No.	State/district	Widowed				Divorced or separated			
		Male	Per-cent	Female	Per-cent	Male	Per-cent	Female	Per-cent
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	102,073	1.7	159,576	2.7	9,370	0.2	8,143	0.1
1.	Anantnag	15,566	2.4	16,677	2.5	1,715	0.3	1,347	0.2
2.	Pulwama	9,125	2.3	10,107	2.5	993	0.2	594	0.1
3.	Srinagar	9,514	1.3	16,809	2.4	862	0.1	1,023	0.2
4.	Badgam	8,058	2.2	8,849	2.4	883	0.3	479	0.2
5.	Baramula	12,947	1.9	15,612	2.3	1,343	0.2	1,039	0.2
6.	Kupwara	7,985	2.4	7,906	2.4	546	0.2	505	0.2
7.	Kargil	1,706	2.6	1,686	2.6	176	0.3	242	0.4
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	1,456	2.1	1,951	2.8	119	0.2	342	0.5
9.	Doda	7,868	1.8	11,328	2.7	760	0.2	599	0.1
10.	Udhampur	6,492	1.4	14,873	3.3	776	0.2	648	0.1
11.	Kathua	4,930	1.3	12,147	3.3	283	0.1	159	0.0
12.	Jammu	9,849	1.0	29,629	3.1	390	0.1	390	0.1
13.	Rajauri	3,390	1.1	6,886	2.3	275	0.1	401	0.1
14.	Punch	3,186	1.4	5,115	2.3	249	0.1	375	0.2

Note : Percentages retake to total population.

MAP 19

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1981

The map has been designed to portray dispersal of the population in the age-group 5-14 years in the state and its constituent districts as enumerated during the Census of 1981.

The proportions of young population in the age-group 5-14 to total population in the state and its constituent districts have been represented into four ranges above and below the state average by choropleth technique as per legend on the map.

The 1981 Census has recorded 1,677,981 persons of 5-14 years in a total population of 5,987, 389 persons which works out to a state average of 28.0 per cent.

Rajauri district claiming to have recorded 92,051, the highest percentage of youths in the age-group 5–14 years (30.4) is the only district falling in the highest range of 30.01 & above. While the lowest proportion has been registered by Leh (Ladakh) (23.0 per cent) preceded by Kargil (23.4 per cent) which falls in the last range showing youthfulness of population 26.00 per cent & below.

In the range of 28.01-30.00 there are as many as five districts, namely, Punch (28.8 per cent), Kathua (28.7 per cent), Pulwama (28.6 per cent), Doda (28.5 per cent) and Udhampur (28.2 per cent). However, six districts of the state fall in the range of 26.01-28.00. These are Anantnag (28.0 per cent), Badgam (28.0 per cent), Baramula (28.0 per cent), Jammu (27.9 per cent), Kupwara (27.5 per cent) and Srinagar (27.1 per cent).

The statement given below gives districtwise total population and population in the age-group 5-14 and their percentage values:-

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total population	Population in age 5-14	Percentage of population in age 5-14 to total population
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5,987,389	1,677,981	28.0
1.	Anantnag	656,351	183,676	28.0
2.	Pulwama	404,078	115,607	28.06
3.	Srinagar	708,328	192,105	27.1
4.	Badgam	367,262	102,927	28.0
5.	Baramula	670,142	187,930	28.0
6.	Kupwara	328,743	90,424	27.5
7.	Kargil	65,992	15,452	23.4
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	68,380	15,717	23.0

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total population	Population in age 5-14	Percentage of population in age 5-14 to total population
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Doda	425,262	121,211	28.5
10.	Udhampur	453,636	127,755	28.2
11.	Kathua	369,123	105,790	28.7
12.	Jammu	943,395	262,810	27.9
13.	Rajauri	302,500	92,051	30.4
14.	Punch	224,197	64,527	28.8

MAP 20

DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1981

This map exhibits the proportion of population in the age-groups 0-14 years and 60+ (excluding age not stated) per 1,000 of population in the age-group 15-59 years in the districts of the state as delineated by 1981 Census data. The dependency ratios (per 1,000) worked out for each district have been categorized into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by suitable hatching in black according to the ranges as per the legend on the map.

The dependency ratio for the state as a whole works out to be 878 per 1,000 of population in age-group 15-59. This reflects a very high dependency ratio. This shows that a little more than three-fourth of the population of age-groups 0-14 and 60 + are dependent.

The highest dependency ratio 1,066 has been observed in Rajauri district which falls in the highest range of the dependency ratio (1,001 & above). The 901-1,000 range, however, enfolds four districts of Udhampur (962), Punch (957), Kathua (955) and Doda (926) while the next range of 801-900 is claimed by Pulwama (889), Jammu (884) , Kupwara (878), Baramula (867) Badgam(863) and Anantnag (856). Leh (Ladakh), Srinagar and Kargil districts return their dependency ratios in the lowest range of 800 & below.

The following statement gives the total population of all ages classified by their break-up in 15-59 and 0-14 and 60 + age-groups with the dependency ratios worked out for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Population in age 15-59	Population in age 0-14 and 60+	Dependency ratio
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3,187,636	2,798,868	878
1.	Anantnag	353,598	302,681	856
2.	Pulwama	213,895	190,144	889
3.	Srinagar	408,600	299,629	733
4.	Badgam	197,167	170,052	863
5.	Baramula	358,924	311,175	867
6.	Kupwara	175,069	153,658	878
7.	Kargil	38,685	27,307	706
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	39,328	29,037	738

Sl. No.	State/district	Population in age 15-59	Population in age 0-14 and 60+	Dependency ratio
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Doda	220,781	204,423	926
10.	Udhampur	231,223	222,340	962
11.	Kathua	188,748	180,332	955
12.	Jammu	500,685	442,410	884
13.	Rajauri	146,414	156,038	1,066
14.	Punch	114,525	109,642	957

MAP 21

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map illustrates the proportion of male population in the age-group 15-59 to total males in the state and its constituent districts as per the 1981 Census data.

The data have been grouped into the following two components:-

a) The proportion measured in terms of percentage of males in working age of 15-59 years to total male population for each district and the percentages thus obtained have been grouped above and below the state average in five ranges and the districts are then shaded in black hatching in accordance with their percentage values as per legend on the map.

b) In addition, pie-diagrams have been drawn proportionate to total male population in each district with a sector shaded in black for male population in the working age-group of 15-59.

Of the total male population of the state 1,702,532 persons belong to working age-group 15-59 years which is taken as the working man -power of the state and stand at 53.8 per cent.

Kargil district which falls in the highest range of 59.01 & above stands first in the rank of high return of 61.0 per cent of male working population showing an absolute number of 21,702 males in working age-group. Districts of Leh (Ladakh) and Srinagar fall in the range of 56.01-59.00 with their respective percentages of working age-group 15-59 male population as 58.8 and 58.4 while the next lower category of 53.01-56.00 includes five districts of the state namely, Anantnag (54.6 per cent), Badgam (54.5 per cent), Baramula (54.3 per cent), Kupwara (53.9 per cent) and Pulwama (53.7 per cent). Similarly, five districts also claim their percentage of males in working age-group 15-59 in the range of 50.01-53.00. These are Jammu (53.0 per cent), Doda (52.7 per cent), Udhampur (51.8 per cent), Kathua (51.3 per cent) and Punch (51.1 per cent). The lowest range of 50.00 per cent and below includes only district of Rajauri with the lowest percentage value of 48.6 .

The following statement indicates total male population, male population in working age-group 15-59 and the percentage values of the state and its 14 constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total male population	Male population in age 15-59	Percentage of males in working age-group 15-59 to the total male population
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3,164,660	1,702,532	53.8
1.	Anantnag	347.706	189,937	54.6
2.	Pulwama	213,093	114,351	53.7

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total male population	Male population in age 15-59	Percentage of males in working age-group 15-59 to the total male population
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Srinagar	378,189	220,787	58.4
4.	Badgam	195,395	106,449	54.5
5.	Baramula	358,293	194,507	54.3
6.	Kupwara	176,909	95,308	53.9
7.	Kargil	35,609	21,702	61.0
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	36,248	21,323	58.8
9.	Doda	223,362	117,636	52.7
10.	Udhampur	237,963	123,145	51.8
11.	Kathua	192,570	98,829	51.3
12.	Jammu	491,972	260,744	53.0
13.	Rajauri	158,679	77,136	48.6
14.	Punch	118,672	60,643	51.1

MAP 22

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

As in the previous map, this map has been designed to indicate the proportion of females in the working age-group 15-59 in each district of the state during the 1981 Census. The cartographic technique evolved in preparation of this map is the same as that in the preceding Map 21. The assessment of the pattern can be perceived accordingly.

The state recorded 2,822, 729 females during the 1381 Census. Among them 1, 485,104 females belonged to the working age-group 15-59 registering 52.61 per cent to the total females. Srinagar, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Jammu, Anantnag, Badgam and Baramula districts have registered higher proportion in the state while other seven districts, namely, Kupwara, Pulwama, Doda, Punch, Kathua, Udhampur and Rajauri fall below the state average (52.61 per cent).

Srinagar district, however, claims a proportion of 56.89 per cent which falls in the highest range of 56.51 & above while the districts of Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil having the proportion of 56.03 and 55.89 respectively fall in the range of 54.51-56.50.

The next lower range of 52.51-54.50 has the districts of Jammu (53.15 per cent), Anantnag (53.01 per cent), Badgam (52.78 per cent), Baramula (52.72 per cent) and Kupwara (52.53 per cent) while four other districts, namely, Pulwama (52.12 per cent). Doda (51.09 per cent), Punch (51.06 per cent) and Kathua (50.93 per cent) fall in 50.51-52.50 range. The least proportions in the range of 50.50 & below are claimed by Udhampur (50.11 per cent) and Rajauri (48.17 per cent) districts.

The statement below gives the total female population , female population in working age-group 15-59 years and their percentage values for the state and its constituent districts in 1981:-

Sl.No.	State/ district	Total female population	Female population in age 15-59	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2,822,729	1,485,104	52.61
1.	Anantnag	308,645	163,625	53.01
2.	Pulwama	190,985	99,543	52.12
3.	Srinagar	330,139	187,814	56.89
4.	Badgam	171,867	90,719	52.78
5.	Baramula	311,849	164,418	52.72
6.	Kupwara	151,834	79,761	52.53
7.	Kargil	30,383	16,982	55.89
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	32,132	18,005	56.03
9.	Doda	201,900	103,146	51.09
10.	Udhampur	215,673	108,077	50.11
11.	Kathua	176,553	89,918	50.93
12.	Jammu	451,423	239,941	53.15
13.	Rajauri	143,821	69,278	48.17
14.	Punch	105,525	53,881	51.06

MAP 23

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map displays the proportion of males in working age-group 15-59 to total males in the urban areas of the state and its constituent districts in 1981.

The proportion in terms of percentage of males in working age-group 15-59 to total males in urban areas has been worked out for each district and stratified into five ranges. The district-wise hatching in black indicates the position of each district in a particular range as per the legend on the map.

Further, the males in the urban sector have been represented by a circle proportionate to the magnitude of the population and divided into two sectors. The black shaded sector indicates the share of urban males in the working age-group 15-59.

As many as 672, 247 males have been enumerated in 58 urban areas of the state in 14 districts during the 1981 Census. Of them, 396,452 males belonged to working age-group 15-59. The proportion, thus, works out to 58.97 per cent for the state as a whole.It is found that six districts, namely, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Doda, Rajauri, Srinagar and Jammu have their percentage values higher than that of the state while the other eight districts have this proportion below the state average (58.97 per cent).

The highest proportion (67.21 per cent) has been claimed by Leh (Ladakh) district which alone falls in the highest range of 66.01 & above. Similarly, the next range where the proportions vary from 63.01 to 66.00 is claimed by the lone district of Kargil with its percentage value of 65.25 per cent while Doda district with 60.58 per cent witnesses the range of 60.01-63.00. There are, however, as many as 10 districts, namely, Rajauri (59.64 per cent), Srinagar (59.46 per cent), Jammu (59.04 per cent), Anantnag (58.72 per cent), Udhampur (58.45 per cent), Punch (57.73 per cent), Kupwara (57.63 per cent), Kathua (57.56 per cent), Badgam (57.24 per cent) and Baramula (57.21 per cent) which fall in the range of 57.01-60.00 while the last and the lowest range, viz., 57.00 & below is claimed by lone district of Pulwama (57.02 per cent).

The following statement indicates the number of total male population, male population in working age-group 15-59 and their percentage values in the urban areas of the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl.No.	State/ district	Total male population (urban)	Male population in age 15-59 (urban)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	672,247	396,452	58.97
1.	Anantnag	37,143	21,812	58.72
2.	Pulwama	19,068	10,873	57.02
3.	Srinagar	304,846	181,270	59,46
4.	Badgam	27,739	15,878	57.24

Sl.No.	State/ district	Total male population (urban)	Male population in age 15-59 (urban)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Baramula	48,011	27,466	57.21
6.	Kupwara	5,263	3,033	57.63
7.	Kargil	2,006	1,309	65.25
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	5,032	3,382	67.21
9.	Doda	13,658	8,267	60.58
10.	Udhampur	22,922	13,398	58.45
11.	Kathua	22,164	12,758	57.56
12.	Jammu	148,225	87,509	59.04
13.	Rajauri	8,691	5,183	59.64
14.	Punch	7,479	4,318	57.73

Source:- General Economic Tables, Table-B-1.

MAP 24

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

This map depicts the proportion of rural male population in working age 15-59 to the total rural male population in 1981. The technique has been maintained the same as for the preceding map and accordingly the pattern of distribution can be assessed.

The working age-group (15-59 years) of rural males is constituted by 1,306,081 persons accounting for 52.04 per cent in the state as a whole. Interestingly all eight districts of Kashmir valley show this proportion above the state average, while the remaining six districts of Jammu region fall below that average.

The highest range of 56.01 & above is constituted by two districts, viz., Kargil (60.69 per cent) and Leh (Ladakh) (57.48 per cent) while the next range of 54.01-56.00 takes into its fold the districts of Anantnag (54.15 per cent) and Badgam (54.02 per cent). The districts of Srinagar (53.88 per cent), Baramula (53.84 per cent), Kupwara (53.76 per cent), Pulwama (53.33 per cent) and Doda (52.15 per cent) are graded in the range of 52.01-54.00 per cent. The range of 50.01-52.00 per cent has claimed Udhampur (51.04 per cent), Punch (50.66 per cent), Kathua (50.51 per cent) and Jammu (50.40 per cent) districts. Rajauri district (47.97 per cent) solely falls in the lowest range of 50.00 & below working males in rural areas.

The statement given below indicates the total rural male population and those in the working age-group 15-59 with their percentages, as recorded in the rural areas of the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl.No.	State/ district	Total rural male population	Rural male population in age 15-59	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2,492,413	1,306,081	52.40
1.	Anantnag	310,563	168,160	54.15
2.	Pulwama	194,025	103,477	53.33
3.	Srinagar	73,343	39,516	53.88
4.	Badgam	167,656	90,571	54.02
5.	Baramula	310.282	167,042	53.84
6.	Kupwara	171,646	92.275	53.76
7.	Kargil	33,603	20,394	60.69
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	31,216	17,943	57.48
9.	Doda	209,704	109,368	52.15
10.	Udhampur	215,041	109,749	51.04
11.	Kathua	170,406	86,069	50.51
12.	Jammu	343,747	173,235	50.40
13.	Rajauri	149,988	71,955	47.97
14.	Punch	111,193	56,328	50.66

MAP 25

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map projects the proportion of urban female population in working age-group 15-59 to total females living in the urban areas of the state in 1981. The technique of presentation is akin to that of the preceding map. Readers may take a view of the patterns with reference to the legend shown on the map regarding grading of districts and pie diagrams.

The state has recorded 588, 156 females in its urban sector. Of these, working age-group of 15-59 has 57.44 per cent females. The highest number of urban females in working age-group 15-59 has been recorded in Srinagar district standing at 154,318. Similarly, the lowest number of urban females of working age-group 15-59 is noticed in Kargil (839).

In so far as the percentage distribution is concerned, Leh (Ladakh) and Punch districts claim the highest range of 59.01 & above with their percentage values standing at 59.41 and 59.13 respectively. The next range of 57.01-59.00 comprises the districts of Srinagar (58.16 per cent.), Jammu (57.86 per cent), Doda (57.62 per cent), Anantnag (57.26 per cent) and Udhampur (57.10 per cent) while the districts of Kathua (56.47 per cent), Baramula (55.47 per cent), Pulwama (55.19 per cent) and Kargil (55.16 per cent) fall in the range claiming the values varying from 55.01 to 57.00. The remaining three districts of Badgam, Rajauri and Kupwara have these percentage values of 54.66, 54.27 and 53.49 respectively which fall under the lowest range of 55.00 & below.

The following statement gives the total urban female population as well as urban females in working age-group 15-59 with their percentage values for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl.No.	State/ district	Total female population (urban)	Female population in age 15-59 (urban)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	588,156	337,855	57.44
1.	Anantnag	33,143	18,977	57.26
2.	Pulwama	17,211	9,499	55.19
3.	Srinagar	265,349	154,318	58.16
4.	Badgam	24,146	13,199	54.66
5.	Baramula	41,755	23,162	55.47
6.	Kupwara	4,425	2,367	53.49
7.	Kargil	1,521	839	55.16
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	3,686	2,190	59.41
9.	Doda	11,516	6,636	57.62
10.	Udhampur	20,325	11,606	57.10
11.	Kathua	19,826	11,196	56.47
12.	Jammu	131,419	76,034	57.86
13.	Rajauri	7,142	3,876	54.27
14.	Punch	6,692	3.957	59.13

MAP 26

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981

The map indicates the percentage of females in the working age-group of 15-59 years to total female population in the districts of the state in rural areas. The technique of drafting the map is similar to the preceding map.

The rural areas of Jammu & Kashmir have a total female population of 2,234,573 consisting of 1,147,250 females in working age-group 15-59 which accounts for 51.34 per cent for the state as a whole. The districts of Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Anantnag, Kupwara, Badgam, Baramula, Pulwama and Srinagar lie above the state average while all the other districts fall below the state average. Kargil and Leh (Ladakh) districts, however, fall in the range of 54.01 & above claiming the share of 55.94 and 55.60 per cent respectively. The districts of Anantnag (52.50 per cent), Kupwara (52.50 percent), Badgam (52.48 per cent) and Baramula (52.30 per cent) fall in the range of 52.01-54.00 per cent of rural females in the working age-group 15-59.

The districts of Pulwama (51.82 per cent), Srinagar (51.70 per cent), Jammu (51.22 per cent), Doda (50.69 per cent), Punch (50.51 per cent) and Kathua (50.23 per cent) are claimed by the range of 50.01-52.00 while Udhampur and Rajauri fall under the range of 50.00 & below.

The following statement gives the total rural female population and females in the working age-group of 15-59 with their percentages in the rural areas of the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl.No.	State/ district	Total female population (rural)	Female population in age 15-59 (rural)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2,234,573	1,147,250	51.34
1.	Anantnag	275,502	144,647	52.50
2.	Pulwama	173,774	90,044	51.82
3.	Srinagar	64,790	33,495	51.70
4.	Badgam	147,721	77,519	52.48
5.	Baramula	270,094	141,257	52.30
6.	Kupwara	147,409	77,395	52.50
7.	Kargil	28,862	16,144	55.94
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	28,446	15,816	55.60
9.	Doda	190,384	96,509	50.69
10.	Udhampur	195,348	96,472	49.38
11.	Kathua	156,727	78,724	50.23
12.	Jammu	320,004	163,907	51.22
13.	Rajauri	136,679	65,402	47.85
14.	Punch	98,833	49,925	50.51

MAP 27

URBAN POPULATION , 1981

The map has been designed to indicate the proportion of urban population to total population in the state and its constituent tehsils as recorded during the 1981 Census.

The percentage figures of urban population to total population in each tehsil have been grouped into five ranges as per the legend on the map and have been shown by choropleth technique. However, the entirely rural tehsils have been indicated by a symbol 'ER' as explained in the legend of the map.

The percentage of urban population to total population works out to 21.05 per cent for the state as a whole. While majority of (37) tehsils fall below the state average (21.05 per cent), only five tehsils are placed above it. These are Srinagar (94.02 per cent), Jammu (51.91), Kathua (26.19), Chadura (23.60) and Bijbehara (21.81). The tehsils of Beerwah, Sonawari, Karnah, Zanskar, Gool Gulab Garh, Budhal, Kalakote and Mendhar have no urban population and have been treated as entirely rural during the 1981 Census.

The highest proportion of urban population is found in Srinagar tehsil which constitutes 94.02 per cent of its total population as urban. This is due to the fact that the city of Srinagar stretches to occupy the vast area of the tehsil and there is very little area left out within the tehsil which can be treated as rural. The highest range, viz., 35.01 and above claims Srinagar and Jammu tehsils. The lone tehsil of Kathua falls in the range of 25.01-35.00 per cent. Chadura (23.60), Bijbehara (21.81), Baramula (20.75), Udhampur (20.73), Sopore (20.55), Ganderbal (19.83), Anantnag (19.67), Bishna (17.98), Samba (16.85) and Bandipore (15.24) tehsils have their proportion of urban population in the range of 15.01-25.00 per cent, however, 19 tehsils fall in the next lower range of 5.01-15.00 per cent. The range of 5.00 & below enfolds Akhnoor (4.58), Hiranagar (4.22), Chenani (4.31), Billawar (4.05), Uri (3.74), Ramnagar (3.63), Kulgam (3.46), Duru (2.42) Kupwara (1.79) and Gulmarg (1.05) tehsils.

The following statement indicates total population, urban population and percentage of urban population to total population of the state and its constituent tehsils at the 1981 Census.

Sl.No.	State/ tehsil	Total population	Urban Population urban population to total population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,987,389	1,260,403	21.05
1.	Pahalgam	50,433	2,626	5.21
2.	Anantnag	237,361	46,680	19.67
3.	Duru	82,174	1,987	2.42
4.	Kulgam	236,899	8,202	3.46
5.	Bijbehara	49,484	10,791	21.81

Sl.No.	State/ tehsil	Total population	Urban Population urban population to total population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Shupiyan	126,023	9,653	7.66
7.	Pulwama	202,270	18,564	9.18
8.	Tral	75,785	8,062	10.64
9.	Ganderbal	129,081	25,600	19.83
10.	Srinagar	579,247	544,595	94.02
11.	Chadura	137,973	32,562	23.60
12.	Badgam	129,543	19,323	14.92
13.	Beerwah	99,746	E.R.	E.R.
14.	Bandipore	93,302	14,218	15.24
15.	Sonawari	110,577	E.R.	E.R.
16.	Sopore	163,436	33,584	20.55
17.	Baramula	187,732	38,962	20.75
18.	Gulmarg	48,499	511	1.05
19.	Uri	66,596	2,491	3.74
20.	Handwara	128,335	6,616	5.16
21.	Karnah	28,325	E.R.	E.R.
22.	Kupwara	172,083	3,072	1.79
23.	Kargil	57,675	3,527	6.12
24.	Zanskar	8,317	E.R.	E.R.
25.	Leh	68,380	8,718	12.75
26.	Kishtwar	118,661	7,174	6.05
27.	Bhaderwah	102,626	6,075	5.92
28.	Doda	94,717	5,396	5.70
29.	Ramban	109,258	6,529	5.98
30.	Ramnagar	112,331	4,047	3.63
31.	Udhampur	138,244	28,652	20.73
32.	Reasi	80,991	9,219	11.38
33.	Gool Gulab Garh	91,904	E.R.	E.R.

Sl.No.	State/ tehsil	Total population	Urban Population urban population to total population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
34.	Chenani	30,166	1,301	4.31
35.	Billawar	77,500	3,139	4.05
36.	Bashohli	62,582	3,875	6.19
37.	Kathua	115,184	30,171	26.19
38.	Hiranagar	113,857	4,805	4.22
39.	Samba	159,027	26,790	16.85
40.	Ranbirsingh Pora	138,913	10,481	7.55
41.	Jammu	430,277	223,361	51.91
42.	Akhnoor	146,802	6,721	4.58
43.	Bishna	68,376	12,291	17.98
44.	Budhal	55,720	E.R.	E.R.
45.	Kalakote	36,894	E.R.	E.R.
46.	Nowshehra	41,845	2,843	6.79
47.	Rajauri	136,177	11,304	8.30
48.	Sunderbani	31,864	1,686	5.29
49.	Haveli	95,999	14,171	14.76
50.	Mendhar	128,198	E.R.	E.R.

E.R. — Entirely Rural

MAP 28

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1971-81

The map depicts at tehsil level the pattern and extent of the changes that have taken place in the urban population of the state during the decade 1971-81 as per the following notation:-

$$\text{Percentage change in urban population} = \frac{A-B}{B} \times 100$$

where 'A' stands for urban population of 1981 and 'B' for the urban population of 1971. The percentage variations have then been grouped into two categories of 'increase' and 'decrease'. In the first category of 'increase' the percentages have been grouped into five ranges whereas in the category of 'decrease', only one range has been provided as per legend on the map. In addition, the tehsils with no urban population have been denoted by a symbol 'ER', those which have been urbanized in 1981 by symbol U and tehsils which had urban population in 1971 but are entirely rural in 1981 have been shown by symbol 'E'.

The urban population of the state stood at 1,260,403 in 1981 whereas the corresponding figure in 1971 was 858,221 resulting in a net increase of 402,182 persons with percentage increase of 46.86 for the state as a whole. Fifty eight urban centres have been recorded in 1981 (corresponding number of urban areas was only 45 in 1971.)

Uri, Badgam, Samba, Chadura, Bandipore and Pulwama tehsils fall in the highest range of 100.01 & above. Rajauri is the lone tehsil which falls in the next range of 75.01–100.00. The range of 50.01–75.00 per cent comprises four tehsils whereas the range of 25.01–50.00 claims as many as 14 tehsils.

The last range of 25.00 & below enfolds 10 tehsils. Gulmarg and Chenani tehsils have shown a decrease of urban population by 5.89 and 3.13 per cent respectively.

Gulmarg and Chenani towns in the state have registered a decrease in its urban population while Mendhar town has been declassified during 1971–81.

The statement given below indicates the urban population of 1971 and 1981, net increase/decrease and percentage increase/decrease during 1971-81 of the state and its constituent 50 tehsils:-

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Urban population 1971	Urban population 1981	Increase/decrease during 1971-81	Percentage increase/ decrease during 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	858,221	1,260,403	+ 402,182	+ 46.86
1.	Pahalgam	2,335	2,626	+ 291	+ 12.46

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Urban population 1971	Urban population 1981	Increase/decrease during 1971-81	Percentage increase/ decrease during 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Anantnag	34,137	46,680	+ 12,543	+ 36.74
3.	Duru	—	1,987	+ 1,987	U
4.	Kulgam	6,369	8,202	+ 1,833	+ 28.78
5.	Bijbehara	8,510	10,791	+ 2,281	+ 26.80
6.	Shupiyan	7,836	9,653	+ 1,817	+ 23.19
7.	Pulwama	8,582	18,564	+ 9,982	+ 116.31
8.	Tral	6,465	8,062	+ 1,597	+ 24.70
9.	Ganderbal	—	25,600	+ 25,600	U
10.	Srinagar	411.395	544,595	+ 133,200	+ 32.38
11.	Chadura	7,693	32,562	+ 24,869	+ 323.27
12.	Badgam	4,165	19,323	+ 15,158	+ 363.94
13.	Beerwah	—	—	—	E.R.
14.	Bandipore	6,201	14,218	+ 8,017	+ 129.28
15.	Sonawari	—	—	—	E.R.
16.	Sopore	27,697	33,584	+ 5,887	+ 21.26
17.	Baramula	26,334	38,962	+ 12,628	+ 47.95
18.	Gulmarg	543	511	– 32	– 5.89

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Urban population 1971	Urban population 1981	Increase/decrease during 1971-81	Percentage increase/ decrease during 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Uri	443	2,491	+ 2,048	+ 462.30
20.	Handwara	5,025	6,616	+ 1,991	+ 31.66
21.	Karnah	—	—	—	E.R.
22.	Kupwara	—	3.072	+ 3,072	U
23.	Kargil	2,390	3,527	+ 1,137	+ 47.57
24.	Zanskar	—	—	—	E.R.
25.	Leh	5,519	8,718	+ 3,199	+ 57.96
26.	Kishtwar	5,276	7,174	+ 1,898	+ 35.97
27.	Bhaderwah	5,211	6,075	+ 864	+ 16.58
28.	Doda	4,395	5,396	+ 1,001	+ 22.78
29.	Ramban	4,654	6,529	+ 1,875	+ 40.29
30.	Ramnagar	3,484	4,075	+ 591	+ 16.96
31.	Udhampur	16,392	28,652	+ 12,260	+ 74.79
32.	Reasi	7,200	9,219	+ 2,019	+ 28.04
33.	Gool Gulab Garh	—	—	—	E.R.
34.	Chenani	1,343	1,301	− 42	− 3.13
35.	Billawar	—	3,139	+ 3,139	U

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Urban population 1971	Urban population 1981	Increase/decrease during 1971-81	Percentage increase/ decrease during 1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Bashohli	3,309	3,875	+ 566	+ 17.10
37.	Kathua	18,032	30,171	+ 12,139	+ 67.32
38.	Hiranagar	3,744	4,805	+ 1,061	+ 28.34
39.	Samba	5,890	26,790	+ 20,900	+ 354.84
40.	Ranbirsingh Pora	6,496	10,481	+ 3,985	+ 61.35
41.	Jammu	164,207	223,361	+ 59,154	+ 36.02
42.	Akhnoor	5,333	6,721	+ 1,388	+ 26.03
43.	Bishna	9,416	12,291	+ 2,875	+ 30.53
44.	Budhal	—	—	—	E.R.
45.	Kalakote	—	—	—	E.R.
46.	Nowshehra	2,458	2,843	+ 385	+ 15.66
47.	Rajauri	5,939	11,304	+ 5,365	+ 90.34
48.	Sunderbani	—	1,686	+ 1,686	U
49.	Haveli	11,981	14,171	+ 2,190	+ 18.28
50.	Mendhar	1,822	—	1,822	E

Note: E.R. — Entirely Rural.
U — Urbanized in 1981.
E — Urban population in 1971 but entirely rural in 1981.

MAP 29

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS, 1901–81

The map brings out the growth of urban population in different size classes of urban areas of the state during 1901–81.

The size classes of urban areas in each district during 1901–81 have been summed up and shown by histograms. The bars have been drawn proportionate to the population recorded at each census over a span of 80 years and further divided according to the share of urban population of each size class, viz., class I (population 100,000 and above), class II (50,000–99,999), class III (20,000–49,999), class IV (10,000–19,999), class V (5,000–9,999), and class VI (below 5,000) and have been shown by hatching in different shades as explained in the legend. The scale of histograms for Jammu and Srinagar has been reduced to accommodate them on the map. A separate histogram has also been drawn for the state as a whole to illustrate an overall picture of growth of urban population.

The figures in the table reveal that the growth pattern of urbanisation in the state has changed in a slow process during the first half of the century and then took a sharp upward trend. In 1901 Census the state had only two urban centres, viz., Srinagar and Jammu with an urban population of 158,748 which has gone up to 1,260,403 persons as recorded at the 1981 Census in 58 urban centres of the state comprising 2 class I, 5 class III, 7 class IV, 20 class V and 24 class VI.

The status of Srinagar city remained unchanged since 1901, it had continued to enjoy the status of not only class I but the biggest urban centre of the state. The population of Srinagar city has so far registered a growth rate of 29.69 per cent during 1971–81. Jammu retained its position as class I town from 1961 to 1981. As far as class II towns are concerned Jammu city which was class III town in 1931 changed to class II in 1941. In 1911, there was only one class III town which was in Jammu district and its position remained unchanged upto the 1931 census whereas the number of towns in size class IV and V was 3 each in 1941 as against 2 and 3 in 1931. In 1941 class V towns were in Punch, Kathua and Jammu. Class VI towns registered a small increase in 1931 but the share again decreased by about two per cent in 1941 over that of 1931 where it was 20.02. In 1961, the number of towns recorded a sizeable increase of 11 over that of 1941 claiming overall strength of 41 towns of which 2 were class I, 1 class III,4 class IV,6 class V and 30 class VI towns. By 1961, it is noteworthy that number of class VI towns went up by 6 but there was a fall in the share of its population from 17.92 per cent of 1941 to 14.36 per cent in 1961. During the 1981 Census class I towns constitute as much as 64.23 per cent of the state's total urban population whereas in 1971 their share was a little higher (66.79 per cent). Classes III and V follow in order each claiming about 12 per cent of the total urban population. The corresponding proportions of these two classes of towns in 1971 were 9.52 per cent and 12.67 per cent respectively, the towns belonging to class IV and VI show 6.97 per cent and 5.46 per cent during the 1981 Census. Main reason behind this uneven growth in the proportion of population in various size classes of towns is the inclusion of new urban areas and upgrading of some old towns during the intercensal period. Among the districts, the highest number of cities/towns (9) are in Jammu followed by eight in Anantnag. The districts of Baramula, Doda, Udhampur and

Kathua have 6 towns each. There are 4 towns each in the districts of Pulwama and Rajauri. Srinagar district has 3 urban centres. Two towns are located in the district of Kupwara and one each in the districts of Badgam, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh) and Punch.

The statement given below gives in detail the classwise urban population of the districts of Jammu and Kashmir since 1901:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Census year	Size class (population)					
			Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1901	122,618	—	36,130	—	—	—
		1911	126,344	—	31,726	—	45,031	65,417
		1921	141,735	—	31,506	—	42,758	51,755
		1931	173,573	—	38,613	21,718	20,281	63,620
		1941	207,787	50,379	—	36,479	22,662	69,258
		1951	246,522	76,558	—	48,203	47,127	38,803
		1961	387,995	—	21,087	59,300	39,729	85,204
		1971	573,179	—	81,674	45,789	108,779	48,800
		1981	809,512	—	148,028	87,820	146,212	68,831
1.	Anantnag	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	9,019	10,516
		1921	—	—	—	—	9,464	8,603
		1931	—	—	—	10,736	—	11,840

Sl. No.	State/district	Census year	Size class (population)					
			Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		1941	—	—	—	11,985	—	12,518
		1951	—	—	—	16,536	5,463	—
		1961	—	—	21,087	—	6,394	6,519
		1971	—	—	27,643	—	14,879	8,829
		1981	—	—	33,978	10,791	15,006	10,511
2.	Pulwama	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	—	6,560
		1921	—	—	—	—	—	5,730
		1931	—	—	—	—	—	6,086
		1941	—	—	—	—	—	8,805
		1951	—	—	—	—	10,189	—
		1961	—	—	—	—	11,573	—
		1971	—	—	—	—	22,883	—
		1981	—	—	—	10,833	25,446	—
3.	Srinagar	1901	122,618	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	126,344	—	—	—	8,095	—
		1921	141,735	—	—	—	5,928	—

Sl. No.	State/district	Census year	Size class (population)					
			Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		1931	173,573	—	—	—	—	886
		1941	207,787	—	—	—	—	1,809
		1951	246,522	—	—	—	—	4,202
		1961	285,257	—	—	—	6,596	—
		1971	415,271	—	—	—	7,982	—
		1981	594,775	—	—	11,227	9,143	—
4.	Badgam	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	—	4,445
		1921	—	—	—	—	—	3,342
		1931	—	—	—	—	—	3,784
		1941	—	—	—	—	—	4,037
		1951	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1961	—	—	—	—	—	3,231
		1971	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1981	—	—	—	—	6,935	—
5.	Baramula	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	15,113	3,820

Sl. No.	State/district	Census year	Size class (population)					
			Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		1921	—	—	—	—	15,268	2,243
		1931	—	—	—	10,982	6,886	3,651
		1941	—	—	—	44,494	—	4,313
		1951	—	—	—	31,667	—	861
		1961	—	—	—	38,841	—	18,523
		1971	—	—	54,031	—	6,201	986
		1981	—	—	67,529	14,218	5,017	3,002
6.	Kupwara	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	—	1,189
		1921	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1931	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1941	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1951	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1961	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1971	—	—	—	—	5,025	—
		1981	—	—	—	—	6,616	3,072
7.	Kargil	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	State/district	Census year	Size class (population)					
			Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		1911	—	—	—	—	—	1,315
		1921	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1931	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1941	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1951	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1961	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1971	—	—	—	—	—	2,390
		1981	—	—	—	—	—	3,527
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	—	2,895
		1921	—	—	—	—	—	2,401
		1931	—	—	—	—	—	3,093
		1941	—	—	—	—	—	3,372
		1951	—	—	—	—	—	3,546
		1961	—	—	—	—	—	3,720
		1971	—	—	—	—	5,519	—
		1981	—	—	—	—	8,718	—

Sl. No.	State/district	Census year	Size class (population)					
			Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Doda	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	—	6,523
		1921	—	—	—	—	—	5,149
		1931	—	—	—	—	—	6,230
		1941	—	—	—	—	—	6,224
		1951	—	—	—	—	—	7,246
		1961	—	—	—	—	—	15,490
		1971	—	—	—	—	10,487	9,049
		1981	—	—	—	—	18,645	6,529
10.	Udhampur	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	—	8,815
		1921	—	—	—	—	—	6,307
		1931	—	—	—	—	—	8,593
		1941	—	—	—	—	—	10,935
		1951	—	—	—	—	7,464	6,211
		1961	—	—	—	10,263	—	6,154
		1971	—	—	—	16,392	—	12,027

Sl. No.	State/district	Census year	Size class (population)					
			Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		1981	—	—	22,909	—	5,743	14,595
11.	Kathua	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	5,240	4,746
		1921	—	—	—	—	5,072	4,072
		1931	—	—	—	—	5,243	5,108
		1941	—	—	—	—	5,586	5,349
		1951	—	—	—	—	7,616	2,488
		1961	—	—	—	—	9,647	5,888
		1971	—	—	—	17,416	—	7,669
		1981	—	—	23,612	—	5,397	12,981
12.	Jammu	1901	—	—	36,130	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	31,726	—	—	11,709
		1921	—	—	31,506	—	—	11,655
		1931	—	—	38,613	—	—	12,185
		1941	—	50,379	—	—	8,468	8,835
		1951	—	76,558	—	—	6,993	10,927
		1961	102,738	—	—	—	5,519	19,519
		1971	157,908	—	—	—	29,864	3,570

Sl. No.	State/district	Census year	Size class (population)					
			Class I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		1981	214,737	—	—	26,580	30,856	7,471
13.	Rajauri	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	—	2,884
		1921	—	—	—	—	—	2,253
		1931	—	—	—	—	—	2,164
		1941	—	—	—	—	—	3,061
		1951	—	—	—	—	—	3,322
		1961	—	—	—	—	—	6,160
		1971	—	—	—	—	5,939	2,458
		1981	—	—	—	—	8,690	7,143
14.	Punch	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1911	—	—	—	—	7,564	—
		1921	—	—	—	—	7,026	—
		1931	—	—	—	—	8,152	—
		1941	—	—	—	—	8,608	—
		1951	—	—	—	—	9,402	—
		1961	—	—	—	10,196	—	—
		1971	—	—	—	11,981	—	1,827
		1981	—	—	—	14,171	—	—

MAP 30

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES,1971–81

An illustrative location of urban centres constituted during the 1981 Census in relation to their population size and decadal growth during 1971–81 have been represented in this map.

Each urban centre has been shown by a specific symbol with reference to its location and population size. Urban centres have been classified into six size classes, viz., class I (100,000 and above), class II (50,000–99,999), class III (20,000–49,999), class IV (10,000-19,999), class V (5,000—9,999) and class VI (below 5,000) of which last two ranges have been clubbed together. The decadal percentage growth rates for specific urban centres have been grouped under 4 categories, viz., (i) 75.01 & above, (ii) 50.01–75.00, (iii) 25.01–50.00 and (iv) 25.00 and below as per the legend of the map. The new towns added in 1981 have been shaded in solid black within the symbols of class size. Negative population growth of the urban centres has been shown by broken lines symbols.

The 1981 Census has recorded 58 urban centres in the state constituting a total urban population of 1,260,403 in 1981. Srinagar and Jammu cities are the only class I urban centres. Interestingly, Srinagar and Jammu urban agglomerations constitute 65.80 per cent of the urban population of the state. There are, however, 5 class III, 7 class IV and 44 class V and VI urban areas. No town has been classified as class II in the state.

The 1971–81 decade has registered a net increase of 402, 182 persons or 46.86 per cent in urban population. During the 1981 Census, 14 newly created urban centres have been recognized. During 1971–81, two class VI towns, namely, Gulmarg and Chenani have shown a decrease of urban population by (–)5.89 per cent and (–)3.13 per cent respectively. The highest percentage variation has been recorded by class VI town Uri (+462.30) followed by class IV towns Bandipore (+129.29) and class VI towns Banihat (+119.92) and Lakhenpur (+88.64). These four towns fall in the highest range of 75.01 and above. In the next range, 50.01–75.00, class IV towns Ranbirsingh Pora (+61.35) and Badamibagh cantonment (+60.65) rank first and second respectively followed by class V town Leh (+57.96). Maximum number of towns (22) fall in the next range 25.01–50.00. The highest percentage variation in this range has been registered by class VI town Kargil (+47.57) followed by class V town Mattan (+42.61) whereas the lowest is recorded by class V Akhnoor (+26.03). The last range 25.00 & below depicts as many as 13 towns. Class V towns Tral and Shupiyan rank first and second respectively registering +24.70 and +23.19 per cent variation in population whereas the lowest is claimed by class VI town Pahalgam +12.46.

The statement given below shows class–wise number of towns and their population in the state at district level:-

Sl. No.	State/ district	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All classes	
		No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	809,512	—	—	5	148,028	7	87,820	20	146,212	24	68,831	**58**	1,260,403
1.	Anantnag	—	—	—	—	1	33,978	1	10,791	2	15,006	4	10,511	8	70,286
2.	Pulwama	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10,833	3	25,446	—	—	4	36,279
3.	Srinagar	1	594,775	—	—	—	—	1	11,227	1	9,143	—	—	3	615,145
4.	Badgam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6,935	—	—	1	6,935
5.	Baramula	—	—	—	—	2	67,529	1	14,218	1	5,017	2	3,002	6	89,766
6.	Kupwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6,616	1	3,072	2	9,688
7.	Kargil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,527	1	3,527
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8,718	—	—	1	8,718
9.	Doda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18,645	3	6,529	6	25,174
10.	Udhampur	—	—	—	—	1	22,909	—	—	1	5,743	4	14,595	6	43,247

Sl. No.	State/ district	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All classes	
		No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion	No. of towns	Popula-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11.	Kathua	—	—	—	—	1	23,612	—	—	1	5,397	4	12,981	6	41,990
12.	Jammu	1	214,737	—	—	—	—	2	26,580	4	30,856	2	7,471	9	279,644
13.	Rajauri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8,690	3	7,143	4	15,833
14.	Punch	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14,171	—	—	—	—	1	14,171

Note:- Table based on townwise data

Source:- A-4, General Population Tables.

MAP 31

URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE (CLASS I), 1981

The economic industrial categories as per the 1981 Census of class I urban centres (population 100,000 & above) have been depicted in the map of Jammu and Kashmir state.

The broad nine industrial categories of main workers have further been arranged into six groups as below:

Category	Industrial categories	Group
I	Cultivators	I Primary
II	Agricultural Labourers	
III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
IV	Mining and Quarrying	II Mining
V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs a) Household Industry b) Other than Household Industry	III Industrial
VI	Construction	IV Commercial
VII	Trade and Commerce	
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications	V Transport
IX	Other services	VI Services

Circles proportionate to total population have been drawn for each class I urban centre and divided into sectors according to their predominant share of industrial groups. If one sector of the economy constitutes 40.00 per cent or more of the total main workers it will be designated by a particular industrial category and such urban centre may be mono-functional in character. In Jammu & Kashmir there is no such class I urban centre. If the percentage share of one sector of economy constituted less than 40.00 per cent then another predominant sector has been taken into account to reach the total percentage share 60.00 or more and designated as bi–functional. Again if the percentage share of two categories accumulated less than 60.00 per cent then third predominant industrial category has been added to it to make it multi-functional.

There are only two urban centres having class I status in the state, viz., Srinagar and Jammu U.As. These two urban centres have been depicted by two circles at their location. Srinagar urban agglomeration has been designated as bi–functional having industry–cum–service function as its main economy.

The Jammu urban agglomeration has been classified as multi-functional having majority of workers engaged in service–cum–commercial–cum–industrial sector.

The following table gives the number of workers engaged in each group of industrial categories in the two urban centres of the state:-

City/town	Total main workers	Industrial categories					
		Primary I, II & III	Mining IV	Industrial V(a), V(b) & VI	Commercial VII	Transport VIII	Services IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Srinagar U.A.	177,581	18,519	442	66,094	27,516	17,298	47,712
	(100.00)	(10.43)	(0.25)	(37.22)	(15.49)	(9.74)	(26.87)
Jammu U.A.	61,733	3,052	301	13,709	14,367	7,957	22,347
	(100.00)	(4.94)	(0.49)	(22.21)	(23.27)	(12.89)	(36.20)

Note :- Figures in brackets show percentage of each category to total main workers.

Source :- General Economic Tables, 1981.

MAP 32

IN-MIGRANTS, 1981

This map has been designed to illustrate the total in-migrants according to their place of birth in each district of the state classified by sex and urban/rural. Further, the percentage of in-migrants to total population of each district as recorded during the 1981 Census has also been depicted.

The data relating to in-migrants have been divided into two components, viz., (i) in-migrants in each district represented by pie-diagrams indicating rural and urban migration. The shaded portion represents the rural while the blank represents urban in-migrants. These sectors have been further sub–divided to indicate male and female in-migrants in each sector and (ii) the percentage of in-migrants to total population has been calculated for each district and arranged into four ranges and shown on the map by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

The largest number of total in-migrants has been recorded by the district of Jammu (126,893) followed by Kathua district (42,598); while the lowest number has been recorded by Kargil (988) preceded by Leh (Ladakh) (3,566). As far as the percentage of total in-migrants is concerned, the highest proportion of in-migrants has been returned by Jammu district (13.45) followed by Kathua (11.54) and Udhampur (8.92) which fall in the highest range of 7.01 & above. The lowest percentage of in-migrants (1.50) has been recorded in Kargil district preceded by Punch (1.59). In addition to these two districts, Kupwara, Anantnag, Doda and Baramula also fall in the last range of 3.00 & below. The range 3.01–5.00 has three districts, namely, Srinagar, Pulwama and Badgam with their percentage values at 3.87,3.73 and 3.35 respectively while Rajauri and Leh (Ladakh) districts are categorised in the range of 5.01–7.00 per cent.

During the 1981 Census, in rural areas the highest percentage of male in-migrants has been recorded by district Rajauri (41.37) followed by district Doda (39.26) whereas in case of female in-migrants the highest figure has been noticed in Pulwama district which has recorded 66.33 per cent followed by Badgam district (62.37 per cent). The lowest proportions of male and female in-migrants have been registered as 4.09 and 10.81 per cent respectively in rural areas of Srinagar district. On the other hand, in urban areas, Srinagar district tops the list recording 48.39 per cent male migrants and 36.71 per cent female migrants. The lowest proportion of male in-migrants is noticed in Pulwama district (5.31 per cent) and that of female migrants in Rajauri district (8.02 per cent).

The statement given below gives the total in-migrants with male/female and rural/urban break-up with their respective percentages in each district of the state:-

Sl. No.	District	Total population	Total in-migrants	Rural in-migrants			Urban in-migrants		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Anantnag	656,351	12,794 (1.95)	9,515 (74.37)	2,785 (21.77)	6,730 (52.60)	3,279 (25.63)	1,226 (9.58)	2,053 (16.05)
2.	Pulwama	404,078	15,079 (3.73)	12,409 (82.29)	2,407 (15.96)	10,002 (66.33)	2,670 (17.71)	800 (5.31)	1,870 (12.40)
3.	Srinagar	708,328	27,420 (3.87)	4,086 (14.90)	1,121 (4.09)	2,965 (10.81)	23,333 (85.10)	13,269 (48.39)	10,065 (36.71)
4.	Badgam	367,262	12,319 (3.35)	9,807 (79.61)	2,124 (17.24)	7,683 (62.37)	2,512 (20.39)	1,141 (9.26)	1,371 (11.13)
5.	Baramula	670,142	18,210 (2.72)	13,319 (73.14)	4,870 (26.74)	8,449 (46.40)	4,891 (26.86)	2,034 (11.17)	2,857 (15.69)
6.	Kupwara	328,743	6,180 (1.88)	5,110 (82.69)	1,355 (21.93)	3,755 (60.76)	1,070 (17.31)	519 (8.40)	551 (8.91)
7.	Kargil	65,992	988 (1.50)	631 (63.87)	225 (22.78)	406 (41.09)	357 (36.13)	215 (21.76)	142 (14.37)
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	68,380	3,566 (5.21)	2,384 (66.86)	1,365 (38.28)	1,019 (28.58)	1,182 (33.14)	878 (24.62)	304 (8.52)
9.	Doda	425,262	11,392 (2.68)	8,758 (76.88)	4,472 (39.26)	4,286 (37.62)	2,634 (23.12)	1,507 (13.23)	1,127 (9.89)
10.	Udhampur	453,636	40,442 (8.92)	28,376 (70.16)	14,215 (35.15)	14,161 (35.01)	12,066 (29.84)	5,960 (14.74)	6,106 (15.10)

Sl. No.	District	Total population	Total in-migrants	Rural in-migrants			Urban in-migrants		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Kathua	369,123	42,598 (11.54)	33,314 (78.21)	13,205 (31.00)	20,109 (47.21)	9,284 (21.79)	3,915 (9.19)	5,369 (12.60)
12.	Jammu	943,395	126,893 (13.45)	65,435 (51.57)	27,415 (21.61)	38,020 (29.96)	61,458 (48.43)	30,293 (23.87)	31,165 (24.56)
13.	Rajauri	302,500	20,772 (6.87)	17,271 (83.14)	8,593 (41.37)	8,678 (41.77)	3,501 (16.86)	1,836 (8.84)	1,665 (8.02)
14.	Punch	224,197	3,574 (1.59)	2,124 (59.43)	830 (23.22)	1,294 (36.21)	1,450 (40.57)	738 (20.65)	712 (19.92)

Note:— Figures within brackets denote percentage.

Source:— Table D–1, Population classified by place of birth.

MAP 33

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1981

This map highlights the proportion of rural in-migrants to total rural population with types of rural in-migration, namely, rural to rural and urban to rural according to their place of birth as returned in the 1981 Census at district level.

As in the previous map, two components have been depicted on this map, one of them indicates total number of rural in-migrants by proportionate circles which are further sub-divided into three parts to show rural to rural, urban to rural and unclassified in each district and the other shows the percentage of rural in-migrants to total rural population. The percentages have been grouped into four categories and have been shown by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

The largest number of rural in-migrants has been recorded in the district of Jammu (65,435) followed by Kathua (33,314) while Kargil district records the lowest number (631). In case of proportion, the highest percentage of rural in-migrants is exhibited in the district of Kathua where the rural in-migrants stand at 33,314 accounting for 10.18 per cent to total rural population and is followed by Jammu 9.86. Both the districts fall in the range of 9.01 and above. The next range of 6.01-9.00 has shown the districts of Udhampur and Rajauri which have recorded 6.91 and 6.02 per cent rural in-migrants respectively. The three districts, viz., Leh (Ladakh) ,Pulwama and Badgam with their percentage values of 4.00,3.37 and 3.11 respectively occupy the range of 3.01-6.00. As many as seven districts namely, Srinagar (2.96), Baramula (2.29), Doda(2.19), Anantnag(1.62), Kupwara(1.60), Kargil and Punch (1.01 each) fall in the lowest range of 3.00 and below.

During the 1981 Census, in rural areas the highest percentage of rural to rural in-migrants has been noticed in Srinagar district (82.23) and urban to rural in Badgam district(43.84) whereas in both the cases the lowest percentage has been registered by Leh(Ladakh) district with 49.29 for rural to rural and 10.90 per cent for urban to rural. On the other hand the highest and the lowest percentages of unclassified in-migrants have been recorded by Leh (Ladakh), i.e., 39.81 and Pulwama 0.18 respectively.

The statement given below gives in detail the number of total rural in-migrants with rural to rural, urban to rural and unclassified break-up and their respective percentages in the rural areas of the districts of the state:-

Sl. No.	District	Total rural population	Total rural in-migrants	In-migrants rural to rural	In-migrants urban to rural	In-migrants unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Anantnag	586,065	9,515 (1.62)	6,675 (70.15)	2,736 (28.76)	104 (1.09)
2.	Pulwama	367,799	12,409 (3.37)	8,710 (70.19)	3,677 (29.63)	22 (0.18)
3.	Srinagar	138,133	4,086 (2.96)	3,360 (82.23)	699 (17.11)	27 (0.66)
4.	Badgam	315,377	9,807 (3.11)	5,478 (55.86)	4,299 (43.84)	30 (0.30)
5.	Baramula	580,376	13,319 (2.29)	8,987 (67.48)	3,764 (28.26)	568 (4.26)
6.	Kupwara	319,055	5,110 (1.60)	3,511 (68.71)	1,476 (28.88)	123 (2.41)
7.	Kargil	62,465	631 (1.01)	410 (64.98)	196 (31.06)	25 (3.96)
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	59,662	2,384 (4.00)	1,175 (49.29)	260 (10.90)	949 (39.81)
9.	Doda	400,088	8,758 (2.19)	6,505 (74.27)	2,034 (23.22)	219 (2.51)
10.	Udhampur	410,389	28,376 (6.91)	17,538 (61.80)	9,903 (34.90)	935 (3.30)

Sl. No.	District	Total rural population	Total rural in-migrants	In-migrants rural to rural	In-migrants urban to rural	In-migrants unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kathua	327,133	33,314 (10.18)	25,480 (76.48)	5,447 (16.35)	2,387 (7.17)
12.	Jammu	663,751	65,435 (9.86)	37,055 (56.63)	11,178 (17.08)	17,202 (26.29)
13.	Rajauri	286,667	17,271 (6.02)	13,802 (79.91)	2,976 (17.23)	493 (2.86)
14.	Punch	210,026	2,124 (1.01)	1,135 (53.44)	773 (36.39)	216 (10.17)

Note:- Figures within brackets denote percentage.

Source :— Table D–1, Population classified by place of birth.

MAP 34

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1981

This map shows the percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population in the state at district level with their break-up into rural to urban and urban to urban according to their place of birth during the 1981 Census.

The magnitude of urban in-migrants has been shown by proportionate circles with further sub-divisions representing the urban in-migrants from urban to urban, rural to urban and unclassified.

Percentages of urban in-migrants to total urban population in each district have been grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth technique according to the legend on the map.

The largest number of urban in-migrants has been recorded by Jammu district (61,458) and the lowest in Kargil (357). While considering the proportion, the highest percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population is recorded by district Udhampur (27.90) which alone falls in the highest range of 24.01 & above while Kathua, Rajauri and Jammu districts exhibit this proportion in the range of 18.01-24.00 per cent. Leh(Ladakh) (13.56) is the lone district falling in the range of 12.01-18.00. Kupwara (11.04), Doda (10.46), Punch (10.23), Kargil (10.12) and Pulwama (7.36) districts have shown this proportion in the range of 6.01 to 12.00 per cent. The districts of Baramula, Badgam, Anantnag and Srinagar claim the percentages in the lowest range of 6.00 & below.

In urban areas of the state, Doda district stands first in recording the highest percentage of urban to urban in-migrants whereas Kathua district has recorded the lowest figure of 44.48 per cent. The highest percentage of rural to urban in-migrants has been noticed in Srinagar district (46.74) and the lowest in Doda district (25.47). The highest and the lowest percentage figures of unclassified urban in-migrants are seen in Punch and Pulwama districts which have recorded 19.66 and 0.82 per cent respectively.

The statement below indicates the total number of urban in-migrants classified as urban to urban, rural to urban and unclassified in relation to total urban population enumerated in the state with their respective percentages in each district of the state:-

Sl. No.	District	Total urban population	Total urban in-migrants	In-migrants urban to urban	In-migrants rural to urban	In-migrants unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Anantnag	70,286	3,279 (4.67)	2,350 (71.67)	882 (26.90)	47 (1.43)
2.	Pulwama	36,279	2,670 (7.36)	1,743 (65.28)	905 (33.90)	22 (0.82)

Sl. No.	District	Total urban population	Total urban in-migrants	In-migrants urban to urban	In-migrants rural to urban	In-migrants unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Srinagar	570,195	23,333 (4.09)	11,296 (48.41)	10,905 (46.74)	1,132 (4.85)
4.	Badgam	51,885	2,512 (4.84)	1,373 (54.66)	1,080 (42.99)	59 (2.35)
5.	Baramula	89,766	4,891 (5.45)	3,276 (66.98)	1,493 (30.53)	122 (2.49)
6.	Kupwara	9,688	1,070 (11.04)	720 (67.29)	300 (28.04)	50 (4.67)
7.	Kargil	3,527	357 (10.12)	237 (66.39)	98 (27.45)	22 (6.16)
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	8,718	1,182 (13.56)	598 (50.59)	486 (41.12)	98 (8.29)
9.	Doda	25,174	2,634 (10.46)	1,892 (71.83)	671 (25.47)	71 (2.70)
10.	Udhampur	43,247	12,066 (27.90)	8,126 (67.35)	3,592 (29.77)	348 (2.88)
11.	Kathua	41,990	9,284 (22.11)	4,130 (44.48)	4,274 (46.04)	880 (9.48)
12.	Jammu	279,644	61,458 (21.98)	35,798 (58.25)	16,862 (27.43)	8,798 (14.32)
13.	Rajauri	15,833	3,501 (22.11)	1,999 (57.10)	1,433 (40.93)	69 (1.97)
14.	Punch	14,171	1,450 (10.23)	707 (48.76)	458 (31.58)	285 (19.66)

Note:- Figures within brackets denote percentage.

Source :- Table D–1, Population classified by place of birth.

MAP 35

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS, 1981

The map has been designed to indicate the percentage of migrants whose duration of residence has been recorded upto 4 years in the district of enumeration to total migrants (all durations) as enumerated in 1981.

Proportionate circles in each district have been drawn for indicating the total migrants residing upto 4 years in the district of enumeration. These have been further sub-divided into two sectors representing rural and urban migrants classified by sex. Rural sector has been hatched to differentiate it from the urban sector. Further, the percentages of migrants residing upto 4 years in a particular district of enumeration to total migrants (all durations) have been grouped into five different categories. Districts have been hatched according to range in which a particular district falls by using choropleth technique.

The highest number of migrants residing upto 4 years has been claimed by Jammu district (74,006) and the lowest figure of 2,014 migrants has been recorded by Kargil district. As regards percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants(all durations), Udhampur district tops the list with 36.76 per cent and is the lone district which falls in the highest range of 35.01 & above. Srinagar district with 33.55 per cent and Doda district with 31.83 per cent occupy the second range of 30.01-35.00. Districts of Kathua, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Rajauri and Punch fall in the range of 25.01-30.00. The range 20.01-25.00 claims four districts, namely, Baramula, Jammu, Badgam and Kupwara while the districts of Anantnag (19.98 per cent) and Pulwama (19.47 per cent) fall in the last range 20.00 & below.

The map depicts that migrants residing upto 4 years are more in rural areas as compared to urban areas in all the districts of the state except Srinagar district. In urban areas Srinagar district has recorded the highest percentage of migrants, both males (49.40) and females (28.90) whereas in rural areas same district has registered the lowest percentage of migrants, i.e., 7.34 per cent in case of male migrants and 14.36 per cent in case of female migrants. In rural areas Leh (Ladakh) district has claimed the highest proportion of male migrants (37.77) whereas Pulwama records the highest female migrants (62.21). On the other hand, the lowest percentage of urban male migrants (5.91 per cent) has been noticed in Pulwama district while Kupwara exhibits the lowest urban female migrants (4.06 per cent).

The statement given below indicates the number of total migrants residing upto 4 years with their rural/urban and male/female break-up and their respective percentages as recorded during the 1981 Census at district level:-

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants (all durations)	Total migrants residing upto 4 years	Rural			Urban		
				Total migrants residing upto 4 years			Total migrants residing upto 4 years		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Anantnag	106,498	21,276 (19.98)	18,277 (85.90)	5,494 (25.82)	12,783 (60.08)	2,999 (14.10)	1,376 (6.47)	1,623 (7.63)
2.	Pulwama	64,989	12,654 (19.47)	11,095 (87.68)	3,223 (25.47)	7,872 (62.21)	1,559 (12.32)	748 (5.91)	811 (6.41)
3.	Srinagar	41,502	13,925 (33.55)	3,021 (21.70)	1,022 (7.34)	1,999 (14.36)	10,904 (78.30)	6,880 (49.40)	4,024 (28.90)
4.	Badgam	44,712	9,856 (22.04)	8,486 (86.11)	2,434 (24.71)	6,052 (61.40)	1,368 (13.89)	629 (6.38)	739 (7.51)
5.	Baramula	95,898	23,423 (24.42)	18,639 (79.58)	7,586 (32.39)	11,053 (47.19)	4,785 (20.42)	2,753 (11.75)	2,032 (8.67)
6.	Kupwara	39,879	8,156 (20.45)	7,258 (88.98)	2,560 (31.38)	4,698 (57.60)	899 (11.02)	568 (6.96)	331 (4.06)
7.	Kargil	7,287	2,014 (27.64)	1,321 (65.59)	595 (29.54)	726 (36.05)	693 (34.41)	542 (26.91)	151 (7.50)
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	12,688	3,505 (27.62)	2,140 (61.05)	1,324 (37.77)	816 (23.28)	1,366 (38.95)	917 (26.14)	449 (12.81)
9.	Doda	70,687	22,501 (31.83)	18,899 (83.99)	8,015 (35.62)	10,884 (48.37)	3,602 (16.01)	2,353 (10.46)	1,249 (5.55)

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants (all durations)	Total migrants residing upto 4 years	Rural			Urban		
				Total migrants residing upto 4 years			Total migrants residing upto 4 years		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Udhampur	117,749	43,282 (36.76)	33,939 (78.41)	16,224 (37.48)	17,715 (40.93)	9,343 (21.59)	4,922 (11.37)	4,421 (10.22)
11.	Kathua	111,142	30,772 (27.69)	25,077 (81.49)	10,834 (35.21)	14,243 (46.28)	5,697 (18.51)	3,072 (9.98)	2,625 (8.53)
12.	Jammu	309,460	74,006 (23.91)	43,436 (58.69)	14,904 (20.14)	28,532 (38.55)	30571 (41.31)	15,562 (21.03)	15,008 (20.28)
13.	Rajauri	55,732	14,277 (25.62)	11,775 (82.47)	4,939 (34.59)	6,836 (47.88)	2,502 (17.53)	1,404 (9.84)	1,098 (7.69)
14.	Punch	22,756	5,723 (25.15)	4,667 (81.53)	1,855 (32.40)	2,812 (49.13)	1,058 (18.47)	675 (11.78)	383 (6.69)

Note:- Figures within brackets denote percentage.

Source :— D–2 Table, Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

MAP 36

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS, 1981

This map is also a counterpart of the previous map. It illustrates the proportion of migrants whose duration of residence in the district of enumeration has been 5 to 9 years.

Proportionate circles drawn in each district represent the migrants whose duration of residence has been 5 to 9 years in a particular district of enumeration and sectors drawn within the circles denote the rural/urban and male/female migrants. Similarly, the district-wise hatching has been given to indicate the proportion of migrants residing 5 to 9 years to total migrants(all durations) which have been grouped into four ranges as per the legend on the map.

The districts of Srinagar and Punch claim high proportion of migrants ((15.71 each) and fall in the highest range 15.01 & above. The lowest record of 12.52 per cent of migrants in this state is exhibited by district Leh (Ladakh) preceded by Rajauri(12.82) and Doda (12.93) and occupy the lowest range of 13.00 & below. The range 14.01-15.00 shows as many as 5 districts, viz, Anantnag, Baramula, Kargil, Kathua and Pulwama. Districts of Udhampur, Badgam, Jammu and Kupwara with 13.94, 13.87,13.86 and 13.83 per cent respectively occupy the range of 13.01-14.00. In rural areas the highest percentage of male migrants has been recorded by Punch district (30.10) and that of female migrants by Badgam district (76.68) whereas the lowest percentage of male and female migrants have been registered by Srinagar district with 8.69 and 26.21 respectively. On the other hand, in urban areas, Srinagar district ranks first in recording the highest proportion of male migrants (37.91 per cent) and female migrants (27.19 per cent) while the lowest percentage of male migrants has been recorded by Badgam district (3.01) and that of female migrants by Kupwara district (4.84).

The statement given below indicates the number of total migrants residing from 5 to 9 years with their rural/urban and male/female break-up and their respective percentages as recorded during the 1981 Census at district level:-

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants (all durations)	Total migrants residing 5–9 years	Rural			Urban		
				Total migrants residing 5–9 years			Total migrants residing 5–9 years		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Anantnag	106,498	15,695 (14.74)	13,776 (87.77)	2,731 (17.40)	11,045 (70.37)	1,919 (12.23)	600 (3.82)	1,319 (8.41)

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants (all durations)	Total migrants residing 5–9 years	Rural			Urban		
				Total migrants residing 5–9 years			Total migrants residing 5–9 years		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Pulwama	64,989	9,214 (14.18)	8,205 (89.05)	1,253 (13.60)	6,952 (75.45)	1,008 (10.95)	285 (3.10)	723 (7.85)
3.	Srinagar	41,502	6,520 (15.71)	2,276 (34.90)	567 (8.69)	1,709 (26.21)	4,245 (65.10)	2,472 (37.91)	1,773 (27.19)
4.	Badgam	44,712	6,201 (13.87)	5,709 (92.07)	954 (15.39)	4,755 (76.68)	492 (7.93)	187 (3.01)	305 (4.92)
5.	Baramula	95,898	14,103 (14.71)	11,719 (83.09)	2,702 (19.16)	9,017 (63.93)	2,385 (16.91)	811 (5.75)	1,574 (11.16)
6.	Kupwara	39,879	5,515 (13.83)	5,075 (92.01)	946 (17.15)	4,129 (74.86)	441 (7.99)	174 (3.15)	267 (4.84)
7.	Kargil	7,287	1,067 (14.64)	791 (74.13)	199 (18.65)	592 (55.48)	276 (25.87)	174 (16.31)	102 (9.56)
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	12,688	1,589 (12.52)	989 (62.24)	346 (21.77)	643 (40.47)	600 (37.76)	335 (21.08)	265 (16.68)
9.	Doda	70,687	9,142 (12.93)	8,308 (90.88)	1,555 (17.01)	6,753 (73.87)	833 (9.12)	387 (4.24)	446 (4.88)
10.	Udhampur	117,749	16,414 (13.94)	13,451 (81.95)	3,746 (22.82)	9,705 (59.13)	2,962 (18.05)	1,413 (8.61)	1,549 (9.44)

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants (all durations)	Total migrants residing 5–9 years	Rural			Urban		
				Total migrants residing 5–9 years			Total migrants residing 5–9 years		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Kathua	111,142	15,849 (14.26)	13,580 (85.68)	3,783 (23.87)	9,797 (61.81)	2,269 (14.32)	834 (5.26)	1,435 (9.06)
12.	Jammu	309,460	42,901 (13.86)	28,614 (66.70)	7,748 (18.06)	20,866 (48.64)	14,288 (33.30)	6,465 (15.06)	7,823 (18.24)
13.	Rajauri	55,732	7,144 (12.82)	6,446 (90.23)	1,913 (26.78)	4,533 (63.45)	698 (9.77)	316 (4.42)	382 (5.35)
14.	Punch	22,756	3,575 (15.71)	3,258 (91.13)	1,076 (30.10)	2,182 (61.03)	317 (8.87)	141 (3.95)	176 (4.92)

Note:- Figures within brackets denote percentage.

Source :— D–2 Table, Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

MAP 37

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE, 1981

This map also forms a part of the preceding two maps with the only difference that migrants whose duration of residence has been recorded 10 years and above, have only been taken into account.

As in the previous two maps, two components have been highlighted on this map. Firstly, the district-wise proportionate circles indicate migrants with their duration of residence 10 years and above. These have been sub-divided into sectors to show the break-up of such migrants into rural/urban and male/female. Secondly, percentage of migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants (all durations) have been grouped into five ranges and shown on the map by choropleth technique at district level.

Kupwara district has recorded the highest percentage of migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants (64.83) followed by Pulwama (63.87), Badgam (63.11), Anantnag (62.98), Baramula (60.17) and Rajauri (60.14) districts which fall in the highest range of 60.01 & above. Ranges 55.01 - 60.00 and 50.01-55.00 have exhibited 3 districts each. The range of 45.01-50.00 comprises the only district of Udhampur (47.93) while the last range of 45.00 & below exhibits the lone district of Srinagar with 44.04 per cent.

In rural areas, the highest percentage of male migrants have been recorded by Rajauri district (34.54) and female migrants by Badgam district (84.19) whereas the lowest percentage in case of both male and female migrants can be noticed in Srinagar district with 7.65 and 38.69 per cent respectively. Srinagar district has recorded the highest percentage of urban male migrants (20.50) as well as urban female migrants (33.16). In urban areas the lowest male migrants have been recorded by Pulwama district (1.55) and female migrants by Kupwara district (3.77).

The table given below shows the total number of migrants residing 10 years and above with their break-up into rural/urban, male/female and their proportions to total migrants (all durations) as returned at the 1981 Census:-

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants (all durations)	Total migrants residing 10 years and above	Rural			Urban		
				Total migrants residing 10 years and above			Total migrants residing 10 years and above		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Anantnag	106,498	67,077 (62.98)	60,395 (90.04)	9,821 (14.64)	50,574 (75.40)	6,682 (9.96)	1,411 (2.10)	5,271 (7.86)

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants (all durations)	Total migrants residing 10 years and above	Rural			Urban		
				Total migrants residing 10 years and above			Total migrants residing 10 years and above		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Pulwama	64,989	41,507 (63.87)	37,875 (91.25)	5,024 (12.10)	32,851 (79.15)	3,632 (8.75)	644 (1.55)	2,988 (7.20)
3.	Srinagar	41,502	18,277 (44.04)	8,469 (46.34)	1,398 (7.65)	7,071 (38.69)	9,809 (53.66)	3,748 (20.50)	6,061 (33.16)
4.	Badgam	44,712	28,217 (63.11)	26,522 (93.99)	2,766 (9.80)	23,756 (84.19)	1,695 (6.01)	485 (1.72)	1,210 (4.29)
5.	Baramula	95,898	57,701 (60.17)	49,928 (86.53)	6,875 (11.92)	43.053 (74.61)	7,771 (13.47)	1,747 (3.03)	6,024 (10.44)
6.	Kupwara	39,879	25,853 (64.83)	24,432 (94.50)	3,292 (12.73)	21,140 (81.77)	1,421 (5.50)	447 (1.73)	974 (3.77)
7.	Kargil	7,287	3,929 (53.92)	3,587 (91.28)	663 (16.86)	2,924 (74.42)	343 (8.72)	170 (4.32)	173 (4.40)
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	12,688	6,918 (54.52)	5,790 (83.70)	2,218 (32.06)	3,572 (51.64)	1,127 (16.30)	488 (7.06)	639 (9.24)
9.	Doda	70,687	36,897 (52.20)	34,594 (93.76)	5,390 (14.61)	29,204 (79.15)	2,302 (6.24)	879 (2.38)	1,423 (3.86)
10.	Udhampur	117,749	56,432 (47.93)	48,899 (86.65)	8,955 (15.87)	39,944 (70.78)	7,534 (13.35)	3,357 (5.95)	4,177 (7.40)

Sl. No.	District	Total migrants (all durations)	Total migrants residing 10 years and above	Rural			Urban		
				Total migrants residing 10 years and above			Total migrants residing 10 years and above		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Kathua	111,142	63,129 (56.80)	54,525 (86.37)	10,948 (17.34)	43,577 (69.03)	8,604 (13.63)	2,964 (4.70)	5,640 (8.93)
12.	Jammu	309,460	182,898 (59.10)	134,763 (73.68)	39,021 (21.33)	95,742 (52.35)	48,135 (26.32)	20,724 (11.33)	27,411 (14.99)
13.	Rajauri	55,732	33,520 (60.14)	31,092 (92.76)	11,578 (34.54)	19,514 (58.22)	2,429 (7.24)	1,154 (3.44)	1,275 (3.80)
14.	Punch	22,756	12,690 (55.77)	10,106 (79.64)	2,771 (21.84)	7,335 (57.80)	2,583 (20.36)	1,329 (10.48)	1,254 (9.88)

Note:- Figures within brackets denote percentage.

Source :— D–2 Table, Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP 38

MAIN WORKERS, 1981

The map depicts the total main workers in age-group 15-59 and their percentage to total population in age-group 15-59 at district level as recorded in the 1981 Census in the state.

Total main workers in the age-group of 15-59 are indicated in each district by proportionate circles which are further sub-divided into two sectors of rural and urban. The percentage of main workers to total population in age 15-59 has been calculated for each district and state. These percentages have been grouped into six ranges above and below the state average (49.40) as per the legend on the map and shown for all the districts by choropleth technique.

During the 1981 Census, 3,187,636 persons have been recorded in the age-group 15-59 years of which 1,574 ,658 persons have been registered as main workers in the state. The percentage of main workers to total population, thus works out to 49.40. The main workers in rural areas have been recorded 1,241,527 persons accounting for 78.84 per cent of the total main workers and the remaining 333,131 or 21.16 per cent of the main workers belong to the urban sector of the state.

Among the districts, Jammu ranks at the top so far as the number of main workers are concerned with 218,759 persons followed by Srinagar with 190,739 main workers. On the other hand Leh (Ladakh) has recorded the least number of 26,039 main workers.

So far as proportion of main workers to total population in age-group 15-59 is concerned, Kargil ranks first with 68.61 per cent main workers followed by Leh (Ladakh) with 66.21 per cent main workers. These two districts fall in the highest range of 60.01 and above. In the next range of 55.01-60.00 there lies the lone district of Doda with its percentage value of 55.87, while the districts of Udhampur (52.12 per cent), Anantnag (51.78 per cent), Baramula (50.91 per cent) and Badgam (50.89 per cent) comprise the next range of 50.01-55.00. Kupwara (49.96 per cent), Pulwama (48.51 per cent), Rajauri (47.20 per cent), Kathua (47.17 per cent), Srinagar (46.68 per cent) and Punch(46.47 per cent) can be seen in the range of 45.01-50.00. Jammu is the only district accounting for 43.69 per cent main workers which falls in the last range of 45.00 & below. It is evident from the map that the proportion of rural main workers to total population in age-group 15-59 is higher than the urban main workers in all the districts of the state except the district of Srinagar where the urban main workers dominate with a percentage of 79.58.

The following statement gives the number of total main workers in age 15-59 with rural and urban break-up, total population in 15-59 and the respective percentages for the state and its 14 districts as in 1981:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total workers in age 15–59	Rural main workers in age 15–59	Percentage of rural main workers	Urban main workers in age 15–59	Percentage of urban main workers	Total population in age 15–59	Percentage of main workers to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,574,658	1,241,527	78.84	333,131	21.16	3,187,636	49.40
1.	Anantnag	183,085	164,218	89.69	18,867	10.31	353,597	51.78
2.	Pulwama	103,756	94,418	91.00	9,340	9.00	213,893	48.51
3.	Srinagar	190,739	38,941	20.42	151,797	79.58	408,600	46.68
4.	Badgam	100,338	86,851	86.56	13,485	13.44	197,167	50.89
5.	Baramula	182,719	158,633	86.82	24,083	13.18	358,924	50.91
6.	Kupwara	87,463	84,844	97.01	2,619	2.99	175,070	49.96
7.	Kargil	26,541	25,178	94.86	1,364	5.14	38,683	68.61
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	26,039	22,306	85.66	3,733	14.34	39,382	66.21
9.	Doda	123,347	116,531	94.47	6,818	5.53	220,781	55.87
10.	Udhampur	120,519	108,772	90.25	11,746	9.75	231,223	52.12
11.	Kathua	89,028	78,418	88.08	10,609	11.92	188,748	47.17
12.	Jammu	218,759	147,925	67.62	70,831	32.38	500,685	43.69
13.	Rajauri	69,102	64,555	93.42	4,548	6.58	146,414	47.20
14.	Punch	53,219	49,936	93.83	3,283	6.17	114,524	46.47

Source : Table B–1, General Economic Tables.

MAP 39

MALE MAIN WORKERS, 1981

The map shows the distribution of male main workers in age-group 15-59 and their percentage to total male population in age-group 15-59 at district level as recorded in the 1981 Census in the state.

The cartographic technique for this map is also similar to the one adopted in the preceding map. Relevant legends on the map may assist the readers to investigate into the pattern of distribution.

Out of the total male population of 1,702,532 in the age-group 15-59, there are as many as 1,436,393 male main workers which account for 84.37 per cent in the state as a whole. The rural areas have recorded 1,130,030 male main workers which comprise 78.67 per cent of the total male population in the age-group 15-59 while the rest of 306,362 male main workers are from the urban areas which account for 21.33 per cent.

Among the districts, Jammu has the largest number of 207,089 male main workers and Srinagar with 176,377 male main workers ranks next. On the other hand, least number of 17,660 male main workers has been observed in the district of Kargil.

As regards the proportion of male main workers to total male population in the age-group 15-59 of the districts, Udhampur and Badgam with their respective percentages of 89.86 and 88.60 fall in the highest range of 88.01 & above.

The next range of 86.01-88.00 is occupied by the districts of Pulwama, Kupwara and Baramula with their percentages as 87.20, 86.96 and 86.64 respectively. In the next lower range of 84.01-86.00 one can see the districts of Anantnag (85.88 per cent), Leh (Ladakh) (85.61 per cent), Rajauri (84.74 per cent), Doda (84.58 per cent) and Punch (84.13 per cent) whereas the district of Kathua (82.85 per cent) alone falls in the range of 82.01-84.00. The district Kargil (81.38) is the sole occupant of the range of 80.01-82.00. The districts of Srinagar (79.89 per cent) and Jammu (79.42 per cent) lie in the last range of 80.00 & below. As far as the share of rural and urban male main workers is concerned it can be seen from the map that only Srinagar district shows the predominance of urban male main workers (79.68 per cent) while all other districts of the state are dominated by rural male main workers.

The following statement indicates the number of total male main workers with rural and urban break-up and total number of males in the age-group 15-59 with respective percentage figures for the state and its districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total male main workers in age 15–59	Rural main workers in age 15–59	Percentage of rural main workers	Urban male main workers 15–59	Percentage of urban main workers	Total male population in age 15–59	Percentage of male main workers to total male population in age 15–59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,436,393	1,130,030	78.67	306,362	21.33	1,702,532	84.37
1.	Anantnag	163,149	145,858	89.40	17,291	10.60	189,972	85.88
2.	Pulwama	99,714	90,879	91.14	8,838	8.86	114,350	87.20
3.	Srinagar	176,377	35,833	20.32	140,543	79.68	220,787	79.89
4.	Badgam	94,319	81,845	86.77	12,474	13.23	106,449	88.60
5.	Baramula	168,527	146,658	87.02	21,868	12.98	194,507	86.64
6.	Kupwara	82,882	80,392	97.00	2,488	3.00	95,308	86.96
7.	Kargil	17,660	16,626	94.14	1,035	5.86	21,701	81.38
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	18,254	15,227	83.42	3,026	16.58	21,323	85.61
9.	Doda	99,502	93,320	93.79	6,184	6.21	117,636	84.58
10.	Udhampur	110,652	100,046	90.42	10,605	9.58	123,145	89.86
11.	Kathua	81,884	72,128	88.09	9,757	11.91	98,829	82.85
12.	Jammu	207,089	141,935	68.54	65,151	31.46	260,744	79.42
13.	Rajauri	65,366	61,198	93.62	4,168	6.38	77,136	84.74
14.	Punch	51,017	48,084	94.25	2,932	5.75	60,643	84.13

Source : Table B–1, General Economic Tables.

MAP 40

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS, 1981

This map highlights the total female main workers in age-group 15-59 and their percentage to total female population in age 15-59 using same cartographic technique as that of Map 39. The appreciation of the contents of the map can be assessed as per the relevant legends specified for female main workers in age 15-59 and the division of pie diagrams showing rural and urban composition of such workers in districts of the state.

The state has a female population of 1,485,104 belonging to age-group 15-59. Of this, only 138,265 have been recorded as female main workers in the corresponding age-group and account for 9.31 per cent. Rural female main workers number 111,497 and constitute 80.64 per cent of the total female main workers. The female main workers in urban areas are 26,769 which represent 19.36 per cent.

Doda district has recorded the largest number of 23,845 female main workers in age-group 15-59 followed by Anantnag (19,936 females). However, the lowest number of 2,202 female main workers has been recorded in the district of Punch. As far as percentage of female main workers to total female population in age-group 15-59 is concerned, Kargil has recorded the highest proportion of 52.30 per cent followed by Leh (Ladakh) (43.24 per cent). These two districts fall in the highest range of 24.01 & above. The next range of 16.01-24.00, comprises the only district Doda with 23.12 per cent, Anantnag (12.18 per cent), Udhampur (9.13 per cent) and Baramula (8.63 per cent) are claimed by the 8.01-16.00 category in which state average of 9.31 also falls while all other districts fall in the lowest range of 8.00 & below.

A glance at the map reveals that Srinagar is the only district where urban female main workers (78.36 per cent) predominate over rural female main workers. In other districts this proportion is feeble except that of Jammu where it is 48.67 per cent.

The statement given below indicates total female main workers in age-group 15-59 and total female population in age 15-59 alongwith respective percentages for the state and all its constituent districts in rural and urban areas as existing in 1981 Census:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total female main workers in age 15-59	Rural female main workers in age 15-59	Percentage of rural female main workers	Urban female main workers in age 15-59	Percentage of urban female main workers	Total female population in age 15-59	Percentage of female main workers to total female population in age 15-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	138,265	111,497	80.64	26,769	19.36	1,485,104	9.31
1.	Anantnag	19,936	18,360	92.09	1,576	7.91	163,625	12.18
2.	Pulwama	4,042	3,539	87.56	502	12.44	99,543	4.06
3.	Srinagar	14,362	3,108	21.64	11,254	78.36	187,813	7.65
4.	Badgam	6,019	5,006	83.19	1,011	16.81	90,718	6.63
5.	Baramula	14,192	11,975	84.38	2,215	15.62	164,417	8.63
6.	Kupwara	4,581	4,452	97.16	131	2.84	79,762	5.74
7.	Kargil	8,881	8,552	96.30	329	3.70	16,982	52.30
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	7,785	7,079	90.93	707	9.07	18,005	43.24
9.	Doda	23,845	23,211	97.34	634	2.66	103,145	23.12
10.	Udhampur	9,867	8,726	88.44	1,141	11.56	108,078	9.13
11.	Kathua	7,144	6,290	88.05	852	11.95	89,919	7.94
12.	Jammu	11,670	5,990	51.33	5,680	48.67	239,941	4.86
13.	Rajauri	3,736	3,357	89.86	380	10.14	69,278	5.39
14.	Punch	2,202	1,852	84.10	351	15.90	53,881	4.09

Source: Table B-1, General Economic Tables.

MAP 41

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES, 1981

The diagrams have been designed to portray the sex-wise distribution of population in the industrial categories at the district level as per the 1981 Census.

Pyramids have been drawn proportionate to the absolute number of male and female main workers in each industrial category for each district and arranged in alphabetical order. The bars in the pyramid on the left indicate males while those on the right side denote females. Further the industrial categories have been grouped into 3 broad sectors, viz., primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary sector includes categories I, II, III & IV; secondary workers denote categories V & VI and categories VII, VIII and IX represent the tertiary sector. Each bar of the pyramid has been hatched to indicate a particular category. A separate pyramid has been drawn to indicate the position of the state as a whole.

The state constitutes 1,818,571 main workers. Among the districts, the highest number of 251,472 main workers has been recorded by Jammu district and the lowest in Leh (Ladakh) district 29,777. However, Leh (Ladakh) has returned the highest proportion of male workers to male population (57.13) while Jammu has claimed the lowest proportion(48.48). The disparity between the proportion of male and female main workers is the widest in Badgam (50.80) and Udhampur (49.57), while this disparity is much narrow in Kargil (21.11) and Leh (Ladakh) (28.91).

In the first category of cultivators, the highest number of male cultivators has been recorded in Anantnag district (118,435) whereas Doda district has recorded the highest female cultivators (24,871). The lowest male and female cultivators have been registered by districts Leh (Ladakh) (10,755) and Punch (1,546) respectively.

In case of agricultural labourers, the highest and the lowest male agricultural labourers are registered by Jammu (12,802) and Kargil (914) respectively. District Leh (Ladakh) with 1,000 female agricultural labourers ranks first. The lowest figure in this respect is noticed in Pulwama which has recorded only 21 agricultural labourers.

District Doda has registered the highest number of male (8,835) and female (1,173) main workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing etc., whereas the lowest number of males has been recorded by Kargil 290. In case of females Kargil and Punch districts depict only 10 each, being the least.

It is noticed that in the category IV a very small number of main workers are engaged in mining and quarrying. Six districts have not recorded any female engaged in this category though it has been classified as primary activity.

The highest number of male and female main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (category V) has been registered by Srinagar district. On the other hand the lowest number is recorded by Kargil district. Jammu district ranks first in engaging the highest number of males and females in construction (category VI).

The categories VII, VIII and IX which are classified as tertiary activities have also depicted more male main workers than female main workers in almost all the districts of the state.

The statement given below gives the sex-wise distribution of workers classified by the nine industrial categories at the state and district levels during the 1981 Census:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Sex	I		II		III	
			Cultivators	Percentage	Agricultural labourers	Percentage	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Male	928,027	51.03	59,890	3.29	59,438	3.27
		Female	105,870	5.82	3,650	0.20	4,861	0.27
1.	Anantnag	Male	118,435	56.97	5,524	2.66	6,063	2.92
		Female	18,084	8.70	291	0.14	342	0.16
2.	Pulwama	Male	73,934	63.00	2,383	2.03	3,600	3.07
		Female	2,972	2.53	21	0.02	52	0.04
3.	Srinagar	Male	32,454	15.21	5,329	2.50	7,470	3.50
		Female	3,131	1.47	384	0.18	370	0.17
4.	Badgam	Male	63,231	52.48	3,157	2.62	2,426	2.01
		Female	3,924	3.26	49	0.04	48	0.04
5.	Baramula	Male	110,518	52.47	8,013	3.80	6,644	3.15
		Female	10,727	5.09	118	0.06	227	0.11
6.	Kupwara	Male	68,990	69.09	6,730	6.74	1,937	1.94
		Female	3,917	3.92	135	0.14	21	0.02
7.	Kargil	Male	12,257	40.97	914	3.06	290	0.97
		Female	9,947	33.25	59	0.20	10	0.03

Sl. No.	State/district	Sex	I		II		III	
			Cultivators	Percentage	Agricultural labourers	Percentage	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	Male	10,755	36.12	1,191	4.00	1,089	3.66
		Female	6,660	22.37	1,000	3.36	353	1.19
9.	Doda	Male	82,715	58.10	3,598	2.53	8,835	6.21
		Female	24,871	17.47	168	0.12	1,173	0.82
10.	Udhampur	Male	90,675	63.21	1,046	0.73	6,078	4.24
		Female	8,669	6.04	69	0.05	931	0.65
11.	Kathua	Male	58,714	55.18	5,711	5.37	3,499	3.29
		Female	5,626	5.29	322	0.30	592	0.56
12.	Jammu	Male	102,823	40.89	12,802	5.09	5,653	2.25
		Female	2,861	1.14	936	0.37	330	0.13
13.	Rajauri	Male	58,230	69.77	1,039	1.24	4,933	5.91
		Female	2,935	3.52	40	0.05	403	0.48
14.	Punch	Male	44,296	71.27	2,453	3.95	919	1.48
		Female	1,546	2.49	58	0.09	10	0.02

Sl. No.	State/district	Sex	IV		V		VI	
			Mining and quarrying	Percentage	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	Percentage	Construction	Percentage
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Male	3,209	0.18	178,557	9.82	49,827	2.74
		Female	85	N	25,824	1.42	1,686	0.09
1.	Anantnag	Male	341	0.16	18,443	8.87	3,508	1.69
		Female	1	N	2,617	1.26	4	—
2.	Pulwama	Male	143	0.12	13,160	11.21	1,720	1.47
		Female	—	—	1,226	1.04	7	0.01
3.	Srinagar	Male	775	0.36	57,454	26.93	6,505	3.05
		Female	5	N	6,868	3.22	84	0.04
4.	Badgam	Male	117	0.10	21,620	17.94	2,437	2.02
		Female	—	—	5,097	4.23	6	—
5.	Baramula	Male	461	0.22	23,673	11.24	5,601	2.66
		Female	1	N	5,319	2.53	8	—
6.	Kupwara	Male	15	0.02	4,347	4.35	1,125	1.13
		Female	—	—	778	0.78	—	—
7.	Kargil	Male	7	0.02	258	0.86	673	2.25
		Female	—	—	65	0.22	3	0.01

Sl. No.	State/district	Sex	IV		V		VI	
			Mining and quarrying	Percentage	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	Percentage	Construction	Percentage
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	Male	3	0.01	421	1.41	504	1.69
		Female	—	—	280	0.94	41	0.14
9.	Doda	Male	13	0.01	3,395	2.38	2,861	2.01
		Female	—	—	416	0.29	83	0.06
10.	Udhampur	Male	111	0.08	3,707	2.58	7,714	5.38
		Female	1	N	494	0.34	362	0.25
11.	Kathua	Male	22	0.02	7,279	6.84	3,802	3.57
		Female	8	0.01	754	0.71	210	0.20
12.	Jammu	Male	382	0.15	21,492	8.55	11,017	4.38
		Female	61	0.02	1,438	0.57	847	0.34
13.	Rajauri	Male	798	0.96	1,785	2.14	1,322	1.58
		Female	8	0.01	239	0.29	28	0.03
14.	Punch	Male	19	0.03	1,521	2.45	1,038	1.67
		Female	1	N	233	0.37	4	0.01

Sl. No.	State/district	Sex	VII Trade and commerce	Percentage	VIII Transport, storage and communi-cations	Percentage	IX Other services	Percentage	Total main workers
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Male	99,829	5.49	56,677	3.12	216,392	11.90	1,818,571
		Female	1,576	0.09	759	0.04	22,415	1.23	
1.	Anantnag	Male	9,690	4.66	3,754	1.81	19,041	9.16	207,903
		Female	82	0.04	11	0.01	1,673	0.80	
2.	Pulwama	Male	4,825	4.11	2,009	1.71	10,620	9.05	117,356
		Female	23	0.02	6	0.01	655	0.56	
3.	Srinagar	Male	27,193	12.74	16,825	7.89	42,044	19.70	213,374
		Female	552	0.26	122	0.06	5,807	2.72	
4.	Badgam	Male	3,586	2.98	2,632	2.18	11,345	9.42	120,495
		Female	47	0.04	13	0.01	761	0.63	
5.	Baramula	Male	9,986	4.74	4,739	2.25	22,865	10.86	210,620
		Female	206	0.10	14	0.01	1,499	0.71	
6.	Kupwara	Male	2,899	2.90	971	0.97	7,573	7.58	99,849
		Female	9	0.01	2	—	400	0.40	
7.	Kargil	Male	488	1.63	292	0.98	4,425	14.79	29,914
		Female	2	0.01	3	0.01	222	0.74	

Sl. No.	State/district	Sex	VII		VIII		IX		Total main workers
			Trade and commerce	Percentage	Transport, storage and communi-cations	Percentage	Other services	Percentage	
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	Male	644	2.16	284	0.95	5,817	19.54	29,777
		Female	91	0.31	22	0.07	622	2.09	
9.	Doda	Male	3,428	2.41	1,167	0.82	8,552	6.01	142,360
		Female	24	0.02	10	0.01	1,051	0.74	
10.	Udhampur	Male	5,289	3.69	2,522	1.76	14,181	9.89	143,447
		Female	39	0.03	42	0.03	1,516	1.06	
11.	Kathua	Male	4,454	4.19	3,648	3.43	10,348	9.73	106,399
		Female	61	0.06	102	0.10	1,247	1.17	
12.	Jammu	Male	23,887	9.50	16,780	6.67	43,707	17.38	251,472
		Female	419	0.17	406	0.16	5,631	2.24	
13.	Rajauri	Male	1,926	2.31	461	0.55	8,534	10.23	83,454
		Female	10	0.01	4	—	759	0.91	
14.	Punch	Male	1,533	2.47	593	0.95	7,341	11.81	62,151
		Female	10	0.02	4	0.01	572	0.92	

N- Negligible.

MAP 42

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS,1981

The map brings out the magnitude of main workers with various educational levels with rural and urban breakup in the state and its constituent districts as recorded during the 1981 Census.

The educational levels of rural and urban main workers have been grouped into the following five categories:-

1. Primary and middle
2. Matriculation/Secondary,Higher secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University, Non-technical diploma and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.
3. Graduate and Post-graduate degree other than technical degree and Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree.
4. Literates (without educational level)
5. Illiterates

Two semi-circles proportionate to the main workers have been drawn for each district, one for the urban and the other for the rural. The semi-circles have been further sub-divided into five sectors indicating educational levels shown by different types of hatchings as explained in the legend on the map.

In the state of Jammu and Kashmir there are 1,818,571 total main workers in 1981 of which the rural sector claims 1,454,040 (79.96 per cent) main workers while the urban sector has recorded 364,531 (20.04 per cent) main workers. The overall educational levels among urban main workers are, however, higher as compared to rural sector of the state. In urban areas the percentage of illiterates is 43.95 as against 71.38 in rural areas.

Rural sector has 17.17 per cent main workers with primary and middle as their educational levels whereas the urban sector has 21.30 per cent in the state. Among the districts except Srinagar all other districts have shown more number of main workers with primary and middle as their educational level in rural areas as compared to urban areas. In the next category,.i.e., matriculation/ secondary, higher secondary etc., there are as many as 94,339 main workers in rural areas constituting 6.48 per cent in the state. However, urban areas have returned 21.30 per cent with a total number standing at 77,660. In this category of educational level, in the rural sector Jammu district ranks first with 10.55 per cent of its main workers whereas in the urban sector this credit goes to district Udhampur with 33.88 per cent. In the category 3 mentioned above, the rural areas have recorded 1.27 per cent whereas it is 10.31 per cent in case of urban areas. In this category of educational level a very small proportion is recorded by the rural sector in all the districts. In the urban sector the highest proportion is recorded by district Punch (15.73) and the lowest by district Kupwara(5.09).

As far as literates (without educational level) are concerned these constitute 3.70 per cent of the total main-workers in rural areas and 3.15 per cent in urban sector in the state and among the districts. The district Leh (Ladakh) tops the list in both in rural and urban areas with 9.56 per cent 6.51 per cent main workers respectively.

The statement reproduced below presents the main workers classified by educational levels in each district separately for rural and urban areas of the state:-

Sl. No.	State/district		Total main workers	Educational levels									
				Primary and middle	Per-cent-age	Matri-culation/ secondary, higher secondary/ intermediate etc.	Per-cent-age	Grad-uate/ post-graduate degree other than technical degree etc.	Per-cent-age	Literates (without educa-tional level)	Per-cent-age	Illite-rates	Per-cent-age
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	R	1,454,040	249,646	17.17	94,339	6.48	18,411	1.27	53,742	3.70	1,037,903	71.38
		U	364,531	77,642	21.30	77,660	21.30	37,571	10.31	11,465	3.15	160,195	43.95
1.	Anantnag	R	187,161	29,768	15.90	11,308	6.04	3,135	1.68	6,144	3.28	136,811	73.10
		U	20,742	4,792	23.10	3,520	16.97	1,651	7.96	857	4.13	9,924	47.84
2.	Pulwama	R	107,040	17,306	16.17	8,225	7.68	1,761	1.65	3,127	2.92	76,621	71.58
		U	10,316	2,278	22.08	1,625	15.75	586	5.67	430	4.16	5,400	52.34
3.	Srinagar	R	45,911	5,934	12.93	2,235	4.87	309	0.67	1,002	2.18	36,430	79.35
		U	167,463	27,847	16.63	29,293	17.49	15,845	9.46	4,049	2.42	90,431	54.00

Sl. No.	State/district		Total main workers	Educational levels									
				Primary and middle	Per-centage	Matri-culation/ secondary, higher secondary/ intermediate etc.	Per-centage	Grad-uate/ post-graduate degree other than technical degree etc.	Per-centage	Literates (without educa-tional level)	Per-centage	Illite-rates	Per-centage
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	Badgam	R	105,786	12,521	11.84	5,588	5.28	1,273	1.20	2,287	2.16	84,118	79.52
		U	14,709	2,699	18.35	2,488	16.91	1,500	10.20	413	2.81	7,609	51.73
5.	Baramula	R	184,395	27,616	14.98	10,916	5.92	2,383	1.29	4,404	2.39	139,077	75.42
		U	26,225	6,316	24.08	4,505	17.18	2,214	8.44	675	2.57	12,517	47.73
6.	Kupwara	R	96,960	14,372	14.82	5,206	5.37	1,083	1.12	2,354	2.42	73,947	76.27
		U	2,889	669	23.16	402	13.91	147	5.09	115	3.98	1,556	53.86
7.	Kargil	R	28,474	3,228	11.33	1,216	4.27	164	0.57	1,224	4.30	22,644	79.53
		U	1,440	354	24.58	304	21.11	100	6.94	65	4.59	616	42.78
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	R	25,817	2,802	10.85	1,142	4.42	201	0.78	2,470	9.56	19,205	74.39
		U	3,960	1,016	25.64	713	18.00	254	6.40	258	6.51	1,721	43.45
9.	Doda	R	135,052	18,245	13.51	6,619	4.90	915	0.68	4,258	3.15	105,016	77.76
		U	7,308	1,935	26.48	2,453	33.57	785	10.74	226	3.09	1,909	26.12

Sl. No.	State/district		Total main workers	Educational levels									
				Primary and middle	Per-cent-age	Matri-culation/ secondary, higher secondary/ intermediate etc.	Per-cent-age	Grad-uate/ post-graduate degree other than technical degree etc.	Per-cent-age	Literates (without educa-tional level)	Per-cent-age	Illite-rates	Per-cent-age
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Udhampur	R	130,817	20,884	15.96	7,201	5.50	1,317	1.01	6,144	4.70	95,270	72.83
		U	12,630	3,531	27.96	4,280	33.88	1,512	11.97	494	3.91	2,814	22.28
11.	Kathua	R	94,641	20,199	21.34	8,494	8.98	1,447	1.53	4,250	4.49	60,253	63.66
		U	11,758	3,426	29.13	2,890	24.57	1,053	8.95	483	4.11	3,909	33.24
12.	Jammu	R	174,848	49,923	28.55	18,440	10.55	2,990	1.71	9,861	5.64	93,633	53.55
		U	76,624	20,155	26.30	22,672	29.59	10,912	14.24	3,081	4.02	19,803	25.85
13.	Rajauri	R	78,583	15,347	19.53	4,233	5.39	695	0.89	3,736	4.75	54,571	69.44
		U	4,871	1,555	31.92	1,611	33.07	450	9.24	216	4.44	1,039	21.33
14.	Punch	R	58,555	11,502	19.64	3,521	6.01	738	1.26	2,487	4.25	40,309	68.84
		U	3,596	1,071	29.80	904	25.16	565	15.73	107	2.99	946	26.32

Source : Table B–5, Parts A & B, General Economic tables.

MAP 43

CULTIVATORS, 1981

The map brings out the districtwise proportion of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15-59 in the state during the 1981 Census.

The percentage figures have been grouped into four categories of ranges, viz., 70.01 & above, 60.01-70.00, 50.01-60.00 and 50.00 & below. Districts have been hatched with their percentage values accordingly. Further, bars in yellow tint have been drawn in proportion to absolute number of cultivators in age-group 15-59 recorded in each district.

According to the 1981 Census, there have been 1,574,658 main workers in the working age-group 15-59 recorded in the state, of which 872,633 persons or 55.42 per cent are cultivators. District Anantnag has recorded the largest number of cultivators (119,846) in the state and the lowest number of cultivators (14,557) has been registered in Leh (Ladakh) district. The highest proportion of cultivators (74.20) has been recorded in Doda district which falls in the highest category of 70.01 and above. In addition, districts of Punch (72.32), Kargil (71.77), Kupwara (71.74) and Rajauri (70.78) could also be bracketed in this category. Noticeably all these five districts of high concentration or cultivating population fall in a contiguous belt alongwith Zanskar and Pir Panjal ranges.

Srinagar and Jammu districts holding proportions of 16.12 per cent and 38.43 per cent of cultivators respectively fall in the category of 50.00 & below. This is due to bifurcation of Srinagar district into two districts of Srinagar and Badgam during 1971–81 leaving Srinagar district with major portion of non-agricultural/ urban component, and more and more area being brought under urban influence and availability of less land for cultivation.

The districts of Baramula, Badgam, Leh(Ladakh) and Kathua registered 58.15 per cent, 57.68 per cent, 55.90 per cent and 57.38 per cent cultivators respectively and are placed in the range of 50.01-60.00. The range of 60.01-70.00 shows districts of Anantnag, Pulwama and Udhampur.

The statement given below gives the percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59 alongwith absolute figures recorded in the 1981 Census:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers in age 15-59	Cultivators in age 15-59	Percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,574,658	872,633	55.42
1.	Anantnag	183,085	119,846	65.46
2.	Pulwama	103,756	68,211	65.74
3.	Srinagar	190,739	30,751	16.12
4.	Badgam	100,338	57,871	57.68
5.	Baramula	182,719	106,243	58.15

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers in age 15-59	Cultivators in age 15-59	Percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kupwara	87,463	62,748	71.74
7.	Kargil	26,541	19,048	71.77
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	26,039	14,557	55.90
9.	Doda	123,347	91,519	74.20
10.	Udhampur	120,519	79,886	66.28
11.	Kathua	89,028	51,087	57.38
12.	Jammu	218,759	84,061	38.43
13.	Rajauri	69,102	48,911	70.78
14.	Punch	53,219	38,489	72.32

MAP 44

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, 1981

This map exhibits the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) and also the size of agricultural labourers proportionate to its number in each district of the state.

Each of these two components have been illustrated in the map by adopting two different methods. First the absolute number of agricultural labourers in each district has been indicated by solid brown bars while the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers has been shown by hatching the districts according to various ranges by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

At the time of 1981 Census 928,686 agricultural workers in the working age-group 15-59 have been recorded in the state. Agricultural workers include the categories of agricultural labourers and cultivators. Of these, 56,053 have returned themselves as agricultural labourers. Jammu district claims to have recorded the highest number of agricultural labourers (11,718 persons) while Kargil has recorded the lowest number which stands at 923 persons in this category. The highest range 14.01 and above takes only Srinagar district alone with a proportion of 14.14 per cent. On the other hand the lowest proportion of agricultural labourers falls in the range of 4.00 and below which is represented by four districts of Doda, Pulwama, Rajauri and Udhampur.

However, Jammu, Leh (Ladakh) and Kathua districts fall in the range 9.01-14.00 with their proportions as 12.23, 11.44 and 9.14 per cent respectively. Districts of Kupwara (8.90), Baramula(6.48), Punch (5.56), Badgam (4.78), Kargil (4.62) and Anantnag (4.16) fall in the range of 4.01-9.00 per cent.

The statement given below shows number of agricultural workers and agricultural labourers with percentage values worked out for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 (cultivators and agricultural labourers)	Total agricultural labourers in age 15-59	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	928,686	56,053	6.04
1.	Anantnag	125,044	5,198	4.16
2.	Pulwama	70,380	2,169	3.08
3.	Srinagar	35,815	5,064	14.14
4.	Badgam	60,779	2,908	4.78
5.	Baramula	113,605	7,362	6.48
6.	Kupwara	68,878	6,130	8.90
7.	Kargil	19,971	923	4.62

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total agricultural workers in age-group 15-59 (cultivators and agricultural labourers)	Total agricultural labourers in age 15-59	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	16,437	1,880	11.44
9.	Doda	94,941	3,422	3.60
10.	Udhampur	80,836	950	1.18
11.	Kathua	56,223	5,136	9.14
12.	Jammu	95,779	11,718	12.23
13.	Rajauri	49,840	929	1.86
14.	Punch	40,754	2,265	5.56

MAP 45

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1981

This map displays the magnitude and the proportion of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sector in the state at district level as per the 1981 Census.

The primary sector comprises of four industrial categories of workers, viz., I Cultivators, II Agricultural Labourers, III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities and IV Mining and Quarrying. Non-Agricultural workers are those who belong to categories III and IV. The map may be assessed as per the legend.

The data returned at the 1981 Census indicate that 67,593 non-agricultural workers are engaged in primary sector in the state, of which 32,518 persons are engaged in Livestock and Hunting, 3,702 persons in Fishing, 13,663 persons are in Forestry, 14,415 workers in Others including Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities and 3,293 workers in Mining and Quarrying. The state has, however, 1,165,030 workers engaged in the primary sector (category I + II + III + IV) where non-agricultural workers mark a state average of 5.80 per cent.

Among the districts the highest proportion of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector has been returned by Srinagar which stands at 17.27 per cent and falls in the highest range of 10.01 & above, while the lowest proportion has been returned by the district of Kargil (1.31), preceded by Punch district recording 1.92 per cent. Both these districts fall in the last range of 2.00 & below. The districts of Rajauri (8.98), Doda(8.26), Leh (Ladakh) (6.86) and Udhampur (6.62) have been categorised under the range of 6.01-10.00. The remaining 7 districts are claimed by the range 2.01-6.00 in which state average 5.80 also falls.

As far as the participation of various sub-categories of workers in non-agricultural pursuit is concerned, it is evident from the map that the workers in Livestock & Hunting predominate in almost all the districts. Among these, Leh(Ladakh) (83.18 per cent), Rajauri (74.58 per cent), Udhampur (67.80 per cent), Kathua (63.46 per cent), Doda (58.52 per cent), Anantnag (57.61 per cent) and Badgam (57.00 per cent) are the worth mentioning districts, claiming 57.00 per cent to 84.00 percent of workers engaged in this category. Fishing is predominant in Baramula (29.51 per cent); Forestry in Kupwara (40.85 per cent) and Kargil (40.07 per cent); and Others in Srinagar (55.99 per cent) and Pulwama (40.74 per cent). Mining and Quarrying activity engages the least number of workers in the state (4.87 per cent). A significant proportion of these workers are seen in the districts of Rajauri (13.12 per cent), Srinagar (9.05 per cent), Jammu (6.89 per cent) and Baramula (6.30 per cent).

The statement given below indicates the number of workers in primary sector, workers in non-agricultural categories and their percentage for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers in the primary sector (categories I+II+III+IV)	Non-agricultural workers (categories III+IV)	Percentage of col. 4 to col. 3	Workers in Livestock and Hunting	Percentage of col. 6 to col. 3	Workers in Fishing	Percentage of col. 8 to col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,165,030	67,593	5.80	32,518	48.11	3,702	5.48
1.	Anantnag	149,081	6,747	4.53	3,887	57.61	517	7.66
2.	Pulwama	83,105	3,795	4.57	1,453	38.29	237	6.24
3.	Srinagar	49,918	8,620	17.27	1,038	12.04	552	6.40
4.	Badgam	72,952	2,591	3.55	1,477	57.00	59	2.28
5.	Baramula	136,709	7,333	5.36	1,837	25.05	2,164	29.51
6.	Kupwara	81,745	1,973	2.41	689	34.92	34	1.72
7.	Kargil	23,484	307	1.31	79	25.73	3	0.98
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	21,051	1,445	6.86	1,202	83.18	11	0.76
9.	Doda	121,373	10,021	8.26	5,864	58.52	32	0.32
10.	Udhampur	107,580	7,121	6.62	4,828	67.80	18	0.25
11.	Kathua	74,494	4,121	5.53	2,615	63.46	22	0.53
12.	Jammu	125,848	6,426	5.11	2,533	39.42	38	0.59
13.	Rajauri	68,386	6,142	8.98	4,581	74.58	8	0.13
14.	Punch	49,302	949	1.92	435	45.84	7	0.74

Sl. No.	State/district	Workers in Forestry	Percentage of col. 10 to col. 3	Others including workers in Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities etc.	Percentage of col. 12 to col. 3	Workers in Mining and Quarrying	Percentage of col. 14 to col. 3
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	13,663	20.21	14,415	21.33	3,293	4.87
1.	Anantnag	932	13.81	1,069	15.85	342	5.07
2.	Pulwama	416	10.96	1,546	40.74	143	3.77
3.	Srinagar	1,424	16.52	4,826	55.99	780	9.05
4.	Badgam	380	14.67	558	21.54	117	4.51
5.	Baramula	1,270	17.32	1,600	21.82	462	6.30
6.	Kupwara	806	40.85	429	21.75	15	0.76
7.	Kargil	123	40.07	95	30.94	7	2.28
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	115	7.96	114	7.89	3	0.21
9.	Doda	3,529	35.21	583	5.82	13	0.13
10.	Udhampur	1,666	23.40	497	6.98	112	1.57
11.	Kathua	898	21.79	556	13.49	30	0.73
12.	Jammu	1,278	19.89	2,134	33.21	443	6.89
13.	Rajauri	582	9.48	165	2.69	806	13.12
14.	Punch	244	25.71	243	25.60	20	2.11

MAP 46

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS, 1981

The map represents the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers as revealed by the 1981 Census.

The total main workers engaged in category V(a), V(b) i.e., Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs have been shown on the map by proportionate circles and their percentages to total main workers for the districts have been grouped into four ranges and shown by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map. Further, the percentages of main workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industries category V (-b) to the total main workers have been calculated for each district. Districts claiming this proportion of factory workers five per cent and more have been indicated by red colour.

The state has recorded 1,818,571 total main workers during the 1981 Census of which an overall population of 204,381 workers are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs [category V(a) and V(b)] accounting for 11.23 per cent . Among the districts the highest number of 64,322 workers in category V(a) and V(b) have been registered in the district of Srinagar (64,322) followed by Baramula (28,992) and Badgam (26,717). The district of Kargil has the lowest number of such workers (323). As far as their proportions are concerned Srinagar district with a percentage of 30.14 falls in the highest range of 25.01 & above. The next range of 15.01-25.00 constitutes the only district of Badgam with its percentage value at 22.17. Six districts, namely, Baramula (13.76), Pulwama (12.25), Anantnag (10.12), Jammu (9.11), Kathua (7.54) and Kupwara (5.13) fall in the range of 5.01-15.00. The remaining 6 districts are categorised in the lowest range of 5.00 & below.

The map further depicts that there are seven districts which have recorded proportion of main workers engaged in category V-b as factory workers, five per cent and more. These are Srinagar (15.55), Badgam (8.12), Jammu (7.57), Pulwama (7.17), Anantnag (5.64), Baramula (5.50) and Kathua (5.38).

The statement given below shows the details of total main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and workers in manufacturing other than household industry (category V-b) with their respective percentages in the state and its constituent districts as recorded during the 1981 Census:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers	Main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs V (a) + (b)	Percentage of col. 4 to col. 3	Main workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industries V (b)	Percentage of col. 6 to col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,818,571	204,381	11.23	108,049	5.94
1.	Anantnag	207,903	21,060	10.12	11,735	5.64
2.	Pulwama	117,356	14,386	12.25	8,410	7.17
3.	Srinagar	213,374	64,322	30.14	33,177	15.55
4.	Badgam	120,495	26,717	22.17	9,784	8.12
5.	Baramula	210,620	28,992	13.76	11,586	5.50
6.	Kupwara	99,849	5,125	5.13	2,874	2.87
7.	Kargil	29,914	323	1.07	244	0.82
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	29,777	701	2.35	451	1.51
9.	Doda	142,360	3,811	2.67	1,200	0.84
10.	Udhampur	143,447	4,201	2.92	2,456	1.71
11.	Kathua	106,399	8,033	7.54	5,719	5.38

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers	Main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs V (a) + (b)	Percentage of col. 4 to col. 3	Main workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industries V (b)	Percentage of col. 6 to col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Jammu	251,472	22,930	9.11	19,046	7.57
13.	Rajauri	83,454	2,024	2.42	792	0.95
14.	Punch	62,151	1,754	2.82	573	0.92

Source : Table B–3, General Economic Tables.

MAP 47

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS,1981

The map depicts the proportion of main workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications in the districts of the state in 1981.

The proportion to total main workers have been grouped into five different ranges and shown by choropleth technique at district level as per the legend on the map. In addition, total number of main workers in these activities has been shown by proportionate circles in each district.

In the state, in all, 1,818,571 main workers have been returned of which 108,949 workers are engaged in the economic category of construction, transport, storage and communications which account for 5.99 per cent. Among the districts, Jammu has returned the highest number of workers at 29,050 followed by Srinagar where the number stands at 23,536. On the other hand, the lowest number of 851 workers has been recorded in the district of Leh (Ladakh).

As far as percentage of main workers engaged in these categories to total main workers are concerned, district Jammu is credited with the highest percentage of 11.55 followed by Srinagar (11.03). Both fall in the highest range of 10.01 & above. In the next lower range of 6.01-10.00, districts of Udhampur and Kathua have returned the percentage values at 7.42 and 7.30 respectively. The range of 4.01-6.00 covers only two districts of Baramula (4.92) and Badgam (4.22) and also the state average of 5.99 per cent. Districts of Anantnag (3.50), Kargil (3.25) and Pulwama (3.19) exist in the range of 3.01-4.00 whereas the largest number of districts (5) fall in the lowest range of 3.00 & below.

The statement given below shows the number of total main workers and workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications with their percentage values worked out for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total main workers	Main workers in construction, transport, storage and communications	Percentage of column 4 to column 3
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,818,571	108,949	5.99
1.	Anantnag	207,903	7,277	3.50
2.	Pulwama	117,356	3,742	3.19
3.	Srinagar	213,374	23,536	11.03
4.	Badgam	120,495	5,088	4.22
5.	Baramula	210,620	10,362	4.92
6.	Kupwara	99,849	2,098	2.10
7.	Kargil	29,914	971	3.25

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total main workers	Main workers in construc-tion, transport, storage and communications	Percentage of column 4 to column 3
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	29,777	851	2.86
9.	Doda	142,360	4,121	2.89
10.	Udhampur	143,447	10,640	7.42
11.	Kathua	106,399	7,762	7.30
12.	Jammu	251,472	29,050	11.55
13.	Rajauri	83,454	1,815	2.17
14.	Punch	62,151	1,639	2.64

MAP 48

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1981

The map illustrates percentage of main workers engaged in trade and commerce (category VII) to total main workers as recorded during the 1981 Census at district level.

The percentage of main workers in trade and commerce have been calculated for each district and grouped into four ranges. Districts have then been shaded by choropleth method corresponding to their percentages. In addition, proportionate circles have also been drawn in each district to indicate the size of main workers in the industrial category VII.

There are 1,818,571 main workers in the state of which 101,405 have been returned as engaged in trade and commerce (5.57 per cent). The largest number of main workers engaged in trade and commerce is noticed in district Srinagar (27,745) and the lowest is claimed by district Kargil (490). There are only two districts of Srinagar and Jammu having percentages above the state average of 5.57 fall in the highest range of 9.00 & above while all the remaining 12 districts fall below it. This is attributed to the preponderance of urban component of population in these two districts as also having in their fold two big cities of the state where the opportunities of employment in the trade and commerce sector are high.

Maximum number of districts (6) fall in the next range of 3.01-9.00. This range also exhibits the state average 5.57 per cent. Districts of Kupwara (2.91), Punch (2.48), Leh (Ladakh) (2.46), Doda (2.42) and Rajauri (2.31) fall in the range of 2.01-3.00 while Kargil is the only district which falls in the lowest range of 2.00 & below with 1.63 per cent of main workers in category VII.

The statement given below indicates the number of total main workers and workers engaged in trade and commerce with their respective percentages for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers	Main workers in trade and commerce	Percentage of column 4 to column 3
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,818,571	101,405	5.57
1.	Anantnag	207,903	9,772	4.70
2.	Pulwama	117,356	4,848	4.13
3.	Srinagar	213,374	27,745	13.00
4.	Badgam	120,495	3,633	3.01
5.	Baramula	210,620	10,192	4.83
6.	Kupwara	99,849	2,908	2.91
7.	Kargil	29,914	490	1.63
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	29,777	735	2.46

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers	Main workers in trade and commerce	Percentage of column 4 to column 3
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Doda	142,360	3,452	2.42
10.	Udhampur	143,447	5,328	3.71
11.	Kathua	106,399	4,515	4.24
12.	Jammu	251,472	24,306	9.66
13.	Rajauri	83,454	1,936	2.31
14.	Punch	62,151	1,543	2.48

MAP 49

MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1981

The map brings out the proportion of main workers engaged in services (category IX) to total main workers at district level in the state of Jammu and Kashmir as recorded during 1981.

The proportion of main workers in services to total main workers for each district has been calculated and classified into four categories. All the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

During the 1931 Census, the total strength of the main workers in the state stood at 1,818,571 while 238,808 workers were those returned as engaged in services (13.13 per cent). The largest number of workers in this category is noticeable in the district of Jammu having returned 49,338 persons followed by district Srinagar where the number stands at 47,851. The lowest number (4,647) of workers in services has been registered in Kargil district.

Among the districts the highest proportion of main workers in services has been returned by Srinagar (22.42 per cent) followed by district Leh (Ladakh) (21.62). Both these districts fall in the highest range of 20.01 & above. Two districts, viz., Jammu (19.61) and Kargil (15.53) have been categorised under the range of 15.01-20.00. The state average (13.13 per cent) fall in the range of 10.01-15.00 per cent and this range also claims the largest number of districts (6), namely, Punch (12.73), Baramula (11.56), Rajauri (11.13), Udhampur (10.94), Kathua (10.89) and Badgam (10.04). The remaining four districts depict this proportion in the lowest range of 10.00 & below.

The statement given below indicates the number of total main workers and main workers in services with their respective percentage values in the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers	Main workers in services	Percentage of main workers in services to total main workers
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,818,571	238,808	13.13
1.	Anantnag	207,903	20,714	9.96
2.	Pulwama	117,356	11,275	9.60
3.	Srinagar	213,374	47,851	22.42
4.	Badgam	120,495	12,106	10.04
5.	Baramula	210,620	24,364	11.56
6.	Kupwara	99,849	7,973	7.98
7.	Kargil	29,914	4,647	15.53
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	29,777	6,439	21.62

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers	Main workers in services	Percentage of main workers in services to total main workers
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Doda	142,360	9,603	6.74
10.	Udhampur	143,447	15,697	10.94
11.	Kathua	106,399	11,595	10.89
12.	Jammu	251,472	49,338	19.61
13.	Rajauri	83,454	9,293	11.13
14.	Punch	62,151	7,913	12.73

MAP 50

MAIN WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES, 1981

The map depicts the proportion of main workers in the public services to total main workers in services (category IX) at district level in the state of Jammu and Kashmir as in the 1981 Census.

Percentage of main workers engaged in public services to total main workers in services (category IX) has been calculated for the state and its 14 districts. The proportions have been classified into six ranges of 55.01 & above, 50.01—55.00, 45.01—50.00, 40.01—45.00, 35.01—40.00 and 35.00 & below. In accordance with the proportions obtained in the above ranges the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique from dark to light hatching in keeping with the varying high and low percentage values.

The state has a total of 238,808 main workers recorded at the 1981 Census in the category IX (Services) while 100,955 main workers have their activity recorded under public services (Major group 90) accounting for 42.27 per cent.

Kargil and Punch have returned a high percentage of 61.28 and 59.93 respectively and fall in the range of 55.01 & above. In the next lower range of 50.01—55.00, the districts of Rajauri, Leh (Ladakh) and Udhampur have returned the percentage values at 52.95, 51.94 and 51.53 respectively. Districts of Kupwara (47.83) and Jammu (45.45) exist in the range of 45.01—50.00, whereas in the next range, viz., 40.01—45.00, there are two districts, namely, Badgam and Baramula with their respective percentage figures of 44.21 and 42.07.

The districts of Kathua, Pulwama and Anantnag having percentages at 36.85, 35.87 and 35.84 respectively fall in the range of 35.01—40.00.

It is interesting to note that though the district of Srinagar has 16,069 workers in public services but has returned the lowest percentage value in the state at 33.58 and falls in the lowest range of 35.00 & below alongwith district Doda which has the percentage value of 34.91.

Statement given below shows the figures of total main workers in services (category IX) and main workers in public services with their percentage values in the state and its 14 districts :-

Sl. No.	State/ districts	Total main workers in services (category IX)	Main workers in public services (Major group 90)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	238,808	100,955	42.27
1.	Anantnag	20,714	7,424	35.84
2.	Pulwama	11,275	4,045	35.87
3.	Srinagar	47,851	16,069	33.58
4.	Badgam	12,106	5,353	44.21
5.	Baramula	24,364	10,250	42.07

Sl. No.	State/ districts	Total main workers in services (category IX)	Main workers in public services (Major group 90)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kupwara	7,973	3,814	47.83
7.	Kargil	4,647	2,848	61.28
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	6,439	3,345	51.94
9.	Doda	9,603	3,353	34.91
10.	Udhampur	15,697	8,089	51.53
11.	Kathua	11,595	4,273	36.85
12.	Jammu	49,338	22,428	45.45
13.	Rajauri	9,293	4,921	52.95
14.	Punch	7,913	4,743	59.93

MAP 51

MAIN WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES, 1981

This map has been designed to indicate the proportion of main workers in educational and scientific services (major group 92) to total main workers in services (category IX) in the state and its 14 districts in 1981.

The proportion has been calculated in terms of percentages in respect of each district and grouped into five ranges. The districts have been hatched according to their percentage values by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

As a whole 238,808 main workers in services (category IX) have been returned at the 1981 Census, of which 55,237 workers are engaged in educational and scientific services having a share of 23.13 per cent . Among the districts Jammu has recorded the largest number of main workers (10,288) engaged in educational and scientific services followed by Srinagar (10,142). Kargil district has the lowest number of main workers (801) in this category.

As far as the proportion is concerned, Doda district has the highest percentage value of 35.05 and falls in the highest range of 35.01 & above. The range 30.01—35.00 exhibits the lone district of Kathua (31.15) whereas the districts of Anantnag (27.84), Pulwama (26.58) and Kupwara (25.66) fall in the range of 25.01—30.00. The largest number of districts (7) are noticed in the range of 20.01—25.00. These are Punch, Rajauri, Badgam, Baramula, Srinagar, Jammu and Udhampur. The state average (23.13) also falls in this range. The lowest percentage of main workers engaged in educational and scientific services is registered by Leh (Ladakh) district (13.37) preceded by Kargil district (17.23). Both these districts fall in the lowest range of 20.00 & below.

The following statement gives the number of main workers in services (category IX) and main workers in educational and scientific services with their respective values of each of the 14 districts and the state:-

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total main workers in services (category IX)	Main workers in educational and scientific services (major group 92)	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	238,808	55,237	23.13
1.	Anantnag	20,714	5,768	27.84
2.	Pulwama	11,275	2,997	26.58
3.	Srinagar	47,851	10,142	21.19
4.	Badgam	12,106	2,688	22.20
5.	Baramula	24,364	5,316	21.81
6.	Kupwara	7,973	2,046	25.66
7.	Kargil	4,647	801	17.23

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total main workers in services (category IX)	Main workers in educational and scientific services (major group 92)	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	6,439	861	13.37
9.	Doda	9,603	3,366	35.05
10.	Udhampur	15,697	3,143	20.02
11.	Kathua	11,595	3,613	31.15
12.	Jammu	49,338	10,288	20.85
13.	Rajauri	9,293	2,256	24.27
14.	Punch	7,913	1,952	24.66

MAP 52

MAIN WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, 1981

The map ehxibits the proportion of main workers in medical and health services (major group 93) to total main workers in services (category IX) in the districts of the state as returned at the 1981 Census.

The proportion in terms of percentage for each district has been worked out and grouped into four different ranges. The districts have been shaded in black hatching from dark to light according to their percentage values by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

The data collected at the 1981 Census have revealed that there are in all 238,808 main workers engaged in the services (category IX) in the state which include 19,191 main workers exclusively engaged in medical and health services. This gives an overall proporation of 8.03 workers in the state in this sector.

The largest number of main workers engaged in medical and health services has been returned in Srinagar district (4,467). This is followed by Jammu district (3, 421). On the other hand the lowest number of main workers in this category has been returned in Punch district (504) preceded by Rajauri (605), Kupwara (636), Kargil (644) and Leh (Ladakh) (654).

As regards the main workers engaged in medical and health services to total main workers in services (category IX) Kargil has the highest percentage of 13.85 and falls in the highest range of 13.01 & above . Two districts, namely, Doda and Leh (Ladakh) with their percentage values of 11.44 and 10.15 respectively occupy the range of 10.01—13.00. The next lower range 7.01—10.00 covers the state average (8.03) alongwith the maximum number of districts (7) of the state. These are Pulwama, Srinagar, Kathua, Kupwara, Badgam, Anantnag and Udhampur. The lowest range of 7.00 & below exhibits four districts, namely, Jammu (6.93), Rajauri (6.51),Punch (6.36) and Baramula (5.78).

The following statement gives the number of main workers in services (category IX) as also the number of main workers in medical and health services with their respective percentages in the state at district level:-

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total main workers in services (category IX)	Main workers in medical and health services (major group 93)	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	238,808	19,194	8.03
1.	Anantnag	20,714	1,541	7.43
2.	Pulwama	11,275	1,080	9.57
3.	Srinagar	47,851	4,467	9.33
4.	Badgam	12,106	941	7.77
5.	Baramula	24,364	1,409	5.78
6.	Kupwara	7,973	636	7.97

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total main workers in services (category IX)	Main workers in medical and health services (major group 93)	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Kargil	4,647	644	13.85
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	6,439	654	10.15
9.	Doda	9,603	1,099	11.44
10.	Udhampur	15,697	1,134	7.22
11.	Kathua	11,595	1,056	9.10
12.	Jammu	49,338	3,421	6.93
13.	Rajauri	9,293	605	6.51
14.	Punch	7,913	504	6.36

MAP 53

MAIN WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES,1981

This map illustrates the distribution of main workers engaged in personal and miscellaneous services (major group 96 & 99) in relation to their proportion to total main workers returned in the services (category IX) at the 1981 Census at district level in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The proportions worked out for each district in terms of percentages have been grouped into four ranges and the districts have then been shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

In the state the total number of main workers in services (category IX) stand at 238,808 persons of which 23,818 or 9.97 per cent are main workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services. Among the districts the largest number of main workers in this category (8,155) is claimed by Srinagar district whereas the lowest figure (92) is noticed in Kargil district. As far as the percentage values are concerned, Srinagar district credited with the highest percentage of 17.04 falls in the highest range of 15.01 & above, whereas the lowest percentage is noticed in Kargil district (1.97) preceded by Punch (3.03) and Rajauri (4.61) which fall in the lowest range of 5.00 & below. Maximum number of districts (7) fall in the range of 5.01 —10.00 which also shows the state average (9.97). These are Jammu, Pulwama, Kupwara, Kathua, Udhampur, Leh (Ladakh) and Doda . Rest of the three districts, namely, Anantnag, Badgam and Baramula are noticed in the range of 10.01—15.00 with their percentages of 10.56, 10.22 and 10.13 respectively.

The statement given below indicates total main workers in services (category IX) and main workers in personal and other miscellaneous services indicating their respective percentage values for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers in services (category IX)	Main workers in personal and other miscellaneous services, 1981 (major group 96 + 99)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	238,808	23,818	9.97
1.	Anantnag	20,714	2,189	10.56
2.	Pulwama	11,275	1,084	9.61
3.	Srinagar	47,851	8,155	17.04
4.	Badgam	12,106	1,238	10.22
5.	Baramula	24,364	2,469	10.13
6.	Kupwara	7,973	535	6.71
7.	Kargil	4,647	92	1.97
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	6,439	351	5.45

Sl. No.	State/district	Total main workers in services (category IX)	Main workers in personal and other miscellaneous services, 1981 (major group 96 + 99)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Doda	9,603	498	5.18
10.	Udhampur	15,697	954	6.07
11.	Kathua	11,595	737	6.35
12.	Jammu	49,338	4,847	9.82
13.	Rajauri	9,293	429	4.61
14.	Punch	7,913	240	3.03

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP 54

SCHEDULED CASTES, 1981

This map has been designed to show the percentage distribution of scheduled caste population to total population as enumerated in the various tehsils of the state at the time of 1981 Census.

The scheduled caste component of the population has been shown on the map by solid red circles proportionate to the total scheduled caste population in relation to their dispersal while the percentage of scheduled castes to total population in each tehsil has been grouped into seven ranges and has been represented by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map. However, symbol N has been shown in the tehsils which have not registered any scheduled caste population.

The proportion of scheduled caste population is high in the southern areas of the state and it decreases as we move towards north and north—west.

Out of a total population of 5,987,389 in the state, 497,363 are scheduled castes which constitute 8.31 per cent of the total population. Map further depicts that nine tehsils have recorded scheduled caste population more than 20,000. Of these, Jammu tehsil has the largest number of scheduled castes (98,163) in the state. Five tehsils have recorded scheduled castes in the range 10,000—19,999 where four tehsils each fall in the ranges of 5,000—9,999, 1,000—4,999 and 100—999. The lowest number of scheduled castes has been registered by Kupwara tehsil (2). This tehsil and nine other tehsils have recorded scheduled caste population in the range of 99 & below. There are 14 tehsils in the state where no scheduled caste population exist.

The highest percentage of scheduled castes to total population is noticed in teshil Bishna (39.18) followed by Ranbirsingh Pora (37.98) and Samba (30.94) which fall in the highest range of 30.01 and above, whereas the lowest percentages have been recorded by tehsils of Ganderbal and Kupwara (0.001 per cent in each). These tehsils alongwith 14 other tehsils fall in the lowest range of 5.00 and below. On the other hand, ranges 25.01—30.00 and 10.01—15.00, constitue four tehsils each whereas ranges 20.01—25.00, 15.01—20.00 and 5.01—10.00 exhibit three tehsils each.

The distribution of scheduled caste population in various tehsils of the state reveals that the disparity in their proportional distribution is as high as 39.18 in Bishna tehsil and as low as 0.001 per cent in Kupwara and Ganderbal tehsils. Total scheduled caste population and their percentages to total population as recorded during the 1981 Census have been shown for each tehsil and the state as a whole in the statement given below:-

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Total population	Scheduled caste population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,987,389	497,363	8.31
1.	Pahalgam	50,433	–	–
2.	Anantnag	237,361	–	–
3.	Duru	82,174	6	0.01

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Total population	Scheduled caste population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Kulgam	236,899	–	–
5.	Bijbehara	49,484	–	–
6.	Shupiyan	126,023	–	–
7.	Pulwama	202,270	22	0.01
8.	Tral	75,785	–	–
9.	Ganderbal	129,081	5	0.001
10.	Srinagar	579,247	104	0.02
11.	Chadura	137,973	–	–
12.	Badgam	129,543	39	0.03
13.	Beerwah	99,746	–	–
14.	Bandipore	93,302	79	0.08
15.	Sonawari	110,577	–	–
16.	Sopore	163,436	–	–
17.	Baramula	187,732	13	0.01
18.	Gulmarg	48,499	–	–
19.	Uri	66,596	–	–
20.	Handwara	128,335	–	–
21.	Karnah	28,325	27	0.10
22.	Kupwara	172,083	2	0.001
23.	Kargil	57,675	65	0.11
24.	Zanskar	8,317	–	–
25.	Leh (Ladakh)	68,380	228	0.33
26.	Kishtwar	118,661	6,753	5.69
27.	Bhaderwah	102,626	14,033	13.67
28.	Doda	94,717	10,803	11.41
29.	Ramban	109,258	5,584	5.11
30.	Ram Nagar	112,331	33,547	29.86
31.	Udhampur	138,244	27,247	19.71
32.	Reasi	80,991	13.801	17.04

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Total population	Scheduled caste population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
33.	Gool Gulab Garh	91,904	3,736	4.10
34.	Chenani	20,166	6,694	22.19
35.	Billawar	77,500	15,408	19.38
36.	Bashohli	62,582	8,882	14.19
37.	Kathua	115,184	34,151	29.65
38.	Hiranagar	113,857	25,867	22.72
39.	Samba	159,027	49,202	30.94
40.	Ranbirsingh Pora	138,913	52,753	37.98
41.	Jammu	430,277	98,163	22.81
42.	Akhnoor	146,802	40,597	27.65
43.	Bishna	68,376	26,793	39.18
44.	Budhal	55,720	583	1.05
45.	Kalakote	36,894	3,053	8.28
46.	Nowshehra	41,845	11,924	28.50
47.	Rajauri	136,177	3,434	2.52
48.	Sunderbani	31,864	3.525	11.06
49.	Haveli	95,999	125	0.13
50.	Mendhar	128,198	84	0.07

Source:- H.H. –13 SC

MAP 55

RELIGIONS, 1981

The distribution of major religions in the state and its constituent districts has been represented in this map according to the 1981 Census. The major religions of the state in alphabetical order consist of Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, Jains, Muslims, Sikhs and Others.

Squares proportionate to the total population have been drawn for each district and for the state (not to the scale) . These squares have been further sub-divided into 100 small squares so that each small square represents one per cent of the total population, under respective religions. These squares have been shaded by suitable colours to enable depiction of ratio of each religion to the total population as per the legend on the map.

The total population of the state is comprised of 5,987,389 persons, of which, 3,843,451 persons are Muslims accounting for 64.19 per cent of the total population followed by Hindus which have returned 1,930,448 persons and constitute 32.24 per cent of the total population. Next to this position, has been claimed by the Sikhs numbering 133,675, the percentage of which works out to be 2.24 only. Buddhists with a population of 69,706 claim 1.16 per cent of the total population. Christians with a population of 8,481 in the state represent only 0.14 per cent of the total population while Jains (1,576) have a percentage of only 0.03 which could not be represented on the map separately. 'others' which include other religions & persuasions and religion not stated constitute very negligible proportion of the population.

Muslims have been predominantly recorded in districts of Kupwara, Baramula, Badgm, Pulwama, Anantnag, Srinagar, Punch, Kargil, Rajauri and Doda. However, the highest percentage of 97.53 is being claimed by Kupwara district. On the other hand, Jammu district has returned only 4.27 per cent population as Muslims. Jummu district has, however, the second highest population of Hindus standing at 87.37 per cent of its population but Kathua district stands first to share the highest proportion (91.16). Baramula and Kupwara districts have returned the least proportion (2.02 per cent each) of the Hindu population. The third major religion, viz., Sikhs concentrated predominantly in Jammu account for 7.64 per cent to the total population while it is the least (0.20 per cent) in Doda district. Buddhists are in majority in the district of Leh (Ladakh) claiming for 81.18 per cent. The Christians also find their majority in Jammu district where their number is 5,413 and constitute only 0.57 per cent of the total population of the district.

The statement given below gives the total population and population under various religions with their respective percentages in the state and its constituent districts as in 1981:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total population	Buddhists	Percentage	Christians	Percentage	Hindus	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,987,389	69,706	1.16	8,481	0.14	1,930,448	32.24
1.	Anantnag	656,351	—	—	36	0.01	24,731	3.77
2.	Pulwama	404,078	—	—	—	—	10,096	2.50
3.	Srinagar	708,326	176	0.02	209	0.03	59,449	8.39
4.	Badgam	367,262	11	0.00	96	0.03	9,642	2.63
5.	Baramula	670,142	2	0.00	106	0.02	13,513	2.02
6.	Kupwara	328,743	—	—	19	0.01	6,647	2.02
7.	Kargil	65,992	12,862	19.49	81	0.12	1,492	2.26
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	68,380	55,514	81.18	156	0.23	2,046	2.99
9.	Doda	425,262	1,113	0.26	49	0.01	179,538	42.22
10.	Udhampur	453,636	—	—	1,283	0.28	327,538	72.20
11.	Kathua	369,123	15	0.00	820	0.22	336,503	91.16
12.	Jammu	943,395	11	0.00	5,413	0.57	824,209	87.37
13.	Rajauri	302,500	2	0.00	165	0.05	118,705	39.24
14.	Punch	224,197	—	—	48	0.02	16,339	7.29

Sl. No.	State/district	Jains	Percentage	Muslims	Percentage	Sikhs	Percentage	Others	Percentage
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,576	0.03	3.843,451	64.19	133,675	2.24	52	0.00
1.	Anantnag	—	—	627,721	95.64	3,863	0.59	—	—
2.	Pulwama	—	—	387,414	95.88	6,568	1.63	—	—
3.	Srinagar	54	0.01	642,106	90.65	6,334	0.89	—	—
4.	Badgam	—	—	352,355	95.94	5,158	1.40	—	—
5.	Baramula	8	0.00	646,707	96.50	9,806	1.46	—	—
6.	Kupwara	—	—	320,629	97.53	1,448	0.44	—	—
7.	Kargil	—	—	51,407	77.90	150	0.23	—	—
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	—	—	10,475	15.32	184	0.27	5	0.01
9.	Doda	17	0.00	243,666	57.30	847	0.20	32	0.01
10.	Udhampur	81	0.02	118,987	26.23	5,741	1.27	6	0.00
11.	Kathua	4	0.00	25,699	6.96	6,082	1.65	—	—
12.	Jammu	1,412	0.15	40,309	4.27	72,034	7.64	7	0.00
13.	Rajauri	—	—	176,302	58.28	7,326	2.42	—	—
14.	Punch	—	—	199,674	89.06	8,134	3.63	2	0.00

MAP 56

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, 1981

The data for this map have been derived from table HH-16, part A (i)—Households and Household population by languages mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of languages grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India and part -B (i) other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India of 1981 Census. Accordingly the map depicts the percentages of population speaking a particular language to the total population (excluding institutional population) in each of the districts of the state in 1981.

The percentages for each language spoken in the household have been calculated to total population excluding institutional population for each district in the state and have been displayed as per the legend. Due to limitations of the map, the number of speakers with one per cent and below have not been shown.

The map shows that among the languages mainly spoken in the households as specified in Schedule—VIII of the Constitution of India, the speakers of Kashmiri language from the largest number of speakers (3,136,146) accounting for 52.73 per cent in the state. The highest percentage (95.32) of speakers of Kashmiri is found in Badgam district followed by districts of Pulwama (94.23), Srinagar (93.89) and Anantnag (91.63) which fall in the highest range of 90.01 & above. Two districts, namely, Baramula and Kupwara with their percentage values of 85.14 and 76.24 respectively fall in the next range 70.01—90.00.District Doda represents 55.25 per cent and lies in the range of 50.01—70.00. Coming down abruptly, the districts of Punch (11.58) and Udhampur (10.05) may be noticed in the range of 10.01—30.00 and the districts of Rajauri (2.66), Kathua (1.86) and Leh (Ladakh) (1.76) fall in the range 1.01—5.00. Jummu and Kargil have insignificant percentage (below one).

Hindi, the second major language of the state (17.03 per cent) has recorded the highest percentage of speakers in Punch district (85.11) followed by Rajauri (83.19). Both these districts fall in the range of 70.01—90.00. Doda is the only district which has recorded 37.95 per cent of Hindi speakers in the range of 30.01—50.00. Three districts, namely, Kupwara (22.30), Udhampur (18.57) and Baramula (11.19) have the proportion of Hindi speakers in the range of 10.01—30.00. The districts of Kathua(8.35), Anantnag (7.39) and Jammu (5.67) fall into the range of 5.01-10.00 whereas the districts of Pulwama (3.95), Srinagar (3.28) and Badgam (2.84) are placed into the lowest range of Hindi speakers, i.e, 1.01—5.00. The insignificant percentage (below one) is shown by the districts of Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil.

The third major language in the state is Punjabi (2.74 per cent) which has recorded the highest percentage of 10.21 of Punjabi speakers in Jammu district. The districts of Punch, Udhampur, Kathua, Baramula, Pulwama, Badgam, Srinagar, Rajauri and Kupwara occupy the range of 1.01—5.00 per cent of Punjabi speakers.

MAP 57

LITERACY,1981

The map illustrates the pattern of literacy in the state and its constituent districts at the 1981 Census.

The data on literacy have been indicated in the map with reference to two components, viz., (a) solid green vertical bars indicate the total number of literates in each districts and (b) percentage of total literates to the total population (excluding age-group 0—4) has been calculated districtwise and shown by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

During the 1981 Census, a person was taken as a literate if he/she could both read and write with understanding any language. A person who could merely read but could not write was treated as illiterate. However, all children of the age of 4 years or less were treated as illiterate.

Of the total population of 5,211,067 (excluding 0–4 age-group) returned at the 1981 Census, 1,596,776 persons were recorded as literates registering literacy rate of 30.64 per cent in the state. The largest number of literates has been recorded by Jammu district (404,317) followed by Srinagar (240,121), Anantnag (150,532) and Baramula (138,201) while the lowest figure of literates can be noticed in Kargil district (12,443). Among the districts, Jammu ranks on the top with a literacy rate of 48.85 per cent followed by Srinagar (38.09 per cent) and Kathua (36.78 per cent).These districts are claimed by the highest range of 30.01 & above. The lowest percentage of literates (19.34) has been recorded by district Kupwara which alone falls in the lowest range of 20.00 & below. The districts of Rajauri, Leh (Ladakh), Udhampur,Punch and Anantnag exhibit a higher proportion of literates ranging from 25.01 to 30.00 per cent while a lower literacy rate in the range of 20.01—25.00 per cent are noticed in the districts of Baramula, Pulwama, Doda, Kargil and Badgam.

The following statement gives the total population (excluding age-group 0-4) and the literates with their respective percentages for the state and its 14 districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total population (excluding age-group 0–4)	Total literates	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,211,067	1,596,776	30.64
1.	Anantnag	570,098	150,532	26.40
2.	Pulwama	348,893	82,702	23.70
3.	Srinagar	630,422	240,121	38.09
4.	Badgam	317,935	65,584	20.63
5.	Baramula	582,243	138,201	23.74
6.	Kupwara	285,900	55,300	19.34

Sl. No.	State/district	Total population (excluding age-group 0–4)	Total literates	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Kargil	58,386	12,443	21.31
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	60,565	17,209	28.41
9.	Doda	368,163	78,678	21.37
10.	Udhampur	387,796	106,683	27.51
11.	Kathua	320,211	117,758	36.78
12.	Jammu	827,751	404,317	48.85
13.	Rajauri	258,644	74,798	28.92
14.	Punch	194,062	52,450	27.03

Source:– Table C–2.

MAP 58

MALE LITERACY, 1981

The map displays the percentage of male literates to total male population (excluding age-group 0—4) with rural and urban break-up in the districts of the state as 1981 Census.

The percentage of male literates to the total male population (excluding age-group 0—4) has been worked out for each district and shown by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

Further, the percentages of male literates in rural and urban areas have been depicted by two vertical bars drawn side by side in each district. The rural and urban bars are distinguished by giving hatching for rural and leaving blank for urban.

The male population of the state excluding that falling in the age-group 0—4 stands at 2,770,535 persons of which 1,148,569 or 41.46 per cent are literates. Rural male literates stand at 788,581 (36.35 per cent) and urban at 359,988 (59.87 per cent) Jammu, Kathua and Srinagar districts are noteable for having registered male literacy above the state average (41.46 per cent) while all other districts are below this level. Jammu district claims to have returned a male literacy of 59.76 per cent which is the highest among the districts of the state. This is followed by Kathua and Srinagar districts with their percentage values standing at 47.84 and 47.00 respectively. Jammu district, thus, alone qualifies for the highest range of 50.01 & above while the two other districts of Kathua and Srinagar find their place in the range 45.01 — 50.00. The next range of 40.01— 45.00 takes in its fold only Leh (Ladakh) district with its value as 41.21 per cent. Six districts, namely, Rajauri (39.68), Punch (39.29), Anantnag (38.38), Udhampur (37.84), Kargil (35.99) and Pulwama (35.18) fall in the range of 35.01 — 40.00 per cent. In the lowest range of 35.00 & below exhibits the districts of Baramula (34.54), Doda (32.77), Kupwara (30.87) and Badgam (30.43).

A glance at the map reveals that male literacy rates are higher in urban areas as compared to rural in the state as well as in all the districts. The highest percentage of rural male literates have been recorded by Jammu district (53.34) and the lowest by Srinagar district (26.45). On the other hand, in urban areas, the highest percentage of male literates has been recorded by Udhampur district (76.64) whereas Pulwama district with percentage value of 50.47 has claimed the lowest.

The following statement gives the number of male population, male literates with rural and urban break-up and the percentage values for each district of the state as recorded during the 1981 Census.

Sl. No.	State/district	Total male population excluding age 0–4	Total male literates	Percent-age	Total rural male population excluding age 0–4	Total rural male literates	Percent-age	Total urban male population excluding age 0–4	Total urban male literates	Percent-age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2,770,535	1,148,569	41.46	2,169,253	788,581	36.35	601,282	359,988	59.87
1.	Anantnag	304,176	116,757	38.38	271,162	97,858	36.09	33,014	18,899	57.25
2.	Pulwama	185,111	65,121	35.18	168,286	56,630	33.65	16,825	8,491	50.47
3.	Srinagar	337,708	158,708	47.00	63,722	16,857	26.45	273,986	141,851	51.77
4.	Badgam	170,248	51,800	30.43	145,715	38,649	26.52	24,533	13,151	53.61
5.	Baramula	313,666	108,355	34.54	271,050	84,241	31.08	42,616	24,114	56.58
6.	Kupwara	155,137	47,885	30.87	150,497	45,536	30.26	4,640	2,349	50.63
7.	Kargil	31,918	11,488	35.99	30,125	10,313	34.23	1,792	1,175	65.57
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	32,326	13,323	41.21	27,806	10,564	37.99	4,520	2,759	61.04
9.	Doda	194,877	63,867	32.77	182,642	55,153	30.20	12,235	8,714	71.22
10.	Udhampur	204,728	77,467	37.84	184,428	61,910	33.57	20,300	15,557	76.64
11.	Kathua	167,737	80,242	47.84	147,961	66,478	44.93	19,776	13,764	59.60
12.	Jammu	432,965	258,760	59.76	300,427	160,261	53.34	132,538	98,499	74.32
13.	Rajauri	136,621	54,206	39.68	128,845	48,340	37.52	7,777	5,866	75.43
14.	Punch	103,318	40,590	39.29	96,588	35,791	37.06	6,730	4,799	71.31

MAP 59

FEMALE LITERACY, 1981

This map has been designed to indicate the percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0—4 with rural and urban break-up in each district of the state. The technique of representation of data is akin to the previous map which may be evaluated as per the legend on the map.

The female literacy has been returned low which stands at 18.37 per cent. Keeping in view the absolute number, Jammu district has returned the largest number (145,557) of female literates making in all 36.87 per cent to the total female population excluding age-group 0—4 whereas Kargil district has recorded the lowest number of 955 female literates according for 3.61 per cent.

The map reveals that the proportion of urban female literates is higher than that of rural female literates in all the districts as well as the state. Srinagar district, however, ranks first in recording the largest number of 78,596 urban female literates followed by Jammu (68,585) while the largest number of rural female literates has been returned by the district of Jammu (76,972) followed by Kathua (28,792).

The highest range of female literacy (25.01 & above) enfolds two districts, namely, Jammu (36.87) and Srinagar (27.81) while Kathua district (24.60) alone falls in the range of 20.01—25.00. The districts of Rajauri (16.88) and Udhampur (15.96) lie in range 15.01—20.00 and state average (18.37) also falls in this range. Leh (Ladakh) (13.76), Punch (13.07), Anantnag (12.70), Baramula (11.11) and Pulwama (10.73) find their place in the range of 10.01—15.00 while Badgam, Doda and Kupwara districts fall in the range of 5.01—10.00 with their percentages as 9.33, 8.55 and 5.67 respectively. The lowest range of 5.00 & below enfolds only Kargil district (3.61 per cent)

The statement given below indicates the number of total female literates (excluding age-group 0—4) with rural and urban break-up as also the percentage values worked out for the state and its constituent districts as recorded during the 1981 Census:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total female population excluding age 0–4	Total female literates	Percent-age	Total rural female population excluding age 0–4	Total rural female literates	Percent-age	Total urban female population excluding age 0–4	Total urban female literates	Percent-age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2,440,532	448,207	18.37	1,918.421	233,902	12.19	522,110	214,305	41.05

Sl. No.	State/district	Total female population excluding age 0–4	Total female literates	Percent-age	Total rural female population excluding age 0–4	Total rural female literates	Percent-age	Total urban female population excluding age 0–4	Total urban female literates	Percent-age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Anantnag	265,922	33,775	12.70	236,659	23,757	10.04	29,263	10,018	34.23
2.	Pulwama	163,782	17,581	10.73	148,696	13,700	9.21	15,086	3,881	25.73
3.	Srinagar	292,714	81,413	27.81	55,346	2,817	5.09	237,369	78,596	33.11
4.	Badgam	147,687	13,784	9.33	126,544	7,485	5.91	21,143	6,299	29.79
5.	Baramula	268,577	29,846	11.11	231,965	17,396	7.50	36,612	12,450	34.01
6.	Kupwara	130,763	7,415	5.67	126,930	6,523	5.14	3,833	892	23.27
7.	Kargil	26,468	955	3.61	25,163	673	2.67	1,295	282	21.78
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	28,239	3,886	13.76	24,995	2,740	10.96	3,244	1,146	35.33
9.	Doda	173,286	14,311	8.55	163,121	9,658	5.92	10,165	5,153	50.69
10.	Udhampur	183,068	29,216	15.96	165,234	17,975	10.88	17,833	11,241	63.03
11.	Kathua	152,474	37,516	24.60	135,026	28,792	21.32	17,448	8,724	50.00
12.	Jammu	394,786	145,557	36.87	278,151	76,972	27.67	116,635	68,585	58.80
13.	Rajauri	122,023	20,592	16.88	115,812	17,039	14.71	6,211	3,553	57.20
14.	Punch	90,744	11,360	13.07	84,770	8,375	9.38	5,973	3,485	58.35

MAP 60

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT,1981

This map exhibits the districtwise distribution of population with different educational levels as given below:-

1. Primary and Middle
2. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
3. Graduate and above
4. Literates (without educational level)
5. Illiterates

All the above five categories have been shown in each district by diagrams represented by solid equal-sized different coloured circles drawn in vertical direction. Each solid circle represents 10 000 persons as indicated in the legend on the map.

A glance at the map reveals that among the literates, persons having attained Primary and Middle levels of education predominate in all the districts of the state while literates without educational levels stand second. It is also worthnoticing that persons having Graduate and above level of education depict the lowest number. The majority of persons are illiterates. In the state as a whole, literates recorded in the Primary and Middle educational level are 780,747 while those in Matriculation/Secondary,Higher secondary/ intermediate etc., are 317,636. The persons who have attained educational level of Graduate and above are 83,145. Literates without educational levels are 415,248 whereas 4,390,611 illiterates have been recorded in the state.

Among the districts, Jammu has recorded the maximum number of literates (196,335) who have attained the Primary and Middle level of education while Kargil has the lowest number (6,476). Jammu district has also returned the largest number of persons (81,932) having attained a level of education of Matriculation/ Secondary, Higher secondary/Intermediate etc. whereas Kargil district shows the lowest number of 1,977 persons under this category. The literates returning graduate and above as their qualification claim the highest position in Srinagar district (26,477) while Kargil has recorded only 290 persons under this educational category. Jammu district is again noticeable for its high return of literates without any educational levels and illiterates with 103,832 and 539,078 persons respectively. On the other hand, the lowest number of literates (without educational level) is claimed by district Kargil (3,702) while district Leh (Ladakh) has recorded the lowest number of illiterates (51,171).

The following statement shows the persons recorded in the five categories of educational attainment in 14 districts of the state:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Primary and Middle	Matriculation/Secondary, Higher secondlary/Inter-mediate/Pre-University/ Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above	Literates (without educational level)	Illiterates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	780,747	317,636	83,145	415,248	4,390,611
1.	Anantnag	74,939	26,874	6,791	41,928	505,819
2.	Pulwama	42,164	16,276	3,186	21,075	321,376
3.	Srinagar	97,977	69,154	26,477	46,512	468,207
4.	Badgam	32,194	13,619	3,885	15,885	301,678
5.	Baramula	72,712	25,996	6,193	33,299	531,941
6.	Kupwara	30,298	8,826	1,500	14,676	273,443
7.	Kargil	6,476	1,977	290	3,702	53,549
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	7,186	2,455	517	7,052	51,171
9.	Doda	40,919	14,563	2,061	21,134	346,584
10.	Udhampur	51,977	19,052	3,726	31,928	346,953
11.	Kathua	62,398	20,356	3,382	31,621	251,365
12.	Jammu	196,335	81,932	22,218	103,832	539,078
13.	Rajauri	38,605	9,225	1,347	25,621	227,702
14.	Punch	26,563	7,332	1,572	16,983	171,747

Source:- Table : C–2.

MAP 61

URBAN LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34,1981

This map shows the variation of literates in age-group 5—14 years over the literates recorded in age -group 15-34 in the urban areas of the state at the district level.

The proportions of literates per thousand of population in age-group 5—14 and 15—34 have been worked out in respect of each district of the state in urban areas only. The subtraction of the proportion of literates in age-group 15—34 from that of in the age-group 5—14 has yielded deficit (—) values of literates in the age-group 5—14 over that of 15—34. These values have been grouped districtwise into four categories and have been shown by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

The proportion of urban literates in the age-group 5—14 years works out to 498 while the corresponding proportion in the age-group 15—34 stands at 626 giving a deficit of 128 literates as the state average. There is no district in the state where the incidence of urban literacy in the age-group of 5—14 is higher than the age-group of 15—34.

The map reveals that on an average, the number of literates per thousand of population falls short of 128 in the age-group 5—14 from that in the age-group 15—34 in the urban areas of the state. This deficiency ranges between the maximum of 306 literates per 1 000 of population in the urban areas of Kargil and the minimum of 75 in Badgam district. Only one district, i.e., Kargil belongs to the highest range of deficit of 301 & above. Similarly, the next range showing a deficit of 201—300 literates covers two districts of Punch (214) and Doda (217). The deficit range of 101—200 literates in which lies the state average (128), covers as many as six districts. These are Kathua, Udhampur, Jammu, Rajauri, Pulwama and Baramula. The last range of 100 & below which shows deficit values below the state average, covers the remaining five districts, namely, Srinagar (100), Leh (Ladakh) (97), Anantnag (96), Kupwara (93) and Badgam (75) .

The statement given below gives number of literates in the age of 5—14 and 15—34 and population in urban areas with their respective proportions and difference in values for the state and its constituent districts :-

Sl. No.	State/district	Urban population in age-group 5–14	Urban literates in age-group 5–14	Urban literates per 1 000 of urban population in age-group 5–14	Urban population in age-group 15–34	Urban literates in age-group 15–34	Urban literates per 1 000 of urban population in age-group 15–34	Deficit (–) (col. 5 minus) (col. 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	332,023	165,442	498	467,717	292,700	626	–128

Sl. No.	State/district	Urban population in age-group 5–14	Urban literates in age-group 5–14	Urban literates per 1 000 of urban population in age-group 5–14	Urban population in age-group 15–34	Urban literates in age-group 15–34	Urban literates per 1 000 of urban population in age-group 15–34	Deficit (–) (col. 5 minus) (col. 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Anantnag	18,669	9,125	489	25,102	14,692	585	–96
2.	Pulwama	10,073	3,984	396	12,393	6,407	517	–121
3.	Srinagar	152,979	66,050	432	214,947	114,428	532	–100
4.	Badgam	14,775	6,461	437	18,095	9,269	512	–75
5.	Baramula	24,463	11,569	473	31,465	18,265	580	–107
6.	Kupwara	2,596	1,040	401	3,256	1,607	494	–93
7.	Kargil	819	265	324	1,352	852	630	–306
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	1,769	915	517	3,159	1,934	614	–97
9.	Doda	6,340	3,573	564	9,635	7,433	771	–207
10.	Udhampur	11,019	7,179	652	16,305	13,429	824	–172
11.	Kathua	10,822	6,205	573	15,492	11,660	753	–180
12.	Jammu	69,823	44,113	632	105,294	83,587	794	–162
13.	Rajauri	4,271	2,728	639	5,806	4,626	797	–158
14.	Punch	3,601	2,231	620	5,418	4,519	834	–214

MAP 62

RURAL LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34,1981

This map depicts the variations of literates in age-group 5 — 14 years over the literates recorded in age-group 15 — 34 in the rural areas of the state at the district level.

There is a deficit of 55 literates per 1 000 of population in age-group 5 — 14 over that in age-group 15 — 34 in the rural areas of the state as a whole. At the district level, only one district, viz., Leh (Ladakh) has recorded an excess in the proportion of literates (5) in the juvenile population over the proportion of literates in age-group 15 — 34. The remaining 13 districts of the state exhibit a deficit.

A cursory look at the map reveals that the highest deficit has been recorded in the district of Kathua (120) followed by Jammu (86), Kargil (83) and Doda (69) which lie in the range of 61 & above. Pulwama (59) district has also depicted a significantly high deficit in the next range of 51 — 60. In the districts of Udhampur (50), Badgam (49), Rajauri (48) and Srinagar (47) the deficiency of literates ranges between 41 and 50. Two districts of Baramula (40) and Kupwara (35) show a low deficit in the range of 31 — 40. The last range of 30 & below covers the districts of Punch (30) and Anantnag (27).

The statement given below shows the population in age-groups 5 — 14 and 15 — 34 as well as literates in age-groups 5 — 14 and 15 — 34 and their proportions per 1 000 of population in rural areas as well as excess or deficit for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Rural population in age-group 5–14	Rural literates in age-group 5–14	Rural literates per 1 000 of rural population in age-group 5–14	Rural population in age-group 15–34	Rural literates in age-group 15–34	Urban literates per 1 000 of rural population in age-group 15–34	Excess (+) deficit (–) (col. 5-col. 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,345,957	371,540	276	1,485,772	491,500	331	–55

Sl. No.	State/district	Rural population in age-group 5–14	Rural literates in age-group 5–14	Rural literates per 1 000 of rural population in age-group 5–14	Rural population in age-group 15–34	Rural literates in age-group 15–34	Urban literates per 1 000 of rural population in age-group 15–34	Excess (+) deficit (–) (col. 5-col. 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Anantnag	165,005	45,611	276	186,931	56,627	303	–27
2.	Pulwama	105,533	25,195	239	113,710	33,932	298	–59
3.	Srinagar	39,126	6,851	175	43,804	9,737	222	–47
4.	Badgam	88,152	16,017	182	98,979	22,905	231	–49
5.	Baramula	163,467	26,542	224	183,759	48,549	264	–40
6.	Kupwara	87,829	18,558	211	100,220	24,619	246	–35
7.	Kargil	14,631	2,768	189	21,353	5,805	272	–83
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	13,948	4,412	316	18,720	5,828	311	+5
9.	Doda	114,869	21,143	184	124,715	31,546	253	–69
10.	Udhampur	116,737	29,001	248	128,420	38,281	298	–50
11.	Kathua	94,968	33,454	352	102,336	48,347	472	–120
12.	Jammu	192,986	88,696	460	211,139	115,182	546	–86
13.	Rajauri	87,780	26,272	299	85,887	29,829	347	–48
14.	Punch	60,926	17,021	279	65,801	20,343	309	–30

MAP 63

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1981

This map illustrates the distribution of school-going boys in age-group 5—14 to total population of boys in the age-group 5—14 at the primary and middle level in the state and its districts in 1981.

The proportion has been measured in terms of percentage of such boys in the age-group 5—14 years who are on roll in the primary and middle schools to total number of boys in the age-group 5—14 years for each district. The data thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges and have been represented by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

There are 864,430 boys in the age-group 5-14 enumerated during the Census of 1981, of which 129,371 boys had attended primary and middle schools. The proportion of school-going boys to total boys works out to 14.97 per cent.

The highest number of boys attending primary and middle schools has been reported in Jammu district (28,400) and the lowest in Kargil district (911). The districts of Jammu (20.76 per cent) and Srinagar (18.22 per cent) fall in the highest range of 18.01 & above. This may be attributed to the impact of urbanization in the two urban centres of Srinagar and Jammu where number of educational institutions are available and are also served by the main educational centres of the state as a whole. Kathua district (16.25 per cent) alone claims the range of 16.01—18.00 while the next lower range of 14.01—16.00 where state average (14.97 percent) lies accounts for Anantnag (14.55 per cent). As many as seven districts, namely, Baramula (13.97), Pulwama (13.46), Kupwara (13.16), Leh(Ladakh) (13.03), Punch (12.18) , Udhampur (12.08) and Rajauri (12.06) fall in the range of 12.01—14.00. The lowest range of 12.00 & below shows Badgam (11.92), Kargil (11.55) and Doda (10.86) districts.

The statement given below indicates district-wise total number of boys in age -group 5 — 14 as also total number of boys attending primary and middle schools and the age-group 5 — 14 and their percentage values for the state and its constituent districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Total population of boys in age 5–14	Boys in age 5–14 attending Primary and Middle Schools	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	864,430	129,371	14.97
1.	Anantnag	93,906	13,660	14.55
2.	Pulwama	58,790	7,916	13.46
3.	Srinagar	99,250	18,087	18.22
4.	Badgam	52,916	6,308	11.92
5.	Baramula	97,405	13,609	13.97
6.	Kupwara	47,149	6,205	13.16
7.	Kargil	7,890	911	11.55

Sl. No.	State/district	Total population of boys in age 5–14	Boys in age 5–14 attending Primary and Middle Schools	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	8,004	1,043	13.03
9.	Doda	61,858	6,718	10.86
10.	Udhampur	65,058	7,859	12.08
11.	Kathua	54,368	8,836	16.25
12.	Jammu	136,776	28,400	20.76
13.	Rajauri	47,482	5,728	12.06
14.	Punch	33,580	4,089	12.18

Source :– Table C–3 part A & B.

MAP 64

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1981

The map depicts the position of school-going girls at district level in the state of Jammu and Kashmir as recorded during the 1981 Census.

The proportion of girls in the age-group 5—14 years attending primary and middle schools has been worked out in relation to the total girls in the same age -group in respect of each district and the values so obtained have been categorised into six ranges. The districts have been shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

During the1981 Census, a total number of 813,551 girls in the age-group 5—14 years were enumerated in the state. Of them 65,582 girls were found to have been enrolled in the primary and middle schools recording a low proportion of 8.06 per cent in comparison with the corresponding proportion obtained in case of boys which stands at 14.97 per cent. The district of Jammu, Srinagar, Kathua and Leh((Ladakh) stand above the state average while the remaining 10 districts fall below it.

The largest enrolment of girls in primary and middle schools has been returned by Jammu district which has recorded 18,568 girls attending schools. On the other hand, in Kargil district only 122 girls go to schools which is the lowest among all the districts in the state.

The highest range of 10.01 and above, takes in its fold Jammu (14.73 per cent) and Srinagar (13.24 per cent) districts only. In the next range, 8.01—10.00 Kathua (9.64 per cent) and Leh (Ladakh) (8.18 per cent) districts appear. Anantnag (6.66 per cent), Rajauri (6.25 per cent), Udhampur (6.19 per cent) and Baramula (6.14 per cent) districts fall in the range of 6.01—8.00,while next lower range of 4.01—6.00 is claimed by Pulwama (5.70 per cent), Punch (5.31 per cent) and Badgam (4.61 per cent) districts. However, Doda (3.73 per cent) and Kupwara (3.24 per cent) districts fall in the range of 2.01—4.00. Kargil district (1.61 per cent) alone falls in the lowest range of 2.00 & below .

The following statement gives the total number of girls in age-group 5 —14 and girls attending primary and middle schools in age-group 5 —14 with their percentage values in the state and its constituent districts as recorded during the 1981 Census:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total population of girls in age 5–14	Girls in age 5–14 attending Primary and Middle Schools	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	813,551	65,582	8.06
1.	Anantnag	89,770	5,979	6.66
2.	Pulwama	56,817	3,240	5.70
3.	Srinagar	92,855	12,295	13.24
4.	Badgam	50,011	2,306	4.61
5.	Baramula	90,525	5,557	6.14

Sl. No.	State/district	Total population of girls in age 5–14	Girls in age 5–14 attending Primary and Middle Schools	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kupwara	43,275	1,402	3.24
7.	Kargil	7,561	122	1.61
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	7,713	631	8.18
9.	Doda	59,353	2,216	3.73
10.	Udhampur	62,697	3,880	6.19
11.	Kathua	51,422	4,959	9.64
12.	Jammu	126,034	18,568	14.73
13.	Rajauri	44,595	2,785	6.25
14.	Punch	30,947	1,644	5.31

Source:- Table C–3–Part A & B.

MAP 65

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1981

This map exhibits the percentage of males on roll at the level of Matriculation/ Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher education in the year 1981 in the state and its constituent districts.

The percentage of male population in the age-group 15—24 at the level of Matriculation /Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher education to total male population in the age-group 15—24 has been worked out for the state and each of its constituent districts and categorised into five ranges. The proportions obtained in each district have been illustrated by using suitable hatching ranging from high to low in accordance with their values as explained in the legend on the map.

Srinagar (16.90 per cent) and Jammu (12.46 per cent) are the only two districts which fall above the state average (9.30 per cent). Of these, Srinagar district has the distinction of returning this proportion in the range of 12.51 above while the Jammu district is next in line and falls in the range of 10.01—12.50. Anantnag, Pulwama, Baramula, Kathua and Badgam districts fall in range 7.51—10.00 whereas the range of 5.01—7.50 includes Punch and Kupwara districts having their percentages as 6.45 and 6.43 respectively. Comparatively, Udhampur (4.90), Doda (4.53), Kargil (4.51), Leh(Ladakh) (4.49) and Rajauri (4.37) districts depict lower proportions and lie in the lowest range of 5.00 & below.

The following statement gives the total male population in age-group 15—24 and the male population at Matriculation/Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher levels of education in age-group 15—24 with their percentage figures as recorded in each district of the state during the 1981 Census:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total male population in age 15-24	Male population at Matriculation/ Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher levels of education in age 15-24	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	597,774	55,594	9.30
1.	Anantnag	62,697	5,720	9.12
2.	Pulwama	36,943	3,250	8.79
3.	Srinagar	81,318	13,748	16.90
4.	Badgam	35,100	2,688	7.66
5.	Baramula	64,398	5,242	8.14
6.	Kupwara	29,509	1,898	6.43
7.	Kargil	6,923	312	4.51
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	5,748	258	4.49
9.	Doda	40,384	1,830	4.53

Sl. No.	State/district	Total male population in age 15-24	Male population at Matriculation/ Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher levels of education in age 15-24	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Udhampur	44,163	2,163	4.90
11.	Kathua	38,374	3,089	8.05
12.	Jammu	102,465	12,772	12.46
13.	Rajauri	28,563	1,249	4.37
14.	Punch	21,191	1,366	6.45

Source:- Table C–3–Part A and B.

MAP 66

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/ SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS, 1981

This map has been designed to indicate the percentage of female population in the age-group 15—24 attaining education at the Matriculation/Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher levels to total population of females in the corresponding age-group in the state and its constituent districts.

The percentage of females in the age-group 15—24 attending schools and colleges of Matriculation/Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher levels of education to total number of females in the age-group 15–24 for the state as a whole and its constituent districts have been grouped above and below the state average into five categories. The districts have been hatched with suitable hatching corresponding to their percentage values as per the legend on the map.

The age-group 15—24 claims 525,441 females in the state, of which 28,323 females have been recorded as attending schools and colleges of Matriculation/Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher levels accounting for 5.39 per cent. The districts of Srinagar and Jammu claim to have registered a high rate of attendance in the above category of educational level while all other districts fall below the state average. Srinagar district with 13.19 per cent claims the highest range of 12.01 & above. Jammu district ranks second with 9.16 per cent and occupies the next lower range of 6.01—12.00. Five districts, namely, Kathua, Anantnag, Baramula, Punch and Udhampur have registered their percentage values in the range of 3.01—6.00 in which state average (5.39 per cent) also finds its place. Badgam (2.98), Leh (Ladakh) (2.81), Pulwama (2.56) Doda (2.11) and Rajauri (1.88) districts lie in the range of 1.51—3.00. Two districts, viz., Kupwara and Kargil with their percentages of 1.11 and 0.32 respectively fall in the lowest range 1.50 & below.

The statement given below shows the district-wise female population in age 15—24 and females enrolled at Matriculation/ Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher education alongwith their percentage values in the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total female population in age-group 15—24	Female population at Matriculation/ Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher levels of education in age-group 15—24	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	525,441	28,323	5.39
1.	Anantnag	55,172	2,041	3.70
2.	Pulwama	32,406	828	2.56
3.	Srinagar	70,359	9,282	13.19
4.	Badgam	29,968	894	2.98

Sl. No.	State/district	Total female population in age-group 15—24	Female population at Matriculation/ Secondary, Higher secondary and Higher levels of education in age-group 15—24	Percentage of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Baramula	54,244	1,869	3.45
6.	Kupwara	24,225	268	1.11
7.	Kargil	5,979	19	0.32
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	5,488	154	2.81
9.	Doda	35,330	746	2.11
10.	Udhampur	39,572	1,264	3.19
11.	Kathua	34,291	1,275	3.72
12.	Jammu	93,752	8,584	9.16
13.	Rajauri	25,496	479	1.88
14.	Punch	19,156	623	3.25

Source:- Table C–3 Part A and B.

MAP 67

TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1981

This map shows the number of teachers per 1 000 of students at primary level of education at district level in the state as returned during the 1981 Census.

The proportions of teachers per 1 000 of students at the level of primary education have been worked out for the state and its constituent districts. The districts have then been grouped into five ranges and shaded by suitable hatching from high to low as explained in the legend on the map.

A glance at the map indicates that eleven districts have recorded number of teachers per 1 000 of students at primary level of education above the state average of 53.80 whereas only three districts, viz., Srinagar, Kathua and Jammu have claimed to have this ratio below the state average.

Kargil district with the highest proportion of 12,439 teachers per 1 000 of primary students falls in the highest range of 100.01 & above. The next range of 80.01—100.00 includes two districts of Leh (Ladakh) and Doda standing at 97.04 and 93.88 respectively. There are eight districts, viz., Badgam (70.89), Rajauri (68.78), Baramula (65.14), Anantnag (64.17), Punch (63.64), Kupwara (63.09). Udhampur (61.90) and Pulwama (60.28) which exhibit the range of 60.01—80.00. Srinagar (50.77) and Kathua (41.14) districts find their place in the range of 40.01—60.00 whereas the lowest range of 40.00 & below includes the only district of Jammu which has returned the lowest proportion in the state standing at 25.81.

The statement given below shows the number of teachers and students at primary level of education with number of teachers per 1 000 of students for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Number of students at primary level of education	Number of teachers at students primary level of education	Teachers per 1 000 of students at primary level of education
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	198,192	10,663	53.80
1.	Anantnag	19,385	1,244	64.17
2.	Pulwama	11,031	665	60.28
3.	Srinagar	25,703	1,305	50.77
4.	Badgam	7,998	567	70.89
5.	Baramula	18,561	1,209	65.14
6.	Kupwara	8,194	517	63.09
7.	Kargil	1,632	203	124.39

Sl. No.	State/district	Number of students at primary level of education	Number of teachers at students primary level of education	Teachers per 1 000 of students at primary level of education
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	1,927	187	97.04
9.	Doda	10,077	946	93.88
10.	Udhampur	12,277	760	61.90
11.	Kathua	15,242	627	41.14
12.	Jammu	48,399	1,249	25.81
13.	Rajauri	10,367	713	68.78
14.	Punch	7,401	471	63.64

Source:- i) Table C–3 A & B.
ii) Statistical digests of the State.

MAP 68

TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1981

This map shows the number of teachers per 1 000 of students at the level of secondary education in each district of the state in 1981.

The number of teachers per 1 000 of students at secondary level is worked out for each district. The figures thus obtained have been grouped into six ranges and the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

The number of teachers per 1 000 of students at secondary level of education is 140.87 in the state as a whole. The largest number of teachers per 1 000 of students at secondary level of education has been recorded in Kargil (280.06) district while the Jammu district shows the lowest (103.95).

Further, the map depicts that the Kargil district with the highest ratio of 280.06 teachers per 1 000 of students falls in the first range of 225.01 & above while the next range of 200.01–225.00 covers the district Leh (Ladakh) with a ratio of 211.70.

The third range of 175.01–200.00 teachers per 1 000 of students includes the districts of Doda (196.78), Badgam (181.30) and Kupwara (179.99). As many as five districts, namely, Udhampur (173.97), Baramula (172.94), Rajauri (162.73), Pulwama (162.31) and Anantnag (155.21) come under the range of 150.01–175.00. Two districts of Punch and Kathua with their proportions as 148.50 and 129.87 respectively fall in the range of 125.01–150.00. The lowest range of 125.00 & below covers the districts of Srinagar (117.81) and Jammu (103.95).

The statement given below shows the number of students and number of teachers at secondary level with their proportion for 1 000 students for the state as well as for its 14 constituent districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Number of students at secondary level of education	Number of teachers at secondary level of education	Teachers per 1 000 students at secondary level of education
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	199,008	28,034	140.87
1.	Anantnag	18,704	2,903	155.21
2.	Pulwama	10,147	1,647	162.31
3.	Srinagar	41,008	4,831	117.81
4.	Badgam	8,439	1,530	181.30
5.	Baramula	17,405	3,010	172.94
6.	Kupwara	6,556	1,180	179.99
7.	Kargil	1,239	347	280.06

Sl. No.	State/district	Number of students at secondary level of education	Number of teachers at secondary level of education	Teachers per 1 000 students at secondary level of education
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	1,436	304	211.70
9.	Doda	8,634	1,699	196.78
10.	Udhampur	9,904	1,723	173.97
11.	Kathua	13,544	1,759	129.87
12.	Jammu	49,176	5,112	103.95
13.	Rajauri	6,981	1,136	162.73
14.	Punch	5,744	853	148.50

Source :– Table C–3 A & B.
Statistical digests of the State.

MAP 69

TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1981

The map indicates the number of teachers per 1 000 of students at the university level of education at district level in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The proportions of teachers per 1 000 of students at university level have been grouped into four categories, viz., 300.01 & above, 200.01–300.00, 100.01–200.00 and 100.00 & below. Symbol 'N' has been given in the districts where the number of such teachers is nil. Districts have been shaded by high to low hatching in accordance with the proportions falling in the above ranges.

The map reveals that the Leh (Ladakh), Kargil and Badgam districts have no teachers at university level and are denoted by symbol 'N'. The state has returned an average of 198.79 teachers per 1 000 of students at the university level while Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula, Doda and Rajauri districts are above the state average and Pulwama, Kupwara, Udhampur, Kathua, Jammu and Punch districts have recorded the proportions below the state average.

In the highest range of 300.01 & above teachers per 1 000 of students at university level covers only one district of Baramula (334.27) while the next range of 200.01–300.00 includes four districts, namely, Doda (298.25), Rajauri (261.36), Srinagar (251.53) and Anantnag (206.80). There are four districts, namely, Punch (180.23), Udhampur (174.67), Jammu (164.03) and Kupwara (132.35) which fall in the range of 100.01–200.00 in which state average (198.79) also lies. Two districts, viz., Kathua (93.75) and Pulwama (77.17) come under the range of 100.00 & below.

The following statement shows the number of students and teachers at university level and their ratio per 1 000 of students for the state and its 14 constituent districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Number of students at university level of education	Number of teachers at university level of education	Teachers per 1 000 students at university level of education
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10,373	2,062	198.79
1.	Anantnag	706	146	206.80
2.	Pulwama	311	24	77.17
3.	Srinagar	3,586	902	251.53
4.	Badgam	417	–	–
5.	Baramula	709	237	334.27
6.	Kupwara	136	18	132.35
7.	Kargil	7	–	–

Sl. No.	State/district	Number of students at university level of education	Number of teachers at university level of education	Teachers per 1 000 students at university level of education
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	30	–	–
9.	Doda	114	34	298.25
10.	Udhampur	229	40	174.67
11.	Kathua	384	36	93.75
12.	Jammu	3,481	571	164.03
13.	Rajauri	88	23	261.36
14.	Punch	172	31	180.23

Source :– (i) Table C–3 A & B. (ii) Statistical digests of J & K State.

MAP 70

TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS, 1981

This map highlights the number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas of the state and its constituent districts as per the 1981 Census.

The number of teachers has been calculated per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas for each district. The values thus obtained have been grouped into six ranges and the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

In 1981, the state has recorded 40,759 teachers of all grades in 10,824 schools and other educational institutions accounting for a ratio of 376.56 teachers per 100 schools in the rural areas of the state.

The highest ratio of teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions has been recorded in Srinagar district (2884.43) while the lowest ratio is recorded in Leh (Ladakh) district (193.31).

Srinagar and Jammu districts fall in the highest range of 400.01 & above with their respective proportions standing at 2884.43 and 621.70. Three contiguous districts, namely, Badgam (392.70), Anantnag (380.92) and Pulwama (355.02) exist in the next range of 350.01–400.00.Baramula with its proportion standing at 327.41 is the only district which lies in the next lower range of 300.01–350.00. The fourth range of 250.01–300.00 teachers per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas covers two districts of Rajauri (257.14) and Kathua (253.08). Another five districts, namely, Udhampur (243.53), Punch (238.98), Doda (223.06), Kargil (222.67) and Kupwara (215.72) come under the range of 200.01–250.00. The lowest range 200.00 & below covers the only district of Leh (Ladakh) with its ratio of 193.31.

The statement given below indicates the number of teachers and number of educational institutions in the rural areas alongwith the number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in the state and its constituent districts:—

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total number of schools & other educational institutions in rural areas, 1981	Total number of teachers of all grades of schools & other educational institutions in rural areas, 1981	Number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural area 1981
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10,824	40,759	376.56
1.	Anantnag	1,127	4,293	380.92
2.	Pulwama	658	2,336	355.02
3.	Srinagar	244	7,038	2,884.43

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total number of schools & other educational institutions in rural areas, 1981	Total number of teachers of all grades of schools & other educational institutions in rural areas, 1981	Number of teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural area 1981
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Badgam	534	2,097	392.70
5.	Baramula	1,361	4,456	327.41
6.	Kupwara	795	1,715	215.72
7.	Kargil	247	550	222.67
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	254	491	193.31
9.	Doda	1,201	2,679	223.06
10.	Udhampur	1,036	2,523	243.53
11.	Kathua	957	2,422	253.08
12.	Jammu	1,115	6,932	621.70
13.	Rajauri	728	1,872	257.14
14.	Punch	567	1,355	238.90

Source :– Table C–3 part A & B.
Statistical digests of J & K State.

MAP 71

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE, 1981

The map depicts the number of literates who hold non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree per 10 000 of total literates in the state at district level as per the 1981 Census.

The above proportions have been categorised into four ranges and the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

A pie diagram in each district indicates the total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. These pie diagrams have been further sub-divided into non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders. The sector for technical diploma or certificate holders has been shaded while the other has been left blank.

There are 1,596,776 literates, of which only 303 persons possess non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree in the state which account for a proportion of 1.90 per 10 000 of literates.

A look at the map shows that the large number of such literates who hold non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree are concentrated in the two districts of Jammu (72) and Srinagar (61) though the highest proportion of such literates per 10 000 of total literates has been returned by the district of Punch (4.00). District Kargil has no such literates.

The highest percentage of non-technical diploma or certificate holder not equal to degree has been found in the district of Leh (Ladakh) (100.00 per cent) followed by Badgam (69.23 per cent) and Kupwara (61.54 per cent) while on the other hand the district of Kathua has recorded the highest percentage of technical diploma or certificate holders (100.00 per cent) followed by Anantnag (94.74 per cent), Doda (90.91 per cent) and Udhampur (83.33 per cent). It is evident from the map that technical diploma or certificate holders dominate in all the districts of the state except Leh (Ladakh), Badgam and Kupwara where non–technical diploma or certificate holders predominate. In Baramula district this proportion is equal.

Among the districts, Punch (4.00) and Baramula (3.47) are noticed in the highest range of 3.01 & above of per 10 000 of such literates. In the next range of 2.01–3.00 there lie two districts namely, Srinagar (2.54) and Kupwara (2.35). As many as seven districts, viz., Badgam (1.98), Pulwama (1.81), Kathua (1.78), Jammu (1.78), Doda (1.40), Anantnag (1.26) and Udhampur (1.12) fall in the range of 1.01–2.00 in which state average (1.90) also lies. The districts of Leh (Ladakh) (0.58) and Rajauri (0.53) are exhibited in the lowest range of 1.00 & below.

The following statement shows the total number of literates and literates holding technical and non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree with their proportions in the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Tehnical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Non-technial diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Total literates	Non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10 000 of total literates
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	303	201	66.34	102	33.66	1,596,776	1.90
1.	Anantnag	19	18	94.74	1	5.26	150,532	1.26
2.	Pulwama	15	9	60.00	6	40.00	82,702	1.81
3.	Srinagar	61	42	68.85	19	31.15	240,121	2.54
4.	Badgam	13	4	30.77	9	69.23	65,584	1.98
5.	Baramula	48	24	50.00	24	50.00	138,201	3.47
6.	Kupwara	13	5	38.46	8	61.54	55,300	2.35
7.	Kargil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	1	—	—	1	100.00	12,443	0.58
9.	Doda	11	10	90.91	1	9.09	78,678	1.40

Sl. No.	State/district	Total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Tehnical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Non-technial diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Total literates	Non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10 000 of total literates
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Udhampur	12	10	83.33	2	16.67	106,683	1.12
11.	Kathua	21	21	100.00	—	—	117,758	1.78
12.	Jammu	72	40	55.56	32	44.44	404,317	1.78
13.	Rajauri	4	3	75.00	1	25.00	74,798	0.53
14.	Punch	21	12	57.14	9	42.86	52,450	4.00

Source : Table C–3 Part A & B.

MAP 72

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE, 1981

The map exhibits the number of literates who possess university degree or diploma of graduate level and above per 10 000 of total literates at district level as returned during the Census 1981.

Total number of literates who hold university degree and diploma of the graduate level and above have been represented in each district by pie diagrams. The circles have been divided into two sectors indicating the percentage share of urban and rural literates. Further the number of literates holding university degree/ diploma of the graduate level and above per 10 000 of total literates have been grouped into four categories and the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique as per legend on the map.

The state average of literates per 10 000 of total literates has been worked out at 64.96. All the districts except Srinagar and Jammu are below the state average. This may be perhaps due to the fact that the two universities of Jammu and Kashmir are situated in these two districts. In the highest range of 90.01 & above, only one district of Srinagar (149.34) is covered whereas two districts of Jammu (86.10) and Badgam (63.58) lie in the next range of 60.01–90.00 in which state average (64.96) also falls. There are five districts in the state which fall in the range of 30.01—60.00. These are Baramula (51.30), Anantnag (46.90), Pulwama (37.60), Punch (32.79) and Kathua (32.61). As many as six districts, namely, Kupwara (24.59), Udhampur (21.47), Leh (Ladakh) (17.43), Doda (14.49), Rajauri (11.77) and Kargil (5.63) have been found under the lowest range of 30.00 & below.

Of the total literates possessing graduate and above degree/ diploma (10,373) in the state there are 8,035 are in urban and 2,338 in rural areas. Among the districts, the highest percentage of such literates in urban areas has been recorded in the district of Srinagar (98.80) and the lowest by Kupwara district (4.41). It is evident from the map that such literates in rural areas are predominant in the state as a whole as well as in the districts of Kupwara, Kargil, Pulwama, Rajauri, Anantnag and Doda while in the Leh (Ladakh) the proportion is equal.

The statement given below indicates the number of literates holding university degree or diploma of the graduate level and above with their rural and urban bifurcations as well as the number of such literates per 10 000 of total literates in the state and its constituent districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Number of literates holding university degree/ diploma of the graduate level and above					Total number of literates	Number of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above per 10 000 of total literates
		Total	Urban	Percentage	Rural	Percentage		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10,373	8,035	77.46	2,338	22.54	1,596,776	64.96
1.	Anantnag	706	244	34.56	462	65.44	150,532	46.90
2.	Pulwama	311	66	21.22	245	78.78	82,702	37.60
3.	Srinagar	3,586	3,543	98.80	43	1.20	240,121	149.34
4.	Badgam	417	271	64.99	146	35.01	65,584	63.58
5.	Baramula	709	397	55.99	312	44.01	138,201	51.30
6.	Kupwara	136	6	4.41	130	95.59	55,300	24.59
7.	Kargil	7	1	14.29	6	85.71	12,443	5.63
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	30	15	50.00	15	50.00	17,209	17.43
9.	Doda	114	48	42.11	66	57.89	78,678	14.49
10.	Udhampur	229	165	72.05	64	27.95	106,683	21.47
11.	Kathua	384	198	51.56	186	48.44	117,758	32.61
12.	Jammu	3,481	2,959	85.00	522	15.00	404,317	86.10
13.	Rajauri	88	25	28.41	63	71.59	74,798	86.10
14.	Punch	172	95	55.23	77	44.77	52,450	32.79

Source : Table C–3 Part A & B.

MAP 73

TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1981

The map depicts the availability of teachers per 1 000 of population in rural areas for each district as well as for the state.

The proportions of teachers per 1 000 of population in rural areas in each district have been calculated. Figures thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges and represented by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

The proportion of teachers per 1 000 of population in rural areas of the state has been returned at 8.62 in 1981. However, among the districts there are significant variations in this ratio. The highest ratio of teachers per 1 000 of rural population is observed in Srinagar district (50.95). The next below range of 10.01–12.00 also exhibits only one district of Jammu with the ratio of (10.44). There are two districts, viz., Kargil (8.80) and Leh (Ladakh) (8.23) which show this ratio in the range of 8.01–10.00 in which state average of 8.62 also lies. As many as nine districts, namely, Baramula (7.68), Kathua (7.40), Anantnag (7.33), Doda (6.70), Badgam (6.65), Rajauri (6.53), Punch (6.45) Pulwama (6.35) and Udhampur (6.15) come under the ratio of 6.01–8.00 teachers per 1 000 of population in rural areas. The lowest ratio of 5.38 teachers is found in the district of Kupwara which lies in the range of 6.00 & below.

The statement given below shows the total number of teachers, rural population and the proportion of teachers per 1 000 of rural population for the state and its constituent districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Rural population	Total number of teachers	Number of teachers per 1 000 of rural population
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,726,986	40,759	8.62
1.	Anantnag	586,065	4,293	7.33
2.	Pulwama	367,799	2,336	6.35
3.	Srinagar	138,133	7,038	50.95
4.	Badgam	315,377	2,097	6.65
5.	Baramula	580,376	4,456	7.68
6.	Kupwara	319,055	1,715	5.38
7.	Kargil	62,465	550	8.80

Sl. No.	State/district	Rural population	Total number of teachers	Number of teachers per 1 000 of rural population
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	59,662	491	8.23
9.	Doda	400,088	2,679	6.70
10.	Udhampur	410,389	2,523	6.15
11.	Kathua	327,133	2,422	7.40
12.	Jammu	663,751	6,932	10.44
13.	Rajauri	286,667	1,872	6.53
14.	Punch	210,026	1,355	6.45

MAP 74

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES PER 100 RURAL POPULATION, 1981

The map brings out at the tehsil level the number of occupied residential census houses per hundred persons living in the rural areas of the state in 1981.

The number of occupied residential houses as enumerated in the 1981 Census have been worked out per 100 persons of rural population excluding institutional and houseless population in each tehsil. The values obtained have been grouped into five categories and tehsils have been shaded by choropleth technique as per legend on the map.

In 1981, the state has returned a total rural population of 4,696,301 (excluding institutional and houseless population) living in 662,334 occupied residential census houses accounting for a ratio of 14.10 houses per 100 of rural population.

Among the tehsils, Zanskar (21.65), Leh (Ladakh) (21.38), Reasi (19.67) and Akhnoor (18.31) fall in the highest category, viz., 18.01 & above. The next lower range of 16.01—18.00 covers 11 tehsils. Among these eleven tehsils this ratio varies from 16.24 in Kalakote tehsil to 17.20 in Bashohli tehsil. The range of 14.01–16.00 has also exhibited eleven tehsils. State average 14.10 also falls in this range. As many as thirteen tehsils find their place in the range of 12.01–14.00. The ratios recorded in these tehsils have variations from 12.09 in Badgam tehsil to 13.86 in Bhaderwah tehsil. Rest of the eleven tehsils are covered in the lowest range of 12.00 & below. These tehsils are Chadura (11.97), Duru (11.84), Shupiyan (11.82), Anantnag (11.78), Sonawari (11.65), Pulwama (11.52), Baramula (11.41), Srinagar (11.22), Sopore (11.03), Bijbehara (11.00) and Kulgam (10.97). In general the map reveals that the number of occupied residential census houses per 100 of rural population is larger in the eastern and southern parts of the state while the central and north-western parts depict a lower number.

The table given below indicates the total number of occupied residential census houses in rural areas, rural population excluding institutional and houseless population and number of occupied residential census houses per 100 of rural population in the state and its constituent tehsils as returned at the 1981 Census:—

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Number of occupied residential census houses in rural areas	Rural population (excluding institutional and houseless population) 1981	Number of occupied residential census houses per 100 of rural population
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	662,334	4,696,301	14.10
1.	Pahalgam	6,333	47,765	13.26
2.	Anantnag	22,451	190,600	11.78
3.	Duru	9,471	80,006	11.84
4.	Kulgam	25,078	228,525	10.97
5.	Bijbehara	4,254	38,681	11.00

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Number of occupied residential census houses in rural areas	Rural population (excluding institutional and houseless population) 1981	Number of occupied residential census houses per 100 of rural population
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Shupiyan	13,749	116,337	11.82
7.	Pulwama	21,168	183,689	11.52
8.	Tral	8,379	67,715	12.37
9.	Ganderbal	13,943	103,174	13.51
10.	Srinagar	3,886	34,640	11.22
11.	Chadura	12,616	105,386	11.97
12.	Badgam	13,311	110,131	12.09
13.	Beerwah	12,366	99,616	12.41
14.	Bandipore	10,009	76,704	13.05
15.	Sonawari	12,879	110,527	11.65
16.	Sopore	14,297	129,582	11.03
17.	Baramula	16,917	148,286	11.41
18.	Gulmarg	5,853	47,961	12.20
19.	Uri	7,896	63,963	12.34
20.	Handwara	14,886	121,635	12.24
21.	Karnah	3,683	27,730	13.28
22.	Kupwara	21,940	168,762	13.00
23.	Kargil	8,286	52,555	15.77
24.	Zanskar	1,796	8,296	21.65
25.	Leh(Ladakh)	12,257	57,341	21.38
26.	Kishtwar	16,216	107,398	15.10
27.	Bhaderwah	13,353	96,372	13.86
28.	Doda	13,319	89,259	14.92
29.	Ramban	15,661	102,457	15.29
30.	Ram Nagar	17,096	107,205	15.95
31.	Udhampur	18,055	108,224	16.68
32.	Reasi	13,763	69,984	19.67
33.	Gool Gulab Garh	15,245	91,574	16.65

Sl. No.	State/tehsil	Number of occupied residential census houses in rural areas	Rural population (excluding institutional and houseless population) 1981	Number of occupied residential census houses per 100 of rural population
1	2	3	4	5
34.	Chenani	4,878	28,817	16.93
35.	Billawar	9,589	73,966	12.96
36.	Bashohli	9,975	57,989	17.20
37.	Kathua	13,593	82,880	16.40
38.	Hiranagar	17,633	108,173	16.30
39.	Samba	21,852	131,621	16.60
40.	Ranbirsingh Pora	21,328	127,139	16.78
41.	Jammu	34,053	205,697	16.55
42.	Akhnoor	25,535	139,477	18.31
43.	Bishna	8,948	55,916	16.00
44.	Budhal	8,199	55,404	14.80
45.	Kalakote	5,909	36,392	16.24
46.	Nowshehra	6,126	38,429	15.94
47.	Rajauri	18,658	124,377	15.00
48.	Sunderbani	5,002	30,137	16.60
49.	Haveli	12,110	80,457	15.05
50.	Mendhar	18,534	127,350	14.55

MAP 75

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES, 1981

The diagrams depict the occupied census houses put to different uses in the districts of the state in 1981.

Percentage of each of the following five categories have been calculated in relation to the total number of occupied census houses (excluding census houses vacant at the time of house-listing and census houses used as 'others') :

I. Residence

II. Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry

III. Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship and places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurdwara etc.)

IV. Shops excluding eating houses. business houses and offices

V. Factories, workshops and worksheds

For each district five bars have been drawn proportionate to the number of occupied census houses classified by different uses to which they have been put and have been shown by different hatchings indicating each category of use as per the legend on the map. Both percentage and absolute scales have been provided on either side of the bar diagram. Diagrams for the districts are placed in alphabetical order in the chart. A separate diagram for the state has also been drawn for reference.

According to the 1981 Census, the total number of occupied census houses stands at 839,117 of which as many as 671,614 are being used as residence alone constituting the highest percentage of 80.04 of the total number of occupied census houses in the state. There are 29,969 census houses being used as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry which constitute only 3.57 per cent of the total number of occupied census houses. The census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas etc. number only 27,540 and are comprised of the lowest percentage of 3.28 of the total occupied census houses. On the other hand, the shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices exhibit a total number of 60,043 accounting for 7.16 per cent. A total number of 49,951 census houses are being used as factories, workshops and worksheds which account for 5.95 per cent only.

A districtwise analysis of occupied census houses according to their use reveals that in all the districts of the state the houses used exclusively for residential purpose account for more than 70.00 per cent of the total number of occupied census houses. The highest percentage of 87.44 of residential houses has been recorded in Jammu district followed by Rajauri (84.70) and Kathua (84.38). Srinagar district has recorded the lowest percentage of 70.92 of residential houses. The percentages of census houses used as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry vary from a minimum of 0.16 per cent in Kargil district to a maximum of 9.48 per cent in Badgam district. The census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses etc., have recorded the highest percentage of 8.19 in Kargil district while the lowest percentage of 2.10 is found

in Jammu district. Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices constitute the highest proportion of 13.08 per cent of occupied census houses in Srinagar district followed by Kupwara district (10.00) The least proportion of 4.00 per cent under this category of occupied census houses has been recorded in Kathua district. The percentage of houses occupied by factories, workshops and worksheds varies from 3.15 per cent in Jammu district to 10.57 per cent in Leh (Ladakh) district.

The statement given below indicates the total number of occupied census houses classified by different uses alongwith their percentage values for the state and its constituent districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Total number of occupied census houses	Residence	Per-cent-age	Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industries	Per-cent-age	Hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas, tourist houses and ins-pection houses, etc.	Per-cent-age	Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices etc.	Per-cent-age	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Per-cent-age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	839,117	671,614	80.04	29,969	3.57	27,540	3.28	60,043	7.16	49,951	5.95
1.	Anantnag	83,997	65,580	78.07	3,266	3.89	3,073	3.66	6,957	8.28	5,121	6.10
2.	Pulwama	50.738	40,050	78.93	2,141	4.23	1,849	3.64	4,038	7.96	2,660	5.24
3.	Srinagar	94,566	67,067	70.92	4,365	4.61	2,550	2.70	12,369	13.08	8,215	8.69
4.	Badgam	47,614	35,706	74.99	4,513	9.48	1,558	3.27	2,807	5.90	3,030	6.36
5.	Baramula	76,863	57,372	74.64	4,994	6.50	2,932	3.81	6,577	8.56	4,988	6.49
6.	Kupwara	31,671	24,013	75.82	730	2.30	1,766	5.58	3,168	10.00	1,994	6.30
7.	Kargil	11,194	8,772	78.36	18	0.16	916	8.19	730	6.52	758	6.77
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	14.232	11,336	79.66	63	0.44	548	3.85	780	5.48	1.505	10.57

Sl. No.	State/district	Total number of occupied census houses	Residence	Per-cent-age	Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industries	Per-cent-age	Hotels, sarais, dharam-shalas, tourist houses and ins-pection houses, etc.	Per-cent-age	Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices etc.	Per-cent-age	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Per-cent-age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9.	Doda	60,534	49,194	81.27	922	1.52	2,768	4.57	2,843	4.70	4,807	7.94
10.	Udhampur	71,031	58,334	82.12	2,512	3.53	1,930	2.72	3,272	4.61	4,983	7.02
11.	Kathua	65,707	55,447	84.38	2,852	4.34	1,765	2.69	2,626	4.00	3,017	4.59
12.	Jammu	168,954	147,728	87.44	1,879	1.11	3,548	2.10	10,474	6.20	5,325	3.15
13.	Rajauri	38,516	32,623	34.70	984	2.55	1,159	3.01	1,795	4.66	1,955	5.08
14.	Punch	23,500	18,392	78.26	730	3.11	1,178	5.01	1,607	6.84	1,593	6.78

MAP 76

AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

This map brings out the availability of basic amenities in urban households of each district of the state as recorded in 1981.

Urban households in each district have been represented by proportionate rhombuses. Each small rhombus represents 400 households. Absolute figures have been indicated at the top of each rhombus to give an indication about the number of total urban households in a particular district.

Three basic amenities, namely, drinking water, toilet and electricity have been shown in the map. The total area covered by the small rhombuses has been given three different colour shades/ hatchings superimposing each other to show above three amenities as per the legend on the map.

As per the 1981 Census, there are about 196,223 urban households in the state and all of them take the benefit of the provision of drinking water. However, only 180,886 households accounting for 92.18 per cent enjoy the benefit of electric power facility which leaves 15,337 urban households (7.82 per cent) without any provision of electric connections. Similarly, only 126,638 urban households which account for 64.54 per cent have toilet facilities while remaining 69,585 households (35.46 per cent) do not have any such amenity.

A look at the map reveals that the facility of drinking water is available in all the urban households of each of the district in the state.

Toilet facility is considered an important amenity in urban life. Srinagar district with a total number of 66,990 urban households accounting for 81.33 per cent having toilet facility ranks first among the districts.

This is followed by Jammu with 28,253 urban households (58.82 per cent) while the least number of 355 urban households (24.86 per cent) in Kupwara district enjoy this facility.

In case of electricity, it is noticed that Srinagar stands first with as many as 80,451 urban households (97.63 per cent) among all the districts. Next comes the district of Jammu with 41,427 urban households (86.25) enjoying this facility followed by Baramula with 12,047 urban households (93.18 per cent). The least number of 631 urban households (94.03 per cent) is found in Kargil district.

The statement given below shows the total number of urban households with number of urban households benefitted with amenities of drinking water, toilet and electricity in the state and its 14 districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Total number of urban households (excluding houseless and institutional households)	Number of urban households having the amenities		
			Drinking water	Toilet	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	196,223	196,223	126,638	180,886
1.	Anantnag	10,382	10,382	5,189	9,809
2.	Pulwama	5,338	5,338	1,838	4,981
3.	Srinagar	82,405	82,405	66,990	80,451
4.	Badgam	7,215	7,215	4,424	6,973
5.	Baramula	12,929	12,929	5,813	12,047
6.	Kupwara	1,428	1,428	355	1,307
7.	Kargil	671	671	437	631
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	2,060	2,060	1,620	1,835
9.	Doda	4,302	4,302	2,379	3,960
10.	Udhampur	8,622	8,622	4,749	7,317
11.	Kathua	7,339	7,339	2,585	5,339
12.	Jammu	48,032	48,032	28,253	41,427
13.	Rajauri	2,862	2,862	1,020	2,379
14.	Punch	2,638	2,638	986	2,230

Source : Table HH–6 Part A and HH–7.

MAP 77

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

The map highlights the amenities available in rural households at district level of the state as recorded during the 1981 census.

The map has been prepared by the same cartographic technique as used for the preceding map. The only change is that the households having the toilet facilities are not shown in this map. Each small rhombus represents 1 000 rural households.

As per the 1981 Census, there are 738,174 households in the rural areas of the state which enjoy one or the other facility in respect of potable drinking water or drinking water received from streams, rivers, nallas, canals, tube-wells, springs, wells etc. situated within or available in the close vicinity of a village. It is further noticed that only 387,836 rural households accounting for 52.54 per cent enjoy electricity facility in1981 and about fifty per cent of the total rural households had no facility of electricity.

It is evident from the map that all the rural households in every district of the state enjoy the facility of drinking water. As far as the facility of electricity is concerned it is noticed that Anantnag district enjoyed the highest rank with extension of electrification facility in 69,576 rural households (79.64 per cent) followed by Baramula with 66,387 rural households (79.95 per cent) and Jammu with 53,583 rural households (46.89 per cent). The other districts which also show a significant number of rural households having the facility of electricity are Pulwama (45,221), Badgam (37,428) and Kupwara (31,576). Among these districts the proportion varies from 63.82 to 85.30 per cent. On the other hand, in Kargil district this facility is available only in 2,133 rural households (20.57 per cent) preceded by Leh (Ladakh) district with 3,530 rural households (28.71 per cent).

The table given below indicates total rural households with drinking water and electricity facilities available in the state and its constituent districts in 1981:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Total number of rural households (excluding houseless and institutional households)	Number of rural households having the amenities	
			Drinking water	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	738,174	738,174	387,836
1.	Anantnag	87,363	87,363	69,576
2.	Pulwama	53,009	53,009	45,221

Sl. No.	State/district	Total number of rural households (excluding houseless and institutional households)	Number of rural households having the amenities	
			Drinking water	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Srinagar	20,359	20,359	17,101
4.	Badgam	47,173	47,173	37,428
5.	Baramula	83,026	83,026	66,387
6.	Kupwara	49,470	49,470	31,576
7.	Kargil	10,367	10,367	2,133
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	12,294	12,294	3,530
9.	Doda	59,964	59,964	12,179
10.	Udhampur	70,030	70,030	14,660
11.	Kathua	53,352	53,352	17,651
12.	Jammu	114,253	114,253	53,583
13.	Rajauri	45,594	45,594	12,028
14.	Punch	31,920	31,920	4,783

Source:- Table HH–6 P + B and H.H.–7

MAP 78

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1981

The map indicates the percentage distribution of rural households occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms at district level in the state in 1981.

Percentage values have been worked out in respect of rural households in relation to the availability of no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms for each district. Then rhombuses proportionate to total rural households have been drawn in each district. Further, each rhombus is divided into 25 equal small rhombuses each of which represents four per cent of the total rural households. The small rhombuses and their parts have been shaded with different colour shades in accordance with the percentage values of rural households occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms as per the legend on the map.

The state has recorded 738,174 rural households, of which 1,173 (0.16 per cent) have no exclusive room. This category is, however, pronounced only in Kathua (1.02 per cent) and Doda (0.55 per cent) districts while in other districts this proportion is very insignificant (below 0.25 per cent).

Rural households with one room occupancy is obtained the highest in all the districts of the state. Their number stands at 246,955 and constitutes 33.45 per cent of the total rural households. Among the districts, Rajauri has returned the highest proportion (59.12 per cent) of rural households living in one room while the lowest proportion (12.95 per cent) is obtained in rural areas of Srinagar district where 2,637 out of 20,359 households dwell in one room only.

The two rooms occupancy is significantly encouraging and stands at 30.94 per cent in the state. The district of Punch has recorded the highest proportion of rural households living in two rooms (33.94 per cent) while the lowest proportion of 26.93 per cent has been returned by Kargil district with 2,792 rural households occupying two rooms.

As far as three rooms occupancy is concerned, a comparatively low number of households (98,482) are found which have a proportion of 13.34 per cent in the rural areas of the state as a whole. The district of Kupwara with 9,705 rural households has the highest percentage value of 19.62 per cent. On the other hand, Rajauri district exhibits the lowest percentage value of 6.95 per cent with 3,169 rural households occupying three rooms.

Rural households with more than three rooms have been returned in a good number of 148,196 constituting 20.80 per cent of the total rural households in the state. Srinagar district leading with 7,847 rural households depict the highest proportion of 38.55 per cent and Rajauri district is at the bottom with a percentage of 2.50 (1,141 rural households).

There are as many as 14,985 rural households with unspecified number of rooms under their occupation and constitute 2.03 per cent of the total rural households. The percentage of such households is obtained the highest in Kargil (5.12 per cent) with 531 rural households and the lowest in Pulwama district (1.07 per cent) with 565 rural households.

The statement given below gives the number of total rural households classified by households occupying different number of rooms and their percentage values for the state and its constituent 14 districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Total rural house-holds*	Households occupying					
			No exclusive room	Percentage	One room	Percentage	Two rooms	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	738,174	1,173	0.16	246,955	33.45	228,383	30.94
1.	Anantnag	87,363	7	0.01	13,350	15.28	29,491	33.76
2.	Pulwama	53,009	21	0.04	9,094	17.15	17,720	33.43
3.	Srinagar	20,359	5	0.02	2,637	12.95	5,845	28.71
4.	Badgam	47,173	7	0.02	6,670	14.14	14,842	31.46
5.	Baramula	83,026	27	0.03	13,202	15.90	24,786	29.86
6.	Kupwara	49,470	8	0.02	7,277	14.71	17,063	34.49
7.	Kargil	10,367	6	0.06	4,021	38.79	2,792	26.93
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	12,294	—	—	3,272	26.61	3,400	27.66
9.	Doda	59,964	328	0.55	27,384	45.67	18,109	30.20
10.	Udhampur	70,030	12	0.02	33,386	47.67	21,251	30.35
11.	Kathua	53,352	542	1.02	24,560	46.03	16,120	30.21
12.	Jammu	114,253	45	0.04	63,193	55.31	32,594	28.53
13.	Rajauri	45,594	90	0.20	26,957	59.12	12,898	28.29
14.	Punch	31,920	75	0.24	11,952	37.44	11,472	35.94

Sl. No.	State/district	Households occupying					
		Three rooms	Percentage	More than three rooms	Percentage	Unspecified number of rooms	Percentage
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	98,482	13.34	148,196	20.08	14,985	2.03
1.	Anantnag	12,322	14.10	31,203	35.72	990	1.13
2.	Pulwama	7,283	13.74	18,326	34.56	565	1.07
3.	Srinagar	3,614	17.75	7,847	38.55	411	2.02
4.	Badgam	8,025	17.01	16,554	35.09	1,075	2.28
5.	Baramula	13,176	15.87	29,209	35.18	2,626	3.16
6.	Kupwara	9,705	19.62	14,353	29.01	1,064	2.15
7.	Kargil	1,420	13.70	1,597	15.40	531	5.12
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	2,168	17.63	3,014	24.52	440	3.58
9.	Doda	6,547	10.92	6,741	11.24	855	1.42
10.	Udhampur	8,796	12.56	4,850	6.92	1,735	2.48
11.	Kathua	6,803	12.75	4,400	8.25	927	1.74
12.	Jammu	10,817	9.47	6,145	5.38	1,459	1.27
13.	Rajauri	3,169	6.95	1,141	2.50	1,339	2.94
14.	Punch	4,637	14.53	2,816	8.82	968	3.03

*Excluding houseless and Institutional households.

MAP 79

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1981

The map is a counter-part of the previous map and represents the percentage distribution of urban households occupying no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms at district level in the state. This map has been prepared by the same cartographic technique as applied for the preceding map.

The state has registered 196,223 urban households of which only 106 (0.05 per cent) have no exclusive room. Such households are pronounced in Jammu district which has recorded 49 households (0.10 per cent) closely followed by Pulwama (0.09 per cent) whereas in other districts this proportion is insignificant (0.05 and below).

Households in urban areas with one room occupancy stands at 36,505 accounting for 18.60 per cent of the total urban households. Map reveals that among the districts the highest proportion (47.39 per cent) of urban households living in one room has been returned by Kargil district followed by Rajauri (45.46 per cent) while the lowest percentage (7.00) is obtained in Badgam district.

As far as two rooms occupancy is concerned, 46,880 urban households have been recorded in the state constituting 23.89 per cent. Among the districts Punch has acquired the highest percentage (32.41) with 855 urban households followed by Kathua district (31.95 per cent) which has recorded comparatively higher number of such households (2,345) while the lowest percentage has been depicted by Badgam district (18.03).

As many as 34,512 urban households living in three rooms constitute 17.59 per cent of total urban households in the state. Among the districts Kupwara exhibits the highest percentage of 20.94 followed by Srinagar (19.72 per cent). The district of Kargil has recorded the lowest number (76) as well as percentage (11.33) of urban households.

The percentage of urban households living in more than three rooms (38.46) is very significant in the state with 75,476 urban households. Among the districts, the highest proportion of urban households living in more than three rooms have been noticed in Badgam district (56.59) while the lowest in Rajauri (12.40). These two districts have registered 4,083 and 355 households in this category respectively.

In the category of unspecified number of rooms, only 2,744 urban households constituting only 1.41 per cent of total urban households have been registered in the state. Among the districts, Kargil has the highest percentage (4.47) with 30 urban households and Kathua shows the lowest (0.08 per cent) with only six urban households.

The statement given below indicates the total number of urban households classified by number of no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms and their respective percentage to total urban households in the state and its constituent districts in 1981:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Total urban house-holds*	Households occupying					
			No exclusive room	Percentage	One room	Percentage	Two rooms	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	196,223	106	0.05	36,505	18.60	46,880	23.89
1.	Anantnag	10,382	5	0.05	855	8.24	2,340	22.54
2.	Pulwama	5,338	5	0.09	509	9.54	1,331	24.93
3.	Srinagar	82,405	42	0.05	5,915	7.18	16,100	19.54
4.	Badgam	7,215	1	0.01	505	7.00	1,301	18.03
5.	Baramula	12,929	2	0.02	1,322	10.22	2,662	20.59
6.	Kupwara	1,428	—	—	227	15.90	385	26.96
7.	Kargil	617	—	—	318	47.39	148	22.06
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	2,060	—	—	566	27.48	595	28.88
9.	Doda	4,302	—	—	1,354	31.47	1,076	25.01
10.	Udhampur	8,622	—	—	3,049	35.36	2,518	29.20
11.	Kathua	7,339	2	0.03	2,707	36.89	2,345	31.95
12.	Jammu	48,032	49	0.10	16,965	35.32	14,448	30.08
13.	Rajauri	2,862	—	—	1,301	45.46	776	27.11
14.	Punch	2,638	—	—	912	34.57	855	32.41

Sl. No.	State/district	Households occupying					
		Three rooms	Percentage	More than three rooms	Percentage	Unspecified number of rooms	Percentage
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	34,512	17.59	75,476	38.46	2,744	1.41
1.	Anantnag	1,644	15.83	5,541	52.50	87	0.84
2.	Pulwama	950	17.80	2,485	46.55	58	1.09
3.	Srinagar	16,250	19.72	42,800	51.94	1,298	1.57
4.	Badgam	1,208	16.75	4,083	56.59	117	1.62
5.	Baramula	2,260	17.48	6,483	50.14	200	1.55
6.	Kupwara	299	20.94	515	36.06	2	0.14
7.	Kargil	76	11.33	99	14.75	30	4.47
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	354	17.18	503	24.42	42	2.04
9.	Doda	648	15.06	1,058	24.60	166	3.86
10.	Udhampur	1,399	16.23	1,483	17.20	173	2.01
11.	Kathua	1,165	15.87	1,114	15.18	6	0.08
12.	Jammu	7,473	15.56	8,680	18.07	417	0.87
13.	Rajauri	378	13.21	355	12.40	52	1.82
14.	Punch	408	15.47	367	13.91	96	3.64

*Excluding houseless and Institutional households.

MAP 80

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

The diagrams depict the distribution of rural households in the state and its districts classified by number of persons in each household as enumerated during the 1981 Census.

The rural households have been classified into six groups having composition of households as one, two, three, four, five and six persons and more. In the diagram the rural households have been represented by solid black bars for each district. Each such set of bar diagrams has been prepared districtwise and arranged in alphabetical order. A separate bar diagram has been shown for the state.

There are in all 741,887 households in the rural areas of the state. The highest number of the rural households is located in Jammu district which stands at 114,582 followed by 87,432 in Anantnag. On the other hand, the lowest number of households has been returned by Kargil district where the corresponding number stands at 10,537.

The diagram reveals that the largest number (422,538) of rural households have six or more persons each in the state as a whole. They account for 56.96 per cent of the total rural households of the state. There are 106,321 rural households with five persons each which account for 14.33 per cent. Next comes the rural households (86,215) with four persons each accounting for 11.62 per cent of the total rural households in the state and 60,498 rural household (8.15 per cent) have three persons per household. Likewise, the rural households (40,220) with two persons each account for 5.42 per cent. The smallest number (26,095) of rural households have one person each which account for only 3.52 per cent of the total rural households in the state.

It is worthnoticing that in all the districts too, the rural households having six persons and more outnumber the other sizes of households. Jammu district is credited with having the largest number (57,855) of such households accounting for 50.49 per cent followed by Anantnag with 52943 rural households (60.55 per cent) while the lowest number of 4,480 households accounting for 35.46 per cent has been registered in Leh (Ladakh). Even in households showing occupancy of five persons, Jammu district ranks first with 17,158 households (14.97 per cent) followed by Anantnag with 13,391 households (15.31 per cent) while Leh (Ladakh) district again records the least number of 1,467 households (11.61 per cent). The diagram further shows that Jammu district keeps this position even in the households with four (14,648), three (11,202), two (8,182) and one person (5,537) persons per household whereas the lowest number of households have been recorded by Kargil district with 1,303, 1,024 and 846 in case of four, three and two persons per household respectively and by Srinagar district (409) as far as households having one person is concerned.

In general, it is noticed that larger the size of the households, larger is the total number of rural households and vice-versa. The similar trend is also observed in all the districts too.

The following table indicates the total number of households and their composition in terms of their strength in the state and its constituent districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Total number of rural households	Persons per household					
			1	2	3	4	5	6+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	741,887	26,095	40,220	60,498	86,215	106,321	422,538
1.	Anantnag	87,432	1,450	3,213	6,392	10,043	13,391	52,943
2.	Pulwama	53,016	911	1,730	3,383	5,561	7,938	33,493
3.	Srinagar	20,427	409	863	1,465	2,373	3,023	12,294
4.	Badgam	47,203	940	1,983	3,554	5,476	6,864	28,386
5.	Baramula	83,400	1,417	3,232	5,772	9,006	11,535	52,438
6.	Kupwara	49,594	834	2,319	4,184	6,202	7,677	28,378
7.	Kargil	10,537	685	846	1,024	1,303	1,491	5,188
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	12,632	2,152	1,658	1,381	1,494	1,467	4,480
9.	Doda	60,617	2,140	3,169	4,594	6,549	7,915	36,250
10.	Udhampur	70,736	4,758	5,286	6,866	8,695	9,602	35,529
11.	Kathua	54,052	2,912	3,698	4,617	6,092	7,301	29,432
12.	Jammu	114,582	5,537	8,182	11,202	14,648	17,158	57,855
13.	Rajauri	45,687	1,354	2,536	3,648	5,212	6,401	26,536
14.	Punch	31,972	596	1,505	2,416	3,561	4,558	19,336

Source :— H.H. 2

MAP 81

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS, 1981

The diagrams indicate number of urban households classified by different compositions, viz., one, two, three, four, five and six persons and more, in each district of the state in 1981. Bar diagrams, have been drawn districtwise as per the methodology of the preceding Map 80 and have been arranged in alphabetical order in the table.

Out of 197,776 total urban households, the largest number of urban households 111,618 accounting for 56.44 per cent have six and more persons in the state. There are 29,756 urban households with five persons each which account for 15.05 per cent. Next comes the urban households (22,494) with four persons each accounting for 11.37 per cent of the total urban households in the state. Likewise, the urban households (14,063) with three persons each constitute 7.11 per cent and 10,025 urban households with two persons each record 5.07 per cent. The smallest number of 9,820 urban households have one person each which account for only 4.96 per cent of the total urban households in the state.

The map reveals that in all the districts of the state except Leh(Ladakh) urban households having six persons and more outnumber the other sizes of households. The highest position is credited to Srinagar district which has recorded 52,394 households (63.29 per cent) whereas the lowest number (256) is recorded by Kargil accounting for 34.83 per cent. In the category of households occupying five persons too, Srinagar tops the list with 12,205 households (14.74 per cent) and Kargil again finds the last place with 61 households (8.30 per cent). Srinagar district keeps this position even in the next lower categories of four persons per household and three persons per households with 8,643 (10.44 per cent) and 4,816 (5.82 per cent) households to its credit respectively. The lowest figures in the above two categories have been recorded again by Kargil with 78 (10.61 per cent) and 81 (11.02 per cent) respectively. The district of Jammu has the largest number of urban households in the next two categories, i.e., two persons per household and households occupying single members with 3,270 (6.76 per cent) and 2,886 (5.97 per cent) respectively while the lowest figures have been recorded by Kupwara district with 83 and 62 urban households constituting 5.67 per cent and 4.24 per cent respectively.

The statement given below shows the total number of urban households, classified by their size of composition of persons per household in the state and its districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Total number of urban households	Persons per household					
			1	2	3	4	5	6+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	197,776	9,820	10,025	14,063	22,494	29,756	111,618

Sl. No.	State/district	Total number of urban households	Persons per household					
			1	2	3	4	5	6+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Anantnag	10,426	222	360	628	1,120	1,653	6,443
2.	Pulwama	5,354	145	184	329	539	793	3,364
3.	Srinagar	82,784	1,925	2,801	4,816	8,643	12,205	52,394
4.	Badgam	7,295	129	249	386	776	1,049	4,706
5.	Baramula	13,076	456	525	762	1,261	1,855	8,217
6.	Kupwara	1,463	62	83	96	162	186	874
7.	Kargil	735	133	126	81	78	61	256
8.	Leh (Ladakh)	2,162	521	367	298	260	221	495
9.	Doda	4,421	657	352	302	458	501	2,151
10.	Udhampur	8,717	1,289	789	935	1,109	1,270	3,325
11.	Kathua	7,436	717	502	591	852	1,096	3,678
12.	Jammu	48,340	2,886	3,270	4,374	6,545	8,047	23,218
13.	Rajauri	2,919	395	209	241	371	415	1,288
14.	Punch	2,648	283	208	224	320	404	1,209

Source :— Table HH–2

Sl. No.	State/district	Occupied census houses	Medical institutions	Number of medical institutions per 10 000 of occupied census houses
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Baramula	77,658	166	21
6.	Kupwara	41,680	91	22
7.	Kargil	10,654	80	75
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	14,042	88	63
9.	Doda	62,667	212	34
10.	Udhampur	77,545	138	18
11.	Kathua	58,118	117	20
12.	Jammu	150,934	188	12
13.	Rajauri	46,697	87	19
14.	Punch	33,277	52	16

Source:- i) Directorate of Evaluation and Statistics, Planning & Develpment department, Jammu & Kashmir.
ii) General Population Tables.

MAP 83

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION, 1981

The map depicts the availability of hospital beds per 100 000 of population in the state and its districts as obtained in 1981.

The data for number of beds available in the medical institutions of the district which include District Hospitals, Sub-district Hospitals, Primary Health Centres/Sub-centres etc. have been obtained from the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The proportions of hospital beds per 100 000 of population have been worked out for each district. The numbers thus obtained have been grouped into five different ranges and the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map. Leh (Ladakh) district has been indicated by a separate symbol 'N' as the number of hospital beds are not available for the district as a whole.

There are 4,995 beds available in all the medical institutions of the state catering to a population of 5,987,389 giving a ratio of 83 beds per 100 000 of population.

Srinagar district has the largest number of hospital beds (1,873) followed by Jammu district (1,232). The lowest number of hospital beds has been recorded by Badgam district (50) preceded by Pulwama (70).

On the other hand, the highest ratio of hospital beds per 100 000 of population has been recorded by Srinagar district (264) followed by Kargil (255). Both these districts fall in the highest range of 166 & above. The lone district of Jammu (131) is exhibited in the range of 86—165. The next below range of 46—85 has the maximum number of six districts, namely, Rajauri (60), Kathua (53), Doda (51), Udhampur(46), Baramula (46) and Kupwara (46). This range also includes the state average of 83 hospital beds per 100 000 of population. The districts of Anantnag (40) and Punch (37) occupy the range of 26—45 hospital beds per 100,000 of population. The lowest range of 25 & below covers two districts of Pulwama (17) and Badgam (14).

The statement given below shows the total population, number of hospital beds and proportion of hospital beds per 100 000 of population in the state and its constituent districts:—

Sl. No.	State/district	Population	Hospital beds	Number of hospital beds per 100 000 of population
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,987,389	4,995	83
1.	Anantnag	656,351	260	40
2.	Pulwama	404,078	70	17
3.	Srinagar	708,328	1,873	264
4.	Badgam	367,262	50	14
5.	Baramula	670,142	306	46

Sl. No.	State/district	Population	Hospital beds	Number of hospital beds per 100 000 of population
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kupwara	328,743	152	46
7.	Kargil	65,992	168	255
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	68,380	N	N
9.	Doda	425,262	215	51
10.	Udhampur	453,636	210	46
11.	Kathua	369,123	195	53
12.	Jammu	943,395	1,232	131
13.	Rajauri	302,500	181	60
14.	Punch	224,197	83	37

Source:- i) Directorate of Evaluation and Statistics, Planning & Development of department, Jammu & Kashmir.
ii) General Population Tables.

N – Number of hospital beds are not available for the district as a whole

MAP 84

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION, 1981

This map represents at district level the number of registered medical practitioners per 100 000 of population in the state as recorded during the 1981 Census.

The total number of registered medical practitioners including all medical personnels which include Doctors, Vaids/Hakims, Medical Assistants etc. have been obtained from the Directorate of Evaluation and Statistics of the State Government. Their proportion to per 100 000 of population has been worked out in respect of the state and its constituent districts. These ratios have been grouped into six different ranges. The districts have then been hatched by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

There are 6,713 registered medical practitioners in the state available to a total population of 5,987,389. Thus, on an average 112 registered medical practitioners per 100 000 of population account for the state as a whole. As far as districts are concerned, Srinagar ranks first with a total number of 1,470 medical practitioners for a total population of 708,328. On the other hand, the number of such medical practitioners is only 184 in Leh (Ladakh) for population of 68,380.

In case of the proportion of registered medical practitioners per 100 000 of population Kargil district (355) ranks first in the list and falls in the highest range of 301 & above. Leh (Ladakh) district is second in the list with a ratio of 269 per 100 000 of population and lies in the range of 241-300. Srinagar (208) is the only district which falls in the range of 181—240. The range 121—180 covers four districts viz., Kathua (154), Punch (153), Anantnag (134) and Doda (129). The range of 61—120 has exhibited the maximum number of five districts, namely, Badgam (104), Udhampur (100), Rajauri (87), Kupwara (73) and Baramula (67). State average 112 also falls in this range. Districts of Jammu and Pulwama with 52 registered medical practitioners per 100 000 of population each lie in the lowest range of 60 & below.

The statement given below shows the total population, number of registered medical practitioners and their proportion per 100 000 of population for the state and its constituent districts:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Population	Registered medical practitioners	Number of registered medical practitioners per 100 000 of population
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,987,389	6,713	112
1.	Anantnag	656,351	876	134
2.	Pulwama	404,078	211	52
3.	Srinagar	708,328	1,470	208
4.	Badgam	367,262	380	104
5.	Baramula	670,142	450	67
6.	Kupwara	328,743	239	73

Sl. No.	State/district	Population	Registered medical practitioners	Number of registered medical practitioners per 100 000 of population
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Kargil	65,992	234	355
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	68,380	184	269
9.	Doda	425,262	549	129
10.	Udhampur	453,636	454	100
11.	Kathua	369,123	568	154
12.	Jammu	943,395	492	52
13.	Rajauri	302,500	263	87
14.	Punch	224,197	343	153

Source : Directorate of Evaluation & Statistics, Planning & Development Department, J & K.

Note : Includes all medical personnel.

MAP 85

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION, 1981

The map depicts the number of Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres per 100 000 of population in the state and its 14 constituent districts as recorded in 1981.

The districtwise figures of the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres have been obtained from the State Directorate of Evaluation & Statistics for the year, 1981 and their ratios per 100 000 of population have been derived in respect of each of the district of the state. These ratios have been grouped into five ranges and shown by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

In 1981, the number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in the state stands at 441 for a total population of 5,987,389 accounting for an average of seven such centres per 100 000 of population in the state.

The map reveals that Kargil district (18) falls in the highest category of 16 & above of Primary Health Centres per 100 000 of population. As a matter of fact, there are only 12 such centres in the district in relation to the 65,992 persons enumerated at the 1981 Census, but in terms of ratio it works out higher. Districts Leh (Ladakh) and Baramula with their ratios of 13 each lie in the next category of 12.15. As many as five districts, namely, Kupwara (9), Pulwama(8), Udhampur (8), Jammu (8) and Anantnag (8) are covered in the range of 8-11. The next lower range of 4-7 has also exhibited the same number of districts. These are Doda (7), Punch (7), Kathua (6), Rajauri (6) and Badgam (4).

Interestingly, district Srinagar (2) falls in the lowest category of 3 & below with only 13 Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres catering the need of a population of 7,08,328 persons. The fact is that the bulk of the population living in Srinagar district is found in the urban areas having provision of medical facilities such as Hospitals/Medical Institutions, Dispensaries etc. leaving very small proportion of rural population depending on Primary Health Centres.

The following statement gives the total population, the number of Primary Health Centres, their proportion per 100 000 of population for the state and its 14 districts in 1981:-

Sl. No.	State/district	Population	Number of Primary Health Centres/ Sub-Centres	Number of Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres per 100 000 of population
1	2	3	4	5
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,987,389	441	7
1.	Anantnag	656,351	50	8
2.	Pulwama	404,078	31	8
3.	Srinagar	708,328	13	2
4.	Badgam	367,262	13	4

Sl. No.	State/district	Population	Number of Primary Health Centres/ Sub-Centres	Number of Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres per 100 000 of population
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Baramula	670,142	90	13
6.	Kupwara	328,743	30	9
7.	Kargil	65,992	12	18
8.	Leh(Ladakh)	68,380	9	13
9.	Doda	425,262	32	7
10.	Udhampur	453,636	34	8
11.	Kathua	369,123	21	6
12.	Jammu	943,395	71	8
13.	Rajauri	302,500	19	6
14.	Punch	224,197	16	7

Source: i) Directorate of Evaluation & Statistics
ii) General Population Tables, J & K, 1981

Note : Includes Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres.