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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME VI

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

PART IX

CENSUS ATLAS

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Superintendent of Census Operations
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FOREWORD

FEW PEOPLE REALIZE, much less appreciate, that apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey, the Census of India had been perhaps the largest single producer of maps of the Indian subcontinent. Intimate collaboration between geographer and demographer began quite early in the modern era, almost two centuries before the first experiments in a permanent decennial Census were made in the 1850's. For example, the population estimates of Fort St. George, Madras, made in 1639 and 1648, and of Masulipatnam and Bombay by Dr. John Fryer around 1672-73 were supported by cartographic documents of no mean order. The first detaild modern maps, the results of Major James Rennell's stupendous Survey of 1767-74, were published in 1778-1780 and Henry Taylor Colebrooke, almost our first systematic demographer, was quick to make good use of them by making estimates of population in the East India Company's Possessions in the 1780's. Upjohn's map of Calcutta City, drawn in 1792-93, reprinted in the Census Report of Calcutta for 1951, gives an idea of the standards of cartogrephic excellence reached at that period. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, Francis Buchanan Hamilton improved upon Colebrooke's method in which he was undoubtedly helped by the improved maps prepared for the areas he surveyed.

It is possible that the Great Revenue Survey, begun in the middle of the last century, offered the best guarantee of the success of decennial population censuses proposed shortly before the Mutiny of 1857. In the experimental censuses organized between 1865 and 1872 the Survey of India, the Provincial Surveys and Census of India struck an informal but stable partnership which has been fascinatingly described by R. H. Philimore in his monumental four-volume work on the Historical Records of the Survey of India. This partnership continues to this day. On the eve of each census, the Census of India proceeds by making use of (a) the cadastral surveys prepared by the Provincial (now State) Surveys and (b) the topographical surveys of the Survey of India. In the course of its decennial operation, the Census of India begins by revising and bringing up-to-date the minute jurisdictional changes made during the decade. Next, and equally important, it revises the lists of inhabited and uninhabited villages and of towns and cities. These are placed at the disposal of the Survey of India. Thirdly, at each decade the Census of India itself produces maps of its own which serve to strengthen the study of geography at official and academic levels. These are both numerous and of great range and variety. What is more, they are often unsurpassed for their wealth of authentic regional detail. For proof, if proof were needed, one has only to turn to the geographical maps published in the 1872 Census Reports of North-West Provinces, Cochin, Bengal and the very excellent volume of maps of different Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, published as Part IV of the 1872 Census Report of Bombay, or the fine taluk maps of Mysore State published in the Census Report of 1891. The high watermark of a skilful fusion of topographical and thematic maps was reached in maps published in the encyclopaedic Linguistic Survey of India and the State Census Reports of 1931 and the special All India Ethnographic Appendix published in 1933. In fact, the particular genius of the Census of India seems to lie as much in the high quality of its themato-topographic maps as in the pure thematic maps so essential for Census analysis and presentation.

The restricted programme in 1941 on account of World War II temporarily restrained the cartographic activities of the Census of India, although several excellent contributions were made. One of the major contributions of the 1951 Census was the excellence of detail achieved in the great bulk of taluk/tehsil maps published in the District Handbooks.

The Census of India has been a discontinuous affair up to 1961. The Census Commissioner for India in 1941 compared it to the mythical phoenix. The Census starts every time with a very limited assignment, but ends up, thanks to the vistas that open up with the progress of the work and the hunger they stimulate, by becoming the most fruitful single source of information about the country.

The seeds of the 1961 Census Atlas Project were unobtrusively shown in para 42 of the Registrar General's first 1961 Census Circular of March 1959 to State Census Superintendents as follows :

> *It will be very useful to have a map for every village and ward of a town showing the broad lay-out of the village and the house numbers shown therein. The map need not be drawn to scale but a map large enough to show the house numbers would be sufficient. A map of this kind, if prepared, will also help the maintenance of house numbers.*

This suggestion was wholly accepted in the First Conference of State Census Superintendents held in September 1959, which authorized State Census Officers "to appoint one or two good draftsmen for the preparation of experimental maps, charts, graphs and histograms for their own use". Note was taken of 'the serious but avoidable blemish' left in some census years on account of 'the lack of good maps and charts.'

That the seeds did not fall on stony ground was evident from the enthusiasm with which the States welcomed the Registrar General's next circular laying down the details to be incorporated in the vallage maps. It caught their imagination so well that many State Census Superintendents added of their own accord to the datails stipulated by the Registrar General's Office. A zest was thus created which whetted the appetite it fed.

By August 1960, several State Census Superintendents had set up thier own Map Sections. The experience and confidence gained in the process encourged a general desire at the Second Census Conference in August 1960 to go in for a much enlarged programme of map production than had been originally proposed. It was no longer a question of selling an idea but of feeding the organization with a project that would be worth working for.

The satisfactory progress of the sorting and tabulation programme placed at the disposal of my colleagues an exciting world of possibilities. On the eve of the Third Census Conference in February 1962, the map project had passed its tentative stage. All Census Superintendents were now thinking of producing enough maps to fill a sizable atlas.

The Registrar General's circular of September 1961 had already anticipated the general desire by proposing that Part IX of the State Census Series should take the form of an atlas. This was followed up by two circulars in November 1961 giving details of the contents of the projected Altases and the method by which each map was to be produced. This was in turn followed up some time later by a third circular in September 1962 suggesting the levels to which analysis of data should be carried out for the purpose of each map.

Inquiries had, in the meantime, been made of the Survey of India and the National Atlas Organization on the extent to which either would be prepared to share the task with the Census of India. The Director of the National Atlas Organization was good enough to undertake the preparation on 1 : 1M scale of population maps for 1961. Similar maps containing the 1951 data had, meanwhile, been completed which the Government published at the Registrar General's request.

A chance meeting in the middle of July 1959 with Dr. Joseph E. Schwartzberg of the University of Wisconsin proved of great profit to the 1961 project. I am under a

personal debt to Dr. Schwartzberg for his very thoughtful and detailed memorandum which he was good enough to send me in September 1959 on the kind of maps that should be incorporated in Census volumes. He was even more helpful when I gave him the outline of a full Atlas Project. The Project owes much to the readiness with which he placed himself at my disposal to the detriment, no doubt, of his own work, in November 1962, when he and I, with Miss Sen Gupta joining in toward the end, went over every item and worked out many improvements. The contents of the State Atlases will explain the scope and purpose of the Project and its claims to uniqueness.

The Government of India had, meanwhile, accepted the Census Atlas proposals and sanctioned the staff and funds.

Dr. Miss P. Sen Gupta, Map Officer to the Registrar General, joined at the end of November 1962 and immediately applied herself to several tasks at once. She instilled purpose and dedication into her rapidly expanding staff and in the course of a strenuous three-month seminar trained and equipped the staff from the State Census Offices. She followed it up with extensive tours to all State Census offices and helped them to achieve uniformity of quality and presentation.

The 1961 Census Atlas Project is now mainly in the hands of a young, gifted and trained staff in every State. Their greatest contribution may yet prove to be the District and Tehsil maps which have been brought up-to-date with the latest administrative and demographic detail. No less significant will be the village and town maps which have opened up new vistas for the study of comparative rural and urban geography.

I would like to close this short account by quoting an extract from my colleague, Shri M. Ahmad of Orissa, which, if anything, is an understatement of what many of my colleagues cheerfully accepted in order to accomplish a task that was no part of their original assignment and yet on which they poured the ardour of pioneers.

> *Things however did not wait. Man-power was drawn just from the street,..... for not a single qualified draftsman was available on deputation from the State Government in spite of requisitions and personal contact. Among the equipment to start with were some locally purchased drawing and survey instruments and a few cheap items of furniture, accommodated in the temporary barrack with asbestos-sheeted roof, lighted with temporary electric fittings. There was, however, a sufficiency of light points, not only from the ceiling but also under glasstopped tables meant for tracing work. With these lights burning over the head and under the tables during working hours at daytime, and with inadequate provision of fans, the hot roof of asbestos sheets made matters pretty unbearable particularly during summer months. But the atmosphere was already surcharged with enthusiasm and there was the will and earnestness to produce something new. The young recruits magnificently responded to an appeal to earn distinction for themselves by building up things which did not exist.*

New Delhi
12th June, 1964

ASOK MITRA
Registrar General, India

Physical Conditions, Demographic Structure and Trends, Economic Aspects, Socio-Cultural Aspects and Demographic Regions. Each map has been drawn to a scale and has as far as possible been accommodated on one page only.

The reading of the maps has been made easier through screenings, hatchings, colours and by employing symbols, graphs and histograms. Except for 22 coloured maps which the Map Officer got printed for us by offset method at New Delhi, all others have been printed locally. In each map the title panel indicates the nature of the data depicted, while the legend explains the implication of the symbols and shadings. The data incorporated in the maps has been further elucidated by explanatory notes which precede each map and indicate the method adopted for its preparation and the salient features brought out by the map. The source from which the data has been obtained has been mentioned at the end of the explanatory notes except in the case of maps which are based on the material extracted from Census Publications.

The publication of the Atlas was delayed for two reasons. As many as nineteen maps already prepared and approved by the office of the Registrar General, were destroyed in the conflagration of 1965 alongwith the data on which they were based. It took us quite some time to redraw these maps and to get them scrutinized by the Map Officer. Later, the clearance of the base map of the State also entailed considerable delay and but for the personal efforts of the Map Officer, the publication may have had to wait for some time more.

About half the maps are based on the data obtained from Census Publications. For others I am indebted to the Office of the Registrar General, Meteorological Department of India, the Roads and Buildings, Electric, Planning, Minerals, Labour Commissioner, Forest, Health and Education Departments of the State Government which extend fullest co-operation and unhesitatingly made available the data in their possession.

Mr. Masood Ahmed, Head Cartographer of this office has shouldered the main responsibility for the production of the Atlas right from the time when the project was conceived. Although he is a qualified draftsman from the local Polytechnic, he was not familiar with the technique of cartography which he picked up within a fortnight or so when he received training from the Map Officer at New Delhi. While I personally appreciate the good work done by him, the Map Officer has also commended his work. He worked often single handed but always addressed himself to his duties with courage and patience.

I am also grateful to Shri S. P. Arora, Tabulation Officer, who scrutinized the Census data before it was passed on to the mapping section of this office. He also supervised the proof reading work which was assigned to M/s Ali Mohammed Kalloo and Abdul Ahad Bhat. Both of them have taken pains to ensure the elimination of printing mistakes. The fly-leafs were also gone through by Shri Abdul Ahad, Office Superintendent occasionally and I am grateful to him for his help.

Srinagar,
the 11th September, 1967

M. H. KAMILI

PLANNING AND EXECUTION

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ERRATA

The following printing mistakes are regretted

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65	154	Salient Features, Para II, Line 2	Wokers	Workers
79	184	Salient Features, Para II, Line 3	Manufactuing	Manufacturing
105	238	Salient Features, Line 5	Baramlla	Baramulla
110	252	Method, Line 6	Darwing	Drawing

I. ORIENTATION

MAP NO. I

POSITION OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE IN INDIA

Purpose

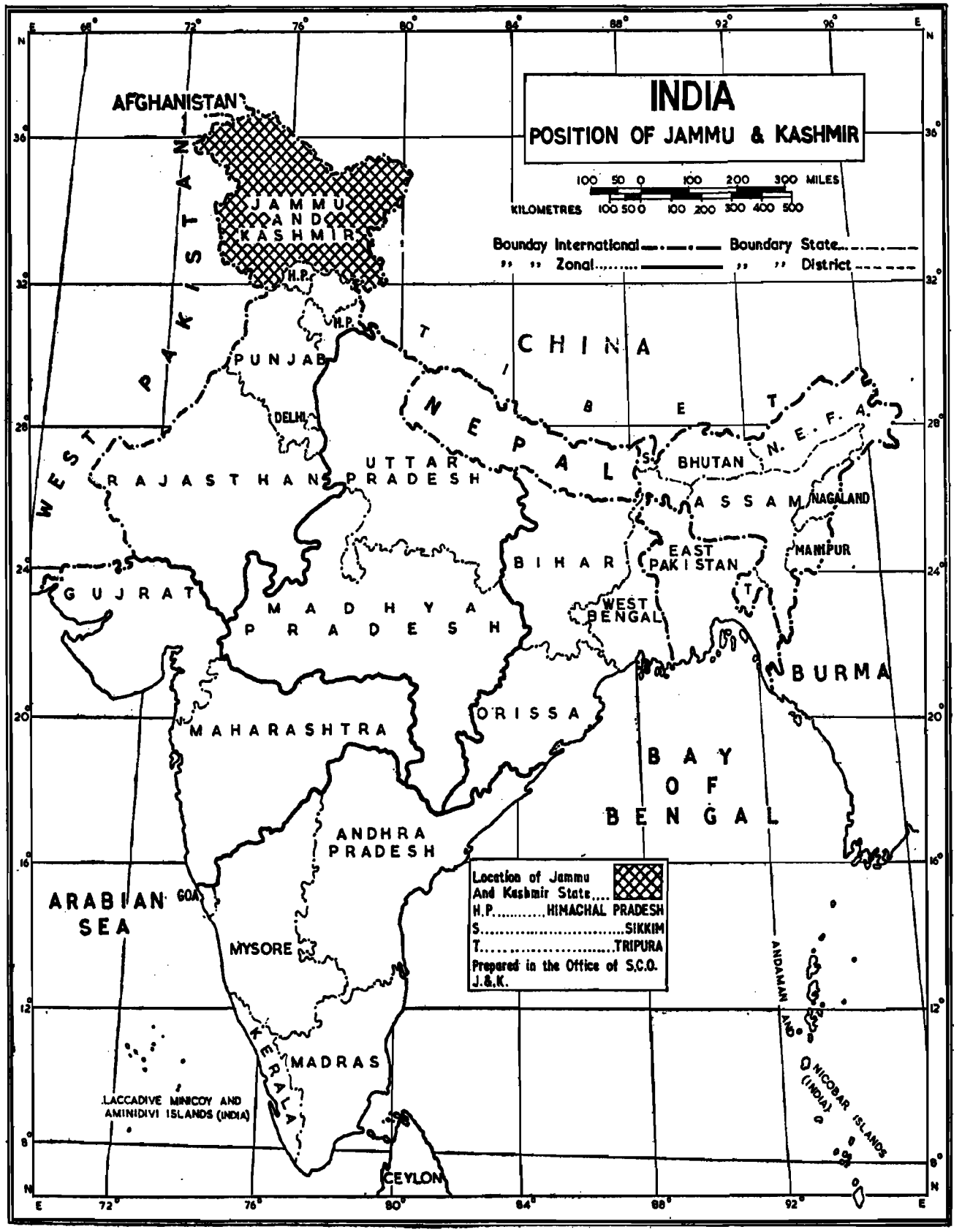
The map indicates the geographical location of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the Indian sub-continent.

Salient Features

The State constitutes the extreme northern sector of Indian territory and lies between 32.17° to 36.58° North Latitude and 73.26° to 80.30° East Longitude. It is bounded by China in the east and north, by Afghanistan in the north-west and by Pakistan in the west. The southern boundary is contiguous with Himachal Pradesh and Gurdaspur and Lahaul districts of Punjab. The eastern and northern areas of the State are occupied by series of parallel Himalayan Ranges whose snow-covered peaks render foreign ingress difficult, if not impossible. Mount Godwin Austin (28,265 feet), the second highest peak of the world, lies in this region.

The aggregate area of the State including the territory presently in the occupation of Pakistan is estimated at 86,023 square miles. As no field survey has been carried out during the last two decades, the area lying on this side of the Cease-fire Line, which is inhabited by 35,60,976 persons, has been provisionally placed at 53,665 square miles approximately.

MAP No. 1


INDIA
POSITION OF JAMMU & KASHMIR
100 50 0 100 200 300 MILES
KILOMETRES 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
Boundary International
Boundary State
Zonal
District
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
H.P.
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
BHUTAN
N.E.F.A.
ASSAM
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
EAST PAKISTAN
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
GUJRAT
MADHYA PRADESH
BURMA
ORISSA
MAHARASHTRA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDHRA PRADESH
ARABIAN SEA
GOA
MYSORE
KERALA
MADRAS
LACCADIVE MINICOY AND AMINIDIVI ISLANDS (INDIA)
CEYLON
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Location of Jammu And Kashmir State....
H.P.....HIMACHAL PRADESH
S.....SIKKIM
T.....TRIPURA
Prepared in the Office of S.C.O. J.&K.

MAP NO. 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the administrative divisions of the state territory on this side of the Cease-fire Line in 1961 when the Census was taken.

Salient Features

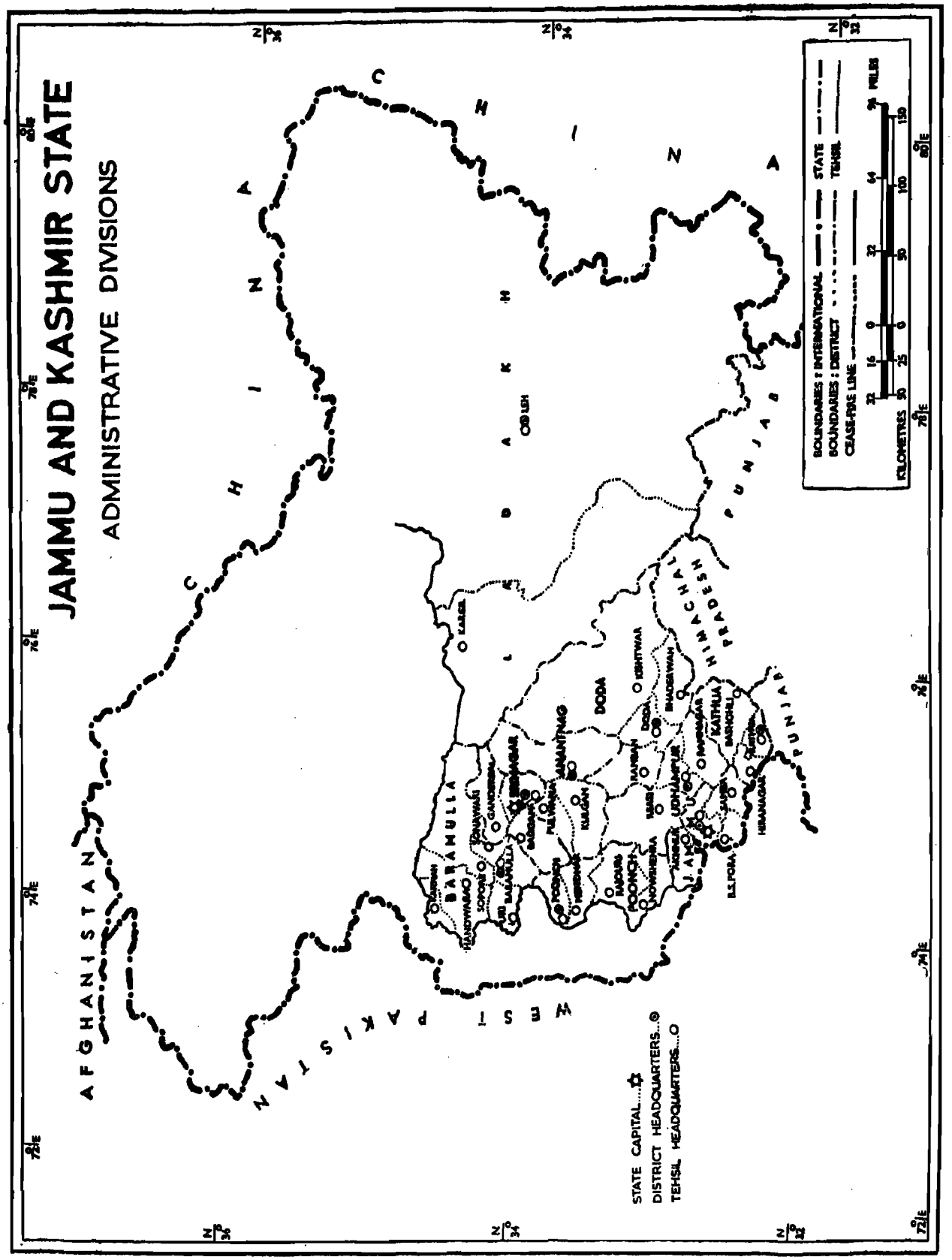
As will be seen from the map, the State consists of nine districts and 32 tehsils in all. Among these, Ladakh is the largest by area occupying 37,753.8 square miles (97,782.4 square kilometres) or 70.4% of the area constituting the 1961 Census jurisdiction of the State. It is, however, inhabited by 88,651 persons only, giving a density of 2 per square mile as against the average density of 66 for the State as a whole.

The next largest district is Doda with a total area of 4380.2 square miles (11344.7 square kilometres). It has a density of 61 per square mile indicating that it is not as sparsely populated as Ladakh.

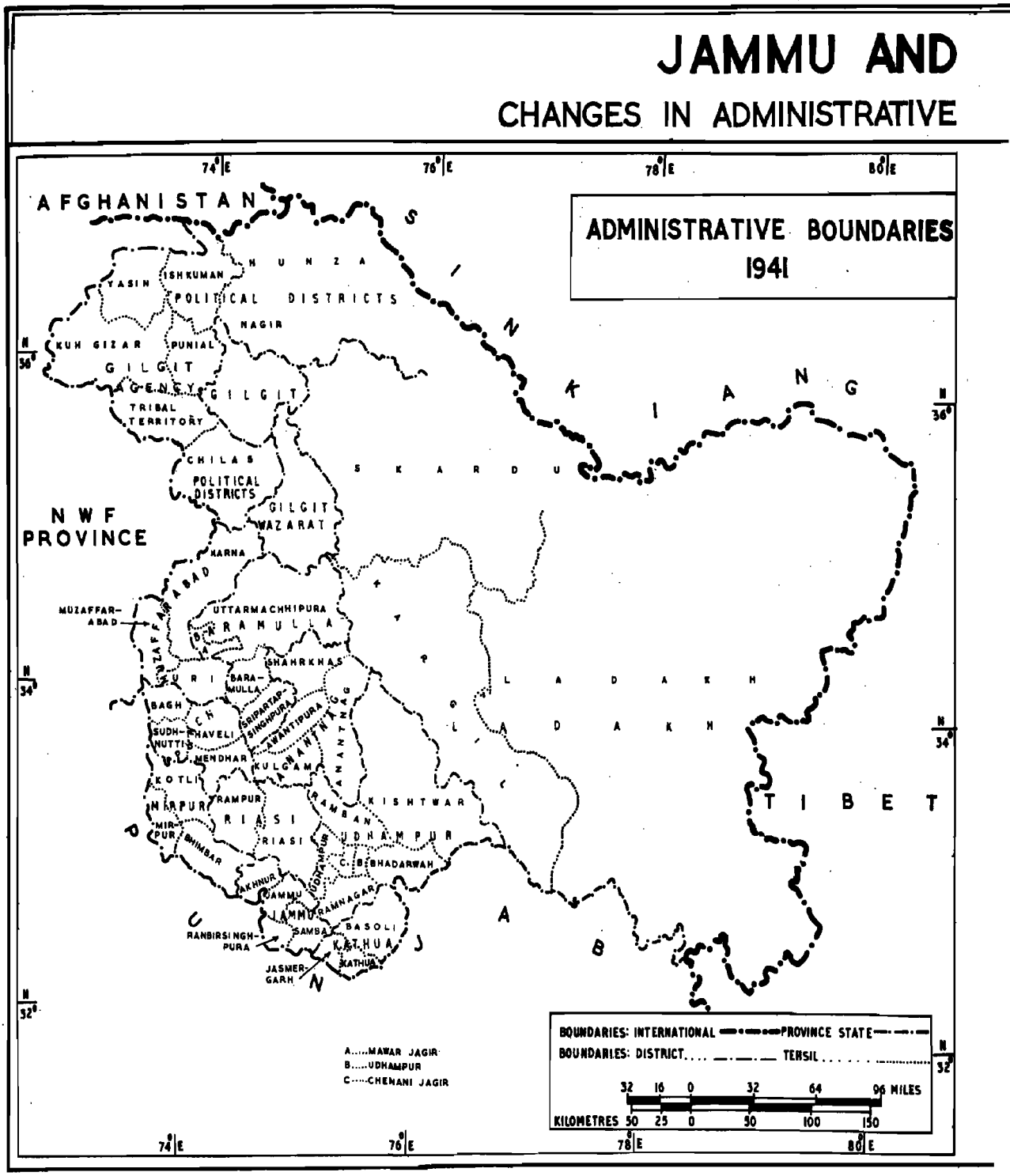
Srinagar district though extending to an area of 1205.1 square miles (3121.2 square kilometres) only has a density of 531 per square mile, the highest among all the districts of State.

Source :—Census of India, 1961, Vol. VI. Jammu and Kashmir, Part II—A, General Population Tables

MAP No 2


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
TIBET
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
BARAMULLA
DODA
KATHUA
STATE CAPITAL...
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS...
TEHSIL HEADQUARTERS...
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES

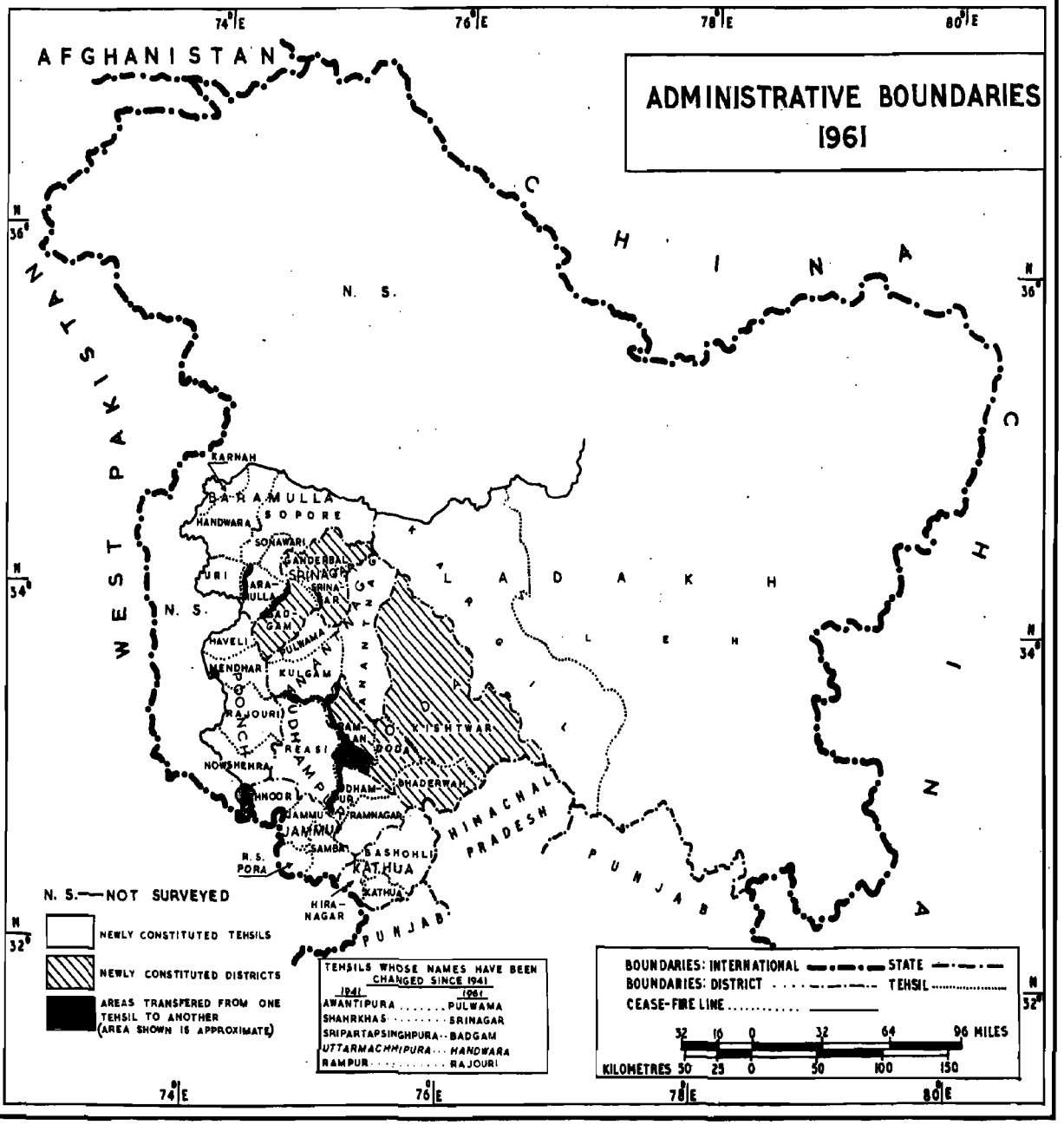
MAP No. 3


JAMMU AND
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE
ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES
1941
AFGHANISTAN
POLITICAL DISTRICTS
HUNZA
YASIN
ISHKUMAN
NAGIR
KUH GIZAR
PUNIAL
GILGIT AGENCY
GILGIT TRIBAL TERRITORY
CHILAS
POLITICAL DISTRICTS
GILGIT WAZARAT
SKARDU
KARNA
NWF PROVINCE
MUZAFFARABAD
UTTARMACHHIPURA
BARAMULLA
SHAHRKHAS
SRIPARTAPSINGHPURA
AWANTIPURA
KULGAM
SUDHNUTTI
HAVELI
MENDHAR
KOTLI
RAMPUR
RIASI
MIRPUR
BHIMBAR
AKHNUR
JAMMU
RANBIRSINGHPURA
SAMBA
BASOLI
KATHUA
JASMERGARH
UDHAMPUR
RAMNAGAR
BHADARWAH
KISHTWAR
RAMBAN
LADAKH
TIBET
A.....MAWAR JAGIR
B.....UDHAMPUR
C.....CHENANI JAGIR
BOUNDARIES: INTERNATIONAL
PROVINCE STATE
BOUNDARIES: DISTRICT
TEHSIL
32 16 0 32 64 96 MILES
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
N 36°
N 34°
N 32°

MAP No. 3

KASHMIR STATE

BOUNDARIES, 1941–1961



MAP NO. 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1941-61

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the changes effected in the boundaries of the districts and tehsils during the two decades, 1941-61. It is important to remark here that it was in 1948 that the State was split up by the Cease-fire Line and a number of its areas came to be occupied by Pakistan. During the same period the Chinese also encroached upon the State territory and occupied some of its areas in the north-east and east.

Method

The changes in the boundaries can be discerned from the twin maps, one showing the boundaries of each district and tehsil in 1941 and the other indicating their jurisdiction in 1961. The legend given in the latter map denotes separately the newly constituted tehsils and districts as also the areas transferred from one tehsil to another during the two decades. The tehsils have been shown in yellow colour and the districts are represented by hatched areas. The areas detached from one tehsil and merged in another have been depicted in blue colour.

Salient Features

As will be seen from the 1961 map the following new districts and tehsils have been set up during 1941-61 :-

District	Tehsil
Srinagar, Doda	Ganderbal, Sopore, Sonawari, Doda, Nowshehra.

The map also shows that the following tehsils have been renamed though their headquarters (except that of Awantipura) have remained the same :-

Name by which known in 1941	Name in 1961
Awantipura	Pulwama
Shahrkhas	Srinagar
Sripartapsinghpura	Badgam
Uttarmachhipura	Handwara
Rampur	Rajouri

Following are the details of the areas transferred from on tehsil to another during 1941-61 :-

Kulgam Tehsil :- The jurisdiction of the tehsil has been extended by the inclusion of 13 villages transferred from Ramban and 7 villages from Reasi tehsil.

Srinagar Tehsil :- Ten villages of Badgam were merged with the tehsil while its 135 villages were transferred to Ganderbal and 14 to Sonawari tehsil.

Badgam Tehsil :- Ten of its villages were transferred to Srinagar, six to Sonawari tehsil in exchange for 12 villages of Baramulla tehsil merged with it.

Baramulla Tehsil :- The jurisdiction of the tehsil was extended by 15 villages, 6 transferred from Uri and 9 from Handwara tehsil. The tehsil lost 92 villages of which 74 were transferred to Sonawari, 12 to Badgam and 6 to Sopore.

Uri Tehsil :- Six villages of the tehsil were transferred to Baramulla.

Handwara Tehsil :- The town of Sopore and 199 whole and 1 part villages of the tehsil were detached from it to constitute the tehsil of Sopore. In addition 9 villages were transferred to Baramulla tehsil.

Ramban Tehsil :- The jurisdiction of the tehsil was extended by 45 villages and reduced by 13 villages transferred to Kulgam tehsil. The former included 33 transferred from Udhampur and 12 from Reasi tehsil.

Doda Tehsil :- The tehsil was constituted with 128 villages, 36 belonging to Bhaderwah, 61 to Ramban, 15 to Udhampur and 16 to erstwhile Chenani Jagir.

Udhampur Tehsil :- The tehsil was extended by the inclusion of 79 villages, 47 belonging to Reasi and 32 to Chenani Jagir.

Ramnagar Tehsil :- One of its villages was transferred to Jammu tehsil.

Reasi Tehsil :- The jurisdiction of the tehsil was reduced by 66 villages of which 47 were transferred to Udhampur, 12 to Ramban and 7 to Kulgam tehsil.

Jammu Tehsil :- As stated above one village of Ramnagar tehsil was added to the tehsil.

Akhnoor Tehsil :- The residual part of Bhimber tehsil consisting of 46 villages was transferred to this tehsil.

Mendhar Tehsil :- The only change effected was the inclusion of 2 part villages of erstwhile Kotli tehsil.

Nowshehra Tehsil :- The tehsil was constituted with 125 whole and 8 part villages, 65 belonging to Rajouri, 8 and 3 part villages to Kotli and 52 and 5 part villages to Bhimber.

II. PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

MAP NO. 4

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Purpose

The map shows the principal physiographical features of the entire territory of Jammu and Kashmir State.

Method

The data indicating the heights has been grouped into seven categories, ranging from below 600 to 6,000 and above metres. The various areas of the State have then been shaded by seven different colours as shown in the legend. For greater facility of reading, the heights have been inserted in each unit of territory.

Salient Features

Major part of the State extending from north-west to south-east is covered by Himalayan Ranges varying from a height of 3,000 to 6,000 and above metres. Another oblique range starting from Nampa is the Zanskar Range which rises to a height of 20,000 feet and over. Mount Godwin Austin (Gasher-brum) is the loftiest peak of this region and has a height of 28,265 feet or 8,697 metres. This range separates the valley formed by river Indus from those of Jhelum and Chenab and blocks the south-western Monsoon. Other important peaks are Masher-brum (25,676 feet), Teram Kangri (26,483 feet) and Golden Throne (24,508 feet) etc. The valley of Kashmir is separated from Jammu Province by the Pir Panjal range which has a height of 11,400 feet.

Important among the rivers which flow through the State are Indus, Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi. The area including the catchment basin of Ravi is 3,100 square miles as only a portion of its tributary called Ujh passes through the State.

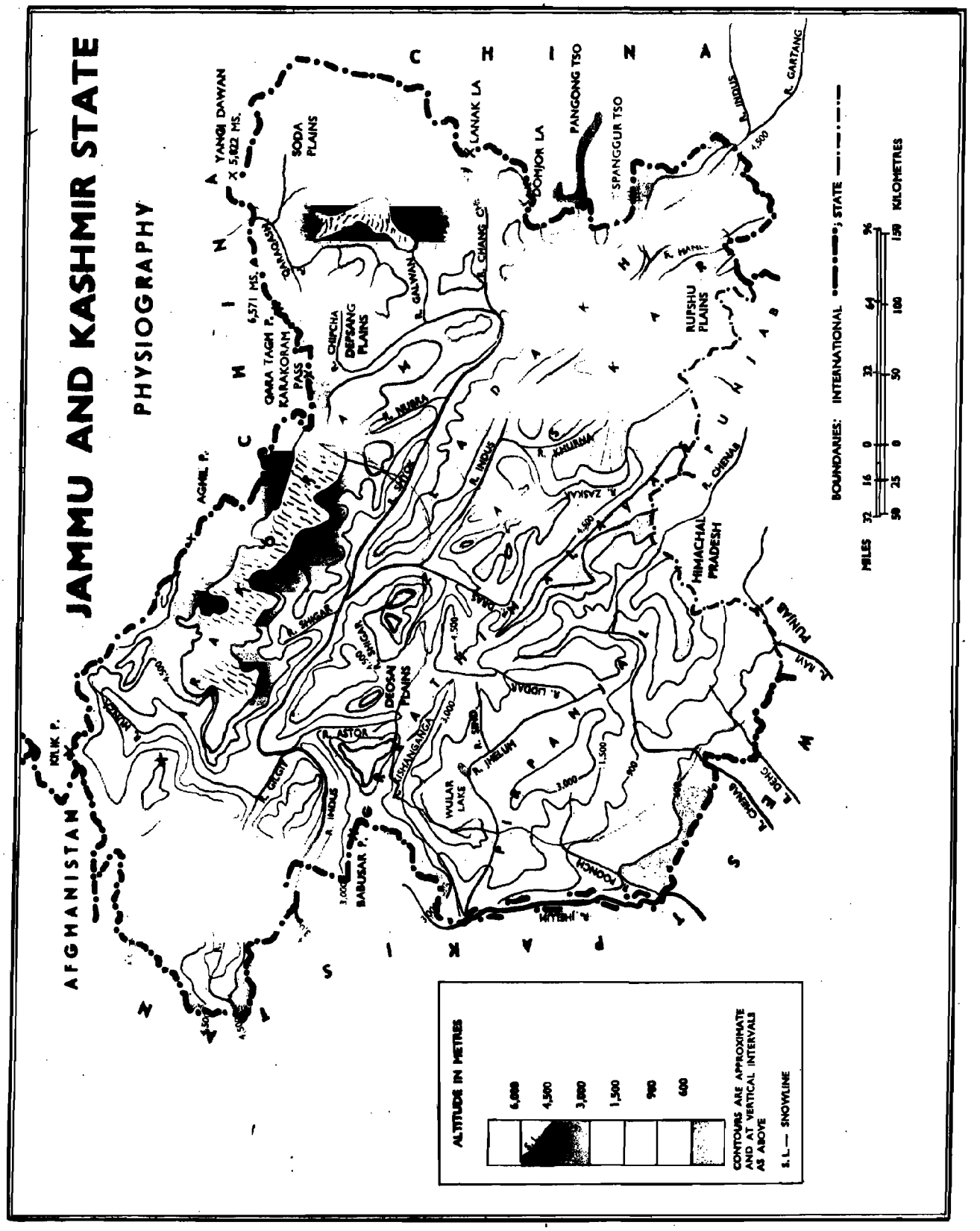
River Indus takes off at Manasarower at a height of about 17,000 feet in the Himalayas in the south-east of the State and flows diagonally towards the north-west. Among its principal tributaries mention may be made of Zanskar, Shyok, Dras and Shigar rivers. The Shyok river which forms a valley of bleak and inaccessible region and its tributary Nubra are fed by the glaciers in the Karakoram range. A number of glacier dams are found across the path of the river and whenever these melt or break, river Indus gets flooded and causes enormous loss even in the most distant areas.

The other important river is Jhelum which is locally known as "Veth," a derivation of the Sanskrit word "Vitasta." The river takes off from a spring at Verinag in the north-east of Anantnag town. It is navigable from Anantnag to Baramulla, a distance of about 70 miles. The river flows through the city of Srinagar and the towns of Sumbal, Sopore and Baramulla. It changes its course immediately after leaving Baramulla because of a deep gorge. From here onwards it has a ferocious flow upto Kohala—a distance of about 96 miles in which navigation is impossible. At Domel, it takes the tribute of Kishanganga river.

The third important river of the State is Chenab which also takes off from the Himalayas though its exact source has not been located. The river takes the name Chenab from Tandi–a place near about Kishtwar, which is the confluence of two small rivers, Chandra and Bhaga. The river is not navigable and is crossed either by bridges or by indigenous rope ways, known as cradle bridges. It, however, provides easy and cheap means of transport of forest timber available in large quantities in the forests of Bhaderwah and Kishtwar tehsils.

Source :— Map Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi

MAP No. 4


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PHYSIOGRAPHY
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
YANGI DAWAN
SODA PLAINS
LANAK LA
DOHJOR LA
PANGONG TSO
SPANGGUR TSO
GARTANG
KARAKORAM PASS
CHIPCHA DEPSANG PLAINS
RUPSHU PLAINS
AGHIL P.
KILIK P.
BABUSAR P.
WULAR LAKE
DEOSAI PLAINS
ALTITUDE IN METRES
6,000
4,500
3,000
1,500
900
600
CONTOURS ARE APPROXIMATE AND AT VERTICAL INTERVALS AS ABOVE
S.L.— SNOWLINE
BOUNDARIES: INTERNATIONAL; STATE
MILES
KILOMETRES

MAP NO. 5

GEOLOGY

Purpose

The map indicates the character of strata of the soil which are representative of different ages.

Method

The data has been grouped into 10 categories each indicating deposits of a specific age. The area in which these are found are shaded by 10 grades of hatching as indicated in the legend appearing in the map.

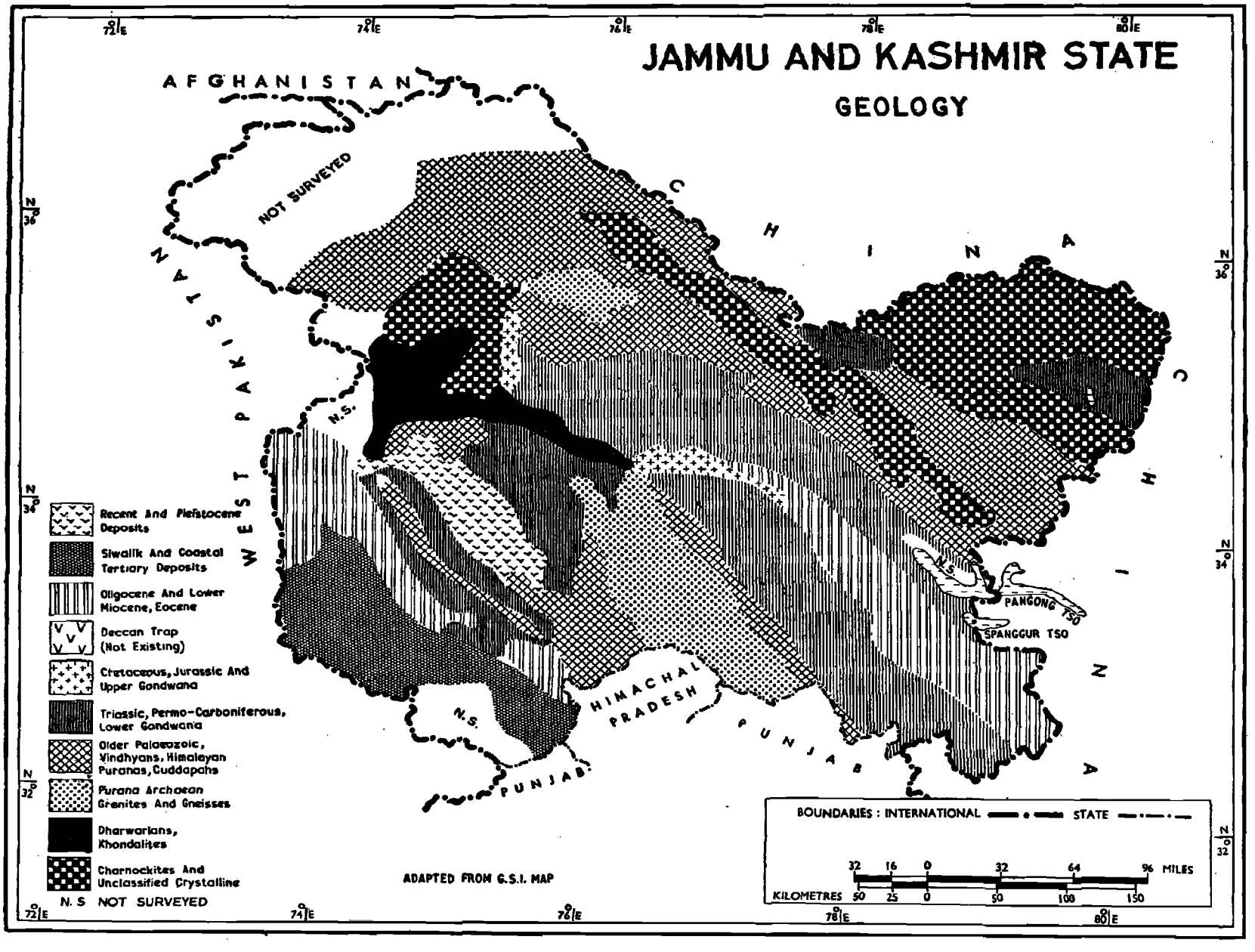
Salient Features

The geology of Kashmir is an interesting one on account of the large number of sedimentary rocks lying between the bifurcation of the main crystalline axis and a number of workable minerals and precious stones found in the region. One of the finest development of the stratified record seen in the Indian region and perhaps in the world is contained within this small geographical compass.

The following statement will give an idea of the typical localities where rocks of different ages are found :-

Age	Localities
1. Recent and Ploistocene Deposits	River terraces, Valleys and Karewas etc.
2. Siwalik and Coastal Tertiary Deposits	Foot hills
3. Oligocene and Lower Miocene, Eocene	Pir Panjal
4. Cretaceous, Jurassic and Upper Gondwana	Ladakh, Banihal and Amarnath areas
5. Triassic, Permo-Carboniferous, Lower Gondwana	Sindh Valley, Liddar Valley, Pahalgam, Northern slopes of Pir Panjal, Upper Sindh, Zanskar Range, etc.
6. Older Palaeozoic, Vindhyans, Himalayan Puranas, Cuddapahs	Ladakh, Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Tangdara
7. Purana Archaean Granites and Gneisses	Doda, Zanskar, Gilgit
8. Dharwarians, Khondalites	Parts of Baramulla and Gilgit
9. Charnockites and Unclassified Crystalline	Gilgit

The karewas are the most attractive with their extensive strata beds of fine material carrying gravelly, conglomerate bands. They spread from the mountain side into the Jhelum valley and do not grow any vegetation. They appear to have been formed on the shores of the inland sea that has now dried up. Some mountain torrents, piercing them here and there, are their only relieving feature. Thin seam of lignite are also found in them. The glacial moraines and high-level river terraces are equally attractive.


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
GEOLOGY
AFGHANISTAN
NOT SURVEYED
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
N.S.
PANGONG TSO
SPANGGUR TSO
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Recent And Pleistocene Deposits
Siwalik And Coastal Tertiary Deposits
Oligocene And Lower Miocene, Eocene
Deccan Trap (Not Existing)
Cretaceous, Jurassic And Upper Gondwana
Triassic, Permo-Carboniferous, Lower Gondwana
Older Palaeozoic, Vindhyans, Himalayan Puranas, Cuddapahs
Purana Archaean Granites And Gneisses
Dharwarians, Khondalites
Charnockites And Unclassified Crystalline
N. S NOT SURVEYED
ADAPTED FROM G.S.I. MAP
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
32 16 0 32 64 96 MILES
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
36°N
34°N
32°N

MAP No. 5

MAP NO. 6

MINERALS

Purpose

The map indicates the mineral resources available in different parts of Jammu and Kashmir State.

Method

Minerals have been grouped into two categories, ferrous and non-ferrous. Each type of mineral of either category has been shown by a specific symbol, as indicated in the legend. For greater facility of reading, the names of the places where minerals of a particular kind or kinds are found have been indicated in the map.

Salient Features

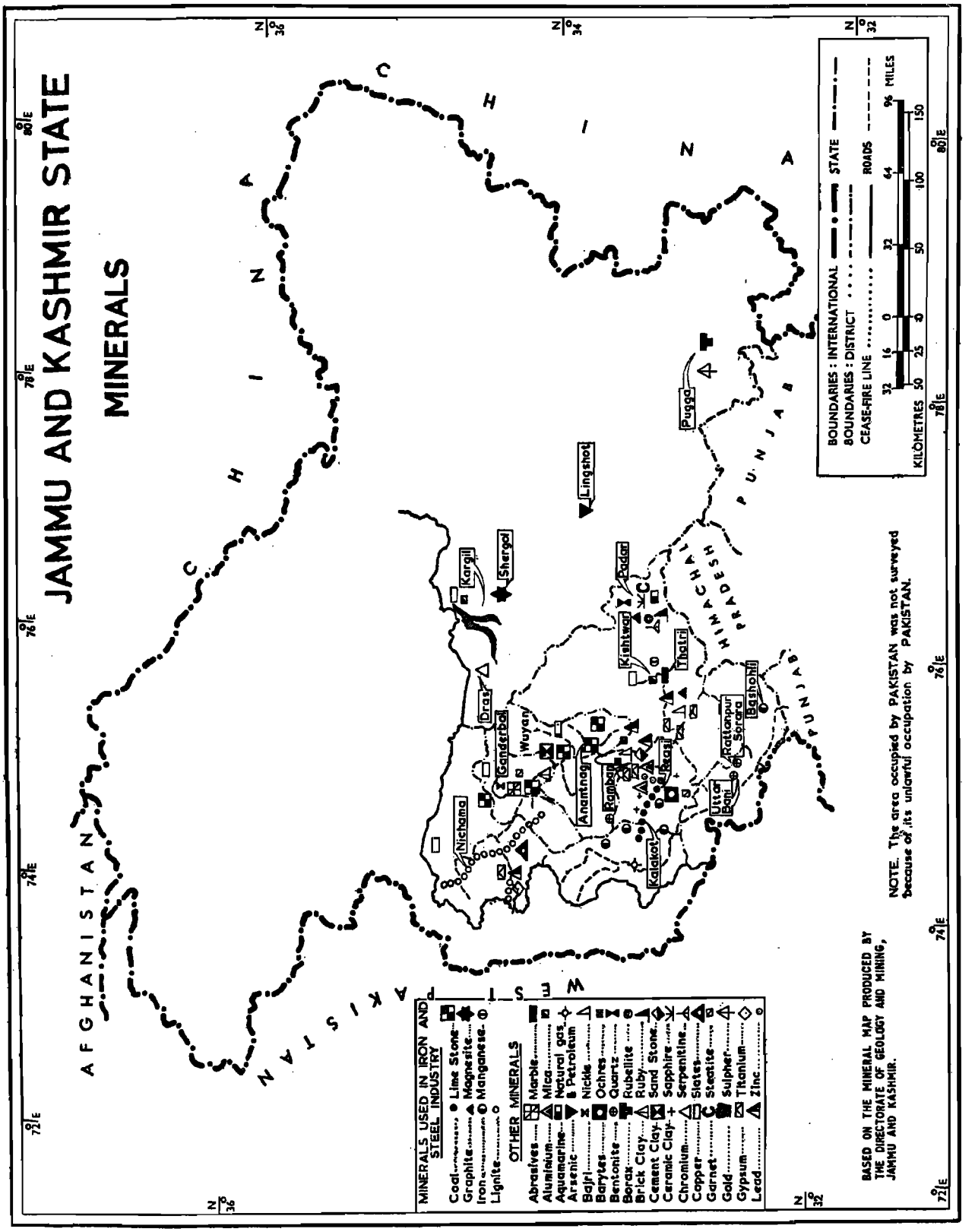
It will be seen from the map that tehsil Reasi is rich in mineral resources. Important among these are coal, iron, zinc, lead, aluminium and ceramic clays. Ramsu is the other area where deposits of several minerals are reported. These include gypsum, barytes, mica, lead, copper and nickle. The Padar area of tehsil Kishtwar is reputed for Sapphire and Aquamarine. Other minerals found here are Serpenitine, Quartz, Garnet, Marble, Graphite.

Inexhaustible deposits of lignite are also available at Nichahama (tehsil Handwara) and Raithan (tehsil Badgam) and of coal at Jangalgali (tehsil Reasi) and Kalakot (tehsil Rajouri).

Gold deposits have been traced in certain parts of Ladakh, but they are not being exploited on account of prohibitive cost of extraction.

Source :—Directorate of Geology and Mining, Jammu and Kashmir

MAP No. 6


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
MINERALS
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST
Kargil
Shergol
Lingshot
Pugga
Drass
Kanderbal
Wuyan
Nichana
Anantnag
Ramban
Kishtwar
Padar
Thatri
Jagti
Kalakot
Ratanpur Sarara
Uttar Bani
Bashohli
MINERALS USED IN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY
Coal
Lime Stone
Graphite
Magnesite
Iron
Manganese
Lignite
OTHER MINERALS
Abrasives
Marble
Aluminium
Mica
Aquamarine
Natural gas & Petroleum
Arsenic
Nickle
Bajri
Ochres
Barytes
Quartz
Bentonite
Rubellite
Borax
Ruby
Brick Clay
Sand Stone
Cement Clay
Sapphire
Ceramic Clay
Serpentine
Chromium
Slates
Copper
Steatite
Garnet
Gold
Sulpher
Gypsum
Titanium
Lead
Zinc
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
ROADS
KILOMETRES
MILES
NOTE. The area occupied by PAKISTAN was not surveyed because of its unlawful occupation by PAKISTAN.
BASED ON THE MINERAL MAP PRODUCED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF GEOLOGY AND MINING, JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

MAP NO. 7

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Purpose

The map shows the normal rainfall registered annually in such stations where rain guages have been installed. In addition it also indicates the monthly rainfall in four topographically important places of the State.

Method

The data relating to annual rainfall has been grouped into seven categories at intervals of 250 mms (9.8") from less than 500 mms to 1750 mms and above. The areas of the State have then been shaded by seven grades of hatching, ranging from high to low, as indicated in the legend.

Monthly rainfall has, however, been shown only for four stations, namely, Gurez, Srinagar, Leh and Jammu. Each month is represented by its first letter and the rainfall during the month is shown by bar-graphs of different sizes depending upon the minimum and maximum rainfall of each station. For greater facility of reading, the scales have also been inserted in each of the four stations to indicate the quantity of rainfall for each month of the year.

Salient Features

The State being situated between 32°.17′ to 36°.58′ North Latitude at a height ranging from 1,000 feet to 28,250 feet, its climate varies from the arctic cold of Ladakh to the tropical heat of Poonch and Jammu. The average rainfall in the whole State may be taken at 1,064.01 mms (41.89") though it does not exceed 343.41 mms (13.52") in the Indus Valley, 898.65 mms (35.38") in Jhelum Valley and 1,073.40 mms (42.26") in the plains of Jammu. As we move from south to north, the rainfall goes on decreasing till it is only 3" at Leh. The onset of the monsoon is expected on the 1st of July and the withdrawal by the beginning of September. The monsoons, however, feed areas of Jammu province only and get weaker and weaker till they are exhausted among the low hills and valleys.

Except for Ramnagar where the annual rainfall is 2,124 mms, no other part of the State falls in what is known as Good Rainfall Division. In this region which includes parts of Udhampur, Bhaderwah and Bashohli tehsils rice is the most important crop and the hills are covered with thick ever-green forests.

In other areas except Ranbirsinghpora, Baramulla parts of Kishtwar, Pulwama, parts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Badgam and the district of Ladakh, the rainfall varies from 1,000 to 1,500 mms. These areas constitute the Moderate Rainfall Division. Here forests flourish in the hills and many crops can be grown in the plains without irrigation.

The Poor Rainfall Division includes Ranbirsinghpora, Baramulla and parts of Kishtwar and Anantnag tehsil. In this region dry zonal crops like millet only can be cultivated. Wet zonal crops, such as, rice etc. can be cultivated with the help of artificial irrigation only.

The district of Ladakh and parts of the tehsils of Kishtwar, Bhaderwah, Doda, Anantnag and Poonch tehsils belong to Desert and Semi-Desert Division. Here it is almost impossible to grow any crops at all without irrigation.

The following statement gives the normal monthly and annual rainfall of Gurez, Srinagar, Leh and Jammu :-

ANNUAL AND MONTHLY NORMALS OF RAINFALL

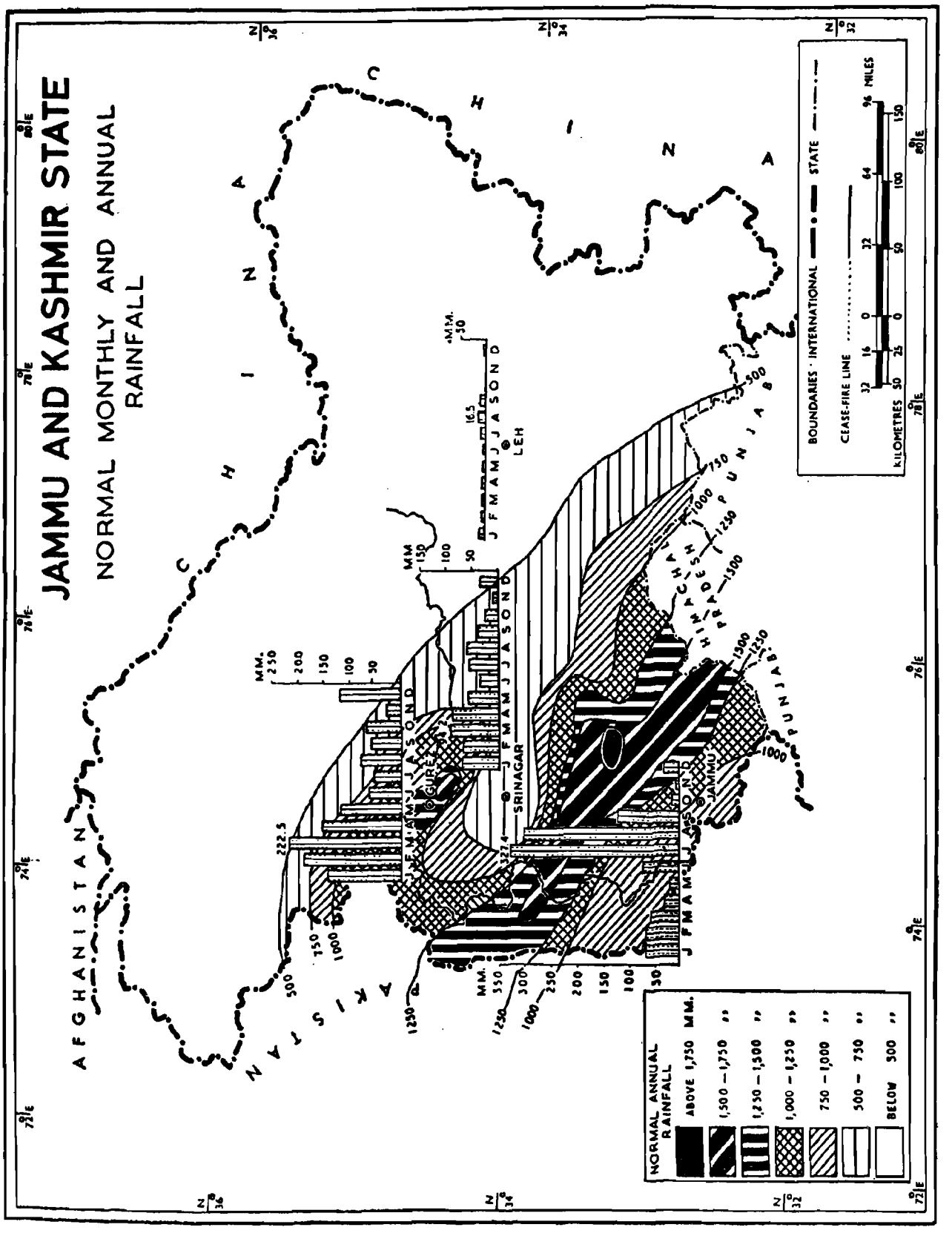
(Based on records from 1901 to 1950)

(Figures in millimetres)

Station	Annual Normal	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Gurez	314.8	144.5	191.8	222.5	156.2	119.4	68.6	55.1	79.0	61.0	69.3	28.5	118.9
Srinagar	658.9	70.4	73.7	94.2	90.2	59.7	34.3	56.1	62.7	39.9	27.7	12.7	37.3
Leh	92.6	10.9	7.6	8.9	6.1	5.3	4.8	12.7	16.5	9.1	3.1	1.8	5.8
Jammu	1,115.9	64.8	64.3	56.4	32.3	23.1	69.3	327.4	299.5	123.7	15.5	6.6	33.0

Source :—Memoirs of the India Meteorological Department, Volume XXXI, Part III·

MAP No. 7


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
SRINAGAR
JAMMU
LEH
J F M A M J J A S O N D
MM.
222.5
327.4
16.5
BOUNDARIES · INTERNATIONAL — • — STATE — · — ·
CEASE-FIRE LINE .....
KILOMETRES
MILES
NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL
ABOVE 1,750 MM.
1,500 – 1,750 ,,
1,250 – 1,500 ,,
1,000 – 1,250 ,,
750 – 1,000 ,,
500 – 750 ,,
BELOW 500 ,,

MAP NO. 8

RAINFALL RELIABILITY

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate regions of high, moderate and low rainfall reliability.

Method

The degree of reliability has been shown by four gradations, namely, below 20%, 20.1 to 25%, 25.1 to 30% and 30.1 to 35%. Accordingly, except for the areas for which the data is not available, the State territory has been classified into four regions of rainfall reliability, as indicated below :-

1) Where the degree of Reliability is high and the Co-efficient of Variability of annual rainfall is below 20%, such as, parts of Srinagar, Anantnag and Baramulla districts.

2) Where the degree of Reliability is slightly high and the Co-efficient of Variability varies from 20.1 to 25%, such as district Doda and parts of Anantnag, Udhampur etc.

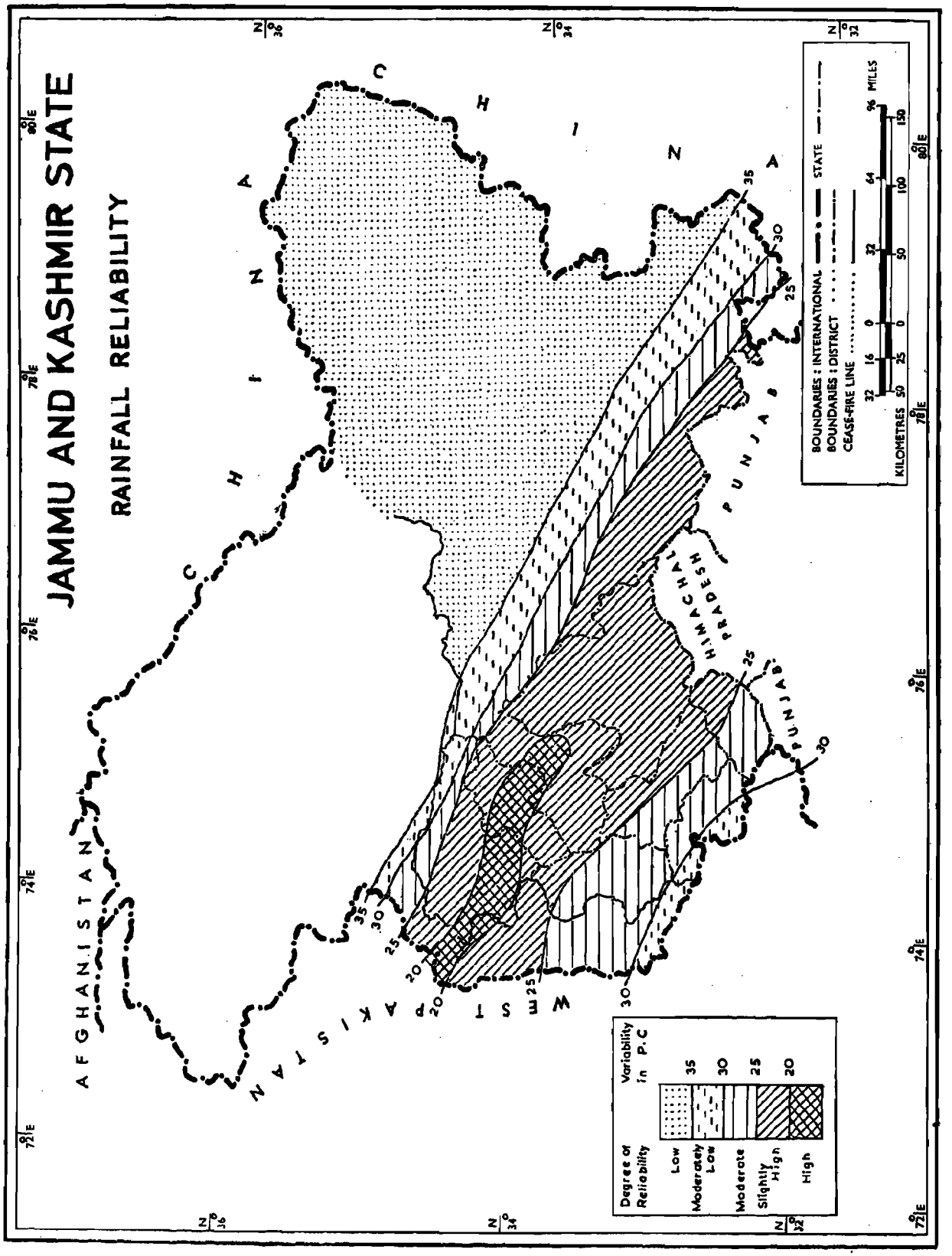
3) Where the degree of Reliability is moderate and the Co-efficient of Variability ranges between 25.1 to 30%, as parts of Jamnu, Kathua and Poonch etc.

4) Where the degree of Reliability is moderately low in this region the Co-efficient of Variability is above 30% but does not exceed 35%, as in parts of Ladakh and Jammu district.

It will be seen that reliability is measured by the Co-efficient of Variability of annual rainfall and Variability is inverse to Reliability. In other words Reliability in the regions in which there is high Variability in the quantity of rainfall during the year is very low.

Source :—Registrar General's Office, New Delhi.

MAP No. 8


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
RAINFALL RELIABILITY
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Degree of Reliability
Variability in P.C
Low
Moderately Low
Moderate
Slightly High
High
35
30
25
20

MAP NO. 9

RAINFALL REGIONS BY EXTENT OF PRECIPITATION AND RELIABILITY (RELATED TO IRRIGATIONAL NEED)

Purpose

The map demarcates the various regions of the State indicating the degree of irrigational need in each.

Method

This map has been prepared by superimposing Map No. 7 relating to Annual Rainfall on Map No. 8 showing Rainfall Reliability, with the modification that such parts of Ladakh district for which data is not available have also been included in the region of very high irrigational need. The rainfall in this area is even lesser than elsewhere in the district.

The data have been grouped into seven categories varying from less than 500 mms rainfall to more than 1250 mms, so as to cover all areas ranging from very high irrigational needs to those in which the need is very low. Each region has then been shaded by an appropriate hatching according to its rainfall, as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

Rainfalls are more frequent in summer when the eastern depressions enter the regions. The western depressions during the winter season start from the Mediterranean Sea, cross over the Persian Gulf and reaching Kashmir control the weather conditions from December to March. They have especially their cold fronts with strong south-east winds. The skies are frequently clouded due to the heights attracting the rain-bearing clouds from the south and cyclonic conditions accompanying them and when the clouds burst, thunder and lightning are peculiarly felt especially in March.

The track of extra tropical secondary depressions is, however, different. They do not get a fresh supply of moisture until they travel southwards and over the Arabian Sea and then moving north-eastwards reach Kashmir as late as February. Moreover, when these two depressions develop simultaneously over Kashmir, there are double chances of getting the precipitations. The westernlies prevail from November-December right upto the end of May. Thus the precipitation is higher in winter and post-winter months than during the monsoon season and more in the form of snow than rain.

It will be seen that :-

a) regions of very high irrigational need include the whole of Ladakh tehsil and a part of tehsil Kargil where rainfall is below 500 mms and the Co-efficient of Variability 30-40;

b) major part of tehsil Kargil falls in the high irrigational need region which extends in the north westernly direction to certain areas on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. The rainfall in this region varies from 500-750 mms and the Co-efficient of Variablility stands at 25-35;

c) the region of slightly high irrigational need which gets the same rainfall as areas falling in (b) above covers the tehsils of Srinagar, Badgam, Baramulla and Sonawari and parts of Ganderbal, Kargil, Kishtwar, Anantnag, Pulwama and Bhaderwah. The Co-efficient of Variability of this region is 20-25;

d) the tehsils of Handwara, Uri, Ranbirsinghpora and parts of Kulgam, Anantnag, Doda, Kishtwar, Sopore, Akhnoor, Nowshehra and Haveli belong to the region of moderate irrigational need. In this region rainfall varies from 750-1000 mms and the Co-efficient of Variability stands at 20-25;

e) the slightly low irrigational need region

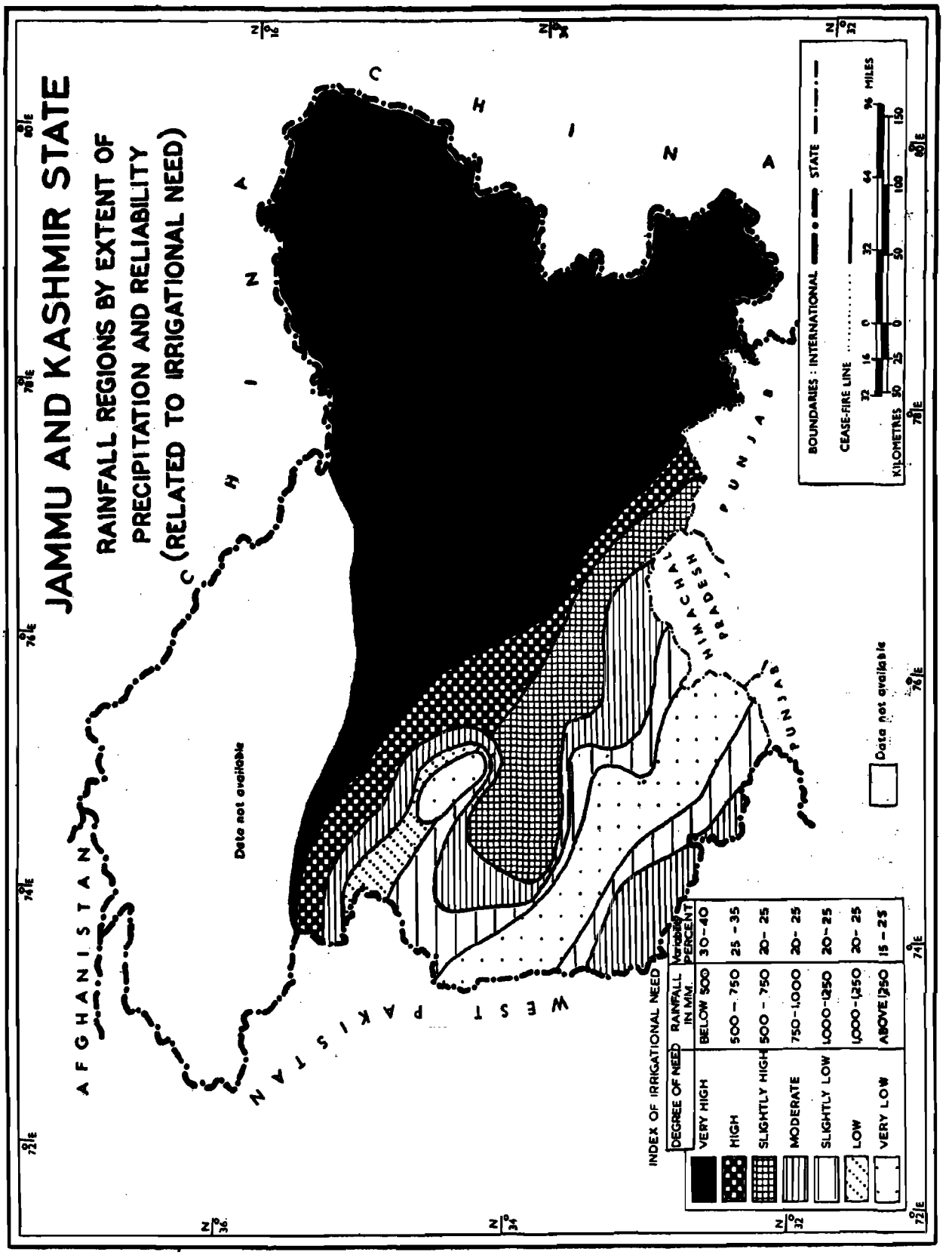
includes parts of tehsil Sopore and a fragment of tehsil Handwara. Here the rainfall varies from 1,000-1,250 mms and the Co-efficient of Variability is 20-25;

the region of low irrigational need includes the tehsil of Karnah and parts of tehsil Handwara, Sopore, Uri, Haveli, Kulgam, Anantnag, Ramban, Doda and Bhaderwah. In this region the rainfall varies from 1,000-1,250 mms and the Co-efficient of Variability is 20-25;

g) the entire district of Udhampur, tehsils of Bashohli, Mendhar and parts of Ramban, Kulgam, Haveli, Jammu, Sopore and Ganderbal tehsils fall in the very low region of irrigational need. Here the rainfall is above 1250 mms and Co-efficient of Variability 15-25.

Source :—Registrar General, India's Office, New Delhi

MAP No. 9


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
RAINFALL REGIONS BY EXTENT OF PRECIPITATION AND RELIABILITY (RELATED TO IRRIGATIONAL NEED)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Data not available
Data not available
INDEX OF IRRIGATIONAL NEED
DEGREE OF NEED
RAINFALL IN MM.
Variability PERCENT
VERY HIGH
BELOW 500
30-40
HIGH
500 - 750
25 - 35
SLIGHTLY HIGH
500 - 750
20- 25
MODERATE
750-1,000
20- 25
SLIGHTLY LOW
1,000-1250
20-25
LOW
1,000-1,250
20- 25
VERY LOW
ABOVE 1,250
15 - 25
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 10

SOILS

Purpose

Soils are the surface layers of the earth and are formed by the constituents of the rock underlying them, combined with the effect of environment. A study of the distribution of the soils is important from the point of view of agricultural and land utilisation planning as well as the exploration of the natural resources of the country. A generalised pattern of distribution of soils in Jammu and Kashmir State is shown in this map.

Method

A generalised classification of the soils with eight major types for whole of the State is shown by the use of different symbols.

Salient Features

Alluvial soils are mainly found in the districts of Kathua and Jammu. The soils are loamy with a little clay content. They contain small quantity of lime but the magnesia content is high.

There are three parallel belts of Forest and Hill Soils widely apart—one stretching from Chilas to the South Eastern part of Ladakh range, another to the North-West of Jhelum valley and the third belt stretching from Poonch to Kathua. These soils are generally mixed with pebbles.

'Brown soil under deciduous forest' is found in Southern part of Doda and Udhampur district. They are dark-brown in colour and vary from silt loams to dry loams with very small percentage of gravels.

The entire Karakoram range and small patches in Zaskar range and South-Eastern part of Ladakh are under 'Glaciers and Eternal Snow'. In winter the entire landscape is frozen, rigid and dead. In summer streams wake up only when weather is fine.

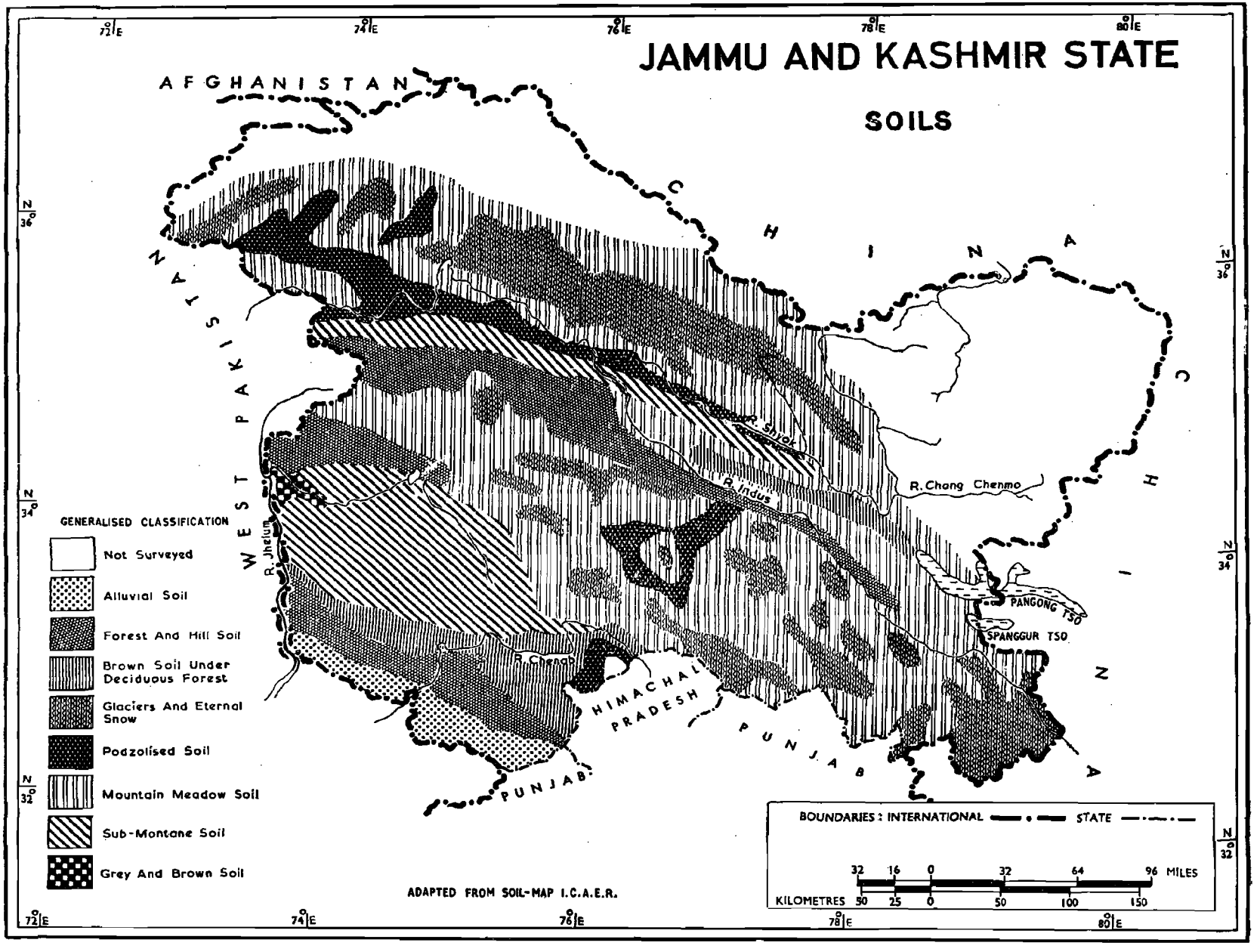
Podzolised soils occur over a long stretch extending from Gilgit to middle Ladakh range and two isolated patches—one in Ladakh and another in Doda district. Their use for agriculture is limited because of inhospitable climate in the wake of high altitude.

Mountain Meadow soils are found in a large portion of the State, stretching from North-West to South-East direction. The soils are not deep but have a well developed profile.

Sub-montane soils are mainly found in the districts of Poonch, Udhampur and Anantnag. In its northern part the river Jhelum meanders. There is also a narrow belt of this soil stretching from Baramulla to the middle of the Ladakh range. In the valley this soil is intensively cultivated. Rice is the main crop in this area.

There is only a small path of Grey and Brown soils in the West of Baramulla district.

In Northern and North-Eastern parts of Jammu and Kashmir no survey has yet been conducted.


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
SOILS
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
R. Shyok
R. Indus
R. Chang Chenmo
R. Jhelum
R. Chenab
PANGONG TSO
SPANGGUR TSO
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
36°N
34°N
32°N
GENERALISED CLASSIFICATION
Not Surveyed
Alluvial Soil
Forest And Hill Soil
Brown Soil Under Deciduous Forest
Glaciers And Eternal Snow
Podzolised Soil
Mountain Meadow Soil
Sub-Montane Soil
Grey And Brown Soil
ADAPTED FROM SOIL-MAP I.C.A.E.R.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
32 16 0 32 64 96 MILES
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150

MAP No. 10

MAP NO. 11

FORESTS

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the forested area and the different types of forests found in the State.

Method

The forest areas have been grouped into four categories, each indicating one or the other of the four species of trees most commonly found in the forests of the State. Each area has then been hatched by a symbol as shown in the legend so as to indicate the type of trees found therein.

Salient Features

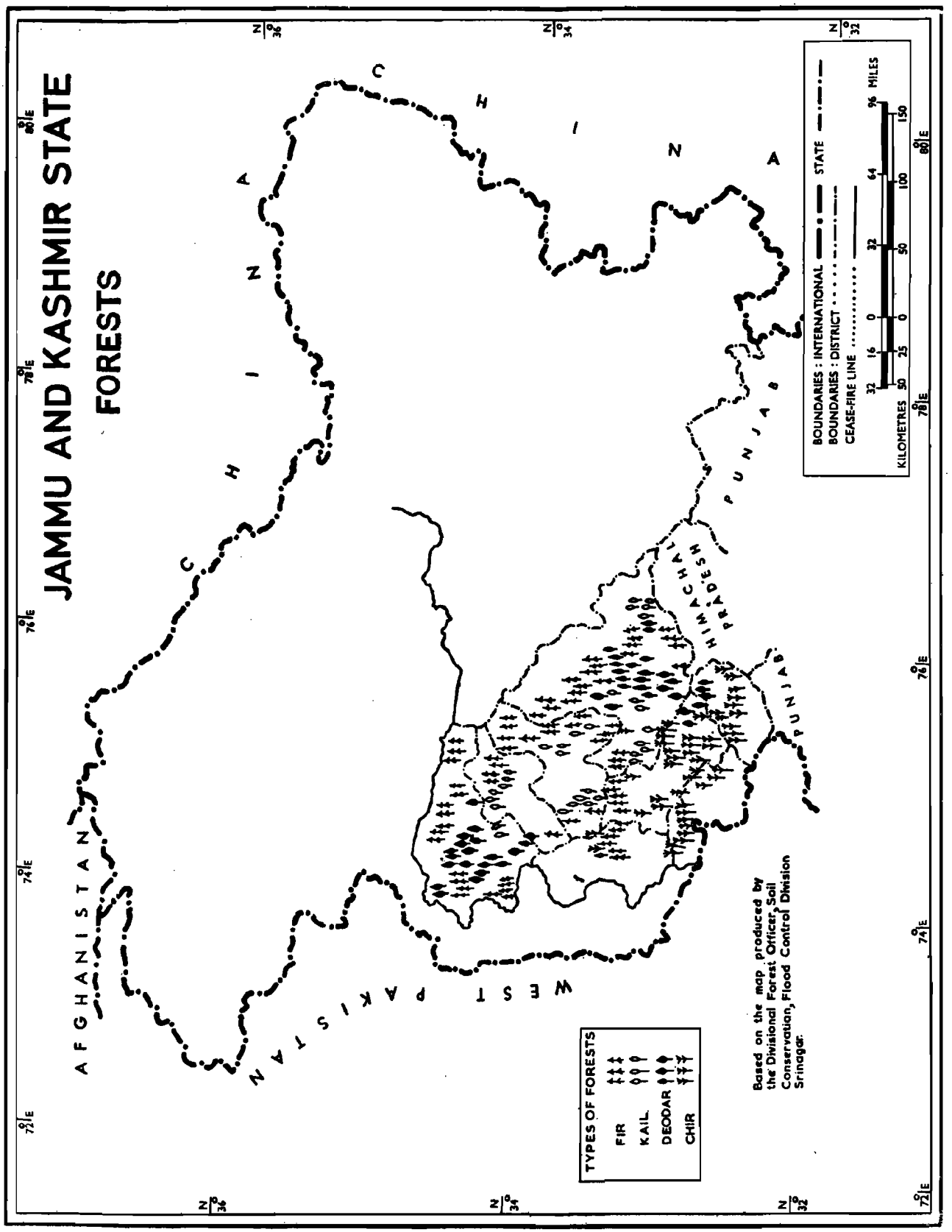
Jammu and Kashmir is reputed for its forest wealth, particularly the large variety of trees which produce inexhaustible stocks of timber suitable for construction purposes. The aggregate area of the State territory on this side of the Cease-fire Line is estimated at 53,665 sq. miles and although only 5% of this area is under cultivation, the forests do not occupy more than 15% of the total area. The reason is obvious. The forest area in Ladakh district is limited to 0.75 square miles or .002% of the geographical area of the district even though the area under cultivation does not exceed 61 sq. miles. The remaining 37,693 miles consist of mostly nude mountains which do not even grow a blade of grass. Other areas are either submerged under huge glaciers or the soil is sandy and unfit for cultivation. Rainfall is extremely poor and artificial irrigation is not possible. This is why only 15% of the State area is covered by forests against the corresponding average of 22% in India.

Forests in the State have not been classified into reserved or unreserved. There are, however, two broad groups of forests, namely, regular forests which grow fir, kail, deodar and chir and rakhs where game is preserved or which produce wood fuel for domestic consumption. The following statement gives the forested area in each district and the areas occupied by regular forests and rakhs as also the percentage of the forest area to the total geographical area of the district.

State/District	Total area (sq. miles)	Forest area (sq. miles)	Regular forests (sq. miles)	Rakhs (sq. miles)	Percentage of forest area to total area
Jammu and Kashmir	53,665	8,036	7,808	228	15
Anantnag	2,097	1,260	1,199	61	60
Srinagar	1,205	355	238	117	29
Baramulla	2,536	1,799	1,785	14	71
Ladakh	37,754	0.75	0.75	N.A.	0.002
Doda	4,380	2,210	2,210	...	50
Udhampur	1,732	911	899	12	53
Jammu	1,249	551	536	15	44
Kathua	1,024	243	237	6	24
Poonch	1,689	707	704	3	42

Note :- N. A. denotes Not Available

MAP No. 11


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
FORESTS
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
TYPES OF FORESTS
FIR
KAIL
DEODAR
CHIR
Based on the map produced by the Divisional Forest Officer, Soil Conservation, Flood Control Division Srinagar.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

III. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP NO. 12

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the distribution of population in the rural and urban sectors of the State in 1961.

Method

The tehsils of the State have been divided into three broad categories according as their density of population per sq. km. is below 50, 50-100 or above 100. Tehsils of each category have been shaded in a particular colour as indicated in the legend. The urban population has been represented by red circles of varying sizes corresponding to the size of the population of each area. In the case of rural population green dots have been used, one such dot denoting a population of 1,000.

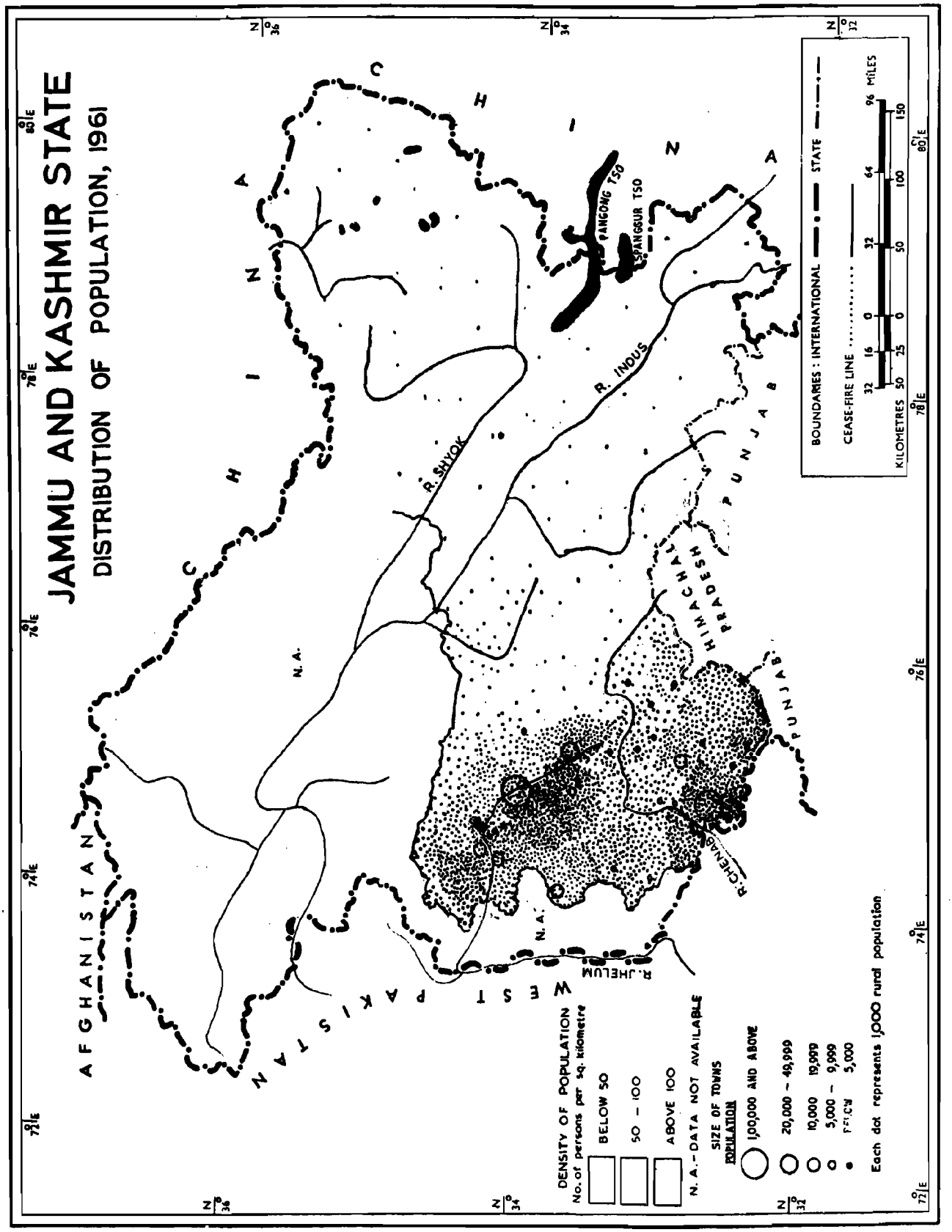
Salient Features

As will be seen from the map, the density of population in more than two-thirds of the State territory to the south of the Cease-fire Line and east of Baramulla, Srinagar, Anantnag and Doda districts is the lowest in the State. This region is interwoven with a complex net-work of Himalayan ranges, glaciers and rivers etc. The soil is mostly sandy and therefore, unproductive. There are no irrigational canals worth the name and the rainfall is negligible. Except for a few rural crafts, industrial development has not so far been attempted.

On the other hand, the density of population in the areas forming the basins of Jhelum and Chenab rivers is very high. The soil is mostly alluvial and therefore, fairly fertile. The central part of the valley comprising the tehsils of Badgam, Sonawari and Sopore consists of a plain of low level alluvium composed of loam and clay. The major part of the districts of Jammu and Kathua is dominated by Kandi tablelands, the soil of which is made of red loam intermixed with shingle and stone. As the region gets sufficient rainfall during the Monsoon season, agriculture is the principal activity of most of the people.

The map also shows that large urban areas have grown in districts having a plain topography. This has facilitated the establishment of industrial and commercial concerns and has resulted in concentration of the population. These are also the regions inhabited by the bulk of rural population.

MAP No. 12


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
R. INDUS
R. SHYOK
R. JHELUM
R. CHENAB
PANGONG TSO
SPANGGUR TSO
N.A.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
DENSITY OF POPULATION
No. of persons per sq. kilometre
BELOW 50
50 – 100
ABOVE 100
N.A.- DATA NOT AVAILABLE
SIZE OF TOWNS
POPULATION
100,000 AND ABOVE
20,000 – 49,999
10,000 – 19,999
5,000 – 9,999
BELOW 5,000
Each dot represents 1,000 rural population

MAP NO. 13

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the density of population per square kilometre in each of the tehsils of the State on this side of the Cease-fire Line.

Method

The data have been grouped into seven categories ranging from areas where the density of population is less than 20 per sq. kilometre to those where it exceeds 500. Each tehsil has then been shaded by hatching in accordance with its density as shown in the legend.

Salient Features

The average density of population in the State is 26 per square kilometre, the lowest when compared with all other States, except Sikkim and Union territories of N. E. F. A. and Nagaland. The corresponding density in India as a whole stands at 358 per sq. mile or 138 per sq. kilometre.

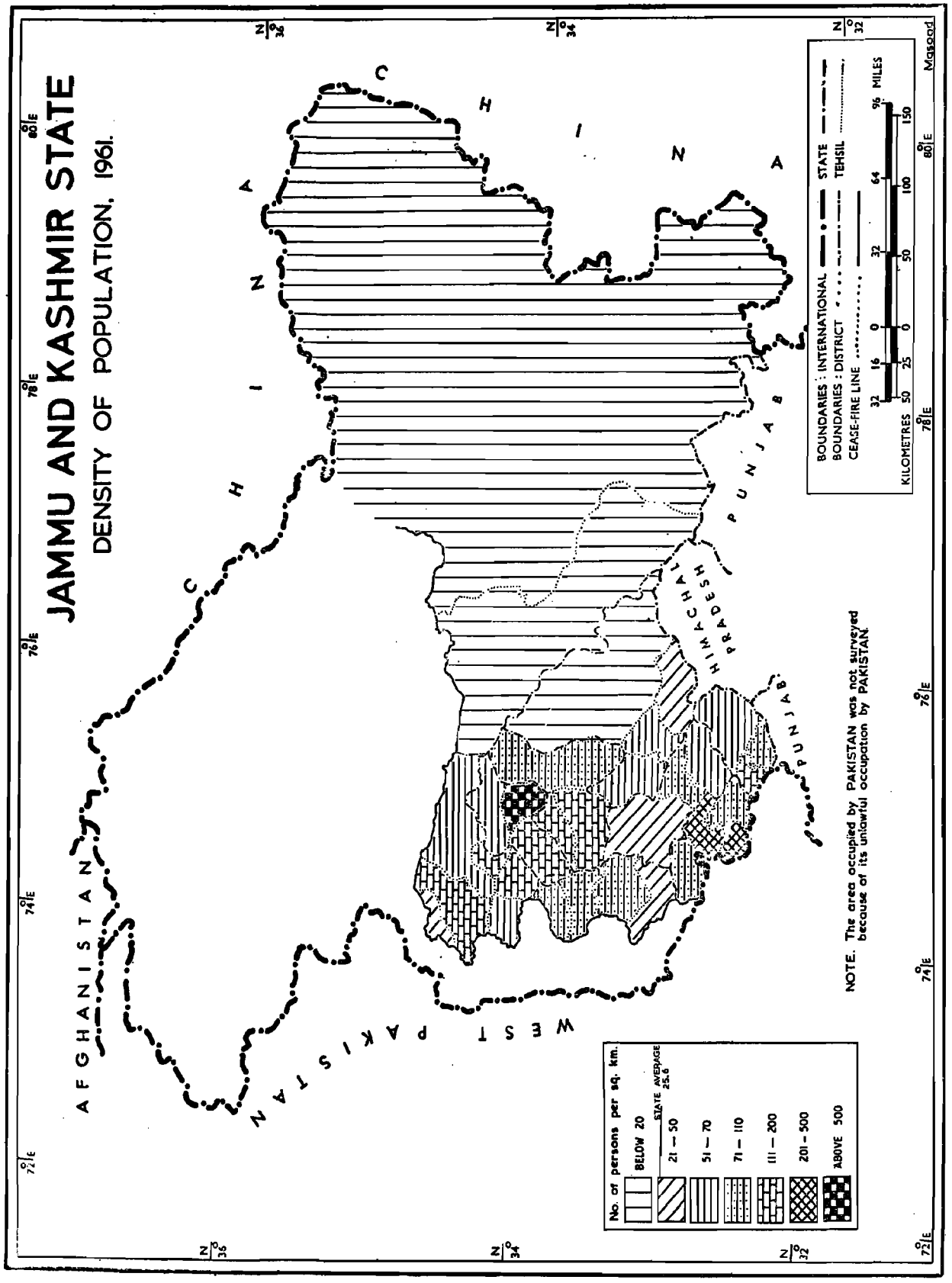
As can be seen from the map, the disparity between the lowest and the highest density areas is strikingly large. In Leh and Kargil tehsils constituting the district of Ladakh and Kishtwar tehsil of Doda district, it is below 20 per sq. kilometre, being 0.5 in Leh, 3 in Kargil and 10 in Kishtwar per sq. kilometre. On the other hand, Srinagar tehsil has the highest density of 829 per sq. kilometre. Tehsils Jammu and R. S. Pora have the next large densities ranging from 201-500 per sq. kilometre. In most of the valley areas, such as, tehsils of Handwara, Sonawari, Baramulla, Badgam, Pulwama, Kulgam and Hiranagar, the density varies from 111-200.

Bhaderwah, Reasi, Nowshera and Karnah tehsils have comparatively higher densities than that of district Ladakh and Kishtwar tehsil, but even as it is, their population is very sparsely dispersed and the density is limited to 50 per sq. kilometre only.

The density of the two belts extending from Bashohli northwards through Ramnagar and Doda to Ramban and stretching from the tehsil of Ganderbal and the plateaus of Gurez, tehsil Sopore, to the west and South-west upto Uri is comparatively higher, ranging from 51 to 70 per sq. kilometre. Though these areas have mountainous topography, they are interspersed by low level valleys and plateaus where adequate facilities for grazing are available. During summer, the permanent inhabitants of these areas, as also nomads who move with their cattle seasonally, maintain large herds of sheep, goats, buffaloes etc. in the pastures.

There are 8 tehsils in which the density varies from 71 to 110 per sq. kilometre. Of these seven are in the extreme south and west of the State. Anantnag is the only tehsil in the east where the density varies from 71 to 110. The former include Mendhar, Haveli, Rajouri, Kathua, Samba, Akhnoor and Udhampur. Except for Anantnag, Udhampur and Samba the forest area in other tehsils occupy less than 50% of the total geographical area. In most of these tehsils, the lands are fertile and the pressure on agriculture is heavy. In addition, displaced persons from areas on the other side of the Cease-fire Line have also settled in Mendhar, Haveli, Rajouri, Kathua and Udhampur.

MAP No. 13


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1961.
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
No. of persons per sq. km.
BELOW 20
STATE AVERAGE 25.6
21 — 50
51 — 70
71 — 110
111 — 200
201 — 500
ABOVE 500
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
NOTE. The area occupied by PAKISTAN was not surveyed because of its unlawful occupation by PAKISTAN.
Masood

MAP NO. 14

CHANGING PATTERN OF DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

The map indicates changes in the district-wise density of population between 1951 and 1961.

Method

As the density of population is determined by the ratio of the population and the area, two twin maps, one for 1951 and the other for 1961, have been prepared indicating in each case the district-wise density according to the respective populations of 1951 and 1961. As the jurisdictions of a number of districts have been realigned consequent upon the splitting up of the State by the Cease-fire Line and the carving out of new districts during the inter-census period, the 1941 population of each district has been worked out by adjustment according to its 1961 jurisdiction. Furthermore, as there was no census in the State in 1951, the population figures for that year have been estimated by taking the arithmetic mean of the adjusted population of 1941 and the census population of 1961.

The data have been grouped into five categories ranging from areas with a density of 40 and below to those with more than 160 as indicated in the legend of each map. The districts have then been shaded by the specific grade of hatching according to their densities.

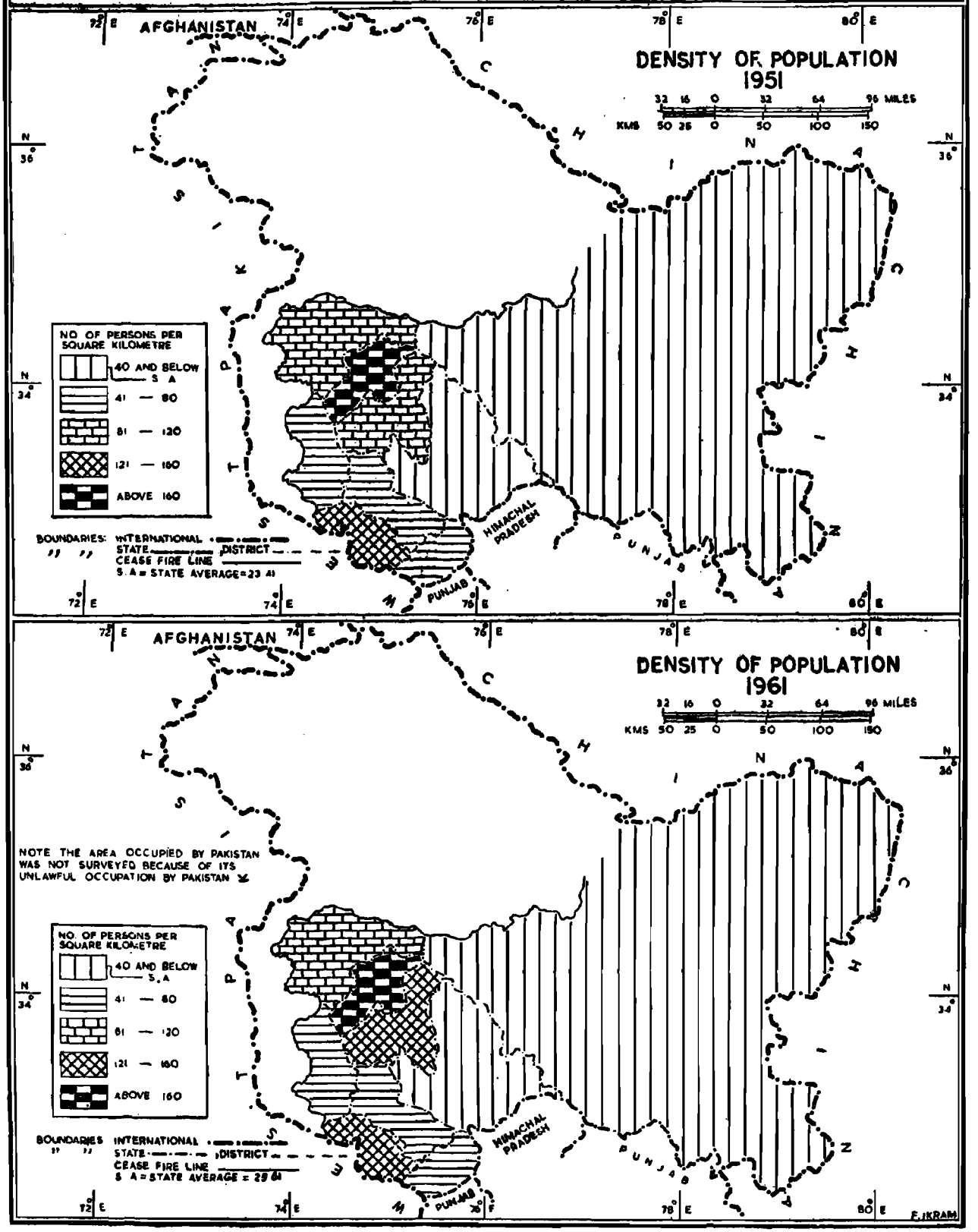
Salient Features

As will be seen from the following statement, the density of the State as a whole has varied from 23 of 1951 to 26 in 1961. Anantnag, Srinagar and Jammu are the only districts which have high densities and in which there have been noticeable increases. In most other districts the increase has been either very small or the increase in population has been so low as to bring the densities of 1951 and 1961 at par :-

State/District	Area in kms.	Population		Density per sq. km.	
		1951	1961	1951	1961
Jammu and Kashmir	138,992.1	3,253,852	3,560,976	23	26
Anantnag	5,430.9	590,425	654,368	109	121
Srinagar	3,121.2	568,199	640,411	182	205
Baramulla	6,568.2	554,340	604,659	84	92
Ladakh	97,782.4	82,340	88,651	1	1
Doda	11,344.7	235,016	268,403	21	24
Udhampur	4,484.9	232,877	254,061	52	57
Jammu	3,233.8	472,826	516,932	146	160
Kathua	2,651.2	192,551	207,430	73	78
Poonch	4,374.8	325,278	326,061	74	75

MAP No. 14

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
CHANGING PATTERN OF DENSITY OF POPULATION 1951-61



MAP NO. 15

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION, 1901-21

Purpose

The map indicates the change in the size of population of the districts of the State from 1901 to 1921. During the two decades, there were repeated visitations of several epidemics in various parts of the State and in consequence the growth was so sporadic that it varied in 1901-11 from a decrease of 4.3% of Jammu district to an increase of 12.4 and 12.5% of Baramulla and Ladakh districts respectively. Similarly, in the subsequent decade, the increase percent in most of the districts was extremely low being 0.9% in Doda, 1.6% in Kathua, 2.2% in Jammu, etc. After 1921, the growth rate improved substantially almost all over the State.

Method

The data have been grouped into two broad categories, one representing the percentage gains and the other percentage losses in the population of different districts during the two decades. The former have been further divided into four sub-categories ranging from districts where the increase percent has been below 10% to those in which the increase has been more than 22%. There are only two districts, Kathua and Jammu, in which the size of population has shrunk during the two decades.

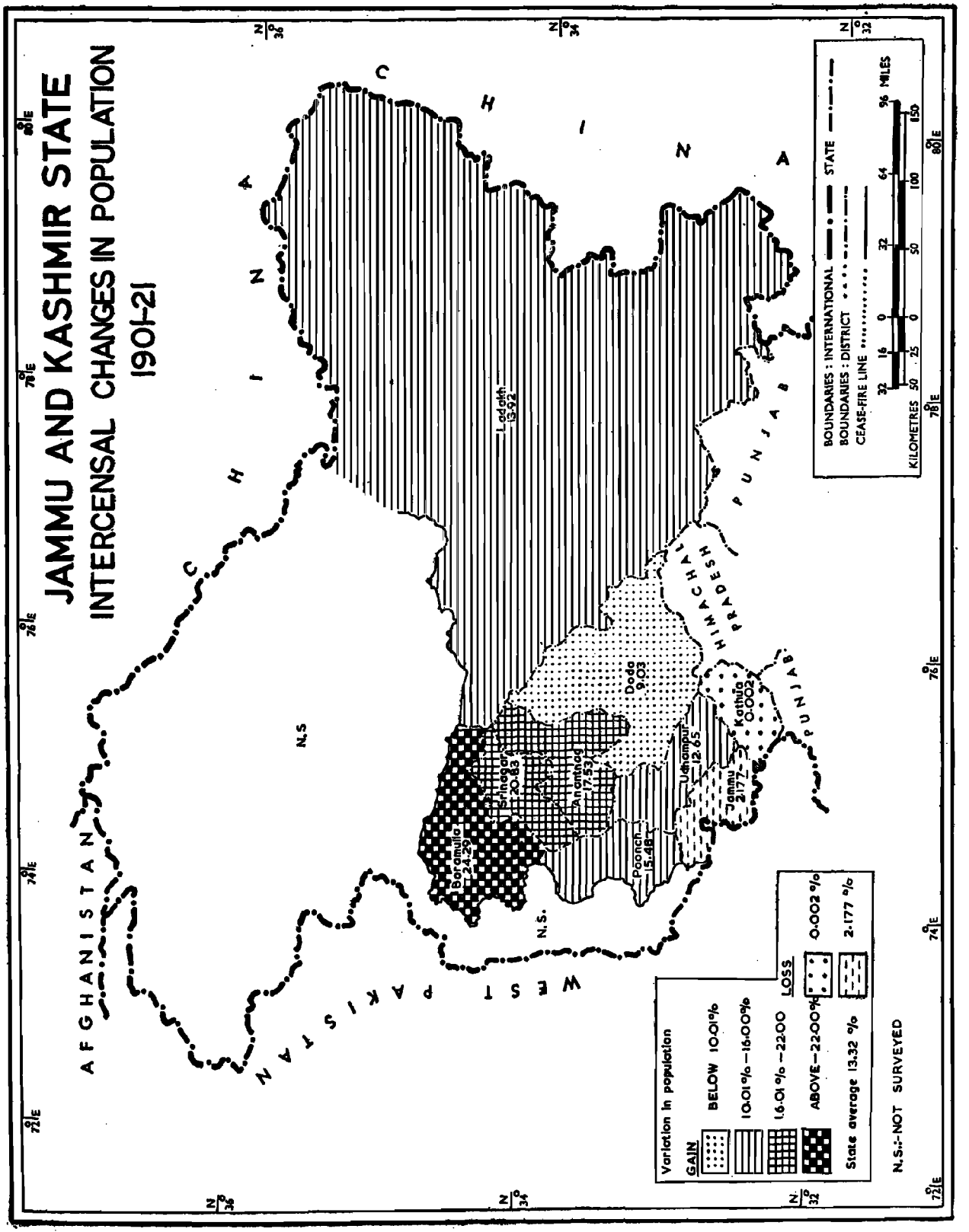
For facility of reference, districts in which the population has increased have been shown in four different hatchings in black from low to high. Districts, which have suffered loss of population, have been shown in red screen in two shades.

Salient Features

The overall change in the population of Jammu and Kashmir from 1901 to 1921 has been an increase of 13.32%. Baramulla district has registered the highest increase of 24.29% and Doda the smallest at 9.03%. The 1901 and 1921 population of the State and its constituent districts as also the percentage of change in each of these are indicated in the subjoined statement :-

State/District	Population		Percentage Variation +Gain −Loss
	1901	1921	
Baramulla	3,28,825	4,08,699	+24.29
Srinagar	3,13,666	3,78,989	+20.83
Anantnag	3,86,228	4,53,924	+17.53
Poonch	2,38,292	2,75,189	+15.48
Ladakh	60,467	68,886	+13.92
Jammu & Kashmir	21,39,362	24,24,359	+13.32
Udhampur	1,62,732	1,83,310	+12.65
Doda	1,51,570	1,65,262	+ 9.03
Jammu	3,43,369	3,35,891	— 2.18
Kathua	1,54,213	1,54,209	—0.002

MAP No. 15


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION
1901-21
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.S
N.S.
Ladakh 13.92
Baramula 24.29
Srinagar 20.83
Anantnag 17.53
Doda 9.03
Poonch 15.48
Udhampur 12.65
Jammu 2.177
Kathua 0.002
Variation in population
GAIN
BELOW 10.01%
10.01% – 16.00%
16.01% – 22.00
LOSS
ABOVE – 22.00%
0.002 %
2.177 %
State average 13.32 %
N.S.:-NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
N 36°
N 34°
N 32°

MAP NO. 16

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION, 1921-51

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate changes in the population of various districts in terms of their percentage gains during 1921-51. A study of this map in continuation of Map No. 15 would be of interest as it brings out the large shift in the rate of growth of population from 1921 onwards.

Method

The data have been grouped into four categories varying from districts in which the percentage of increase has been below 25.01 to those in which it has been more than 45%. Each district has then been shaded by hatching according to its growth rate, as indicated in the legend given in the map.

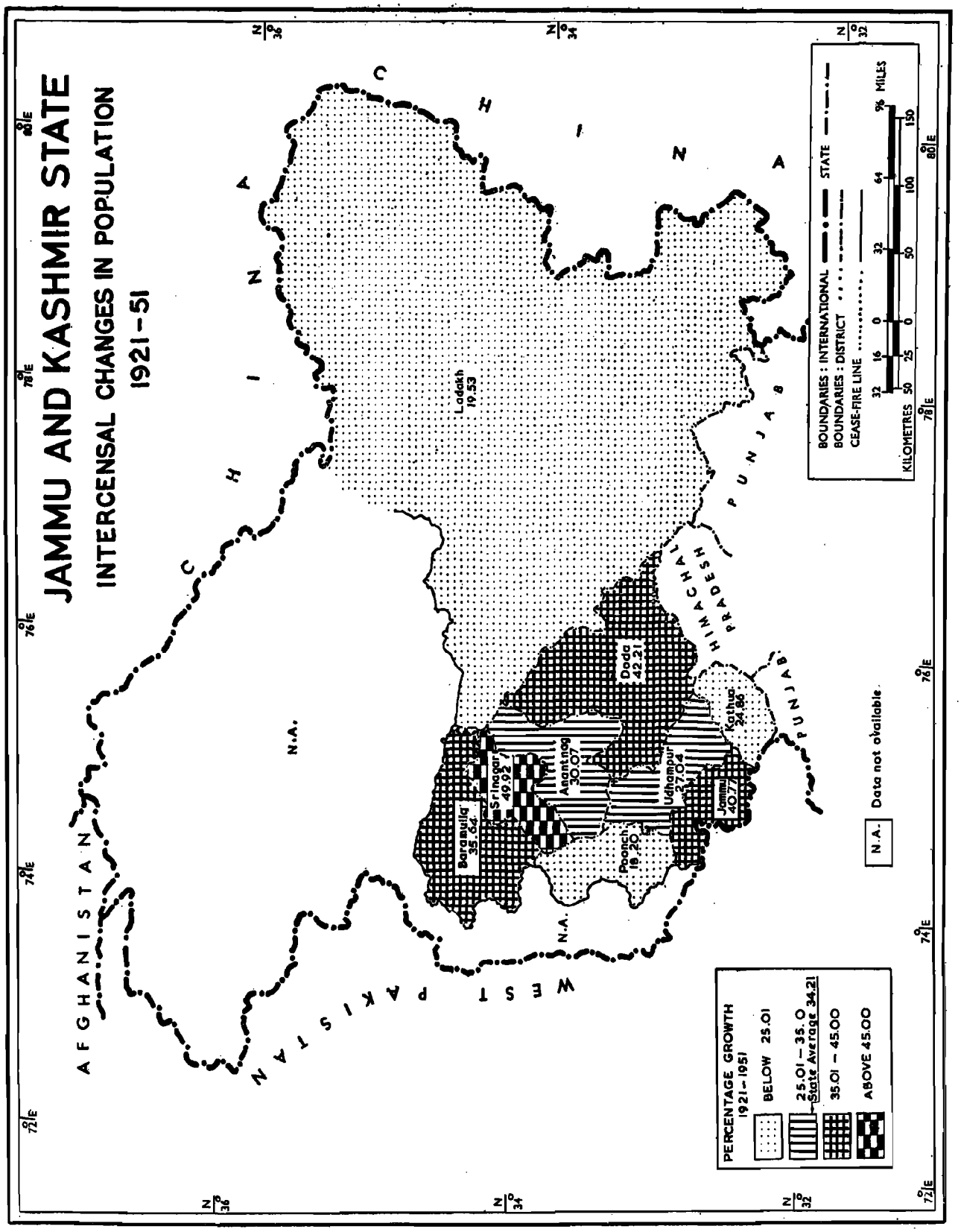
Salient Features

The State has registered an increase of 8,29,493 persons in its population or 34.21% during the three decades 1921-51. The highest increase percentage has been returned from Srinagar at 49.92 and the lowest of 18.20 from Poonch. Other districts in which the increase percentage has been more than that of the State consist of Baramulla, Doda and Jammu.

The following statement gives the 1921 and 1951 population of the State and its constituent districts as also the percentage of change in each of these during the interval :-

State/District	Population		Percentage Variation +Gain −Loss
	1921	1951	
Srinagar	3,78,989	5,68,199	+49.92
Doda	1,65,262	2,35,016	+42.21
Jammu	3,35,891	4,72,826	+40.77
Baramulla	4,08,699	5,54,340	+35.64
Jammu & Kashmir	24,24,359	32,53,852	+34.21
Anantnag	4,53,924	5,90,425	+30.07
Udhampur	1,83,310	2,32,877	+27.04
Kathua	1,54,209	1,92,551	+24.86
Ladakh	68,886	82,340	+19.53
Poonch	2,75,189	3,25,278	+18.20

MAP No. 16


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION
1921-51
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
N.A.
N.A.
Ladakh 19.53
Baramula 35.64
Srinagar 49.92
Anantnag 30.07
Doda 42.21
Kathua 24.86
Udhampur 27.04
Jammu 40.77
Poonch 18.20
PERCENTAGE GROWTH 1921-1951
BELOW 25.01
25.01 — 35.0 State Average 34.21
35.01 — 45.00
ABOVE 45.00
N.A. Data not available
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 17

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION, 1901-61

Purpose

The map indicates the change in the population of the State and is constituent districts during the period of 60 years from 1901 to 1961. It makes an interesting reading when studied in continuation of Map Nos. 15 and 16 giving intercensal changes in population during 1901-21 and 1921-51 respectively.

Method

The data have been grouped into four categories to represent the districts in which the increase in population varies from 30.01 to 50%, 50.01 to 70%, 70.01 to 90% and those with an increase of more than 90%. The districts have then been hatched in shades according to their respective increase percents, as indicated in the legend.

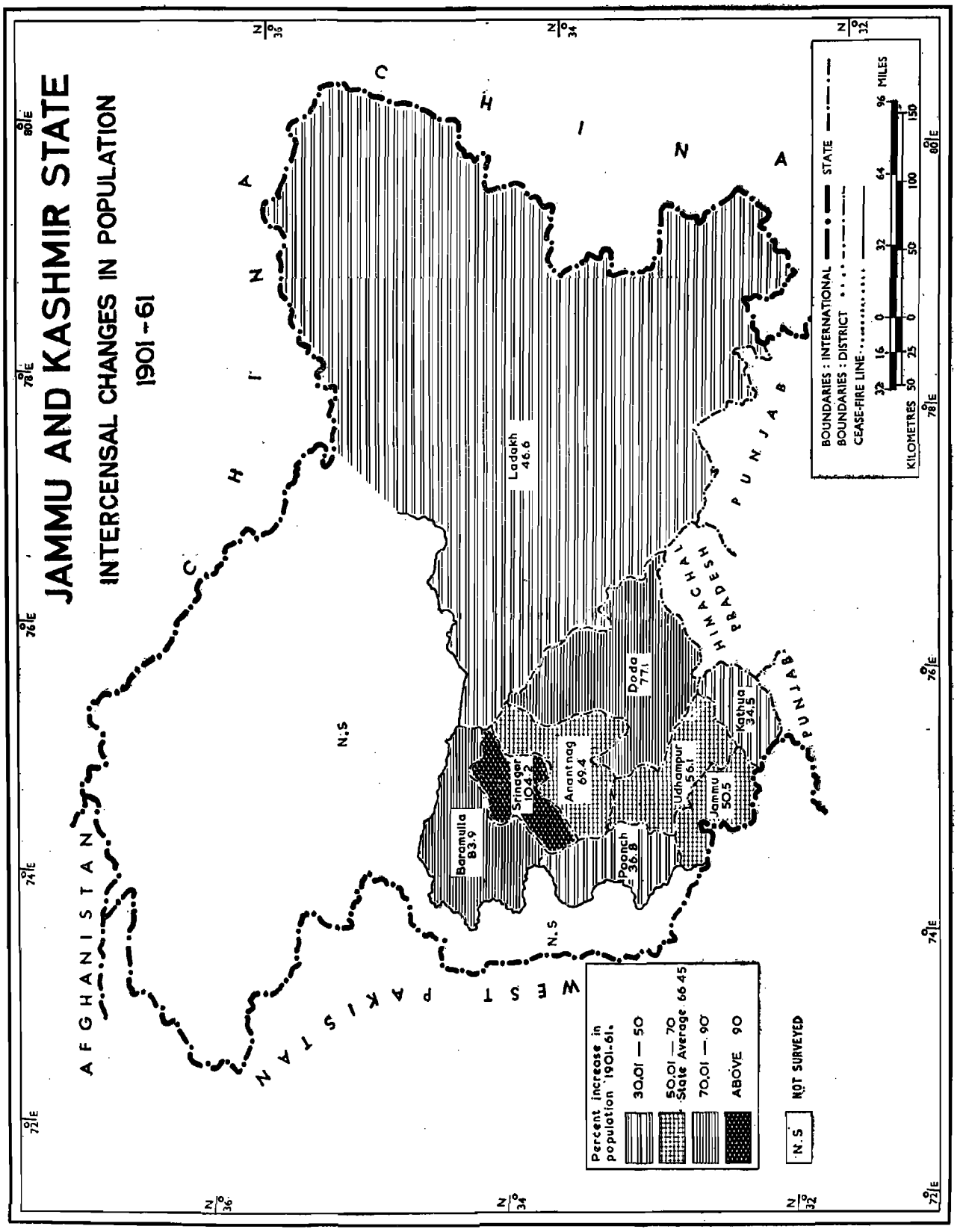
Salient Features

During the period of 60 years ending 1961 there has been an increase of 14,21,614 persons or 66.5% in the population of the State. Among the districts, the highest increase has been returned from Srinagar at 104.2 and the lowest from Kathua, the corresponding increase percent being 34.5. Srinagar has had a steady growth all along during the last six decades and has not suffered any significant loss of population either as a result of the epidemics of 1901-21 or due to the disturbances of 1947.

Besides Srinagar, three other districts, Anantnag, Baramulla and Doda have returned higher increases than that of the State as a whole. The following statement gives the 1901 and 1961 population of the State and its constituent districts as also the percentage of change in each of these during the interval :-

State/District	Population		Percentage Variation +Gain −Loss
	1901	1961	
Srinagar	3,13,666	6,40,411	+104.2
Baramulla	3,28,825	6,04,659	+ 83.9
Doda	1,51,570	2,68,403	+ 77.1
Anantnag	3,86,228	6,54,368	+ 69.4
Jammu & Kashmir	21,39,362	35,60,976	+ 66.5
Udhampur	1,62,732	2,54,061	+ 56.1
Jammu	3,43,369	5,16,932	+ 50.5
Poonch	2,38,292	3,26,061	+ 36.8
Kathua	1,54,213	2,07,430	+ 34.5
Ladakh	60,467	88,651	+ 46.6

MAP No. 17


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION
1901 - 61
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh 46.6
Baramulla 83.9
Srinagar 104.2
Anantnag 69.4
Doda 77.1
Udhampur 56.1
Jammu 50.5
Kathua 34.5
Poonch 36.8
N.S
Percent increase in population 1901-61.
30.01 — 50
50.01 — 70
State Average 66.45
70.01 — 90
ABOVE 90
NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 18

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1951-61
(TEHSIL - WISE)

Purpose

This map shows the changes in the population of the State and each of its 32 tehsils during the decade 1951-61. The change is measured in terms of the percentage of increase or decrease in respect of the 1951 population.

Method

The 1951 population figures have been arrived at by taking the arithmetic mean of the 1961 population of each tehsil and of its adjusted population in 1941 according to 1961 jurisdiction.

The data have been grouped into two broad categories, one relating to tehsils in which the population has increased and the other representing those whose population has shrunk during the decade. The former have been classified into four groups according as the increase percent is less than 7.51, 7.51 to 11.50, 11.51 to 15.50 or above 15.50. Similarly, tehsils which have suffered loss of population have been categorised into three groups, namely, those in which the decrease varies from (i) 1—5.9 percent, (ii) 6—10.9 percent and (iii) 11—15.9 percent.

Tehsil showing increases in population have been hatched in black and those in which the population has declined have been shaded in red. The hatchings correspond to the increase or decrease percent of the tehsils as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

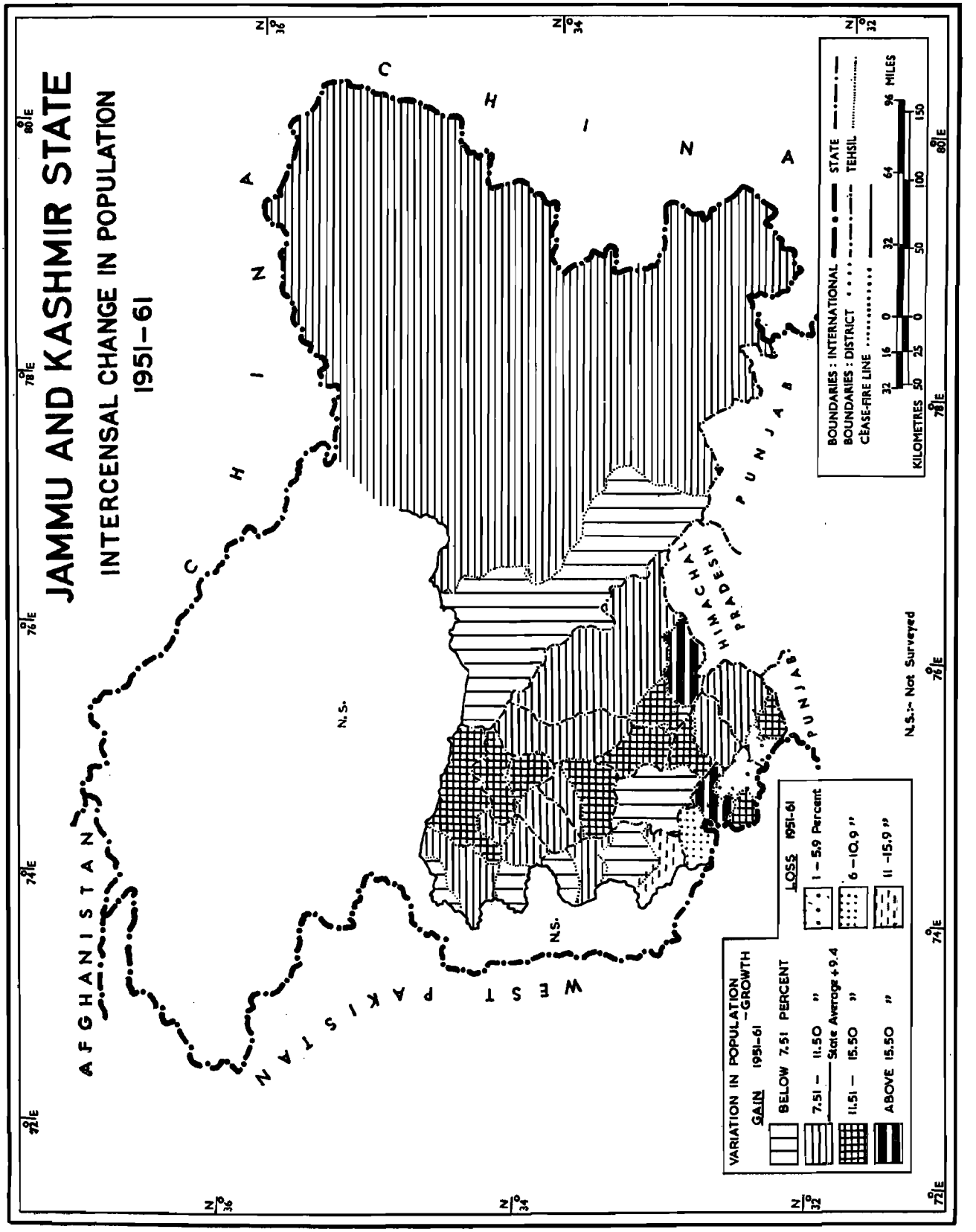
The following statement gives the 1951 and 1961 population of the State and its tehsils as also the percentage of change in each of these during the decade :-

State/Tehsil	Population		Percentage decade variation + Gain − Loss
	1951	1961	
Jammu	1,93,723	2,33,311	+ 20.44
Bhaderwah	51,884	61,783	+ 19.03
Ramban	63,835	73,646	+ 15.37
Udhampur	75,489	86,859	+ 15.06
Srinagar	3,07,036	3,53,151	+ 15.02
Kathua	55,648	63,918	+ 14.86
Sopore	1,31,940	1,49,911	+ 13.62
Ganderbal	70,015	79,453	+ 13.48
Doda	51,553	58,380	+ 13.24
Kulgam	1,89,713	2,13,298	+ 12.43
Ranbirsinghpora	96,325	1,07,438	+ 11.54
Bashohli	78,845	87,065	+ 10.43
Anantnag	2,26,855	2,49,882	+ 10.15
Kishtwar	67,744	74,594	+ 10.11
Pulwama	1,73,857	1,91,188	+ 9.97
Ramnagar	65,562	72,040	+ 9.88

State/Tehsil	Population		Percentage decade variation + Gain − Loss
	1951	1961	
Jammu and Kashmir	32,53,852	35,60,976	+ 9.44
Leh	39,947	43,587	+ 9.11
Handwara	1,70,606	1,85,565	+ 8.77
Badgam	1,91,148	2,07,807	+ 8.72
Sonawari	66,847	72,568	+ 8.56
Mendhar	84,882	91,524	+ 7.82
Baramulla	1,26,417	1,36,016	+ 7.59
Kargil	42,393	45,064	+ 6.30
Karnah	17,552	18,508	+ 5.45
Reasi	91,826	95,162	+ 3.63
Uri	40,978	42,091	+ 2.72
Haveli	62,607	63,008	+ 0.64
Rajouri	1,21,059	1,21,088	+ 0.02
Nowshehra	56,730	50,441	− 11.09
Akhnoor	1,02,936	97,165	− 5.61
Hiranagar	58,058	56,447	− 2.77
Samba	79,842	79,018	− 1.03

It will be seen from the above statement that Jammu tehsil has returned the highest increase percent of 20.44 and Rajouri the lowest at 0.02% only. Among the tehsils which have suffered loss in population, Nowshehra has returned the largest decrease at 11.09% as against the smallest of 1.03% in Samba.

MAP No. 18


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION
1951-61
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.S.
N.S.
N.S.:- Not Surveyed
VARIATION IN POPULATION -GROWTH
GAIN 1951-61
BELOW 7.51 PERCENT
7.51 - 11.50 "
11.51 - 15.50 "
ABOVE 15.50 "
State Average +9.4
LOSS 1951-61
1 - 5.9 Percent
6 - 10.9 "
11 - 15.9 "
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
82°E
N 32°
N 34°
N 36°

MAP NO. 19

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

This map shows the growth of population in each of the nine districts of the State during the decade 1951-61.

Method

The data have been grouped into six categories according as the percent gain in population is :-

(i) Very low, i. e., below 6%
(ii) Low, i. e., 6.1 to 8%
(iii) Medium, i. e., 8.1 to 10%
(iv) Moderately high, i. e., 10.1 to 12%
(v) High, i. e., 12.1 to 14%
(vi) Very high, i. e., above 14%

The districts have then been shaded by different hatchings corresponding to their percent gain as shown in the legend.

The population increase between 1951 and 1961 has further been depicted by pie diagrams. Taking the 1961 population as 100 percent, the sectors drawn in each pie-circle have been shaded in black in proportion to the percentage increase of population in 1961 over that of 1951.

For greater facility of reading, the percent increase have been inserted in the shaded sector of the pie-circle of each district.

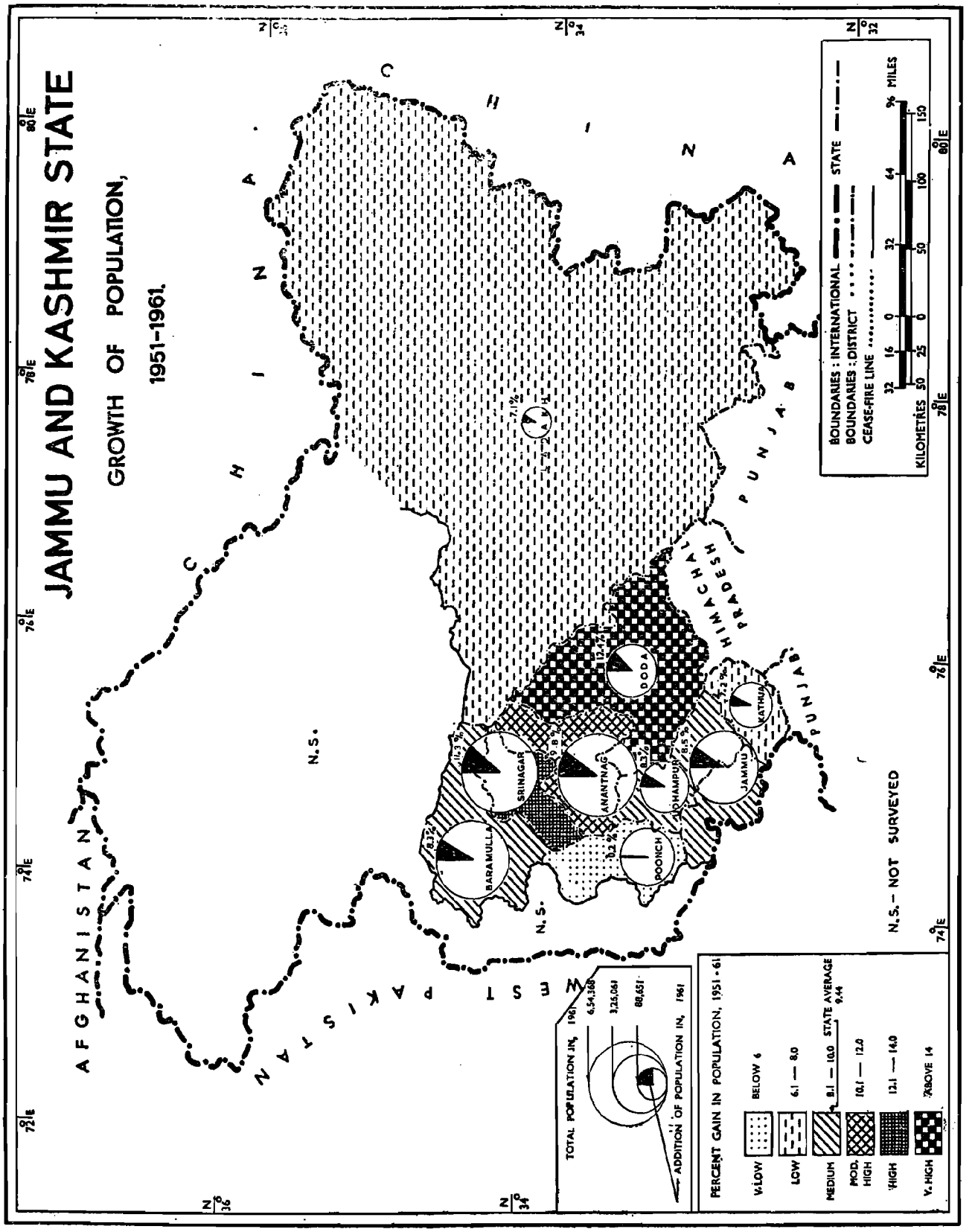
The 1951 population has been arrived at by taking the arithmetic mean of the 1961 population and the adjusted population of 1941 for the areas falling within the 1961 jurisdiction of each district.

Salient Features

The highest increase has been returned from Doda district at 14.21% as against the State average of 9.44%. The following statement gives the 1951 and 1961 populations of the State and its constituent districts, the variation during the decade and the percentage decade variation. This shows that except for Anantnag, Srinagar and Doda districts, the percent gain in all other districts is below the State average. The increase in the population of Poonch district has been insignificant, being limited to 0.24% only :-

State/District	Year	Populaton	Decade variation +Gain −Loss	Percentage decade variation
Doda	1951	235,016	+ 33,387	+ 14.21
	1961	268,403		
Srinagar	1951	568,199	+ 72,212	+ 12.71
	1961	640,411		
Anantnag	1951	590,425	+ 63,943	+ 10.83
	1961	654,368		
Jammu and Kashmir	1951	3,253,852	+307,124	+ 9.44
	1961	3,560,976		
Jammu	1951	472,826	+ 44,106	+ 9.33
	1961	516,932		
Udhampur	1951	232,877	+ 21,184	+ 9.10
	1961	254,061		
Baramulla	1951	554,340	+ 50,319	+ 9.08
	1961	604,659		
Kathua	1951	192,551	+ 14,879	+ 7.73
	1961	207,430		
Ladakh	1951	82,340	+ 6,311	+ 7.66
	1961	88,651		
Poonch	1951	325,278	+ 783	+ 0.24
	1961	326,061		

MAP No. 19


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
GROWTH OF POPULATION,
1951-1961.
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.S.
N.S.
N.S.
BARAMULLA
SRINAGAR
ANANTNAG
POONCH
DODA
JAMMU
KATHUA
7.1%
7.2%
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
TOTAL POPULATION IN, 1961
ADDITION OF POPULATION IN, 1961
4,54,360
3,25,061
88,651
PERCENT GAIN IN POPULATION, 1951 - 61
V.LOW
BELOW 6
LOW
6.1 — 8.0
MEDIUM
8.1 — 10.0
STATE AVERAGE 9.44
MOD. HIGH
10.1 — 12.0
HIGH
12.1 — 14.0
V. HIGH
ABOVE 14
N.S.- NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 20

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

The map exhibits the intercensal change in the rural population of the districts of the State from 1951 to 1961.

Method

The data have been grouped into two broad categories, one relating to districts in which the rural population has increased during the decade and the other to those whose population has diminished. The former have been classified into four groups so as to represent districts in which the increases vary from (i) 2.1 to 5.0%, (ii) 5.1 to 7.0%, (iii) 7.1 to 9.0% and (iv) above 9%. The area of each district has then been shaded by hatching in accordance with its gain percent, as indicated in the legend.

Poonch is the only district in which the rural population in 1961 is smaller than that of 1951. This district has been shaded by the hatching shown in the legend for districts whose population has shrunk during the decade.

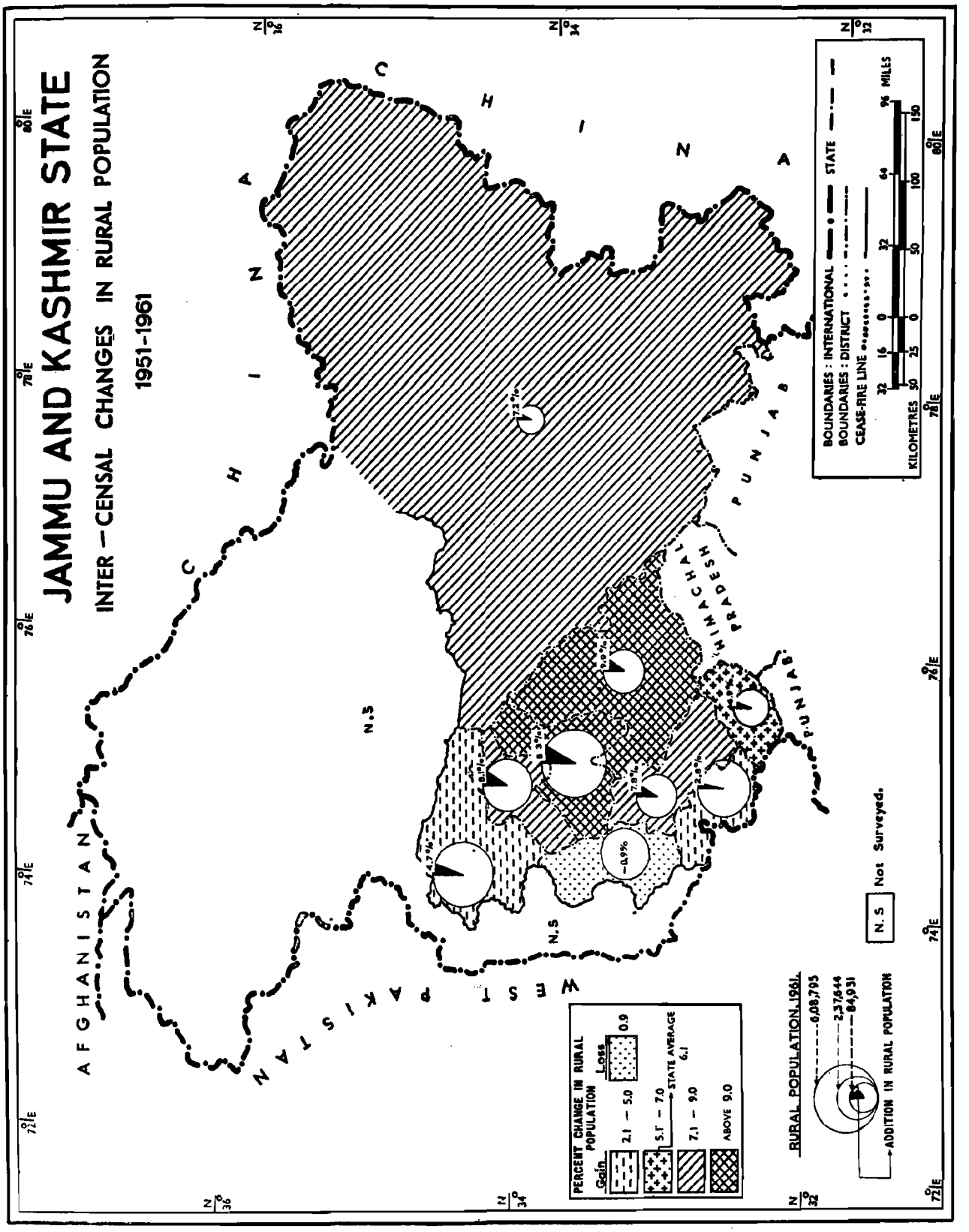
The increase in population between 1951-61 has also been depicted by the pie diagrams. Taking 1961 population as 100 percent, the sector drawn in each pie-circle and shaded in black is proportionate to the percent increase of 1961 population over that of 1951. For greater facility of reading, the percent increase and decrease have been inserted in the shaded sector of the pie-circle of each district.

Salient Features

The average increase in the rural population of the State as a whole has been limited to 6.1% only. This is exceeded by Anantnag, Srinagar, Ladakh, Doda and Udhampur districts. Of these Anantnag, Srinagar and Doda are situated in the interior of the State and have not, therefore, witnessed as much movement of population as the other districts bordered by the Cease-fire Line or the international boundary. The following statement gives the intercensal change in rural population of the State and its constituent districts as also the percentage of variation in each of these during the decade 1951-61 :-

State/District	Population		Decade variation	Percent decade variation + Gain − Loss
	1961	1951		
Doda	2,52,913	2,27,770	+ 25,143	+ 11.0
Anantnag	6,08,795	5,58,237	+ 50,558	+ 9.1
Srinagar	3,45,327	3,17,475	+ 27,852	+ 8.8
Udhampur	2,37,644	2,19,202	+ 18,442	+ 8.4
Ladakh	84,931	78,794	+ 6,137	+ 7.8
Jammu and Kashmir	29,67,661	27,96,639	+ 1,71,022	+ 6.1
Kathua	1,91,895	1,82,447	+ 9,448	+ 5.2
Baramulla	5,47,295	5,21,812	+ 25,483	+ 4.9
Jammu	3,89,156	3,78,348	+ 10,808	+ 2.9
Poonch	3,09,705	3,12,554	− 2,849	− 0.9

MAP No. 20


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
INTER – CENSAL CHANGES IN RURAL POPULATION
1951-1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N.S
N.S
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
PERCENT CHANGE IN RURAL POPULATION
Gain
Loss
2.1 – 5.0
0.9
5.1 – 7.0
STATE AVERAGE 6.1
7.1 – 9.0
ABOVE 9.0
RURAL POPULATION 1961
608,795
237,844
84,931
ADDITION IN RURAL POPULATION
N.S
Not Surveyed.

MAP NO. 21

INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

The map depicts the change in the urban population of each of the nine districts of the State during the decade 1951-61.

Method

The total urban population of 1961 in each district is indicated by a circle whose size is proportionate to the bulk of the urban population in the district. The black sectors in the pie-circles indicate the increase of urban population in 1961 over that of 1951. This increase has been determined by adopting the 1961 population of the district as 100 and by working out the difference between the 1951 and 1961 populations.

There has been no fall in the urban population of any of the districts of the State during the decade 1951-61. The data have, therefore, been grouped into five categories so as to represent districts in which the increase percent in urban population has been (i) 1 to 10%, (ii) 10.1 to 30%, (iii) 30.1 to 50%, (iv) 50.1 to 100% and (v) 100.1 to 114%. The districts have then been shaded in hatchings corresponding to the size of their percent increase as shown in the index.

For greater facility of reading, the percent increases have been inserted in the circle of each district.

Salient Features

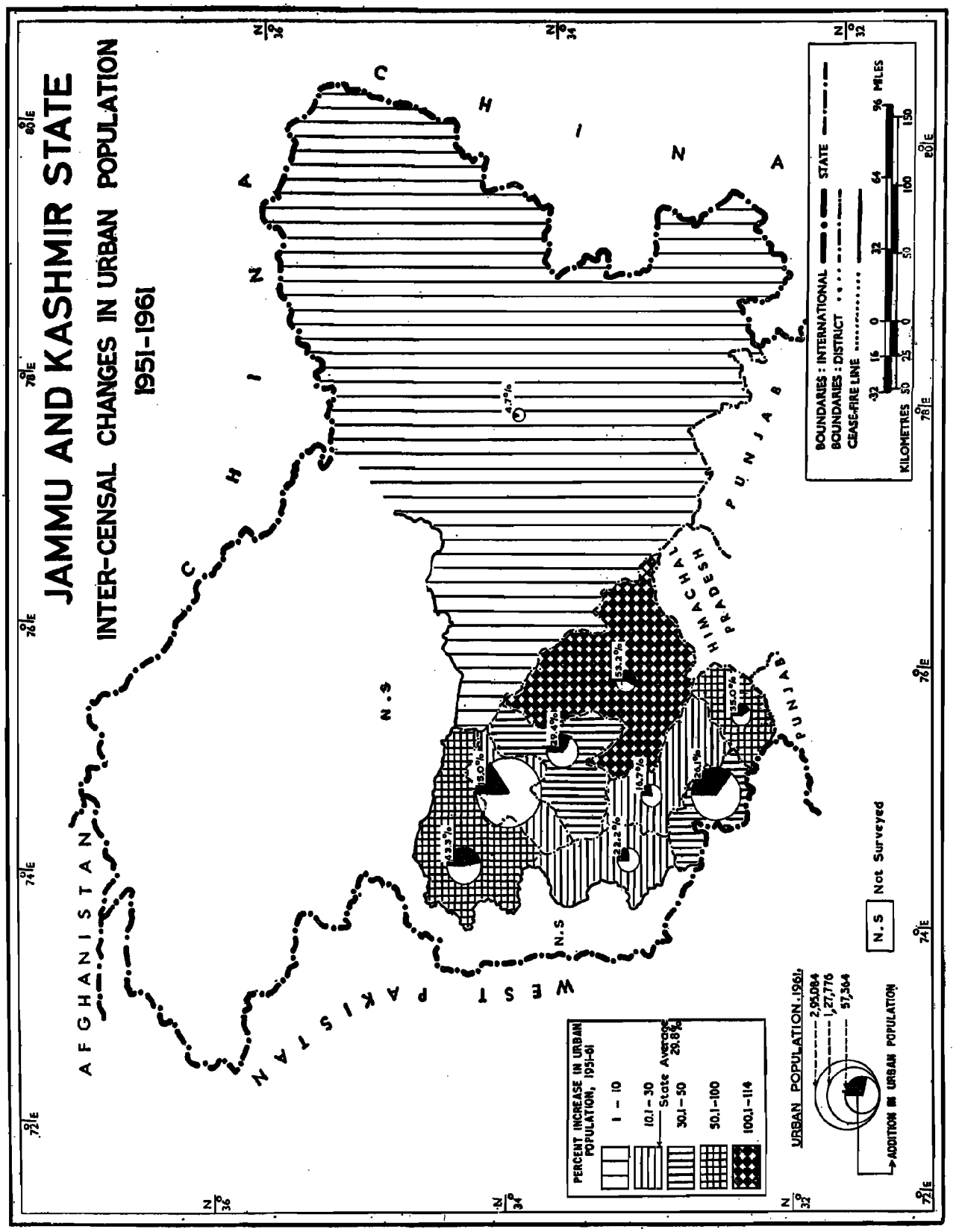
The average increase percent in the urban population of the State as a whole stands at 29.8% only. Five of the districts, viz., Doda Baramulla, Kathua, Anantnag and Jammu, have higher increase percents than the State. The increase in Doda is the highest among all the districts of the State and stands at 113.8%. The smallest increase has been returned from Ladakh at 4.9% only.

During the intercensal period 1951-61, the number of urban areas in Doda district rose from 2 to 6, resulting in a phenomenal increase in its urban population. Similarly, six new towns were added to the urban list of Baramulla district and two to each of the districts of Kathua, Anantnag and Jammu. In Poonch and Srinagar also, the number of urban areas increased by one in each case.

An additional reason for the high increase percentage in Doda, Baramulla, Kathua, Jammu and Poonch is the large scale movement of population which followed the tribal raids and internal disturbances of 1947. The following statement gives the intercensal changes in urban population of the State and its constituent districts in 1951-61 as also the percentage of change in each of these during the interval :—

State/District	Population		Percent increase
	1951	1961	
Doda	7,246	15,490	113.8
Baramulla	32,528	57,364	76.4
Kathua	10,104	15,535	53.8
Anantnag	32,188	45,573	41.6
Jammu	94,478	127,776	35.2
Jammu and Kashmir	457,213	593,315	29.8
Poonch	12,724	16,356	28.5
Udhampur	13,675	16,417	20.1
Srinagar	250,724	295,084	17.7
Ladakh	3,546	3,720	4.9

MAP No. 21


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
INTER-CENSAL CHANGES IN URBAN POPULATION
1951-1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.S
Not Surveyed
PERCENT INCREASE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61
1 - 10
10.1 - 30
State Average 29.8%
30.1 - 50
50.1-100
100.1-114
URBAN POPULATION, 1961
2,95,084
1,27,776
57,364
ADDITION IN URBAN POPULATION
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
96 MILES

MAP NO. 22

IMMIGRANTS
(PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1961)

Purpose

The map indicates the proportion of immigrants to total population of each district of the State.

Method

The data have been grouped into four broad categories, ranging from districts in which immigrants claim a proportion of less than 2% of the total district population to those in which this proportion exceeds 10%. The two intermediary categories consist of districts in which the proportions vary from 2.01 to 6.00 and 6.01 to 10.00%. The districts have then been shaded by four grades of hatchings ranging from high to low, as indicated in the legend.

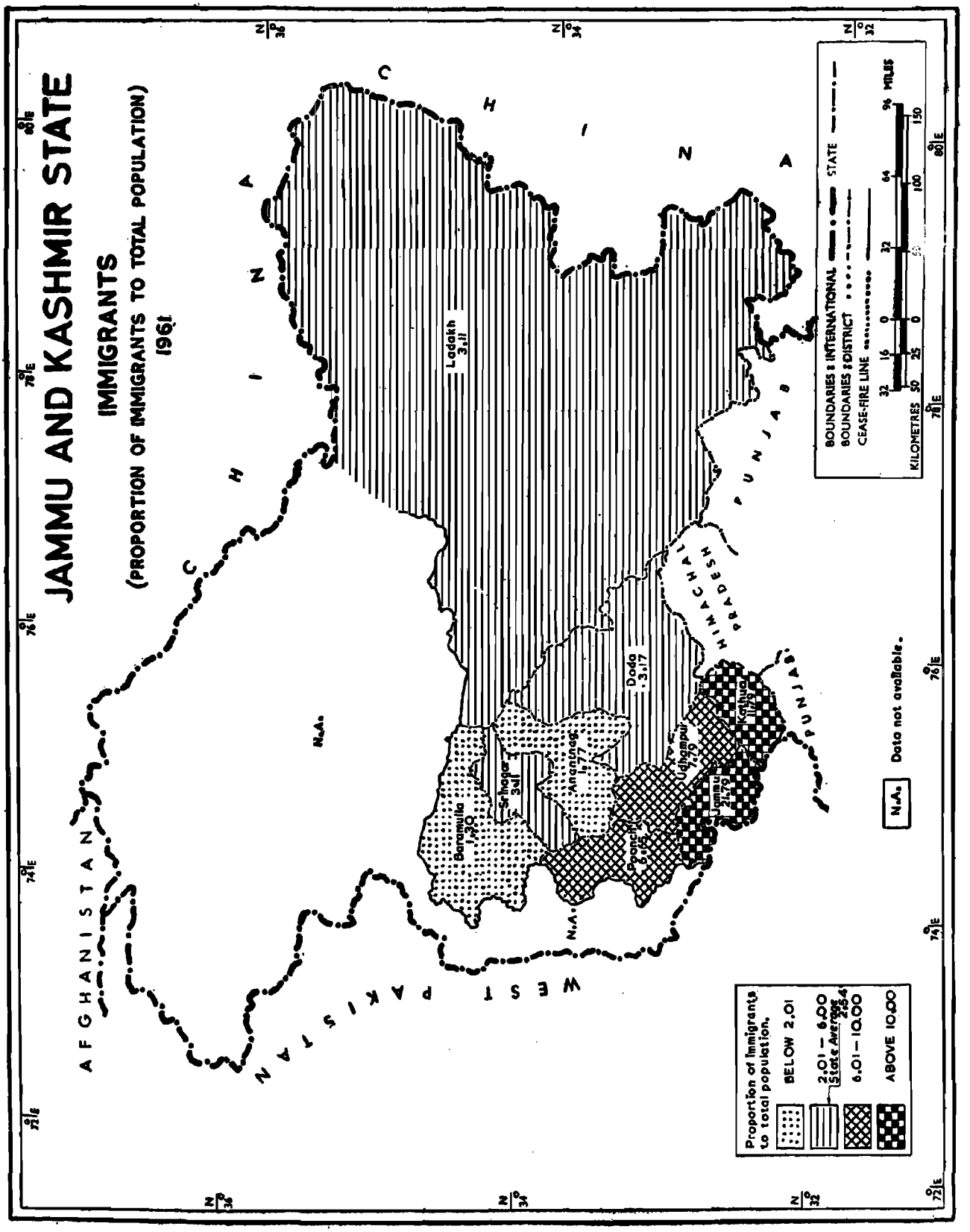
For greater facility of reading, the respective proportions have been inserted in each district.

Salient Features

The highest proportion of immigrants has been returned from Jammu district where 21.79% of the district population consists of immigrants as against the State average of 2.54% only. Anantnag and Baramulla are the only districts where the proportions of immigrants are lower than that of the State. Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch are the other districts in which the immigrant population claim fairly high proportions. Majority of the immigrants hail from West Pakistan and other States in India, though a substantial proportion has also migrated from the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. The following statement gives the proportion of immigrants to total population :-

State/District	Proportion of immigrants to total population
Jammu	21.79
Kathua	11.79
Udhampur	7.79
Poonch	6.65
Doda	3.17
Srinagar	3.11
Ladakh	3.11
Jammu and Kashmir	2.54
Anantnag	1.77
Baramulla	1.30

MAP No. 22


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
IMMIGRANTS
(PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION)
1961
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Ladakh 3.11
Baramulla 1.30
Srinagar 3.41
Anantnag 1.77
Doda 3.17
Udhampur 1.79
Jammu 21.79
Kathua 1.63
Poonch 6.95
N.A.
Data not available.
Proportion of Immigrants to total population.
BELOW 2.01
2.01 — 6.00
State Average 2.84
6.01 — 10.00
ABOVE 10.00
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 23

FERTILITY RATE, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the proportions of children in the age group 0-4 to the number of females in the age group 15-44 in each of the districts of the State.

Method

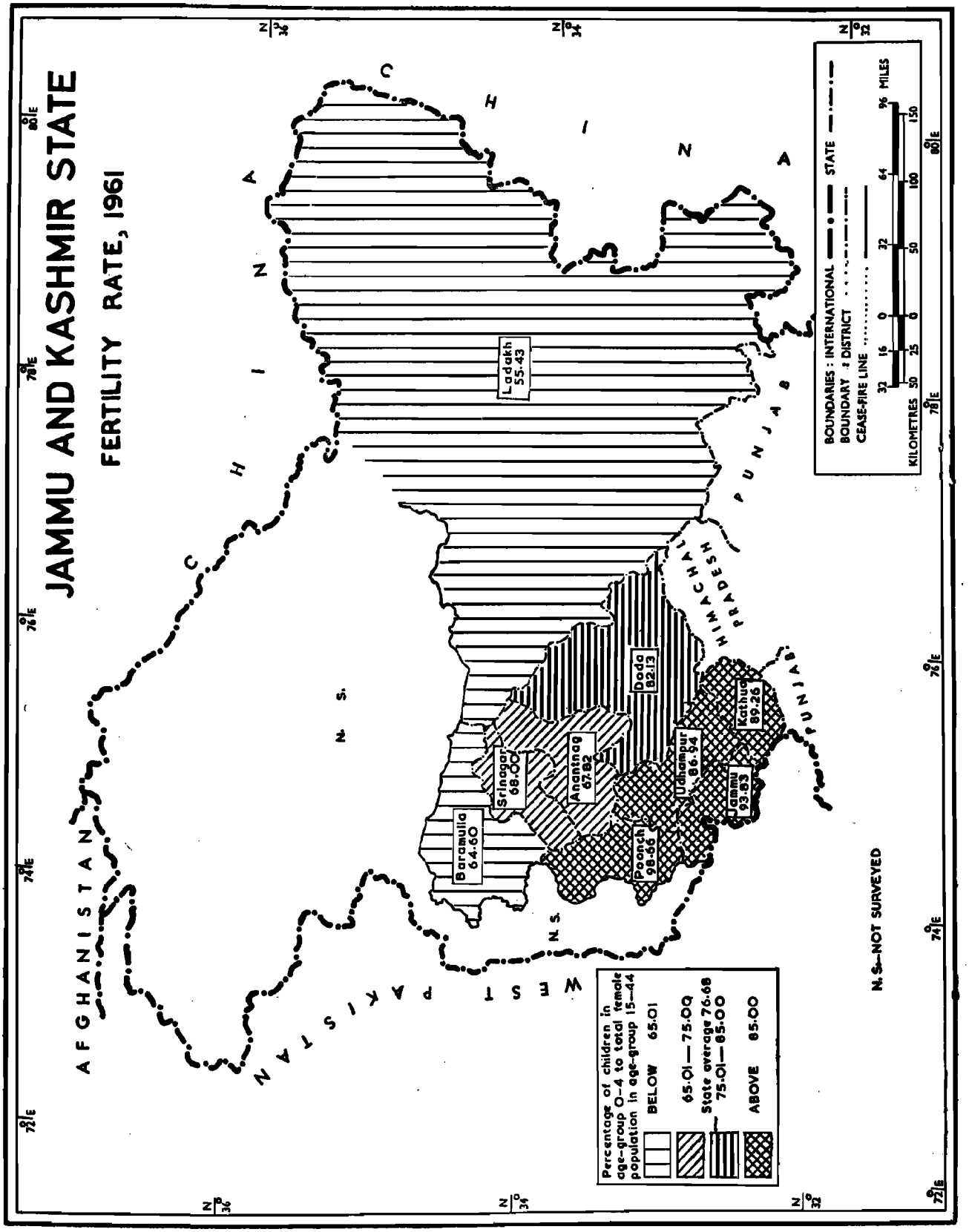
The fertility rate or the ratio between the number of children upto the age of 4 years and of women whose age varies from 15 to 44 years has been expressed in percentages which have then been grouped into four categories, viz., below 65.01, 65.01-75.00, 75.01-85.00 and above 85.00. The districts have then been shaded by four grades of hatchings ranging from high to low. The data have been prepared from the graduated figures of children in the age group 0-4 as indicated in Census Paper II of 1963, and then redistributed among the districts on proportionate basis.

Salient Features

There are 5,85,500 children in the age group 0-4 in the State whereas the number of women whose age varies from 15 to 44 stands at 7,63,553 giving a fertility rate of 76.68 for the State as a whole. Poonch and Ladakh have returned the highest and the lowest rates at 98.66 and 55.43 respectively. As will be seen from the district-wise fertility rates given below, the percentages in all districts of Jammu Province are much higher than those of Ladakh and the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla :-

State/District	Fertility rate
Poonch	98.66
Jammu	93.83
Kathua	89.26
Udhampur	86.94
Doda	82.13
Jammu & Kashmir	76.68
Srinagar	68.00
Anantnag	67.82
Baramulla	64.60
Ladakh	55.43

MAP No. 23


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
FERTILITY RATE, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N.S.
N.S.
Ladakh 55.43
Doda 82.13
Kathua 89.26
Udhampur 86.94
Jammu 93.83
Anantnag 67.82
Srinagar 68.00
Baramulla 64.60
Poonch 98.66
Percentage of children in age-group 0-4 to total female population in age-group 15-44
BELOW 65.01
65.01 — 75.00
State average 76.68
75.01 — 85.00
ABOVE 85.00
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
N.S.—NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 24

BIRTH RATE, 1960

Purpose

The map shows the birth rate per 1,000 of population in each of the districts in Jammu and Kashmir in 1960.

Method

The birth rates have been obtained by calculating the proportion between the births during the calendar year and the mid-year population of each Registration Area. The latter has been estimated by interpolating the arithmetical growth of population shown by 1961 and 1941 censuses. The rates thus obtained have been grouped into four categories, namely, districts in which the birth rate per 1,000 population is (a) below 10.01, (b)10.01-25.00, (c) 25.01-40.00 and (d) above 40.00. The districts have then been shaded by choropleth method.

Salient Features

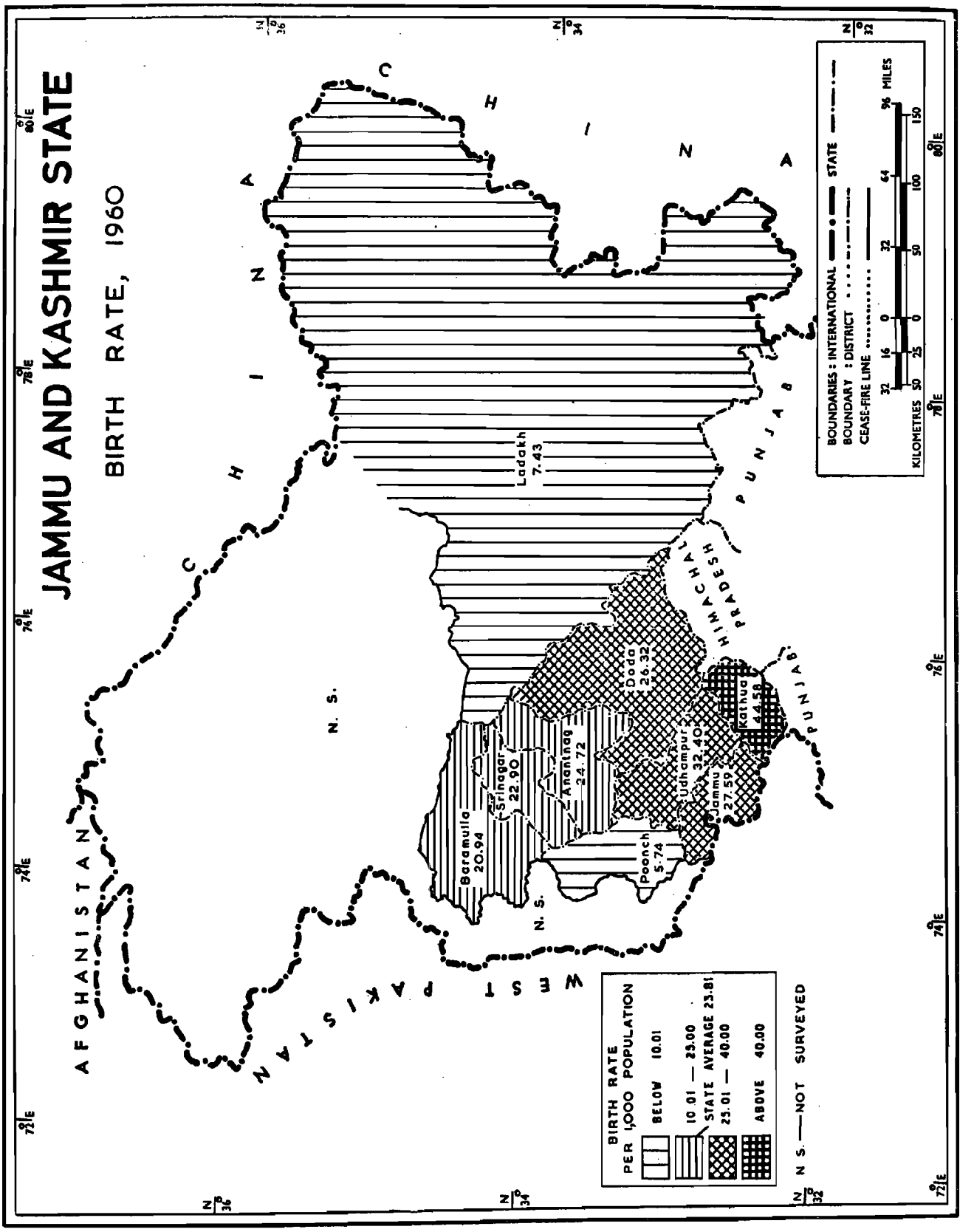
The estimated population of the State in 1960 derived by interpolation has been placed at 35,30,264. The number of births during the year being 84,066, the birth rate per 1,000 population for the State as a whole works out to 23.81. This average is exceeded by the districts of Anantnag, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua only. Kathua has the highest birth rate of 44.58 per 1,000 of population. The lowest average has been returned from Poonch at 5.74 only.

As the Registration System obtaining in the State during the decade has been very loose and there have been no satisfactory arrangements to net all events of deaths and births, the data cannot be regarded as very reliable.

The following statement gives the number of births and birth rate per 1,000 population in each district of the State in 1960 :-

State/District	No. of births	Birth rate per 1,000 population
Kathua	9,181	44.58
Udhampur	8,164	32.40
Jammu	14,138	27.59
Doda	6,976	26.32
Anantnag	16,020	24.72
Jammu & Kashmir	84,066	23.81
Srinagar	14,503	22.90
Baramulla	12,559	20.94
Ladakh	654	7.43
Poonch	1,871	5.74

MAP No. 24


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
BIRTH RATE, 1960
C H I N A
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.
Ladakh 7.43
Baramulla 20.94
Srinagar 22.90
Anantnag 24.72
Doda 26.32
Udhampur 32.40
Jammu 27.59
Kathua 44.58
Poonch 5.74
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
MILES
KILOMETRES
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
BELOW 10.01
10.01 — 25.00
STATE AVERAGE 23.81
25.01 — 40.00
ABOVE 40.00
N S.—NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 25

DEATH RATE, 1960

Purpose

The map indicates the death rate per 1,000 of population in each district of the State in 1960.

Method

The method employed is the same as the one adopted for the previous map. The death rates have been categorised into four groups, viz. (i) below 7.01, (ii) 7.01-11.00, (iii) 11.01-15.00 and (iv) above 15.00. The districts have then been shaded by suitable hatchings applicable to them in accordance to their death rates as explained in the legend.

Salient Features

The estimated population of the State in 1960 as worked out by the interpolation method stands at 35,30,264. The number of registered deaths during this year stood at 43,233, giving a State average of 12.25 deaths per 1,000 population. Srinagar, Ladakh, Jammu and Poonch are the only districts in which the death rates have been lower than the average for the State as a whole. The lowest rate has been returned from Poonch at 2.73 per 1,000 population. This cannot be regarded as reliable in view of the fact that there has been a considerable movement of population in the district during the earlier years of the decade.

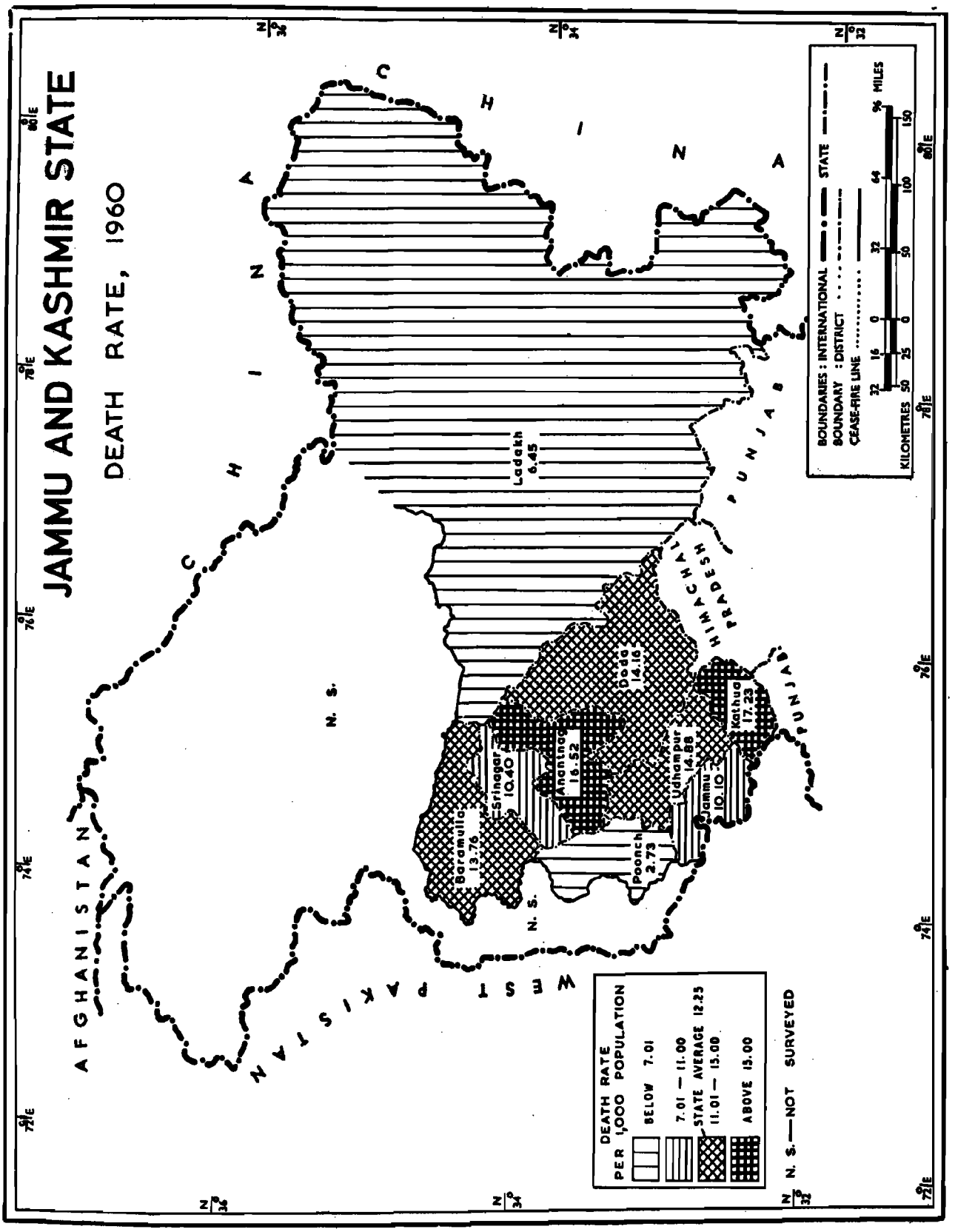
Kathua has had the highest death rate of 17.23 followed closely by Anantnag, the corresponding rate being 16.52 per 1,000 population.

In this case also the vital statistics of deaths for 1960 cannot be regarded as complete due to the defective System of Registration obtaining in the Police Stations and other organisations responsible for the registration of vital statistics.

The following statement gives the death rates per 1,000 of population in the various districts of the State in 1960 :-

State/District	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population
Kathua	3,548	17.23
Anantnag	10,705	16.52
Udhampur	3,750	14.88
Doda	3,752	14.16
Baramulla	8,254	13.76
Jammu & Kashmir	43,233	12.25
Srinagar	6,588	10.40
Jammu	5,179	10.10
Ladakh	568	6.45
Poonch	889	2.73

MAP No. 25


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DEATH RATE, 1960
C H I N A
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.
Ladakh 6.45
Baramulla 13.76
Srinagar 10.40
Ananiag 16.52
Doda 14.16
Udhampur 14.88
Jammu 10.10
Kathua 17.23
Poonch 2.73
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
BELOW 7.01
7.01 — 11.00
STATE AVERAGE 12.23
11.01 — 13.00
ABOVE 13.00
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 26

NATURAL INCREASE, 1960

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the rate of natural increase in the population of each of the districts of the State in 1960.

Method

The rate of increase has been calculated per 1,000 of population by subtracting the death rate of each district from its birth rate. The data obtained have been grouped into five categories, thereby classifying the districts into those in which the rate of natural increase per 1,000 population is (i) below 5.01, (ii) 5.01-10.00, (iii) 10.01-15.00, (iv) 15.01-20.00, and (v) above 20.00. The districts have then been shaded by suitable hatchings as explained in the legend.

Salient Features

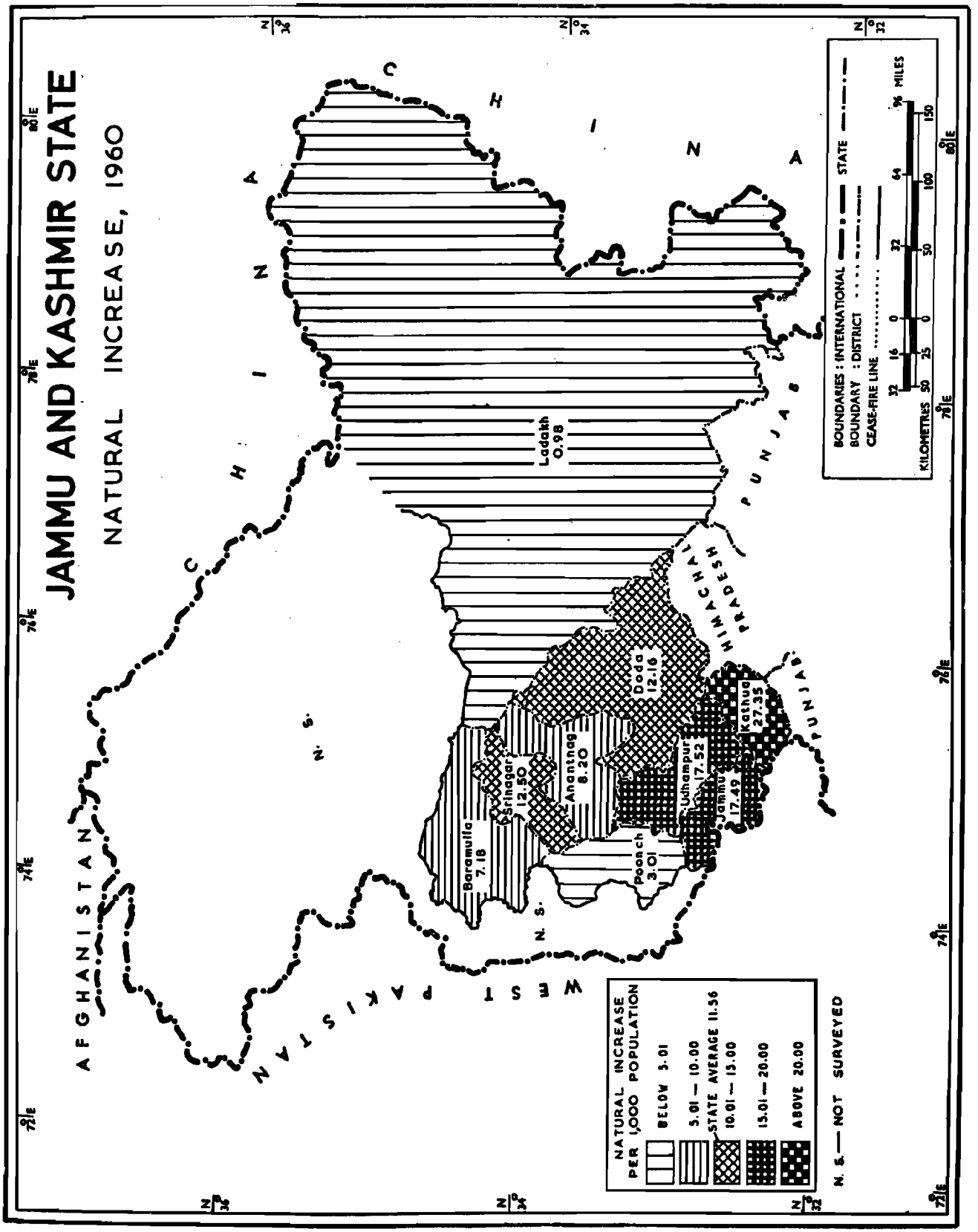
The method employed for calculating the rate of natural increase is based on the assumption that the magnitude of migrations in the various districts of the State has been negligible. This is not so, because several districts have witnessed mass movement of population after 1947. The correct rate of increase could have been determined by comparing the 1960 population with the 1951 population plus the net increases during 1951-60 on account of births and deaths and immigrations and emigrations. This is not possible due to the non-availability of the figures of emigrants to West Pakistan and to the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. Besides, as already stated, even the statistics of deaths and births are not quite reliable.

In any case, it is apparent that the rate of natural increase for the State as a whole is exceeded by all the districts except Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh and Poonch. Kathua has the highest rate of 27.35 per 1,000 of population and Ladakh the lowest, the corresponding proportion being 0.98.

The following statement shows the death rate, birth rate and rate of natural increase per 1,000 of population in each of the districts of the State in 1960 :-

State/District	Birth rate	Death rate	Rate of natural increase
Kathua	44.58	17.23	27.35
Udhampur	32.40	14.88	17.52
Jammu	27.59	10.10	17.49
Srinagar	22.90	10.40	12.50
Doda	26.32	14.16	12.16
Jammu & Kashmir	23.81	12.25	11.56
Anantnag	24.72	16.52	8.20
Baramulla	20.94	13.76	7.18
Poonch	5.74	2.73	3.01
Ladakh	7.43	6.45	0.98

MAP No. 26


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
NATURAL INCREASE, 1960
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
Ladakh 0.98
Baramulla 7.18
Srinagar 12.50
Anantnag 8.20
Doda 12.16
Udhampur 17.52
Jammu 17.49
Kathua 27.35
Poonch 3.01
NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 POPULATION
BELOW 5.01
5.01 — 10.00
STATE AVERAGE 11.56
10.01 — 13.00
13.01 — 20.00
ABOVE 20.00
N. S. — NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 27

SEX RATIO, 1961

Purpose

The map depicts the proportions of females per 1,000 males in the tehsils of the State on the basis of the 1961 population.

Method

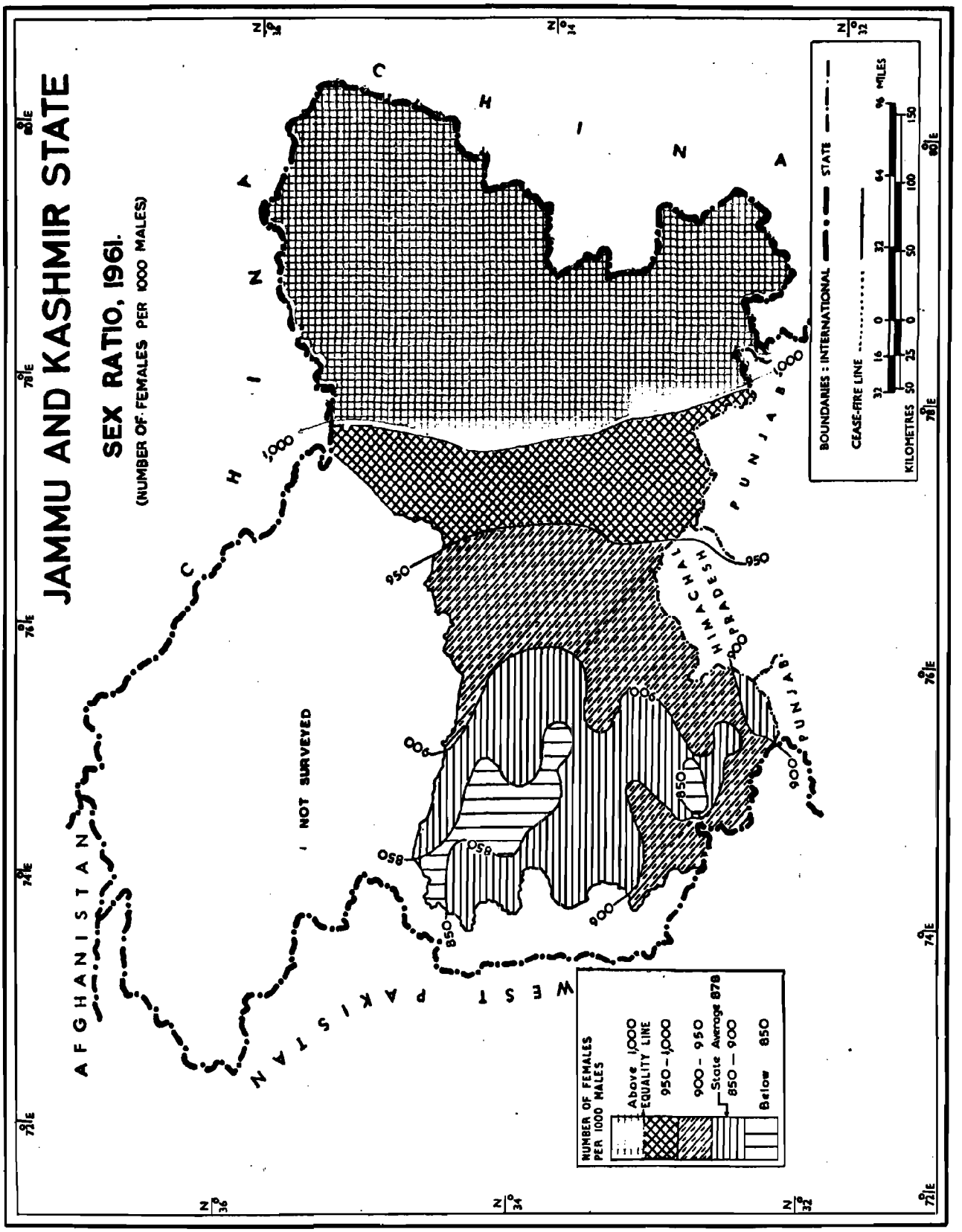
The map has been drawn on Isopleth technique. The proportion of females in each of the 32 tehsils has been plotted in the centre of the tehsil. A line has been drawn connecting points proportionately midway between the nearest figures above and below 1,000 and in this way an isopleth showing the line of equality of 1,000 females to 1,000 males has been obtained. Thereafter, further lines have been drawn through figures at intervals of 50 on one side of the 1,000 line in which all the tehsils except part of Leh are situated. The intervening spaces between every two isopleths have been hatched from low to high in five different shades, so as to represent regions with sex ratios (i) below 850, (ii) 850-900, (iii) 900-950, (iv) 950-1,000 and (v) above 1,000. The first four of these have been hatched in black and the fifth in red.

Salient Features

The sex ratio in the State as a whole stands at 878, the same as that of West Bengal and slightly higher than that of Assam. The highest proportion has been returned from tehsil Leh at 1,010 and the lowest from Karnah at 811 per 1,000 males. The abnormally high proportion of females in Leh is due to the continuance of polyandry.

The imbalance between the population of the two sexes is more pronounced in the tehsils of Kashmir than in those of Jammu. The main reason is that Kashmir experiences severe cold in winter when many females succumb to diseases like, pneumonia, colds, fevers, influenza and the like.

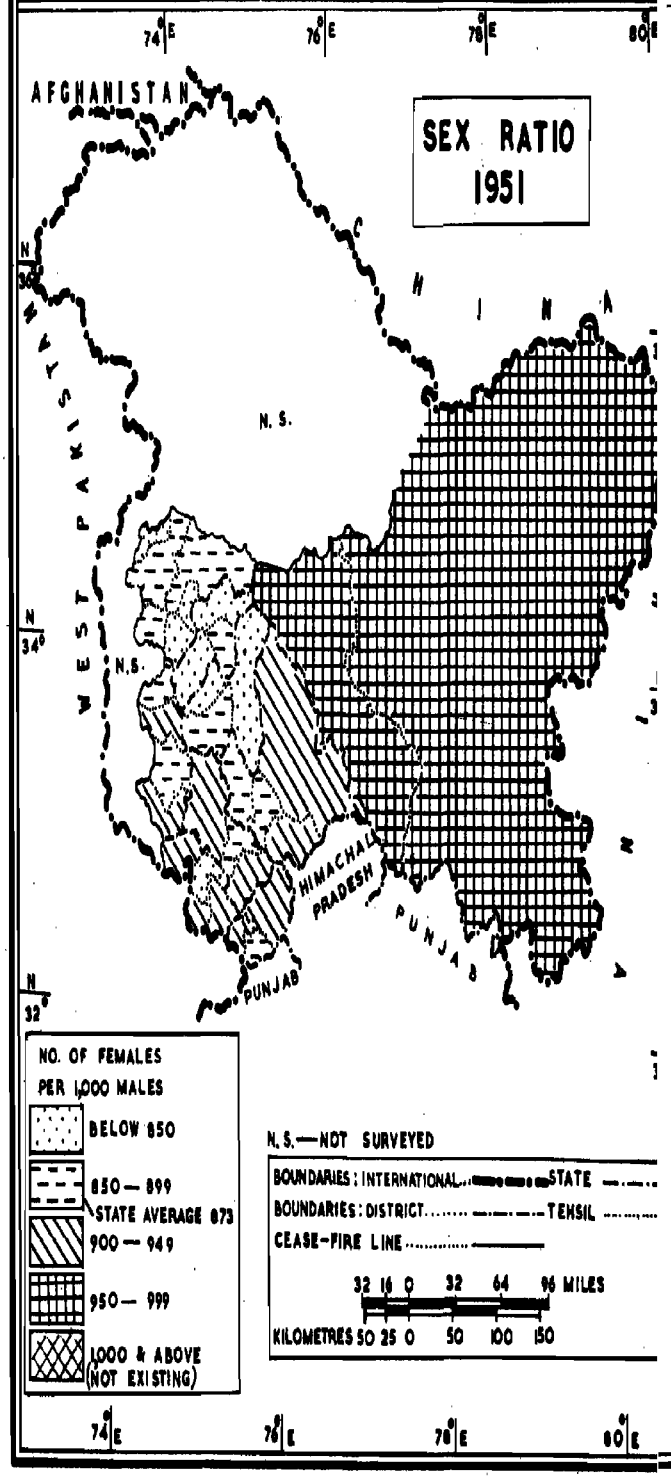
MAP No. 27

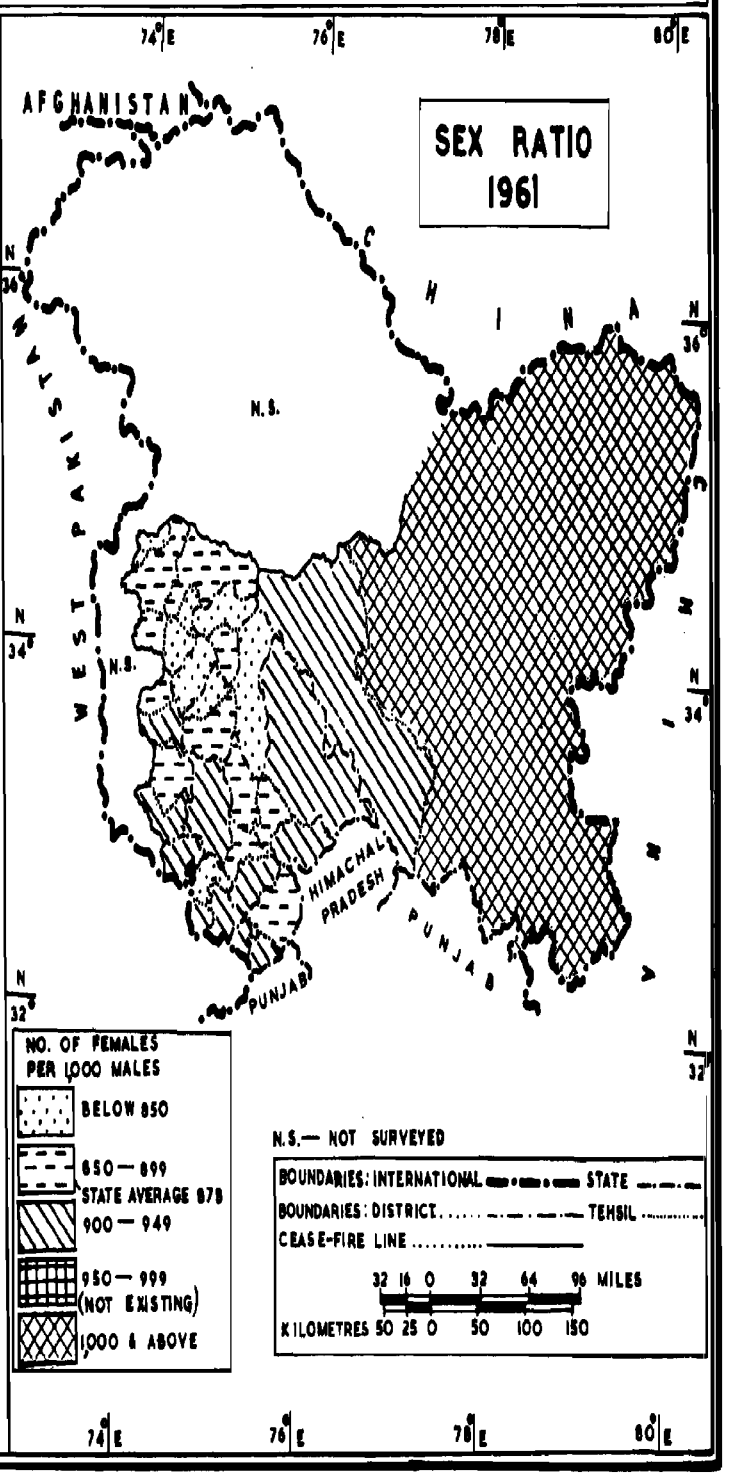

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
SEX RATIO, 1961.
(NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
NOT SURVEYED
950
900
850
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
Above 1,000 EQUALITY LINE
950 – 1,000
900 – 950
State Average 878
850 – 900
Below 850
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP No. 28

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATIO, 1951-61





MAP NO. 28

CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATIO, 1951-61

Purpose

The twin-map shows the pattern of sex ratio in the various tehsils of the State in 1951 and 1961.

Method

The proportion of females per 1,000 male population has been worked out in respect of each tehsil. The data thus obtained have then been classified into five categories above and below the State average. As there was no tehsil in 1951 inhabited by more females than males, only four categories of tehsils have been depicted in the map for that year.

Salient Features

A glance at the maps will show that in the State as a whole the proportion of female to male population has increased by 5 per 1,000 males during the decade. Further, Leh is the only tehsil which is inhabited by more females than males. In Kargil, the female population has decreased in 1961 when compared with 1951. Other tehsils in the valley in which the female population has decreased consist of Sopore, Sonawari and Karnah. In so far as Jammu Province is concerned, the only tehsils in which there has been some increase in the sex ratio consist of Ramban, Kishtwar, Reasi, Jammu, Ranbirsinghpora, Samba, Kathua and Hiranagar.

In 1951, tehsil Jammu had the lowest sex ratio of 808 females per 1,000 males. The female population in the tehsil has since substantially improved raising the sex ratio to 842. Tehsil Ganderbal has retained the previous proportion of 829 in 1961 also. The proportion of females in tehsil Karnah has declined from 837 per 1,000 males of 1951 to 811, the lowest ratio among all the tehsils in 1961.

The following statement gives the tehsil-wise sex ratio in 1951 and 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Sex ratio in 1951	Sex ratio in 1961
Jammu & Kashmir	873	878
Anantnag	835	844
Kulgam	889	897
Pulwama	826	838
Srinagar	851	858
Ganderbal	829	829
Badgam	836	840
Baramulla	844	847
Sopore	866	863
Handwara	889	890
Sonawari	832	824
Uri	872	883
Karnah	837	811
Leh	995	1010
Kargil	985	935
Ramban	890	891
Doda	897	890
Kishtwar	906	913
Bhaderwah	929	912
Ramnagar	941	940
Udhampur	887	886
Reasi	901	913
Jammu	808	842
Samba	911	919
Ranbirsinghpora	908	934
Akhnoor	922	916
Kathua	852	871
Bashohli	916	911
Hiranagar	916	935
Haveli	889	888
Mendhar	917	912
Rajouri	898	888
Nowshehra	939	929

MAP NO. 29

SEX RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map indicates the number of females per 1,000 males in the rural areas of the tehsils of the State on the basis of the census population of 1961.

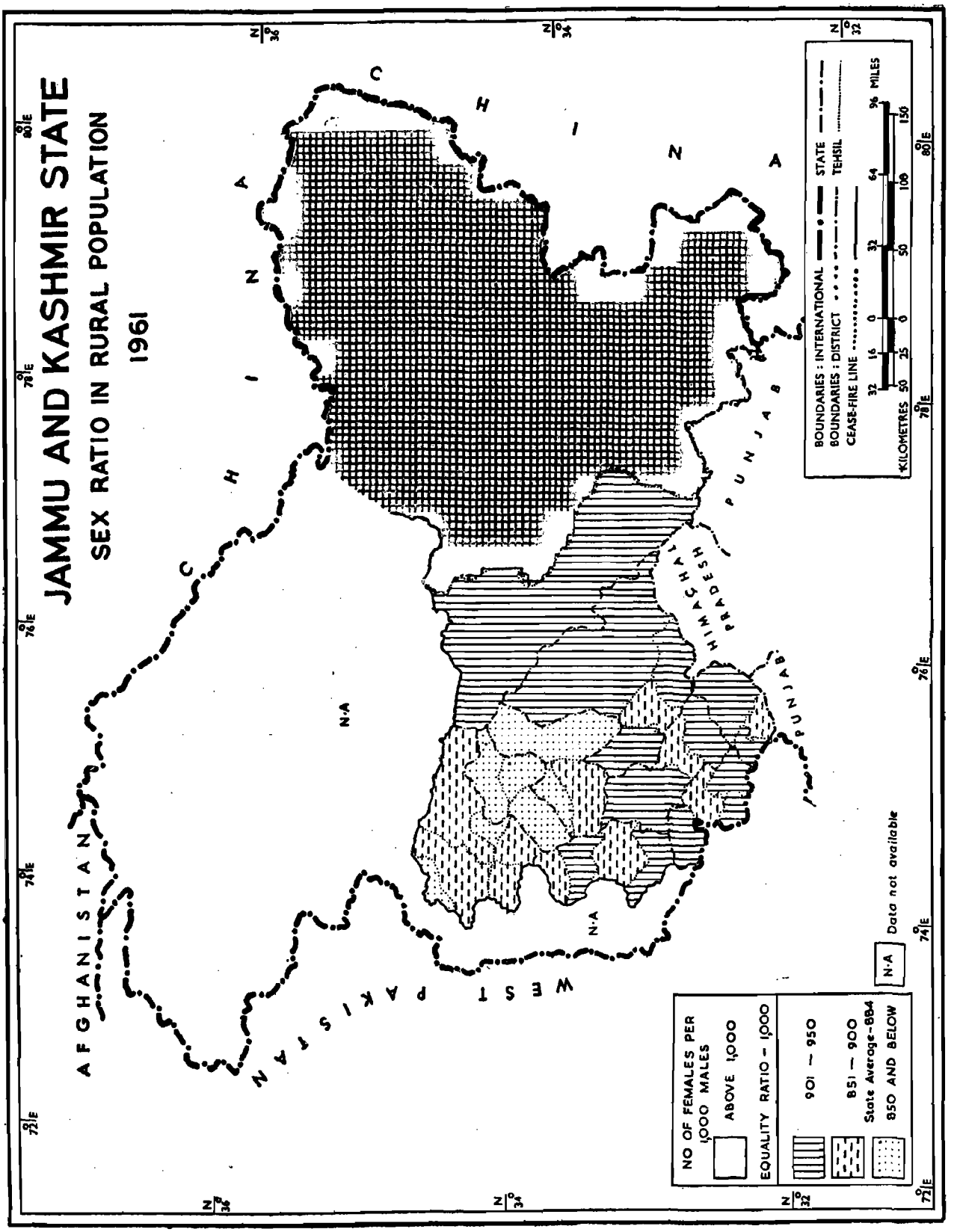
Method

The map has been drawn on choropleth technique. The data have been grouped into four categories ranging from tehsils where the sex ratio is 850 and below to those where it exceeds 1,000. Tehsils in which the sex ratio is above 1,000 have been shaded in red hatchings and those in which it is 1,000 or less have been hatched in black. As there is only one tehsil in which females out-number the males, only one grade of hatching has been provided for it. In the case of tehsils having sex ratios of 1,000 and less, three different grades of black hatchings have been provided according to their varying proportions of females per 1,000 males.

Salient Features

It will be seen from the map that tehsil Leh has the highest sex ratio of 1,010 females per 1,000 males. Tehsil Karnah stands out conspicuously for the very low proportion of its females which stands at 811 only. Further, in most of the tehsils of Jammu Province, the sex ratios are normal, being above 90% of the male population. In Kashmir, however, the corresponding proportions are comparatively low.

MAP No. 29


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
SEX RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION
1961
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A
N.A
N.A
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES : TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
NO OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES
ABOVE 1,000
EQUALITY RATIO - 1,000
901 - 950
851 - 900
State Average-884
850 AND BELOW
N.A
Data not available

MAP NO. 30

SEX RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the sex ratio in the urban areas of the tehsils of the State.

Method

The data have been grouped into five categories, four below the equality figure of 1,000 and the fifth in which the proportion of females is more than 1,000. These categories have been constituted at intervals of 100, the lowest being 700 and below and the highest above 1,000. Tehsils in which the sex ratios are below the equality figure of 1,000 have been shaded in black hatchings according to their respective proportions of the number of females per 1,000 males. Those in which the sex ratio exceeds 1,000 have been shaded in red. As the latter cover one tehsil only, the data relating to the category has not been sub-divided.

Salient Features

There are 43 urban areas in 32 tehsils of the State including cities, towns and notified areas. Of these, tehsil Leh alone has a sex ratio exceeding the equality figure of 1,000. Among the remaining tehsils, the sex ratios in Anantnag, Baramulla, Uri, Ramban, Doda, Reasi, Jammu, Akhnoor and Rajouri are below the State average of 844 per 1,000 males. The sex ratios in other tehsils are higher than the State average.

Ramban has the lowest proportion of 682 females per 1,000 males. Other tehsils which are conspicuous for low sex ratios include Uri (690), Doda (779) and Jammu (787).

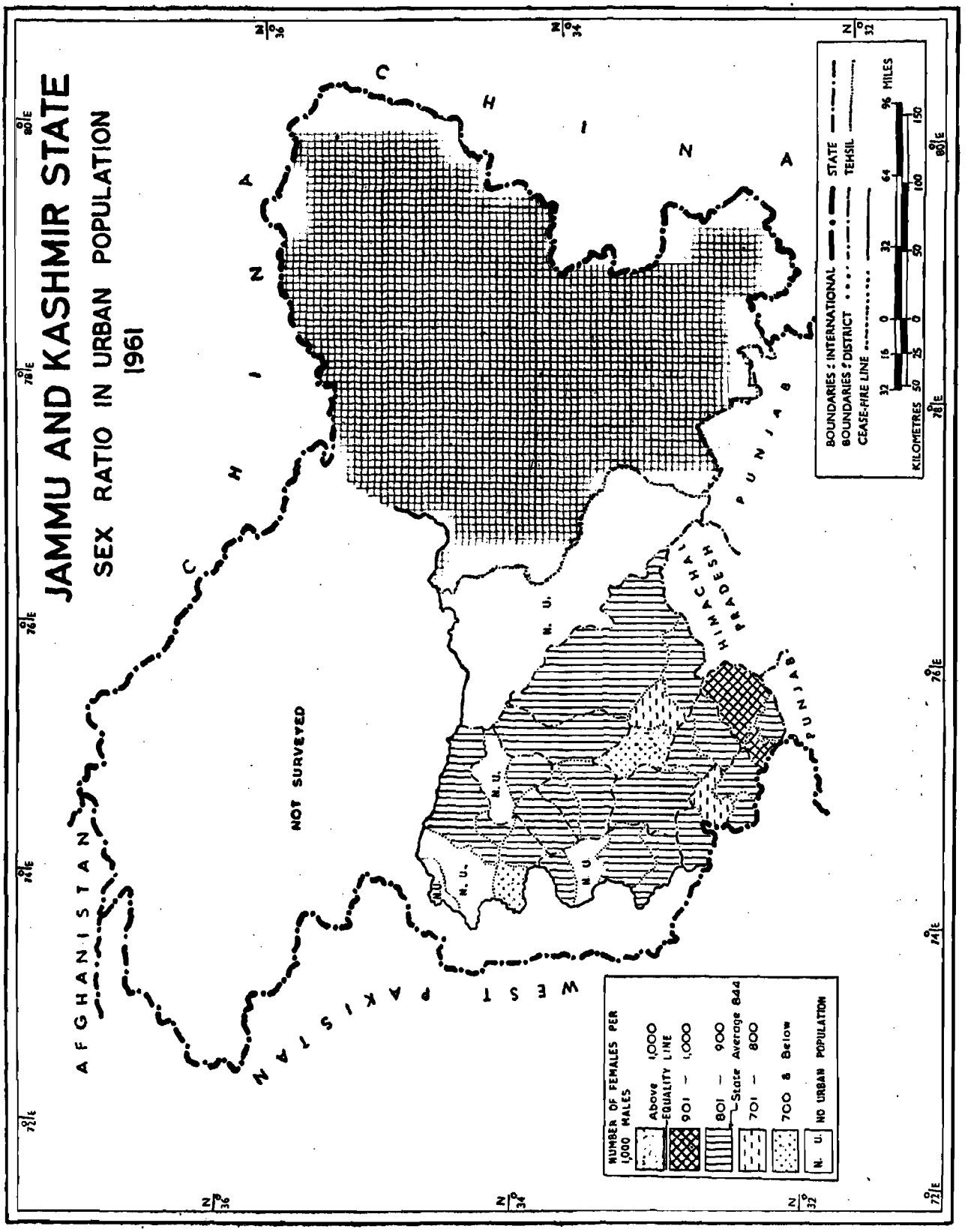
The main reason for the excess of females over males in Leh town is the continuance of Polyandry. This will be clear from the sex ratios of the two major communities, Budhists and Muslims, inhabiting the town which stand at 1,127 and 994 respectively. An additional reason is that there is a Middle and Basic School for Girls in the town which recruits females from many rural parts of the tehsil where such institutions are rare.

Ramban and Doda tehsils have been notorious for the prevalence of venereal diseases and consequent high mortality rate of females. Ramban is a commercial town on the National Highway with very limited residential accommodation. It is also a tehsil headquarter and its population includes a large number of Government servants working in different tehsil offices. Similarly, Doda town is situated on an almost inaccessible plateau and is the headquarter of all the district and tehsil offices of district Doda and tehsil Doda. In both cases Government servants most of whom belong to other areas usually leave their families at home and are not accompained by them.

Uri town is situated very close to the Ceasefire Line and is inhabited by Government servants and shop-keepers who are not generally accompanied by their families.

The population of Jammu city also include large number of migrants, such as, Government officials of the Secretariat and administrative departments who move from Srinagar to Jammu in connection with the seasonal move. They consist mostly of males as adequate accommodation for residential purposes is not available in the city. The migrants also include a large section of labourers of Kashmir Province.

MAP No. 30


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
SEX RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
NOT SURVEYED
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N. U.
N. U.
N. U.
N. U.
N. U.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES
Above 1,000
EQUALITY LINE
901 — 1,000
801 — 900
State Average 844
701 — 800
700 & Below
N. U. NO URBAN POPULATION

MAP NO. 31

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the sex-wise percentages of population in each district of the State by different age-groups.

Method

The percentages of male and female population have first been worked out for each district and then for the population of each sex in the age-groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-59 and 60 and above. For facility of studying the map, these age-groups have been reconstituted into five broad categories the first representing infants (0-4), the second boys and girls (5-14), the third youngmen and women (15-34), the fourth middle age men and women (35-59) and the last in respect of old men and women of the age of 60 and above.

Two vertical bars parallel to each other have been drawn in each district, one indicating the male and the other the female population. Each bar has then been sub-divided into ten parts to denote the respective age-groups shown in the blank space between the vertical bars. Horizontal bars have next been drawn on either side of each vertical column proportionate to the percentage of population claimed by the males and females of each age-group. The horizontal bars have thereafter been hatched according to the pattern shown in the legend for the five broad age-groups from infants to old persons.

A similar structure has also been provided in the right hand corner of the map for the State as a whole.

Salient Features

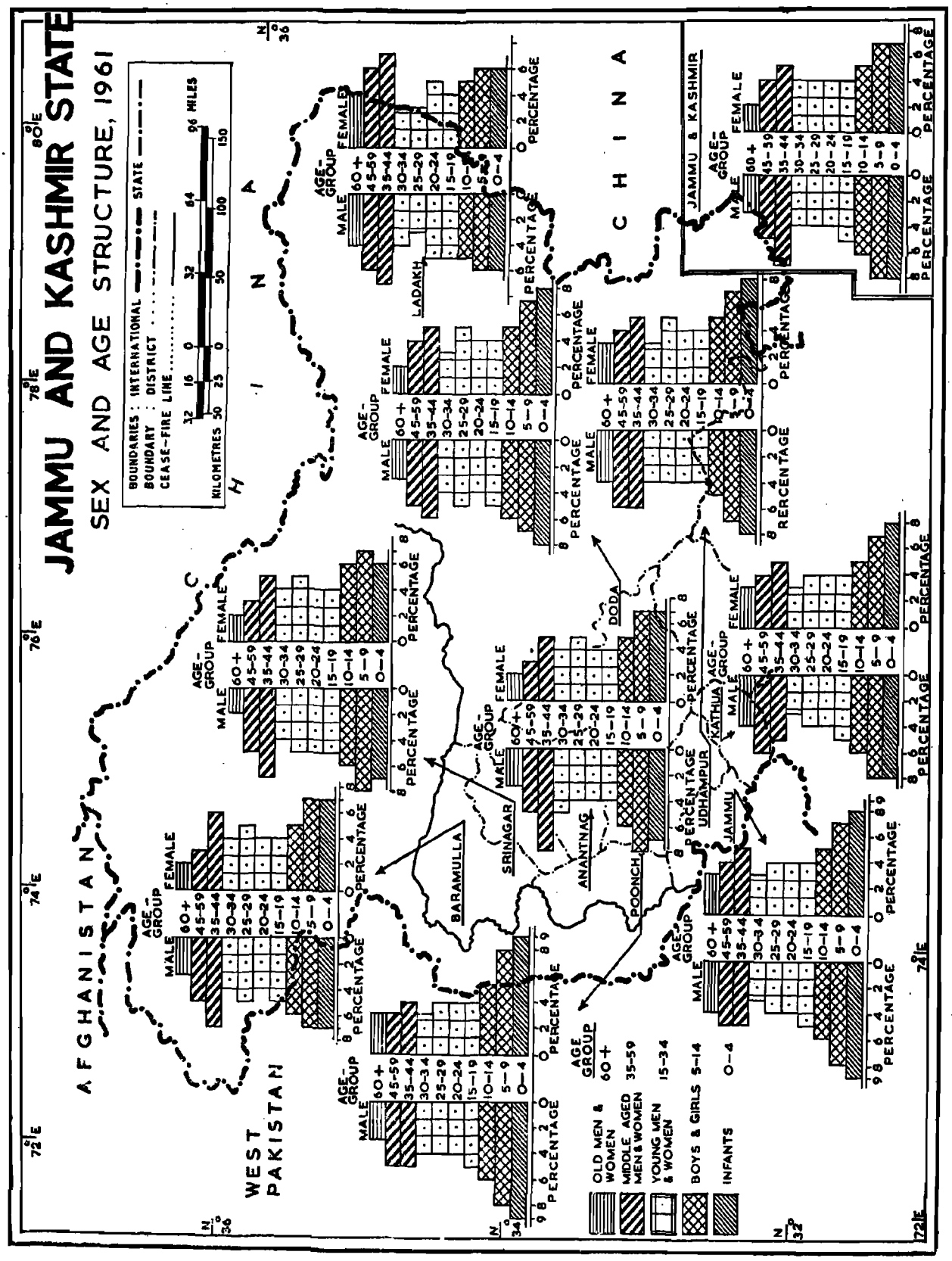
In several districts, the age-group 0-4 constitutes a broad base of the age-structure of both sexes. In Baramulla, Kathua and Ladakh, the base is further reinforced by the age-group 5-9 which claims the same percentage of male population as the age-group 0-4. Further, the proportions of females in the age-groups 0-4 and 5-9 are also equal in Baramulla and Ladakh. On the other hand, the percentages of male population in the age-group 5-9 in Anantnag and Srinagar districts are even larger than the corresponding proportions of the lower group. Anantnag has the additional distinction of being the only district in the State in which the female population of the age of 5-9 is larger than that of infants in the age-group 0-4

There is no district in the State in which the percentage of male and female population of the age of 10-14 is not less than the proportion claimed by the next lower group of 5-9.

Another noticeable feature is that the percentage of population in the age-group 35-44 is larger in every district of the State than the percentage of the group 30-34. In Poonch district, the male population in the age-group 45-59 is as large as in the group 35-44. Even the female population aged 45-59 claims equal proportion with females whose age varies from 30-34.

Ladakh is the only district in the State where the male and female population in the age-group 60 and above claim higher percentages than the corresponding proportions of the age-group 25-29. In all other districts, males and females of the age of 60 and above are in minority.

MAP No. 31


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
LADAKH
BARAMULLA
SRINAGAR
ANANTNAG
POONCH
DODA
UDHAMPUR
KATHUA
JAMMU
JAMMU & KASHMIR
AGE-GROUP
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
OLD MEN & WOMEN
MIDDLE AGED MEN & WOMEN
YOUNG MEN & WOMEN
BOYS & GIRLS
INFANTS

MAP NO. 32

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION
(PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14)
1961

Purpose

The map indicates the youthfulness of the 1961 population of State and its constituent districts. Youthfulness implies the percentage of the number of boys and girls in the age-group 5-14 to the total population.

Method

The data have been grouped into five categories at intervals of 1.00 ranging from districts in which the youthfulness is below 24.1% to those in which it exceeds 26.0% of the district population.

Salient Features

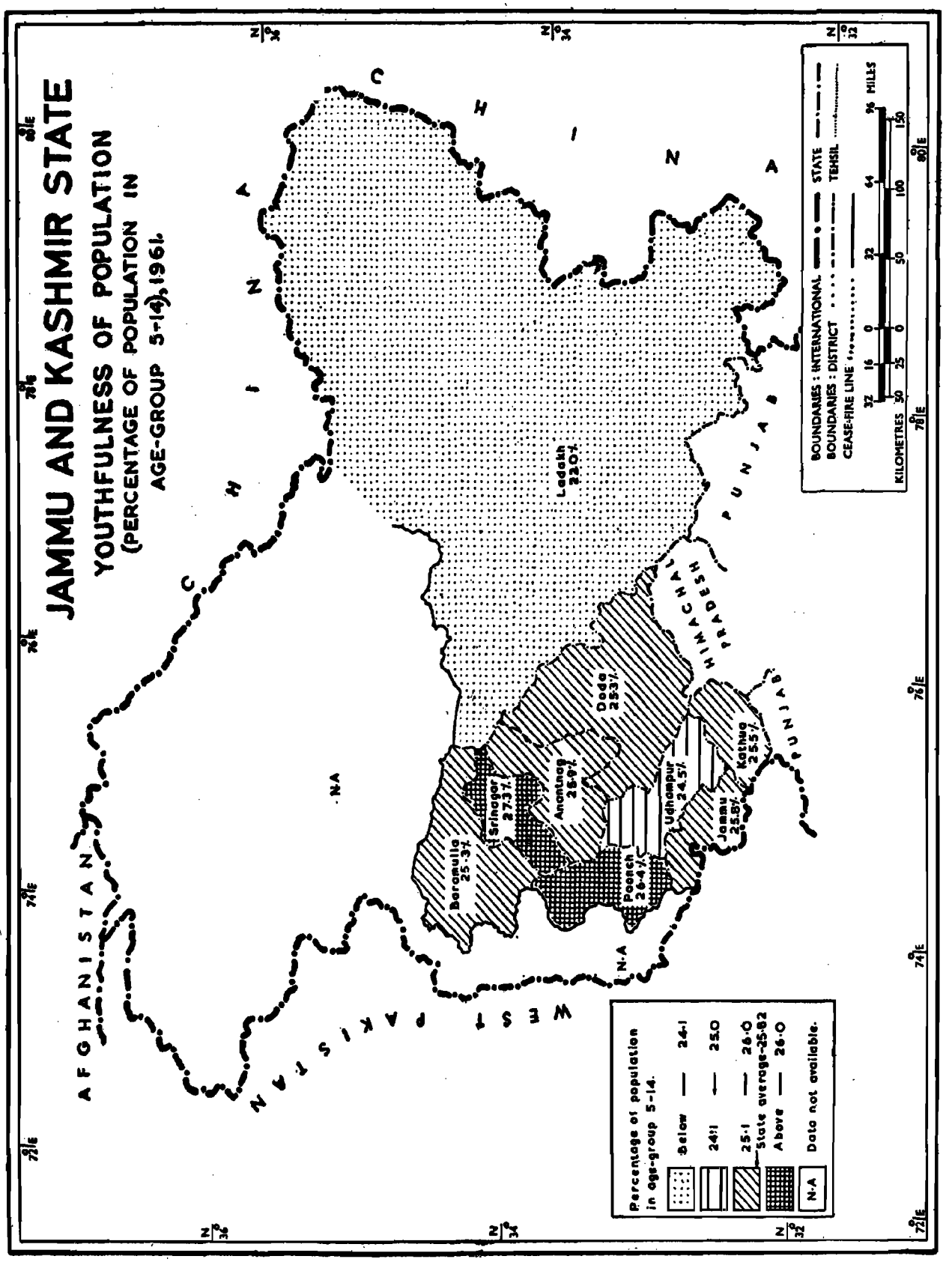
The State has a total population of 35,60, 976 which includes 9,19,454 boys and girls of the age of 5 to 14. This means that the overall percentage of youthful population in the State as a whole stands at 25.82.

The lowest percentage has been returned from Ladakh at 22.0 as against 27.3 of Srinagar, the highest among all the districts of the State. In almost all other districts, the corresponding proportions are very near the State average, the only exceptions being Udhampur and Poonch. The former has a percentage of 24.5 and the latter of 26.4.

The statement given below indicates the percentage of boys and girls to the total population in each district :-

State/District	Percentage
Srinagar	27.3
Poonch	26.4
Anantnag	25.9
Jammu	25.8
Jammu and Kashmir	25.82
Kathua	25.5
Doda	25.3
Baramulla	25.3
Udhampur	24.5
Ladakh	22.0

MAP No. 32


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION
(PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14), 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A
Ladakh 22.0%
Baramulla 25.3%
Srinagar 27.3%
Anantnag 26.9%
Doda 25.3%
Poonch 26.4%
Udhampur 24.5%
Jammu 25.8%
Kathua 25.5%
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of population in age-group 5-14.
Below — 24.1
24.1 — 25.0
25.1 — 26.0
State average-25.82
Above — 26.0
Data not available.

MAP NO. 33

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

The map exhibits the proportions of males in the working age-group 15-59 to the total male population of each district.

Method

The data representing the percentages of male population in the age-group 15-59 to the total population in each district have been grouped into four categories, viz., below 51.01, 51.01 to 54.00, 54.01 to 57.00 and above 57.00. Each district has then been shaded in black hatchings in accordance with the percentage of its male population in the age-group 15-59 to the total male population as indicated in the legend. Pie-circles showing the total male population have also been drawn in each district. The black sectors of these circles indicate the proportion of the working age-group 15-59 to the total male population.

Salient Features

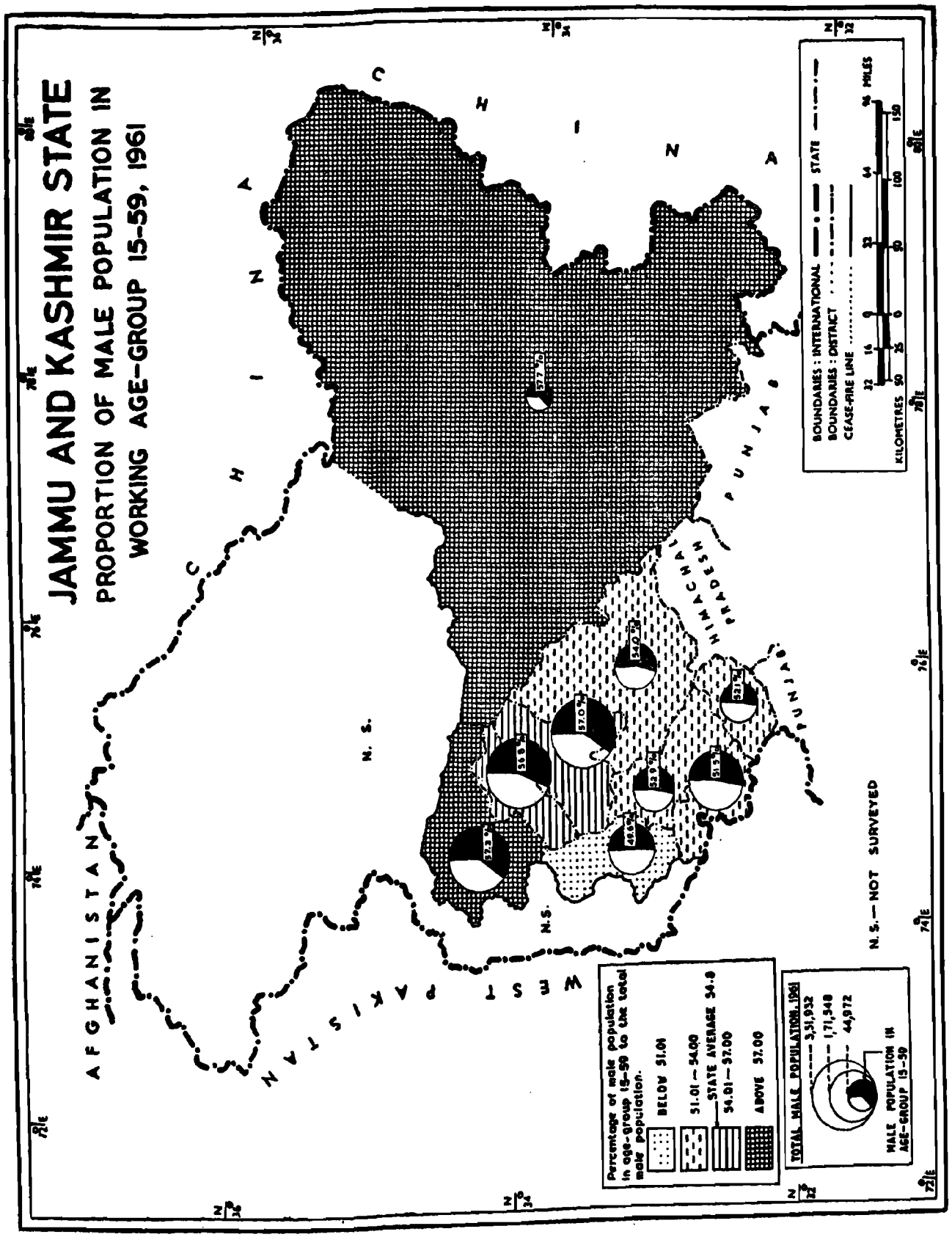
The male population in the State consists of 18,96,633 persons of whom 10,38,361 or 54.75% belong to the age-group 15.59. The highest percentage of working age-group of males has been returned from Ladakh at 57.73%. The corresponding percentage in Baramulla is slightly less than that of Ladakh. The only other districts in which the percentage of male population in the age-group 15-59 to the total population are higher than that of the State consist of Anantnag and Srinagar.

It is thus clear that the proportion of male population whose age ranges from 15 to 59 years to the total population are high in all the districts of Kashmir Province and Ladakh than the State average and the corresponding proportions of the five districts of Jammu Province.

The following statement indicates the percentages of male population in the above age-group in various districts of the State :—

State/District	Percentage
Ladakh	57.73
Baramulla	57.28
Anantnag	56.97
Srinagar	56.78
Jammu & Kashmir	54.75
Doda	53.96
Udhampur	52.86
Kathua	52.05
Jammu	51.50
Poonch	49.58

MAP No. 33


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N.S.— NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of male population in age-group 15-59 to the total male population.
BELOW 51.01
51.01 — 54.00
STATE AVERAGE 54.0
54.01 — 57.00
ABOVE 57.00
TOTAL MALE POPULATION, 1961
3,31,932
1,71,348
44,972
MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59

MAP NO. 34

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59,1961

Purpose

The map exhibits the proportions of females in the working age-group 15-59 to the total female population of the district.

Method

The procedure employed in drawing the map is the same as in the case of Map No. 33 relating to the proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59.

The data representing the percentages have been grouped into four categories, viz., below 53.1, 53.1 to 55.0, 55.1 to 57.0 and above 57.0. Each district has then been shaded in black hatchings in accordance with the percentage of its female population in the age-group 15-59 to the total female population as indicated in the legend. Pie-circles showing the total female population have also been drawn in each district. The black sectors of these circles indicate the proportion of the working age-group 15-59 to the total female population.

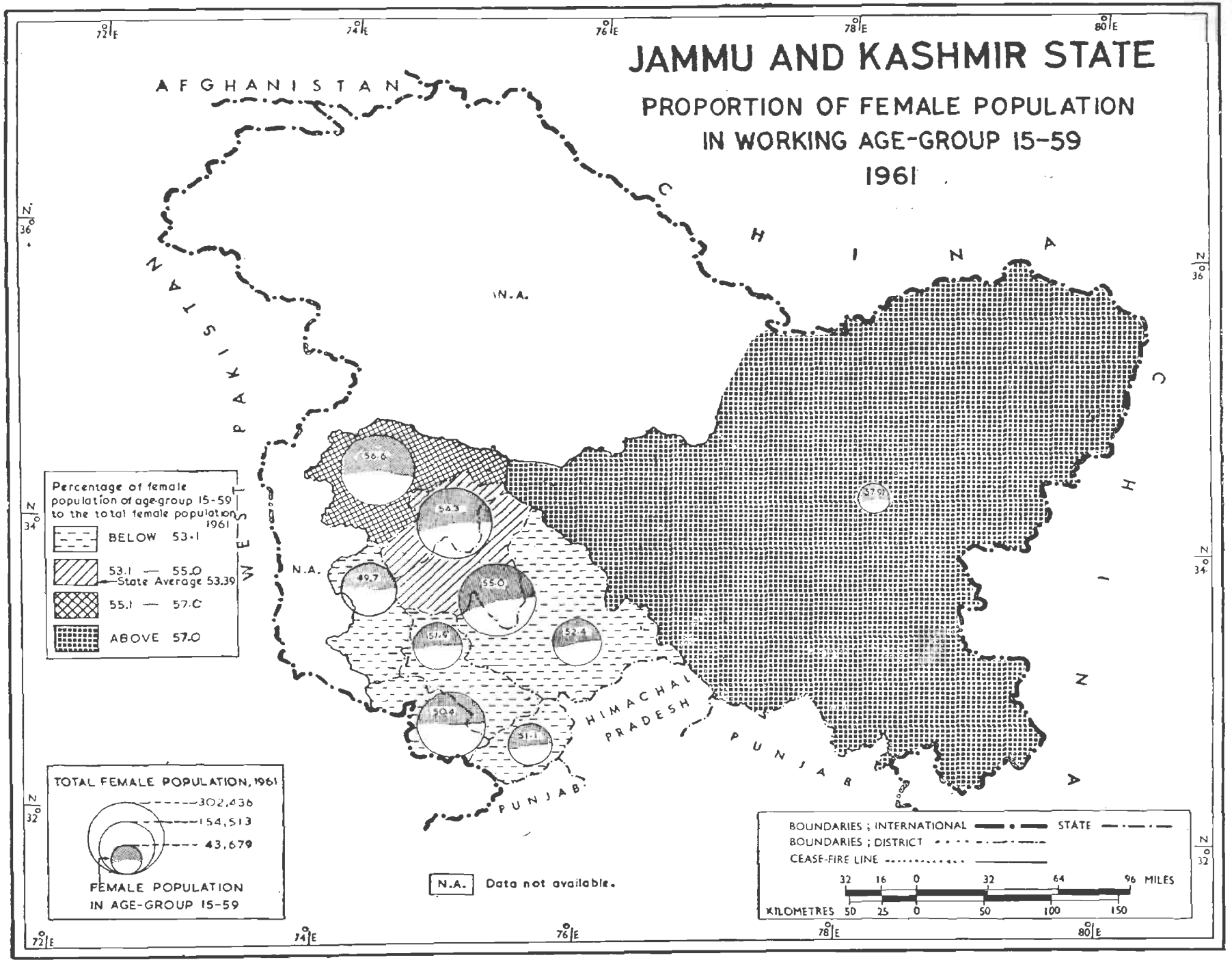
Salient Features

The State has a total female population of 16,64,343 of whom 53.39% or 8,88,578 belong to the age-group 15-59. This proportion is exceeded by all the three districts of Kashmir valley and Ladakh. Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch have, however, lesser proportions than the State average.

The lowest percentage of females in the age-group 15-59 to the total female population of the district has been returned from Poonch at 49.69 and the highest from Ladakh, where 57.91% females belong to the age-group 15-59.

The following statement gives the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population 1961 of the State and its districts :-

State/District	Percentage
Ladakh	57.91
Baramulla	56.57
Anantnag	55.04
Srinagar	54.26
Jammu & Kashmir	53.39
Doda	52.37
Udhampur	51.86
Kathua	51.07
Jammu	50.36
Poonch	49.69


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION
IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
WEST
N.A.
N.A.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
INDIA
56.6
54.3
49.7
55.0
51.6
52.4
50.4
51.1
57.9
Percentage of female population of age-group 15-59 to the total female population 1961
BELOW 53.1
53.1 — 55.0
State Average 53.39
55.1 — 57.0
ABOVE 57.0
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, 1961
302,436
154,513
43,679
FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
N.A. Data not available.
BOUNDARIES ; INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES ; DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
32 16 0 32 64 96 MILES
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
36° N.
34° N.
32° N.

MAP NO. 35

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the proportions of males in the rural areas of each district in the working age-group 15-59 to the total rural male population.

Method

The procedure adopted in preparing the map is the same as the one followed in Map No. 33 with the only difference that in this case the proportions relate to the rural areas.

The data representing the percentages have been grouped into three categories, viz., below 51.1, 51.1 to 55.0 and above 55.0. Each district has then been shaded in black hatchings in accordance with the percentage of its rural male population in the age-group 15-59 to the total rural male population as indicated in the legend. Pie-circles showing the total rural male population have also been drawn in each district. The black sectors of these circles indicate the proportion of the working age-group 15-59 to the total rural male population.

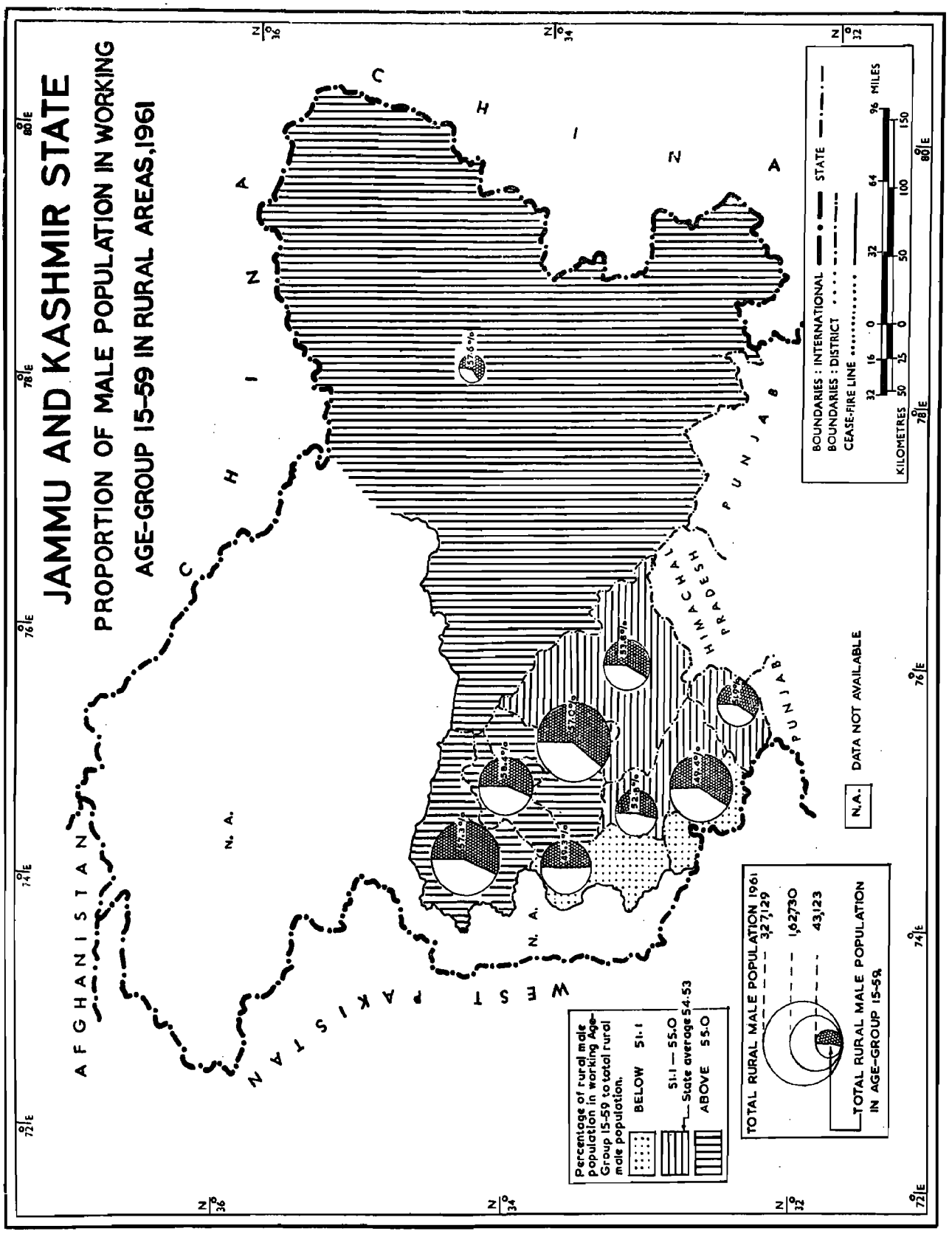
Salient Features

The State has a total rural male population of 15,74,946. Of these, 8,58,936 belong to the age-group 15-59, giving a proportion of 54.53%. This average is exceeded by all the three valley districts and Ladakh. Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch have, however, lesser proportions than the State average. Jammu and Poonch have the lowest proportions of 49.37 and 49.31 respectively, whereas Srinagar has the highest proportion of 58.39.

The following statement gives the proportion of male population in working age-group 15-59 in rural areas :-

State/District	Percentage
Srinagar	58.39
Ladakh	57.61
Baramulla	57.26
Anantnag	56.98
Jammu and Kashmir	54.53
Doda	53.80
Udhampur	52.77
Kathua	51.90
Jammu	49.37
Poonch	49.31

MAP No. 35


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15–59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. A.
N. A.
N. A.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
N.A.
Percentage of rural male population in working Age-Group 15-59 to total rural male population.
BELOW 51·1
51·1 — 55·0
State average 54·53
ABOVE 55·0
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION 1961
3,27,129
1,62,730
43,123
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59

MAP NO. 36

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

The map gives the proportions of rural female population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total rural female population in each district of the State.

Method

This map has been prepared by the same method as adopted for Map No. 34 with the only difference that the proportions have been worked out in respect of females in rural areas.

The data representing the percentages of rural female population in the age-group 15-59 to the total rural female population in each district have been grouped into five categories starting from below 50.1% and ending with more than 56.0% at intervals of 2%. Each district has then been shaded in black hatchings in accordance with the percentage of its rural female population in the age-group 15-59 to the total female population of the rural areas, as indicated in the legend. Pie circles showing the total rural female population have also been drawn in each district. The black sectors indicate the proportions of the working age-group 15-59 to the total rural female population.

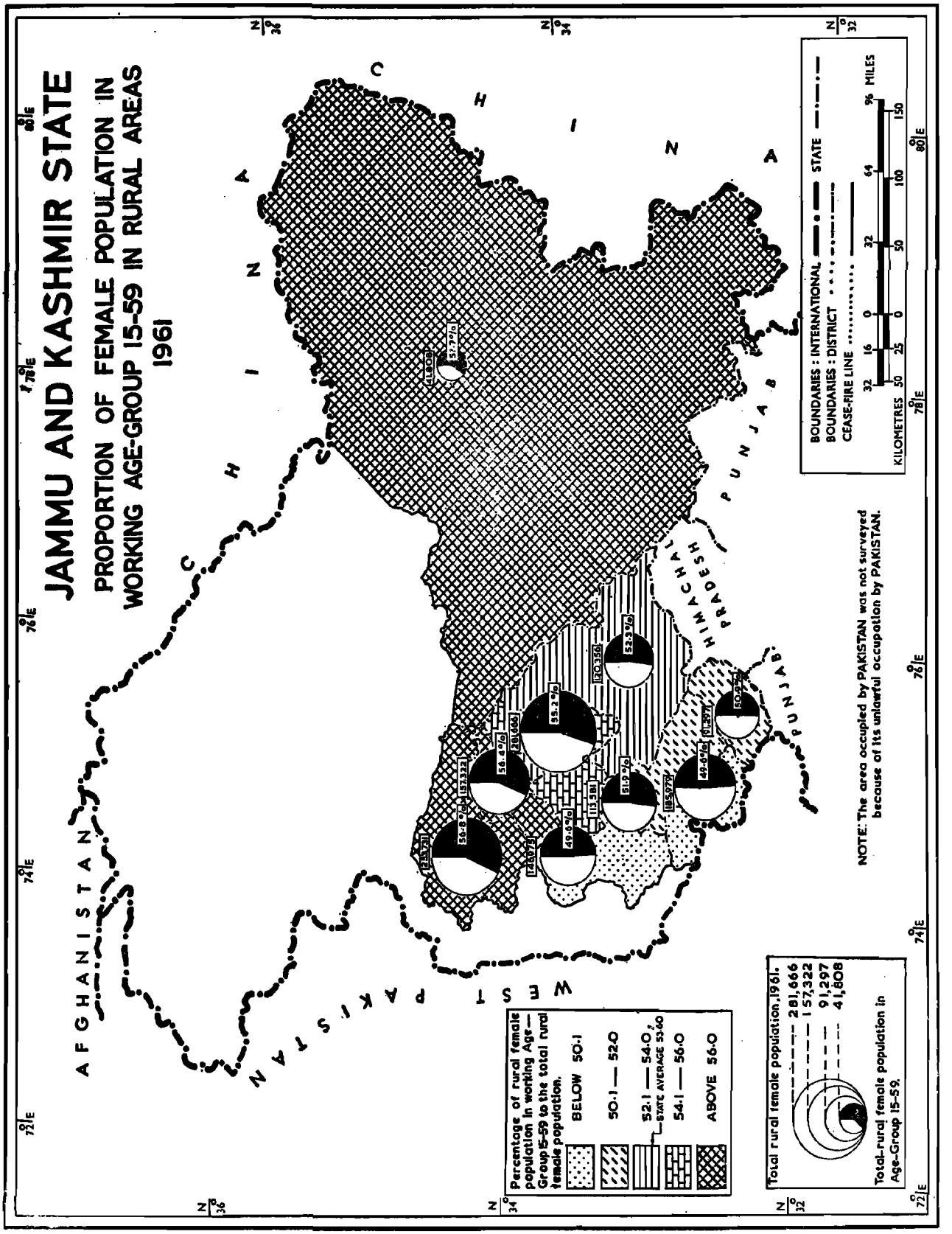
Salient Features

The rural areas of the State are inhabited by 13,92,715 females in all. These include 7,46,557 females in the age-group 15-59 or 53.60% of the total female population. As in the case of males, the three valley districts and Ladakh have higher proportions of rural female population in the age-group 15-59 when compared with the State average. The proportions of all the five districts of Jammu Province are, however, smaller than the average of the State. Jammu and Poonch claim the lowest and equal proportions of 49.6% each.

The following statement gives the percentage of rural female population in working age-group 15-59 to the total rural female population of the State and its districts :-

State/District	Percentage
Ladakh	57.7
Baramulla	56.8
Srinagar	56.4
Anantnag	55.2
Jammu and Kashmir	53.60
Doda	52.3
Udhampur	51.9
Kathua	50.9
Jammu	49.6
Poonch	49.6

MAP No. 36


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS
1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
Percentage of rural female population in working Age—Group 15-59 to the total rural female population.
BELOW 50·1
50·1 — 52·0
52·1 — 54·0
STATE AVERAGE 53·60
54·1 — 56·0
ABOVE 56·0
Total rural female population, 1961.
281,666
157,322
91,297
41,808
Total rural female population in Age-Group 15-59.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
NOTE: The area occupied by PAKISTAN was not surveyed because of its unlawful occupation by PAKISTAN.

MAP NO. 37

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

The map gives a graphic representation of the proportion of urban male population whose age varies from 15 to 59 years to the total urban male population of 1961.

Method

The map has been prepared by the same method as employed for Map No. 35 relating to proportion of male population of the age of 15-59 in the rural areas with the only difference that in this case the proportions have been worked out on the urban population.

The data have been grouped into four categories ranging from districts in which the percentage of urban male population of the age of 15-59 to the total urban male population is less than 54.1% to those in which it exceeds 58.0%. The two itermediary categories consist of 54.1 - 56.0 and 56.1 - 58.0. The districts have then been shaded in black hatchings in accordance with their respective percentages as shown in the index. Pie-circles showing the total urban male population have also been drawn in each district. The black sectors of these circles indicate the proportion of the working age-group 15-59 to the total urban male population.

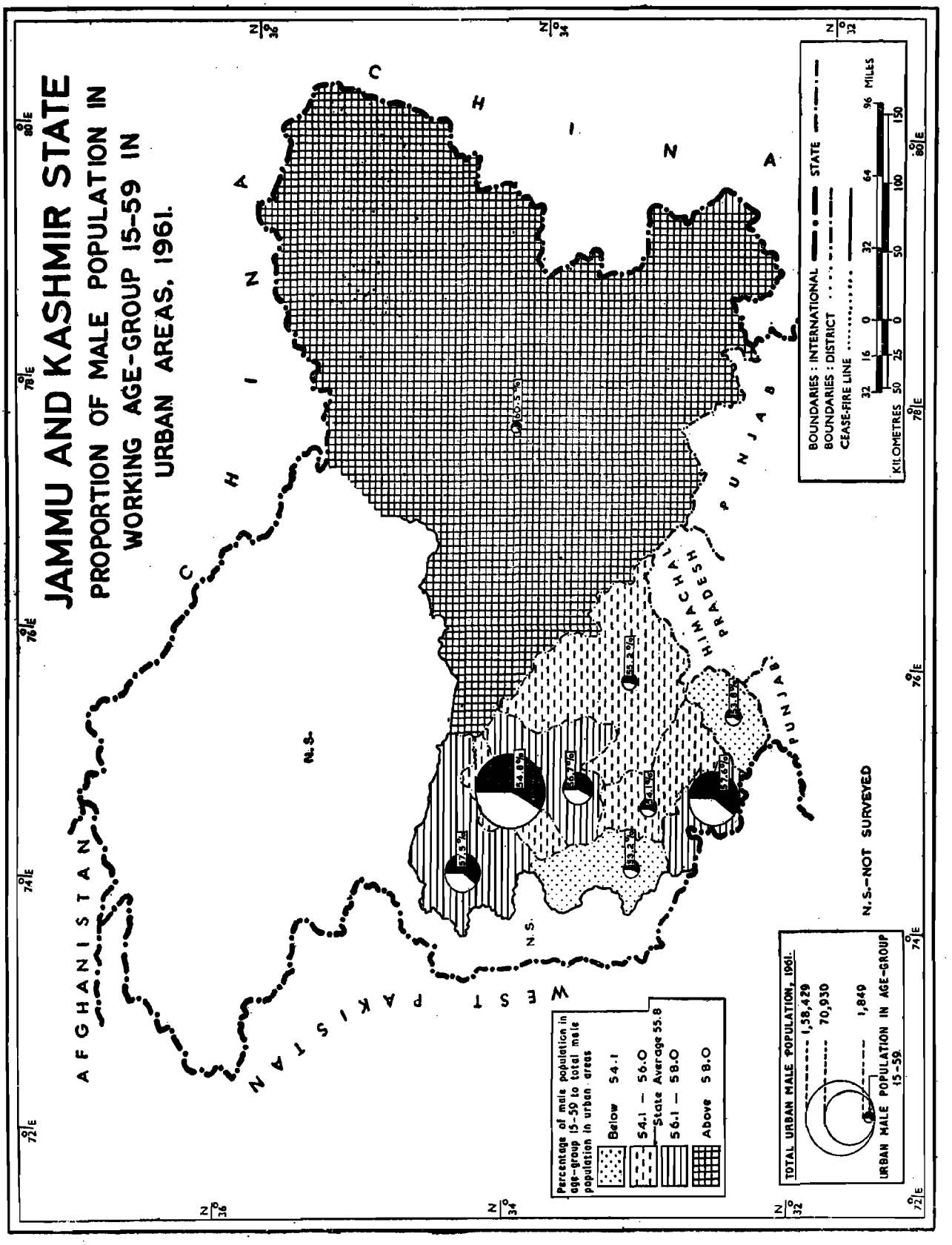
Salient Features

The male population of the urban areas of the State in the age-group 15-59 stands at 1,79,425 and represents 55.78% of the total urban male population of 3,21,687 inhabiting the State. Ladakh has the highest proportion of 60.5. Other districts which claim higher proportions than the State average consist of Anantnag, Baramulla and Jammu. The lowest proportion has been returned from Poonch district at 53.2%. Kathua has a slightly higher proportion than that of Poonch.

The following statement gives the proportion of urban male population in working age-group 15-59 to total urban male population of the State and its districts :—

State/District	Percentage
Ladakh	60.5
Jammu	57.6
Baramulla	57.5
Anantnag	56.7
Jammu and Kashmir	55.78
Doda	55.2
Srinagar	54.8
Udhampur	54.1
Kathua	53.8
Poonch	53.2

MAP No. 37


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.S.
N.S.
54.6%
57.9%
55.2%
56.7%
54.1%
57.3%
55.2%
51.1%
Percentage of male population in age-group 15-59 to total male population in urban areas
Below 54.1
54.1 — 56.0
State Average 55.8
56.1 — 58.0
Above 58.0
TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION, 1961.
1,58,429
70,930
1,849
URBAN MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-59
N.S.-NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 38

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

The map gives a graphic representation of the proportion of urban female population whose age varies from 15 to 59 years to the total urban female population of 1961.

Method

The map has been prepared by the same method as employed for Map No. 36 relating to the proportion of female population of the age of 15-59 in the rural areas with the only difference that in this case the proportions have been worked out on the urban population.

The data have been grouped into 5 categories ranging from districts in which the percentage of urban female population of the age of 15-59 to the total urban female population is less than 50.1% to those in which it exceeds 56.0%. The three intermediary categories consist of 50.1-52.0, 52.1-54.0 and 54.1-56.0. The districts have then been shaded in black hatchings in accordance with their respective percentages as shown in the index. Pie-circles showing the total urban female population have also been drawn in each district. The black sectors of these circles indicate the proportion of the working age-group 15-59 to the total urban female population.

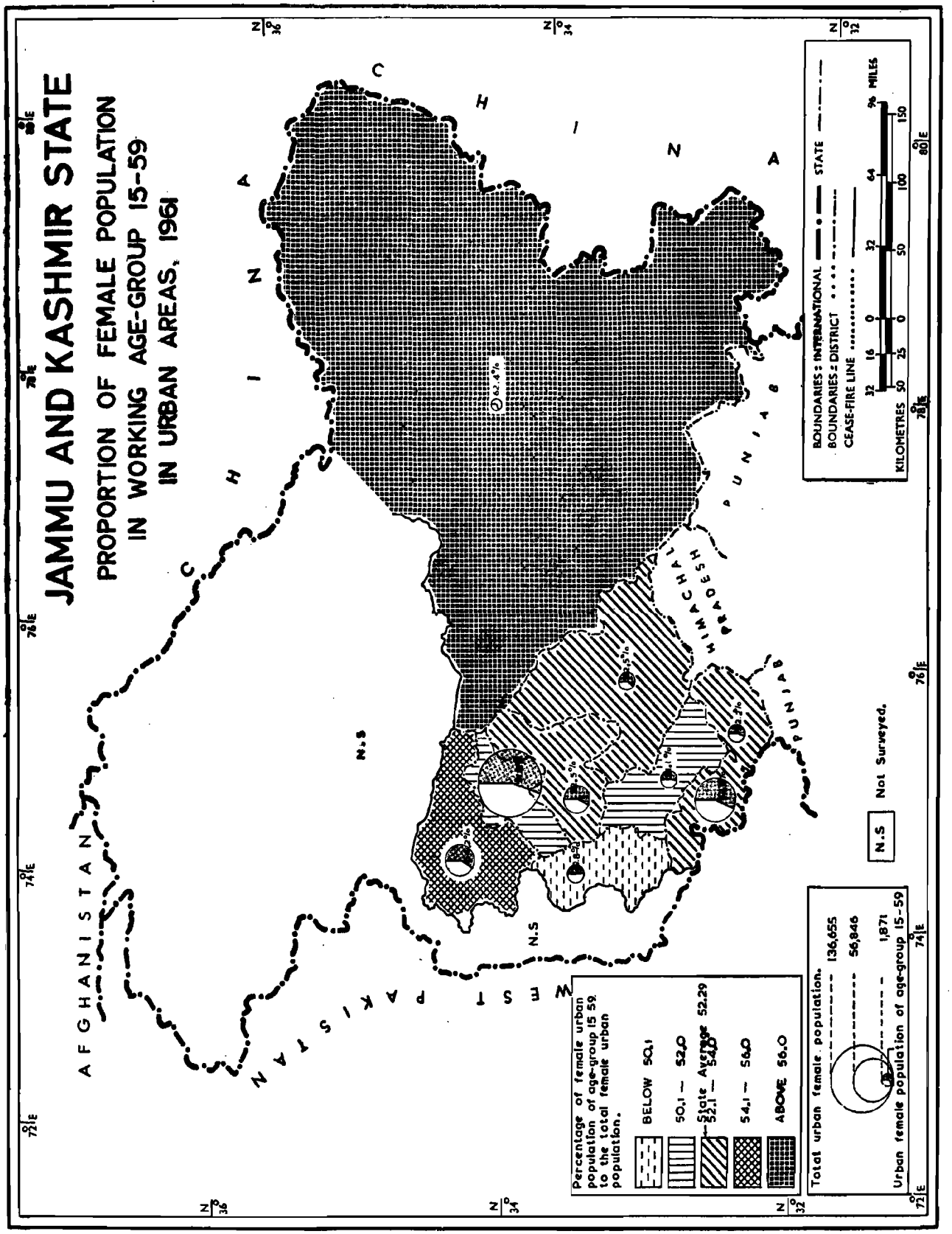
Salient Features

The urban areas of the State are inhabited by a total female population of 2,71,628. Of these 1,42,021 belong to the age-group 15-59. This means that the proportion of urban females of the age of 15-59 to the total urban female population is 52.3%. The only districts of the State which have higher percentages than the State average consist of Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh, Doda and Jammu. Ladakh has the highest average of 62.4% and Poonch the lowest, the corresponding proportion being 49.8%.

The following statement gives the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to the total female population in urban areas of the State and its districts :—

State/District	*Percentage*
Ladakh	62.4
Baramulla	54.2
Jammu	52.7
Anantnag	52.5
Doda	52.5
Jammu and Kashmir	52.3
Kathua	52.2
Srinagar	51.8
Udhampur	51.1
Poonch	49.8

MAP No. 38


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION
IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.S
N.S
N.S
62.4%
Percentage of female urban population of age-group 15-59 to the total female urban population.
BELOW 50.1
50.1 — 52.0
State Average 52.29
52.1 — 54.0
54.1 — 56.0
ABOVE 56.0
Total urban female population.
136,655
56,846
1,871
Urban female population of age-group 15-59
N.S Not Surveyed.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
32°N
34°N
36°N

MAP NO. 39

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the proportions of rural and urban population in each district of the State on the basis of the census figures of 1961.

Method

The population of each district is represented by a circle which is proportionate in size to its population. The blank sector of the circle represents the rural population and the shaded portion stands for the number of persons inhabiting the urban areas.

The data relating to the urban areas have been grouped into two categories, viz., those in which the population is above 20,000 and others where it is less than 20,000. They have then been shaded in black hatchings according to the size of population as indicated in the legend.

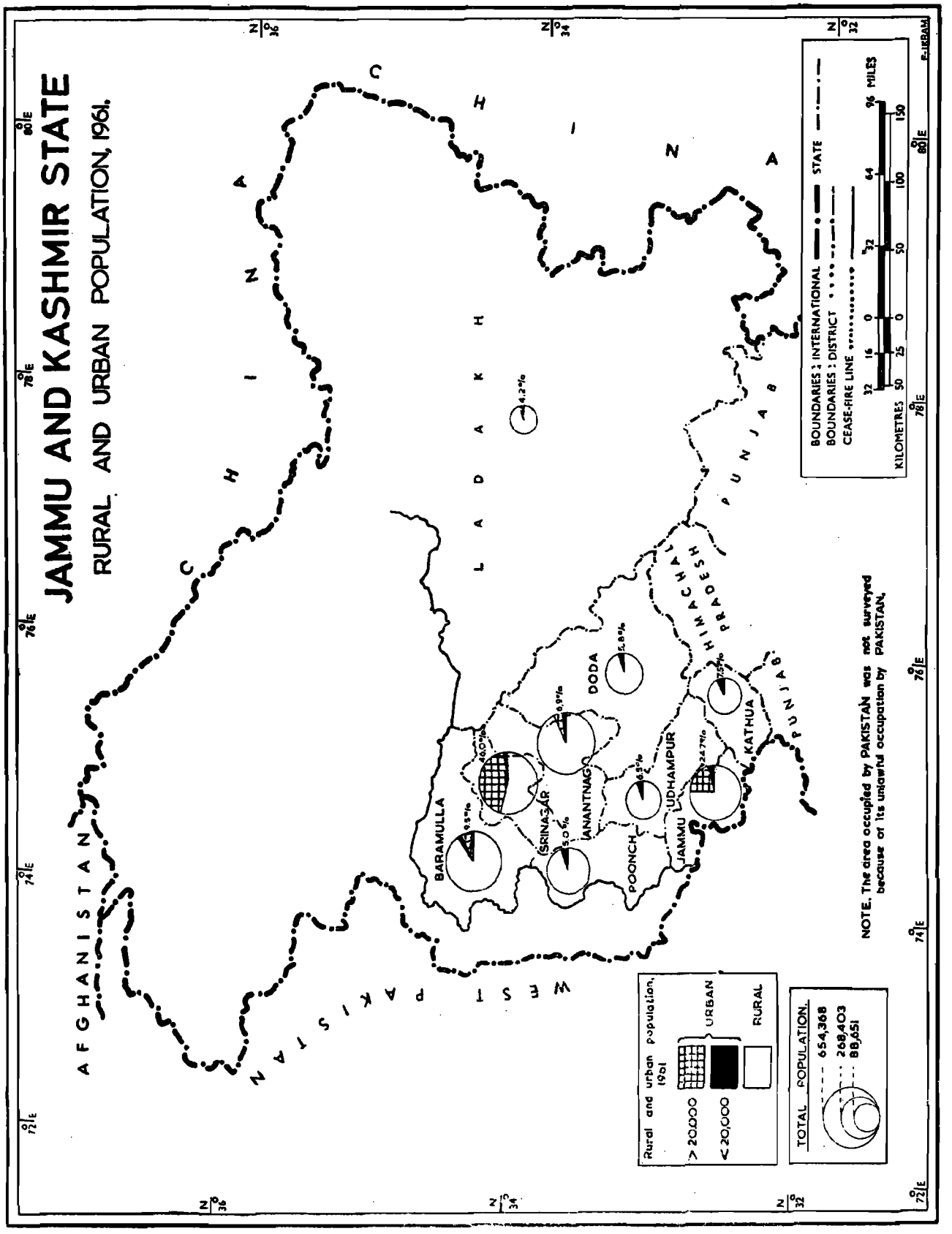
Salient Features

There are 43 urban areas in all, in Jammu and Kashmir with a population of 5,93,315 against the total population of 35,60,976 of the entire State. This means that the urban areas claim about 17% of the total population. The State average is exceeded by Srinagar and Jammu districts only in which the corresponding proportions stand at 46.0% and 24.7% respectively. The lowest proportion of urban population has been returned from Ladakh at 4.2%. Among other districts, Baramulla has the highest proportion of 9.5%. Srinagar, Jammu and Anantnag (Islamabad) are the only urban areas which have a population of more than 20,000.

The following statement gives the rural and urban population of the State and its districts for the year 1961 as also the percentage of urban population to total population :-

State/District	Total Population	Population		Percentage
		Rural	Urban	
Srinagar	6,40,411	3,45,327	2,95,084	46.0
Jammu	5,16,932	3,89,156	1,27,776	24.7
Jammu and Kashmir	35,60,976	29,67,661	5,93,315	17.0
Baramulla	6,04,659	5,47,295	57,364	9.5
Kathua	2,07,430	1,91,895	15,535	7.5
Anantnag	6,54,368	6,08,795	45,573	6.9
Udhampur	2,54,061	2,37,644	16,417	6.5
Doda	2,68,403	2,52,913	15,490	5.8
Poonch	3,26,061	3,09,705	16,356	5.0
Ladakh	88,651	84,931	3,720	4.2

MAP No. 39


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
LADAKH
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
BARAMULLA
SRINAGAR
ANANTNAG
DODA
POONCH
JAMMU
UDHAMPUR
KATHUA
14.2%
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Rural and urban population, 1961
URBAN
RURAL
> 20,000
< 20,000
TOTAL POPULATION
654,368
268,403
88,651
NOTE. The area occupied by PAKISTAN was not surveyed because of its unlawful occupation by PAKISTAN.

MAP NO. 40

PROGRESS OF URBANIZATION, 1901-61

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the progress of urbanization during the period of 60 years ending 1961.

Method

The population inhabiting the various classes of towns during each of the seven decades has been depicted by histograms. In all, seven histograms of varying sizes which are proportionate to the urban population of the seven decades have been presented. The histograms have then been divided into parts corresponding to the population of different categories of towns and each part has been shaded by the hatching alloted to it in accordance with the size of its population.

As will be seen from the legend, the urban areas have been divided into the four following broad categories :—

1. Class I towns with a population of over 1,00,000.
2. Class II towns with a population of 50,000 to 1,00,000.
3. Class III towns with a population of 20,000 to 50,000.
4. Classes IV, V and VI below 20,000.

Salient Features

The progress of urbanization has been more or less static from 1911 to 1921 and has thereafter been steady upto 1951. During the two decades 1901-1911 and 1951-61, there has been phenomenal increase in the urban population of the State. The large disparity between the populations of 1901 and 1911 is due to the fact that till 1901 there were only two urban areas in the State, namely, the cities of Srinagar and Jammu. During the following decade a campaign of urbanization was launched and by 1911 the number of urban areas rose to 45. The unusually high increase during 1951-61 is attributable, among other reasons, to the concentration in urban areas of Jammu and Kathua districts of displaced persons belonging to the State territory on the other side of the Cease-fire Line and West Pakistan. It will also be noticed from the map that the urban population of the State has shrunk during the decade 1911-1921. This was due to repeated visitation of several epidemics which had the effect of reducing the population even below the level of 1911.

In majority of the districts, the highest growth has been registered during the decade 1951-61. Among these, Doda ranks first with a growth percentage of 113.8 in its urban population. This is due to the urbanization during the decade of four new towns, Doda, Banihal, Batote and Ramban. Baramulla ranks next and in this case also the high growth rate is due to the urbanization of six new areas, viz., Sumbal, Ajas, Hajin, Palhalan, Bandipur and Gulmarg, Kathua and Jammu have absorbed large number of displaced persons, though an additional reason for these high growth is the urbanization of Bishna, Arnia, Hiranagar and Lakhenpur villages during the decade. In Anantnag district also the high growth rate during the decade is explained by the inclusion in the urban list of Kulgam and Pahalgam villages previously included in the rural sector.

The following statement gives the number of towns of different categories during the seven decades :-

Class of town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Total No. of Towns	43	25	32	31	29	45	2
Class I	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class II	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Class III	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Class IV	4	3	3	2	...	...	...
Class V	6	7	3	3	6	6	...
Class VI	30	13	24	24	21	37	...

MAP NO. 41

DEGREE OF URBANIZATION, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the regional diversity in the scattered location and concentration of towns as also the influence exercised by them in their surrounding regions.

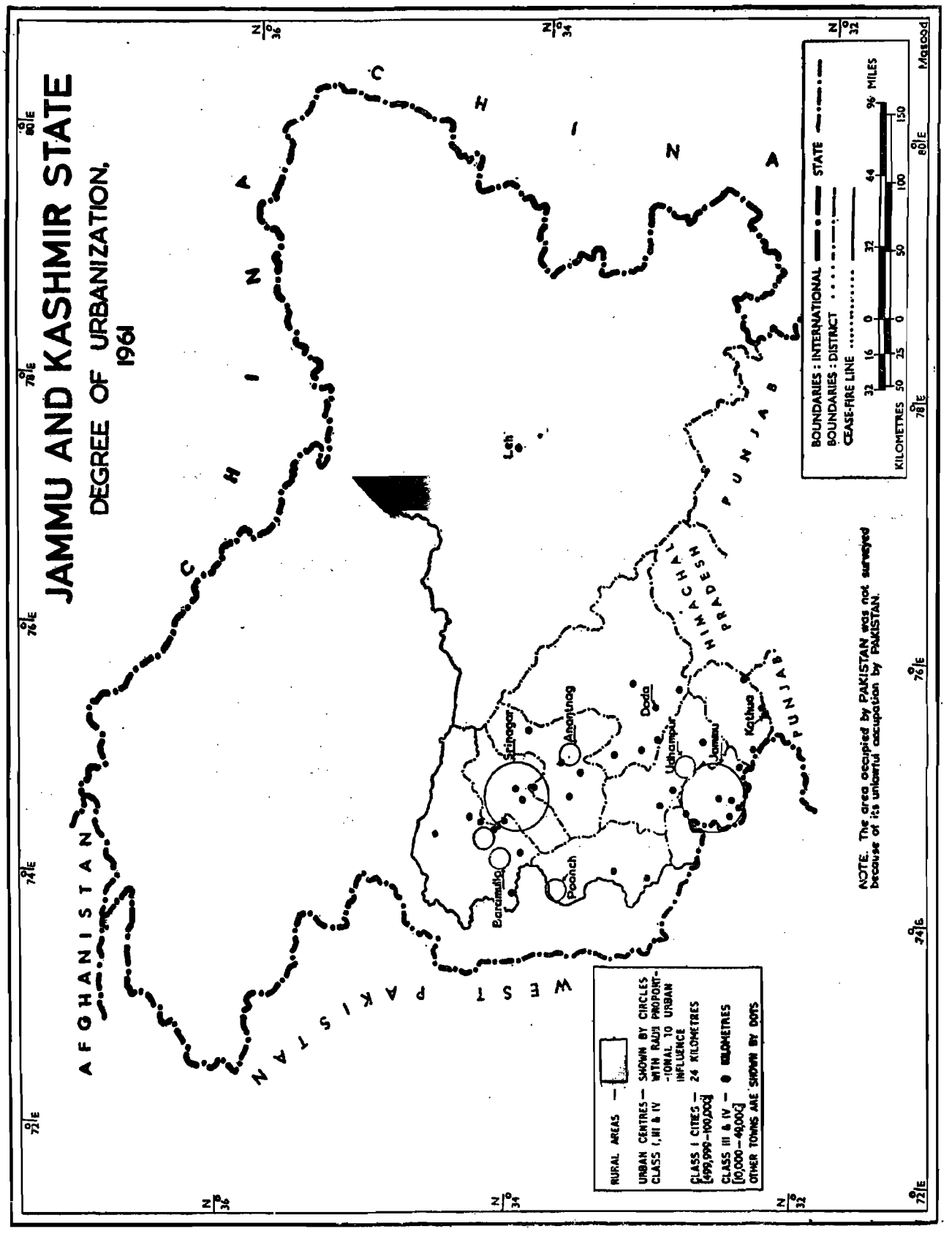
Method

The urban centres of classes I, III and IV have been shown by circles with radii proportionate to the urban influence of each. Other towns have been indicated by black dots. Towns with a population of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 are represented by circles with a radius of 24 kilometres and those of Classes III and IV have each a radius of 8 kilometres. The varying radii of the circles show the distances over which urban influence is exercised by the towns.

Salient Features

Except for one Class VI town, there is no urban area in more than two-third of the State territory extending from south-east to north-west. On the other hand, a sizeable conglomeration of Classes V and VI towns lies in the south westernly sector. The northern region is also, marked by a number of contiguous towns of Classes V and VI as also a few others of Class IV. Other towns are irregularly scattered in various parts of the State.

MAP No. 41


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DEGREE OF URBANIZATION,
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Leh
Srinagar
Anantnag
Doda
Udhampur
Jammu
Kathua
Baramulla
Poonch
RURAL AREAS
URBAN CENTRES— SHOWN BY CIRCLES WITH RADII PROPORTIONAL TO URBAN INFLUENCE
CLASS I, II & IV
CLASS I CITIES — 24 KILOMETRES [499,999–100,000]
CLASS III & IV — 8 KILOMETRES [10,000–40,000]
OTHER TOWNS ARE SHOWN BY DOTS
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
NOTE. The area occupied by PAKISTAN was not surveyed because of its unlawful occupation by PAKISTAN.

MAP NO. 42

URBAN CONCENTRATION, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the zones of urban concentration in Jammu and Kashmir in 1961.

Method

The percentages of urban population of each tehsil to its total population have been calculated and grouped into five categories, viz., tehsils in which the proportion of urban to total population is (i) zero, (ii) 0-5%, (iii) 5-10%, (iv) 10-15% and (v) more than 15%. There are 32 tehsils in Jammu and Kashmir but five of these, namely Ganderbal, Handwara, Karnah, Kargil and Mendhar, are entirely rural. Thus, all the 43 urban areas of the State fall within the jurisdiction of 27 tehsils only.

The percentages of urban population have been plotted in the centre of respective tehsils and isopleths have been drawn at an interval of 5% so as to demarcate the five categories of tehsils with varying percentages of urban population.

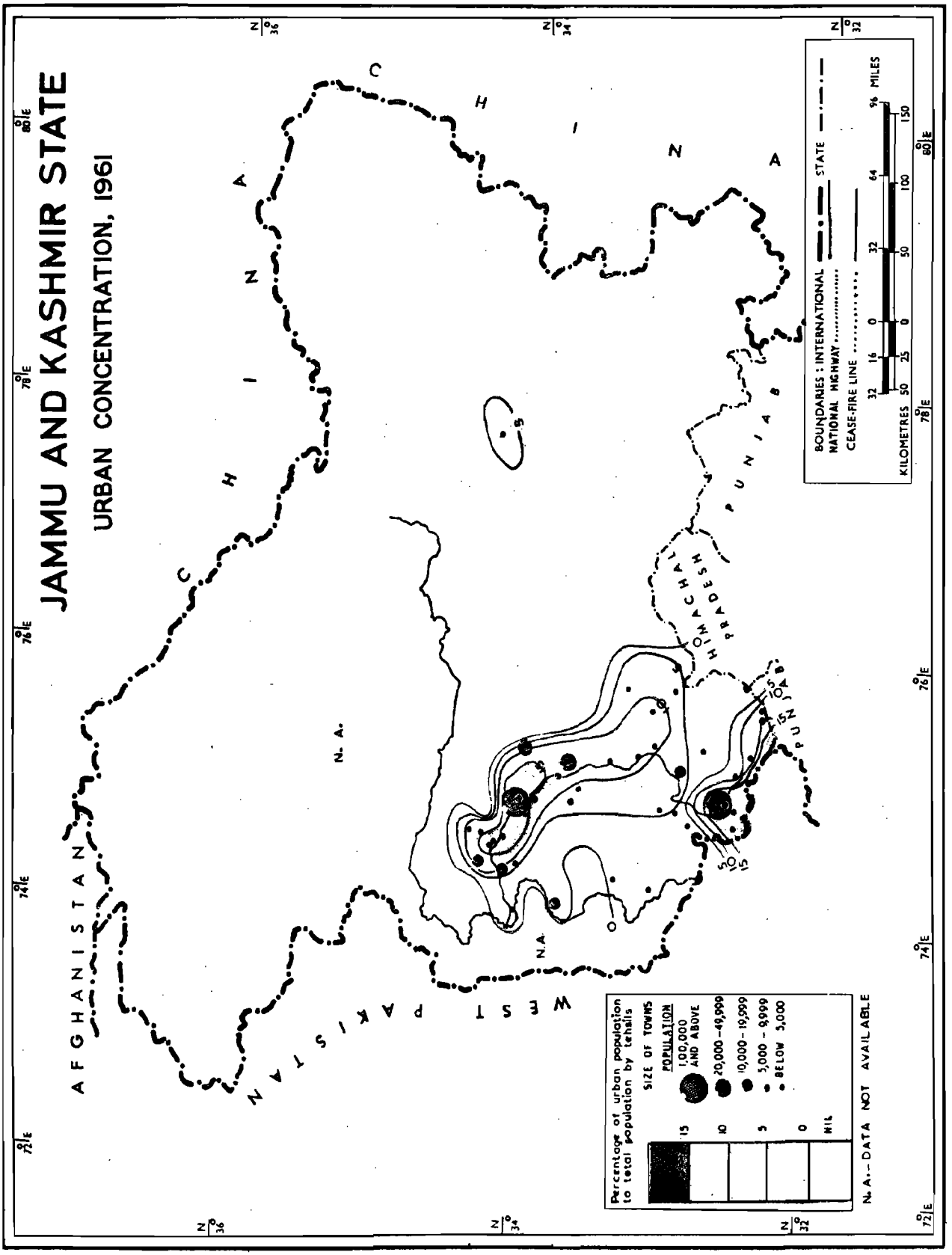
The urban areas have been represented by spheres of varying sizes according to their class of population as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

The total 1961 population of the State stands at 3,560,976 persons including 593,315 inhabiting its urban areas. The State proportion of urban population thus stands at 16.6%. This average is exceeded only by the tehsils of Srinagar, Sonawari and Jammu. Sonawari is a small tehsil with a total population of 72,568 persons and contains four small towns, Ajas, Sumbal, Hajin and Palhalan, having an aggregate population of 13,802. The tehsils of Srinagar and Jammu are, on the other hand, inhabited by 353,151 and 233,311 persons respectively. The former includes the city of Srinagar with a population of 285,257 persons and the Badamibagh Cantonment which is inhabited by 6,596 persons. Tehsil Jammu has a total urban population of 108,257 of whom 102,738 inhabit the Jammu city and 5,519 Jammu Cantonment.

It is for these reasons that over 82% population of Srinagar tehsil is urban. The corresponding proportion in Jammu and Sonawari tehsils stand at 46% and 19% respectively. The proportions of urban population in Kathua and Haveli tehsils are almost the same as the State average. Baramulla and Sopore rank next, the corresponding proportion in each case being 15%. In other tehsils except Anantnag, Udhampur and Ranbirsinghpora, the proportion of urban to total tehsil population is less than 10%.

MAP No. 42


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
URBAN CONCENTRATION, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
N. A.
N.A.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of urban population to total population by tehsils
SIZE OF TOWNS
POPULATION
1,00,000 AND ABOVE
20,000 – 49,999
10,000 – 19,999
5,000 – 9,999
BELOW 5,000
15
10
5
0
NIL
N.A.– DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MAP NO. 43

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS, 1901-61

Purpose

The map indicates the censal year of origin of each of the 43 towns of the State since 1901. It also shows the areas which were treated as towns in any one of these decenniums but were later decimated and lost their urban status.

Method

The urban areas of the State have been represented by three circles of varying sizes to correspond to towns with population of above 50,000, 20,000-50,000 and below 20,000. The circles have been shaded by different hatchings according to the year of their origin as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

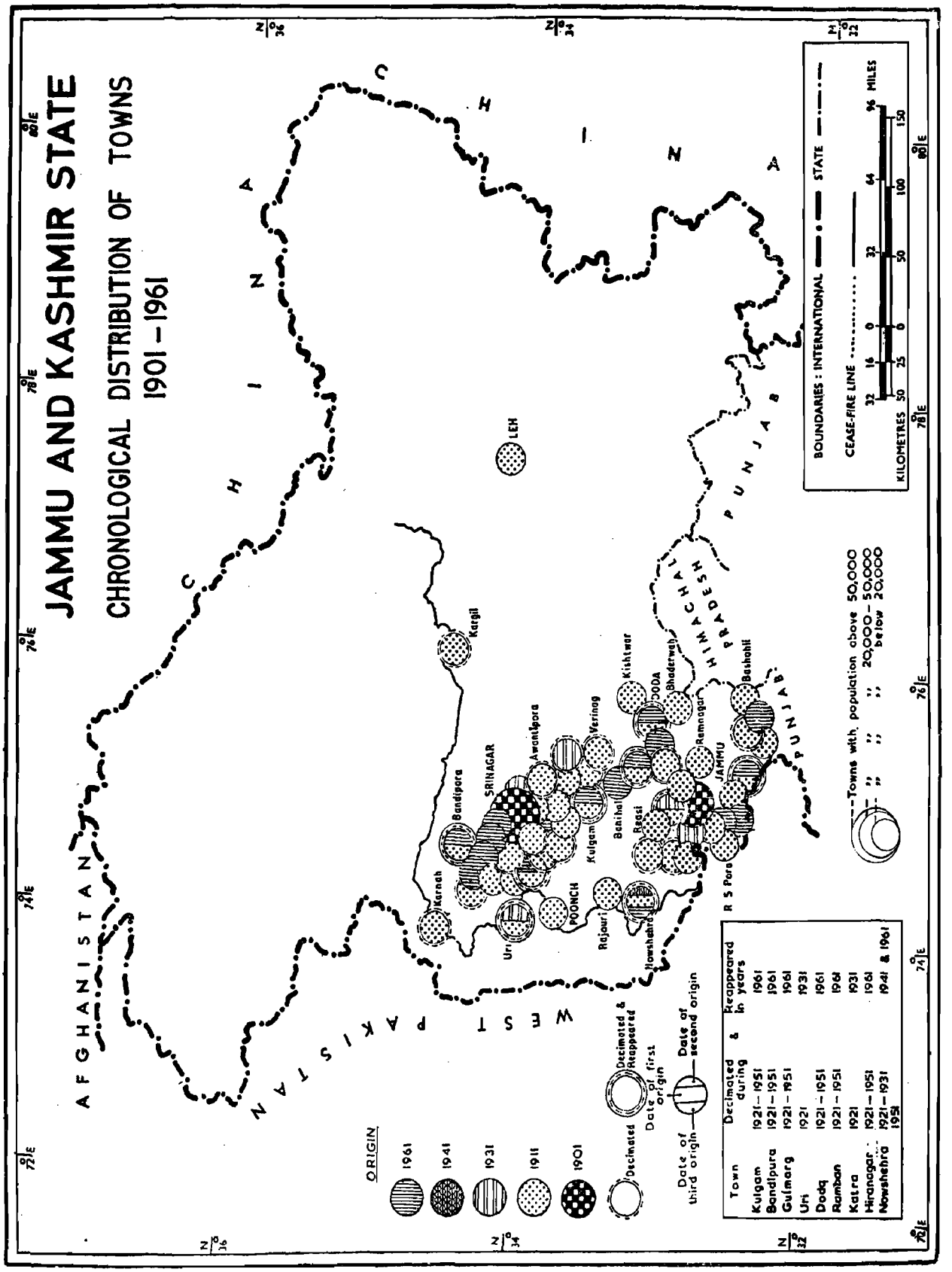
There have been as many as nine towns which decimated in one of the censal years and re-appeared in a subsequent decade. Srinagar and Jammu are the oldest towns in the State having retained their urban status continuously since 1901. The following 18 towns which were urbanized in 1911 did not also decimate in any subsequent year :-

Bijbehara, Pampore, Shupiyan, Sopore, Baramulla, Leh, Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Ramnagar, Reasi, Udhampur, Akhnur, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Bashohli, Kathua, Poonch and Rajouri. No areas were urbanized during the years 1921, 1941 and 1951. The two Cantonment towns at Srinagar and Jammu came into existence in 1931 and continued as such since then. All other towns have sprung up in 1961 for the first time.

The following statement gives the number of towns during the seven decennial years :-

Year of origin	No. of Towns	No. of towns with population		
		Over 50,000	20,000-50,000	Below 20,000
1901	2	1	1	...
1911	45	1	1	43
1921	29	1	1	27
1931	31	1	1	29
1941	32	2	...	30
1951	25	2	...	23
1961	43	2	1	40

MAP No. 43


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS
1901 – 1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
LEH
Kargil
Kishtwar
DODA
Bhaderwah
Bashohli
Ramnagar
JAMMU
R S Pora
Akhnoor
SRINAGAR
Awantipora
Verinag
Bandipora
Kulgam
Banihal
Batasi
Karnah
POONCH
Uri
Rajouri
Nowshehra
ORIGIN
1961
1941
1931
1911
1901
Decimated
Decimated & Reappeared
Date of first origin
Date of second origin
Date of third origin
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Towns with population above 50,000
20,000 – 50,000
below 20,000
Town | Decimated during | & Reappeared in years
Kulgam | 1921 – 1951 | 1961
Bandipura | 1921 – 1951 | 1961
Gulmarg | 1921 – 1951 | 1961
Uri | 1921 | 1931
Doda | 1921 – 1951 | 1961
Ramban | 1921 – 1951 | 1961
Katra | 1921 | 1931
Hiranagar | 1921 – 1951 | 1961
Nowshehra | 1921 – 1931 | 1941 & 1961
1951

MAP NO. 44

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS WHICH LOST URBAN STATUS IN ANY OF THE YEARS, 1901-1961

Purpose

The map indicates the towns decimated in one of the censal years 1901 to 1961 which have not appeared again on the urban list.

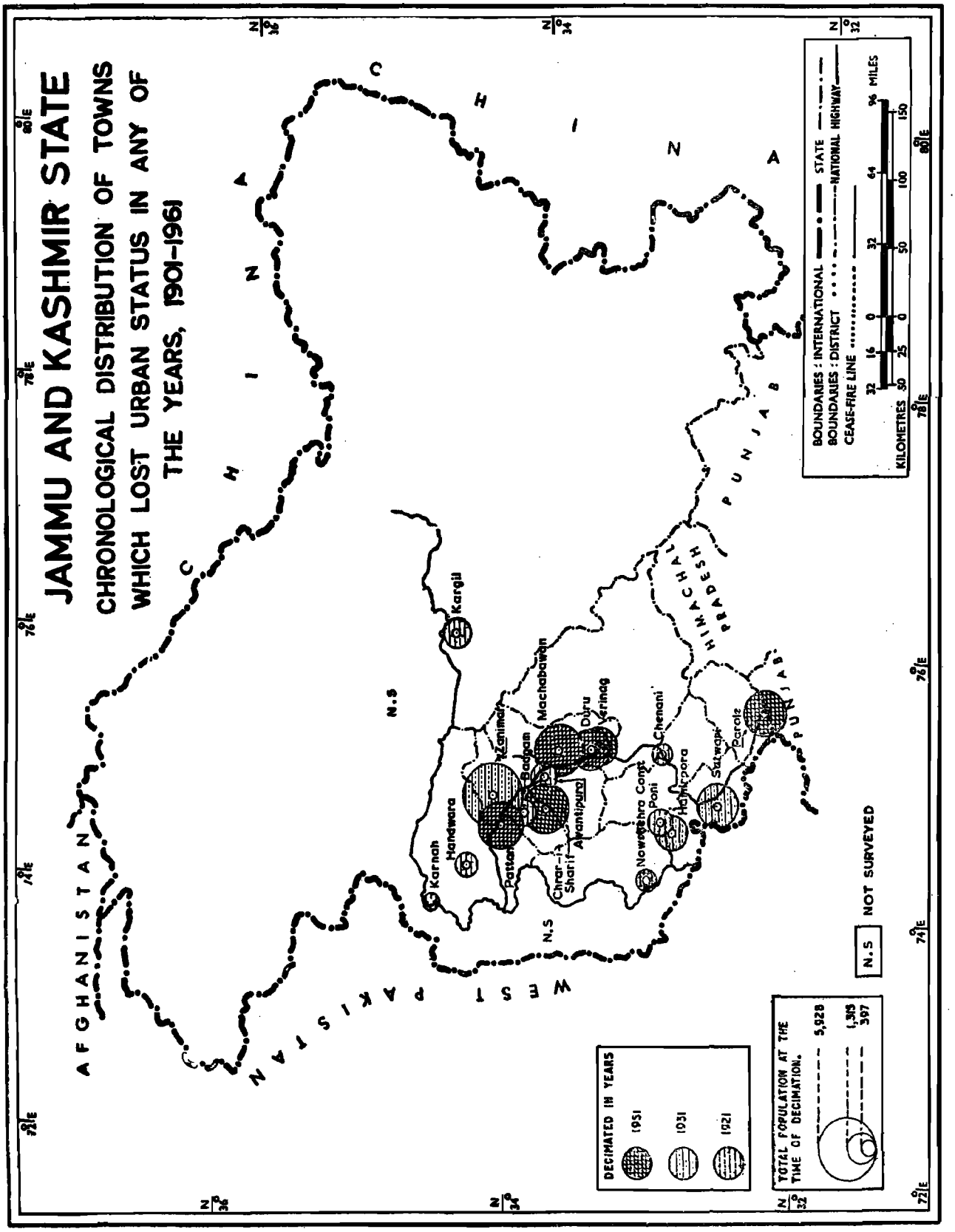
Method

The decimated towns have been grouped into three categories according as they lost their urban status in 1921, 1931 and 1951. Each town has been represented by a circle which has been shaded in hatchings corresponding to the year of its decimation. The circles are of varying sizes so as to cover all decimated towns ranging from the smallest with a population of 397 to the largest which had a population of 5,928 in the year previous to its decimation.

Salient Features

Zunimar was the largest town by population among those which decimated during the last six decades. Judging by the criterion of population, Zunimar and Chrari Sharief are even now eligible for classification as towns, but as they are predominantly inhabited by agriculturists and have not retained their urban characteristics, they have reverted to the rural list. Nowshehra Cantonment was wiped out as a result of the tribal raids of 1947. Satwari has been merged with the Cantonment at Jammu. Chenani was a town when it was the headquarter of Raja of Chenani. The whole estate has since been merged with district Udhampur and as majority of the inhabitants of the town are agriculturists, it has lost its urban status. Other decimated towns have had historical backgrounds, but with the passage of time, they have completely changed their urban complexion.

MAP No. 44


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS WHICH LOST URBAN STATUS IN ANY OF THE YEARS, 1901-1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Kargil
Kanimarg
Machabawan
Baqtain
Duru
Verinag
Chenani
Karnah
Handwara
Patan
Chrar-i-Sharif
Awantipura
Nowshehra Cont.
Poni
Hariparora
Satwari
Jarols
N.S
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
KILOMETRES
MILES
DECIMATED IN YEARS
1951
1931
1921
TOTAL POPULATION AT THE TIME OF DECIMATION.
5,928
1,315
397
NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 45

CITIES AND TOWNS ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the functional classification of the towns of the State according to their varying sizes of population.

Method

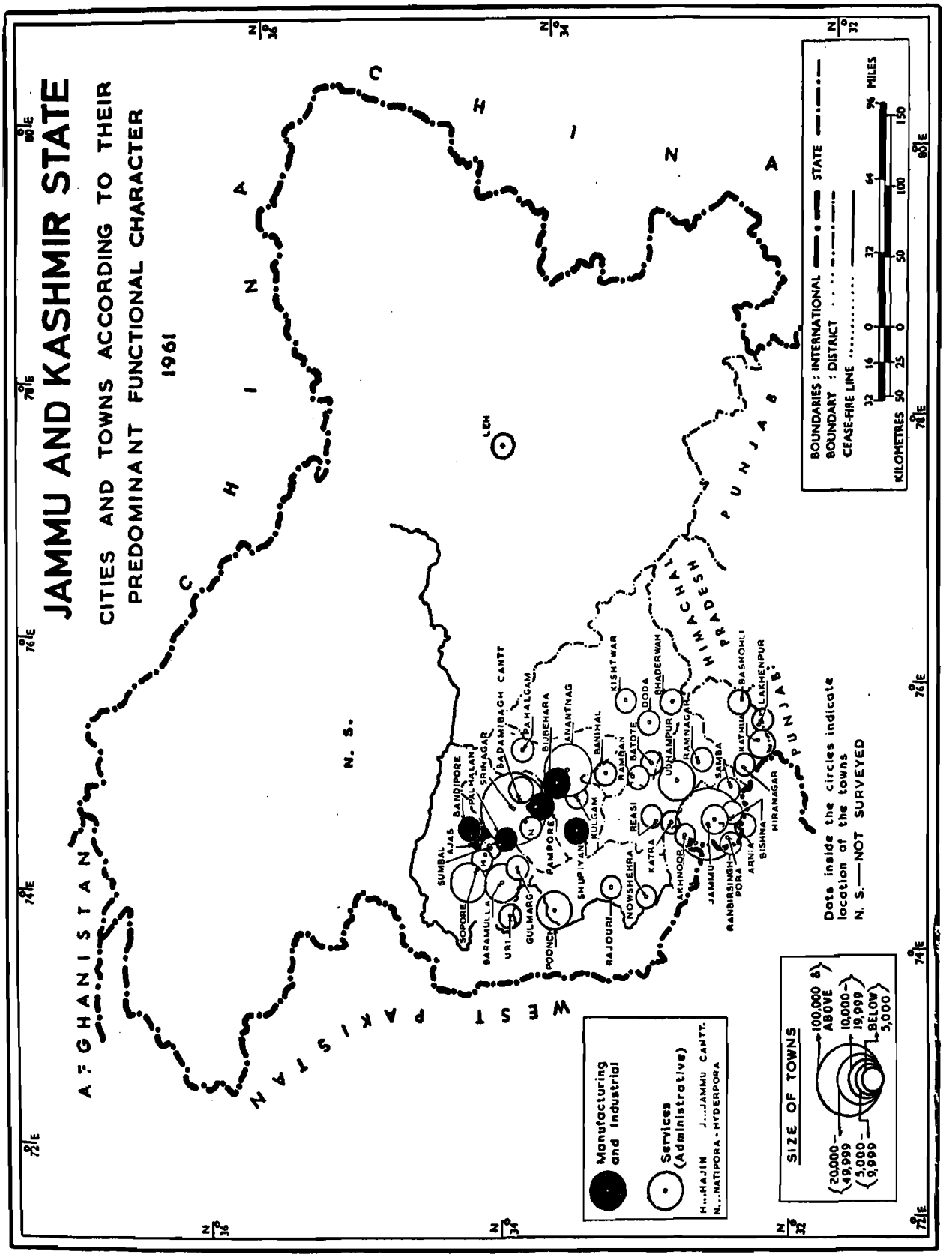
Each town has been represented by a circle proportionate in size to its population. For facility of reading, towns with population of 3,720, 1,02,738 and 2,85,257 have been shown by circles of different sizes, as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

The towns of the State are classifiable on the basis of their functional character into two categories, viz., (a) manufacturing and industrial and (b) administrative. In these towns the proportion of workers who are engaged in manufacturing or administrative activities exceed 40% of the total working population other than those engaged in cultivation or employed as agricultural labour. Manufacturing and industrial workers include those engaged in (i) household industry, (ii) manufacturing other than household industry and (iii) mining and quarrying etc. In administrative towns, over 40% of the working population (except those engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour) consist of workers employed in services other than household industry, manufacturing other than household industry, mining and quarrying, construction, trade and commerce and transport.

Of the 43 towns in the State, Shupiyan, Bijbehara, Pampore, Bandipur, Palhalan and Ajas alone are classifiable as manufacturing and industrial towns. These have been shaded in black to distinguish them from the administrative towns.

MAP No. 45


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
CITIES AND TOWNS ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
N. S.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
LEH
SUMBAL
BANDIPORE
PALHALAN
SRINAGAR
BADAMIBAGH CANTT
PALHALGAM
BIJBEHARA
ANANTNAG
KISHTWAR
BANIHAL
RAMBAN
BATOTE
DODA
BHADERWAH
UDHAMPUR
RAMNAGAR
KATHUA
BASHOHLI
LAKHENPUR
SAMBA
HIRANAGAR
SHUPIYAN
KULGAM
REASI
KATRA
AKHNOOR
JAMMU
RANBIRSINGH PORA
ARNIA
BISHNA
SOPORE
BARAMULLA
URI
GULMARG
POONCH
RAJOURI
NOWSHEHRA
PAMPORE
Manufacturing and Industrial
Services (Administrative)
H...HAJIN J...JAMMU CANTT.
N...NATIPORA-HYDERPORA
SIZE OF TOWNS
100,000 & ABOVE
20,000-49,999
10,000-19,999
5,000-9,999
BELOW 5,000
Dots inside the circles indicate location of the towns
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

IV. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP NO. 46

LAND UTILIZATION, 1959-60

Purpose

The map shows the manner of utilization of land in the various districts of Jammu and Kashmir during the year 1959-60.

Method

Each district has been represented by two circles of varying sizes to indicate the extent of agricultural and non-agricultural areas. Circles standing for agricultural areas have been divided into three sectors so as to denote separately (i) net sown area, (ii) fallow land and (iii) culturable waste. Similarly, circles indicating areas not available for agriculture have been sub-divided into four sectors (i) barren and unculturable waste, (ii) forests, (iii) permanent pastures and grazing lands and (iv) land put to non-agricultural uses.

Agricultural areas have been shaded in black with different hatchings to distinguish the various sub-categories, net sown area, fallow land and culturable waste. Similarly, the non-agricultural areas have been shaded in red and each sector has been hatched differently according as the area represented by it relates to forests, permanent pastures etc.

Salient Features

The following statement gives the area in acres of each sub-category of agricultural and non-agricultural land :-

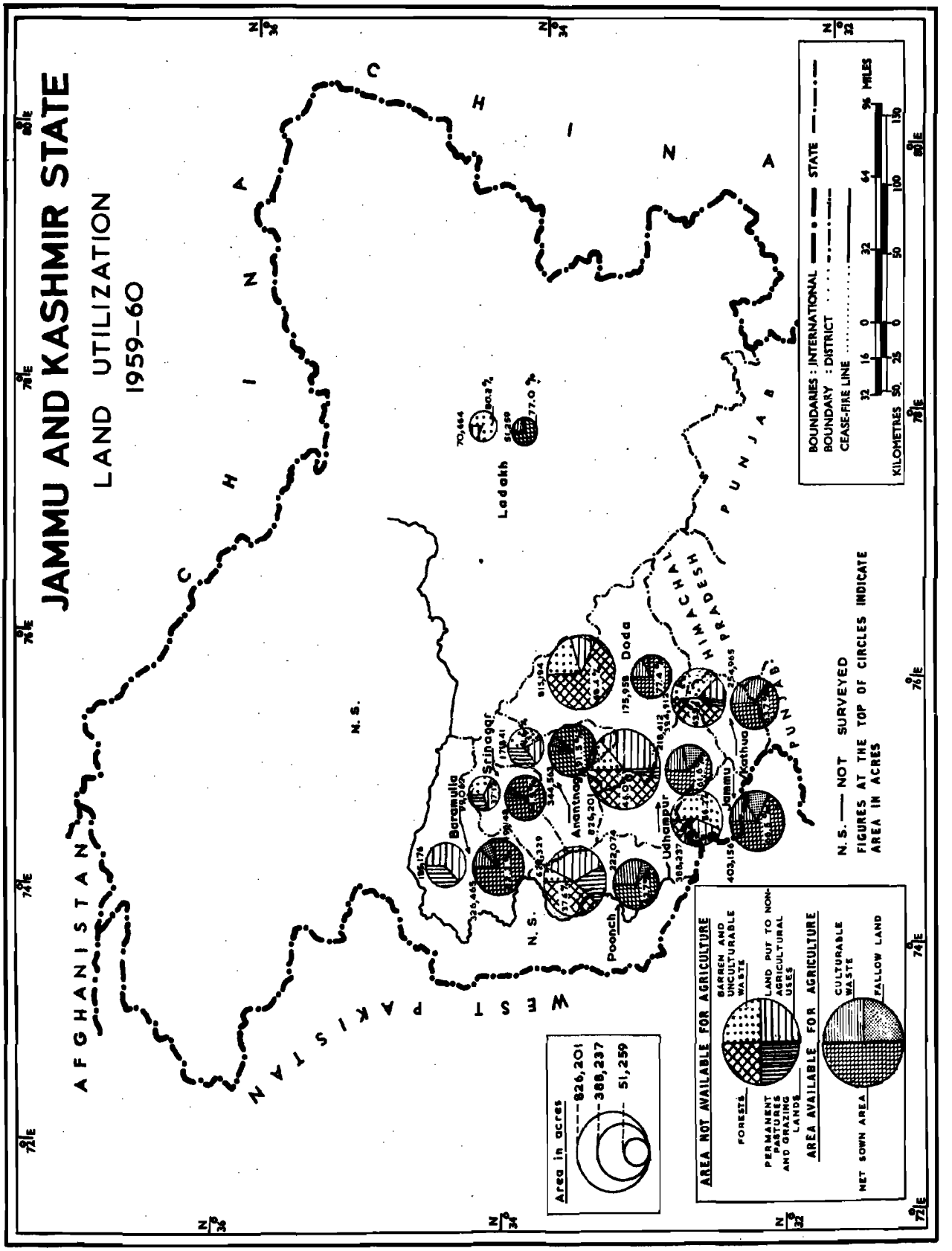
Agricultural land (in acres)

1.	Net sown area	16,51,603	21,93,000
2.	Fallow land (Current)	1,80,023	
3.	Culturable waste	3,61,374	

Non-agricultural land (in acres)

1.	Forests	13,97,072	35,79,616
2.	Barren and un-culturable waste	8,30,647	
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	9,93,289	
4.	Permanent pastures and grazing lands	3,58,608	

MAP No. 46


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
LAND UTILIZATION
1959–60
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh
Srinagar
Baramulla
Anantnag
Udhampur
Jammu
Kathua
Doda
Poonch
N.S.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL — STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Area in acres
926,201
388,237
51,259
AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR AGRICULTURE
FORESTS
BARREN AND UNCULTURABLE WASTE
PERMANENT PASTURES AND GRAZING LANDS
LAND PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL USES
AREA AVAILABLE FOR AGRICULTURE
NET SOWN AREA
CULTURABLE WASTE
FALLOW LAND
N.S. — NOT SURVEYED
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE AREA IN ACRES

MAP NO. 47

INTENSITY OF CROPPING, 1959-60

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the intensity of cropping in the various districts of the State during the year 1959-60.

Method

The intensity of cropping is measured by multiplying the gross sown area by 100 and dividing the result by the net sown area. The data thus obtained have been grouped into five categories, viz., 101-110, 111-120, 121-130, 131-140 and above 140. The districts have then been shaded by hatchings corresponding to their intensity of cropping as indicated in the legend.

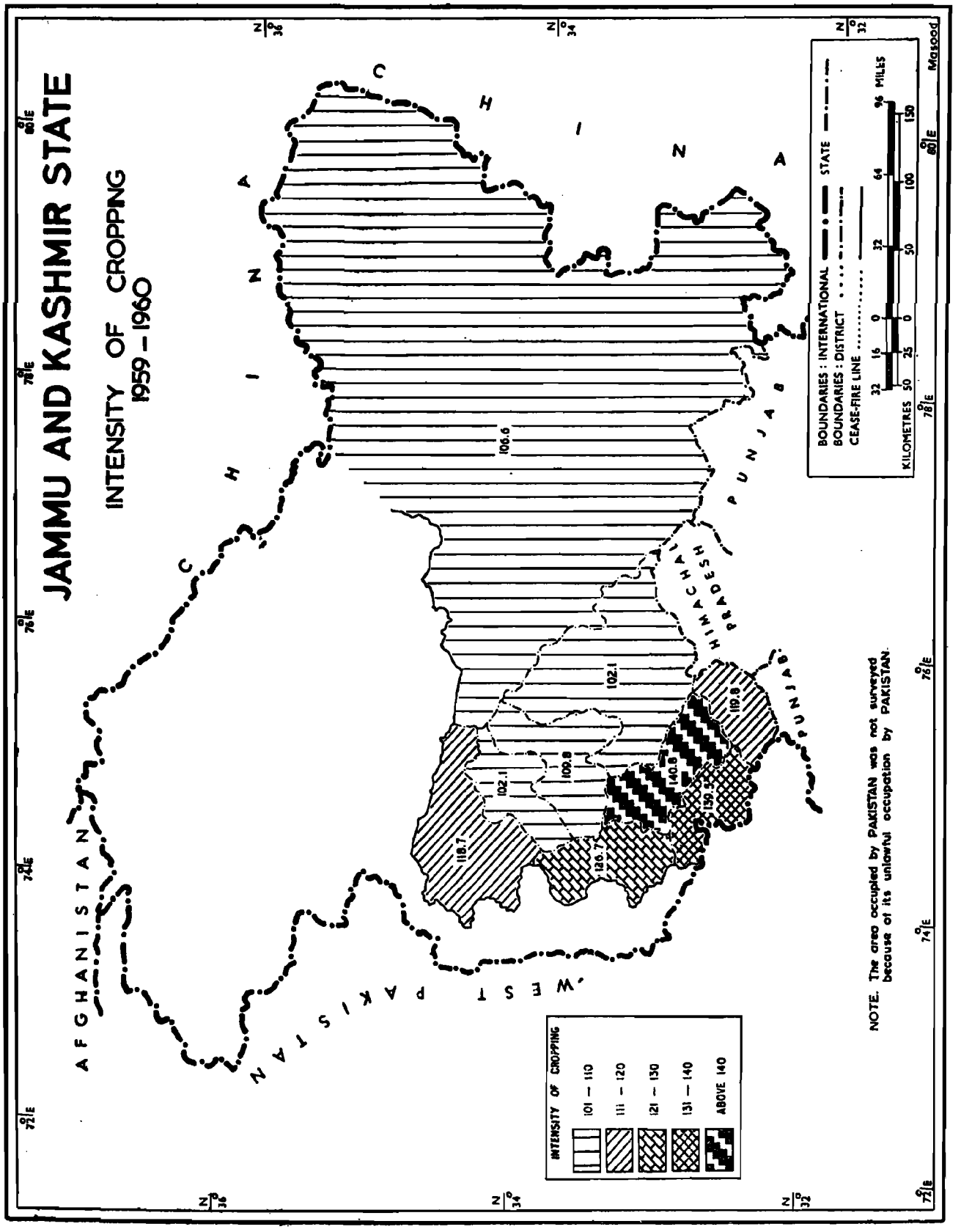
Salient Features

The total cropped area in the State measures 19,72,798 acres and the net sown area stands at 16,51,603, giving the average intensity of cropping at 119.4%. Udhampur has the highest intensity of 140.8% which is only slightly more than that of Jammu. Doda and Srinagar rank last, the corresponding intensity in each case being 102.1.

The following statement indicates the intensity of cropping in each of the districts of the State in 1959-60 :-

State/District		Intensity of Cropping
Srinagar	...	102.1
Doda	...	102.1
Ladakh	...	106.6
Anantnag	...	109.8
Baramulla	...	118.7
Jammu and Kashmir	...	119.4
Kathua	...	119.8
Poonch	...	126.7
Jammu	...	139.5
Udhampur	...	140.8

MAP No. 47


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
INTENSITY OF CROPPING
1959 – 1960
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
106.6
102.1
110.8
102.1
106.8
140.8
139.5
118.7
126.7
INTENSITY OF CROPPING
101 – 110
111 – 120
121 – 130
131 – 140
ABOVE 140
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
NOTE. The area occupied by PAKISTAN was not surveyed because of its unlawful occupation by PAKISTAN.
Masood

MAP NO. 48

ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS, 1959-60
(Rice, Barley, Maize, Bajra, Wheat and Ragi)

Purpose

The map shows the acreage of land under the major cereals, rice, barley, maize, bajra, wheat and ragi grown in the State in 1959-60.

Method

Each area in which a particular cereal is grown has been denoted by a symbol, as indicated in the legend. One such symbol in each case stands for 2,000 acres. Thus, one red and eight green triangles and three green dots in Ladakh imply that 2,000 to 3,000 acres are under barley, 16,000 to 18,000 acres under ragi and 6,000 to 8,000 acres under wheat cultivation.

Salient Features

1. The largest acreage in the State is under rice cultivation. Maize and wheat rank second and third respectively. Barley and bajra are grown on comparatively small areas which are limited to 58,123 and 48,513 acres only. Ragi claims the smallest acreage among all major cereals.

2. Rice is mostly grown in the valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla. Anantnag has the largest acreage under rice cultivation when compared with other districts. Baramulla ranks next with 1,14,891 acres as against 1,72,010 of Anantnag. Doda has the smallest area under rice cultivation.

3. Poonch is the most important district so for as maize is concerned. In this district, the acreage under maize cultivation is more than 58% of total area under major cereals. Baramulla has also a maize growing area of 97,971 acres. In Jammu and Kathua, maize is grown on a limited scale only.

4. Wheat is the most important cereal of Jammu district and is grown on an area of 1,52,374 acres. Compared to other districts, Ladakh has the smallest area under wheat cultivation.

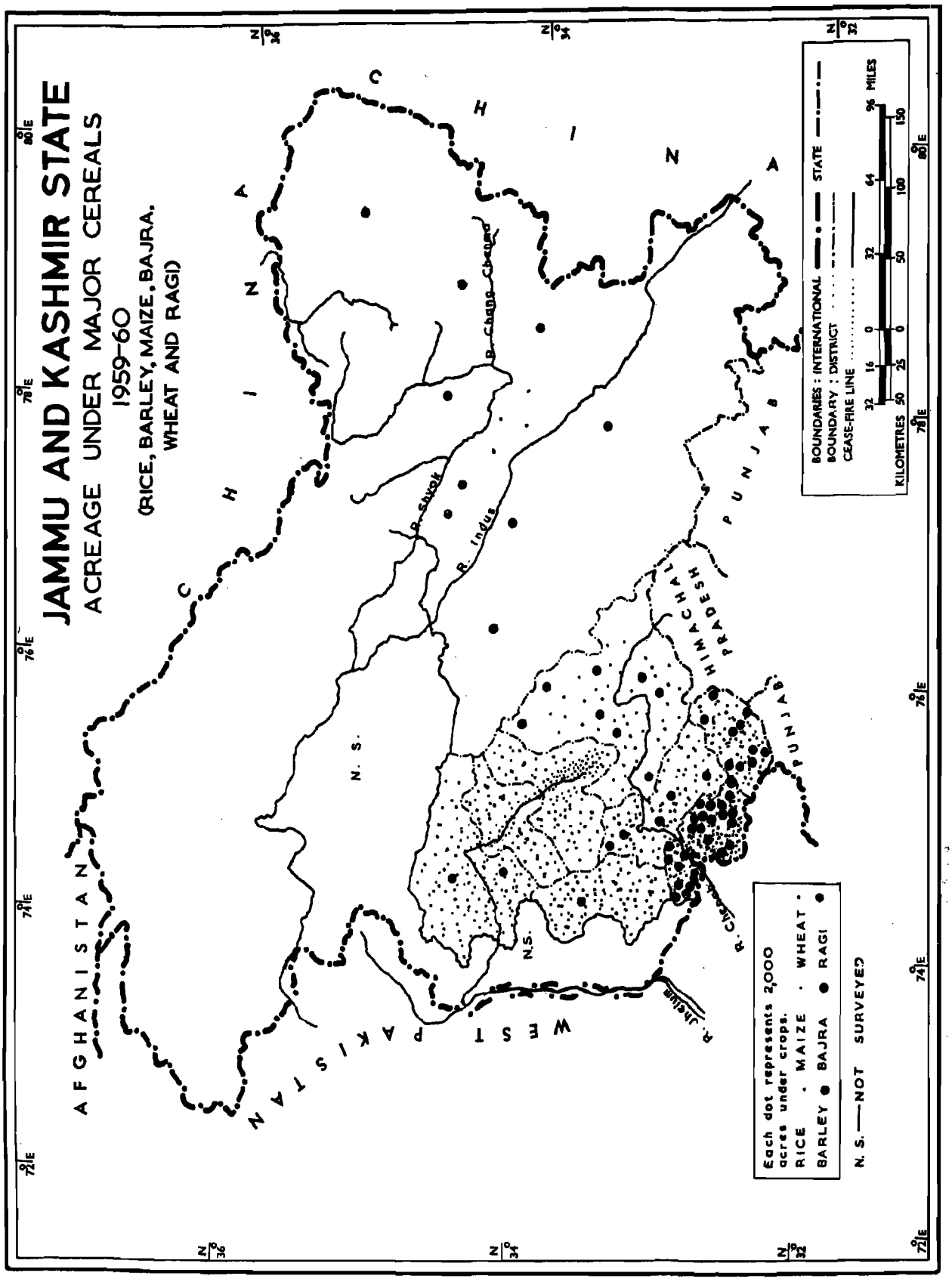
5. Among all the districts, Doda has the largest acreage under barley cultivation. Srinagar ranks last, the corresponding acreage being 463 acres only.

6. Ragi is grown in Ladakh only and in no other districts of the State.

The following statement gives the acreage under the major cereals in the year 1959-60 :-

District/State	Area in acres under					
	Rice	Barley	Maize	Bajra	Wheat	Ragi
Anantnag	1,72,010	530	71,204	...	21,749	
Srinagar	87,119	463	39,670	...	21,240	...
Baramulla	1,14,891	3,508	97,971	...	34,547	...
Ladakh	...	2,498	..	...	7,254	16,606
Doda	10,206	15,545	64,720	...	17,922	...
Udhampur	21,015	9,915	78,420	413	49,062	...
Jammu	65,562	11,776	29,273	39,387	1,52,374	...
Kathua	44,008	11,407	30,585	8,534	60,606	...
Poonch	17,820	2,481	1,00,037	179	50,748	...
Jammu & Kashmir	5,32,631	58,123	5,11,880	48,513	4,15,502	16,606

MAP No. 48


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS
1959-60
(RICE, BARLEY, MAIZE, BAJRA, WHEAT AND RAGI)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
R. Shyok
R. Indus
R. Chenab
R. Jhelum
N. S.
N.S.
Each dot represents 2,000 acres under crops.
RICE . MAIZE . WHEAT .
BARLEY ● BAJRA ● RAGI
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
74°E
78°E
80°E
72°E
76°E
N 36°
N 34°
N 32°

MAP NO. 49

ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OILSEEDS, 1959-60

Purpose

The map shows the areas under oilseeds, pulses and other cereals and millets in the various districts of the State in 1959-60.

Method

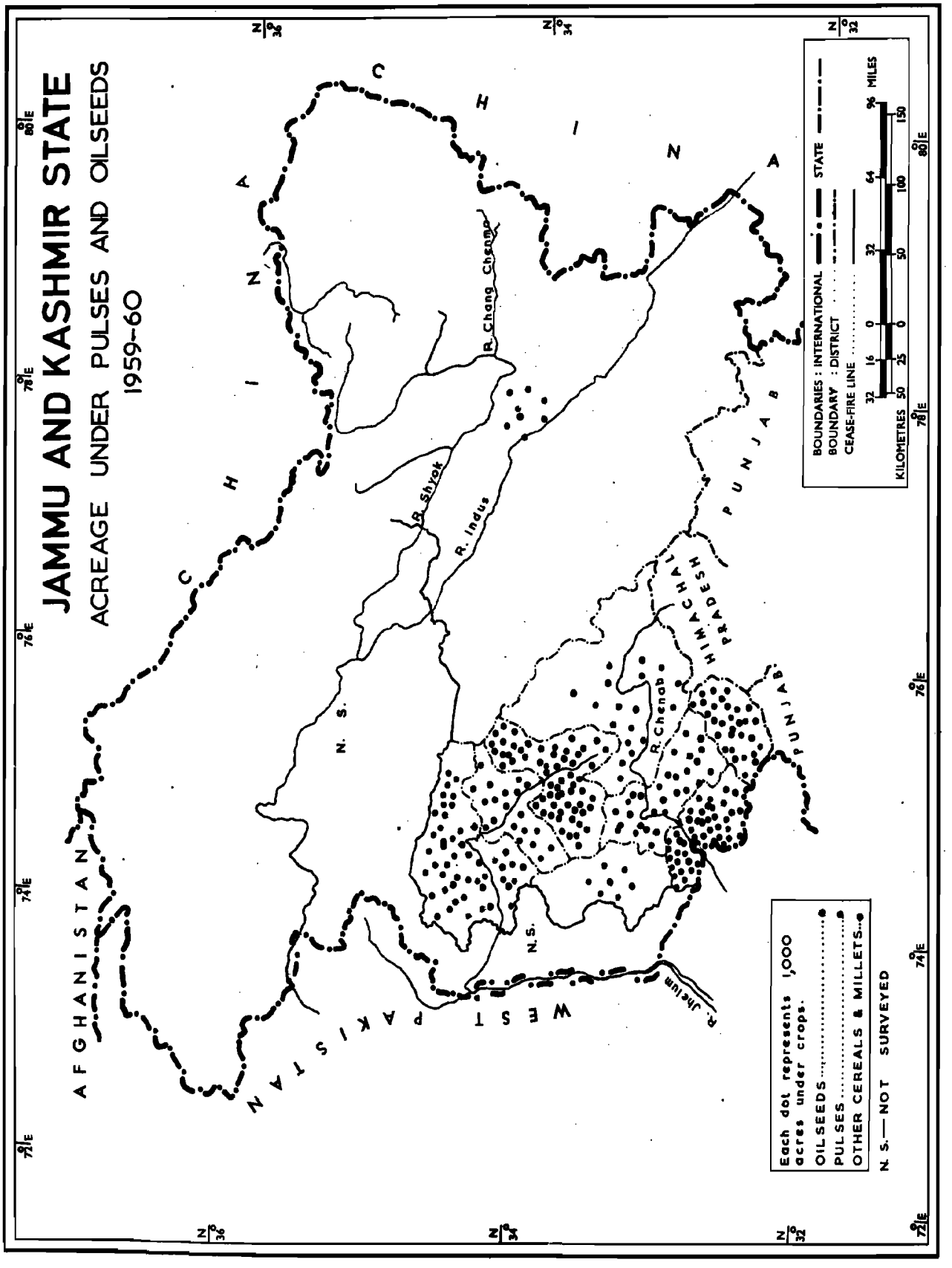
The crops have been divided into three broad categories, oilseeds, pulses and other cereals including millets. The acreage under each of these has been shown by solid dots, each dot representing 1,000 acres. Those coloured in black stand for oilseeds, red dots represent pulses and the green dots indicate other cereals and millets.

Salient Features

The following statement gives the acreage under each crop in different districts of the State in 1959-60 :-

District/State	Area in acres under		
	Pulses	Oilseeds	Other cereals and millets
Anantnag	15,482	43,642	1,913
Srinagar	7,948	11,197	1,430
Baramulla	23,277	11,787	14,138
Lakakh	3,855	519	2,572
Doda	6,170	4,344	7,676
Udhampur	14,916	6,689	6,702
Jammu	31,483	3,524	9,562
Kathua	13,640	11,630	4,103
Poonch	4,707	1,987	28
Jammu and Kashmir	1,21,478	95,319	48,124

MAP No. 49


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OILSEEDS
1959-60
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
R. Chang Chenmo
R. Shyok
R. Indus
R. Chenab
R. Jhelum
N. S.
N.S.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Each dot represents 1,000 acres under crops.
OILSEEDS
PULSES
OTHER CEREALS & MILLETS
N. S.— NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 50

ACREAGE UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS, 1959-60

Purpose

The map indicates the acreage under commercial crops, such as, fruits, fibres, sugar cane etc.

Method

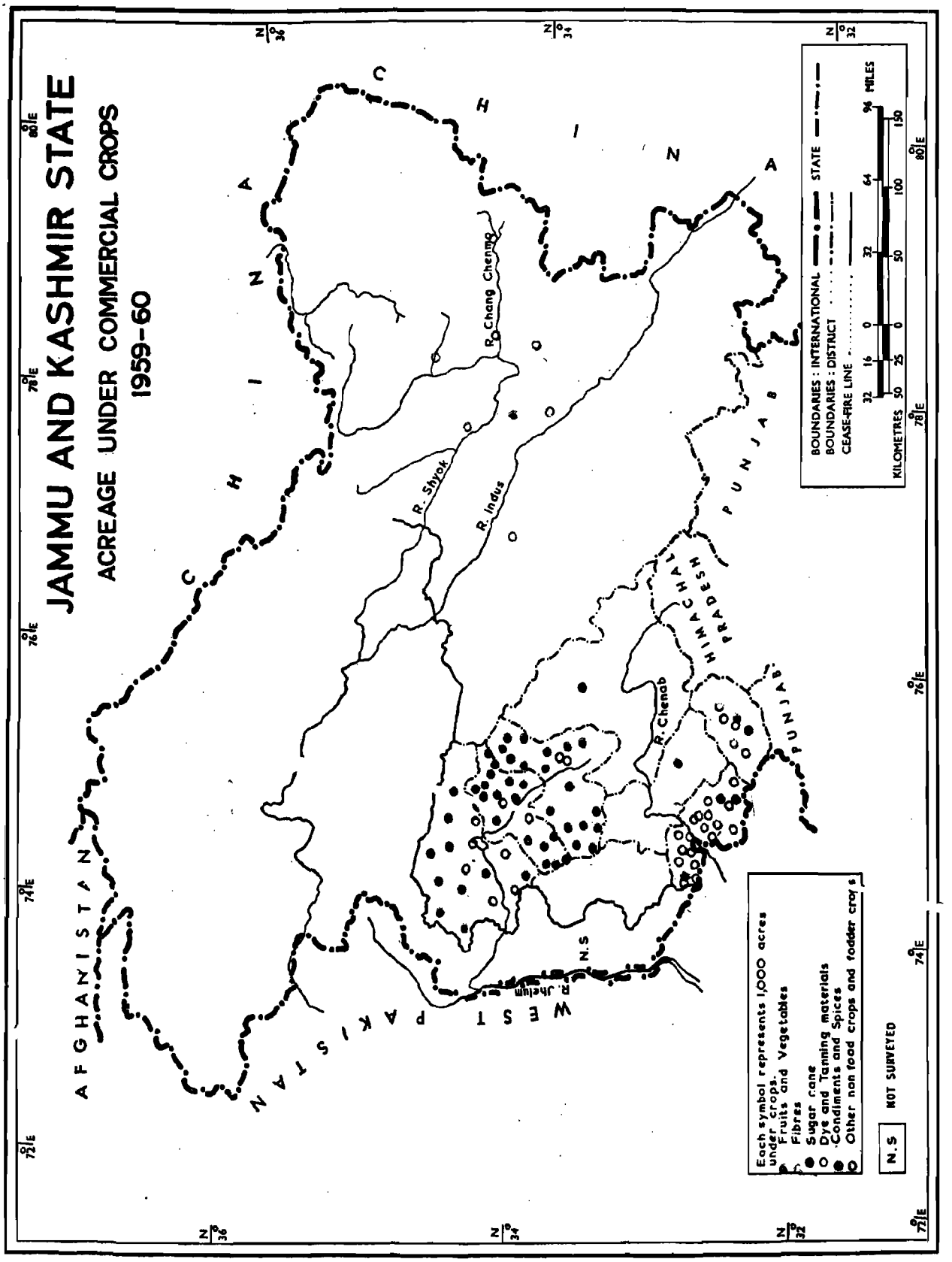
Commercial crops grown in the various parts of the State have been classified into six broad categories, (i) fruits and vegetables, (ii) fibres, (iii) sugar cane, (iv) dye and tanning materials, (v) condiments and spices and (vi) other non-food and fodder crops. The acreage under each of these has been shown by dots of different colours, each dot standing for 1,000 acres. The areas under the first two crops have been represented by solid and hollow red dots respectively. Similarly, the acreage under sugar cane and dye and tanning materials are indicated by solid and hollow black dots. Area under condiments and spices is shown by solid green dots while all other non-food crops have been depicted by hollow dots of green colour.

Salient Features

The sub-joined statement shows the acreage under each of the commercial crops in the various districts of the State during the year 1959-60 :-

District/State	Area in acres under					
	Fruits and vegetables	Fibres	Sugar cane	Dye and tanning materials	Condiments and spices	Other non-food and fodder crops
Anantnag	15,593	117	...	1,703	967	627
Srinagar	15,974	44	...	57	830	2,493
Baramulla	9,204	8	...	...	531	6,328
Ladakh	1,272	...	...	...	...	7,437
Doda	1,135	...	2	...	117	...
Udhampur	1,116	447	256	...	282	63
Jammu	2,852	3,044	2,126	...	302	15,163
Kathua	621	1,807	1,230	...	519	3,155
Poonch	172	338	14	...	455	212
Jammu and Kashmir	47,939	5,805	3,628	1,760	4,003	35,478

MAP No. 50


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
ACREAGE UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS
1959-60
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
R. Chang Chenmo
R. Shyok
R. Indus
R. Chenab
R. Jhelum
N.S
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Each symbol represents 1,000 acres under crops.
Fruits and Vegetables
Fibres
Sugar cane
Dye and Tanning materials
Condiments and Spices
Other non food crops and fodder crops
N.S NOT SURVEYED

MAP NOS. 51 A, B, C & D

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF RICE, WHEAT, MILLETS AND PULSES, 1955-56—1959-60

Purpose

The four maps numbering 51-A, 51-B, 51-C, and 51-D, indicate the average annual yield per acre of rice, wheat, millets and pulses respectively in each district of the State for the years 1955-1956 to 1959-60.

Method

For facility of reading, the yield rate of each of the four crops have been indicated on separate maps. The yield per acre for each year has been measured in maunds and the sum total of yield rates thus arrived at has been divided by the number of years.

The districts of the State have been divided into three categories according as the yield per acre of rice is below 12.1 maunds or between 12.1 to 16.0 maunds or above 16.0 maunds per acre. The districts have then been shaded by suitable hatchings according to their yield rates as indicated in the legend.

In the case of wheat, the districts have been classified into four categories, viz., (i) districts with an yield rate of less than 6.00 maunds per acre, (ii) districts in which the yield rate varies from 6.00 to 6.99 maunds, (iii) districts in which the yield rate is more than 7.00 and less than 7.99 maunds and (iv) districts in which an acre of land yields on an average more than 7.99 maunds of wheat. As in the case of rice, the districts have then been shaded by appropriate hatchings corresponding to their yield rates.

Districts in which millets are grown have been divided into three groups according as the yield rate is less than 5.1 maunds or varies from 5.1 to 5.50 maunds or exceeds 5.50 maunds per acre. Each district has then been shaded by hatchings corresponding to its yield rate.

Districts which grow pulses have been divided into four groups. In the first group the yield rate is below 3.1 maunds per acre and in the second and third, it varies from 3.1 to 5.0 maunds and 5.1 to 7.0 maunds respectively. The last group consists of districts in which the yield is more than 7.0 maunds per acre. The districts have then been shaded by suitable hatchings which correspond to their respective yield rates, as shown in the legend.

Salient Features

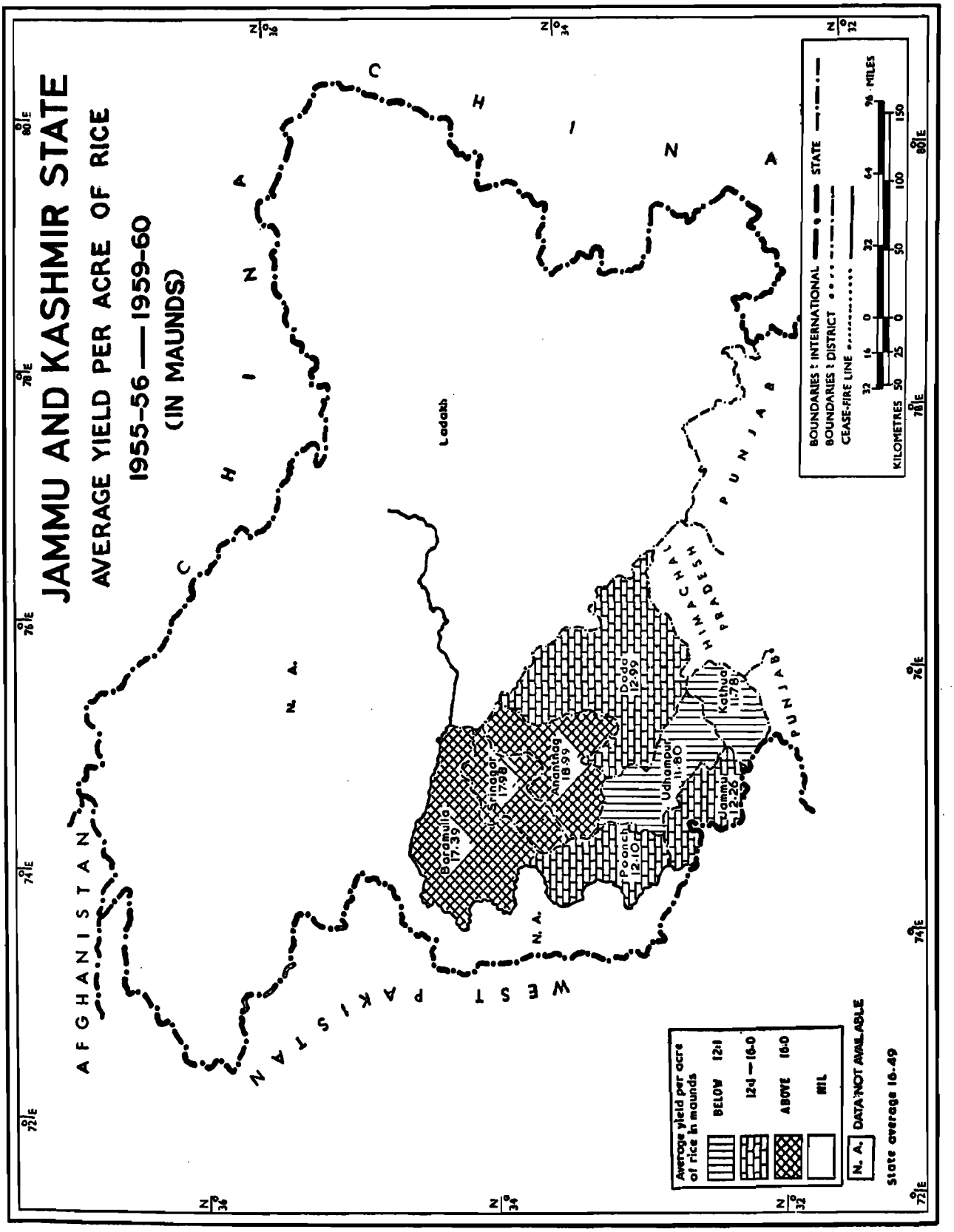
As will be seen from the map, no rice is grown in district Ladakh. In Udhampur and Kathua, the yield rate is very poor. The highest yield rates are found in the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla. In Doda, Jammu and Poonch, the yield per acre is moderate and varies from 12.1 to 16.0 maunds.

The highest yield rate of wheat has been returned from Ladakh. Anantnag and Jammu rank next with 7.00 to 7.99 maunds per acre as their yield rates. Except Srinagar and Baramulla, in all other districts the yield rate is poor, being less than 6 maunds per acre. In Srinagar and Baramulla, the rate is slightly better and varies from 6.00 to 6.99 maunds.

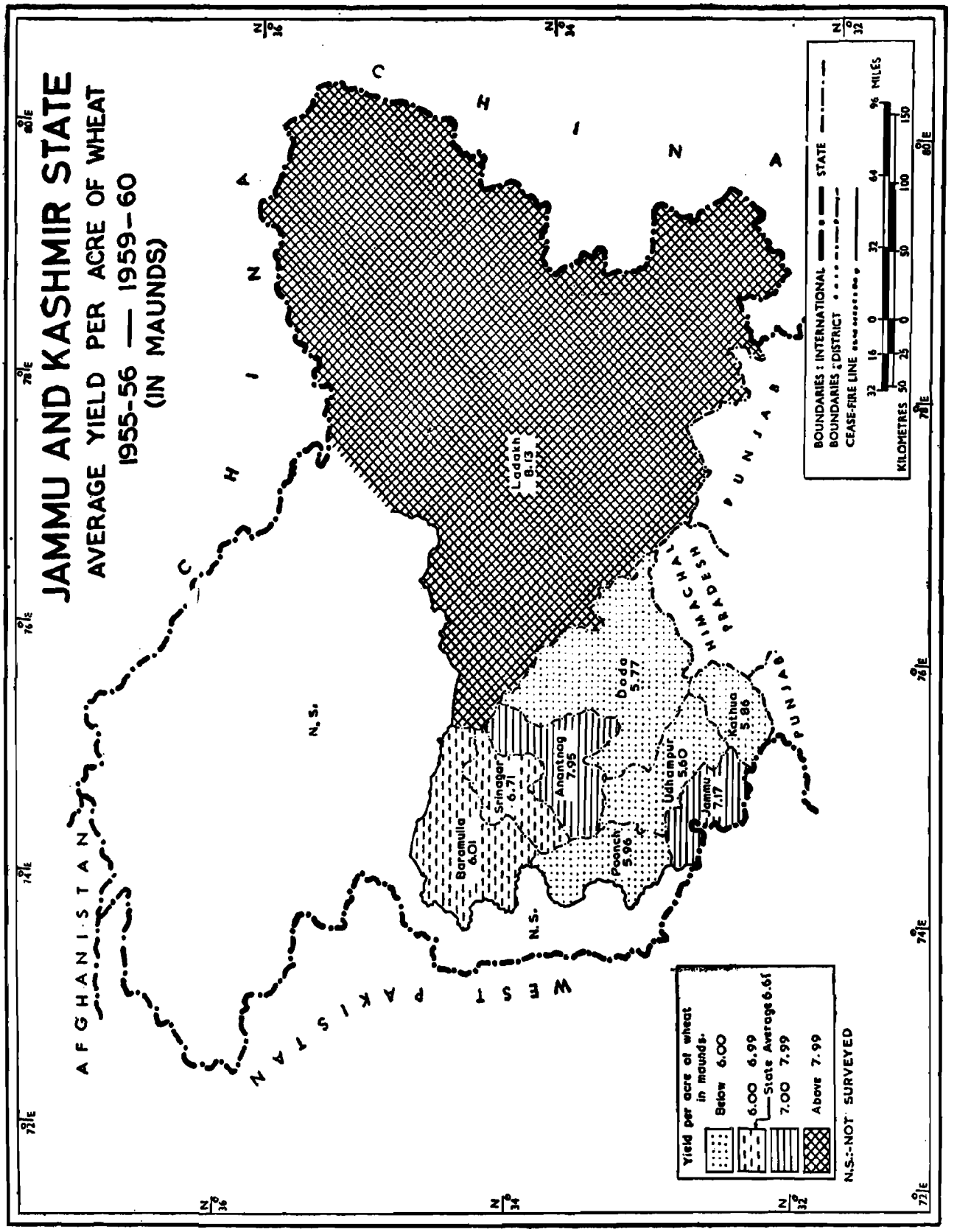
Millets are grown in Udhampur, Jammu, Poonch and Kathua only. Among these, the yield rate in Udhampur is the highest and exceeds 5.50 maunds per acre. Kathua and Jammu have the lowest yield rates whereas in Poonch, it varies from 5.1 to 5.50 maunds.

Pulses are grown all over the State. Anantnag has the highest rate of 8.3 maunds per acre. Srinagar, Doda and Ladakh rank next, the corresponding rates being 5.1 to 7.0 maunds. The yield rates in Kathua, Jammu and Poonch are the lowest and do not exceed 3 maunds per acre. In Udhampur and Baramulla the yield is comparatively better and varies from 3.1 to 5.0 acres.

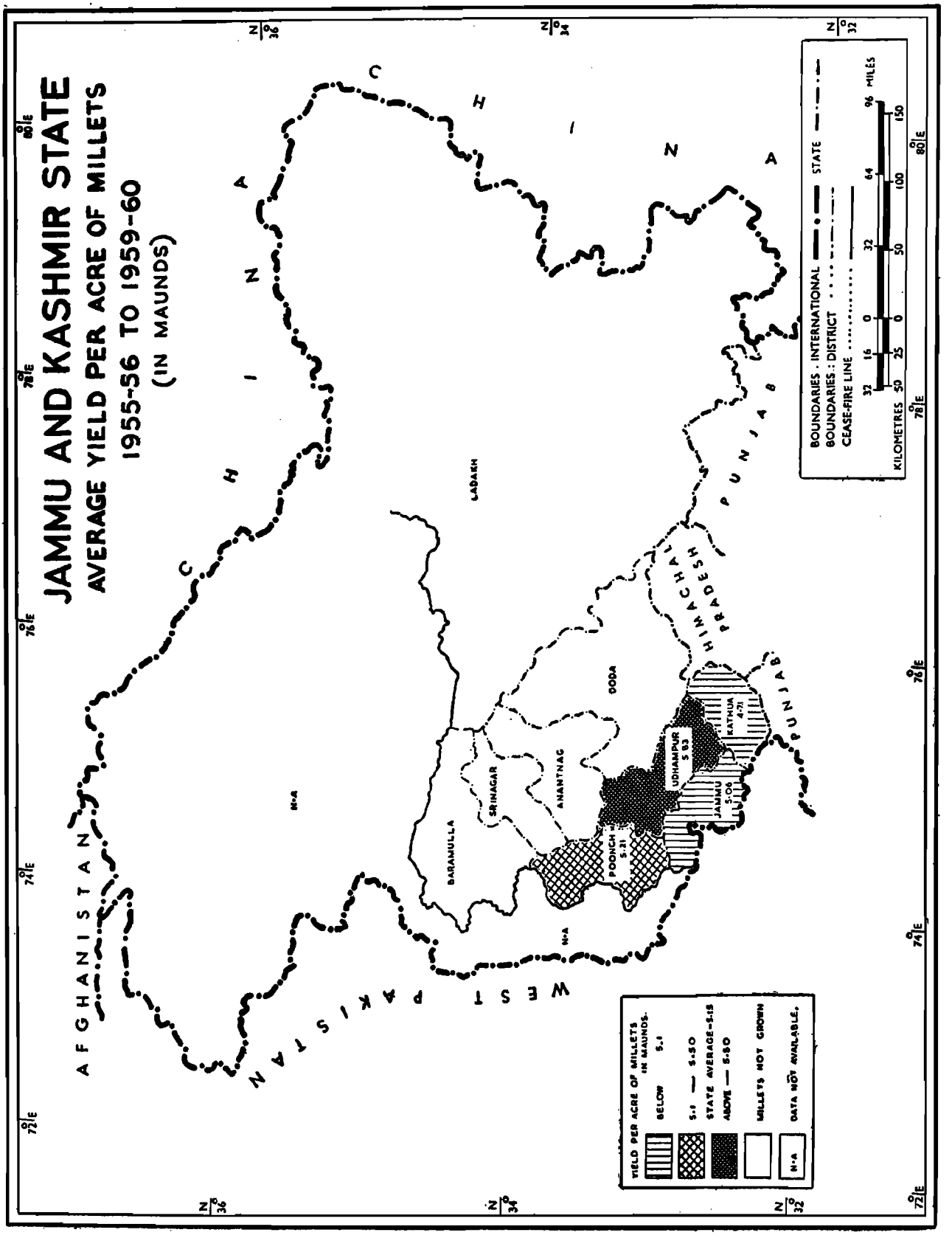
MAP No. 51-A


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF RICE
1955-56 — 1959-60
(IN MAUNDS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
WEST PAKISTAN
N.A.
Ladakh
Baramulla 17.39
Srinagar 17.98
Ananag 18.99
Poonch 12.10
Doda 12.99
Udhampur 11.80
Jammu 12.26
Kathua 11.78
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Average yield per acre of rice in maunds
BELOW 12·1
12·1 — 16·0
ABOVE 16·0
NIL
N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
State average 16·49

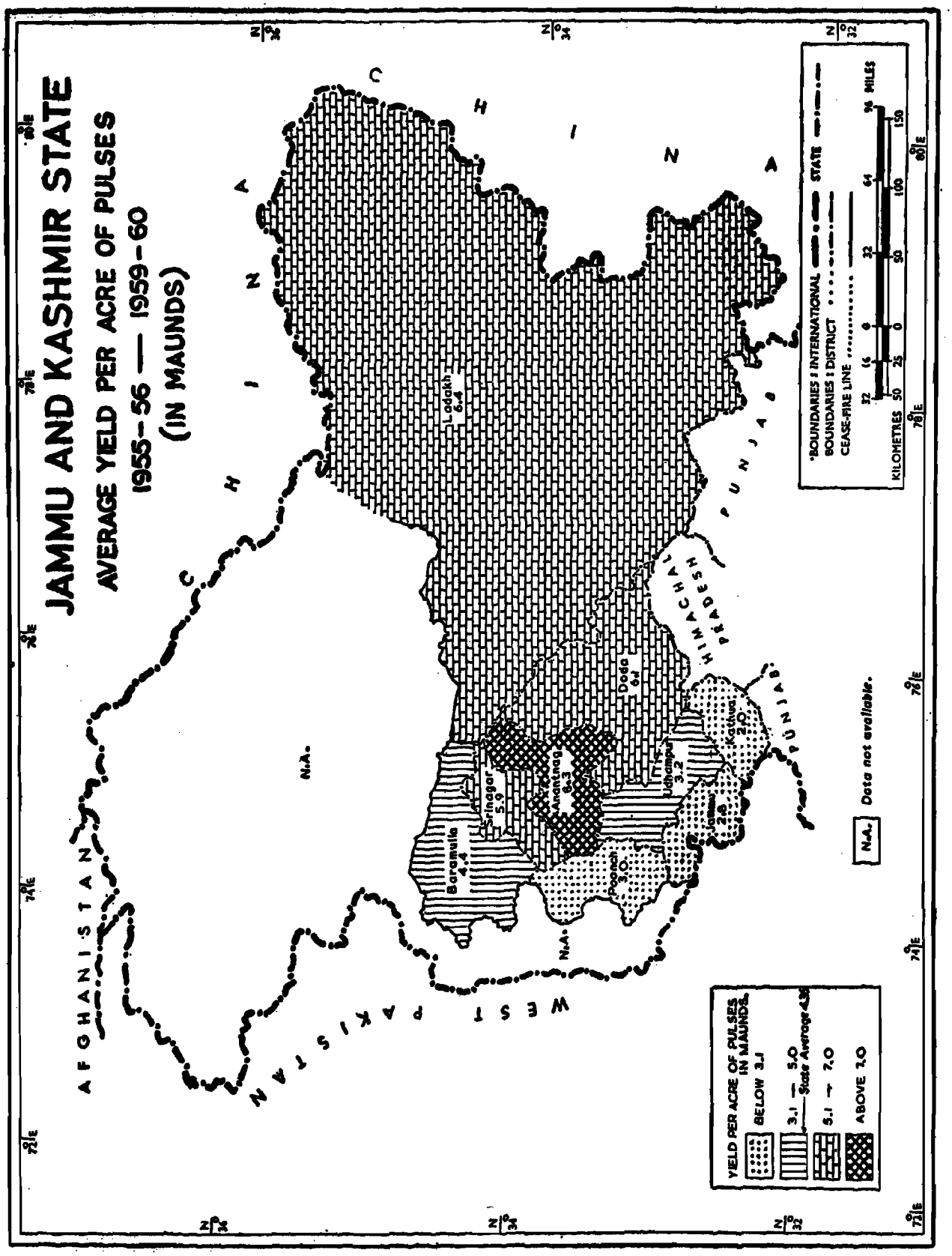
MAP No. 51-B


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT
1955-56 — 1959-60
(IN MAUNDS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.S.
N.S.
Ladakh 8.13
Baramulla 6.01
Srinagar 6.71
Anantnag 7.95
Doda 5.77
Poonch 5.96
Udhampur 5.80
Jammu 7.17
Kathua 5.66
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Yield per acre of wheat in maunds.
Below 6.00
6.00 6.99
State Average 6.61
7.00 7.99
Above 7.99
N.S.:-NOT SURVEYED

MAP No. 51-C


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF MILLETS
1955-56 TO 1959-60
(IN MAUNDS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
LADAKH
BARAMULLA
SRINAGAR
ANANTNAG
POONCH
UDHAMPUR
JAMMU
KATHUA
DODA
N.A
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
YIELD PER ACRE OF MILLETS IN MAUNDS.
BELOW 5.1
5.1 — 5.50 STATE AVERAGE-5.15
ABOVE — 5.50
MILLETS NOT GROWN
DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

MAP No. 51-D


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF PULSES
1955-56 — 1959-60
(IN MAUNDS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh 6.4
Baramula 4.4
Srinagar 5.9
Anantnag 6.3
Doda 6.1
Udhampur 3.2
Jammu 2.8
Kathua 3.0
Poonch 3.0
N.A.
YIELD PER ACRE OF PULSES IN MAUNDS.
BELOW 3.1
3.1 — 5.0
State Average 4.3
5.1 — 7.0
ABOVE 7.0
Data not available.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 52

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES, 1959-60

Purpose

The map indicates the various sources of irrigation and the extent of area irrigated by each source in the various districts of the State during 1959-60.

Method

The net irrigated area in each district is represented by a pie-circle proportionate to its area. The circles have then been divided into sectors, each representing the proportion of the area irrigated by a particular source. The data have been grouped on the basis of three main sources, viz., canals, wells and other sources. Each sector has then been shaded by hatching corresponding to the source represented by it, as indicated in the legend.

The percentages of net area irrigated to net area sown have been grouped into four categories ranging from districts in which the percentage is below 20.01 to those in which it exceeds 60% of the net area sown. The other two categories represent districts in which the percentages vary from 20.01 to 40.00 and from 40.01 to 60.00. The districts have then been shaded in hatchings corresponding to their respective percentages.

Salient Features

The total irrigated area in the State stands at 7,45,301 acres and the net sown area at 16,51,603 acres giving the percentage of irrigated to sown area at 45.13. This average is exceeded by all the districts of Kashmir valley, Ladakh and Jammu. Poonch has the lowest percentage of 11.3 only.

Anantnag district has the highest irrigated area of 2,15,965 acres. Baramulla ranks next with an irrigated area of 1,51,429 acres. The smallest irrigated area has been returned from Poonch.

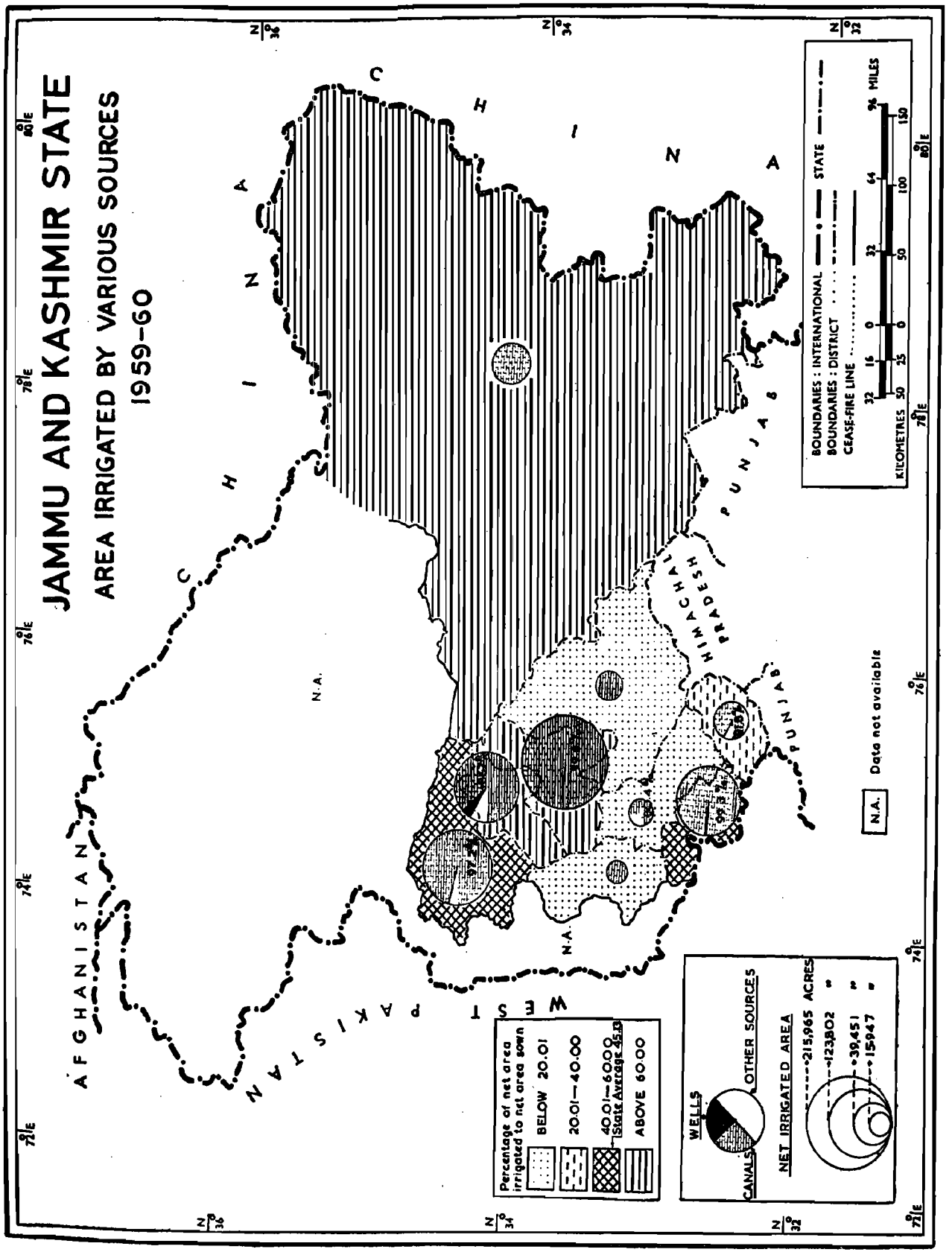
It will also be noticed from the map that in most of the districts, canals are the principal source of irrigation. In Anantnag, in particular, the area irrigated by wells and other sources is negligible. Similarly, in Ladakh, Doda and Poonch, canals constitute the only source for irrigation.

The following statement gives the acreage under irrigation by various sources and the net sown area in each of the districts of the State during the year 1959-60 :-

Area in acres

District/State	Canals	Wells	Other sources	Total irrigated area	Net area sown
Anantnag	2,15,055	483	427	2,15,965	3,15,184
Srinagar	1,02,914	4,981	10,783	1,18,678	1,85,340
Baramulla	1,47,153	544	3,732	1,51,429	2,68,809
Ladakh	39,451	...	...	39,451	39,451
Doda	23,481	...	...	23,481	1,36,160
Udhampur	15,367	...	3,746	19,113	1,34,522
Jammu	1,22,903	899	...	1,23,802	2,68,157
Kathua	34,362	156	2,917	37,435	1,62,482
Poonch	15,947	...	...	15,947	1,41,498
Jammu and Kashmir	7,16,633	7,063	21,605	7,45,301	16,51,603

MAP No. 52


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES
1959-60
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A.
N.A.
N.A.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown
BELOW 20.01
20.01—40.00
40.01—60.00
State Average 45.8
ABOVE 60.00
Data not available
WELLS
OTHER SOURCES
CANALS
NET IRRIGATED AREA
215,965 ACRES
123,802
39,451
15947

MAP NO. 53

MAJOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (IN PLAN PROGRAMME)

Purpose

The map indicates the district-wise acreage of irrigated land before the introduction of the successive five-year plans and the average area under irrigation during each plan.

Method

Four different colours, mauve, orange, green and light pink have been used to signify the areas irrigated during the pre-plan period and in each of the three five-year plans. The irrigated areas have been represented by histograms proportionate in length to the average acreage per year of each of the first two plans and for only two years of the third plan for which above data could be made available.

The map also shows the rivers and lakes which help in irrigating lands. It has not, however, been possible to indicate the canals and khuls due to the inadequacy of space in the map.

Salient Features

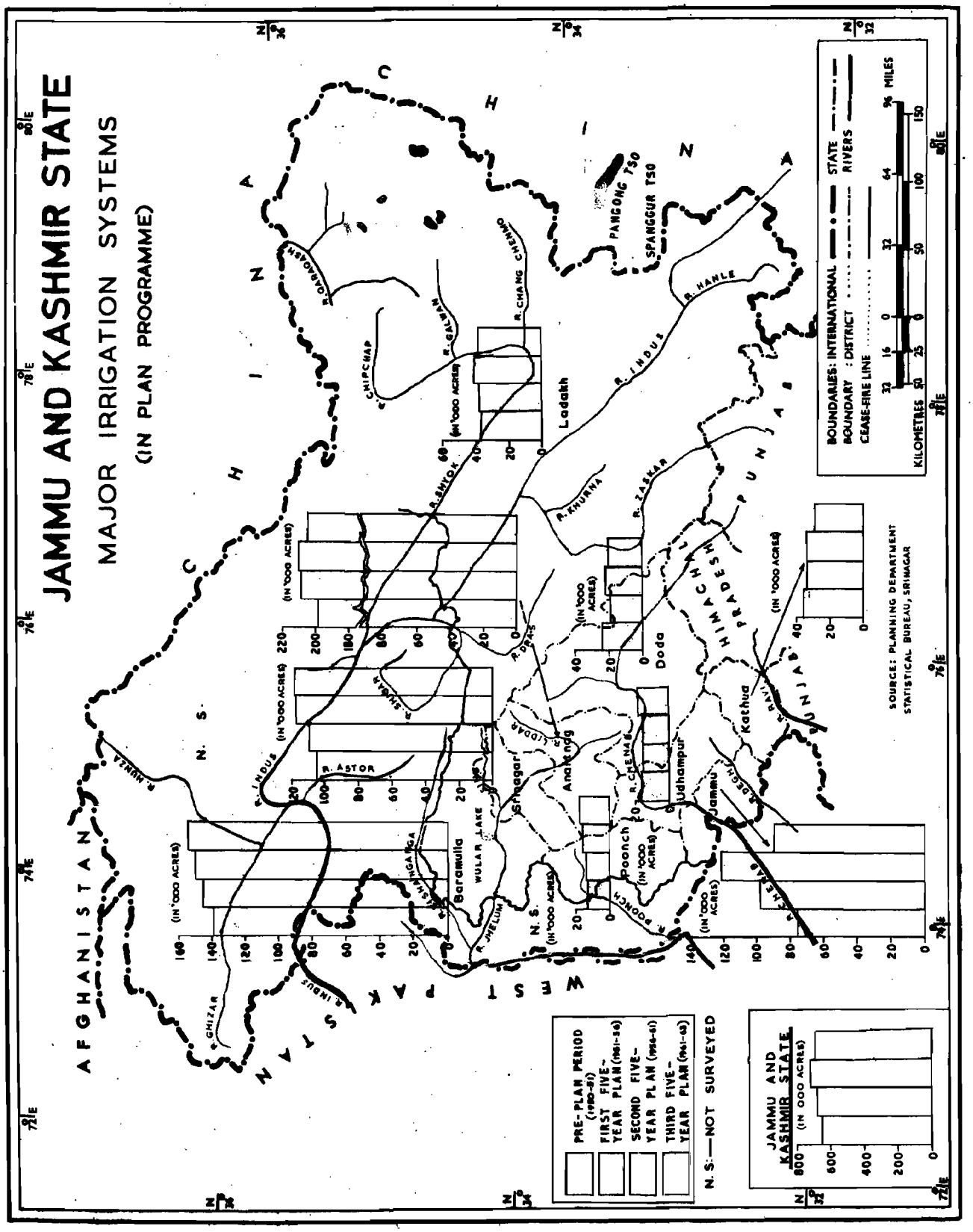
As will be seen from the map, there has been a steady expansion in the size of irrigated areas of the State and of its districts except Doda, Udhampur and Kathua from 1950-51 to 1956-61. The average area under irrigation during the first two years of the third plan has, however, been smaller than the corresponding average during the 2nd plan, not only in the State as a whole but also in all the districts except Srinagar, Baramulla, Udhampur and Poonch.

The sub-joined statement gives the average area irrigated in the State and each of its districts during pre-plan period and each of the first two plans as also during the first two years of the third plan :-

State/District	Irrigated Area (in acres)			
	Pre-Plan (1950-51)	First Plan (1951-56)	Second Plan (1956-61)	Third Plan (1961-63)
Jammu and Kashmir	644,304.0	682,383.4	727,569.8	691,052.0
Anantnag	198,422.0	208,922.6	209,973.2	204,685.0
Srinagar	104,434.0	108,631.4	116,742.6	117,428.0
Baramulla	138,904.0	145,362.2	150,057.0	154,339.0
Ladakh	37,148.0	37,730.4	40,678.0	39,318.0
Doda	23,639.0	19,206.4	22,417.6	20,489.0
Udhampur	16,543.0	15,341.8	15,475.0	18,302.0
Jammu	75,331.0	98,399.6	121,171.0	89,135.5
Kathua	36,712.0	34,506.0	34,561.8	29,074.0
Poonch	13,171.0	14,283.0	16,493.6	18,281.5

Source :- Planning Department, (Statistical Bureau), Srinagar.

MAP No. 53


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
MAJOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS
(IN PLAN PROGRAMME)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh
Dodo
Kathua
Srinagar
Anantnag
Udhampur
Jammu
Baramulla
Poonch
R. INDUS
R. JHELUM
R. CHENAB
R. RAVI
R. SUTLEJ
R. HANLE
R. ZASKAR
R. KHURNA
R. SHYOK
R. GALWAN
R. CHANG CHENMO
R. DRAS
R. ASTOR
PANGONG TSO
SPANGGUR TSO
CHIPCHAP
WULAR LAKE
N. S.
PRE-PLAN PERIOD (1950-51)
FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1951-56)
SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1956-61)
THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1961-66)
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
(IN '000 ACRES)
BOUNDARIES: INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
RIVERS
KILOMETRES
MILES
SOURCE: PLANNING DEPARTMENT
STATISTICAL BUREAU, SRINAGAR

MAP NO. 54

CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1959-60

Purpose

The map indicates the proportions of irrigated and non-irrigated areas growing rice, maize, wheat, barley, oil seeds, pulses, millets and other cereals.

Method

The cultivated area in each district has been shown by two circles, one representing the irrigated and the other non-irrigated areas. The circles vary in size according to the acreage of cultivated areas in each district. The circles in red stand for irrigated areas while the black circles indicate areas which are not irrigated. In both cases, the circles have been divided into sectors to represent each of the crops, paddy, maize, wheat, barley, oil seeds, pulses and millets etc., as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

As will be seen from the following statement, 80% and 51.5% of the irrigated and non-irrigated areas of Anantnag district grow rice and maize respectively. Among other crops oil seeds and maize claim 11.4 and 6.4% respectively. Similarly, in non-irrigated areas, maize, wheat, oil seeds and pulses constitute the principal crops. The largest percentage of irrigated and non-irrigated areas in Srinagar and Baramulla districts are claimed by rice and maize. In Srinagar, wheat is cultivated in about one-third of the non-irrigated area. Compared with Srinagar, the non-irrigated area under wheat in Baramulla is smaller.

Wheat is the principal crop grown in irrigated areas in Ladakh. Other important crops are pulses, barley and millets etc.

The cropping pattern in Doda and Udhampur are similar to that of the valley districts, the highest proportions of irrigated and non-irrigated areas being claimed by rice and maize. In Udhampur, over one-fourth of the irrigated and non-irrigated areas are used for wheat cultivation while in Doda the corresponding proportions are comparatively small. On the other hand, larger irrigated areas in Doda are utilised for cultivation of millets and other cereals. In Jammu, 87% of the irrigated area is used for rice and wheat cultivation only. So far as non-irrigated areas are concerned, about 56% of the area is under wheat cultivation. Pulses occupy a larger proportion of non-irrigated areas than all other cereals except wheat.

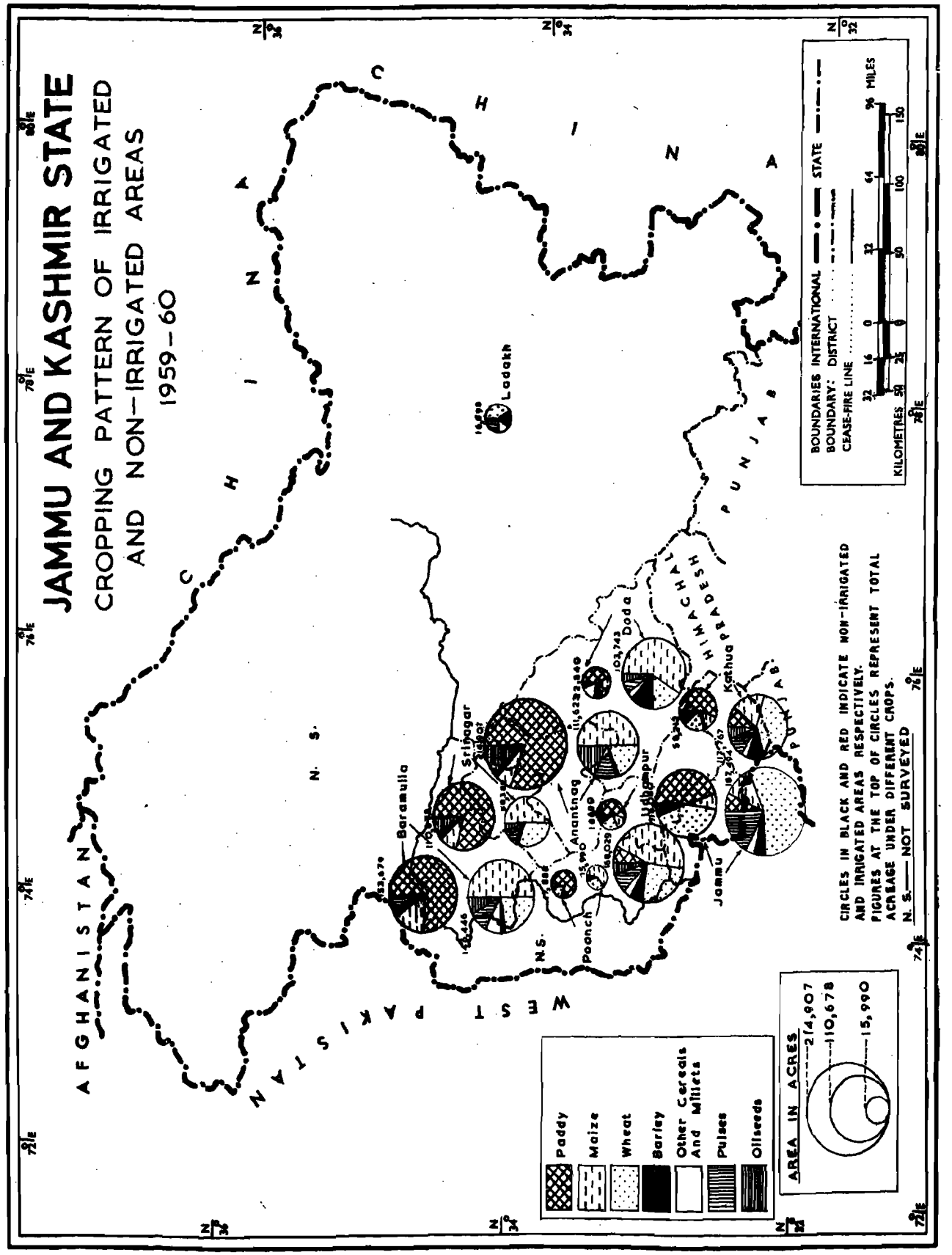
Like Jammu, in Kathua district also rice and wheat claim the largest proportions of irrigated and non-irrigated areas. The other important crops in the irrigated sector consist of wheat and maize. In the non-irrigated areas, maize is the next important crop and rice ranks third. The cropping pattern in Poonch is also similar to that of the valley districts Doda and Udhampur. Over 77% of the irrigated land is used for rice cultivation and more than 62% of the non-irrigated area is under maize crop. Wheat is the only other important cereal grown in irrigated and non-irrigated areas.

The table on the next page gives percentages of area under different crops in irrigated and non-irrigated sectors.

Percentage distribution of irrigated and non-irrigated areas, 1959-60

District	Irrigated/ non-irrigated	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Other cereals & millets	Pulses	Oil seeds	Total area in acres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anantnag	Irrigated	80.0	6.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.2	11.4	2,14,907
	Non-irrigated	...	51.5	18.0	0.4	1.5	11.5	17.1	1,11,623
Srinagar	Irrigated	78.7	9.7	1.8	0.1	0.5	2.1	7.1	1,10,678
	Non-irrigated	...	49.6	33.0	0.6	1.4	9.6	5.8	58,389
Baramulla	Irrigated	74.8	16.1	1.1	0.2	1.8	5.2	0.8	1,53,679
	Non-irrigated	...	50.0	22.5	2.1	7.8	10.4	7.2	1,46,446
Ladakh	Irrigated	...	...	43.4	15.0	15.4	23.1	3.1	16,698
	Non-irrigated	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doda	Irrigated	44.0	15.7	9.0	10.0	17.6	2.8	0.9	22,840
	Non-irrigated	0.2	58.9	15.3	12.8	3.5	5.3	4.0	1,03,743
Udhampur	Irrigated	51.9	14.8	25.4	2.9	2.1	2.3	0.6	18,690
	Non-irrigated	6.7	45.0	26.4	5.6	3.8	8.6	3.9	1,68,029
Jammu	Irrigated	46.0	7.5	41.0	2.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	1,16,060
	Non-irrigated	6.5	11.0	55.9	4.8	4.4	16.0	1.4	1,87,494
Kathua	Irrigated	54.7	14.0	18.7	1.0	0.5	3.8	7.3	58,212
	Non-irrigated	10.4	19.0	42.2	9.2	3.2	9.7	6.3	1,17,767
Poonch	Irrigated	77.3	2.3	18.6	1.3	...	0.2	0.3	17,888
	Non-irrigated	2.5	62.3	29.7	1.4	N	2.9	1.2	15,990

MAP No. 54


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS
1959-60
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
Ladakh
Baramulla
Srinagar
Anantnag
Poonch
Doda
Udhampur
Kathua
Jammu
BOUNDARIES INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY: DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
CIRCLES IN BLACK AND RED INDICATE NON-IRRIGATED AND IRRIGATED AREAS RESPECTIVELY.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES REPRESENT TOTAL ACREAGE UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS.
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
Paddy
Maize
Wheat
Barley
Other Cereals And Millets
Pulses
Oilseeds
AREA IN ACRES
2,4,907
1,10,678
15,990

MAP NO. 55

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1959

Purpose

The map shows the gross value of agricultural output per acre of cropped area separately under each crop in the various districts of the State during the year 1959.

Method

The gross value of agricultural products per acre of cropped area has been calculated in the case of each district by dividing the total value of the products of all the crops by the total acreage. This value has been shown in polygons inscribed within each district. Rectangles not exceeding six in number have then been drawn outside the polygons with one of its sides as the base. Each rectangle is proportionate in size to the percentage value of a particular crop grown in the district. The remaining areas of the districts outside the polygons and the rectangles have then been shaded in different hatchings according to the gross value of output per acre of cropped area. For this purpose, the districts have been classified into five categories so as to indicate separately those among them in which the gross value is (i) below Rs. 106.00, (ii) 106.01 to 136.00, (iii) 136.01 to 166.00, (iv) 166.01 to 196.00 or (v) more than Rs. 196.00.

Salient Features

The average value of output per acre in the State as a whole stands at Rs. 136.85. This average is exceeded by all the districts of Kashmir Province including Ladakh. In other districts, the value of output per acre is smaller than the State average. The highest and the lowest values have been returned from Ladakh and Doda districts respectively.

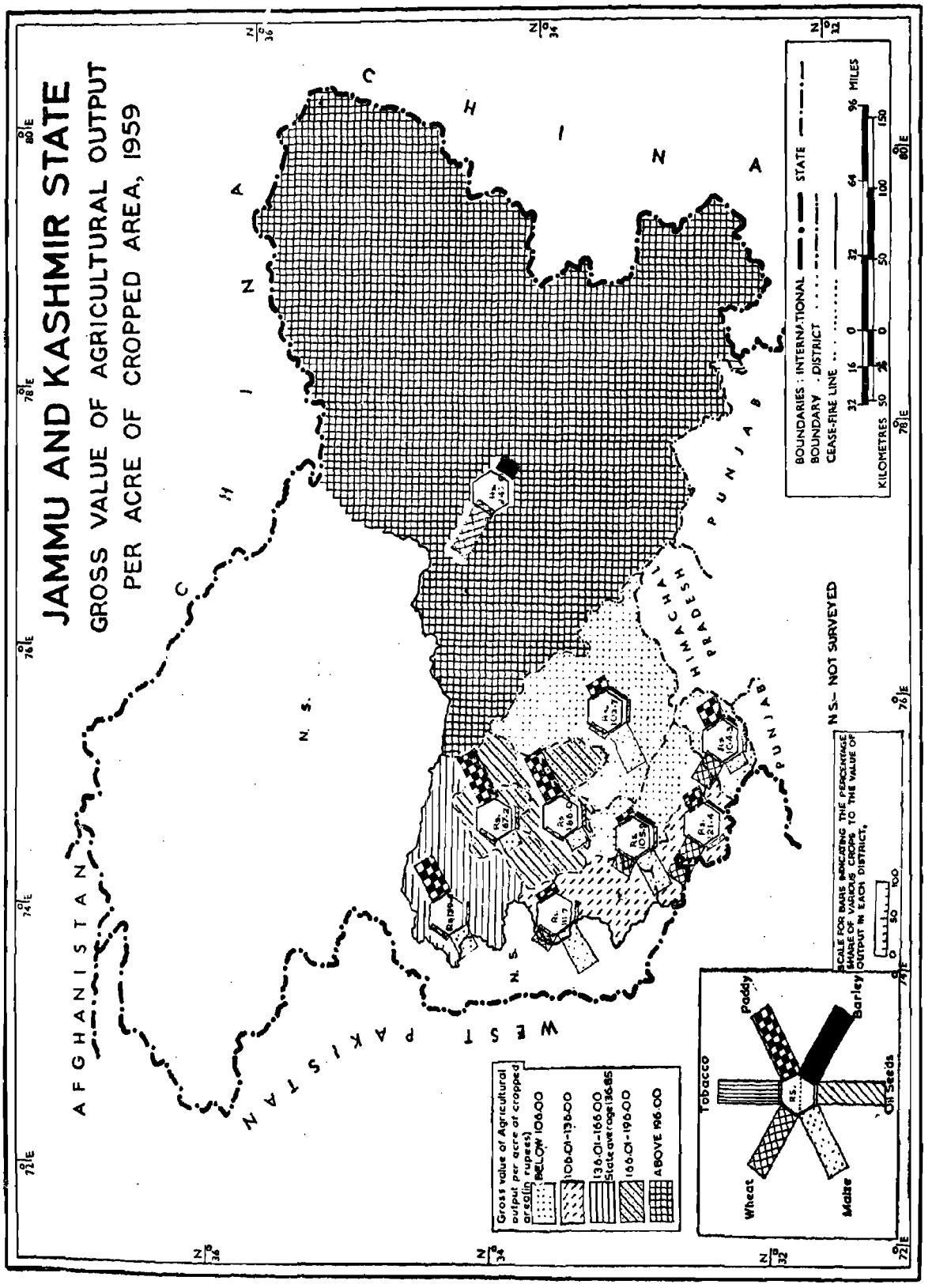
In so far as cash crops are concerned the returns from oil seeds are higher in most of the districts than those from tobacco. Anantnag has the highest percentage value of oil seeds and in Ladakh no such crops are grown at all. Even in Jammu, the percentage value of such crops is very small.

The following statement indicates the value of agricultural output per acre and the percentage value of crops grown in the various districts :-

State/District	Value of output per acre	Percentage value of crops					
		Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Tobacco	Oil Seeds
Anantnag	185.95	63.5	22.4	5.7	0.1	0.1	8.2
Srinagar	167.22	70.3	18.1	6.1	0.3	0.3	4.9
Baramulla	139.37	56.1	35.7	5.9	0.2	...	2.1
Ladakh	247.02	...	...	79.8	19.9	0.3	...
Doda	103.72	18.8	62.5	10.6	5.5	0.5	2.1
Udhampur	105.91	11.9	54.7	26.0	3.9	0.2	3.3
Jammu	121.37	22.9	7.7	66.7	1.9	0.4	0.4
Kathua	104.45	33.9	15.2	42.1	4.1	0.5	4.2
Poonch	111.71	12.1	6.9	24.0	0.6	0.2	2.2

NOTE:- The market value per maund of Rs. 100/- for various crops has been supplied by the State Planning Department and the yield per acre by the Collector of the district concerned.

MAP No. 55


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1959
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.
N.S.- NOT SURVEYED
Gross value of Agricultural output per acre of cropped area(in rupees)
BELOW 106.00
106.01-136.00
136.01-166.00 State average 136.85
166.01-196.00
ABOVE 196.00
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY . DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
SCALE FOR BARS INDICATING THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF VARIOUS CROPS TO THE VALUE OF OUTPUT IN EACH DISTRICT.
Paddy
Barley
Oil Seeds
Maize
Wheat
Tobacco

MAP NO. 56

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household in each district of the State for the year 1961.

Method

The gross value of the output in each district has been obtained by multiplying the maundage of agricultural output under each crop by its market rate per maund and adding the results thus obtained. The gross value has then been divided by the number of cultivating households in the district concerned.

The number of households has been obtained from the 20% sample household schedules of 1961 Census. It is, therefore, possible that the agricultural output per cultivating household may include a sampling error.

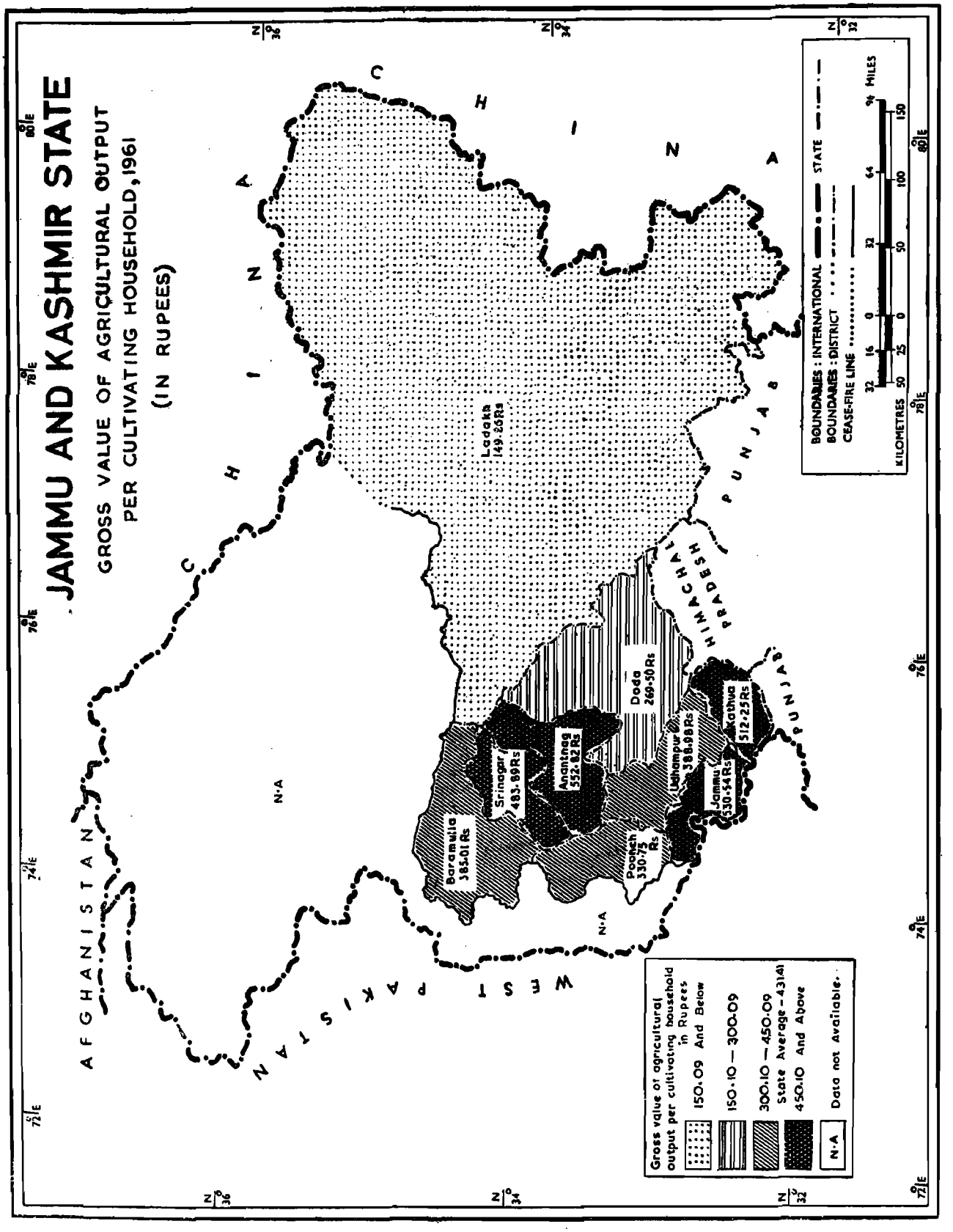
The districts have been grouped into four categories according to their respective gross value of agricultural output per household. The lowest category consists of districts in which the gross value per household is less than Rs. 150.09. The next two categories represent districts in which the said value varies from Rs. 150.10 to Rs. 300.09 and Rs. 300.10 to Rs. 450.09. Districts in which the gross value is more than Rs. 450.09 have been categorised separately.

Salient Features

It will be seen from the following statement giving the number of cultivating households, gross value of output and the gross value per household, that a cultivating household in Anantnag district receives the largest value for its agricultural output when compared with cultivating households of other districts of the State. In Jammu and Kathua also, the gross value per household are fairly good. Ladakh is, however, conspicuous for very low average of Rs. 149.9.

District/State	No. of cultivating households	Gross value of output in rupees	Gross value per cultivating household
Anantnag	1,00,015	5,52,89,982.10	552.8
Srinagar	54,715	2,64,75,598.68	483.9
Baramulla	93,635	3,60,50,587.82	385.0
Ladakh	16,205	24,28,492.17	149.9
Doda	42,550	1,14,67,233.81	269.5
Udhampur	42,730	1,66,21,319.28	389.0
Jammu	57,140	3,03,14,978.20	530.5
Kathua	29,675	1,52,01,023.72	512.3
Poonch	54,270	1,79,49,565.27	330.8
Jammu and Kashmir	4,90,935	21,17,98,781.05	431.41

MAP No. 56


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961
(IN RUPEES)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Ladakh 149·26Rs
Baramulla 385·01 Rs
Srinagar 483·89Rs
Anantnag 552·82Rs
Doda 269·50Rs
Udhampur 388·98Rs
Poonch 330·75 Rs
Jammu 530·54Rs
Kathua 512·25Rs
N·A
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household in Rupees
150·09 And Below
150·10 — 300·09
300·10 — 450·09
State Average - 431·41
450·10 And Above
Data not Available.
N·A

MAP NO. 57

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the gross value of agricultural output per cultivator for the year 1961 in each of the districts of the State.

Method

The gross value per cultivator has been calculated by dividing the gross value of output in the district as a whole by the number of cultivators. The data from which the gross value of the total output has been worked out relates to the year 1958-59 and has been supplied by the State Planning Department and the Collectors. The number of cultivators has, however, been obtained from the Census data of 1961. In the circumstances the average gross value per cultivator thus arrived at can only be regarded as approximate. Unlike Map No. 56 in which the number of cultivating household has been obtained from the 20% sample household schedules the number of cultivators is based on full count.

The data indicating the gross value per cultivator have been grouped under five categories, namely, (i) below 55.01, (ii) 55.01-105.00, (iii) 105.01-155.00, (iv) 155.01-205.00 and (v) above 205.00. The districts have then been shaded by appropriate hatchings corresponding to the gross value of its agricultural output per cultivator.

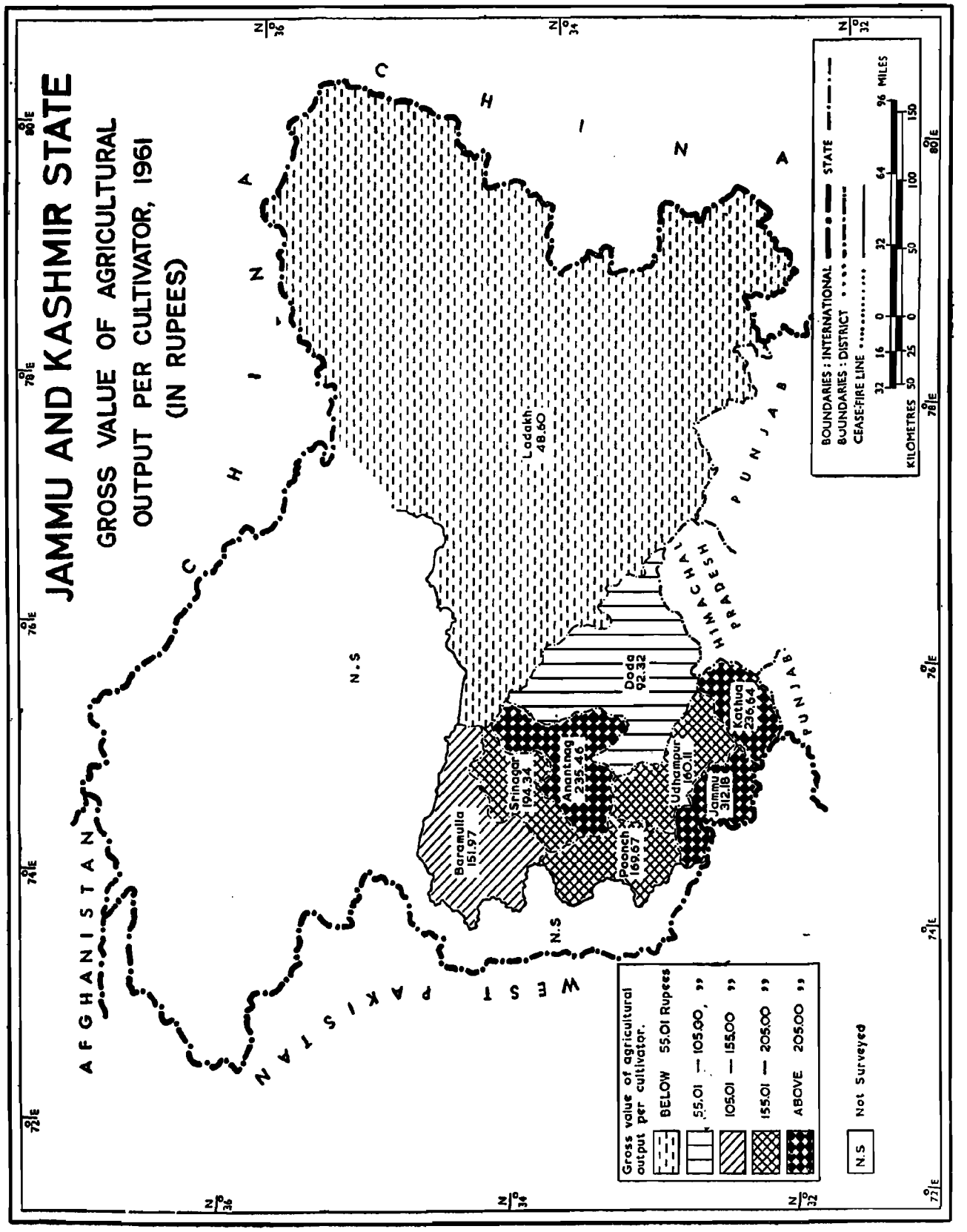
Salient Features

The State average of gross value per cultivator works out to Rs. 183.67 only. This is exceeded by Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag and Srinagar districts only. In Ladakh, the gross value obtained by a cultivator is lowest, being Rs. 48.60 only.

The district-wise figures of the number of cultivators, gross value of output and gross value per cultivator are indicated in the following statement :-

District/State	No. of cultivators	Gross value of output in rupees	Gross value per cultivator
Anantnag	234,821	55,289,982.10	235.46
Srinagar	136,233	26,475,598.68	194.34
Baramulla	237,214	36,050,587.82	151.97
Ladakh	49,969	2,428,492.17	48.60
Doda	124,217	11,467,233.81	92.32
Udhampur	103,812	16,621,319.28	160.11
Jammu	97,108	30,314,978.20	312.18
Kathua	64,236	15,201,023.72	236.64
Poonch	105,793	17,949,565.27	169.67
Jammu and Kashmir	1,153,403	211,798,781.05	183.67

MAP No. 57


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1961 (IN RUPEES)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
N.S
Ladakh 48.60
Baramulla 151.97
Srinagar 194.34
Anantnag 235.46
Dada 92.32
Udhampur 160.11
Jammu 312.18
Kathua 236.64
Poonch 169.67
Gross value of agricultural output per cultivator.
BELOW 55.01 Rupees
55.01 — 105.00 ,,
105.01 — 155.00 ,,
155.01 — 205.00 ,,
ABOVE 205.00 ,,
Not Surveyed
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
STATE

MAP NO. 58

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the average size of an agricultural holding per cultivating household in the rural sectors of the various tehsils of the State in 1961.

Method

The total acreage in each size of holding has been obtained by taking the mean of the size class and multiplying it by the number of households in that class. The sum total of the areas thus arrived at in respect of various size classes of a tehsil have then been divided by the number of cultivating households in the tehsil. As in the case of Map No. 56, the data has been obtained from 20% sample households and is not based on full count.

The tehsils have been grouped into five categories according to the varying sizes of their agricultural holdings per household. The categories represent tehsils in which the size of holding is (i) below 3.01, (ii) 3.01-4.00, (iii) 4.01-5.00, (iv) 5.01-6.00 and (v) above 6.00. The tehsils have then been shaded by hatchings corresponding to the average size of the holding per cultivating household in the tehsil, as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

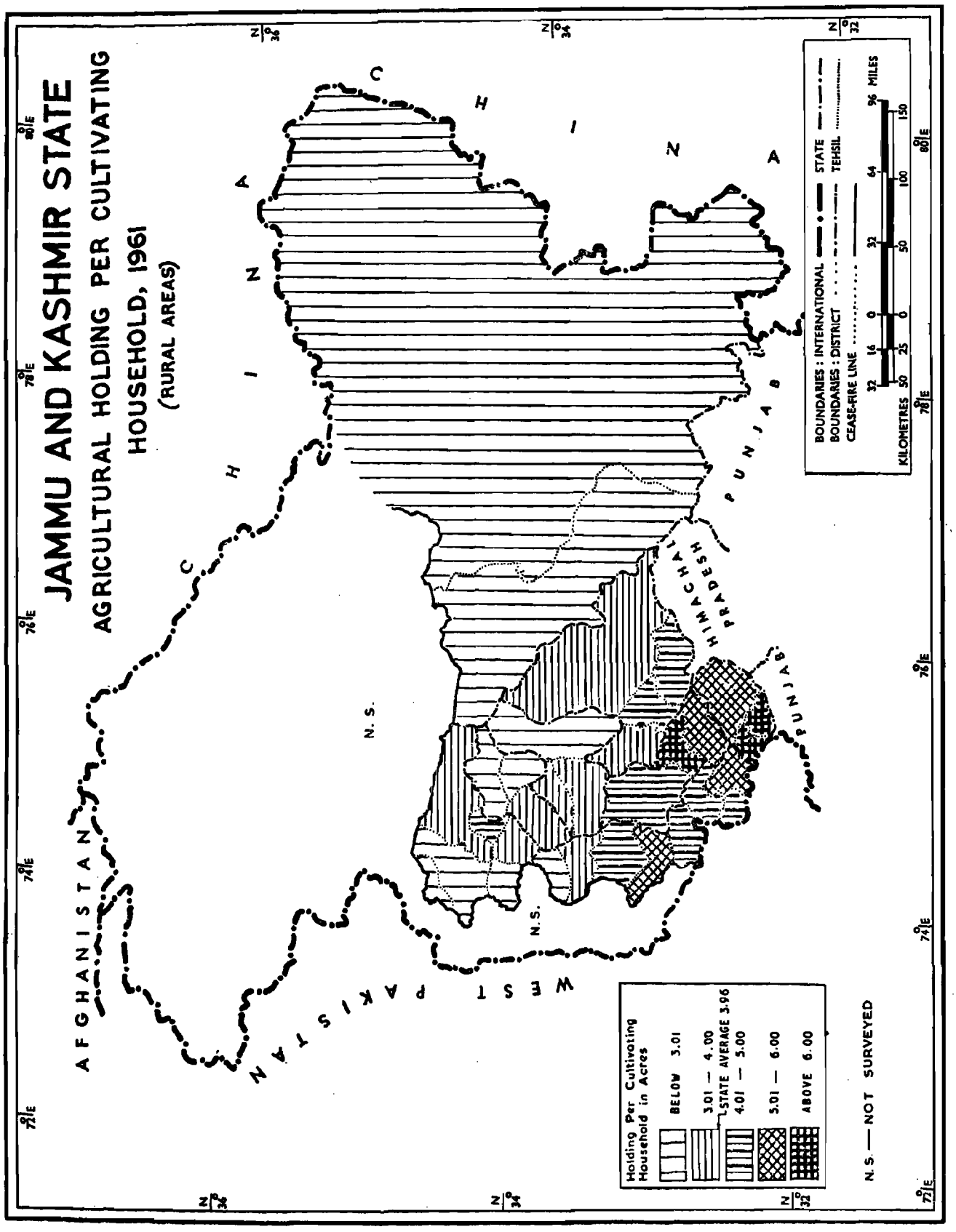
The total agricultural area in the State as worked out by the above method stands at 3,77,065.4 acres. The number of cultivating households being 95,184, the average size of an agricultural holding is 3.96 acres. This is exceeded by all the tehsils of Jammu Province, except Ramban, Kishtwar, Haveli and Mendhar. The disparity between the State average and the size of the holding in Kulgam, Pulwama, Badgam, Baramulla, Sopore, Ramban, Kishtwar and Mendhar is not large.

The size of a holding in Hiranagar is the largest when compared with the other tehsils of the State. Households in Leh and Kargil have the smallest holdings among all the tehsils. In Kashmir Province, the tehsils of Anantnag, Srinagar, Handwara, Uri and Karnah are conspicuous on account of the fairly small size of their holdings.

The following statement gives the size of agricultural holdings in each of the 32 tehsils of the State :-

State/Tehsil	Agricultural holding (in acres)
Jammu and Kashmir	3.96
1. Anantnag	2.68
2. Kulgam	3.53
3. Pulwama	3.76
4. Srinagar	2.49
5. Ganderbal	2.89
6. Badgam	3.41
7. Baramulla	3.86
8. Sopore	3.45
9. Handwara	2.99
10. Sonawari	4.25
11. Uri	2.27
12. Karnah	2.52
13. Leh	2.11
14. Kargil	2.07
15. Ramban	3.90
16. Doda	4.57
17. Kishtwar	3.58
18. Bhaderwah	4.07
19. Ramnagar	5.35
20. Udhampur	6.01
21. Reasi	4.63
22. Jammu	4.91
23. Samba	5.29
24. Ranbirsinghpora	4.65
25. Akhnoor	4.78
26. Bashohli	5.60
27. Kathua	7.01
28. Hiranagar	7.63
29. Haveli	2.73
30. Mendhar	3.46
31. Rajouri	4.86
32. Nowshehra	5.02

MAP No. 58


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961
(RURAL AREAS)
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.S.
N.S.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
Holding Per Cultivating Household in Acres
BELOW 3.01
3.01 — 4.00
STATE AVERAGE 3.96
4.01 — 5.00
5.01 — 6.00
ABOVE 6.00
N.S. — NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 59

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the size of agricultural holding per capita in the rural sectors of the various tehsils of the State during the year 1961.

Method

The size of a holding per capita has been arrived at by dividing the total acreage of cultivated land in the rural areas of each tehsil by the rural population. The averages thus obtained have been grouped into four categories according as the size of a holding is below 0.51 acres, 0.51-0.70 acres, 0.71-0.90 acres or above 0.90 acres.

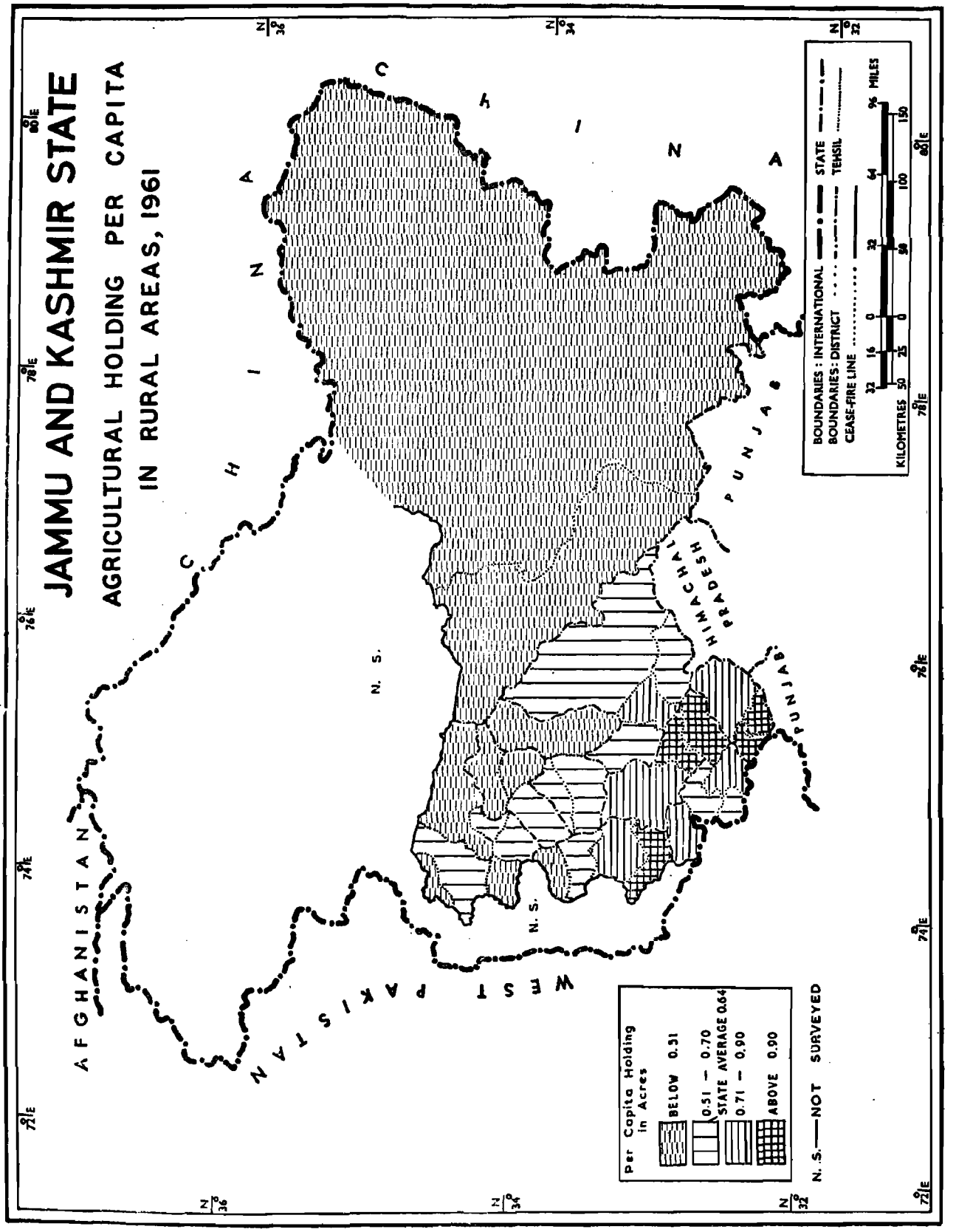
Salient Features

The rural areas of the State are inhabited by a population of 29,67,661 persons. The acreage under agricultural holdings is estimated at 1,885,327 acres on the basis of the data collected through 20% sample household schedules. This gives the average size of a holding per capita in the State as a whole at 0.64 acres. Except for tehsils of Baramulla and Sonawari, the per capita size of a holding in all tehsils of Kashmir Province are lower than the State average. In Baramulla, the size of a holding is the same as in the State and in Sonawari it stands at 0.70 acres only. On the other hand, the only tehsils of Jammu Province where an average agricultural holding is smaller in size than that of the State, consist of Kishtwar, Jammu, Ranbirsinghpora, Haveli and Mendhar.

The following statement gives the tehsilwise agricultural holdings per capita in the rural areas of the State in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Per capita holding (in acres)
Jammu and Kashmir	0.64
1. Anantnag	0.43
2. Kulgam	0.59
3. Pulwama	0.60
4. Srinagar	0.31
5. Ganderbal	0.44
6. Badgam	0.56
7. Baramulla	0.64
8. Sopore	0.41
9. Handwara	0.52
10. Sonawari	0.70
11. Uri	0.35
12. Karnah	0.41
13. Leh	0.44
14. Kargil	0.38
15. Ramban	0.68
16. Doda	0.76
17. Kishtwar	0.59
18. Bhaderwah	0.65
19. Ramnagar	1.01
20. Udhampur	1.07
21. Reasi	0.86
22. Jammu	0.58
23. Samba	0.80
24. Ranbirsinghpora	0.61
25. Akhnoor	0.75
26. Bashohli	0.72
27. Kathua	1.12
28. Hiranagar	1.06
29. Haveli	0.44
30. Mendhar	0.57
31. Rajouri	0.81
32. Nowshehra	1.04

MAP No. 59


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA
IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.
Per Capita Holding in Acres
BELOW 0.51
0.51 – 0.70
STATE AVERAGE 0.64
0.71 – 0.90
ABOVE 0.90
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 60

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR, 1961

Purpose

The map gives the size of agricultural holding per male cultivator in rural areas of the tehsils of the State in 1961.

Method

The total acreage of agricultural holdings in the rural areas of each tehsil has been divided by the number of its male cultivators. This data representing the average size of holdings per male cultivator in the various tehsils of the State has been grouped into four categories (i) less than 1.61 acres, (ii) 1.61 to 2.60 acres, (iii) 2.61 to 3.60 acres and (iv) above 3.60 acres.

Salient Features

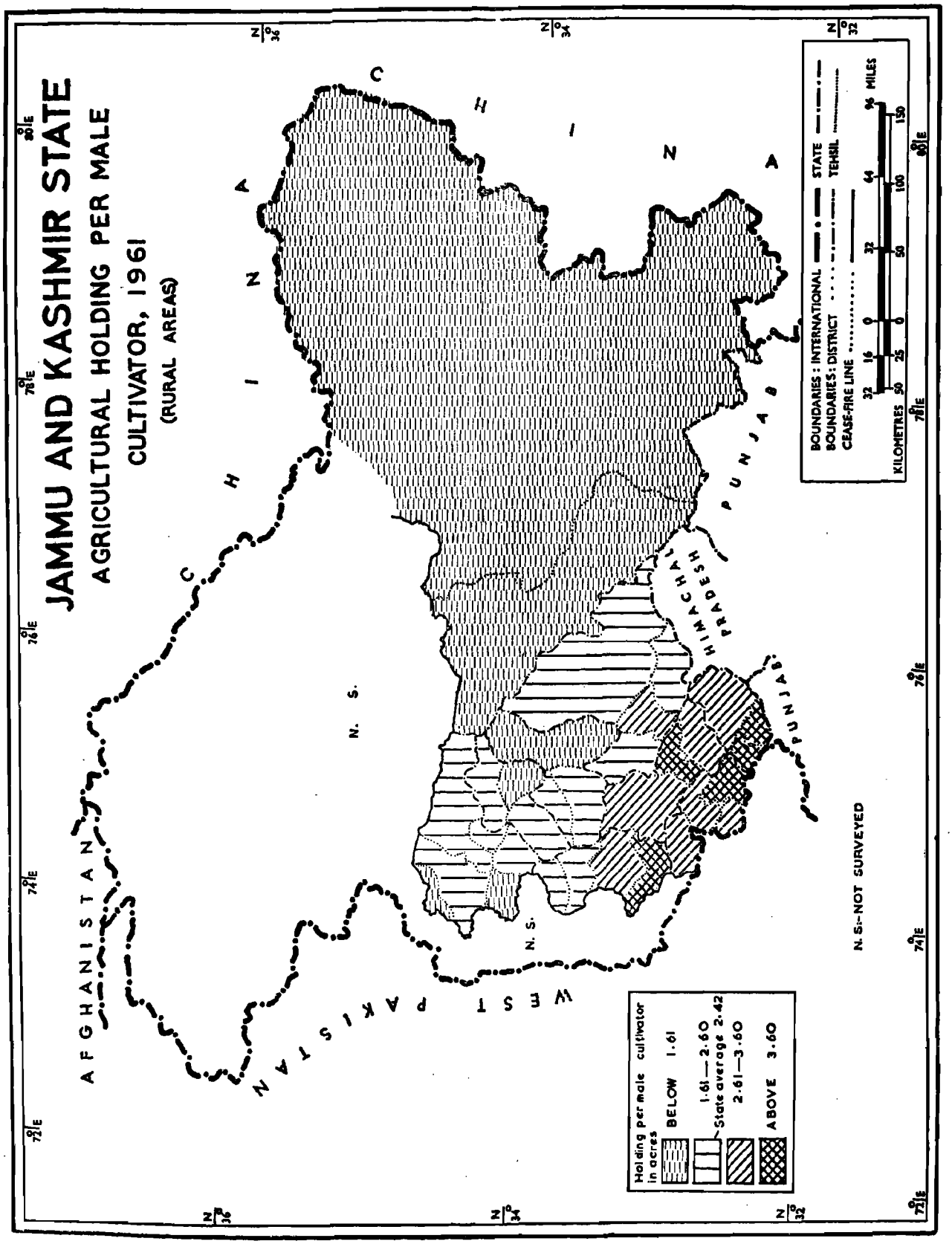
There are 7,80,606 male cultivators in the rural areas of the State. The aggregate acreage of cultivated land being 1,885,327 acres, the average size of an agricultural holding per cultivator works out to 2.42 acres approximately. There is not a single tehsil in the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Ladakh in which the size of agricultural holding per male cultivator is not less than the State average. Even in district Doda, Doda is the only tehsil where the corresponding average is slightly higher. On the other hand, the averages of all the tehsils of the districts of Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua and tehsils Rajouri and Nowshehra of district Poonch are higher than the State average.

The size of an agricultural holding per male cultivator is highest in Hiranagar and lowest in Uri, the corresponding averages being 5.65 and 1.26 acres respectively.

The sub-joined statement gives the average size of agricultural holdings per male cultivator in each of the tehsils of the State :-

State/Tehsil	Size of agricultural holding per male cultivator (in acres)
Jammu and Kashmir	2.42
1. Anantnag	1.53
2. Kulgam	2.10
3. Pulwama	2.17
4. Srinagar	1.36
5. Ganderbal	1.63
6. Badgam	1.95
7. Baramulla	2.23
8. Sopore	1.92
9. Handwara	1.76
10. Sonawari	2.24
11. Uri	1.26
12. Karnah	1.41
13. Leh	1.52
14. Kargil	1.30
15. Ramban	2.38
16. Doda	2.65
17. Kishtwar	1.93
18. Bhaderwah	2.42
19. Ramnagar	3.34
20. Udhampur	3.73
21. Reasi	3.00
22. Jammu	3.60
23. Samba	3.96
24. Ranbirsinghpora	3.34
25. Akhnoor	3.55
26. Bashohli	3.44
27. Kathua	4.60
28. Hiranagar	5.65
29. Haveli	1.67
30. Mendhar	2.10
31. Rajouri	3.10
32. Nowshehra	4.01

MAP No. 60


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR, 1961
(RURAL AREAS)
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.
N. S.-NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES : TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Holding per male cultivator in acres
BELOW 1.61
1.61 — 2.60
State average 2.42
2.61 — 3.60
ABOVE 3.60

MAP NO. 61

PER CAPITA REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES), 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the proportions of per capita production to per capita requirement of cereals and pulses in the various districts of the State.

Method

The data forming the basis of this map has been processed by the Map Officer of the Office of Registrar General, India. The average gross annual production figures of rice, jawar, bajra, maize, wheat and grams have been worked out for the period 1956-57 to 1960-61 or for lesser number of years for which the data were available. Net production figures have then been calculated in respect of each cereal from gross production and calorific values on the basis of the data given in the 'Food Balance Sheet' for All-India and on the Nutritive Advisory Committee recommendations.

As recommended by the Nutritive Advisory Committee vide Health Bulletin No. 23 by W. R. Aykroyd, the standard requirement of cereals by a male adult of the age of 18 and above has been adopted at 17 ozs. consisting of 9 ozs. of rice, 5 ozs. of wheat/millet and 3 ozs. of pulses. The requirements of cereals and pulses per day have accordingly been worked out for females of the age of 18 and above and for males and females in the age-groups 13-17, 8-12, 3-7 and 0-2 in the ratios of 0.9, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4 and 0.1 respectively of 17 ozs., the requirement prescribed for a male of the age of 18 and above. The requirement per person of each age-group per day thus obtained in ounces has first been converted into grammes* and then into calories. In this way, the total annual requirement of the entire population in each age-group has been calculated by multiplying the requirements per person per day by the total number of persons in the concerned age-group and by the number of days in a year.

The percentages of per capita supply to per capita requirement have been worked out for each district and grouped into four categories, below 40.01, 40.01-60.00, 60.01-80.00 and above 80%. The districts have then been hatched according to the pattern shown in the legend.

Salient Features

As will be seen from the map, there is no district in the State which may be regarded self-sufficient in the production of cereals and pulses. Further, Ladakh district is conspicuous for the lowest percentage of per capita production as against its per capita requirement. Udhampur has the highest percentage among all the districts of the State. Other districts in which the per capita production is fairly high, consist of Anantnag, Kathua and Jammu.

The statement on the next page gives the relevant data and per capita production as percentage of per capita requirement in the State and in each of its constituent districts :-

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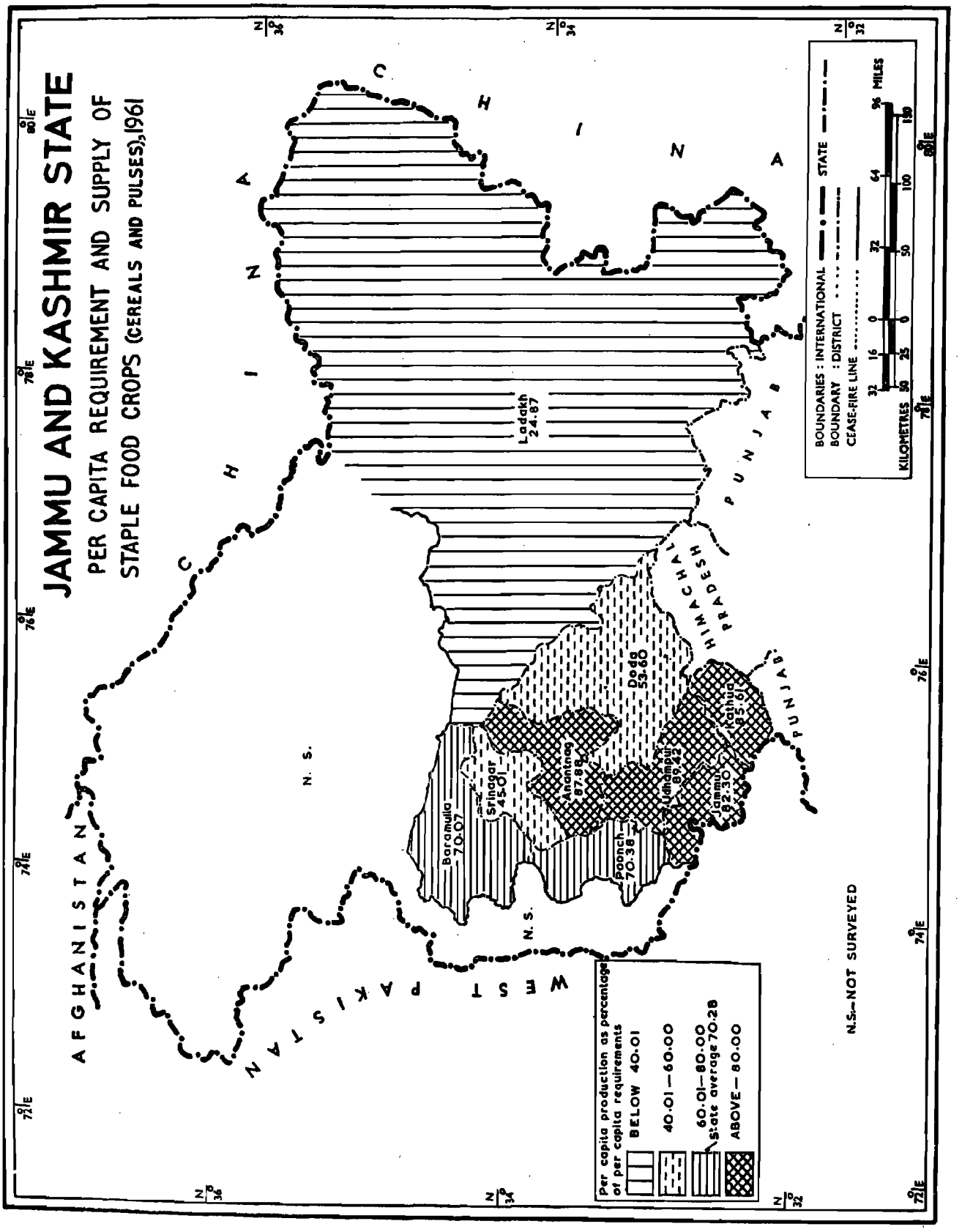
* 1 oz. = 28.4 grammes

Calorific value of 100 grammes of rice/wheat = 348 calories
do. jawar/bajra = 360 „
do. maize = 342 „
do. grams = 350 „

State/District	Per capita net production of cereals & pulses (in calories)	Per capita requirement of cereals & pulses (in calories)	Per capita production as percentage of per capita requirement
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	318,216	452,786	70.28
Anantnag	402,829	458,363	87.88
Srinagar	206,222	458,184	45.01
Baramulla	323,337	461,451	70.07
Ladakh	118,651	477,008	24.87
Doda	240,982	449,607	53.60
Udhampur	401,175	448,636	89.42
Jammu	364,439	442,822	82.30
Kathua	381,730	445,884	85.61
Poonch	305,728	434,383	70.38

Source — Factors worked out by office of the Registrar General, India on the basis of the "Food Balance Sheet" for India and on the recommendations of the Nutritive Advisory Committee contained in Health Bulletin No. 23 by W. R. Aykroyd.

MAP No. 61


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PER CAPITA REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES), 1961
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.
Ladakh 24.87
Baramulla 70.07
Srinagar 45.01
Anantnag 87.88
Dodg 53.60
Udhampur 89.42
Jammu 82.30
Kathua 85.00
Poonch 70.38
Per capita production as percentage of per capita requirements
BELOW 40.01
40.01—60.00
60.01—80.00
State average 70.28
ABOVE—80.00
N.S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 62

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map represents the proportion of workers and non-workers to the total population of each district of the State in 1961.

Method

Each district has been represented by a circle proportionate in size to its population. The circle has then been divided into two sectors, one standing for the proportion of workers and the other of non-workers. The sectors have further been sub-divided by a dotted line so as to demarcate separately the proportions of male and female workers and male and female non-workers.

The districts have been divided into 5 categories according as the percentage of workers to total population is below 39.1, 39.1-45.0, 45.1-51.0, 51.1-57.0, or above 57.0. The residual spaces of the districts outside the circles showing the proportions of male and female workers and non-workers have then been shaded by hatchings which correspond to their percentage of workers to total population, as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

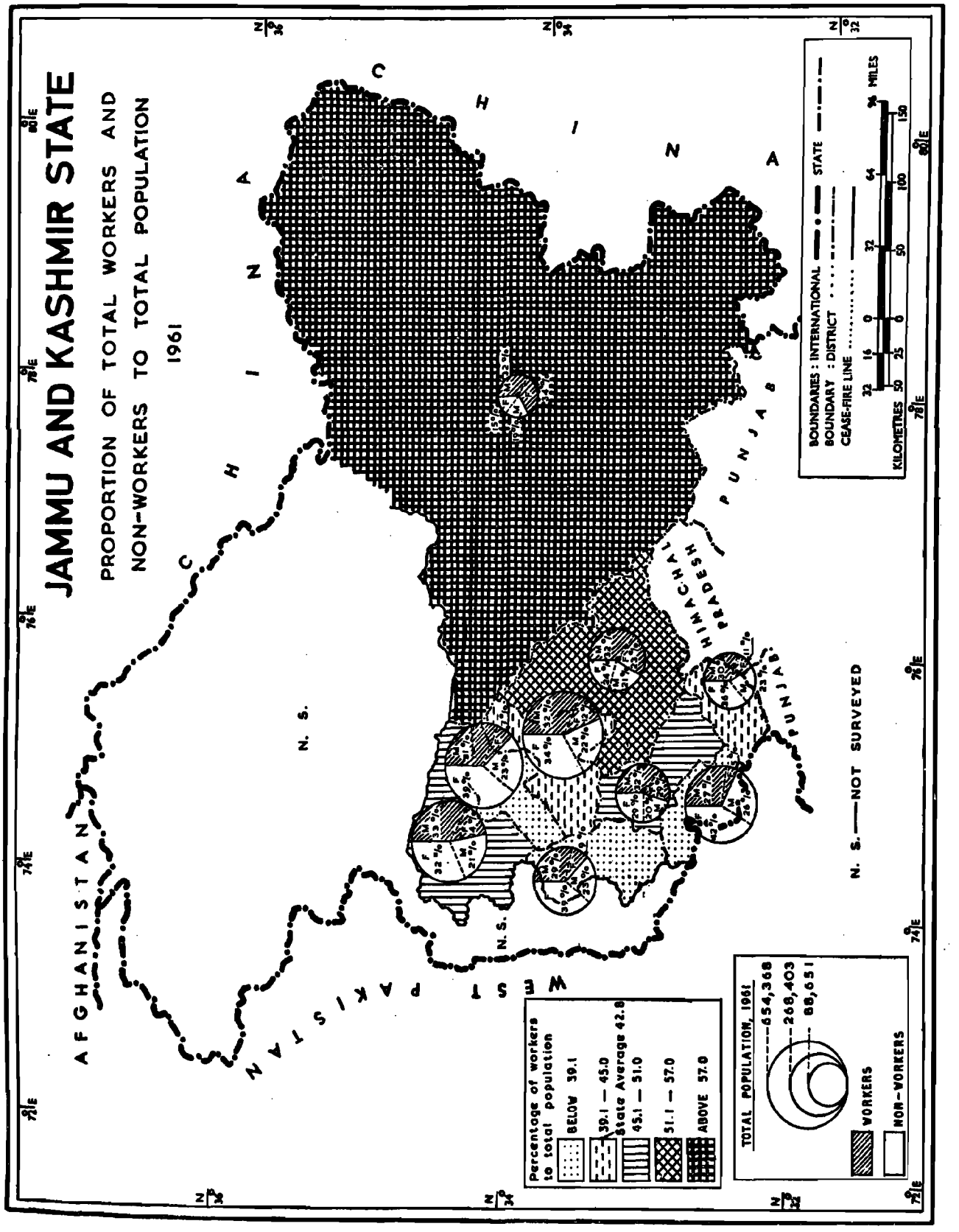
The State has a total population of 35,60,976, of whom 15,23,621 are workers and 20,37,355 non-workers. The former consist of 10,96,940 males and 4,26,681 females, whereas the non-workers include 7,99,693 and 12,37,662 males and females respectively. The proportion of workers to the total population of the State thus works out to 43%. Of these, 31% are males and 12% females. In the case of non-workers, the corresponding proportion of males and females stand at 22% and 35%. The highest percentage of workers has been returned from Ladakh. Other districts in which the proportion of workers to the total population exceed the State average consist of Anantnag, Baramulla, Doda and Udhampur. Jammu has the lowest proportion among all the districts of the State.

The map shows that except for the districts in the south and south-west of the State, the proportions of male workers in all other districts are more or less the same and vary from 31% to 33%. Srinagar has the same average as the State, and Jammu has the lowest proportion of 27%.

The following statement gives the total population and the sex-wise percentages of working and non-working population in each district of the State :-

District/State	Total population	Workers percentage			Non-workers percentage		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
Anantnag	6,54,368	44	32	12	56	22	34
Srinagar	6,40,411	38	31	7	62	23	39
Baramulla	6,04,659	47	33	14	53	21	32
Ladakh	88,651	66	32	34	34	19	15
Doda	2,68,403	55	32	23	45	21	24
Udhampur	2,54,061	51	32	19	49	20	29
Jammu	5,16,932	32	27	5	68	26	42
Kathua	2,07,430	41	30	11	59	23	36
Poonch	3,26,061	38	29	9	62	23	39
Jammu and Kashmir	35,60,976	43	31	12	57	22	35

MAP No. 62


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of workers to total population
BELOW 39.1
39.1 — 45.0
State Average 42.8
45.1 — 51.0
51.1 — 57.0
ABOVE 57.0
TOTAL POPULATION, 1961
654,368
266,403
88,651
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS

MAP NO. 63

PROPORTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map relates to rural areas only and indicates the male and female proportions of rural workers and non-workers in each district to the total rural population of the district.

Method

Pie-graphs have been drawn in each district proportionate to the size of its rural population. As in Map No. 62, the circles have then been divided into two sectors, one representing the proportion of workers and the other of non-workers. Each of the two sectors has then been sub-divided by a dotted line to indicate separately the proportions of male and female workers and non-workers.

The percentages of workers to the total rural population have been classified into four groups, viz., below 42.0%, 42.1-50%, 50.1-58% and above 58%. The extra space in each district outside the circle showing the proportions of male and female workers and non-workers has then been shaded by hatching corresponding to the percentage of the workers of the district to its total rural population.

Salient Features

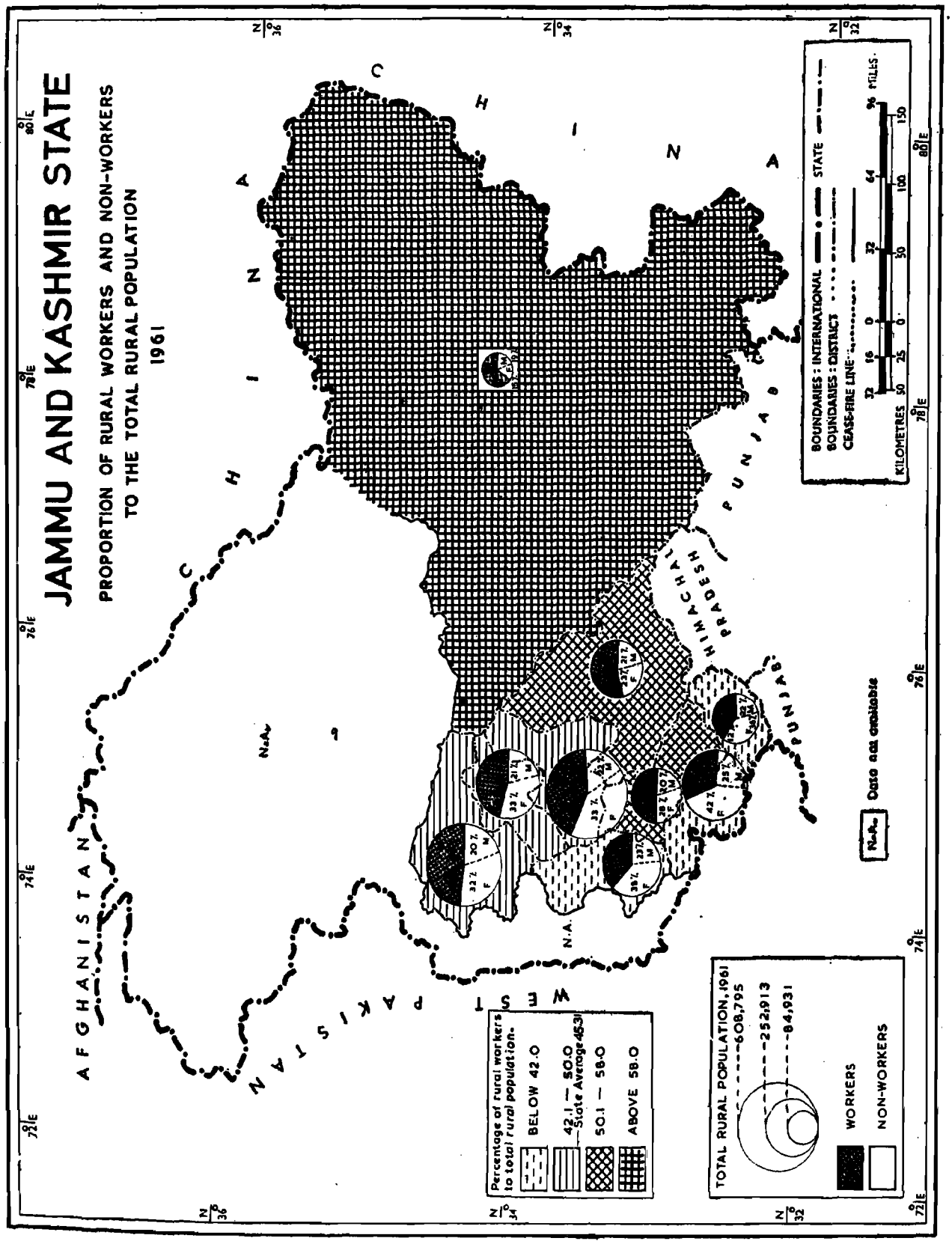
The population of the rural sector of the State as returned at the Census of 1961 stands at 29,67,661. Of these 13,44,566 are workers consisting of 9,33,592 and 4,10,974 males and females respectively. The non-working population of 16,23,095 includes 6,41,354 males and 9,81,741 females. The State average of rural workers thus comes to 45 and of male and female workers to 31 and 14 respectively. In the case of non-workers, the corresponding proportions work out to 21% in respect of males and 34% so far as females are concerned.

The proportion of rural workers in all the districts of the State, except Jammu, Kathua and Poonch, are higher than or equal to the State average. Ladakh has the highest proportion when compared with the other districts. Jammu ranks last, the corresponding percentage being 33 only. In the case of males also, the proportions of all the districts except Jammu, Kathua and Poonch, exceed the State average. As regards females, Baramulla, Ladakh, Doda and Udhampur alone have returned higher percentages whereas in other districts the relative proportions are smaller than that of the State. Poonch has the lowest proportion of 9%.

The following statement gives the rural population of each district and the total and sex-wise percentages of its rural workers and non-workers :-

District/State	Rural population	Workers percentage			Non-workers percentage		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
Anantnag	6,08,795	45	32	13	55	22	33
Srinagar	3,45,327	46	34	12	54	21	33
Baramulla	5,47,295	48	33	15	52	20	32
Ladakh	84,931	66	32	34	34	19	15
Doda	2,52,913	56	32	24	44	21	23
Udhampur	2,37,644	52	32	20	48	20	28
Jammu	3,89,156	33	27	6	67	25	42
Kathua	1,91,895	42	30	12	58	22	36
Poonch	3,09,705	39	30	9	61	23	38
Jammu and Kashmir	29,67,661	45	31	14	55	21	34

MAP No. 63


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.A.
Data not available
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of rural workers to total rural population.
BELOW 42.0
42.1 — 50.0
State Average 45.3
50.1 — 58.0
ABOVE 58.0
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961
608,795
252,913
84,931
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS

MAP NO. 64

PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the proportions of male and female workers and non-workers in the urban population of the districts of the State.

Method

The urban population of each district has been represented by a pie-graph proportionate in size to its population. Each circle has then been divided into two sectors proportionate to the number of workers and non-workers. The two sectors have further been sub-divided by a pecked line to indicate separately the sex-wise proportions of workers and non-workers.

The percentages of urban workers to the urban population of the districts have been grouped into five categories, viz., (i) below 28.1%, (ii) 28.1-32.0%, (iii) 32.1-36.0%, (iv) 36.1-40.0% and (v) above 40%. The space of the district outside the circle has then been shaded in an appropriate hatching corresponding to the percentage of its urban workers, as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

The State has an aggregate urban population of 5,93,315 of whom 3,21,687 are males. The number of workers stands at 1,79,055 and of non-workers at 4,14,260. Male workers and non-workers number 1,63,348 and 1,58,339 respectively. This means that the urban population of the State consists of 30% workers and 70% non-workers and that the sex-wise proportions of workers stand at 27% in the case of males and 3% so far as females are concerned. Among non-workers, however, the proportion of females is very high, being 43% as against only 27% of the males.

The State average of workers is exceeded by Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh and Doda only. Ladakh has the highest average of 60% and Poonch ranks last, the corresponding proportion being 26%.

As regards non-workers, the State average is exceeded by Srinagar, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch. Udhampur has the same average as the State. In Ladakh, the proportion of non-workers is the lowest in the State.

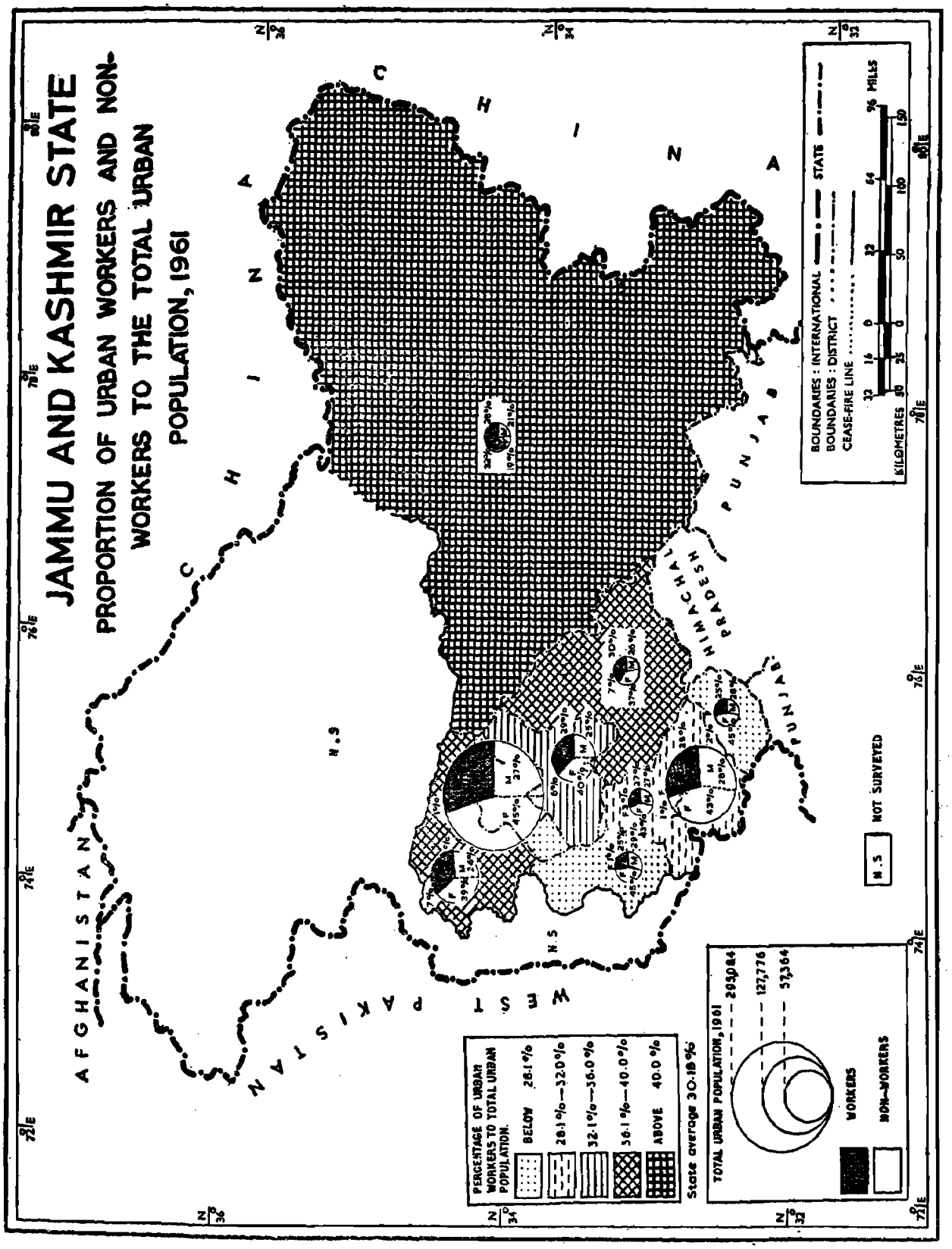
Srinagar and Udhampur have the same average of male workers as the State. Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh, Doda and Jammu have higher percentages. The proportions of male workers of Kathua and Poonch are the lowest, being 25% in each case.

The highest proportion of female workers has been returned from Ladakh. In all other districts, the corresponding proportions are fairly low. Among these, Srinagar, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch alone have lower proportions than the average for the State.

The statement on the next page gives the percentages of urban male and female workers and non-workers in each of the districts of Jammu and Kashmir in 1961 :-

District/State	Urban population	Workers percentage			Non-workers percentage		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
Anantnag	45,573	35	29	6	65	25	40
Srinagar	295,084	28	27	1	72	27	45
Baramulla	57,364	37	30	7	63	24	39
Ladakh	3,720	60	28	32	40	21	19
Doda	15,490	37	30	7	63	26	37
Udhampur	16,417	30	27	3	70	27	43
Jammu	127,776	29	28	1	71	28	43
Kathua	15,535	27	25	2	73	28	45
Poonch	16,356	26	25	1	74	29	45
Jammu and Kashmir	593,315	30	27	3	70	27	43

MAP No. 64


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
WEST PAKISTAN
N.S
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN WORKERS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION.
BELOW 28.1%
28.1%—32.0%
32.1%—36.0%
36.1%—40.0%
ABOVE 40.0%
State average 30.18%
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961
205084
122,776
53,364
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 65

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the tehsil-wise proportions of rural male workers to the total rural male population of each tehsil in 1961.

Method

The proportions have been worked out for each of the 32 tehsils and the data thus obtained have been grouped into four categories according as the percentage of rural male workers to the rural male population (i) below 55.1%, (ii) 55.1-59.0%, (iii) 59.1-63.0%, and (iv) above 63.0%. The tehsils have then been shaded in hatchings corresponding to the respective percentages of their male workers, as shown in the legend.

Salient Features

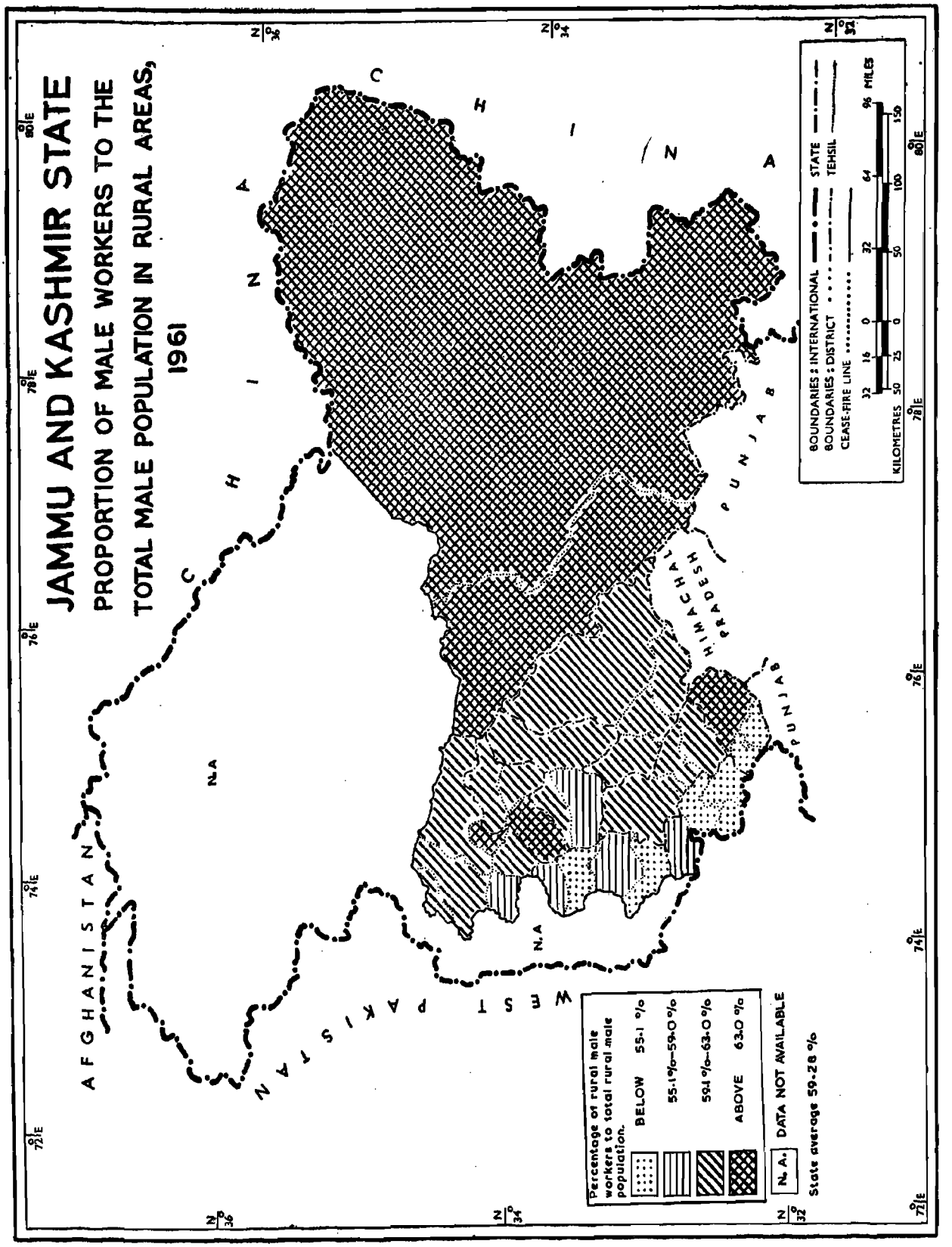
The rural areas of the State comprising 32 tehsils are inhabited by a male population of 15,74,946 persons. Of these, 9,33,592 or 59.28% consist of workers. This average is exceeded by all the tehsils of Kashmir Province and Ladakh except Kulgam and Uri. In Jammu Province, the only tehsils in which the percentages of rural male workers to the rural male population are higher than the State average, consist of Doda, Kishtwar, all the three tehsils of Udhampur district and tehsil Bashohli of district Kathua. Ramban and Bhaderwah have almost the same proportions as the average of the State.

The above analysis shows that the male wokers are concentrated in all the tehsils except those situated in the south, south-west and west of the State. Thus if a line is drawn from the north western border of Baramulla through the common borders of Haveli and Badgam and Mendhar and Pulwama and is extended alongside the northern border of Kulgam and thence by the west of Anantnag towards the south leaving Doda, Udhampur, Ramnagar and Bashohli in the east, the State would be divided into two regions, one to the right of the demarcating line with high concentration of male workers and the other to the left in which the corresponding proportions are below the State average.

The following statement gives the percentages of rural male workers in each of the tehsils of the State in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Jammu and Kashmir	59.28
1. Anantnag	59.69
2. Kulgam	57.57
3. Pulwama	60.96
4. Srinagar	60.37
5. Ganderbal	60.37
6. Badgam	63.35
7. Baramulla	62.45
8. Sopore	61.72
9. Handwara	61.62
10. Sonawari	64.45
11. Uri	58.54
12. Karnah	59.60
13. Leh	63.52
14. Kargil	63.91
15 Ramban	59.23
16. Doda	62.75
17. Kishtwar	63.01
18. Bhaderwah	59.24
19. Ramnagar	62.90
20. Udhampur	62.32
21. Reasi	60.28
22. Jammu	54.42
23. Samba	50.46
24. Ranbirsinghpora	49.82
25. Akhnoor	55.64
26. Bashohli	63.32
27. Kathua	54.82
28. Hiranagar	49.98
29. Haveli	57.24
30. Mendhar	54.49
31. Rajouri	57.51
32. Nowshehra	53.74

MAP No. 65


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
N.A.
Percentage of rural male workers to total rural male population.
BELOW 55·1 %
55·1%–59·0 %
59·1 %–63·0 %
ABOVE 63·0 %
N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
State average 59·28 %
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 66

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map is designed to indicate the proportion of urban male workers to the total male population of the urban areas of the State in 1961.

Method

As in the case of Map No. 65, the proportions of urban male workers to the total urban male population have been worked out in respect of each of the 32 tehsils of the State. The data thus obtained have been grouped into five categories (i) below 50.1%, (ii) 50.1-54.0%, (iii) 54.1-58.0%, (iv) 58.1-62.0% and (v) above 62.0%. Each tehsil has then been shaded in hatching assigned to the group to which it belongs on the basis of the percentage of its urban male workers.

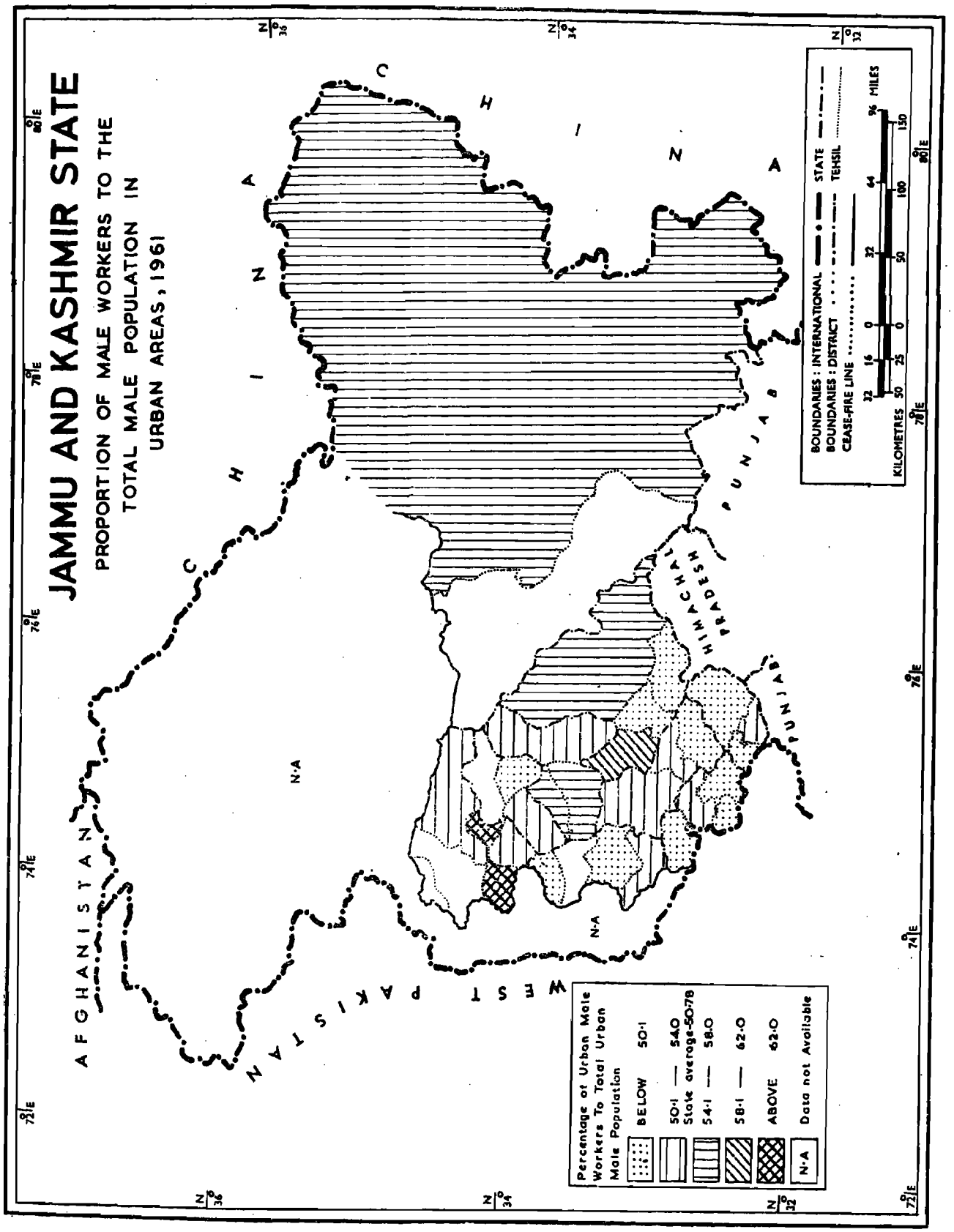
Salient Features

The urban male population of the State being 3,21,687 and of its urban male workers 1,63,348, it is clear that the proportion of male workers to the urban male population in the State as a whole stands at 50.78%. There are five tehsils in the State which do not include any urban area at all. Among the remaining 27 tehsils, the percentages of urban male workers of 14 tehsils are lower than the State proportion. These include only one tehsil, namely, Srinagar from Kashmir Province and Ladakh. The highest proportion of urban male workers has been returned from Uri at 70.11% and the lowest of 41.77% from Bashohli.

The following statement gives the tehsil-wise percentages of urban male workers to the urban male population in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Jammu and Kashmir	50.78
1. Anantnag	52.99
2. Kulgam	54.76
3. Pulwama	55.99
4. Srinagar	49.88
5. Ganderbal	Nil
6. Badgam	53.62
7. Baramulla	53.22
8. Sopore	52.59
9. Handwara	Nil
10. Sonawari	63.89
11. Uri	70.11
12. Karnah	Nil
13. Leh	57.49
14. Kargil	Nil
15. Ramban	58.69
16. Doda	48.53
17. Kishtwar	55.70
18. Bhaderwah	47.97
19. Ramnagar	45.84
20. Udhampur	50.95
21. Reasi	51.46
22. Jammu	50.38
23. Samba	45.25
24. Ranbirsinghpora	49.18
25. Akhnoor	47.84
26. Bashohli	41.77
27. Kathua	50.35
28. Hiranagar	42.97
29. Haveli	43.93
30. Mendhar	Nil
31. Rajouri	49.38
32. Nowshehra	50.09

MAP No. 66


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N·A
N·A
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of Urban Male Workers To Total Urban Male Population
BELOW 50·1
50·1 — 54·0
State average-50·78
54·1 — 58·0
58·1 — 62·0
ABOVE 62·0
N·A Data not Available

MAP NO. 67

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the proportions of rural female workers to the rural female population of each of the tehsils of the State in 1961.

Method

The proportions of rural female workers to the total rural female population of each tehsil have been worked out and the data thus obtained grouped into five categories, viz., (i) below 20.1%, (ii) 20.1-31.0%, (iii) 31.1-42.0%, (iv) 42.1-53.0% and (v) above 53.0%. The tehsils have then been suitably shaded by hatchings corresponding to their respective percentages of rural female workers, as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

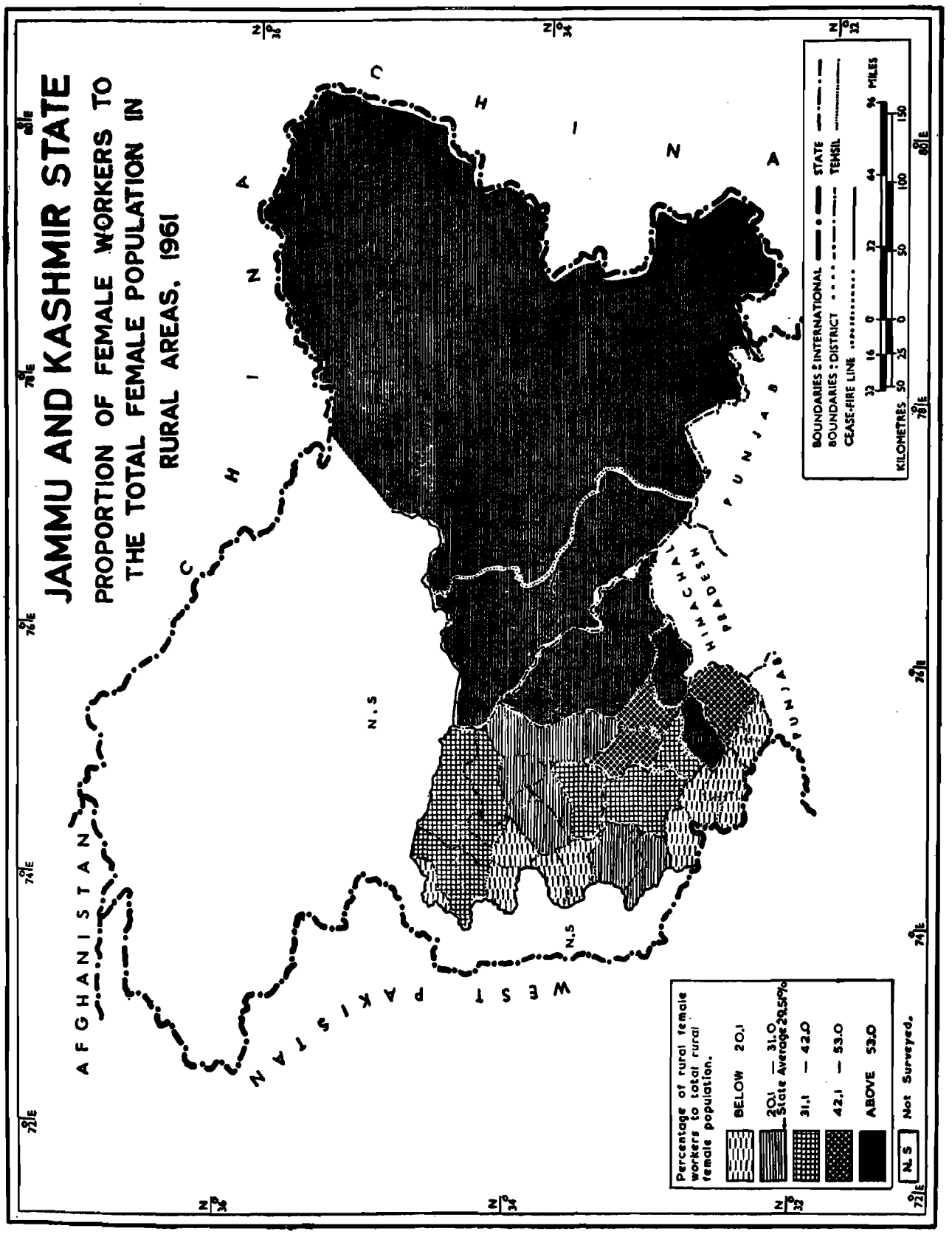
Rural female workers inhabiting the various tehsils of the State number 4,10,974 in a total rural female population of 13,92,715, giving a percentage of female workers at 29.5%. This is exceeded by 15 tehsils, namely, Kulgam, Ganderbal, Sopore, Handwara, Sonawari, Leh, Kargil, Ramban, Doda, Kishtwar, Bhaderwah, Ramnagar, Udhampur, Reasi and Bashohli. The highest percentage has been returned from Leh at 71.5% and the lowest from Kathua, the corresponding proportion being 6.2% only.

As in the case of rural male workers, female rural workers are concentrated mostly in tehsils other than those bordered by the inter State boundary with Punjab and the Cease-fire Line running from Akhnoor to Uri. The only tehsils in the northern, central and eastern sector of the State in which the proportion of rural female workers are lower than the State average, consist of Karnah, Baramulla, Srinagar, Pulwama, Anantnag and Badgam.

The following statement gives the percentages of rural female workers to the total rural female population in each tehsil of the State in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Jammu and Kashmir	29.5
1. Anantnag	25.8
2. Kulgam	31.7
3. Pulwama	24.0
4. Srinagar	20.7
5. Ganderbal	35.1
6. Badgam	26.1
7. Baramulla	18.4
8. Sopore	38.4
9. Handwara	41.0
10. Sonawari	31.5
11. Uri	11.9
12. Karnah	9.5
13. Leh	71.5
14. Kargil	66.7
15. Ramban	44.2
16. Doda	51.3
17. Kishtwar	56.0
18. Bhaderwah	54.4
19. Ramnagar	56.4
20. Udhampur	35.8
21. Reasi	35.8
22. Jammu	10.2
23. Samba	8.8
24. Ranbirsinghpora	8.9
25. Akhnoor	19.7
26. Bashohli	48.4
27. Kathua	6.2
28. Hiranagar	6.9
29. Haveli	6.8
30. Mendhar	12.9
31. Rajouri	28.0
32. Nowshehra	24.3

MAP No. 67


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.S
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of rural female workers to total rural female population.
BELOW 20.1
20.1 — 31.0
State Average 29.5%
31.1 — 42.0
42.1 — 53.0
ABOVE 53.0
Not Surveyed.

MAP NO. 68

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

The map is the counter-part of Map No. 66 and indicates the proportions of urban female workers to the total urban female population in each tehsil of the State in 1961.

Method

The proportions of urban female workers to the total urban female population have been grouped into five categories (i) below 5.1%, (ii) 5.1-10.0%, (iii) 10.1-20.0%, (iv) 20.1-40.0% and (v) above 40.0%. The tehsils have then been shaded in different hatchings corresponding to the percentage of their urban female workers.

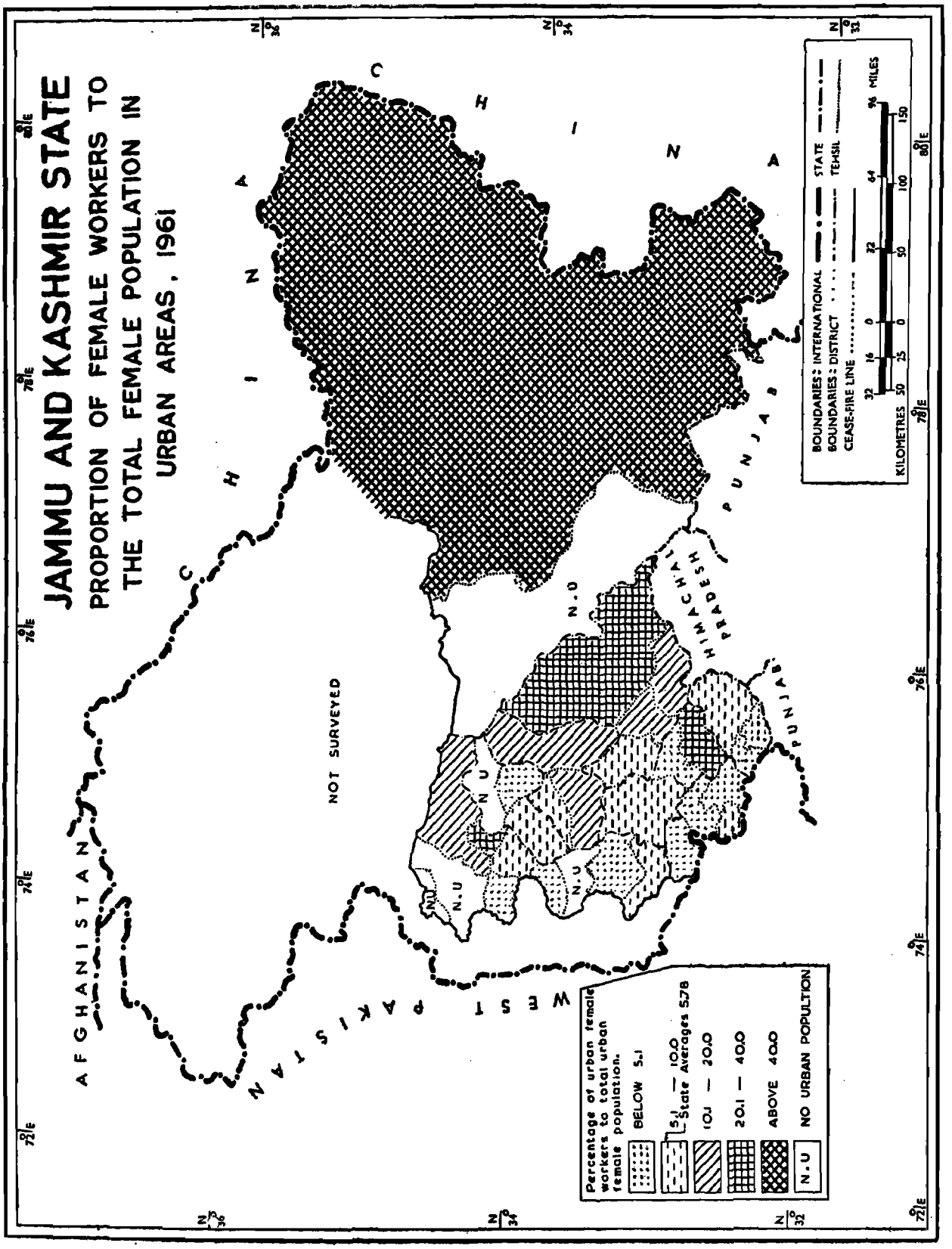
Salient Features

The urban female population of the State, as enumerated at the Census of 1961, stands 2,71,628. Of these 15,707 or 5.78% are workers. There are no urban areas in 5 of the 32 tehsils. Among the remaining 27 tehsils, the proportions of urban female workers in Srinagar, Badgam, Baramulla, Uri, Udhampur, Reasi, Jammu, Samba, Akhnoor, Kathua, Hiranagar, Haveli and Rajouri are less than the State average. The highest proportion has been returned from Leh at 63.2%. Other tehsils in which the proportions are fairly high, include Anantnag (12.9), Kulgam (15.4), Sopore (11.7), Sonawari (30.3), Doda (11.8), Kishtwar (25.3), Bhaderwah (17.5) and Ramnagar (21.3). The lowest proportion has been returned from Haveli at 2.6%.

The following statement gives the tehsil-wise percentage of female workers in urban areas in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Jammu and Kashmir	5.8
1. Anantnag	12.9
2. Kulgam	15.4
3. Pulwama	5.9
4. Srinagar	3.0
5. Ganderbal	Nil
6. Badgam	5.4
7. Baramulla	5.3
8. Sopore	11.7
9. Handwara	Nil
10. Sonawari	30.3
11. Uri	2.8
12. Karnah	Nil
13. Leh	63.2
14. Kargil	Nil
15. Ramban	7.2
16. Doda	11.8
17. Kishtwar	25.3
18. Bhaderwah	17.5
19. Ramnagar	21.3
20. Udhampur	3.3
21. Reasi	5.5
22. Jammu	3.2
23. Samba	4.6
24. Ranbirsinghpora	5.9
25. Akhnoor	3.7
26. Bashohli	9.4
27. Kathua	2.2
28. Hiranagar	3.6
29. Haveli	2.6
30. Mendhar	Nil
31. Rajouri	3.6
32. Nowshehra	8.9

MAP No. 68


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
NOT SURVEYED
N.U
Percentage of urban female workers to total urban female population.
BELOW 5.1
5.1 — 10.0
State Averages 5.78
10.1 — 20.0
20.1 — 40.0
ABOVE 40.0
NO URBAN POPULTION
BOUNDARIES: INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES: STATE
BOUNDARIES: DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES: TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 69

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the proportion of workers and non-workers to the total employable population in the various districts of the State in 1961. For the purpose of this map employable population means all such persons in the age-group 15-59 who are workers, or non-workers seeking employment for the first time or non-workers who were employed before but are now without any employment.

Method

Pie-graphs have been drawn in each district proportionate to its total employable population. Each circle has then been divided into two sectors, one representing the workers and the other non-workers. The white sector stands for workers and the black for non-workers. These sectors have again been sub-divided by dotted lines to demarcate the proportions of males and females. As will be seen from the map, the proportions of non-workers are so small that it is not possible to sub-divide the black sector so as to indicate separately the proportions of males and females. Rectangular blocks representing non-workers have, therefore, been drawn outside each circle. The rectangles have been divided into small squares, each representing 40 non-workers. The black squares stand for the number of male non-workers and the shaded ones represent females.

Salient Features

The total employable population of the State was 13,22,703 in 1961 consisting of 13,15,699 workers and 7,004 non-workers. Male workers number 9,46,042 and females 3,69,657 and non-workers consist of 5,615 males and 1,389 females. The proportion of workers to the employable population of the State thus comes to 99.47%, consisting of 71.52% males and 27.95% females. The corresponding proportions of non-workers stand at 0.42% for males and 0.11% in the case of females.

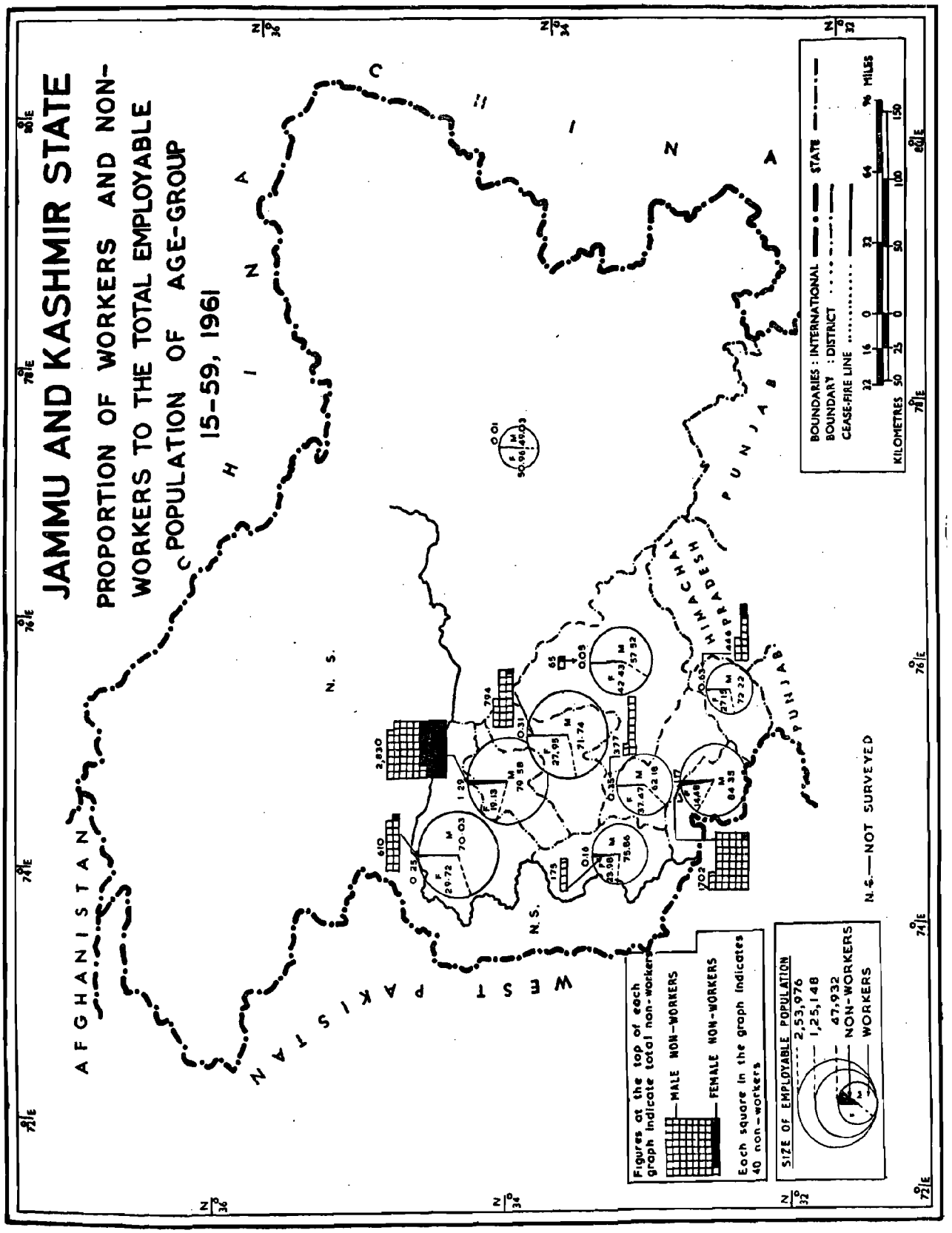
The largest employable population of 2,53,976 has been returned from Anantnag. Of these 1,82,196 males and 70,986 females or 71.74 and 27.95% consist of workers. The number of non-workers stands at 778 males and 16 females. Baramulla has the next largest employable population of 2,47,450 comprising 1,73,298 and 73,542 male and female workers and 578 and 32 male and female non-workers.

The proportion of non-workers is the highest (1.29%) in Srinagar. Jammu ranks next, the corresponding proportion being 1.17%. The highest proportion of non-worker males has been returned from Jammu at 1.14%. In Srinagar, the corresponding proportion though very high when compared with other districts, stands at 0.74% only. Srinagar is also conspicuous for relatively high proportion of female non-workers which stands at 0.55%.

The statement on the next page gives the employable population, the sex-wise figures of workers and non-workers and their respective proportions to the employable population in each district of the State in 1961 :-

State/District	Total employable population	Workers				Non-Workers			
		Males	%age	Females	%age	Males	%age	Females	%age
Jammu and Kashmir	1,322,703	946,042	71.52	369,657	27.95	5,615	0.42	1,389	0.11
Anantnag	253,976	182,196	71.74	70,986	27.95	778	0.30	16	0.01
Srinagar	219,011	174,280	79.58	41,901	19.13	1,617	0.74	1213	0.55
Baramulla	247,450	173,298	70.03	73,542	29.72	578	0.24	32	0.01
Ladakh	47,932	23,503	49.03	24,424	50.96	5	0.01	—	—
Doda	125,148	71,981	57.52	53,102	42.43	56	0.04	9	0.01
Udhampur	106,707	66,348	62.18	39,982	37.47	375	0.35	1	N
Jammu	145,955	123,115	84.35	21,138	14.48	1,659	1.14	43	0.03
Kathua	71,178	51,408	72.22	19,324	27.15	375	0.53	71	0.10
Poonch	105,346	79,913	75.86	25,258	23.98	171	0.16	4	0.003

MAP No. 69


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N.S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Figures at the top of each graph indicate total non-workers
MALE NON-WORKERS
FEMALE NON-WORKERS
Each square in the graph indicates 40 non-workers
SIZE OF EMPLOYABLE POPULATION
2,53,976
1,25,148
47,932
NON-WORKERS
WORKERS

MAP NO. 70

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map exhibits the percentages of male and female workers to the total working population of each district by the nine industrial categories into which the whole sector of economy has been divided under the Standard Industrial Classification, 1961.

Method

Two vertical parallel lines have been drawn within or as near as possible, the jurisdiction of each district. Each of these has been divided into nine equal parts to represent the nine industrial categories. The number of the categories has been recorded in the blank space between the vertical lines. Horizontal rectangular bars proportionate to the percentages of workers of each category have then been drawn on either side of the vertical lines. The vertical line and the horizontal bars to the left stand for males and those in the right represent females.

Below is given a fuller description of the activities represented by the nine industrial categories :-

Category	*Description*
I	Cultivators
II	Agricultural Labour
III	Mining, Quarrying and other Primary Activities
IV	Household Industry
V	Manufacturing other than Household Industry
VI	Construction
VII	Trade and Commerce
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications
IX	Other Services

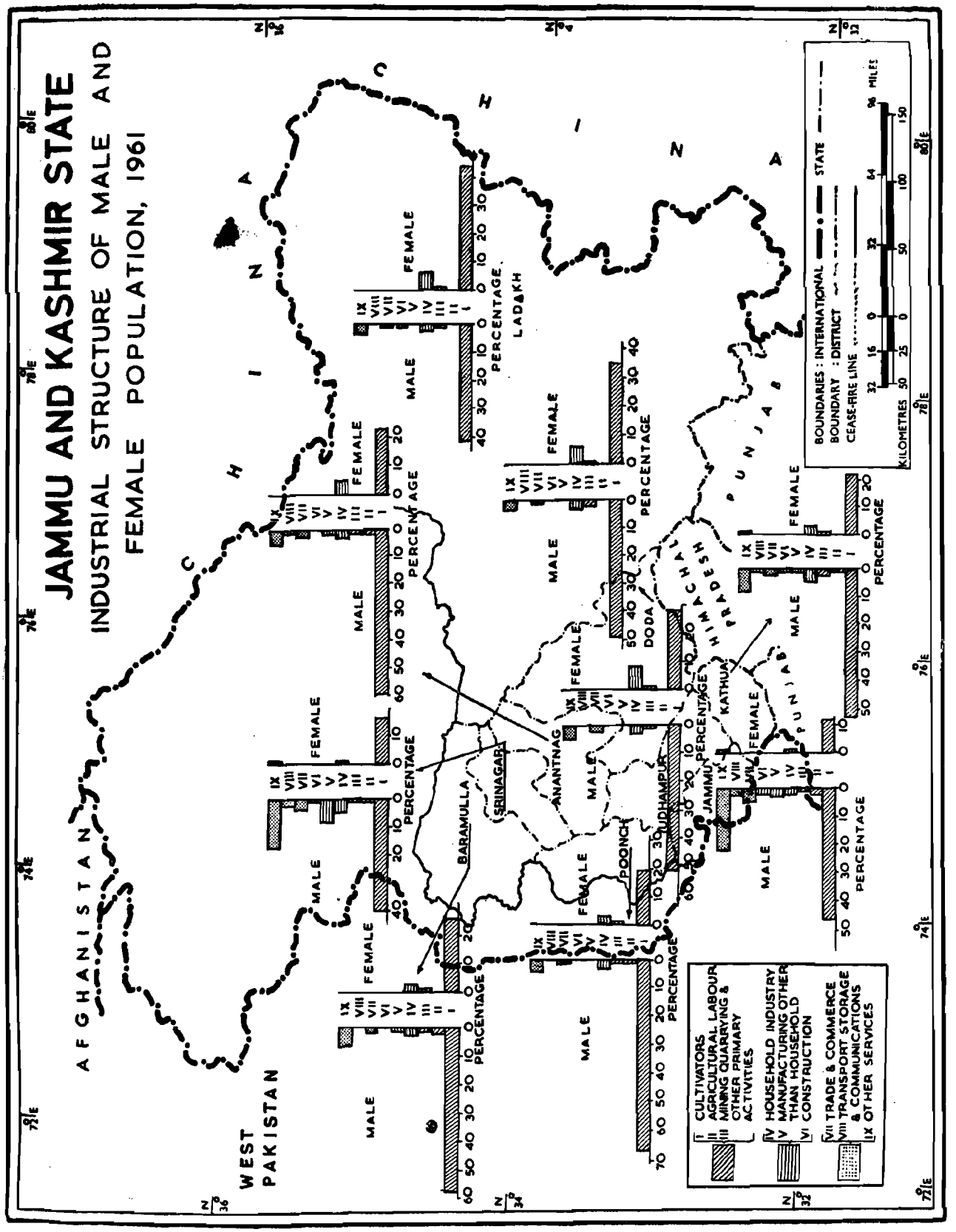
Salient Features

The map shows that male workers engaged in cultivation (Category I) in Poonch district claim the highest proportion of 67% of the total working population in the district. Srinagar is, however, conspicuous for the lowest proportion of male cultivators.

In Ladakh, the proportion of female workers engaged in cultivation is over 40%, the highest among all the districts of the State. Jammu, ranks last, the corresponding proportion being 12%.

In so far as other services (Category IX) are concerned the highest proportion of male workers has been returned from Jammu and the lowest from Ladakh and Doda. The proportion of female workers in this category is negligible in all the districts except Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua.

MAP No. 70


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
LADAKH
KARGIL
LEH
SRINAGAR
BARAMULLA
ANANTNAG
POONCH
RAJOURI
UDHAMPUR
JAMMU
KATHUA
DODA
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOUR
III MINING QUARRYING & OTHER PRIMARY ACTIVITIES
IV HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
V MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 71

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map exhibits the percentages of male and female workers to the total working population in the rural areas of each district by the nine industrial categories referred to in the previous map.

Method

The same procedure as has been outlined in the fly-leaf to Map No. 70 has also been employed for the preparation of this map.

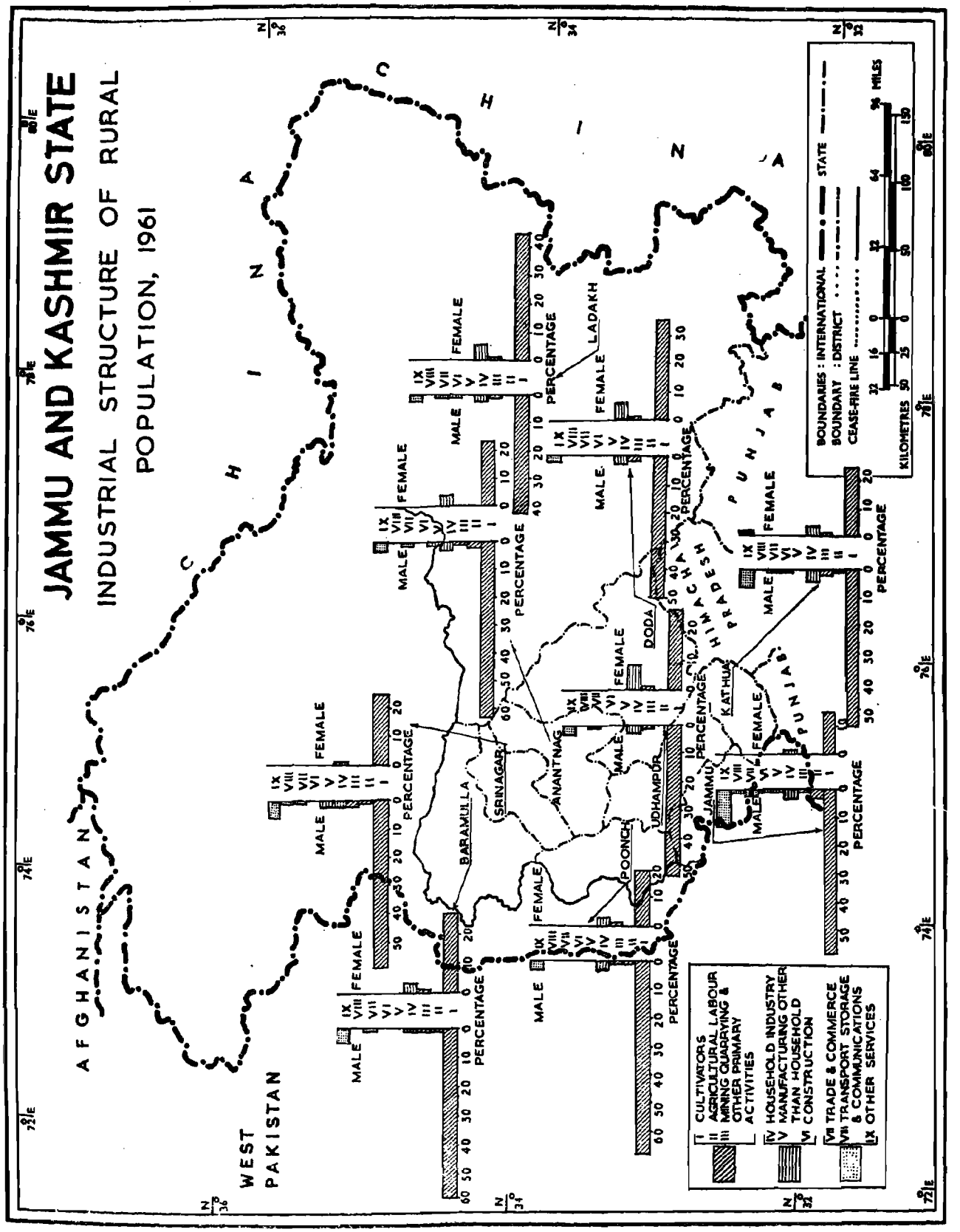
Salient Features

The map shows that there is no district in the State in which the highest proportion of workers is not claimed by those engaged in cultivation (Category I). Further among the districts the highest proportion of male cultivators has been returned from Poonch and the lowest from Ladakh. It may be pointed out here that female cultivators in the rural areas of Ladakh constitute 45% of the total working population as against only 42%, the corresponding proportion of male workers. The lowest proportion of female cultivators has been returned from Jammu.

The incidence of workers engaged in manufacturing is fairly small in all the districts of the State. The highest proportion of male workers engaged in household industry (Category IV) has been returned from Kathua and the lowest from Baramulla. Udhampur has the distinction of providing employment in household industry to the highest proportion of females when compared with other districts.

Female workers claim negligible percentages in other services (Category IX) in all the districts of the State except Kathua. In Jammu, the proportion of male workers employed in other services is the highest.

MAP No. 71


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
BARAMULLA
SRINAGAR
ANANTNAG
LADAKH
DODA
UDHAMPUR
POONCH
JAMMU
KATHUA
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOUR
III MINING QUARRYING & OTHER PRIMARY ACTIVITIES
IV HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
V MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 72

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map exhibits the percentages of male and female workers to the total working population in the urban areas of each district by the nine industrial categories referred to in Map No. 70.

Method

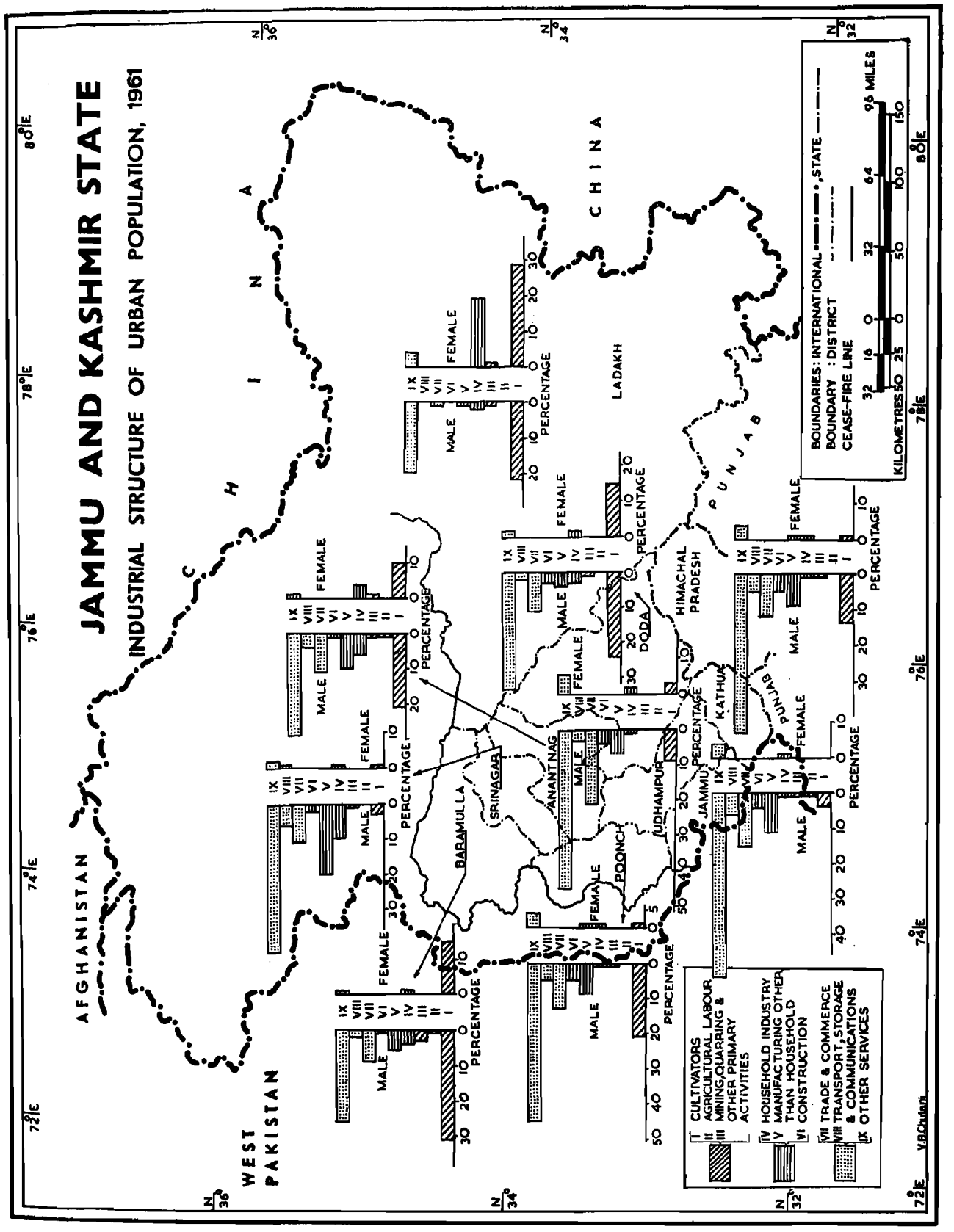
The same procedure as has been outlined in the fly-leaf to Map No. 70 has been employed for the preparation of this map also.

Salient Features

The map shows that in several districts, the industrial structure of urban workers looks like an inverted pyramid with a small base and an extensive roof. There are, however, two districts, namely Baramulla and Ladakh, in which the base and the roof of the structure of male workers are almost equal. This is, as may be expected, in view of the fact that agriculture is the principal occupation of the majority of the rural population whereas in most of the urban areas an overwhelmingly high proportion of male workers is engaged in other services (Category IX).

At any rate, it is evident that except for Udhampur and Jammu, categories II to VIII claim smaller proportions in all the districts than categories I and IX. In Udhampur, category VII (Trade and Commerce) and in Jammu categories V (Manufacturing other than household industry), VII (Trade and Commerce) and VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications) claim higher proportions than cultivators and other services.

MAP No. 72


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
LADAKH
BARAMULLA
SRINAGAR
ANANTNAG
UDHAMPUR
POONCH
JAMMU
KATHUA
DODA
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOUR
III MINING, QUARRING & OTHER PRIMARY ACTIVITIES
IV HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
V MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
BOUNDARIES: INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
95 MILES

MAP NO. 73

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the proportions of cultivators to total workers in the age-group 15-59 in each of the districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The district-wise percentages of cultivators to total workers in the age-group 15-59 have been grouped into five categories, viz,. (i) below 74.1%, (ii) 74.1-78.0%, (iii) 78.1-82.0%, (iv) 82.1-86.0% and (v) above 86.0%. Each district has then been shaded in hatching corresponding to the percentage of its cultivators to total workers as indicated in the legend.

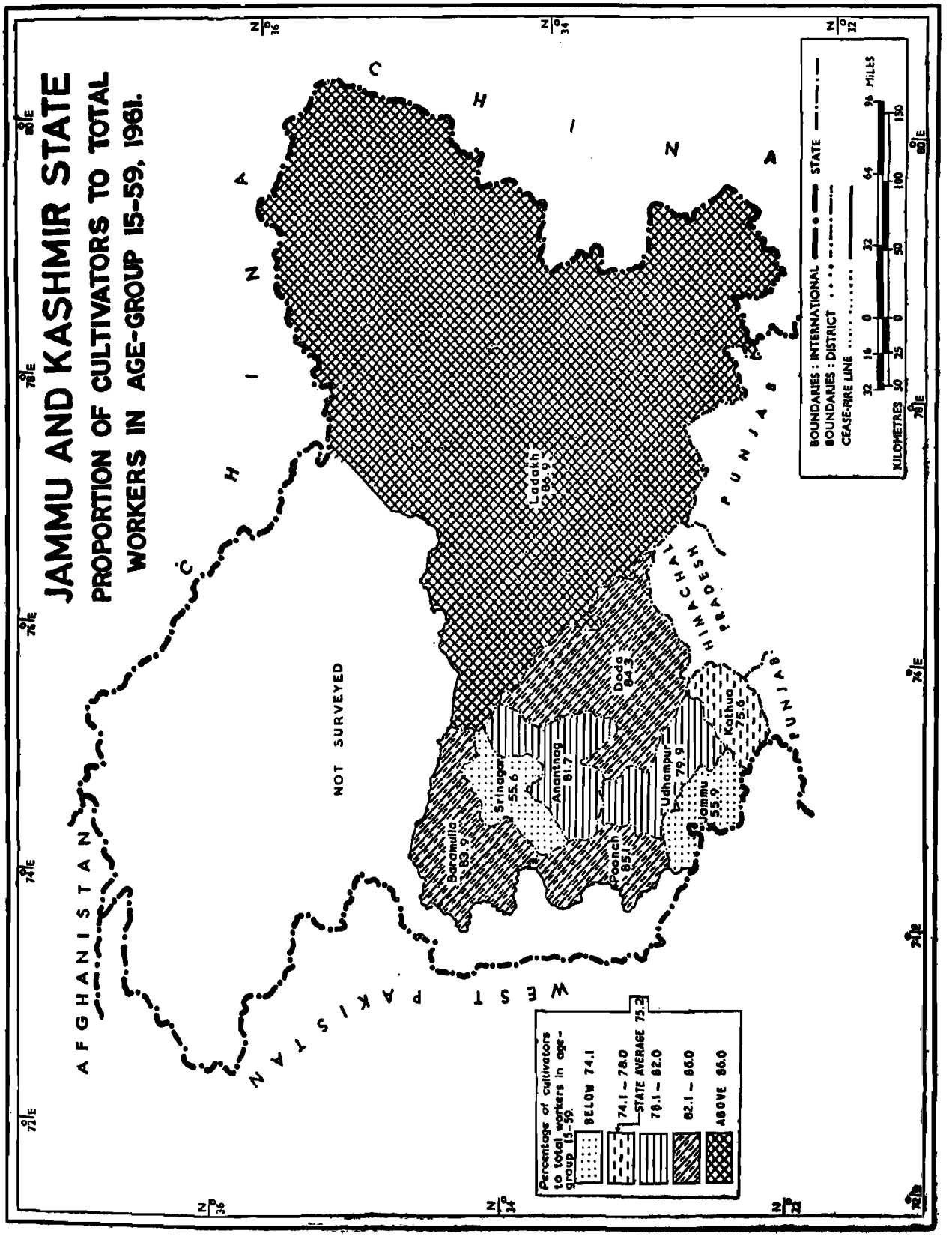
Salient Features

The total number of workers in the age-group 15-59 in the State as a whole stands at 13,15,699. Of these 9,89,719 or 75.2% consist of cultivators. Jammu and Srinagar are the only districts in which the proportion of cultivators to total workers in the age-group 15-59 are below the State average. This is because the two districts include large urban areas in which most of the workers are non-agriculturists. Ladakh has the highest proportion of 86.9%.

The following statement gives the percentages of cultivators to total workers in the age-group 15-59 in each of the districts of the State in 1961 :-

State/District	Percentage
Ladakh	86.9
Poonch	85.1
Doda	84.3
Baramulla	83.9
Anantnag	81.7
Udhampur	79.9
Kathua	75.6
Jammu and Kashmir	75.2
Jammu	55.9
Srinagar	55.6

MAP No. 73


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
NOT SURVEYED
Baramulla 83.9
Srinagar 55.6
Anantnag 81.7
Doda 84.3
Poonch 85.1
Udhampur 79.9
Jammu 55.9
Kathua 75.6
Ladakh 86.9
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15-59.
BELOW 74.1
74.1 – 78.0
STATE AVERAGE 75.2
78.1 – 82.0
82.1 – 86.0
ABOVE 86.0

MAP NO. 74

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the proportion of cultivators in the age-group 15-59 in the rural areas of the various tehsils of the State to their respective total rural population in this age-group in 1961.

Method

The percentages of cultivators to the total rural population in age-group 15-59 of each tehsil have been grouped into six categories. The lowest category consists of tehsils in which the percentage is below 40.1% and the highest of those in which it exceeds 80.0%. The four intermediary categories have been constituted at intervals of 10%, viz., (i) 40.1-50.0%, (ii) 50.1-60.0%, (iii) 60.1-70.0% and (iv) 70.1-80.0%.

Salient Features

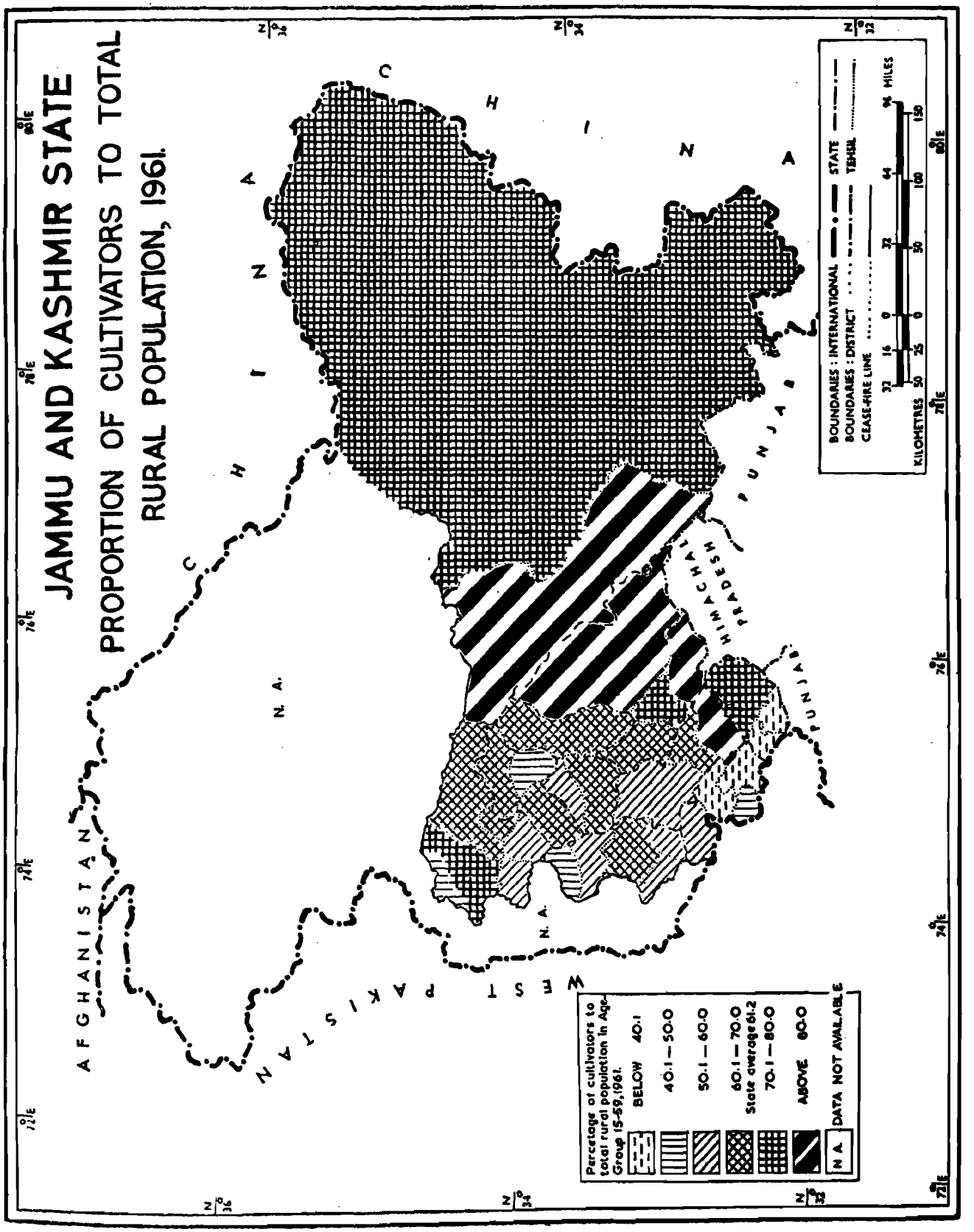
The population of the rural areas of the State, in the age-group 15-59 as returned at the Census of 1961, stands at 16,05,493. Among these 9,83,268 or 61.2% are cultivators. The number of tehsils in which the proportion of cultivators to total rural population is higher than the State average is equal to tehsils in which the corresponding proportion is less. The highest proportion has been returned from Kargil at 88.4% and the lowest from Kathua where only 37.3% of the rural population in the age-group 15-59 consists of cultivators. Other tehsils in which the proportions are fairly high, consist of Kishtwar, Bhaderwah, Ramnagar, Doda and Handwara. The proportions of Jammu, Samba, Kathua, Hiranagar and Ranbirsinghpora are very low.

The percentages of cultivators to the rural population of each tehsil of the State in 1961 is given in the sub-joined statement :-

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Jammu and Kashmir	61.2
1. Anantnag	60.3
2. Kulgam	62.5
3. Pulwama	57.8
4. Srinagar	48.0
5. Ganderbal	65.2
6. Badgam	61.5
7. Baramulla	55.1
8. Sopore	66.9
9. Handwara	72.8
10. Sonawari	67.6
11. Uri	51.8
12. Karnah	48.5
13. Leh	78.0
14. Kargil	88.4
15. Ramban	67.2
16. Doda	76.9
17. Kishtwar	85.2
18. Bhaderwah	80.3
19. Ramnagar	85.2
20. Udhampur	66.7
21. Reasi	56.3
22. Jammu	38.6
23. Samba	39.8
24. Ranbirsinghpora	41.5
25. Akhnoor	53.0
26. Bashohli	74.4
27. Kathua	37.3
28. Hiranagar	37.3
29. Haveli	47.5
30. Mendhar	55.7
31. Rajouri	64.7
32. Nowshehra	59.9

Note :— Cultivators include Agricultural Labourers.

MAP No. 74


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N.A.
Percentage of cultivators to total rural population in Age Group 15-59, 1961.
BELOW 40.1
40.1 — 50.0
50.1 — 60.0
60.1 — 70.0
State average 61.2
70.1 — 80.0
ABOVE 80.0
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 75

PROPORTION OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN THE AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the proportions of male cultivators in each district of the State to its total male workers in the age-group 15-59 in 1961.

Method

The percentages of male cultivators to total male workers in the age-group 15-59 have been grouped into five categories, viz., (i) below 80.1%, (ii) 80.1-82.0%, (iii) 82.1-84.0%, (iv) 84.1-86.0% and (v) above 86.0%. The districts have then been shaded by choropleth method in hatchings corresponding to their respective percentages, as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

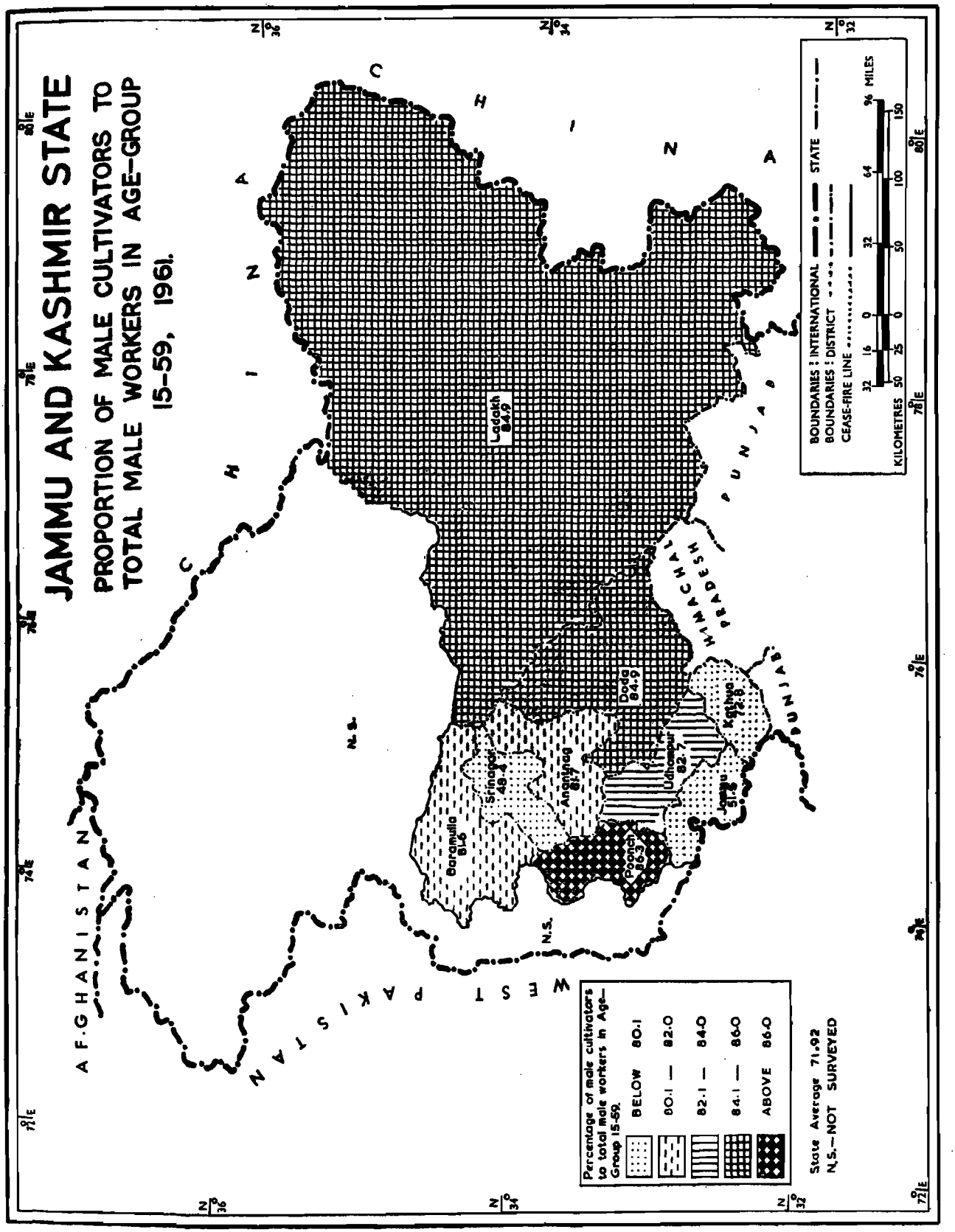
According to the Census of 1961 the number of male workers in the age-group 15-59 in the State as a whole stands at 9,46,042. Of these, 6,80,438 or 71.92% consist of male cultivators. Srinagar and Jammu are the only districts in which the percentages of male cultivators to total male workers in the age-group 15-59 are less than the State average. This is because the two districts include large urban areas in which most of the workers are non-agriculturists.

The highest proportion has been returned from Poonch at 86.30%, and the lowest of 48.40% from Srinagar. Other districts in which the proportions are fairly high when compared with the State average consist of Ladakh (84.9%), Doda (84.9%) and Udhampur (82.7%).

The following statement gives the district-wise percentages of cultivators to total male workers in the age-group 15-59 in each district of the State in 1961 :-

State/District	Percentage
Poonch	86.3
Ladakh	84.9
Doda	84.9
Udhampur	82.7
Anantnag	81.7
Baramulla	81.6
Kathua	72.8
Jammu and Kashmir	71.92
Jammu	51.5
Srinagar	48.4

MAP No. 75


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Ladakh 84.9
Srinagar 48.4
Anantnag 81.2
Baramulla 81.5
Doda 84.9
Udhampur 82.7
Kathua 92.8
Jammu 51.3
Poonch 86.3
N.S.
Percentage of male cultivators to total male workers in Age-Group 15-59.
BELOW 80.1
80.1 — 82.0
82.1 — 84.0
84.1 — 86.0
ABOVE 86.0
State Average 71.92
N.S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 76

PROPORTION OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN THE AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the proportions of female cultivators to total female workers in the age-group 15-59 in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The map is a counter-part of Map No. 75 relating to proportions of male cultivators to total male workers of the age of 15-59. The percentages have been grouped into five categories representing the districts in which the percentages are (i) below 80.1%, (ii) 80.1-82.0%, (iii) 82.1-84.0%, (iv) 84.1 to 86.0% and (v) above 86.0%. The districts have then been shaded in suitable hatchings corresponding to their respective percentages of female cultivators.

Salient Features

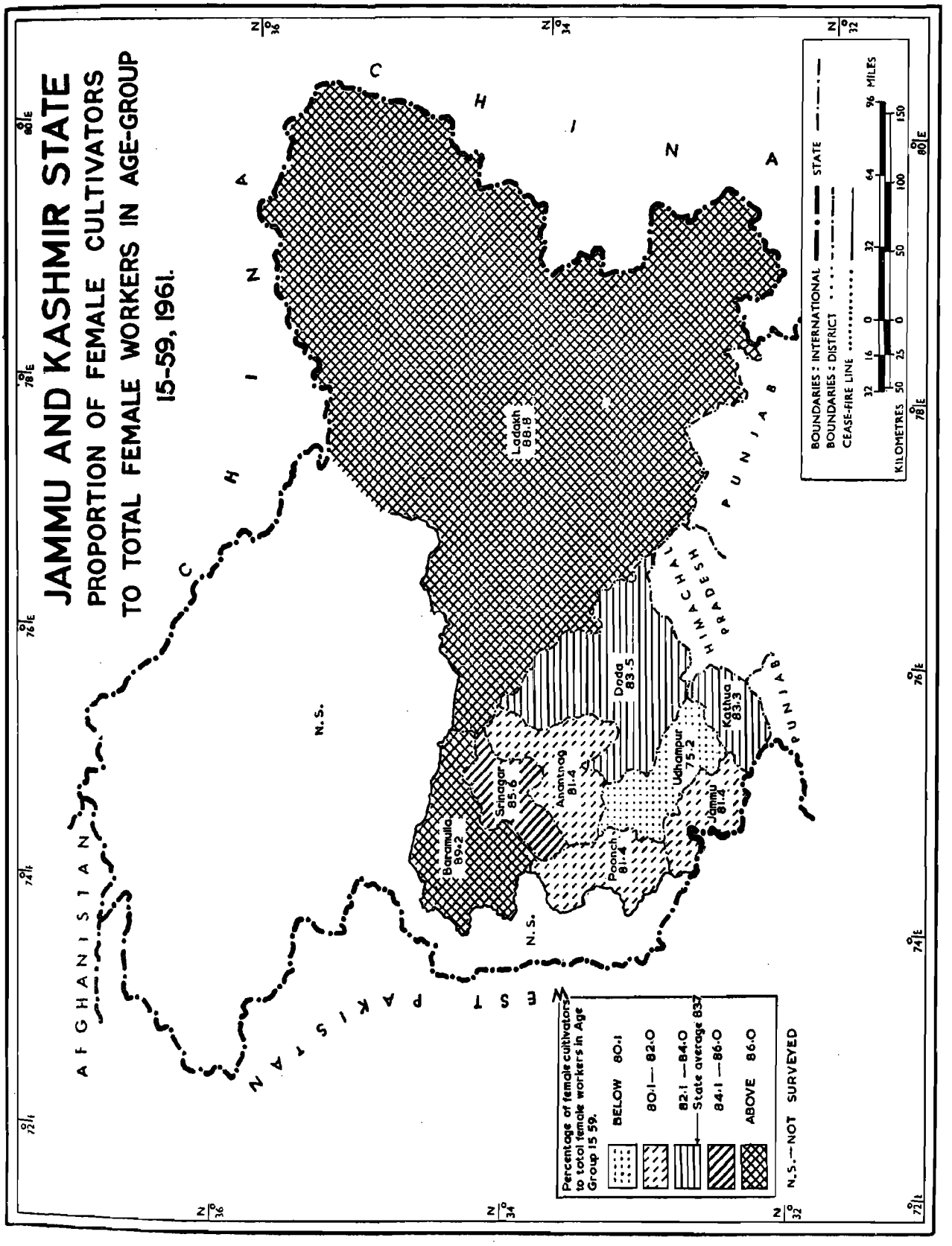
The number of female workers in the age-group 15-59 in the State as a whole stands at 3,69,657. Among these cultivators number 3,09,281 and constitute 83.7% of the total number of female workers.

The State average is exceeded by Srinagar, Baramulla and Ladakh districts only. In all other districts, the proportion of female cultivators to the female workers are below the State average. The proportions of female cultivators in Doda and Kathua are almost the same as in the State. Baramulla has the highest proportion of 89.2% and Udhampur the lowest, the corresponding proportion being 75.2%.

The following statement gives the percentages of female cultivators to total female workers in the age-group 15-59 in each of the districts of the State in 1961 :-

State/District	Percentage
Baramulla	89.2
Ladakh	88.8
Srinagar	85.6
Jammu and Kashmir	83.7
Doda	83.5
Kathua	83.3
Anantnag	81.4
Jammu	81.4
Poonch	81.4
Udhampur	75.2

MAP No. 76


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS
TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP
15-59, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N.S.
N.S.
Ladakh 88.8
Baramulla 89.2
Srinagar 85.6
Anantnag 81.4
Doda 83.5
Udhampur 75.2
Kathua 83.3
Jammu 81.4
Poonch 81.4
Percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in Age Group 15 59.
BELOW 80.1
80.1— 82.0
82.1 —84.0
State average 83.7
84.1 —86.0
ABOVE 86.0
N.S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 77

PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

The map represents the tehsil-wise proportions of agricultural labourers to the total agricultural workers in each tehsil consisting of cultivators and agricultural labourers in the age-group 15-59.

Method

The data representing the percentages of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the various tehsils have been grouped into five categories namely (i) below 0.50%, (ii) 0.51-1.00%, (iii) 1.01-2.00%, (iv) 2.01-4.00% and (v) above 4.00%. The tehsils have then been shaded in suitable hatchings which correspond to their respective percentages as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

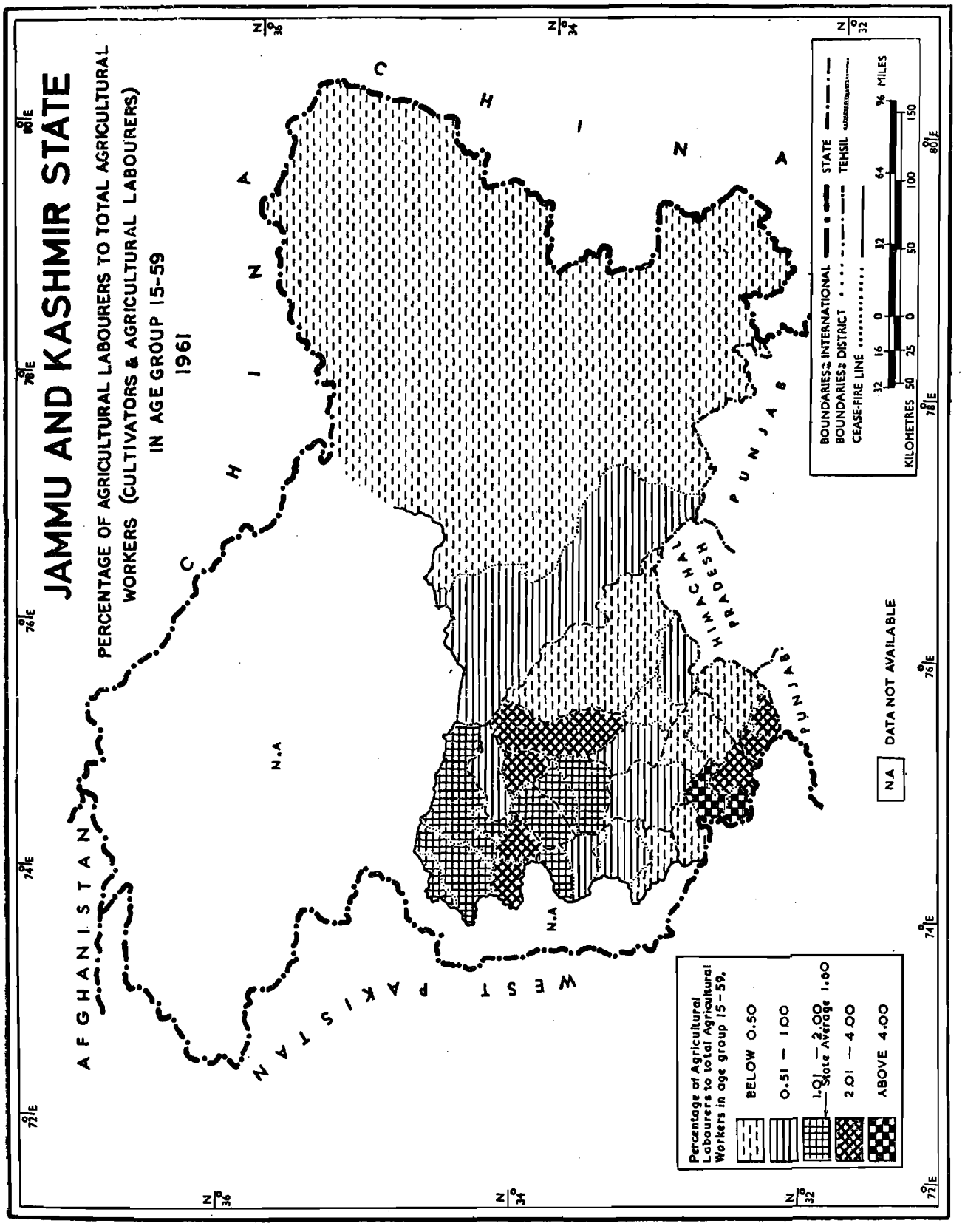
The total number of agricultural workers in the State whose age varies from 15 to 59 years stands at 10,05,793. These include 16,074 landless persons who work as agricultural labourers. The percentage of agricultural labourers to agricultural workers thus comes to 1.60. This average is exceeded in 11 of the tehsils namely, Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Baramulla, Sopore, Uri, Jammu, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Kathua and Hiranagar. Karnah has the same average as the State as a whole. The highest proportion has been retuned from tehsil Jammu (7.89%) followed by Ranbirsinghpora (6.01%). Nowshehra has the lowest proportion of 0.11% only.

Broadly speaking, the incidence of agricultural labourers is more pronounced in the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla, Jammu and Kathua only.

The following statement gives the tehsil-wise percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Jammu and Kashmir	1.60
1. Anantnag	2.25
2. Kulgam	1.46
3. Pulwama	1.82
4. Srinagar	4.00
5. Ganderbal	0.92
6. Badgam	1.55
7. Baramulla	3.22
8. Sopore	1.62
9. Handwara	1.02
10. Sonawari	1.28
11. Uri	2.73
12. Karnah	1.60
13. Leh	0.49
14. Kargil	0.64
15. Ramban	0.71
16. Doda	0.32
17. Kishtwar	0.33
18. Bhaderwah	0.62
19. Ramnagar	0.45
20. Udhampur	0.45
21. Reasi	0.60
22. Jammu	7.89
23. Samba	2.61
24. Ranbirsinghpora	6.01
25. Akhnoor	0.35
26. Bashohli	0.42
27. Kathua	3.46
28. Hiranagar	3.06
29. Haveli	1.12
30. Mendhar	0.94
31. Rajouri	0.90
32. Nowshehra	0.11

MAP No. 77


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS & AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) IN AGE GROUP 15-59
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.A
N.A
Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to total Agricultural Workers in age group 15-59.
BELOW 0.50
0.51 — 1.00
1.01 — 2.00
State Average 1.60
2.01 — 4.00
ABOVE 4.00
NA DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES: INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES: STATE
BOUNDARIES: DISTRICT
TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150
MILES 32 16 0 32 64 96
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
82°E
N 36°
N 34°
N 32°

MAP NO. 78

PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the proportions of non-agricultural workers to total workers in primary sector in each district of the State in 1961. Non-agricultural workers imply those engaged in mining, quarrying, live stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards, etc. (Category III). Workers in primary sector represent cultivators (Category I), agricultural labourers (Category II) and non-agricultural workers (Category III).

Method

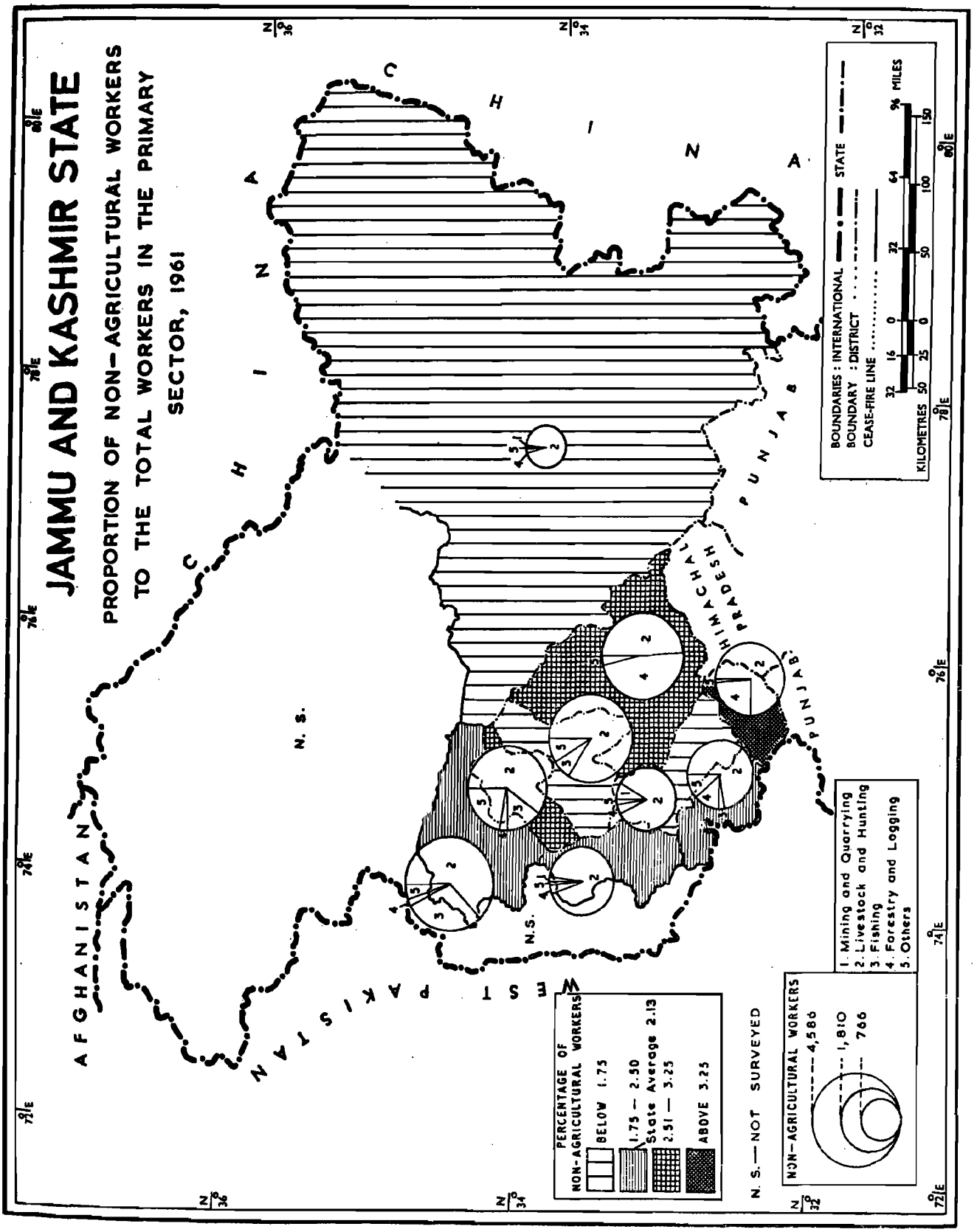
The percentages of non-agricultural workers (Category III), to the total workers in primary sector (categories I, II and III) have been grouped into four categories viz., (i) less than 1.75%, (ii) 1.75 to 2.50%, (iii) 2.51 to 3.25% and (iv) more than 3.25%. Each district has been represented by a circle proportionate in size to the number of non-agricultural workers in the district. The circles have then been divided into sectors not exceeding 5 in number to represent separately the proportion of those engaged in (a) mining and quarrying, (b) livestock and hunting, (c) fishing, (d) forestry and logging and (e) others, including plantation, orchards and allied activities. The spare space of each district outside the circle has then been shaded in suitable hatching assigned to the range in which the proportion of non-agricultural workers of the district to its total workers in primary sector fall.

Salient Features

The following statement gives the number of workers in primary sector and non-agricultural activities together with percentages of non-agricultural workers as a class as also separately in respect of those engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, fishing, forestry and plantation etc.

State/District	No. of workers in primary activities	No. of workers in non-agricultural primary activities	Percentage	Percentage share of non-agricultural workers engaged in				
				Mining & Quarrying	Live-stock & Hunting	Fishing	Forestry & Logging	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	1,197,299	25,479	2.13	1.07	70.80	8.56	12.53	7.04
Anantnag	243,105	3,899	1.60	Nil	84.23	7.72	0.90	7.15
Srinagar	142,303	3,617	2.54	0.66	60.13	14.46	3.10	21.65
Baramulla	245,817	4,586	1.87	0.78	62.54	28.59	2.64	5.45
Ladakh	51,018	766	1.50	1.31	94.78	Nil	2.61	1.30
Doda	128,621	3,789	2.95	Nil	49.11	Nil	47.80	3.09
Udhampur	106,146	1,810	1.71	8.29	84.09	0.22	5.19	2.21
Jammu	103,641	2,257	2.18	0.58	73.24	1.77	12.80	11.61
Kathua	67,742	2,523	3.72	Nil	75.23	0.04	23.70	1.03
Poonch	108,906	2,232	2.05	1.84	91.89	Nil	5.02	1.25

MAP No. 78


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N.S.
N.S.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
BELOW 1.75
1.75 — 2.50
State Average 2.13
2.51 — 3.25
ABOVE 3.25
N. S.— NOT SURVEYED
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
4,586
1,810
766
1. Mining and Quarrying
2. Livestock and Hunting
3. Fishing
4. Forestry and Logging
5. Others

MAP NO. 79

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN MINING AND QUARRYING, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the proportions of workers engaged in Mining and quarrying (Category III), Household industry (Category IV) and Manufacturing other than household industry (Category V) to the total working population of each tehsil in 1961.

Method

The percentage ratios of workers in categories III, IV and V to the total working population of each tehsil have been grouped into six categories, ranging from less than 4.6% to above 14.5%. The remaining four categories have been constituted at intervals of 2.5% and consist of 4.6-7.0%, 7.1-9.5%, 9.6-12.0% and 12.1-14.5%. The tehsils have then been shaded in hatchings assigned to them on the basis of their respective percentages, as indicated in the legend. The hatchings in such of the tehsils in which the percentage share of workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry exceeds the corresponding share of those working in household industry, have been superimposed by dotted screen.

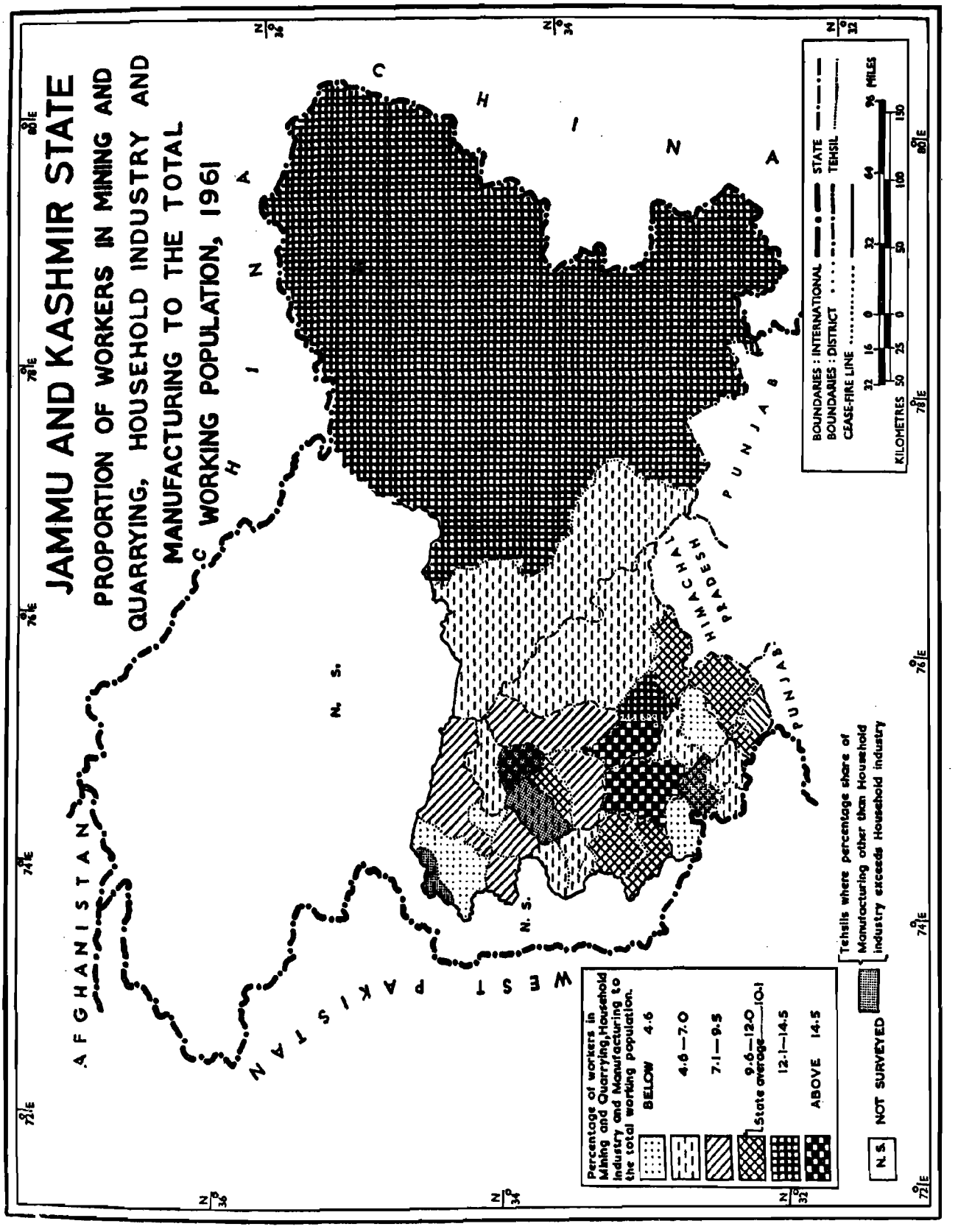
Salient Features

The aggregate number of workers in categories III, IV and V stands at 1,54,560 in the State as a whole. These include 25,479 in mining and quarrying, etc., 95,628 in household industry and 33,453 in manufacturing. The total number of workers in the State being 1,523,621, the proportion of those engaged in mining and quarrying, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry to the total working population comes to 10.14%. There is no tehsil in districts Baramulla and Jammu in which the proportion of workers in categories III, IV and V to the total workers in the tehsil is not less than the State average. Even in Anantnag, Srinagar, Ladakh and Udhampur districts the State average is exceeded by only one of the tehsils in the district. These consist of Pulwama, Srinagar, Leh and Reasi. The highest proportion has been returned from Srinagar tehsil at 27.97% and the lowest from Handwara at 3.47%.

The following statement gives the proportion of workers in mining and quarrying, household industry and manufactuing other than household industry to the total number of workers in each tehsil of the State :-

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Jammu and Kashmir	10.14
1. Anantnag	8.30
2. Kulgam	9.33
3. Pulwama	10.88
4. Srinagar	27.97
5. Ganderbal	6.68
6. Badgam	6.66
7. Baramulla	8.76
8. Sopore	9.18
9. Handwara	3.47
10. Sonawari	4.44
11. Uri	7.27
12. Karnah	6.98
13. Leh	13.88
14. Kargil	4.62
15. Ramban	19.52
16. Doda	12.60
17. Kishtwar	5.04
18. Bhaderwah	10.51
19. Ramnagar	4.19
20. Udhampur	4.98
21. Reasi	26.59
22. Jammu	9.62
23. Samba	6.98
24. Ranbirsinghpora	5.80
25. Akhnoor	4.17
26. Bashohli	10.19
27. Hiranagar	10.60
28. Kathua	12.24
29. Haveli	6.79
30. Mendhar	4.86
31. Rajouri	10.55
32. Nowshehra	10.14

MAP No. 79


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN MINING AND QUARRYING, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.
Percentage of workers in Mining and Quarrying, Household Industry and Manufacturing to the total working population.
BELOW 4.6
4.6—7.0
7.1—9.5
9.6—12.0 State average 10.1
12.1—14.5
ABOVE 14.5
N.S. NOT SURVEYED
Tehsils where percentage share of Manufacturing other than Household industry exceeds Household industry
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 80

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the structure of employment in different categories of household industries in Jammu and Kashmir in 1961.

Method

The household industries have been divided into seven groups viz., (i) Agro-based industries, (ii) Forest-based industries, (iii) Livestock and Fish-based industries, (iv) Textile industries, (v) Mineral-based industries, (vi) Others (Engineering and Chemical) and (vii) Miscellaneous industries. The total number of workers engaged in different household industries has been worked out for each district and the percentage claimed by workers in each group has then been calculated on the same. These percentages have then been represented by histograms drawn in each district and proportionate in size to the percentage of workers.

It may be stated here that group 'Others' represents Engineering and Chemical industries only and 'Miscellaneous' group consists of Printing and Publishing and Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. In both cases the percentage of workers are fairly small, when compared with others.

The employment structure in the State as a whole has been indicated by histograms of varying sizes drawn to the right side of the legend.

Salient Features

The map shows that textile industries occupy the most important position in the State and claim about 43% workers. The data relating to individual districts indicates that the highest percentage of workers engaged in these industries have been returned from Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh and Srinagar. In other districts livestock and fish-based industries provide employment to the largest number of workers.

The sub-joined statement gives the actual number of workers in different groups of household industries in Jammu and Kashmir in 1961 :—

Textile industries=41,067

Livestock and Fish-based industries=37,028

Forest-based industries=5,743

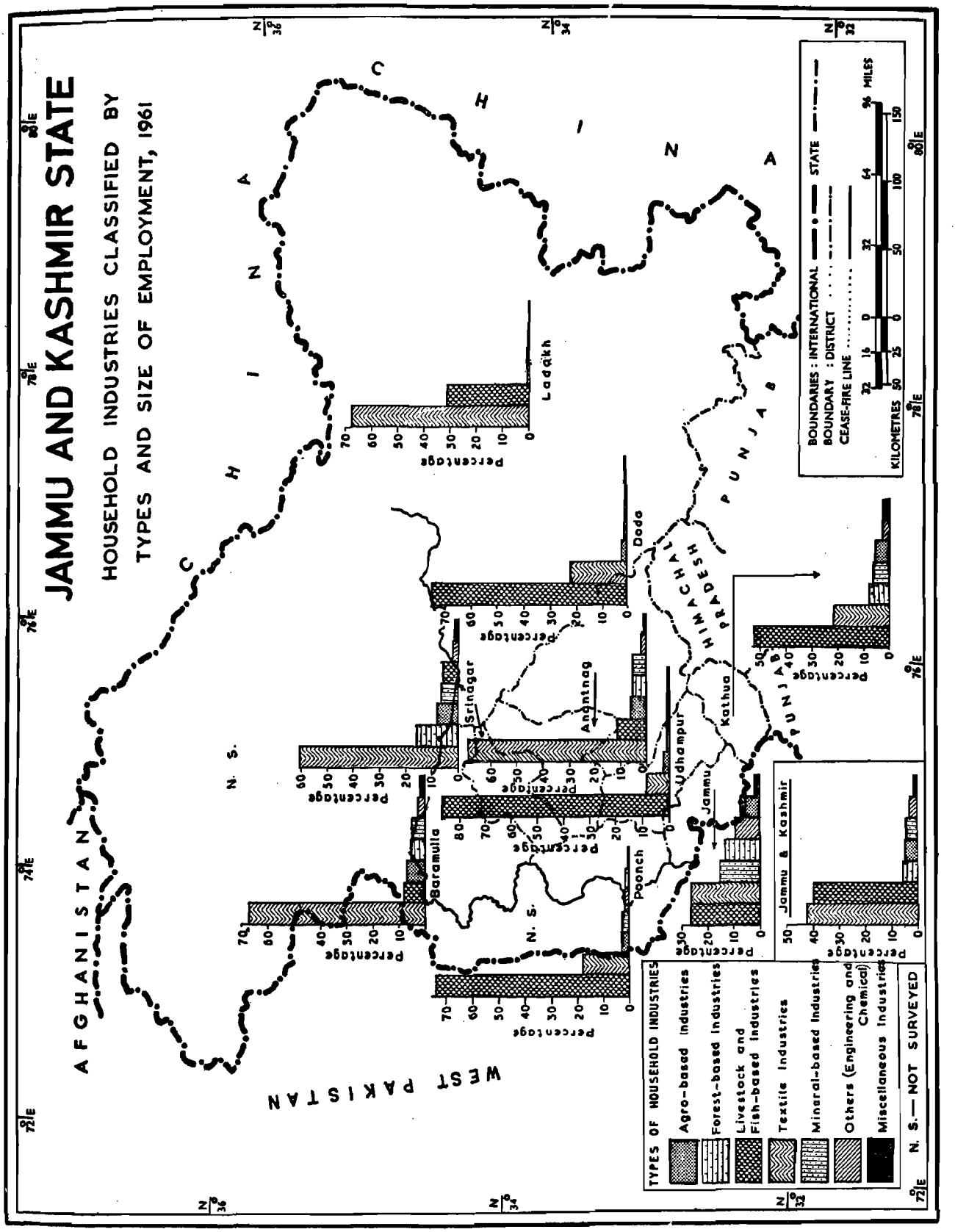
Agro-based industries=4,731

Mineral-based industries=4,065

Others (Engineering and Chemical)=1,833

Miscellaneous industries=1,164

MAP No. 80


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh
Dodo
Srinagar
Anantnag
Udhampur
Kathua
Jammu
Baramula
Poonch
Jammu & Kashmir
N. S.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES
Agro-based Industries
Forest-based Industries
Livestock and Fish-based Industries
Textile Industries
Mineral-based Industries
Others (Engineering and Chemical)
Miscellaneous Industries
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 81

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose

The map depicts the number of factories and workshops of different employment size classes in each of the districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The data for the preparation of the map has been obtained from E. III table of Housing and Establishment Tables, Part IV, Volume VI of 1961 Census. The number of factories and workshops of each size class of employment viz., 1-5, 6-19, 20-49, 50-99 and 100 and more has been divided by the total number of factories and workshops of all size classes of employment in the district and multiplied by 100. The percentages thus arrived at have been represented by histograms of varying sizes drawn in each district. The histograms have then been shaded by hatchings applicable to them in accordance with the size of employment in the factories and workshops which they represent. The number of factories and workshops of each employment size class has been recorded at the top of the histogram.

Salient Features

There are all told 41,889 factories and workshops in the State as a whole. Of these, no less than 96.55% engage 1 to 5 persons only. These consist mostly of small workshops, such as those engaged in the production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking, wool weaving on handlooms etc. The proportion of factories and workshops in which 6 to 19 persons are engaged is about 3% and in all higher size classes the corresponding proportions are fairly small and below 0.4%.

Srinagar district has the lowest proportion of factories and workshops providing employment to 1 to 5 persons. Other districts in which the corresponding average of such factories and workshops is less than the State proportion consist of Anantnag, Baramulla and Jammu.

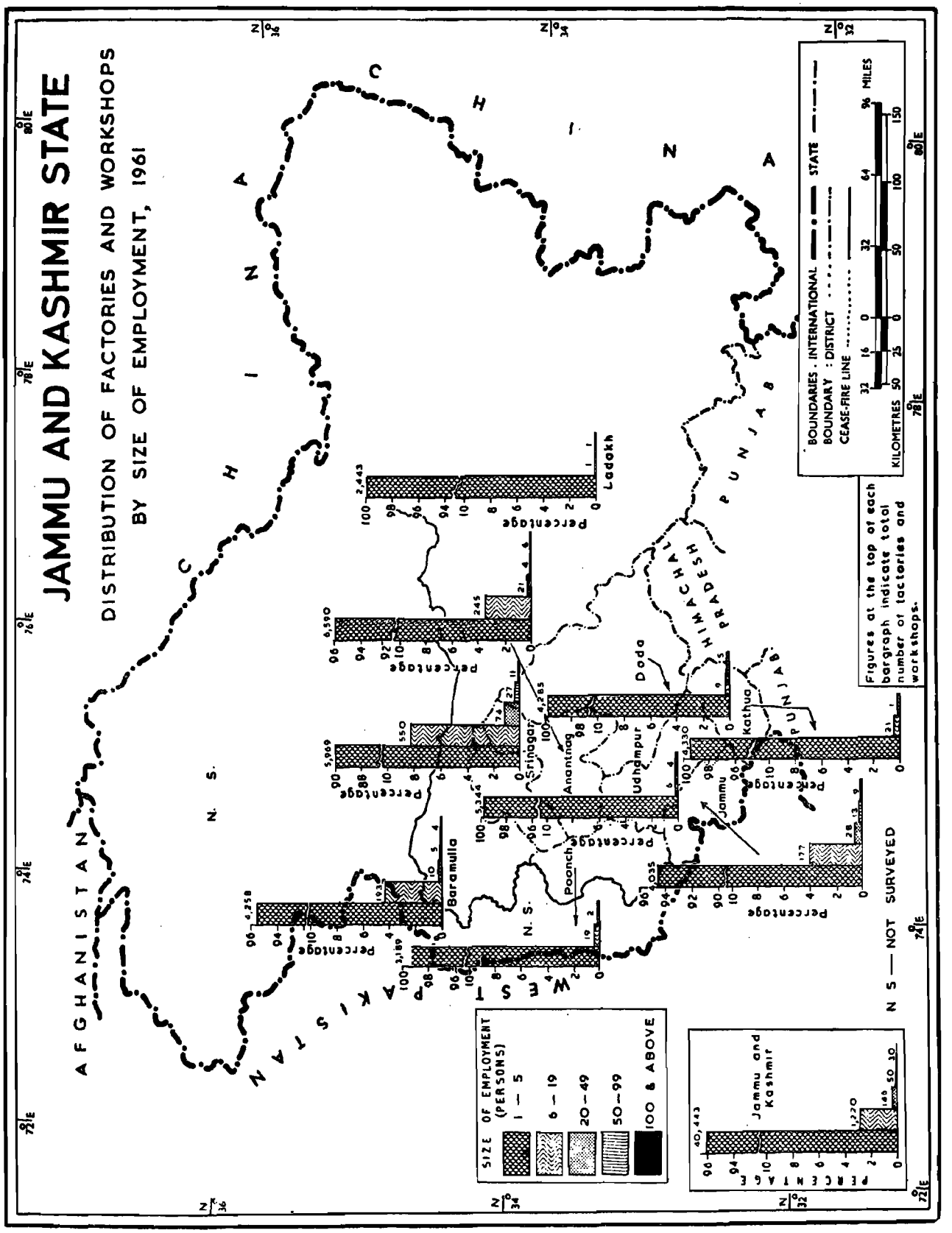
Srinagar, however, claims the highest proportion of 8.29% factories and workshops in which 6 to 19 persons are engaged. The State average of such establishments which stands at 2.91 is also exceeded by Baramulla, Jammu and Anantnag. The lowest average has been returned from Ladakh where no factories or workshops providing employment to 6 to 19 persons exist.

Srinagar is also the only district in which more than 1% factories and workshops engage 20-49 persons. In all other districts, the corresponding proportions are, as in the case of the State as a whole, less than 1%.

There are at least 4 districts in the State, namely, Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch where no factories and workshops employing 50 to 99 persons exist. The highest proportion of such factories and workshops has also been returned from Srinagar at 0.41%.

Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Jammu have a negligible number of factories providing employment to 100 and more persons. In other districts, no such factories or workshops have been set up. There are in all 11 such factories in Srinagar, 6 in Anantnag, 4 in Baramulla and 9 in Jammu.

MAP No. 81


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
WEST
N. S.
Ladakh
Srinagar
Anantnag
Baramulla
Udhampur
Doda
Poonch
Jammu
Kathua
Jammu and Kashmir
Percentage
SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT (PERSONS)
1 — 5
6 — 19
20 — 49
50 — 99
100 & ABOVE
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Figures at the top of each bargraph indicate total number of factories and workshops.
N S — NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 82

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-PROCESSING AND BEVERAGES INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the various types of food-processing and beverages industries and the number of workers in each such industry in the various districts of the State.

Method

Food-processing and beverages industries include a variety of industries engaged in processing of different items. Broadly speaking, these are classifiable into (a) rice mills, (b) dal mills, (c) oil mills, (d) bakery and confectionary factories, (e) sugar factories, (f) fruit preservation factories, (g) hydrogenated oil factories, (h) dairy establishments and (i) ice factory.

There is no sugar factory, hydrogenated oil factory or any dal mill in Jammu and Kashmir. All these have, therefore, had to be excluded from the map. Further, the map depicts only such of the rice mills which are found in the urban areas or in such parts of the rural sector where electric power is available. Water mills used for grinding wheat and maize, almost in every village of the State have also been left out, as they do not fall within the definition of a factory on account of the limited number of their employees. For the same reason, confectionaries and bakeries whose number runs into thousands have also been omitted from the map. Again, the map depicts only a few electric drawn oil mills although there is a net-work of oil ghanis in the rural areas where the major quantity of oilseeds produced in the State is crushed for extraction of country oil. The number of persons employed in an oil ghani being usually limited to 2 or 3 only, these are not classifiable among factories. The dairy establishments operating in the districts of Jammu and Srinagar had also to be excluded for the same reason.

As a result of this elimination, only four types of industries, viz., rice and flour mills, oil mills, fruit preservation and ice factories have been depicted in the map. These industries exist in the districts of Srinagar, Baramulla and Jammu only. Each industry has been represented by a circle drawn within the district concerned and proportionate in size to the number of its workers. The circles have then been shaded in different hatchings, as indicated in the legend.

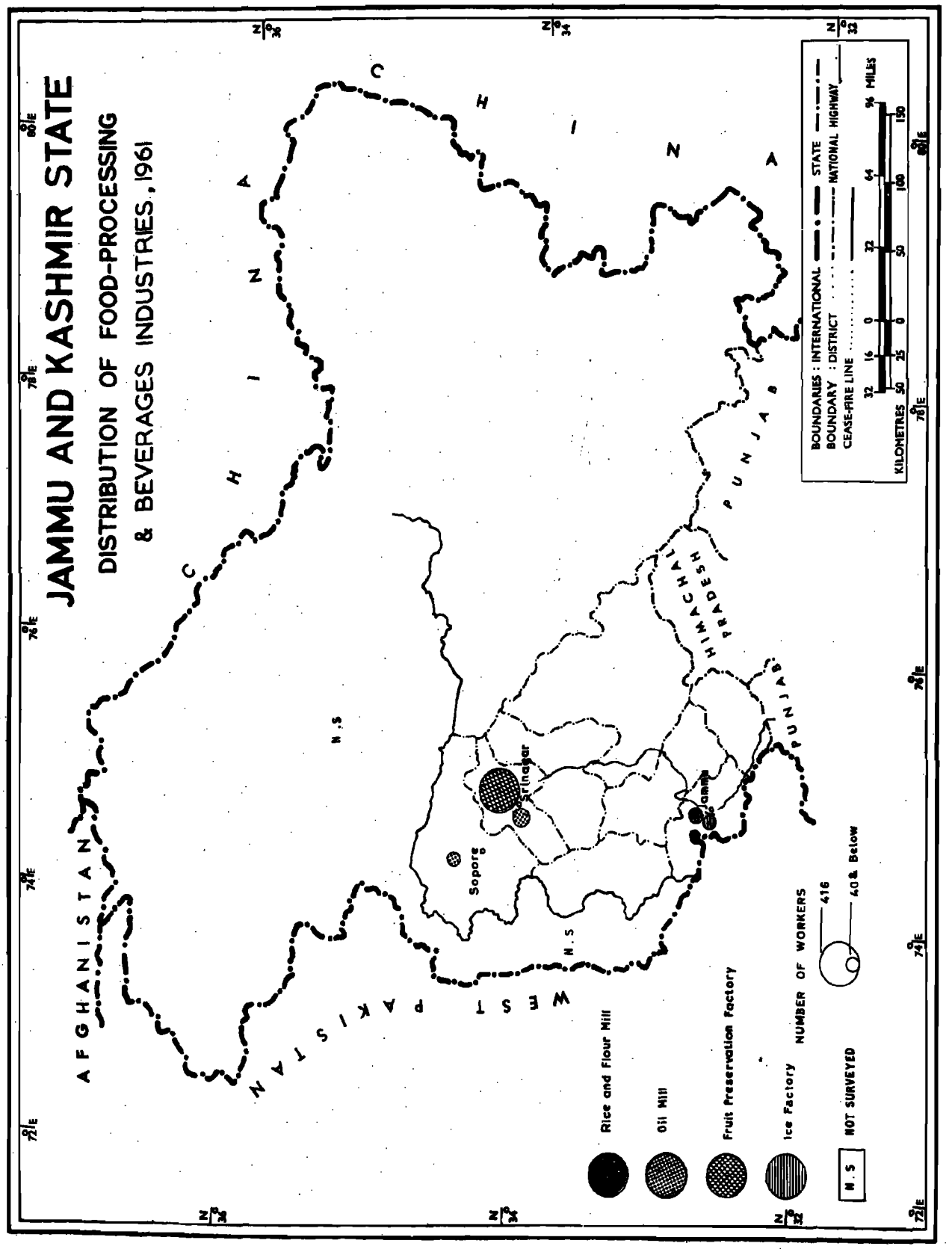
Salient Features

The largest number of workers has been returned from fruit preservation factories installed in Srinagar district. In the case of oil factories also, Srinagar leads other districts in so far as the number of workers employed is concerned. The rice and flour mills in Jammu, however, provide employment to the largest number of workers when compared with similar establishments in other districts. There is only one factory in Baramulla engaged in oilseed crushing. It provides employment to 40 people.

The solitary ice factory of the state has been returned from Jammu. The number of workers employed in this factory is, however, very small and stands at 13 only.

Source :—Labour Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir.

MAP No. 82


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-PROCESSING
& BEVERAGES INDUSTRIES, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.S
N.S
Srinagar
Jammu
Sopore
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
KILOMETRES
MILES
Rice and Flour Mill
Oil Mill
Fruit Preservation Factory
Ice Factory
NUMBER OF WORKERS
416
40& Below
NOT SURVEYED
N.S

MAP NO. 83

DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the district-wise distribution of textile industries as also the number of workers in each such industry in 1961.

Method

The industries have been represented by circles of varying sizes corresponding to the number of workers engaged in each. The circles have then been shaded by different hatchings to signify various industries as indicated in the legend.

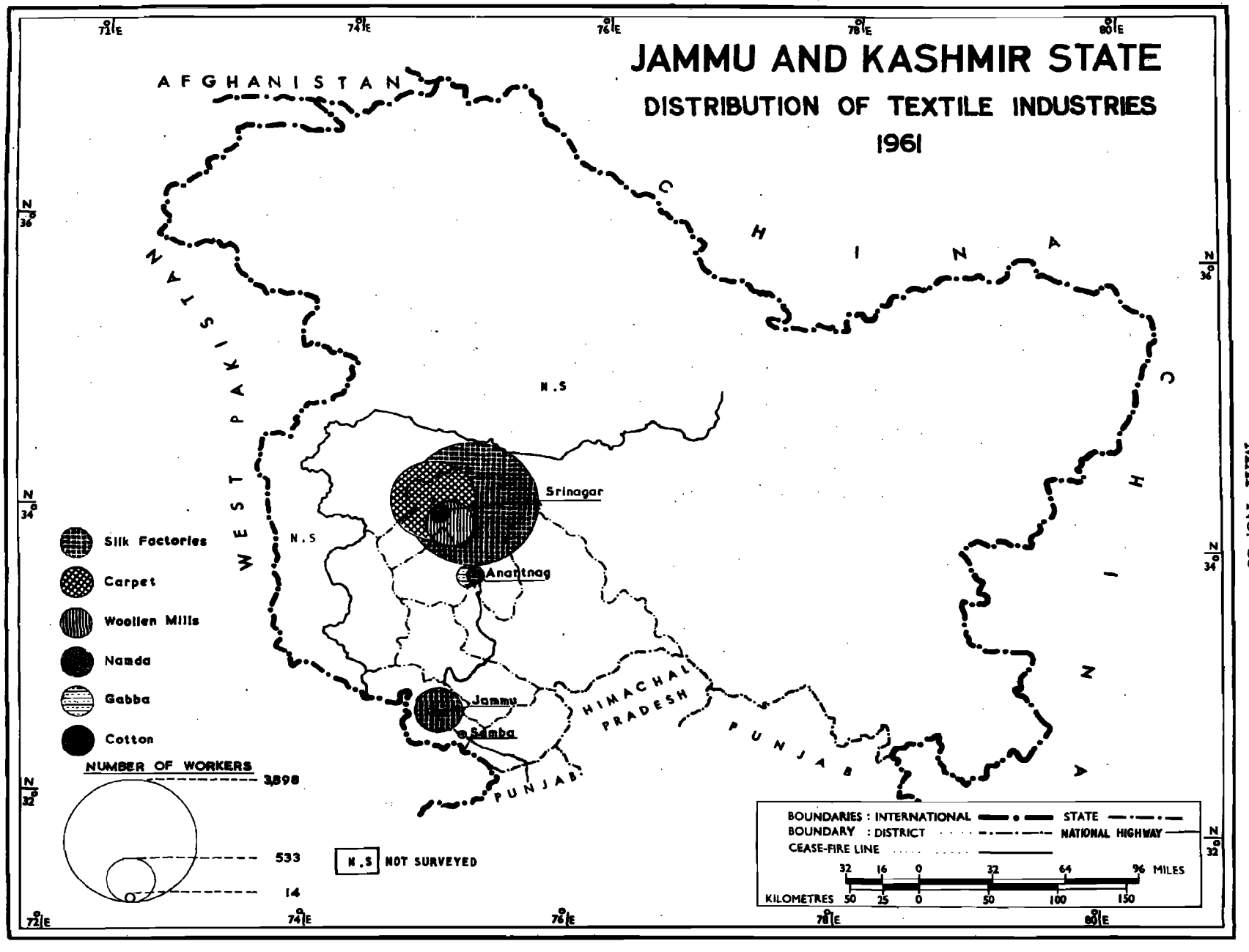
Salient Features

The number of workers employed in different silk factories in the State stands at 4,500. Of these, as many as 3,898 are concentrated in the district of Srinagar. Similarly, all the 1,659 workers in the State who are engaged in carpet weaving are employed in the factories of Srinagar district. Again, factories manufacturing woollen fabrics employ 522 workers in all of whom 508 are concentrated in Srinagar, the other 14 being employed in the factories of Jammu district.

Namdhas and Gubbas provide employment to 163 persons. Of these, 103 are working in the factories of Anantnag district and 60 in industrial establishments of Srinagar district.

Silk weaving is the most important textile industry in Jammu providing employment to 533 persons. In Anantnag, the number of such workers is limited to 69 only.

Jammu is the only district where cotton fabrics are manufactured but the number of workers engaged in this industry does not exceed 14.


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.S
N.S
Srinagar
Anantnag
Jammu
Samba
Silk Factories
Carpet
Woollen Mills
Namda
Gabba
Cotton
NUMBER OF WORKERS
3898
533
14
N.S NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
CEASE-FIRE LINE
32 16 0 32 64 96 MILES
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
36°N
34°N
32°N

MAP No. 83

MAP NO. 84

DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

The map exhibits the wood-based industries in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

Each industry is represented by a circle of a particular size proportionate to the number of workers engaged in the industry. The circles have then been shaded by different hatchings to signify various industries as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

There are only four wood-based industries in the various registered factories functioning in different districts of the State. These are :-

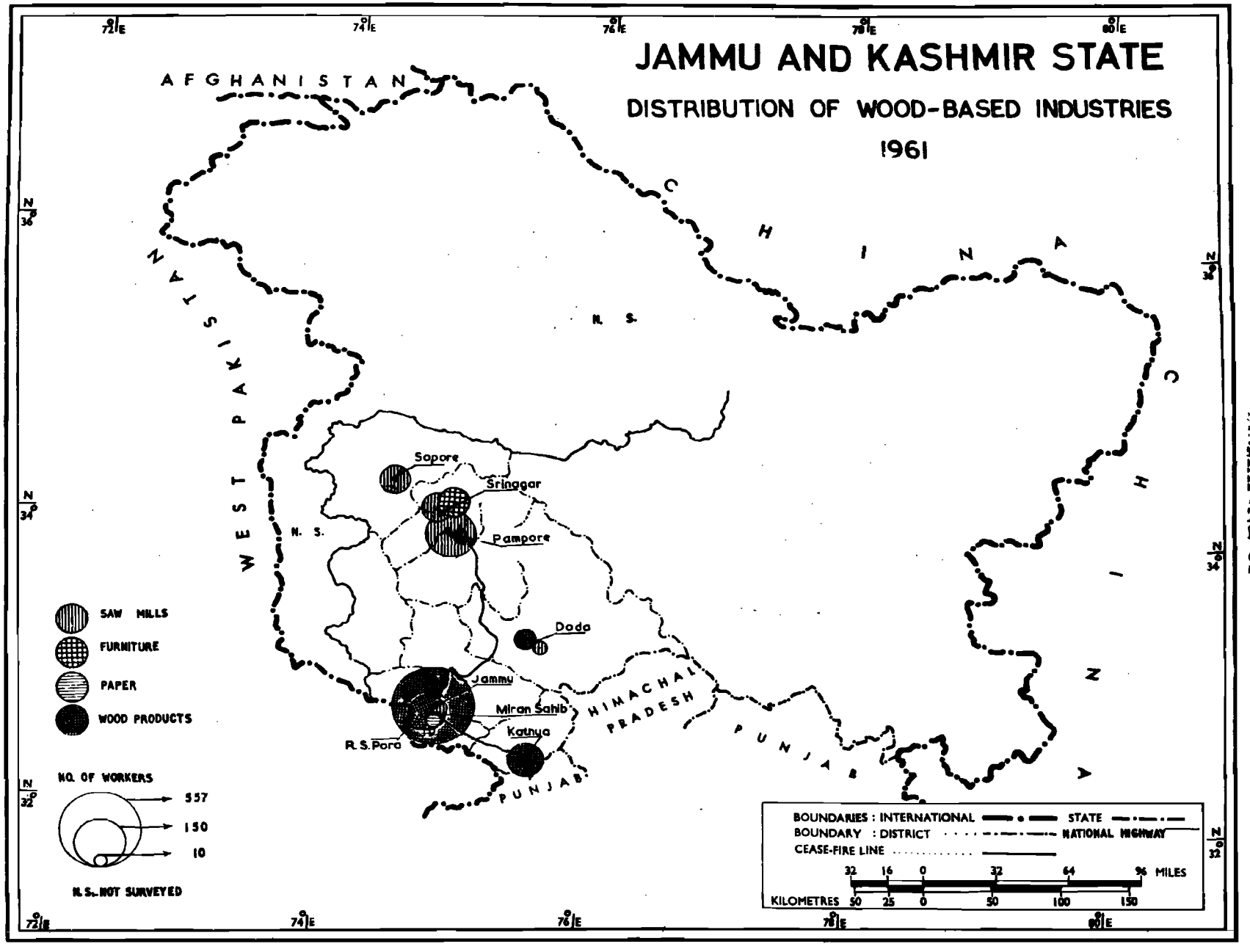
(a) Saw mills
(b) Furniture making
(c) Paper manufacturing, and
(d) Wood products

By and large, factories engaged in wood products provide employment to the largest number of workers. The total number of persons employed in this industry in the State stands at 803, of whom 557 are concentrated in Jammu tehsil and 119 in Ranbirsinghpora. The other 127 workers are employed in the factories of Kathua, Doda and Anantnag districts.

The next important industry is the sawing of timber in which 290 persons are engaged. Of these 150 are employees of Government Joinery Mill, Pampore, district Anantnag, and 62 and 53 others work in different saw mills of Srinagar and Baramulla districts respectively. The remaining 25 are working in Jammu and Doda districts.

Furniture manufacturing ranks next with a total number of 97 workers. Of these, 80 are employed in the factories of Srinagar district and 17 in different industrial establishments of Jammu district.

The only other wood-based industry functioning in the State is the paper mill at Miransahib, district Jammu. The number of workers employed in the factory is limited to 13 only.


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES
1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
Sopore
Srinagar
Pampore
Dodo
Jammu
Miran Sahib
Kathua
R.S.Pora
SAW MILLS
FURNITURE
PAPER
WOOD PRODUCTS
NO. OF WORKERS
557
150
10
N.S.-NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
CEASE-FIRE LINE
32 16 0 32 64 96 MILES
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
36°N
34°N
32°N

MAP No. 84

MAP NO. 85

DISTRIBUTION OF LEATHER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

The map purports to indicate the distribution of leather and chemical industries in the various districts of the State as also the number of workers employed in each.

Method

The industries have been represented by circles of varying sizes proportionate to the number of workers employed in each. The circles have then been shaded by hatchings of different types as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

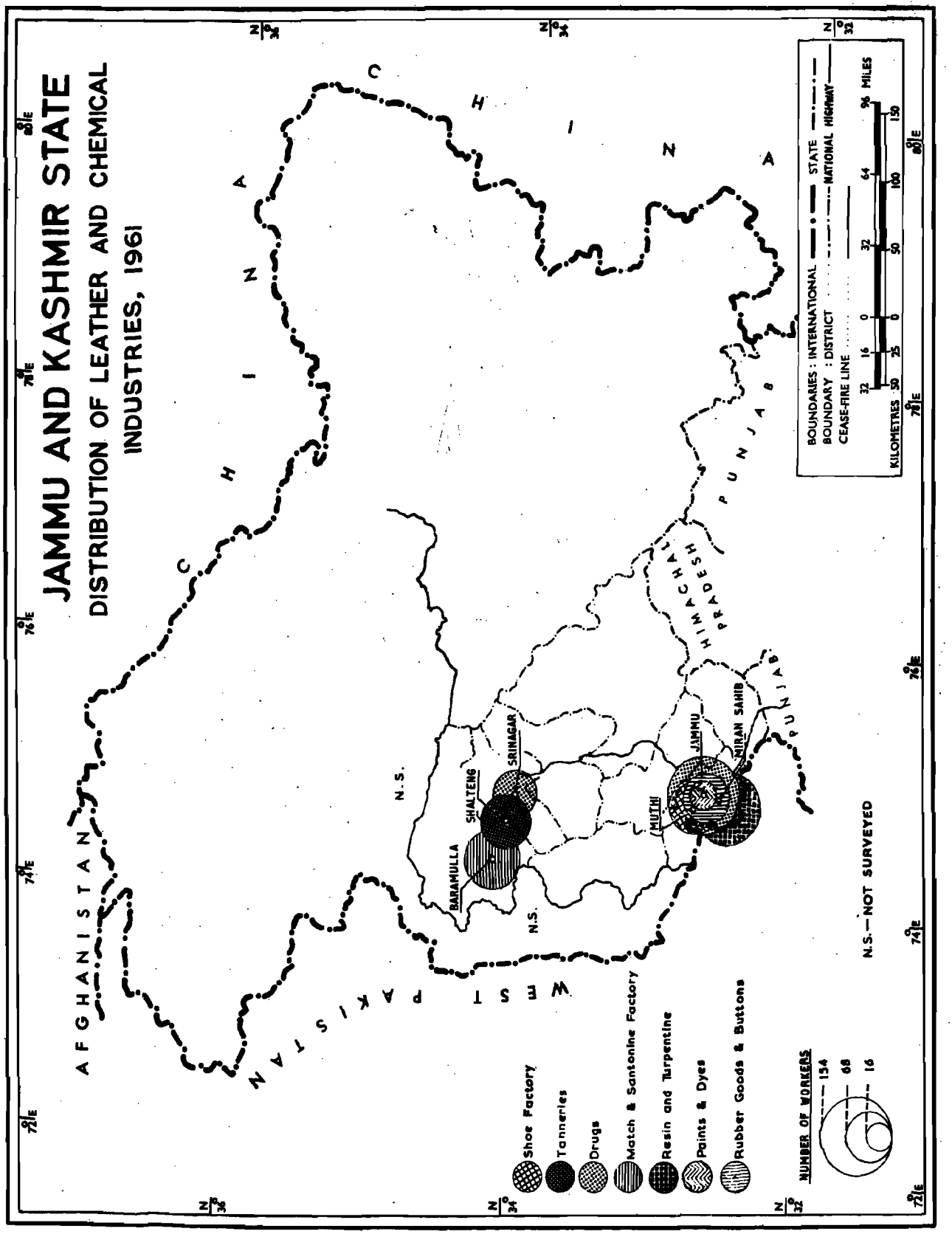
The leather and chemical industries include the manufacture of drugs, rosin and turpentine, paints and dyes, matches, santonine, rubber goods, buttons, leather tanning and shoe manufacture. The map shows that these industries are concentrated in the districts of Srinagar, Baramulla and Jammu only. Drug manufacturing is the only industry in Srinagar district with 43 workers. In Baramulla, there are three factories in all which are engaged in the manufacturing of match sticks, santonine and tanning of leather. The first two employ 76 persons whereas the tanning factory at Shalteng has 68 workers on its establishment.

District Jammu is, however, conspicuous for providing employment to as many as 423 workers engaged in leather and chemical industries. Of these, 154 are engaged in drug manufacture, 124 in rosin and turpentine, 69 in the production of rubber goods and buttons and 60 others work in shoe factories. The remaining 16 workers are employed in the manufacture of paints and dyes.

The following statement gives the district-wise names of leather and chemical industries and the number of workers employed in each :-

State/District	Workers engaged in						
	Drugs	Rosin and Turpentine	Paints and Dyes	Match and Santonine	Rubber goods and Buttons	Tanneries	Shoe factory
Jammu and Kashmir	197	124	16	76	69	68	60
Srinagar	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baramulla	...	...	...	76	...	68	...
Jammu	154	124	16	...	69	...	60

MAP No. 85


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF LEATHER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.S.
N.S.
BARAMULLA
SHALTENG
SRINAGAR
MUTHI
JAMMU
KIRAN SAHIB
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Shoe Factory
Tanneries
Drugs
Match & Santonine Factory
Resin and Turpentine
Paints & Dyes
Rubber Goods & Buttons
NUMBER OF WORKERS
134
68
16
N.S.—NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 86

DISTRIBUTION OF METALLIC, NON-METALLIC, MINERAL-BASED AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the location of registered factories engaged in metallic, non-metallic, mineral-based and allied industries and the number of workers employed in each such industry in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

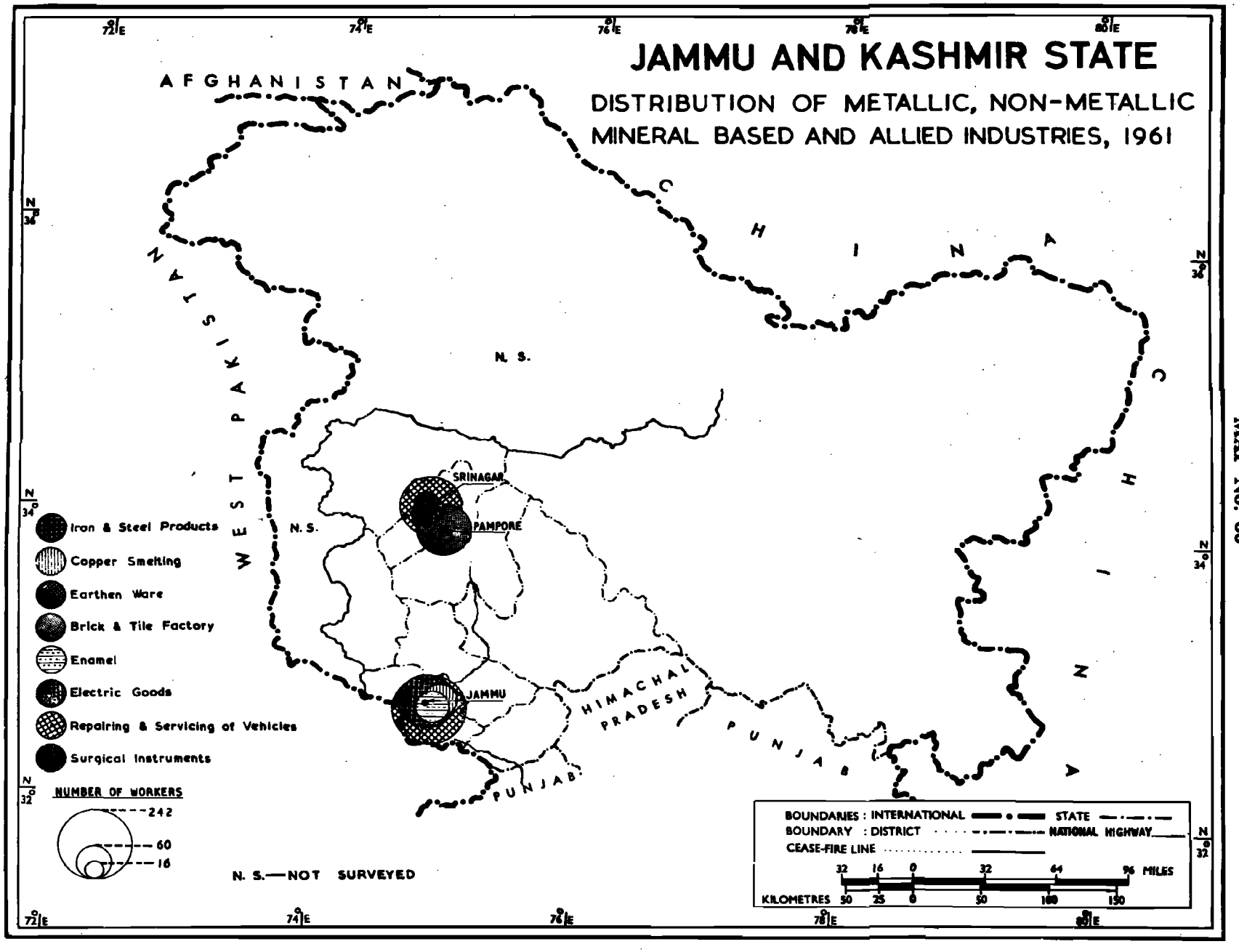
The industries have been represented by circles of varying sizes proportionate to the number of workers employed in each. The circles have then been shaded by different hatchings assigned to various industries as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

As can be seen from the map, all the metallic, non-metallic, mineral-based and allied industries in the State are concentrated in the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Jammu only. The largest number of workers is employed in factories of Jammu district engaged in repairing, servicing and body-building of vehicles. Srinagar ranks next with 172 workers who are also engaged in the same industry. Among other important industries, mention may be made of the brick and tiles factory at Pampore, Anantnag district, and iron and steel products, Jammu which provide employment to 146 and 136 workers respectively. The number of workers in all other industries is less than 100 persons.

The following statement gives the names, location and the number of workers in metallic, non-metallic, mineral-based and allied industries in the various districts of the State :-

Industry	Location	No. of Workers
Iron and Steel Products	Jammu City (Jammu district)	136
Copper Smelting Factory	" " "	60
Earthenware	Raj Bagh (Srinagar district)	25
Brick & Tiles Factory	Pampore (Anantnag district)	146
Enamel Products	Gandhi Nagar (Jammu district)	60
Electric goods	Basant Bagh (Srinagar district)	25
Servicing and Repairing of Vehicles	Hotel Road (Srinagar district)	172
Repairing and Servicing and Body-building of Vehicles	Jammu City (Jammu district)	242
Surgical Instruments	Barzalla (Srinagar district)	16


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF METALLIC, NON-METALLIC MINERAL BASED AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
N. S.
SRINAGAR
PAMPORE
JAMMU
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
Iron & Steel Products
Copper Smelting
Earthen Ware
Brick & Tile Factory
Enamel
Electric Goods
Repairing & Servicing of Vehicles
Surgical Instruments
NUMBER OF WORKERS
242
60
16
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
CEASE-FIRE LINE
32 16 0 32 64 96 MILES
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
34°N
32°N

MAP No. 86

MAP NO. 87

DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to display the existing electricity generating stations as also those which are proposed to be constructed in the near future.

Method

The data regarding generating capacity of the power plants have been indicated by histograms drawn within the districts in which these are in commission or are being installed. The histograms vary in length depending upon the generating capacity of the power stations.

As indicated in the legend, the existing hydel system has been displayed by solid greenish blue histograms whereas those proposed to be constructed have been hatched in greenish blue. The thermal and diesel plants planned to be built in future, have been depicted by solid pink and blank histograms respectively. Small hydel and diesel plants which are in commission at present are represented by solid black bars.

Salient Features

The power plants in commission in 1961 in the State are either exclusively of hydel system or of hydel and diesel type. The former generate in the aggregate 24 MW and 1.8 KW, whereas the energy produced by the latter is limited to 1,438 KW only. The proposed hydel system envisages the production of electric energy to the extent of 641.5 MW. In addition, thermal and diesel plants are also planned to be installed, the former with a generating capacity of 22.5 MW and the latter designed to produce 6.0 MW only.

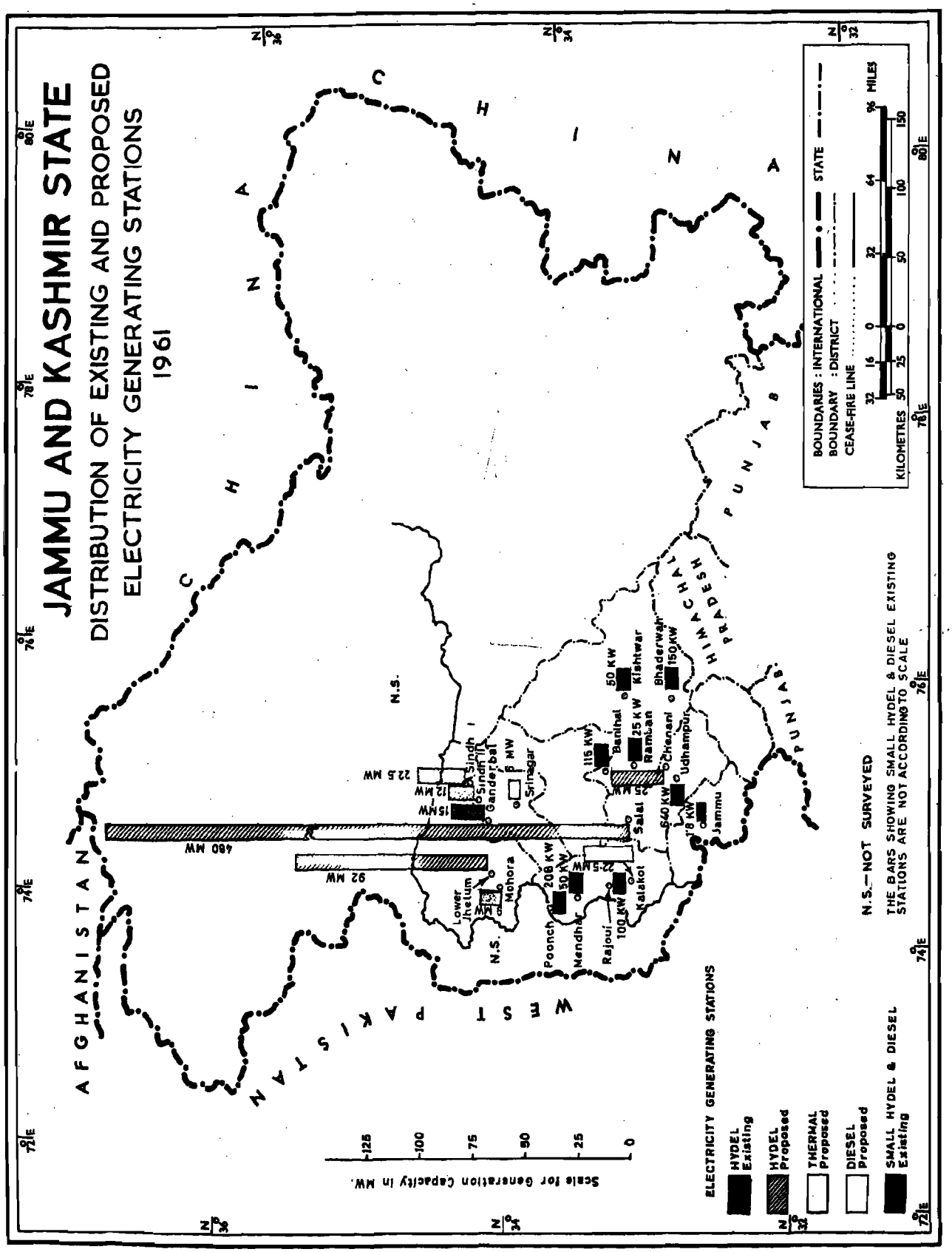
The map shows that no generating plants have so far been installed in Anantnag, Ladakh and Kathua districts nor there is any proposal to construct any power station in any of these districts. At present Anantnag is fed by Ganderbal Hydro-electric Generating Station and Kathua appropriates a part of the energy purchased from Jogindar Nagar Power Station at Pathankot.

The sub-joined statement gives the type of power plants both existing and proposed together with the generating capacity of each :-

District	Electricity Generating Stations	Generating Capacity	
Anantnag	Nil		Nil
Srinagar	Diesel (proposed)	6	MW
	Hydel (existing)	15	MW
	Hydel (proposed)	34.5	MW
Baramulla	Hydel (existing)	9	MW
	Hydel (proposed)	92	MW
Ladakh	Nil		Nil
Doda	Small hydel and diesel (existing)	340	KW
Udhampur	Small hydel and diesel (existing)	640	KW
	Hydel (proposed)	505	MW
Jammu	Hydel (existing)	1.8	KW
Kathua	Nil		Nil
Poonch	Thermal (proposed)	22.5	MW
	Small hydel and diesel (existing)	358	KW

Source :— Chief Engineer, Electric Department, Jammu and Kashmir

MAP No. 87


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED
ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.S.
480 MW
92 MW
22.5 MW
12 MW
15 MW
Sindh I
Sindh II
Ganderbal
9 MW
Srinagar
115 KW
Banihal
50 KW
Kishtwar
25 KW
Ramban
Bhaderwah
150 KW
Chenani
Udhampur
640 KW
18 KW
Jammu
Salal
Lower Jhelum
Mohora
208 KW
50 KW
Kalakot
Poonch
Mendhar
Rajouri
100 KW
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Scale for Generation Capacity in MW.
ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS
HYDEL Existing
HYDEL Proposed
THERMAL Proposed
DIESEL Proposed
SMALL HYDEL & DIESEL Existing
N.S.—NOT SURVEYED
THE BARS SHOWING SMALL HYDEL & DIESEL EXISTING STATIONS ARE NOT ACCORDING TO SCALE

MAP NO. 88

TRANSMISSION NET-WORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the existing and proposed transmission lines above 11 KV of the State electric grid.

Method

The transmission lines have been depicted by continuous, pecked and dotted lines in blue and red colours. The blue colour has been used for the existing lines and the red for proposed ones or those at present under construction

Salient Features

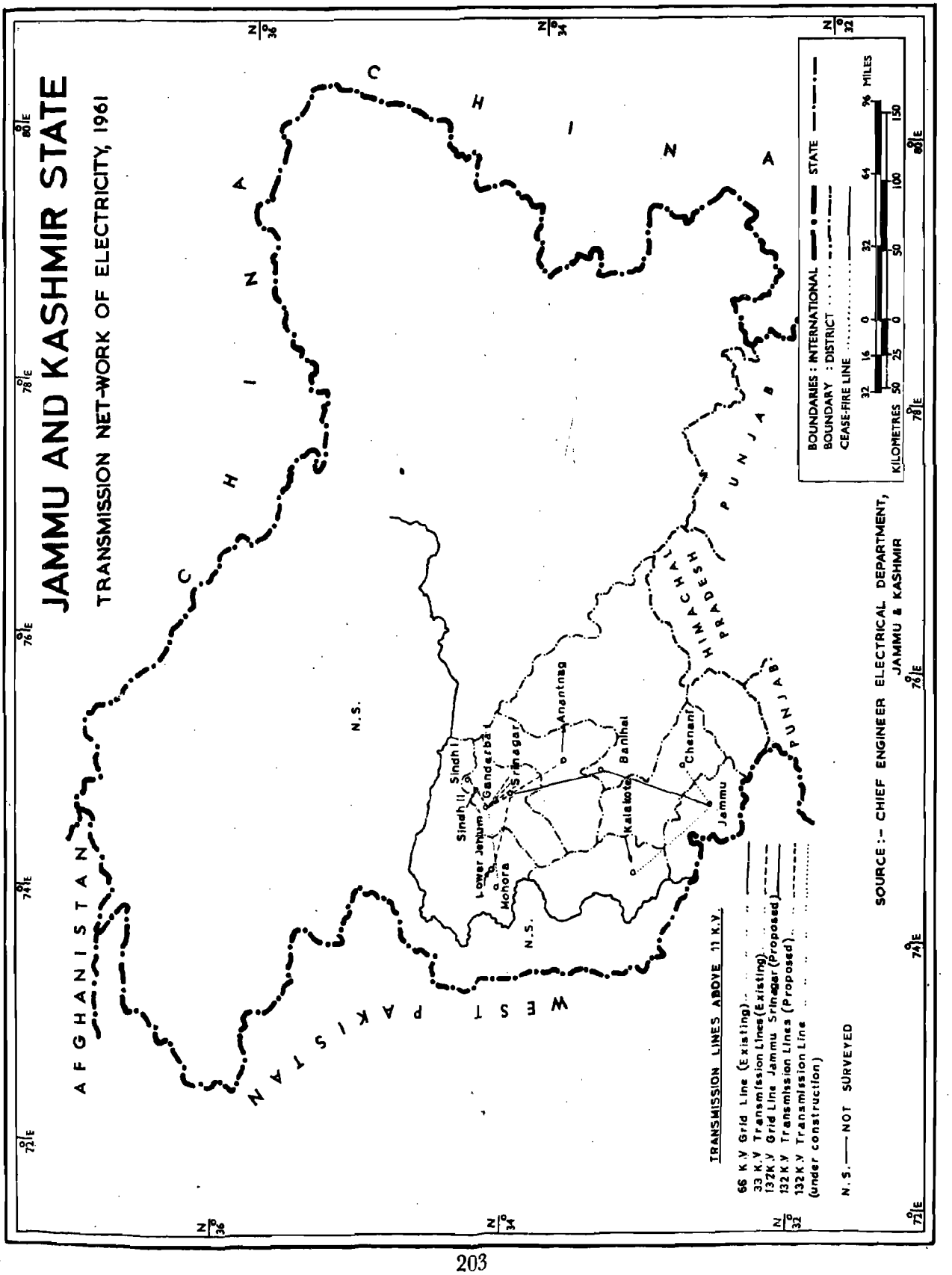
The existing 66 KV grid line is denoted by a continuous blue line running from Mohura (55 miles in the north-west of Srinagar) to Ganderbal (15 miles in the north of Srinagar). In addition, a 33 KV transmission line which is denoted by a pecked blue line has also been built over a distance of more than 50 miles, from Ganderbal Hydro-electric Generating Station to Anantnag. The line caters all the areas en route including the city of Srinagar.

A 132 KV transmission line is under construction at present and is being built over a distance of 154 miles from Chenani to Kalakote via Jammu. The line has been depicted by a dotted red line.

It is alse proposed to built one 132 KV grid line from Jammu to Srinagar and one 132 KV transmission line from Lower Jhelum to Srinagar. The former has been indicated by a continuous and the latter by a pecked red line. Another 132 KV transmission line is to be constructed from Sumbal (Sindh I) to Srinagar via Kangan (Sindh II) as indicated in the map.

Source :— Chief Engineer, Electric Department, Jammu and Kashmir

MAP No. 88


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
TRANSMISSION NET-WORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.S.
Sindh II
Sindh I
Ganderbal
Srinagar
Anantnag
Banihal
Chenani
Kalakote
Jammu
Lower Jehlum
Mohora
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
TRANSMISSION LINES ABOVE 11 K.V.
66 K.V Grid Line (Existing)
33 K.V Transmission Lines (Existing)
132K.V Grid Line Jammu Srinagar (Proposed)
132 K.V Transmission Lines (Proposed)
132 K.V Transmission Line (under construction)
N. S. —— NOT SURVEYED
SOURCE :- CHIEF ENGINEER ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT, JAMMU & KASHMIR

MAP NO. 89

GENERATION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the quantity of electric energy generated by the hydel and diesel systems operating in the State as also that purchased from Joginder Nagar Hydro-electric Station of Punjab.

Method

The State has been divided into two regions, one consisting of Kashmir Province and the other of Jammu. Circles proportionate in size to the total quantity of electricity produced and purchased have been drawn in each of the two regions. The hydel system has been indicated in greenish blue colour and the diesel by pink. As there is no diesel system in Kashmir and because further, unlike Jammu no power is purchased or imported from any place outside the valley only one large circle shaded in greenish blue colour has been drawn. In Jammu, however, electricity is generated by both the systems and is also purchased from Punjab, the aggregate quantity purchased and produced being 12.52 MW. In this case therefore a circle of almost half the size as compared with that of Kashmir has been drawn. The circle has been divided into sectors which have been coloured in greenish blue and pink to signify the electricity generated by the hydel and diesel systems. In so far as, power purchased from Punjab is concerned, the sector has been hatched, as indicated in the legend.

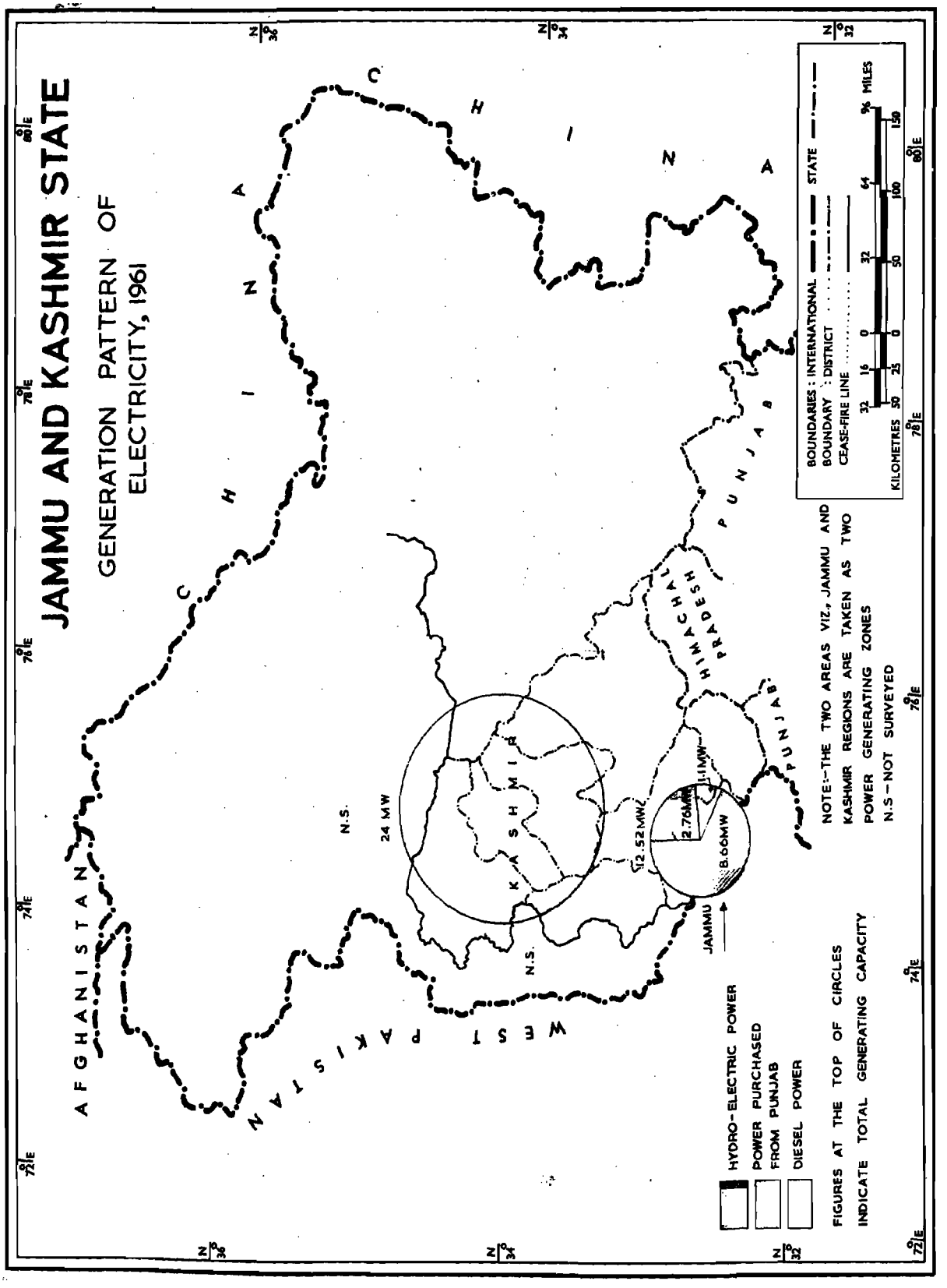
Salient Features

Following are the details of the power generated by different systems :-

Region	Hydel	Diesel	Power purchased	Total
Kashmir	24.0 MW	...	...	24.0 MW
Jammu	2.76 MW	1.1 MW	8.66 MW	12.52 MW

Source :— Chief Engineer, Electric Department, Jammu and Kashmir

MAP No. 89


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
GENERATION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
KASHMIR
JAMMU
N.S.
24 MW
12.52 MW
2.70MW
1.1MW
8.66MW
HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER
POWER PURCHASED FROM PUNJAB
DIESEL POWER
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL GENERATING CAPACITY
NOTE:-THE TWO AREAS VIZ., JAMMU AND KASHMIR REGIONS ARE TAKEN AS TWO POWER GENERATING ZONES
N.S-NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 90

PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the per capita electric power generated by different systems (hydel, diesel, etc.) operating in the various districts of the State.

Method

The total quantity of electricity generated in the district has been converted into watts and divided by the population inhabiting the district concerned. The figures thus obtained have been grouped into three categories, viz., (i) below 10.00, (ii) 10.00-20.00 and (iii) above 20.00. Areas falling in the three categories have been hatched in the manner, as indicated in the legend. The districts of Anantnag and Ladakh have been left blank as there is no generating station in either of these.

In calculating the per capita power of Jammu and Kathua districts, 8.66 MW of electric energy purchased from Joginder Nagar Power Station in Punjab, which is consumed by both the districts has been allocated on proportionate basis according to size of population to the quantity of electric energy generated in each district before working out the per capita power. There is no generating station in Kathua district but in Jammu the hydel and diesel systems together generate 1.8 MW.

Salient Features

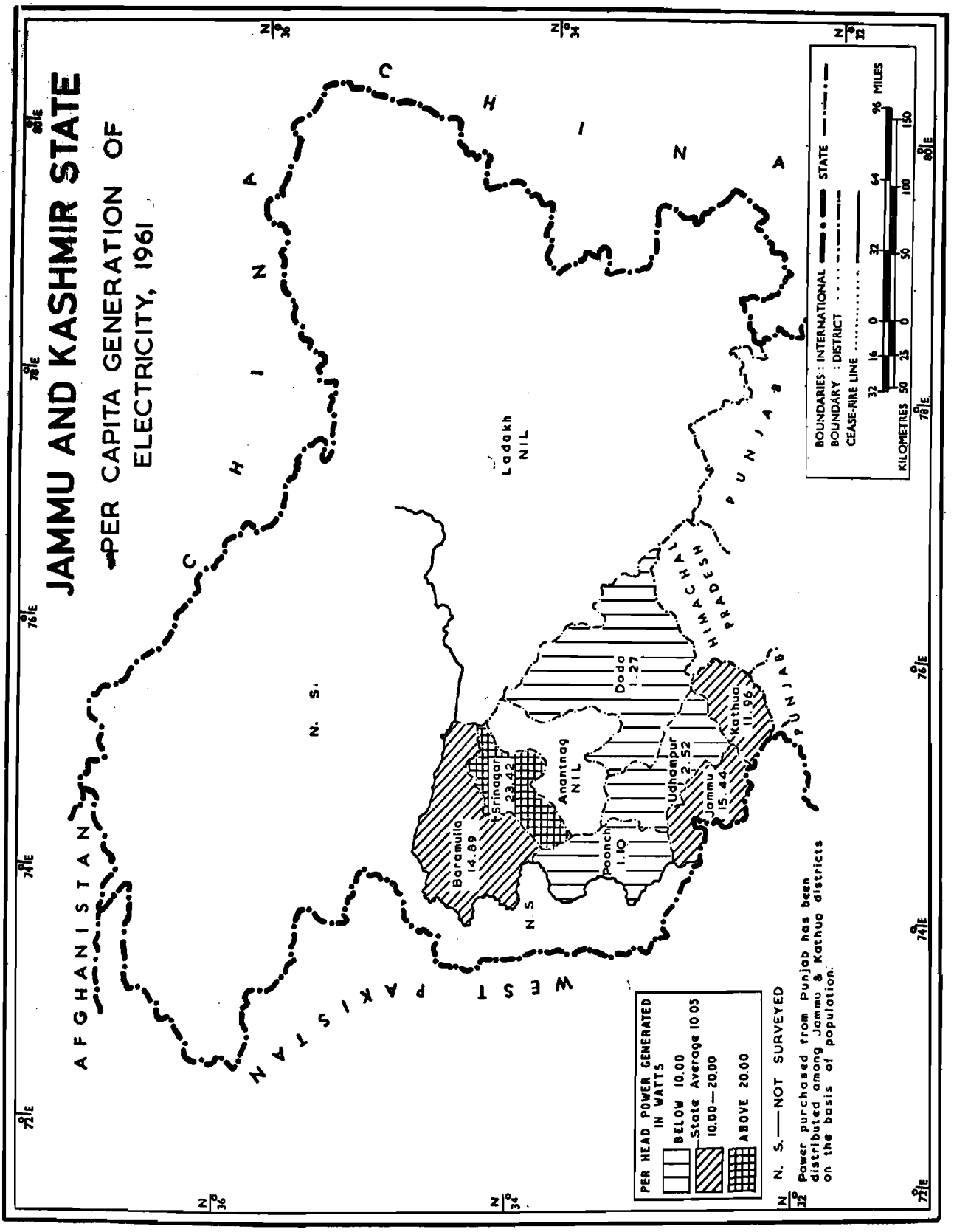
The hydro-electric station in Srinagar district is the largest generating station in the State and produces 15,000,000 watts of electricity. The per capita power for the district which comes to 23.42 watts, is somewhat inflated in view of the fact that the average has been worked out in respect of the population of 640,411 inhabiting Srinagar district although part of the electricity generated is also consumed by Anantnag district.

The subjoined statement gives the quantity of electricity generated in the State and in each of its constituent districts as also their respective populations and the per capita power :—

State/ District	Generation of electricity (in watts)	Population 1961	Per capita power generated (in watts)
Jammu and Kashmir	35,798,000	3,560,976	10.05
Anantnag	Nil	654,368	Nil
Srinagar	15,000,000	640,411	23.42
Baramulla	9,000,000	604,659	14.89
Ladakh	Nil	88,651	Nil
Doda	340,000	268,403	1.27
Udhampur	640,000	254,061	2.52
Jammu	7,980,000	516,932	15.44
Kathua	2,480,000	207,430	11.96
Poonch	358,000	326,061	1.10

Source :— Chief Engineer, Electric Department, Jammu and Kashmir

MAP No. 90


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh NIL
N. S.
Baramulla 14.89
Srinagar 23.42
Anantnag NIL
Poonch 1.10
Udhampur 2.52
Jammu 15.44
Kathua 11.96
Doda 1.27
PER HEAD POWER GENERATED IN WATTS
BELOW 10.00
State Average 10.05
10.00—20.00
ABOVE 20.00
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
Power purchased from Punjab has been distributed among Jammu & Kathua districts on the basis of population.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 91

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the extent to which urban areas in the various districts of the State have been electrified.

Method

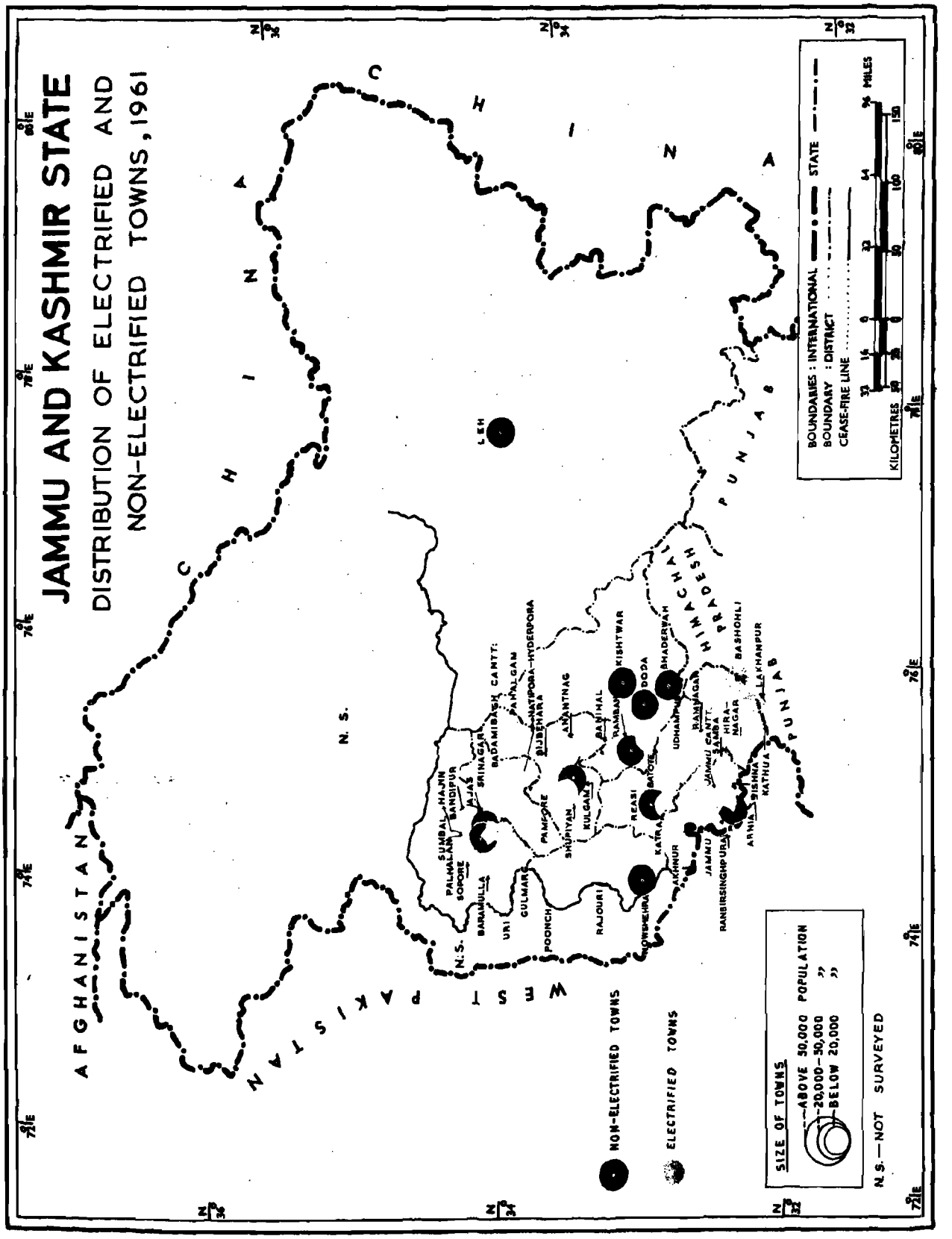
The electrified and non-electrified towns have been shown by circles shaded in red and black respectively. The size of the circles varies according to the population of each town. Square roots of 20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 have been taken and the results thus arrived at have been treated as radii of the circles of the towns having a population of less than 20,000, 20,000-50,000 and above 50,000.

Salient Features

There are 43 towns in the State and of these 32 have been electrified. The towns not electrified include Kulgam (Anantnag district), Sumbal, Ajas (Baramulla district), Leh (Ladakh district), Ramban, Doda, Kishtwar, Bhaderwah (Doda district), Reasi (Udhampur district), Arnia (Jammu district) and Nowshehra (Poonch district). The electrified towns in the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla are fed by the two Hydro-electric generating stations installed at Moharra and Ganderbal. The urban areas of Jammu and Kathua districts are supplied electricity from Joginder Nagar in Pathankot. In addition, a small Hydro-electric generating station set up on the bank of Ranbir canal also feeds Jammu city. Other urban areas are catered by diesel sets.

Source :— Chief Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Department.

MAP No. 91


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
N. S.
LEH
KISHTWAR
DODA
BHADERWAH
RAMBAN
BANIHAL
ANANTNAG
KULGAM
SHUPIYAN
PAMPORE
BIJBIHARA
PAHALGAM
BADAMIBAGH CANTT:
SRINAGAR
HAJAN
BANDIPUR
SUMBAL
PALHALLAN
SOPORE
BARAMULLA
URI
GULMARG
POONCH
RAJOURI
REASI
KATRA
AKHNUR
JAMMU
JAMMU CANTT.
RANBIRSINGHPURA
RANJAGAN
UDHAMPUR
BASOHLI
LAKHANPUR
SISHNA
KATHUA
ARNIA
HIRA-NAGAR
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
SIZE OF TOWNS
ABOVE 50,000 POPULATION
20,000-50,000 ,,
BELOW 20,000 ,,
NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS
ELECTRIFIED TOWNS
N.S.—NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 92

PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the district-wise proportions of rural population living in electrified villages in 1961.

Method

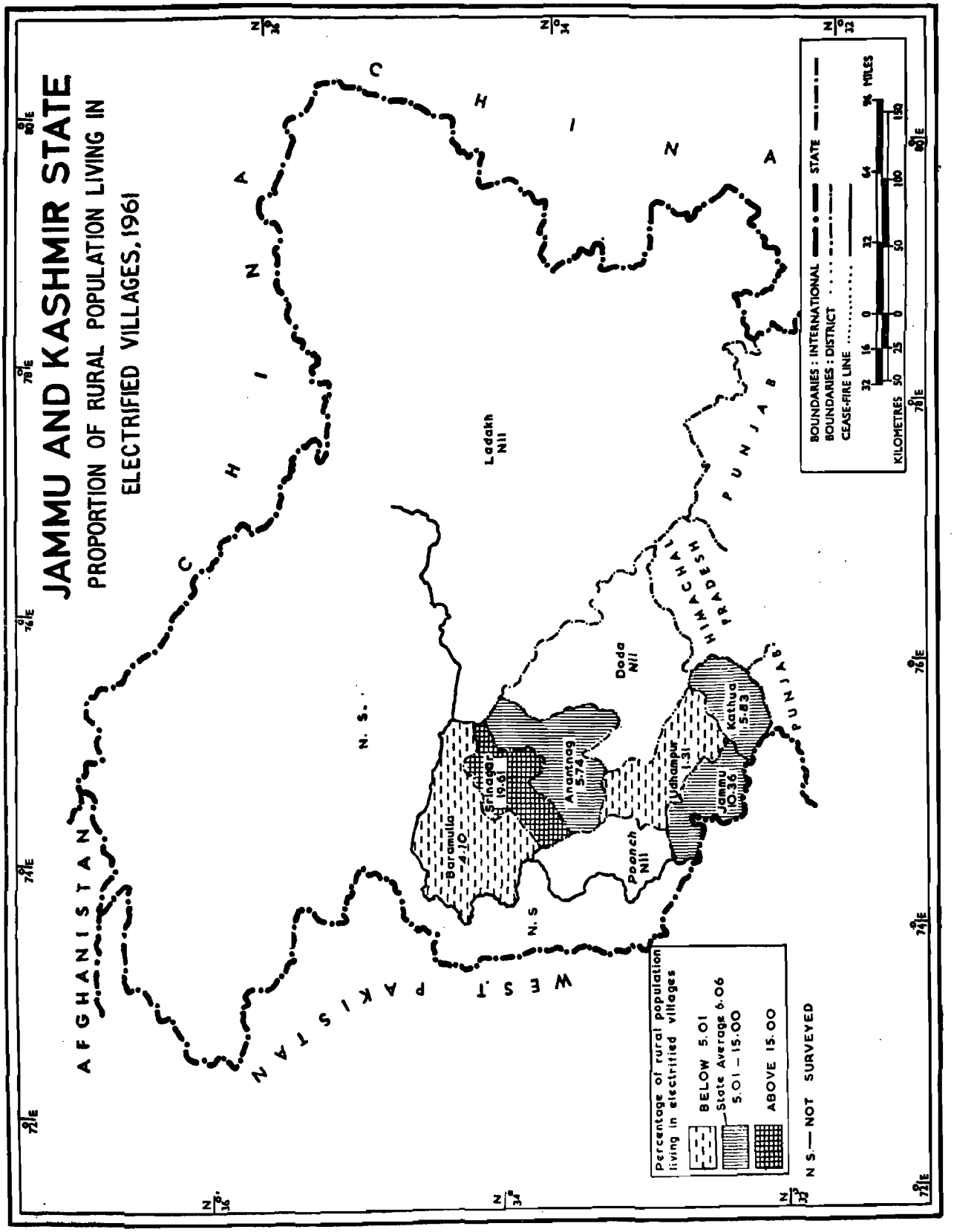
The populations of electrified villages have been added up for each district of the State. After this, the percentage of its population to the total rural population in each district has been worked out. These villages have been grouped into three categories, viz., (i) below 5.01, (ii) 5.01-15.00 and (iii) above 15.00. The districts have then been shaded by suitable hatchings as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

The State has a total rural population of 2,967,661. Of these, 179,716 persons inhabiting 156 villages enjoy the facility of being provided with electricity. This shows that the State average of rural population living in electrified villages is limited to 6.06% only.

The largest number of electrified villages has been returned from Srinagar where 67,733 persons or 19.61% of the rural population in the district avail of the benefit of electricity. In Jammu also, the percentage of rural population living in electrified villages is higher than the State average, thought it stands at 10.36% only. In all other districts, the respective proportions are below the State average. It is significant to note that there are no electrified villages in three of the nine districts of the State, namely, Ladakh, Doda and Poonch.

MAP No. 92


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh Nil
Doda Nil
Poonch Nil
Baramula 4.10
Srinagar 19.61
Anantnag 5.74
Udhampur 1.31
Jammu 10.36
Kathua 5.83
N. S.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of rural population living in electrified villages
BELOW 5.01
State Average 6.06
5.01 – 15.00
ABOVE 15.00
N S — NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 93

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS, 1961

Purpose

This map is similar to Map No. 92 with the only difference that it gives the proportion of urban population living in electrified towns.

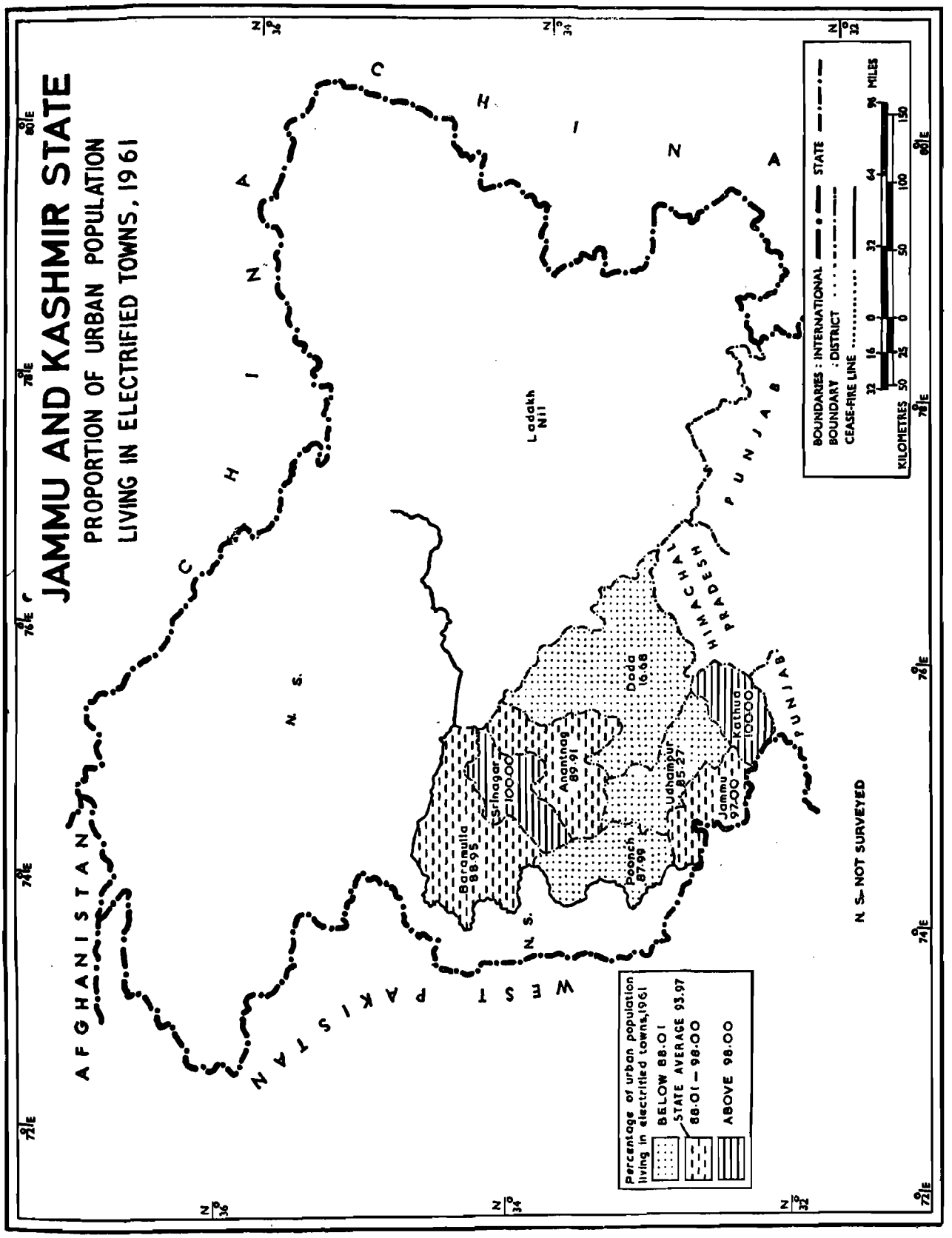
Method

The percentages of aggregate population of electrified towns in each district to the total urban population of the district have been worked out and grouped into three categories, two consisting of districts in which the percentage is below 88.01 and above 98.00 and the third where the percentage varies from 88.01 to 98.00. The districts have then been shaded by hatchings assigned to their respective percentages as explained in the legend.

Salient Features

The State has an urban population of 593,315 living in 43 towns. Of these, 557,541 persons or 93.97% of the urban population live in 32 electrified towns. This average is exceeded by the districts of Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua only. In Srinagar and Kathua the entire urban population lives in electrified towns. In other districts also, except Ladakh and Doda, the corresponding percentages are fairly high, ranging from 85.27% of Udhampur to 89.91% of Anantnag. There is no electricity in the urban areas of Ladakh. So far as Doda is concerned, only 16.68% of the urban population lives in electrified towns.

MAP No. 93


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION
LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh
Nil
Baramulla
88.95
Srinagar
100.00
Anantnag
89.91
Doda
16.68
Poonch
87.99
Udhampur
85.27
Jammu
97.00
Kathua
100.00
N. S.
N. S.
N. S.- NOT SURVEYED
Percentage of urban population living in electrified towns, 1961
BELOW 88.01
STATE AVERAGE 93.97
88.01 – 98.00
ABOVE 98.00
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 94

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

The map purports to indicate the proportion of working population engaged in construction, transport, storage and communication activities in the rural areas of the tehsils of the State in 1961.

Method

The percentages of workers engaged in construction, transport, etc. to total workers in rural areas of each tehsil have been worked out and grouped into five categories, viz., (i) below 0.25%, (ii) 0.25-0.50%, (iii) 0.51-0.75%, (iv) 0.76-1.00% and (v) above 1.00%. The five categories of tehsils have then been shaded by hatchings applicable to them according to the percentage of workers engaged in transport, communication etc., as shown in the legend.

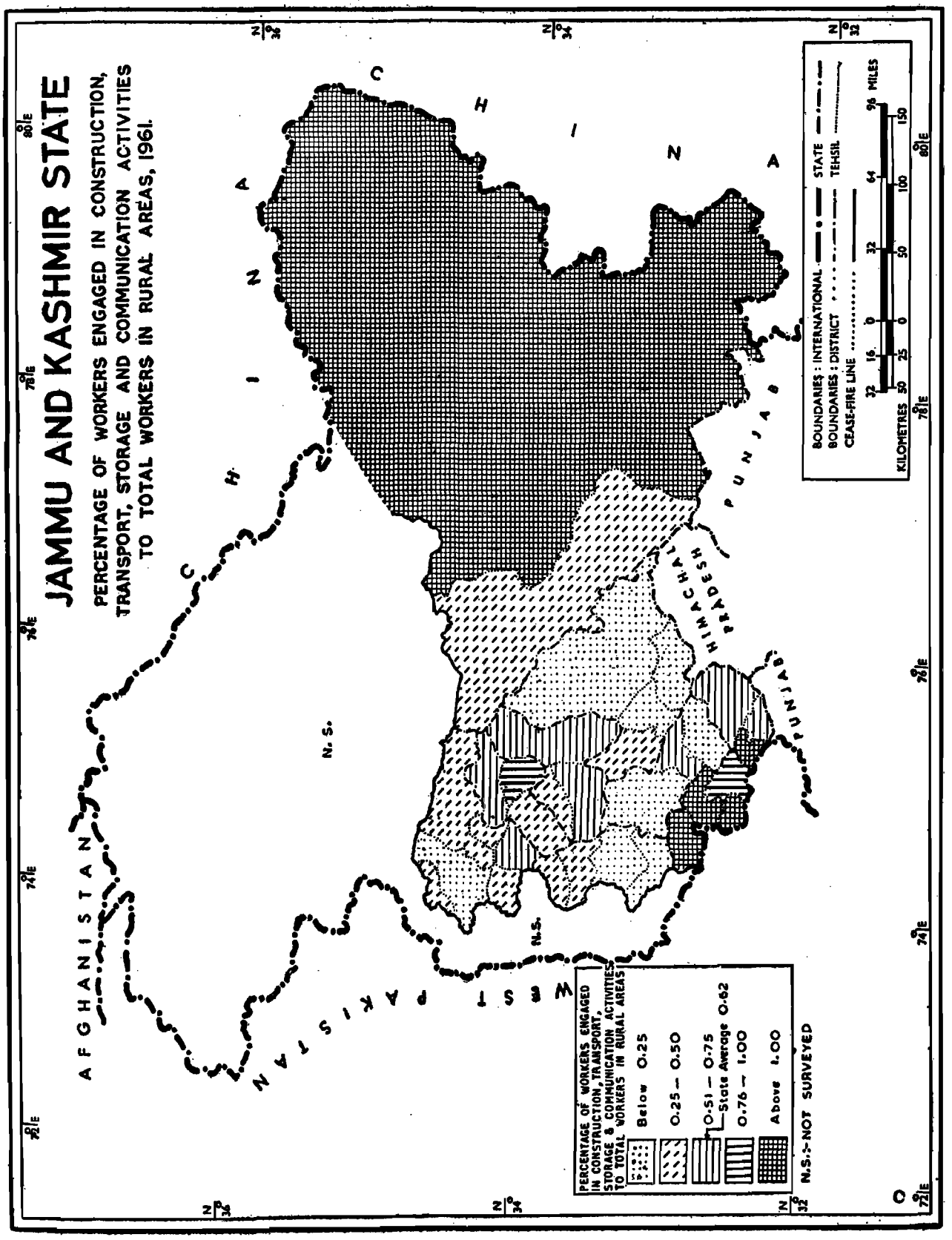
Salient Features

The total number of workers in the rural areas of the State stands at 1,344,566. These include 8,344 persons or 0.62% of the working population who are engaged in construction, transport, storage and communication. This average is exceeded by all the tehsils of the districts of Jammu and Kathua and tehsils Anantnag, Kulgam, Srinagar, Baramulla and Leh. The highest proportions exceeding 1% of the working population have been returned from Leh, Hiranagar, Jammu, Ranbirsinghpora and Akhnoor. Samba and Srinagar rank next with the corresponding proportion varying from 0.75 to 1.00%. In Ganderbal, Baramulla, Anantnag, Kulgam, Udhampur, Bashohli and Kathua, the relative proportions are less than 0.75% and above 0.50%. The incidence of employment of workers engaged in construction, transport etc. in the tehsils of Kargil, Sopore, Sonawari, Uri, Karnah, Badgam, Pulwama, Haveli, Mendhar and Ramban is comparatively less pronounced, and does not exceed 0.50% of the working population. Kishtwar, Doda, Bhaderwah, Ramnagar, Reasi, Rajouri, Nowshehra and Handwara rank last, the corresponding proportions in each case being less than 0.25%.

The subjoined statement gives the percentages of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage etc. to the total number of workers in the rural areas of the tehsils of the State in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Akhnoor	3.06
Jammu	2.25
Leh	2.03
Hiranagar	1.72
Ranbirsinghpora	1.07
Srinagar	0.96
Samba	0.92
Kathua	0.75
Bashohli	0.73
Udhampur	0.71
Baramulla	0.70
Anantnag	0.70
Kulgam	0.67
Jammu and Kashmir	0.62
Ganderbal	0.51
Badgam	0.50
Ramban	0.45
Sopore	0.44
Pulwama	0.42
Karnah	0.41
Kargil	0.39
Uri	0.35
Sonawari	0.33
Haveli	0.32
Mendhar	0.30
Rajouri	0.18
Handwara	0.17
Doda	0.10
Kishtwar	0.10
Bhaderwah	0.10
Nowshehra	0.09
Ramnagar	0.07
Reasi	0.04

MAP No. 94


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N.S.
N.S.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS
Below 0.25
0.25 — 0.50
0.51 — 0.75
State Average 0.62
0.76 — 1.00
Above 1.00
N.S.:-NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 95

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This is the counter-part of the previous map and gives the proportions of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage etc. to the total working population in the urban areas of the tehsils of the State in 1961.

Method

The method employed is the same as adopted for the previous map.

Salient Features

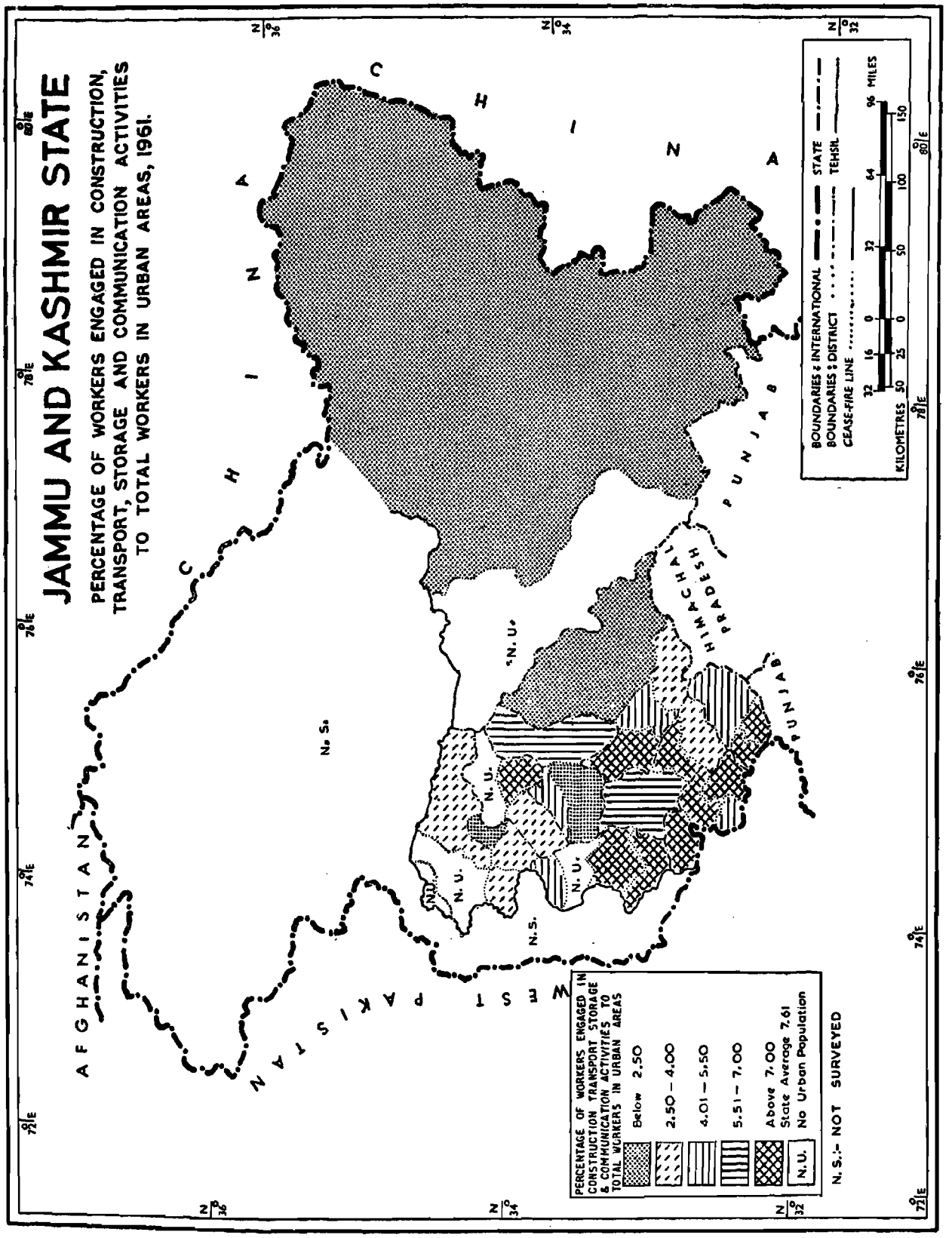
The total working population in the urban areas of the State stands at 1,79,055 including 13,620 persons engaged in construction, transport, storage and communication. The State average of urban workers in construction, transport etc. to the total working population of urban areas thus stands at 7.61%. This is exceeded by ten tehsils, namely, Srinagar, Ramban, Udhampur, Jammu, Samba, Akhnoor, Kathua, Hiranagar, Rajouri and Nowshehra. Kathua has the highest average of 11.72% followed closely by Jammu with the corresponding proportion of 11.57%.

The lowest proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport etc. has been returned from Leh and Sonawari at 0.36% and 0.37% of the working population respectively.

The subjoined statement gives the percentages of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage etc. to the total number of workers in the urban areas of the tehsils of the State in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Kathua	11.72
Jammu	11.57
Nowshehra	9.80
Akhnoor	9.70
Samba	9.34
Hiranagar	8.83
Udhampur	8.75
Srinagar	8.43
Ramban	7.73
Rajouri	7.66
Jammu and Kashmir	7.61
Anantnag	5.74
Reasi	5.53
Haveli	5.44
Bashohli	5.30
Doda	5.19
Ranbirsinghpora	4.82
Pulwama	4.63
Badgam	3.65
Baramulla	3.54
Bhaderwah	3.45
Ramnagar	3.02
Sopore	2.99
Uri	2.66
Kishtwar	2.39
Kulgam	2.12
Sonawari	0.37
Leh	0.36
Ganderbal	—
Handwara	—
Karnah	—
Kargil	—
Mendhar	—

MAP No. 95


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N.S.
N.U.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS
Below 2.50
2.50 – 4.00
4.01 – 5.50
5.51 – 7.00
Above 7.00
State Average 7.61
No Urban Population
N.S.:- NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 96

DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS, 1966
(KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 1,000 SQ. KILOMETRES)

Purpose

The map gives the density of surfaced roads per 1,000 square kilometres in the State in 1966.

Method

The road map of Jammu and Kashmir has been placed upon a grid consisting of squares of 1,000 square kilometres, each side of the square being 31.623 kilometres. The road length in each square has then been measured in kilometres with the help of a rotameter. The length thus arrived at has then been plotted in the centre of the respective squares. The grids have thereafter been erased and isopleths drawn at intervals of 50 kilometres starting from 0 and rising above 200. The intervening area between the isopleths has then been hatched, as indicated in the legend.

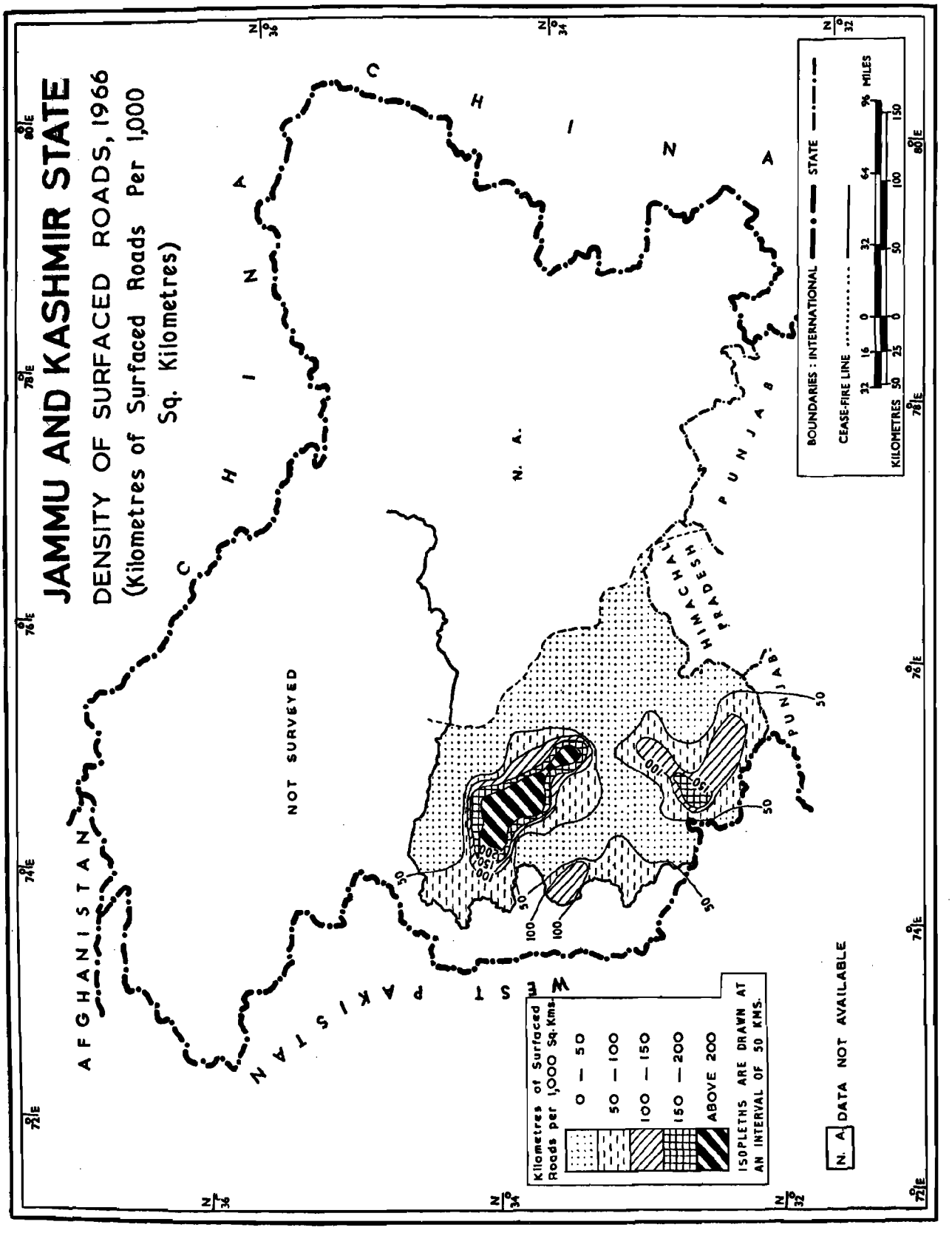
Salient Features

It will be seen from the map that the area from Anantnag to Srinagar claims the highest density of surfaced roads. The entire area is plain and is interwoven with a network of roads connecting tehsil and district offices and leading to tourist and health resorts, such as, Kokarnag, Pahalgam, Achhabal, etc.

It is also apparent that except for parts of Jammu district and a small sector in the north of Srinagar, the density of surfaced roads in all other areas is less than 150 per 1,000 sq. kilometres. In most of the districts the density varies from 0-50 per 1,000 sq. kilometres while in a few others, such as, Poonch, Kathua and parts of Udhampur and Baramulla, the densities are comparatively higher ranking from 50 to 150.

Source:— Chief Engineer, Roads and buildings, Jammu and Kashmir

MAP No. 96


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS, 1966
(Kilometres of Surfaced Roads Per 1,000 Sq. Kilometres)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
N. A.
NOT SURVEYED
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL STATE
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Kilometres of Surfaced Roads per 1,000 Sq.Kms.
0 — 50
50 — 100
100 — 150
150 — 200
ABOVE 200
ISOPLETHS ARE DRAWN AT AN INTERVAL OF 50 KMS.
N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

MAP NO. 97

KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map purports to indicate the proportion of surfaced roads per 10,000 of population in each district of the State in 1961.

Method

The average length of surfaced roads per 10,000 of population has been worked out for each district of the State in kilometres. On the basis of the data thus obtained, the districts have been divided into three categories, namely, those in which the average is less than 3.00, varies from 3.00-4.00 or exceeds 4.00 kilometres. The districts have then been shaded by suitable hatchings as indicated in the legend.

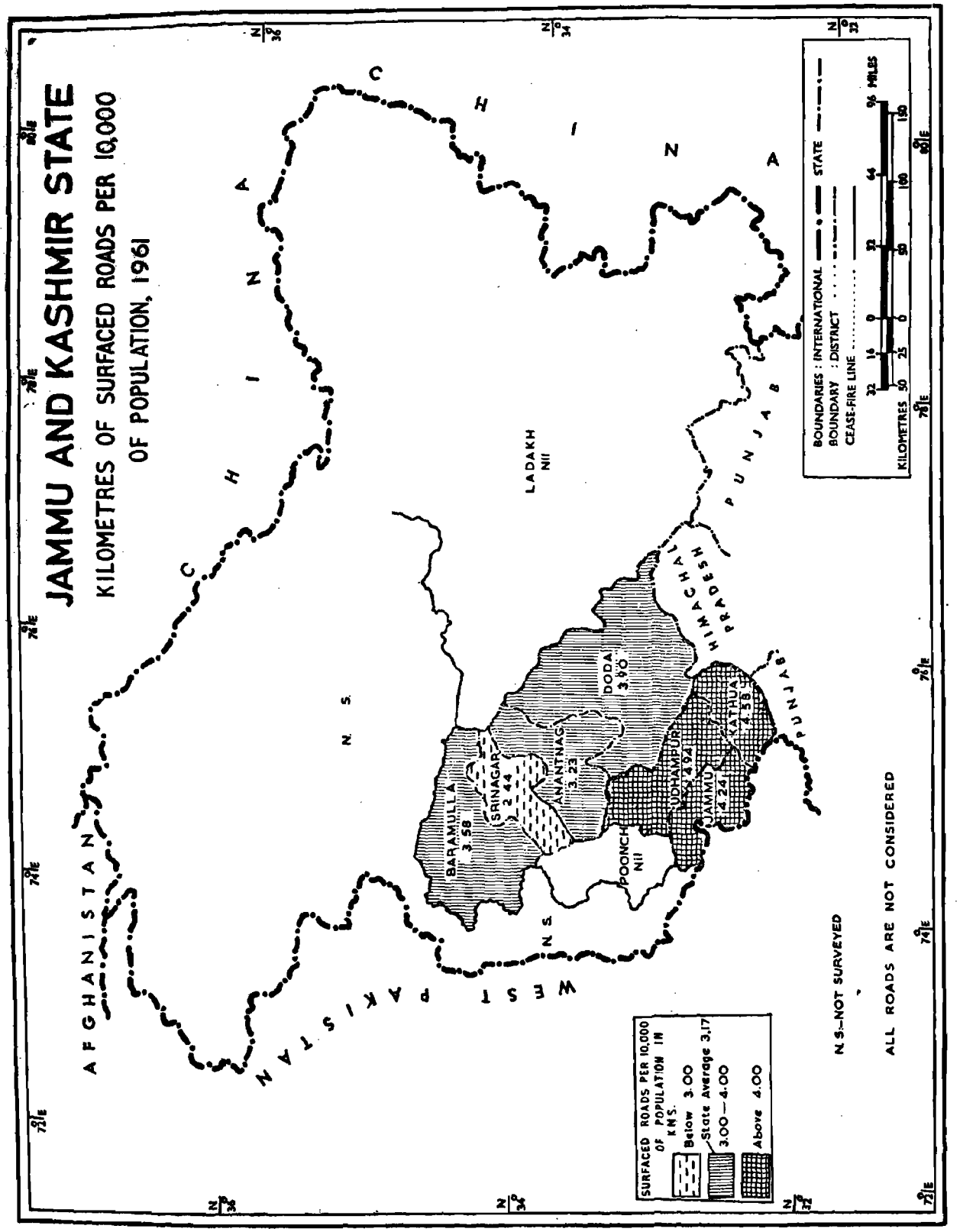
Salient Features

The length of surfaced roads in the State as a whole, which is inhabited by 35,60,976 persons, measures 1,128.06 kilometres giving an average of 3.17 kilometres per 10,000 of population. This average is exceeded by all the districts except Srinagar, Ladakh and Poonch. There are no surfaced roads in the districts of Ladakh and Poonch. Srinagar has 156.02 kilometres of surfaced roads but as these cater a population of 640,411 persons, the proportion per 10,000 of population is limited to 2.44 kilometres only. Kathua has the smallest length of surfaced roads among all districts except Ladakh and Poonch but the average per 10,000 of population stands at 4.58 kilometres. This is because Kathua is least populous among all the districts of the State except Ladakh and the size of surfaced roads is proportionately large.

The following statement gives the district-wise population, length of surfaced roads and kilometres of surfaced roads per 10,000 of population for each district of the State in 1961 :-

State/District	Population 1961	Length of surfaced roads in kms.	Kilometres of surfaced roads per 10,000 of population
Udhampur	254,061	125.58	4.94
Kathua	207,403	94.99	4.58
Jammu	516,932	218.96	4.24
Doda	268,403	104.65	3.90
Baramulla	604,659	216.54	3.58
Anantnag	654,368	211.31	3.23
Jammu and Kashmir	3,560,976	1,128.06	3.17
Srinagar	640,411	156.02	2.44
Ladakh	88,651	—	—
Poonch	326,061	—	—

MAP No. 97


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
LADAKH Nil
BARAMULLA 3.58
SRINAGAR 2.44
ANANTNAG 3.23
DODA 3.80
UDHAMPUR 4.94
JAMMU 4.24
KATHUA 4.58
POONCH Nil
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.S.
SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN K.N.S.
Below 3.00
State Average 3.17
3.00—4.00
Above 4.00
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
N.S.—NOT SURVEYED
ALL ROADS ARE NOT CONSIDERED

MAP NO. 98

AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQ. KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961

Purpose

The map gives the average length of surfaced roads per 100,000 population per 1,000 sq. kilometres in the State and in each of its constituent districts in 1961.

Method

The area figures of the State and its districts have been converted into kilometres and multiplied by 100,000 and 1,000 in succession. The result obtained has been divided by the product of area and population in each case. The data thus obtained in respect of districts have been grouped into four categories, viz., (i) below 5.01, (ii) 5.01-10.00, (iii) 10.01-15.00 and (iv) above 15.00. The districts have then been shaded by suitable hatchings, as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

As will be seen from the map, the highest average has been returned from Kathua district at 17.27 and the lowest from Doda where the proportion stands at 3.44 only. Jammu has the next highest average of 13.10 followed by Udhampur (11.02).

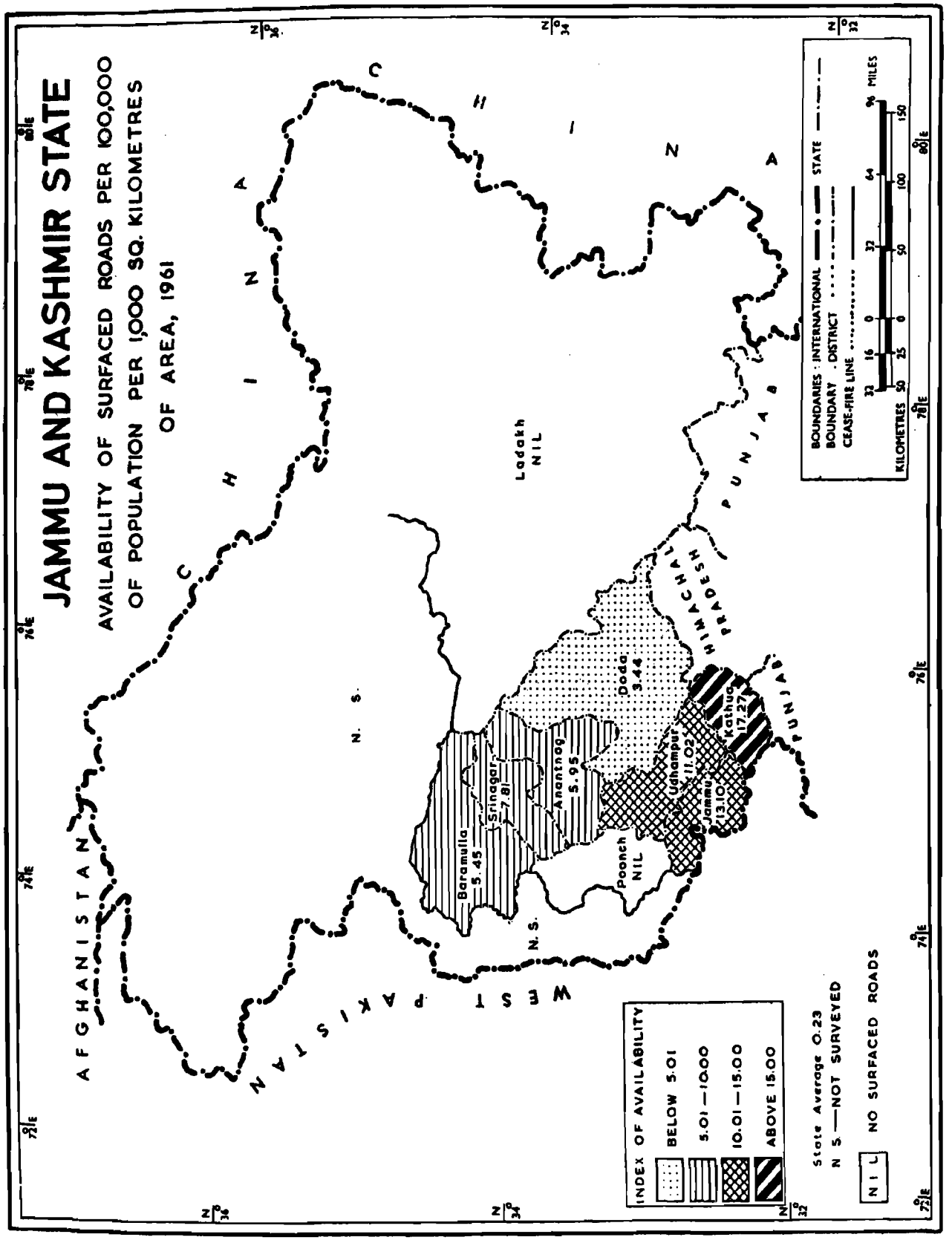
There are no surfaced roads in Ladakh and Poonch districts.

The sub-joined statement gives the area, population, length of surfaced roads and the index of availability of surfaced roads per 100,000 of population per 1,000 sq. kilometres of area in the State and its districts in 1961.

State/District	Area in sq. kilometres	Population 1961	Length of surfaced road (in kms.)	Index availability of surfaced road per 100,000 of population per 1,000 sq. kilometres
Jammu and Kashmir	138,992.1	3,560,976	1,128.06	0.23
Anantnag	5,430.9	654,368	211.31	5.95
Srinagar	3,121.2	640,411	156.02	7.81
Baramulla	6,568.2	604,659	216.55	5.45
Ladakh	97,782.4	88,651	Nil	Nil
Doda	11,344.7	268,403	104.65	3.44
Udhampur	4,484.9	254,061	125.58	11.02
Jammu	3,233.8	516,932	218.96	13.10
Kathua	2,651.2	207,430	94.99	17.27
Poonch	4,374.8	326,061	Nil	Nil

Source :— (a) Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, Jammu and Kashmir
(b) General Population Tables, Jammu and Kashmir

MAP No. 98


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQ. KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh NIL
Baramulla 5.45
Srinagar 7.81
Ananthag 5.95
Doda 3.44
Udhampur 11.02
Jammu 13.10
Kathua 17.27
Poonch NIL
N. S.
INDEX OF AVAILABILITY
BELOW 5.01
5.01—10.00
10.01—15.00
ABOVE 15.00
State Average 0.23
N S.—NOT SURVEYED
NIL NO SURFACED ROADS
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY . DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 99

ACCESSIBILITY TO SURFACED ROADS, 1966

Purpose

The map is designed to demarcate the regions of the State which are wholly or partly accessible or inaccessible.

Method

Distances of 8, 16 and 32 kilometres from the surfaced roads have been marked on the road map of the State by parallel lines. These demarcate the accessible, slightly inaccessible, inaccessible and highly inaccessible areas of the State. The accessible areas have been denoted by blank spaces and the inaccessible areas of varying degrees have been hatched in the manner indicated in the legend. Important road junctions have also been shown in the map by alphabets from A to R. The names of the junctions have been indicated in the index.

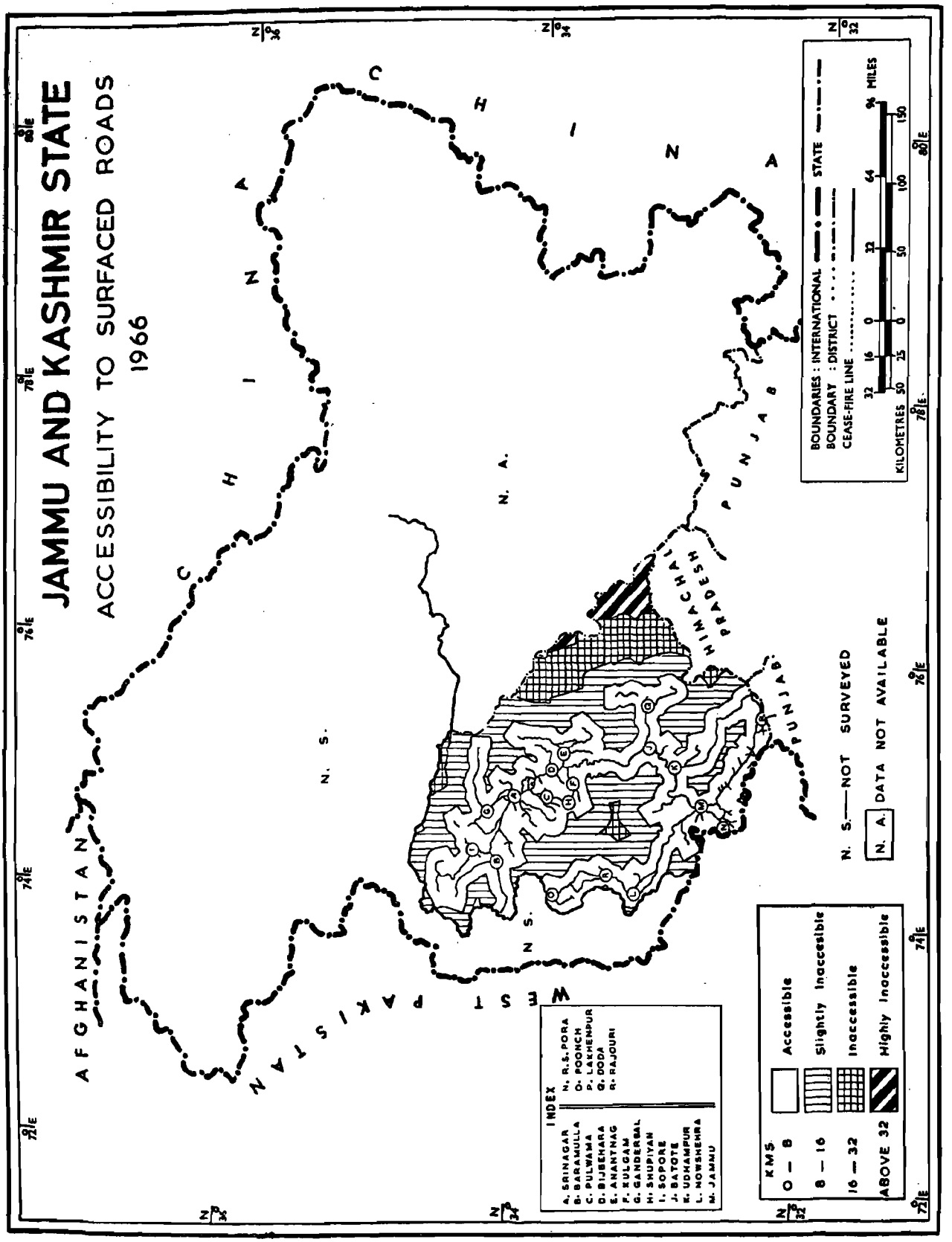
Salient Features

The map shows that the area to the north of Himachal Pradesh and contiguous with Ladakh is highly inaccessible. The territory to its left is also inaccessible but not to the same extent.

The accessible and slightly inaccessible areas are dispersed all over the remaining part of the State territory. The former consist partly of Kashmir valley and of the areas bordered by the Cease-fire Line in the west and the south.

Source :— Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, Jammu and Kashmir

MAP No. 99


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
ACCESSIBILITY TO SURFACED ROADS
1966
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N. A.
N. S.
INDEX
A. SRINAGAR
B. BARAMULLA
C. PULWAMA
D. BIJBEHARA
E. ANANTNAG
F. KULGAM
G. GANDERBAL
H. SHUPIYAN
I. SOPORE
J. BATOTE
K. UDHAMPUR
L. NOWSHEHRA
M. JAMMU
N. R.S.PORA
O. POONCH
P. LAKHENPUR
Q. DODA
R. RAJOURI
KMS
0 — 8 Accessible
8 — 16 Slightly Inaccessible
16 — 32 Inaccessible
ABOVE 32 Highly Inaccessible
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
N. A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 100

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map gives the average number of registered motor vehicles per 10,000 of population in the State and in each of its constituent districts in 1961.

Method

The practice of districtwise registeration of motor vehicles was not in vogue in the State till 1961 and all the vehicles regardless of the area where they operated were registered in Srinagar only. The State Transport Commissioner, therefore, supplied the total number of vehicles of each type which plied in the State as a whole and were registered during 1961. In the circumstances, the length of surfaced roads in each district has been multiplied by 100 and the result divided by the aggregate length of all surfaced roads in the State. The total number of registered vehicles in the State has then been distributed among the districts in proportion to the percentage of the surfaced roads claimed by them. The proportion per 10,000 population has been worked out by dividing the estimated number of registered vehicles in the district by population and multiplying by 10,000.

On the basis of this data, the districts have been grouped into four categories according as the proportion of registered motor vehicles per 10,000 population is (i) below 3.51, (ii) 3.51-4.50, (iii) 4.50-5.50 and (iv) above 5.50. Each category has then been hatched in the manner indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

The Transport Commissioner of the State Government has intimated that 1,383 vehicles were registered in the State in 1961 as per details given below :—

Motor Cycles	=327	
Cars	=324	
Jeeps	= 98	1,383
Trucks	=466	
Buses	=114	
Others	= 54	

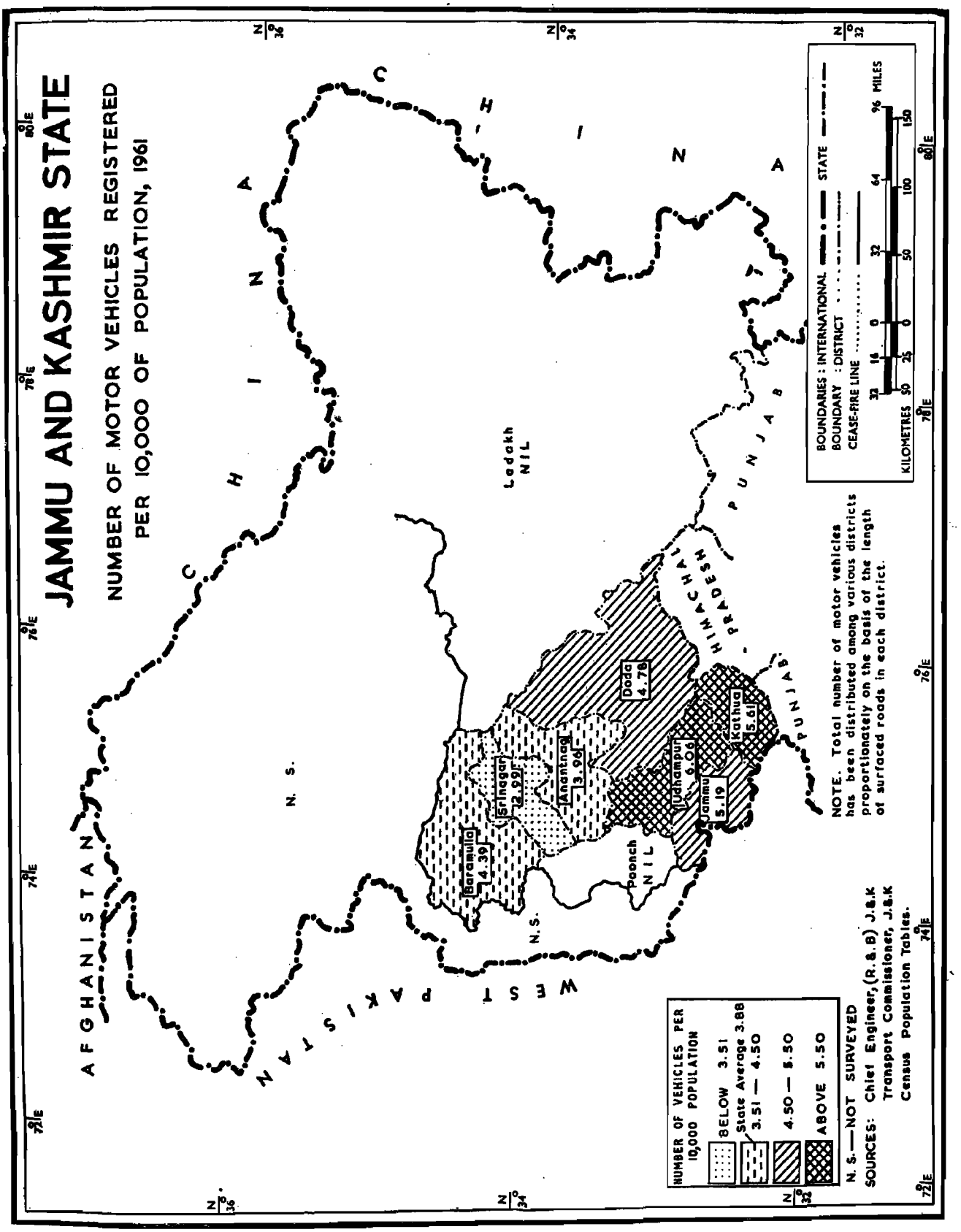
The map shows that the highest proportion of registered motor vehicles per 10,000 population has been returned from Udhampur (6.06) followed by Kathua (5.61). According to these calculations, Srinagar ranks last with a proportion of 2.99 only. Obviously these proportions do not depict the factual position. The high average of Udhampur is not due to the fact that the largest number of vehicles have been registered in the district. The length of surfaced roads in Udhampur is, in fact smaller than those of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Jammu. The district is, however, inhabited by a proportionately smaller population than what would have been warranted by the size of its surfaced roads and this is why its proportion of registered motor vehicles is very high.

The following statement gives the length of surfaced roads, estimated number of registered motor vehicles, population and the number of registered motor vehicles per 10,000 population in the State and in each of its constituent districts in 1961 :—

State/District	Length of surfaced Roads (in kms.)	No. of motor vehicles registered 1961	Population 1961	No of motor vehicles registered per 10,000 of population
Jammu and Kashmir	1,128.06	1,383.00	3,560,976	3.88
Anantnag	211.31	259.03	654,368	3.96
Srinagar	156.02	191.27	640,411	2.99
Baramulla	216.55	265.54	604,659	4.39
Ladakh	Nil	Nil	88,651	Nil
Doda	104.65	128.34	268,403	4.78
Udhampur	125.53	153.93	254,061	6.06
Jammu	218.96	268.44	516,932	5.19
Kathua	94.99	116.45	207,430	5.61
Poonch	Nil	Nil	326,061	Nil

Source :— (a) Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Transport Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir
(c) General Population Tables, Jammu and Kashmir

MAP No. 100


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Ladakh NIL
Baramula 4.39
Srinagar 2.99
Anantnag 3.96
Doda 4.78
Udhampur 6.06
Jammu 5.19
Kathua 5.61
Poonch NIL
N. S.
N. S.
NUMBER OF VEHICLES PER 10,000 POPULATION
BELOW 3.51
State Average 3.88
3.51 — 4.50
4.50 — 5.50
ABOVE 5.50
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
SOURCES: Chief Engineer,(R.&.B) J.&.K
Transport Commissioner, J.&.K
Census Population Tables.
NOTE. Total number of motor vehicles has been distributed among various districts proportionately on the basis of the length of surfaced roads in each district.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
N 36°
N 34°
N 32°
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E

MAP NO. 101

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the tehsil-wise proportions of the working population engaged in trade and commerce in 1961.

Method

The percentages of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total working population have been worked out for each tehsil and grouped into five categories, viz., (i) below 0.8%, (ii) 0.8-1.9%, (iii) 2.0-2.9%, (iv) 3.0-4.9% and (v) above 4.9%. Each tehsil has then been shaded by the type of hatching applicable to it according to its percentage as shown in the legend. Such parts of the State territory which have not been surveyed have been placed in a separate caregory.

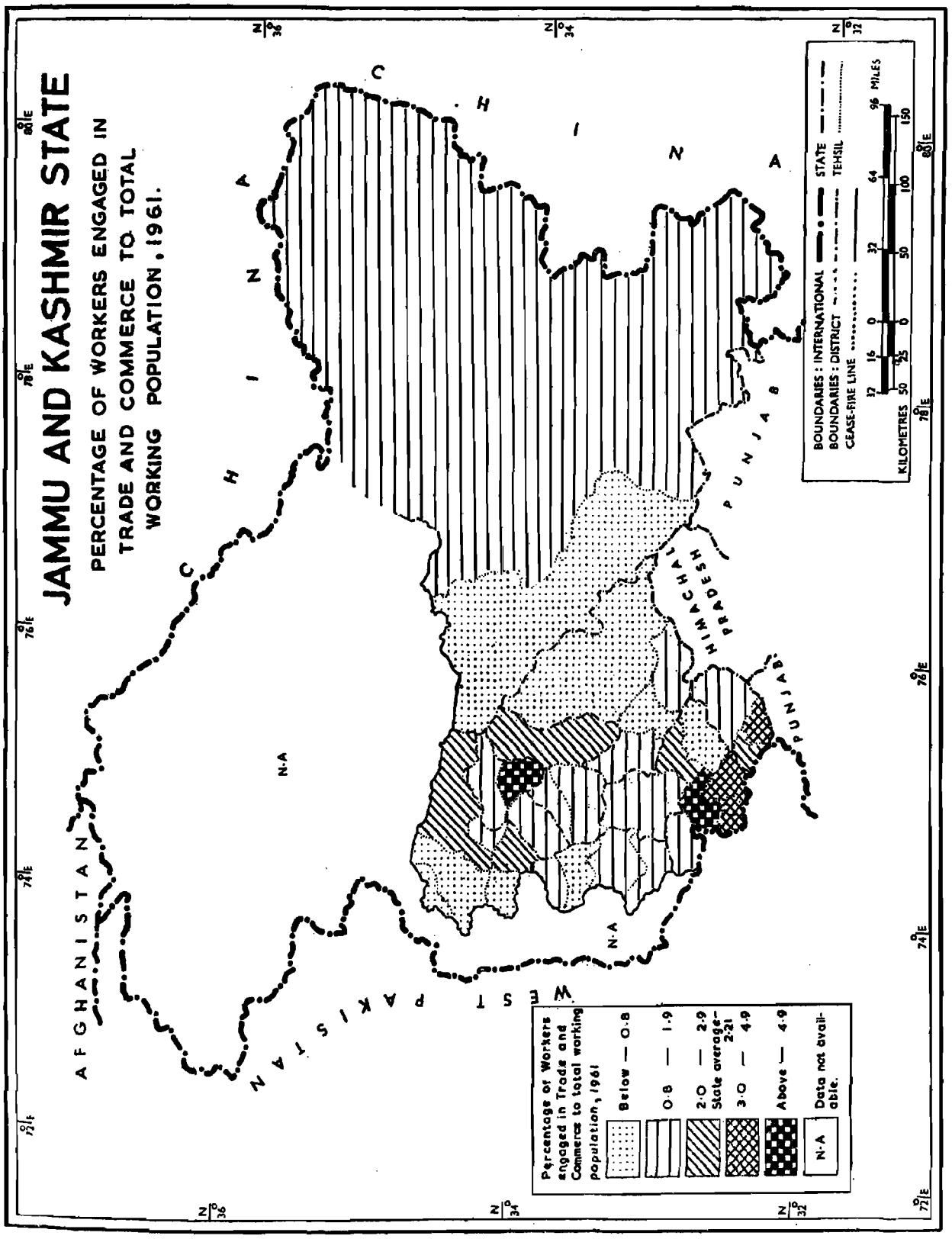
Salient Features

The total number of workers in the State as a whole in all the nine industrial categories stands at 15,23,621. Of these, 2.21% or 33,620 workers are engaged in trade and commerce. This average is exceeded by 9 of the 32 tehsils only, namely, Anantnag, Srinagar, Sopore, Udhampur, Jammu, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Kathua and Hiranagar. Srinagar has the highest proportion of 8.48% of working population engaged in trade and commerce. Jammu ranks next with the corresponding proportion of 8.10%. Among the remaining 7 tehsils, the highest proportion has been returned from Kathua at 3.60%. Kargil tehsil ranks last with only 0.33% of working population employed in trade and commerce.

The following statement gives the tehsil-wise percentages of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total working population in each of the tehsils of the State in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Srinagar	8.48
Jammu	8.10
Kathua	3.60
Ranbirsinghpora	3.39
Samba	3.19
Udhampur	2.53
Hiranagar	2.48
Anantnag	2.30
Sopore	2.25
Jammu and Kashmir	2.21
Baramulla	2.01
Haveli	1.81
Akhnoor	1.75
Kulgam	1.40
Pulwama	1.31
Ganderbal	1.17
Sonawari	1.17
Leh	1.16
Ramban	1.12
Bashohli	1.03
Nowshehra	1.02
Reasi	0.93
Badgam	0.86
Rajouri	0.83
Bhaderwah	0.82
Ramnagar	0.69
Doda	0.63
Uri	0.56
Mendhar	0.48
Handwara	0.45
Karnah	0.42
Kishtwar	0.42
Kargil	0.33

MAP No. 101


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.A
N.A
N.A
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of Workers engaged in Trade and Commerce to total working population, 1961
Below — 0·8
0·8 — 1·9
2·0 — 2·9
State average - 2·21
3·0 — 4·9
Above — 4·9
N·A
Data not available.

MAP NO. 102

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE, RETAIL TRADE AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the percentages of workers engaged in (a) wholesale trade, (b) retail trade and (c) miscellaneous trade to total number of workers in trade and commerce in each of the districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The percentages of each class of workers viz., those engaged in retail trade, wholesale trade and miscellaneous trade to total number of workers in trade and commerce in each district have been worked out. Horizontal bars have then been drawn in each district proportionate to the percentage of workers in retail trade. These bars have been shaded by hatchings assigned for retail trade workers in the legend. Two vertical bars have also been drawn below the horizontal bar, representing the percentages of workers engaged in wholesale and miscellaneous trades respectively. The bars have been hatched suitably according to the pattern shown in the legend. The total number of workers in trade and commerce have been recorded above or below the horizontal bar in each district.

Salient Features

There are in all 33,620 workers engaged in trade and commerce in the State consisting of 31,588 dealing in retail trade, 1,420 in wholesale trade and 612 in miscellaneous trade. This shows that the retail trade workers constitute 93.96% of the total number of workers engaged in trade and commerce. The corresponding proportions in respect of workers engaged in wholesale and miscellaneous trade stand at 4.22% and 1.82% respectively.

Jammu is the only district in the State which has a higher proportion of workers employed in wholesale trade than the State average. Jammu city is the distribution centre of imported trade goods for all districts of the State including those of Kashmir Province. There is, therefore, nothing surprising to find that the proportion of workers in wholesale trade in this district is the highest among all the districts of the State. Kathua has the lowest proportion of workers employed in wholesale trade. This is because the district is situated very near the rail-head at Pathankot and most of the retail dealers make purchases direct from Punjab.

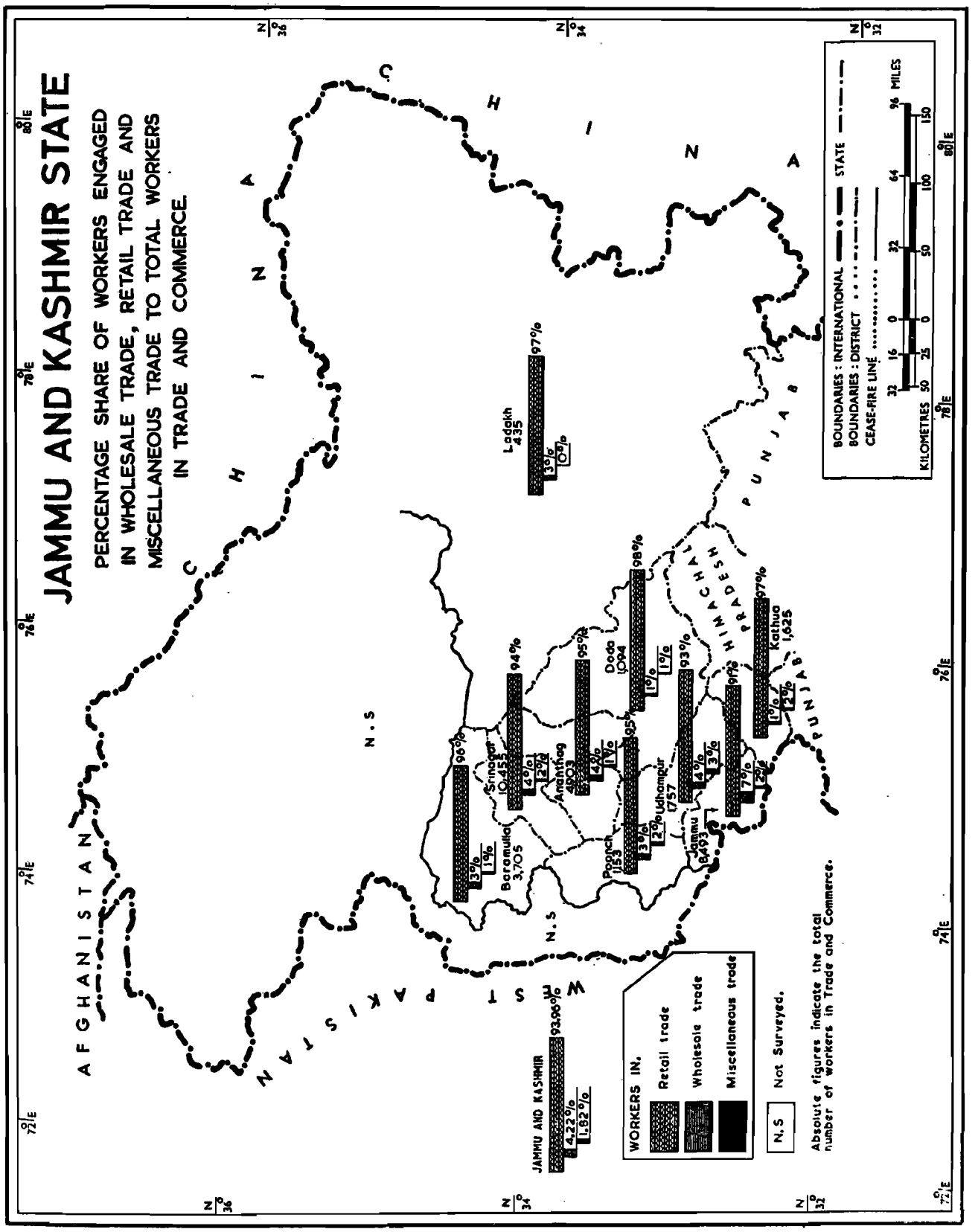
The workers engaged in retail trade claim very high proportions in all the districts of the State. The highest proportion has been returned from Doda at 98.2% and the lowest from Jammu, the corresponding average being 91.2%.

In so far as miscellaneous trade is concerned, the State average of 1.82% is exceeded by the districts of Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua only. In Ladakh, there are no workers employed in miscellaneous trade.

The statement on the next page gives the total number of workers in trade and commerce and the percentages of workers engaged in wholesale, retail and miscellaneous trade in each of the districts of the State in 1961 :-

State/District	Workers in trade and commerce	Percentage of workers engaged in		
		Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Miscellaneous trade
Jammu and Kashmir	33,620	4.22	93.96	1.82
Anantnag	4,903	3.9	95.0	1.1
Srinagar	10,455	4.0	94.1	1.9
Baramulla	3,705	2.9	96.1	1.0
Ladakh	435	3.0	97.0	Nil
Doda	1,094	1.4	98.2	0.4
Udhampur	1,757	3.7	93.1	3.2
Jammu	8,493	6.4	91.2	2.4
Kathua	1,625	1.2	96.5	2.3
Poonch	1,153	3.3	95.1	1.6

MAP No. 102


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE, RETAIL TRADE AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
N.S
Ladakh 435
Srinagar 10,455
Baramulla 3,705
Anantnag 4803
Doda 1094
Poonch 1153
Udhampur 1757
Jammu 8493
Kathua 1,625
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
WORKERS IN.
Retail trade
Wholesale trade
Miscellaneous trade
Not Surveyed.
Absolute figures indicate the total number of workers in Trade and Commerce.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 103

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the proportion of workers engaged in other services (industrial category IX) to the total working population in each tehsil of the State in 1961

Method

The proportions of persons engaged in other services to total workers (Categories I-IX) have been worked out for each tehsil and grouped into four categories, viz., (i) below 3.1, (ii) 3.1-8.0, (iii) 8.1-13.0 and (iv) above 13.0. Each tehsil has then been shaded by appropriate hatching according to its percentage, as indicated in the legend.

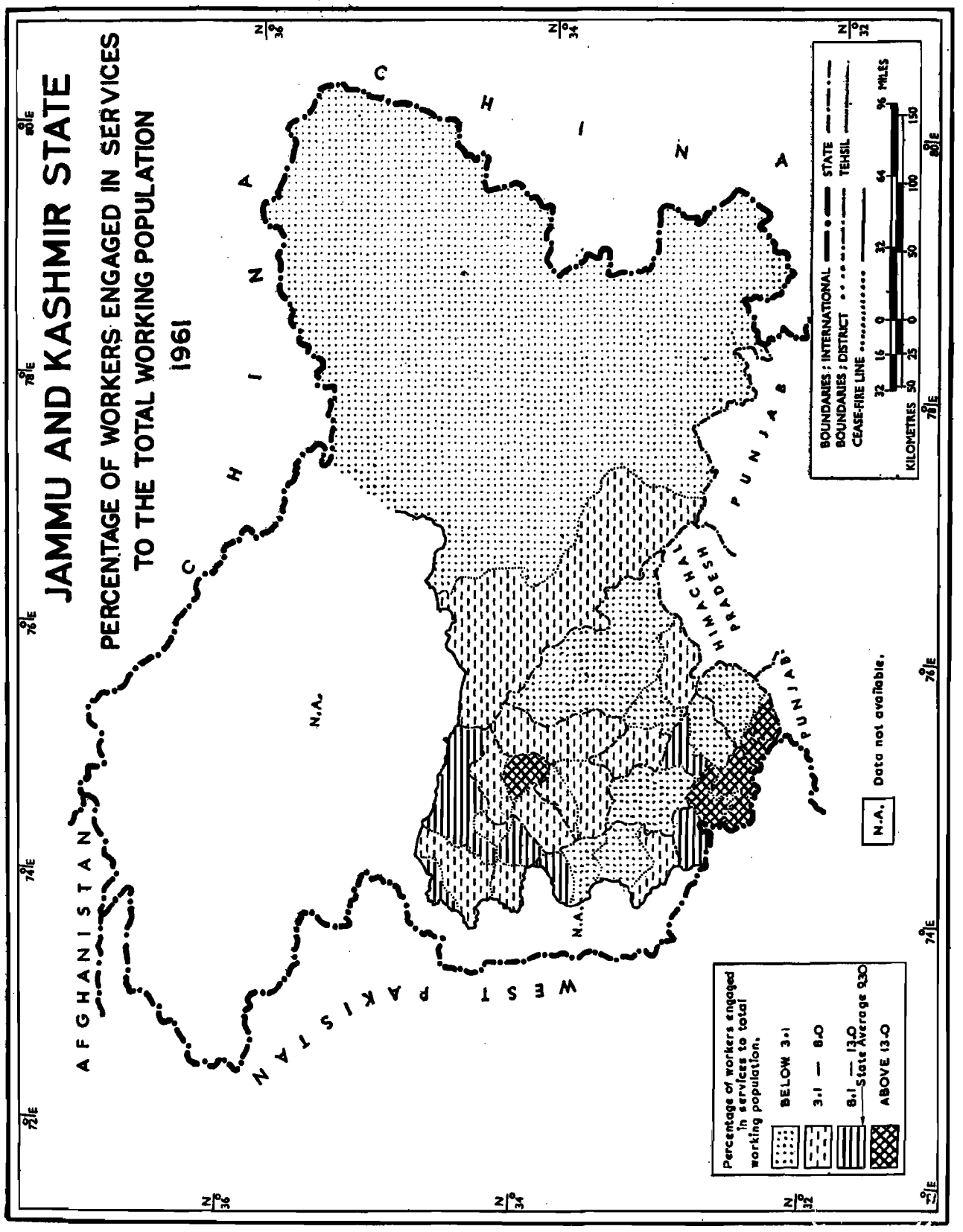
Salient Features

The total number of workers in the State who fall in industrial categories I-IX stands at 15,23,621. Of these, 1,41,657 are engaged in other services (Category IX) giving the State average at 9.30%. This proportion is exceeded by ten tehsils, viz., Srinagar, Baramulla, Udhampur, Jammu, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Akhnoor, Kathua, Hiranagar and Haveli. The highest average has been returned from Srinagar at 36.55% followed closely by Jammu the corresponding percentage being 35.64. It will be seen that the proportions of the tehsils of Srinagar and Jammu are by far higher than the averages of the other eight tehsils. The reason is obvious. The incidence of employment in other services in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar which are the winter and summer headquarters of the State Government is more pronounced than in any other tehsil of the State.

The following statement gives the tehsil-wise proportions of workers engaged in other services (Category IX) to the total number of workers in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Total Workers (Cat. I-IX)	In other Services (Cat. IX)	Percentage
Srinagar	108,136	39,524	36.55
Jammu	74,045	26,391	35.64
Kathua	20,149	4,122	20.46
Samba	23,911	3,523	14.73
Ranbirsinghpora	32,093	4,466	13.92
Hiranagar	16,308	2,148	13.17
Haveli	20,202	2,560	12.67
Akhnoor	36,942	3,905	10.57
Baramulla	55,285	5,439	9.84
Udhampur	41,155	3,993	9.70
Jammu and Kashmir	15,23,621	1,41,657	9.30
Sopore	72,316	6,292	8.70
Karnah	6,881	563	8.18
Anantnag	107,595	6,499	6.04
Ganderbal	38,854	2,089	5.38
Badgam	95,852	4,975	5.19
Pulwama	83,714	3,891	4.65
Sonawari	35,851	1,589	4.43
Uri	15,440	679	4.40
Nowshehra	19,784	721	3.64
Kargil	29,415	1,057	3.59
Bhaderwah	34,200	1,215	3.55
Ramban	37,775	1,290	3.41
Kulgam	95,718	3,161	3.30
Handwara	96,344	3,152	3.27
Ramnagar	42,481	1,230	2.90
Doda	32,697	936	2.86
Kishtwar	43,758	1,240	2.83
Reasi	45,512	1,234	2.71
Leh	29,159	754	2.59
Bashohli	48,155	1,223	2.54
Rajouri	52,193	1,286	2.46
Mendhar	31,701	510	1.61

MAP No. 103


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.A.
N.A.
N.A.
BOUNDARIES ; INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES ; STATE
BOUNDARIES ; DISTRICT
TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of workers engaged in services to total working population.
BELOW 3·1
3·1 — 8·0
8·1 — 13·0
ABOVE 13·0
State Average 9·30
N.A. Data not available.

MAP NO. 104

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose

The map exhibits the district-wise percentages of workers who are engaged in educational and scientific services to the total number of workers in other services (Category IX).

Method

The percentages of workers in educational and scientific services to total workers in other services have been calculated for each district of the State and grouped into three categories, namely, districts in which the percentages are (a) below 11%, (b) 11.00-12.9% and (c) 13.00-14.9%. An additional category has also been added in respect of such parts of the State territory for which the data are not available. The districts have then been hatched according to their respective percentages as shown in the legend.

Salient Features

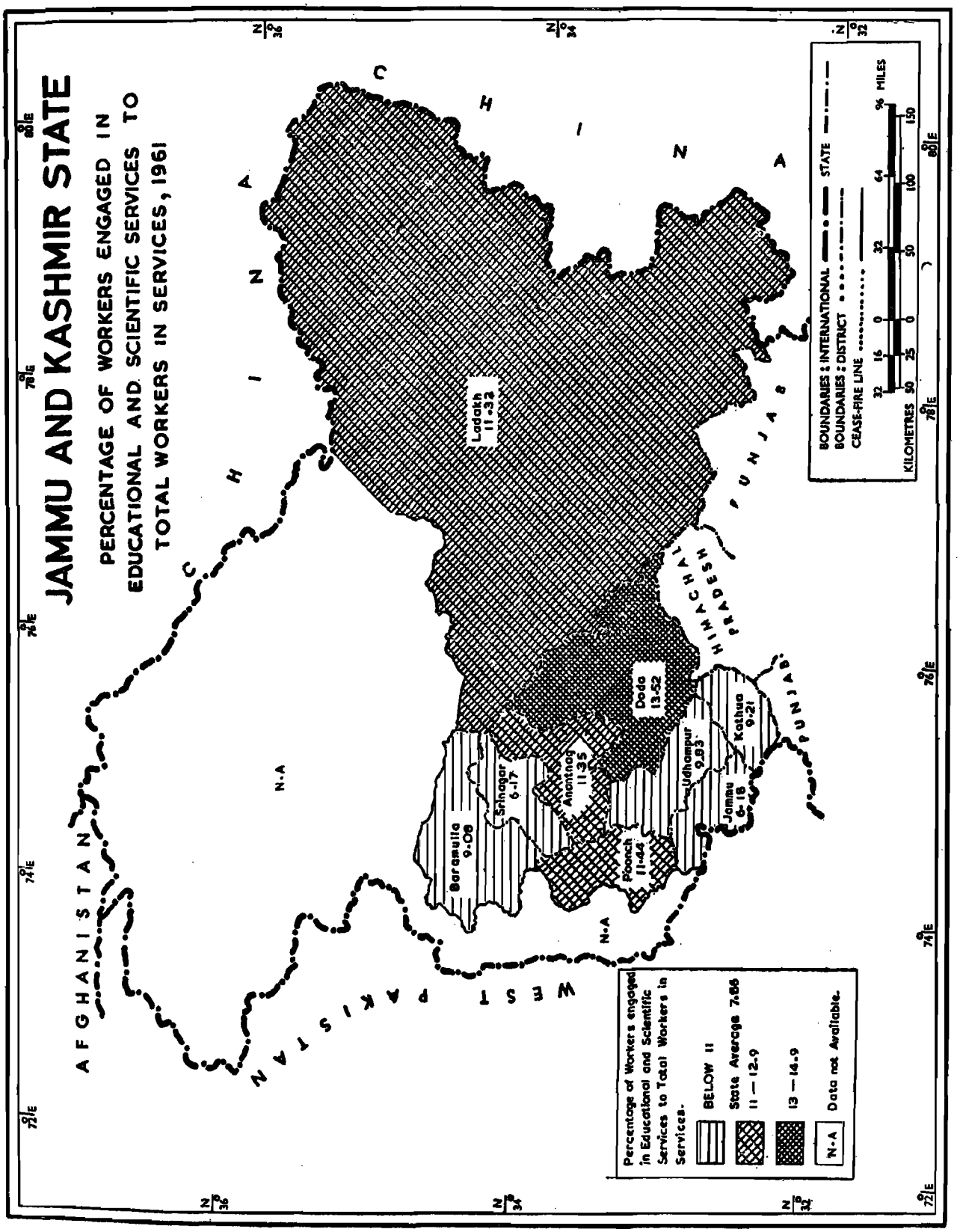
The working population of the State includes 1,41,657 persons who are engaged in other services. Among the latter, 11,131 workers or 7.86% are employed in educational and scientific services. Srinagar and Jammu are the only districts in which the proportions are lower than the State average, although the number of workers in educational and scientific services in these two districts are very high when compared with the other districts. These low percentages are obviously due to the number of workers in other services being proportionately very high.

The highest proportion of workers in educational and scientific services has been returned from Doda district at 13.52%.

The following statement gives the district-wise percentages of workers in educational and scientific services to total workers in other services :-

State/District	Workers in educational and scientific services	Total workers in other services	Percentage
Doda	633	4,681	13.52
Poonch	581	5,077	11.44
Anantnag	1,538	13,551	11.36
Ladakh	205	1,811	11.32
Udhampur	635	6,457	9.83
Kathua	690	7,493	9.21
Baramulla	1,608	17,714	9.08
Jammu and Kashmir	11,131	1,41,657	7.86
Jammu	2,367	38,285	6.18
Srinagar	2,874	46,588	6.17

MAP No. 104


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.A
N.A
N.A
Ladakh 11-32
Dodo 13-52
Kathua 9-21
Udhampur 9.93
Jammu 6-18
Anantnag 11-35
Srinagar 6-17
Baramulla 9-08
Poonch 11-44
Percentage of Workers engaged in Educational and Scientific Services to Total Workers in Services.
BELOW 11
State Average 7.85
11 — 12.9
13 — 14.9
N.A Data not Available.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
N 36°
N 34°
N 32°

MAP NO. 105

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose

This map is designed to indicate the incidence of workers engaged in medical and health services in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The percentages of workers in medical and health services to total workers in other services (Category IX) have been worked out for each district and grouped into four categories, viz., (i) below 2.41, (ii) 2.41-3.20, (iii) 3.21-4.00 and (iv) above 4.00. The districts have then been shaded by suitable hatchings according to their respective percentages, as shown in the legend.

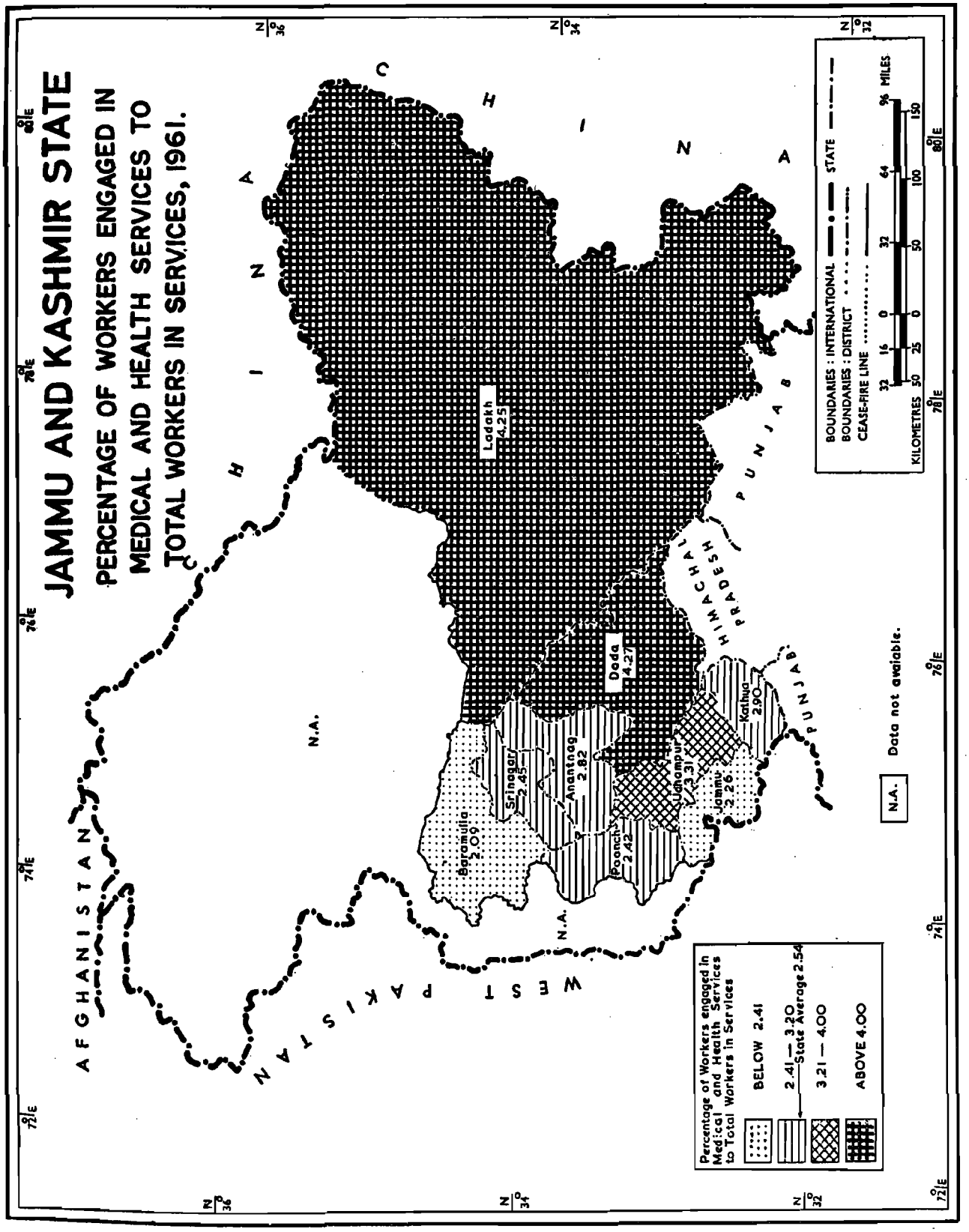
Salient Features

There are 3,593 workers in medical and health services in the State constituting 2.54% of the workers engaged in other services who number 1,41,657 persons. This average is exceeded by all the districts except Srinagar, Baramlla, Jammu and Poonch. The highest proportion has been returned from Doda at 4.27%, followed closely by the contiguous district of Ladakh with the corresponding percentage of 4.25. Baramulla has the lowest average of 2.09%.

The following statement gives the district-wise percentages of workers engaged in medical and health services to total workers in other services :-

State/District	Workers in medical and health services	Total workers in other services	Percentage
Doda	200	4,681	4.27
Ladakh	77	1,811	4.25
Udhampur	214	6,457	3.31
Kathua	217	7,493	2.90
Anantnag	382	13,551	2.82
Jammu and Kashmir	3,593	1,41,657	2.54
Srinagar	1,143	46,588	2.45
Poonch	123	5,077	2.42
Jammu	866	38,285	2.26
Baramulla	371	17,714	2.09

MAP No. 105


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
N.A.
Ladakh 4.25
Dada 4.27
Kathua 2.90
Udhampur 3.31
Jammu 2.26
Srinagar 2.45
Anantnag 2.82
Baramulla 2.09
Poonch 2.42
Percentage of Workers engaged in Medical and Health Services to Total Workers in Services
BELOW 2.41
2.41 — 3.20 State Average 2.54
3.21 — 4.00
ABOVE 4.00
Data not available.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 106

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN PERSONAL SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose

The map depicts the percentage share of workers engaged in personal services to total number of workers classified under 'Other Services'.

Workers engaged in different activities have for the Census of 1961 been divided into nine industrial categories in accordance with what is known as Standard Industrial Classification. These consist of :-

I. Cultivators,
II. Agricultural Labourers,
III. Workers in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, etc.
IV. Workers in Household Industry,
V. Workers in Manufacturing other than Household Industry,
VI. Workers engaged in Construction,
VII. Workers in Trade and Commerce,
VIII. Workers in Transport, Storage and Communications and
IX. Other Services.

Category IX includes all such workers as are not classifiable under any of the first eight categories and represents those engaged in one or the other of the following activities :-

1. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services
2. Public Services
3. Educational and Scientific Services
4. Medical and Health Services
5. Religious and Welfare Services
6. Legal Services
7. Business Services
8. Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations
9. Recreation Services
10. Personal Services

Method

The percentages of workers in personal services to total workers in other services have been worked out for each district and on the basis of the data thus obtained the districts have been categorised into four groups, namely, those in which the percentage of workers in personal services is (i) below 9.01%, (ii) 9.01-12.00%, (iii) 12.01-15.00% and (iv) above 15%.

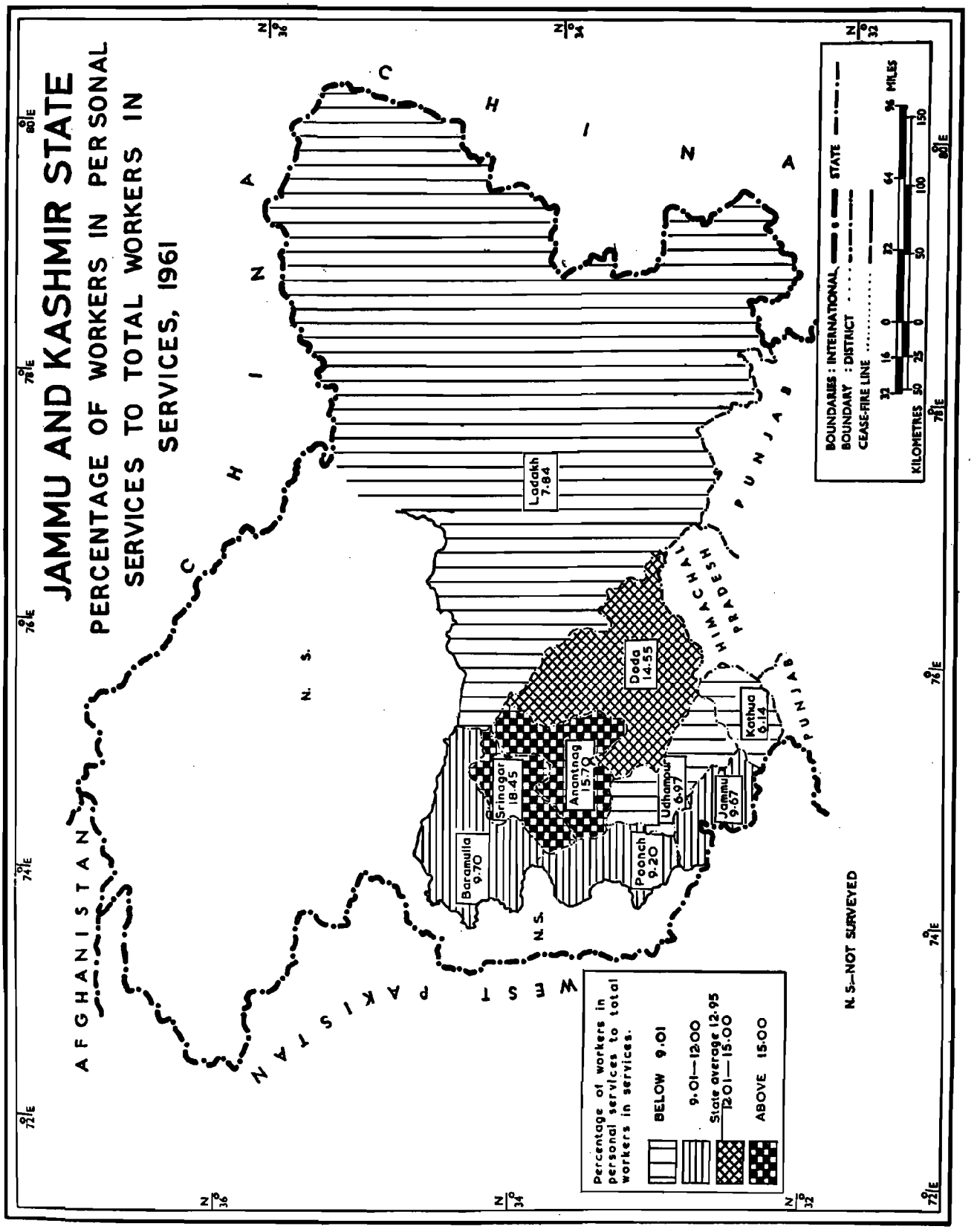
Salient Features

The total number of persons engaged in other services in the State as a whole stands at 141,657. Of these, 18,344 or 12.95% are employed in personal services. The State average is exceeded by the districts of Srinagar, Anantnag and Doda only. Srinagar has the largest number, viz., 8,596 and the highest percentage of those employed in personal services. In Ladakh, the number of such workers is the smallest, being 142 only. The smallest percentage has, however, been returned from Kathua at 6.14% although the number of workers in personal services in this district is 460 as against 450 and 142 of Udhampur and Ladakh, where the corresponding proportions stand at 6.97 and 7.84 respectively.

The following statement gives the percentages of workers in personal services to total workers in other services in the State and in each of its constituent districts :-

State/District	Percentage
Srinagar	18.45
Anantnag	15.70
Doda	14.55
Jammu and Kashmir	12.95
Baramulla	9.70
Jammu	9.67
Poonch	9.20
Ladakh	7.84
Udhampur	6.97
Kathua	6.14

MAP No. 106


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N. S.
N. S.
Ladakh 7.84
Doda 14.55
Kathua 9.14
Srinagar 18.45
Anantnag 15.79
Udhampur 6.97
Jammu 9.67
Baramulla 9.70
Poonch 9.20
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of workers in personal services to total workers in services.
BELOW 9.01
9.01—12.00
State average 12.95
12.01—15.00
ABOVE 15.00
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED

V. SOCIO—CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP NO. 107

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map purports to indicate the percentages of scheduled caste population to the total population in each of the tehsils of the State in 1961.

Method

The percentages have been grouped into five categories ranging from tehsils in which the proportion of scheduled castes to the total population is less than 5.01% to those where the corresponding proportion exceeds 26.00%. The intermediate three categories have been built at intervals of 7% and consist of (i) 5.01-12.00, (ii) 12.01-19.00 and (iii) 19.01-26.00. Two more categories have been added, one representing the tehsils where no scheduled castes are found and the other relating to the State territory for which the data are not available.

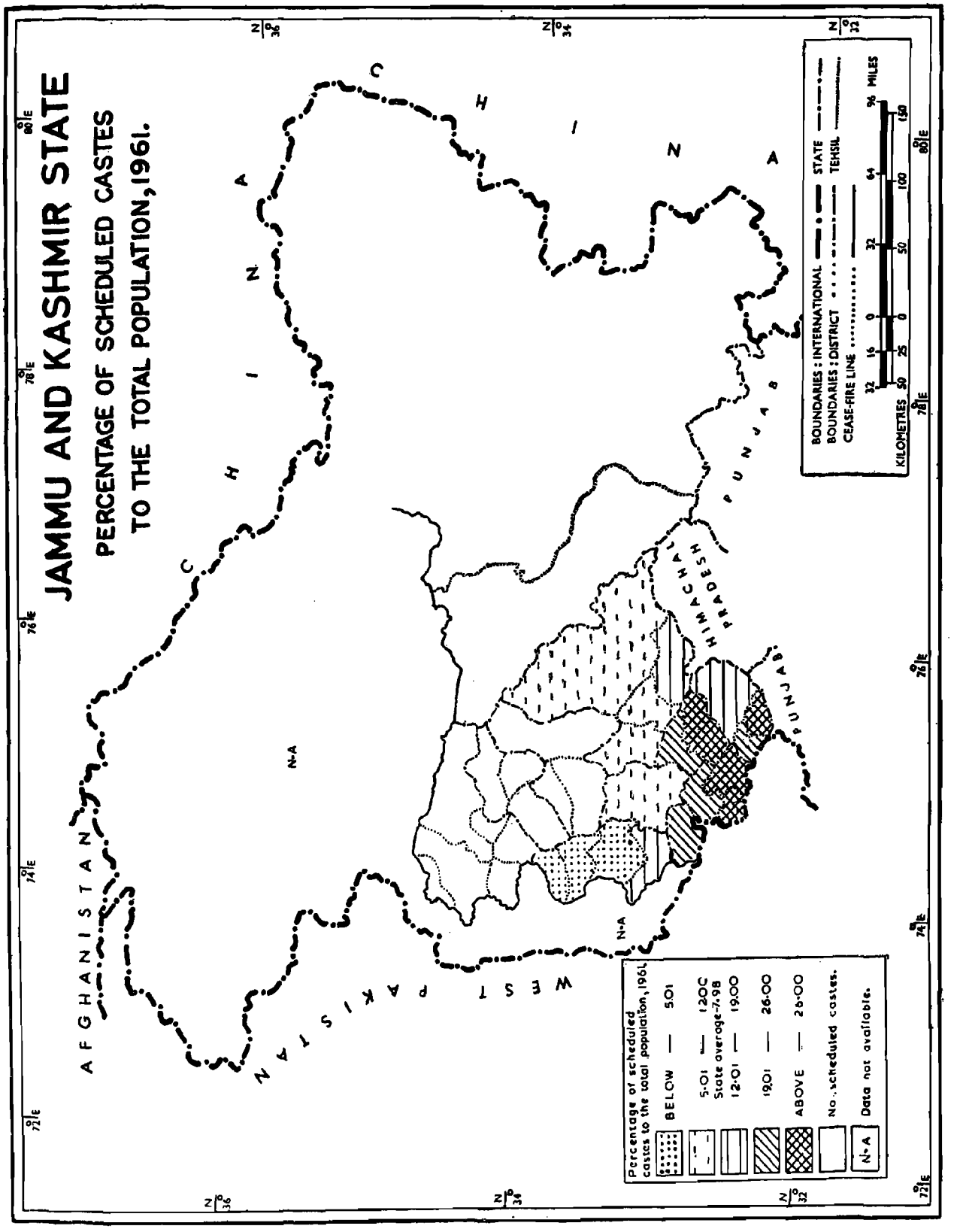
Salient Features

As will be seen from the map, there are no scheduled castes in any of the 14 tehsils comprising the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Ladakh. The population of scheduled castes in the other 18 tehsils stands at 284,131 or 7.98% of the total population of 35,60,976 in the State. Ramban, Kishtwar, Haveli, Rajouri and Mendhar are the only tehsils in which the proportions of scheduled castes to the total population of the respective tehsils are lower than the State average. The highest proportion has been returned from Ranbirsinghpora at 40.40% and the lowest from Mendhar with the corresponding percentage of 0.01 only.

The following statement gives the tehsil-wise percentage of scheduled castes to the total population in each tehsil in 1961 :-

State/Tehsil	Scheduled Caste Population	Total Population	Percentage
Ranbirsinghpora	43,408	1,07,438	40.40
Samba	27,587	79,018	34.91
Kathua	19,082	63,918	29.85
Ramnagar	21,246	72,040	29.49
Jammu	57,420	2,33,311	24.61
Akhnoor	23,093	97,165	23.77
Hiranagar	13,342	56,447	23.64
Udhampur	18,473	86,859	21.27
Bashohli	15,045	87,065	17.28
Nowshehra	6,940	50,441	13.76
Bhaderwah	9,762	61,783	15.80
Doda	6,815	58,380	11.61
Reasi	10,863	95,162	11.42
Jammu and Kashmir	284,131	35,60,976	7.98
Kishtwar	4,234	74,594	5.68
Ramban	3,940	73,646	5.35
Rajouri	2,678	1,21,088	2.21
Haveli	192	63,008	0.30
Mendhar	11	91,524	0.01

MAP No. 107


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961.
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N-A
N-A
N-A
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES : TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of scheduled castes to the total population, 1961
BELOW 5.01
5.01 — 12.00
State average-7.98
12.01 — 19.00
19.01 — 26.00
ABOVE 26.00
No scheduled castes.
N-A Data not available.

MAP NO. 108

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the distribution of major scheduled castes in rural areas of each tehsil of the State in 1961. For the purpose of this map, a scheduled caste is considered as major if it has a population of more than 1,000 in a tehsil.

Method

There are eight major scheduled castes inhabiting the rural areas of various tehsils of the State. The population of each such caste in a tehsil has been represented by circles of a particular colour, one circle denoting a population of 2,000. Some of the circles are hollow, while others are partly or wholly solid, as indicated in the legend.

Tehsils in which there is no scheduled caste population have been treated as a separate category and the word "Nil" inserted in them. Such other tehsils where the schedule caste population is negligible have been left blank.

Salient Features

According to the Scheduled Castes Order of 1956, issued by the President in pursuance of the provisions of Article 341 of the Constitution of India, following castes are recognised as scheduled castes for the State of Jammu and Kashmir :-

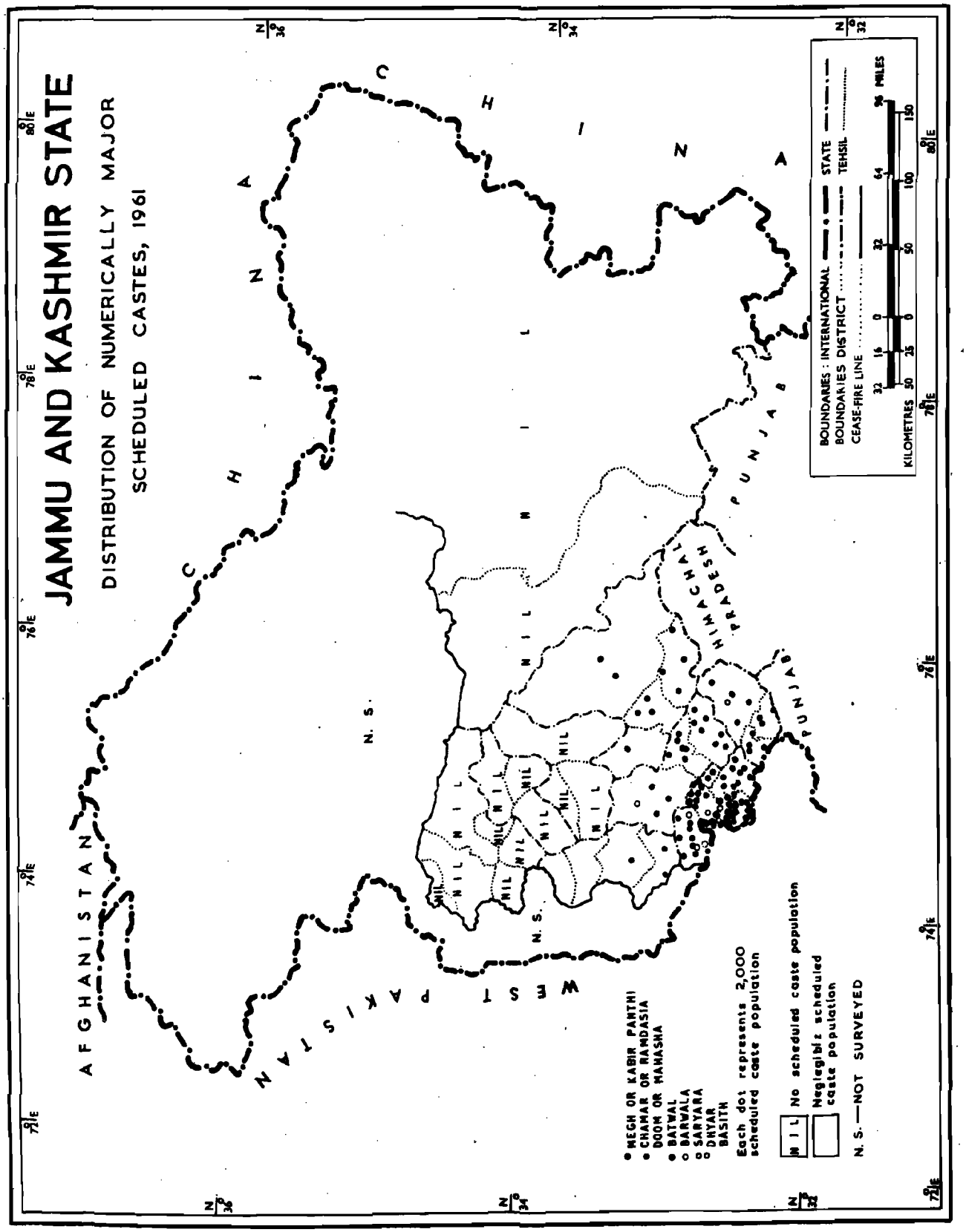
1. Barwala
2. Basith
3. Batwal
4. Chamar or Ramdasia
5. Chura
6. Dhyar
7. Doom or Mahasha
8. Gardi
9. Jolaha
10. Megh or Kabir Panthi
11. Ratal
12. Saryara
13. Watal

As will be seen from the map, there is no tehsil in the State which is inhabited by 1,000 or more persons belonging to Chura, Ratal, Gardi, Jolaha and Watal castes. The highest population of a single caste in a tehsil is claimed by Meghs or Kabir Panthis who number 22,516 and inhabit the tehsil of Jammu. It is also the next numerically major caste with a population of 22,139 inhabiting Ranbirsinghpora. Jammu is the only tehsil in which as many as six numerically major scheduled castes, viz., Barwala, Batwal, Chamar or Ramdasia, Doom or Mahasha, Megh or Kabir Panthi and Saryara are found.

The statement on the next page gives the tehsil-wise population of each numerically major scheduled caste in 1961 :-

Tehsil	Scheduled Castes							
	Barwala	Basith	Batwal	Chamar or Ramdasia	Dhyar	Doom or Mahasha	Megh or Kabir Panthi	Saryara
Ramban	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,907	...
Doda	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,453	...
Kishtwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,027	...
Bhaderwah	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	7,512	...
Ramnagar	...	...	...	5,393	...	6,576	8,196	...
Udhampur	...	...	...	3,743	...	5,534	7,273	...
Reasi	...	...	...	2,358	2,353	1,279	3,432	...
Jammu	3,553	...	5,258	8,628	...	5,996	22,516	1,479
Samba	...	...	...	10,332	...	7,494	8,436	...
Ranbirsinghpora	...	...	5,700	8,006	...	2,433	22,139	...
Akhnoor	5,345	...	...	3,789	...	...	11,769	...
Bashohli	..	...	...	4,041	...	4,589	4,750	1,054
Kathua	...	...	...	4,612	...	9,642	2,292	...
Hiranagar	...	...	...	6,751	...	3,543	2,481	...
Rajouri	...	...	.	1,560	...	...	...	...
Nowshehra	...	1,525	...	4,187	...	...	...	...

MAP No. 108


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N. S.
NIL
MEGH OR KABIR PANTHI
CHAMAR OR RAMDASIA
DOOM OR MAHASHA
BATWAL
BARWALA
SARYARA
DHYAR
BASITH
Each dot represents 2,000 scheduled caste population
No scheduled caste population
Negligible scheduled caste population
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES DISTRICT
TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 109

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Purpose

This is a counter-part of the previous map and displays such of the scheduled castes inhabiting the various tehsils of the State whose 1961 population is less than 1,000.

Method

As in Map No. 108, scheduled castes with less than 1,000 population inhabiting different tehsils are represented by hollow, partly and wholly solid circles of different colours, each circle standing for a population of 100 persons. In this map also, the word "Nil" has been recorded in tehsils which are not inhabited by scheduled castes. Tehsils where the scheduled caste population is negligible have been left blank.

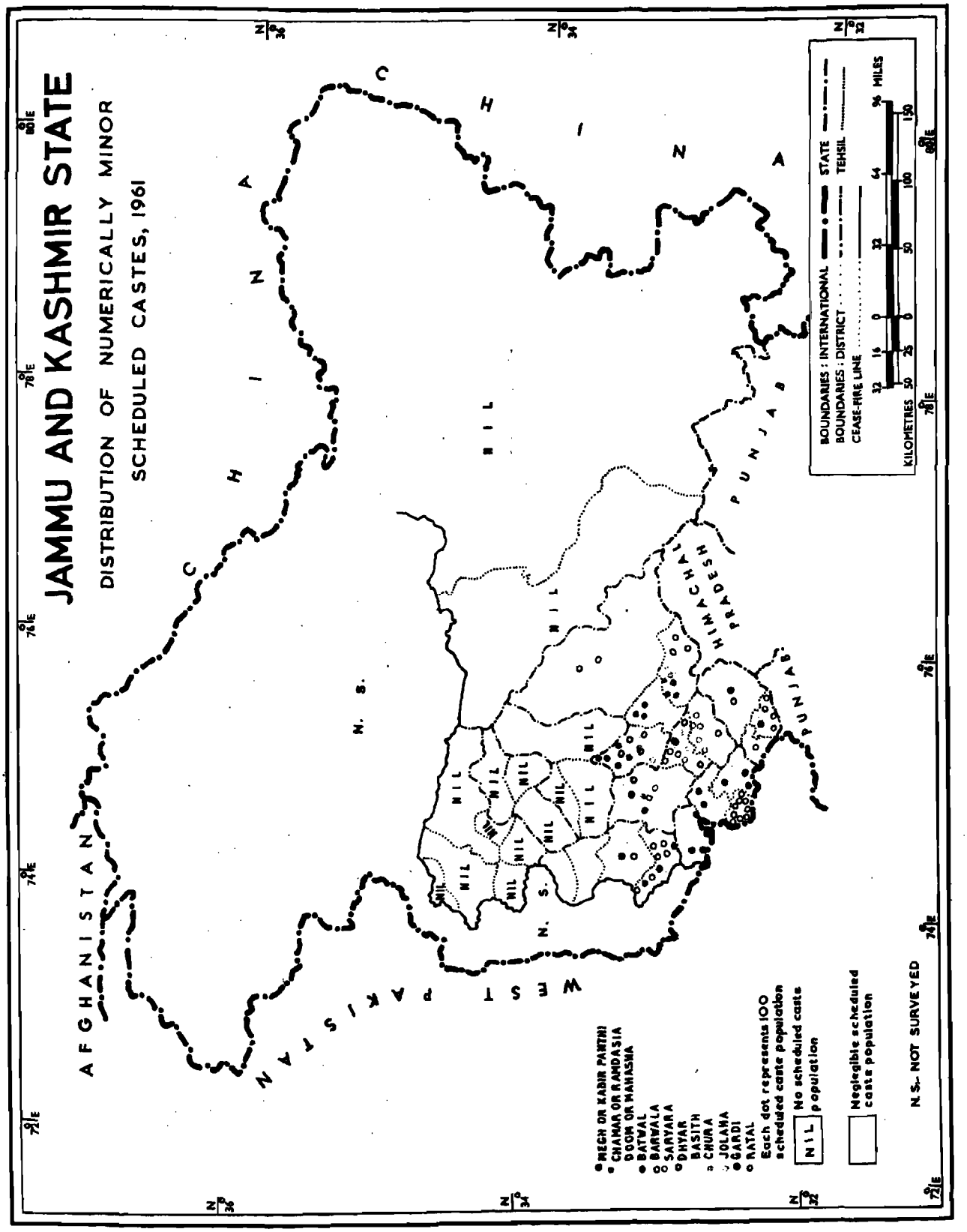
Salient Features

As will be seen from the map, Dooms or Mahashas who mostly inhabit the tehsils of Ramban, Doda, Akhnoor, Nowshehra and Rajouri, claim the largest population of 2,853 among all the numerically minor scheduled castes. Saryaras rank next, though their population stands at 1,832 only. They are spread in Bhaderwah, Ramnagar, Udhampur, Reasi, Samba, Kathua and a few other tehsils. Barwalas who claim a population of 1,567 are mostly concentrated in Ranbirsinghpora, Bhaderwah and Kishtwar only. The population of Chamars or Ramdasias is limited to 1,386 persons inhabiting the tehsils of Ramban, Doda, Bhaderwah and Mendhar only. Dhyars have a population of 1,026 of whom 559 inhabit the tehsil of Nowshehra and 386 are found in Ramban. Other castes claim a population of less than 1,000 in the aggregate.

The following statement gives the tehsil-wise population of each minor scheduled caste :-

Tehsil	Scheduled Castes												
	Barwala	Batwal	Chamar or Ramdasia	Chura	Dhyar	Doom or Mahasha	Jolaha	Basith	Ratal	Saryara	Gardi	Watal	Megh or Kabir-Panthi
Ramban	...	...	472	59	386	716	93	...	27	37	...	...	...
Doda	43	5	264	...	...	940	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishtwar	155	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaderwah	290	11	648	...	...	...	15	...	...	167	...	...	...
Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	77	453	...	...	...
Udhampur	57	31	...	262	...	...	...	...	89	525	141	...	...
Reasi	38	159	...	276	...	...	...	...	100	213	14	30	...
Jammu	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	2	...	219	...	...
Samba	..	333	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	202	...	...	...
Ranbirsinghpora	926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...
Akhnoor	...	56	...	64	...	857	...	428	...	...	284	...	...
Bashohli	5	138	...	2	...	...	...	1	117	...	...	...	...
Kathua	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	109	...	...	...
Hiranagar	53	30	...	52	...	...	...	...	41	23	...	1	...
Mendhar	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rajouri	...	...	...	3	81	144	...	536	...	50	2	...	62
Nowshehra	...	6	...	12	559	191	...	...	...	...	109	...	173
	1,567	833	1,386	782	1,026	2,853	123	965	903	1,832	769	31	239

MAP No. 109


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N. S.
NIL
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
MEGH OR KABIR PANTHI
CHANAR OR RAMDASIA
DOOM OR MAHASHA
BATWAL
BARWALA
SARYARA
DHYAR
BASITH
CHURA
JOLAHA
GARDI
NATAL
Each dot represents 100 scheduled caste population
No scheduled caste population
Negligible scheduled caste population
N.S.- NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 110

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the proportions of population of major religions in each district of the State in 1961. Major religions in Jammu and Kashmir consist of Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism. An additional category has also been added to represent 'Others'. The latter include Christians, Jains and Jews etc.

Method

The population of each district has been represented by a square each side of which stands for the square root of the population. This square has then been sub-divided into 100 small squares by dividing each side into ten equal parts and darwing parallel lines vertically and horizontally. The side of a small square thus represents 1% of the district population. The small squares have then been shaded in different colours assigned to each religion, as shown in the index of the map. Thus Muslims have been represented by green, Hindus by yellow, Sikhs by orange and Buddhists by pink colour. Uncoloured squares stand for 'Others'.

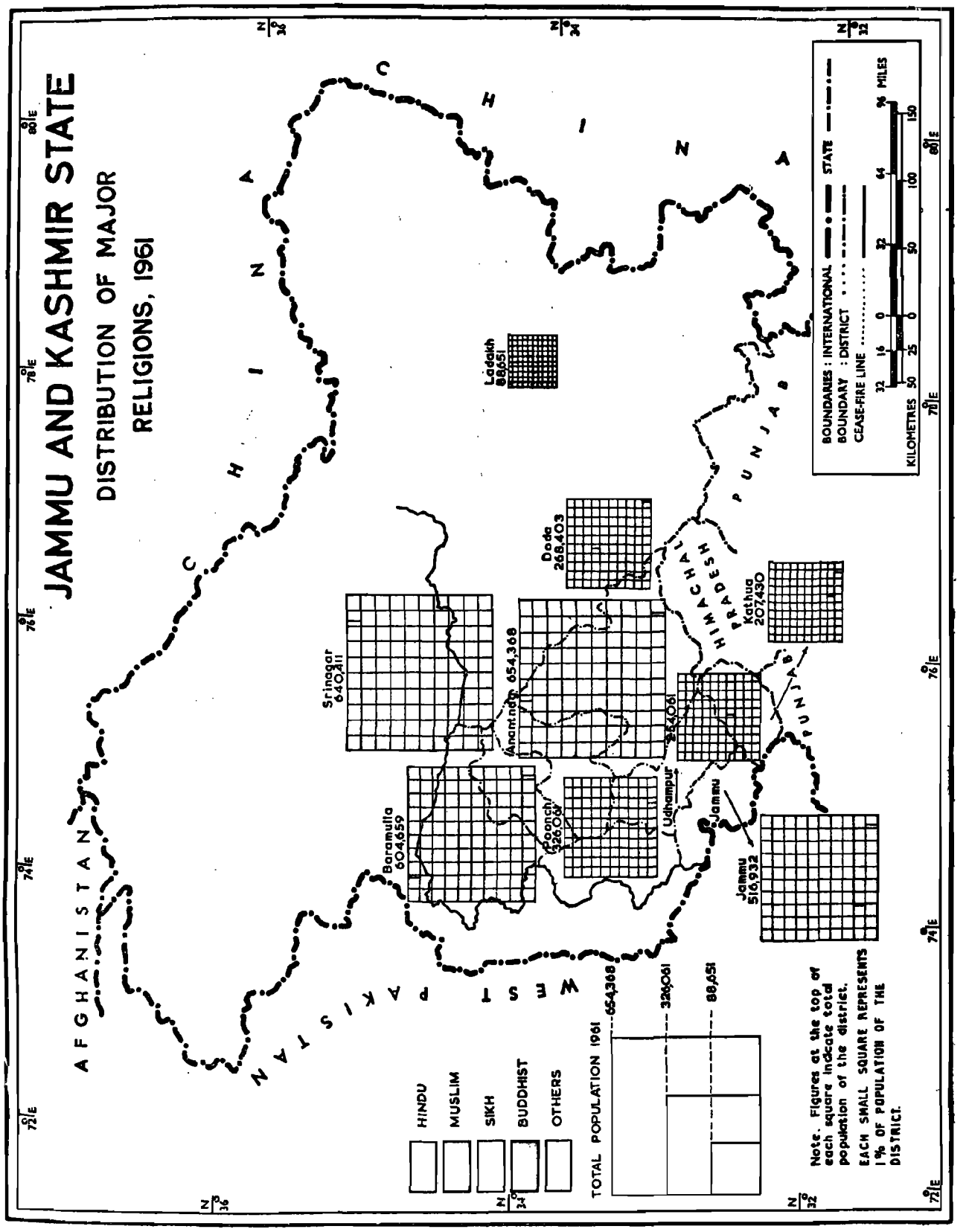
Salient Features

The total population of the State as returned at the Census of 1961 stands at 35,60,976. This includes 2,432,067 Muslims (68.3%), 1,013,193 Hindus (28.4%), 63,069 Sikhs (1.8%), 48,360 Buddhists (1.4%) and 4,287 Others (0.1%).

The map shows that the districts of Srinagar, Baramulla, Anantnag, Poonch and Doda are mostly inhabited by Muslims while majority of the inhabitants of Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua districts consists of Hindus. Ladakh is, the only district which is predominantly Buddhist. Sikhs are mostly found in Jammu district and claim small proportions in Srinagar, Baramulla, Anantnag, Poonch, Udhampur and Kathua. Doda is inhabited by 480 and Ladakh by 83 Sikhs in all. The following statement gives the distribution of major religions in each district of the State :-

District	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Buddhists	Others (Christians, Jains & other religions)
Anantnag	624,373	23,978	6,010	Nil	7
Srinagar	580,538	53,167	6,459	10	237
Baramulla	588,389	11,957	4,244	1	68
Ladakh	40,275	575	83	47,708	10
Doda	174,499	92,797	480	612	15
Udhampur	86,059	165,506	2,259	Nil	237
Jammu	51,847	428,835	32,788	29	3,433
Kathua	27,005	177,666	2,553	Nil	206
Poonch	259,082	58,712	8,193	Nil	74

MAP No. 110


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh 88,651
Srinagar 640,311
Anantnag 654,368
Doda 268,403
Kathua 207,430
Udhampur 326,061
Baramulla 604,659
Poonch 326,061
Jammu
Jammu 516,932
HINDU
MUSLIM
SIKH
BUDDHIST
OTHERS
TOTAL POPULATION 1961
654,368
326,061
88,651
Note. Figures at the top of each square indicate total population of the district.
EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS 1% OF POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 111

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN STATE LANGUAGES AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE, 1961

Purpose

The map purports to indicate the percentages of speakers of languages other than the State language as their mother tongue in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

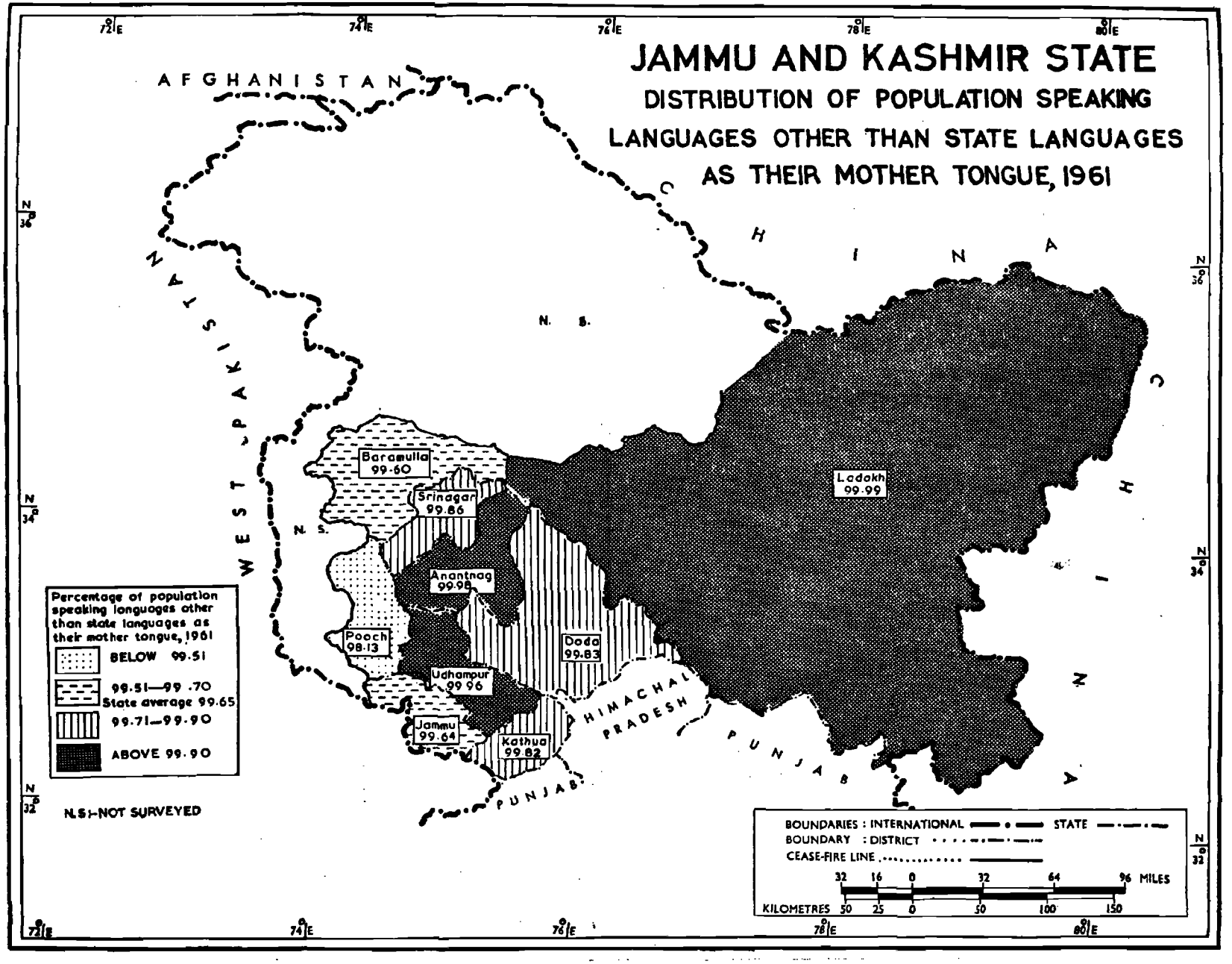
The districts have been classified into four categories according as the percentages of the population speaking languages other than the State language as their mother tongue are below 99.51%, 99.51-99.70%, 99.71-99.90% and above 99.90%. The districts have then been hatched suitably according to their respective percentages, as shown in the legend.

Salient Features

According to Article 145 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, Urdu is the official language of the State, although it is the mother tongue of a very small number of persons only. It is, however, the only language which is easily understood by people with different mother tongues, such as Kashmiri, Dogri, Balti, Punjabi, Pahari, Ladakhi etc. There is, therefore, nothing surprising to find that the percentages of population speaking languages other than the State language as their mother tongue are above 98% in every district of the State.

The subjoined statement will show that the State average of the population speaking languages other than the State language as their mother tongue stands at 99.65%. This average is exceeded by all the districts except Baramulla, Jammu and Poonch. Jammu has more or less the same proportion as the State average :-

State/ District	Total population 1961	Population speaking languages other than Urdu as their mother tongue, 1961	Percentage
Ladakh	88,651	88,643	99.99
Anantnag	654,368	654,224	99.98
Udhampur	254,061	253,952	99.96
Srinagar	640,411	639,486	99.86
Doda	268,403	267,949	99.83
Kathua	207,430	207,058	99.82
Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976	3,548,531	99.65
Jammu	516,932	515,033	99.64
Baramulla	604,659	602,232	99.60
Poonch	326,061	319,954	98.13


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES OTHER THAN STATE LANGUAGES AS THEIR MOTHER TONGUE, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
Baramulla 99·60
Srinagar 99·86
Anantnag 99·98
Pooch 98·13
Udhampur 99·96
Jammu 99·64
Kathua 99·82
Doda 99·83
Ladakh 99·99
Percentage of population speaking languages other than state languages as their mother tongue, 1961
BELOW 99·51
99·51—99·70
State average 99·65
99·71—99·90
ABOVE 99·90
N.S.I.-NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
32 16 0 32 64 96 MILES
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
36°N
34°N
32°N

MAP No. 111

MAP NO. 112

DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961

Purpose

The three numerically strongest languages in the State which claim the largest number of speakers consist of Kashmiri, Dogri and Pahari-unspecified. The map purports to show the distribution of the speakers of these languages in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The percentages of speakers of Kashmiri, Dogri and Pahari-unspecified to the total number of speakers of all languages in each district have been worked out and grouped into four categories, viz., (i) below 60.01, (ii) 60.01-75.00, (iii) 75.01-90.00 and (iv) above 90.00. The districts have then been shaded by suitable hatchings assigned to different percentage ranges as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

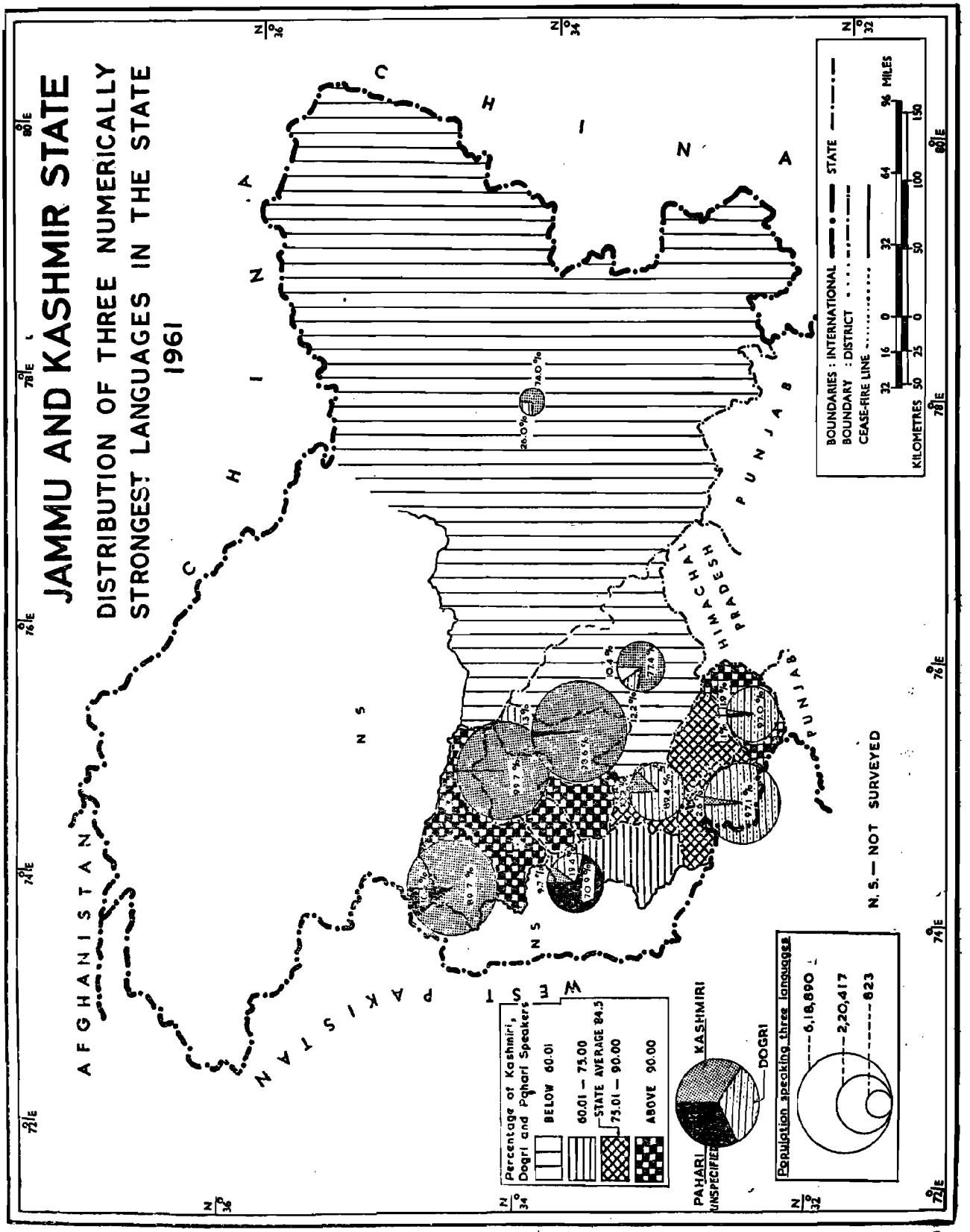
The largest number of speakers consist of those having Kashmiri as their mother tongue and number 1,896,149. Dogri speakers rank next with a population of 869,199. The third numerically strong language is Pahari-unspecified which is spoken by 2,43,707 persons. Thus, the total population of the speakers of three unmerically strongest languages stands at 3,009,055, giving a percentage of 84.5 in a total population of 3,560,976. This average is exceeded by Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla, Udhampur and Kathua districts only. Srinagar has the highest percentage of 95.4 followed closely by Kathua, the corresponding proportion being 95.2%. Ladakh, where the most predominant language is Ladakhi is conspicuous for the lowest proportion of the speakers of the three numerically strongest languages of the State who claim only a proportion of 0.9% of the district population.

The following statement gives the district-wise population of the speakers of the three strongest languages and their percentages to the total population as also the percentage of each of the three languages, Kashmiri, Dogri and Pahari-unspecified to the total population of speakers of three strongest languages :-

State/District	1961 Census population	Total speakers of three numerically strongest languages	Percentage	Percentage share		
				Kashmiri	Dogri	Pahari-unspecified
Srinagar	640,411	611,137	95.4	99.7	0.1	0.2
Kathua	207,430	197,416	95.2	1.9	97.0	1.1
Anantnag	654,368	618,890	94.6	98.6	0.1	1.3
Baramulla	604,659	554,908	91.8	89.7	N	10.3
Udhampur	254,061	220,417	86.8	10.2	89.4	0.4
Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976	3,009,055	84.5	63.0	28.9	8.1
Jammu	516,932	429,113	83.0	2.6	97.1	0.3
Poonch	326,061	222,047	68.1	9.7	19.4	70.9
Doda	268,403	154,304	57.5	77.4	12.2	10.4
Ladakh	88,651	823	0.9	74.0	26.0	...

Note :— N = Negligible

MAP No. 112


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of Kashmiri, Dogri and Pahari Speakers
BELOW 60.01
60.01 — 73.00
STATE AVERAGE 84.5
73.01 — 90.00
ABOVE 90.00
KASHMIRI
DOGRI
PAHARI
UNSPECIFIED
Population speaking three languages
6,18,890
2,20,417
823
N. S. — NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 113

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the percentages of the people in each district of the State who speak Hindi as the first or subsidiary language.

Method

The districts have been divided into five categories according as the proportion of Hindi speakers is below 0.51%, 0.51-2.00%, 2.01-3.50%, 3.51-5.00% and above 5.00% of the district population. Each category has then been shaded in accordance with the pattern given in the index.

Salient Features

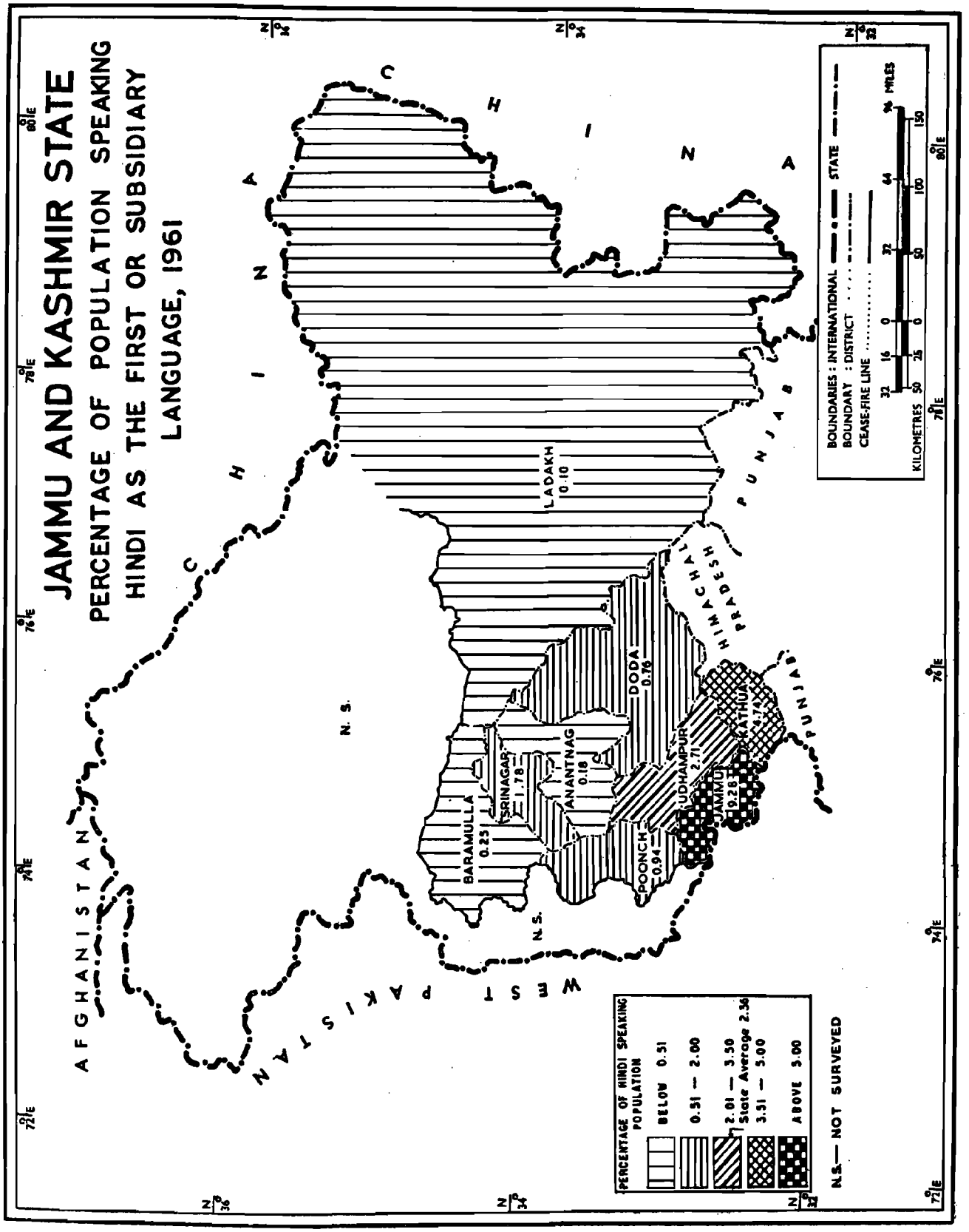
According to 1961 Census there are 22,323 people in the State whose mother tongue is Hindi. In addition, 61,521 speak Hindi as a subsidiary language. This means that the State average of Hindi speakers stands at 2.36% in a total population of 35,60,976.

As will be seen from the map, the highest proportion of Hindi speakers has been returned from Jammu where 47,950 persons claim Hindi either as mother tongue or as a subsidiary language spoken by them. Ladakh has the lowest proportion of 0.10% only, the number of speakers being limited to 86.

It is evident that the districts on the State border contiguous with Punjab have a larger proportion of Hindi speakers than other districts. The following statement gives the percentages of Hindi speakers in the State and in each of its constituent districts :-

State/District	Percentage
Jammu	9.28
Kathua	4.74
Udhampur	2.71
Jammu and Kashmir	2.36
Srinagar	1.78
Poonch	0.94
Doda	0.76
Baramulla	0.25
Anantnag	0.18
Ladakh	0.10

MAP No. 113


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
WEST PAKISTAN
N.S.
LADAKH 0.10
DODA 0.76
UDHAMPUR 2.71
KATHUA 4.74
JAMMU 9.28
SRINAGAR 1.78
ANANTNAG 0.18
BARAMULLA 0.25
POONCH 0.94
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL — STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
PERCENTAGE OF HINDI SPEAKING POPULATION
BELOW 0.51
0.51 — 2.00
2.01 — 3.50
State Average 2.36
3.51 — 5.00
ABOVE 5.00
N.S.— NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 114

LITERACY, 1961
(Percentage of Literates to Total Population Excluding Age-group 0-4)

Purpose

The map displays the proportions of literate persons to total population excluding the age-group 0-4 in each of the districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The literacy percentages of the population above the age of 4 years for the various districts of the State have been grouped into five categories, viz., below 10.1, 10.1-13.0, 13.1-16.0, 16.1-19.0 and above 19.0%. The districts have then been shaded by appropriate hatchings corresponding to their literacy percentages, as shown in the legend.

Salient Features

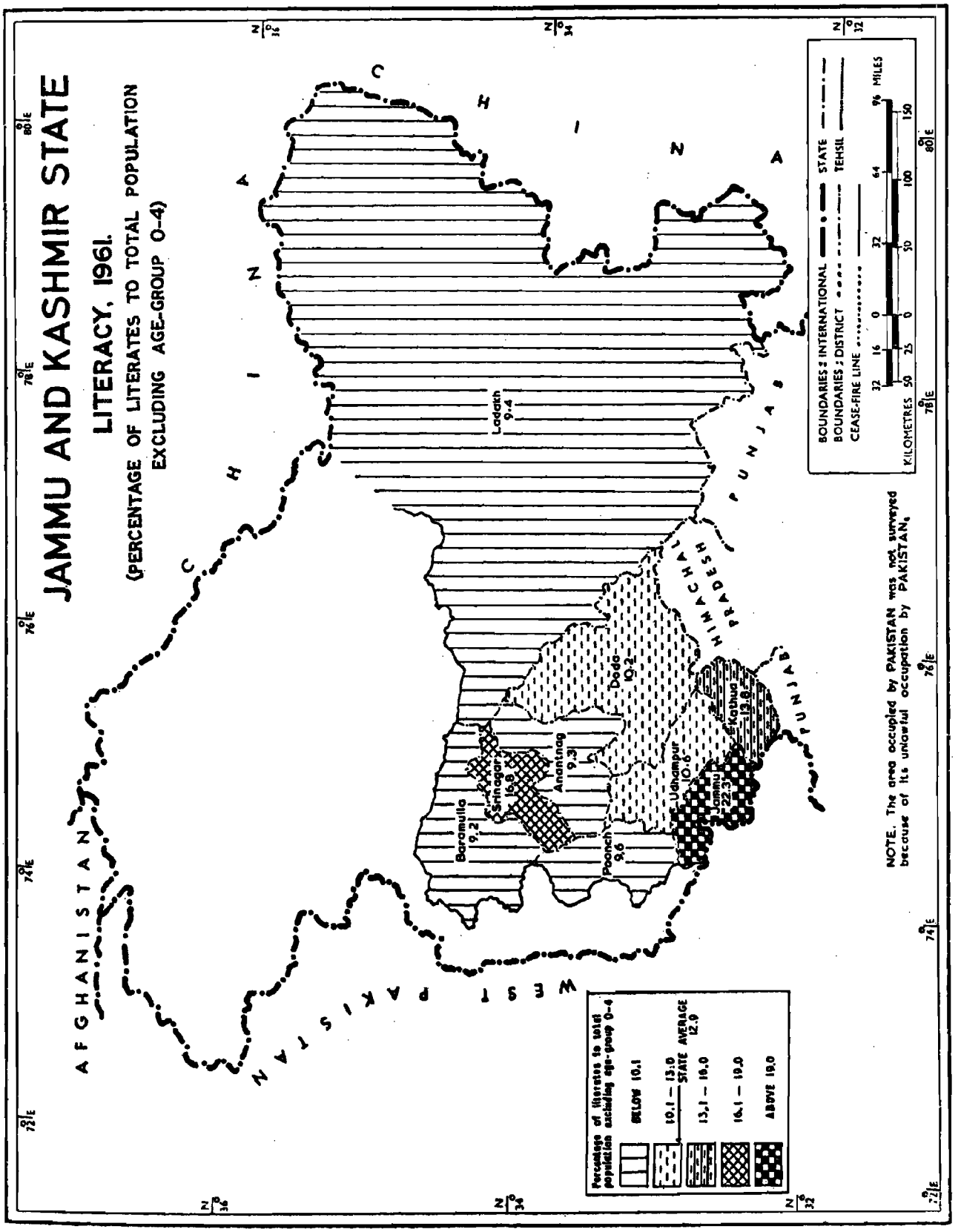
The population of the State excluding the age-group 0-4 as returned at the Census of 1961 stands at 3,034,010. Of these, 392,761 are literates giving a literacy percentage of 12.9 for the State as a whole.

The map shows that the highest literacy percentage of 22.3 has been returned from Jammu district. Srinagar ranks next with a percentage of 16.8. In all other districts, except Kathua, the percentage of literates to total population excluding the age-group 0-4 is below the State average.

The following statement gives the literacy percentages in each district of the State :-

State/District	Percentage
Jammu	22.3
Srinagar	16.8
Kathua	13.8
Jammu and Kashmir	12.9
Udhampur	10.6
Doda	10.2
Poonch	9.6
Ladakh	9.4
Anantnag	9.3
Baramulla	9.2

MAP No. 114


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
LITERACY, 1961.
(PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh 9.4
Baramulla 9.2
Srinagar 15.8
Anantnag 9.3
Doda 10.2
Udhampur 10.6
Jammu 22.3
Kathua 13.8
Poonch 9.6
Percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4
BELOW 10.1
10.1 — 13.0
STATE AVERAGE 12.0
13.1 — 16.0
16.1 — 19.0
ABOVE 19.0
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
NOTE. The area occupied by PAKISTAN was not surveyed because of its unlawful occupation by PAKISTAN.

MAP NO. 115

MALE LITERACY, 1961

(Percentage of Male Literates to Total Male Population Excluding Age-group 0-4)

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the percentages of literate males to the total male population above the age of 4 years in each district of the State.

Method

The same method as has been outlined in Map No. 114 has also been applied in this case. The districts have, however, been divided into five categories according as the percentage of male literates to total population excluding the age-group 0-4 is below 16.01,16.01-19.00, 19.01-22.00, 22.01-25.00 and above 25.00%.

Salient Features

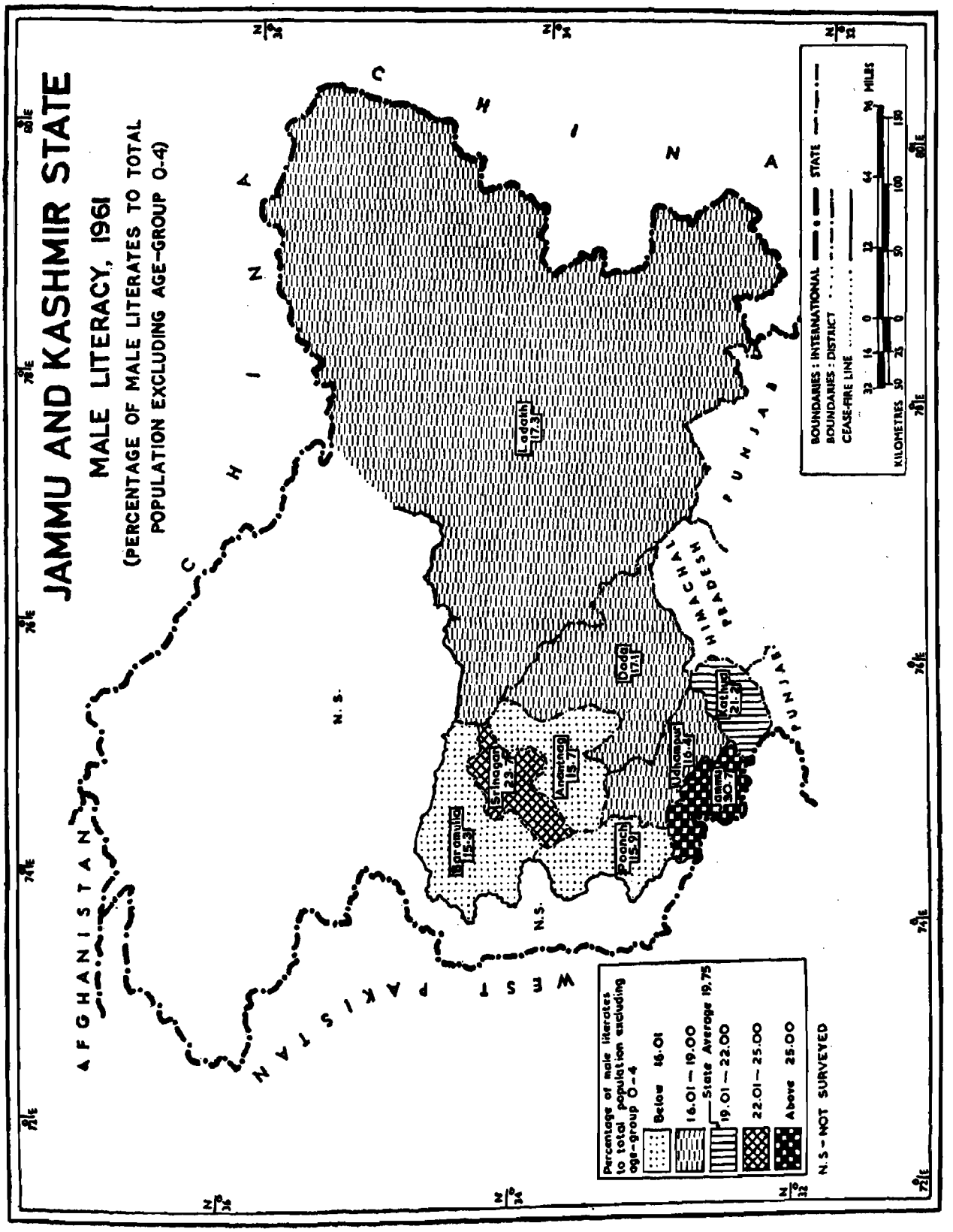
The male population of the State excluding those in the age-group 0-4 stands at 1,629,775. These include 321,827 literates giving the literacy percentage of the male population inhabiting the State at 19.75.

As in the case of total population, Jammu leads all other districts in respect of the proportion of male literates also which stands at 30.7%. Srinagar again ranks next, the corresponding percentage being 23.7. Kathua is the only other district which has a higher proportion of literate males than the State average. Baramulla has the lowest literacy percentage of 15.3 only.

The subjoined statement gives the literacy percentages of the male population above the age of 4 years in different districts of the State :—

State/District	Percentage
Jammu	30.7
Srinagar	23.7
Kathua	21.2
Jammu and Kashmir	19.75
Ladakh	17.3
Doda	17.1
Udhampur	16.4
Poonch	15.9
Anantnag	15.7
Baramulla	15.3

MAP No. 115


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
MALE LITERACY, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N.S.
N.S.
Ladakh 17.3
Dodg 17.1
Kathua 21.2
Udhampur 16.4
Jammu 30.7
Srinagar 23.7
Anantnag 15.7
Baramulla 15.3
Poonch 15.9
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of male literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4
Below 16.01
16.01 — 19.00
State Average 19.75
19.01 — 22.00
22.01 — 25.00
Above 25.00
N.S - NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 116

FEMALE LITERACY, 1961

(Percentage of Female Literates to Total Female Population Excluding Age-group 0-4)

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the percentages of literate females to the total female population above the age of 4 years in each district of the State.

Method

The method employed is the same as the one adopted for the preparation of Map Nos. 114 and 115.

Salient Features

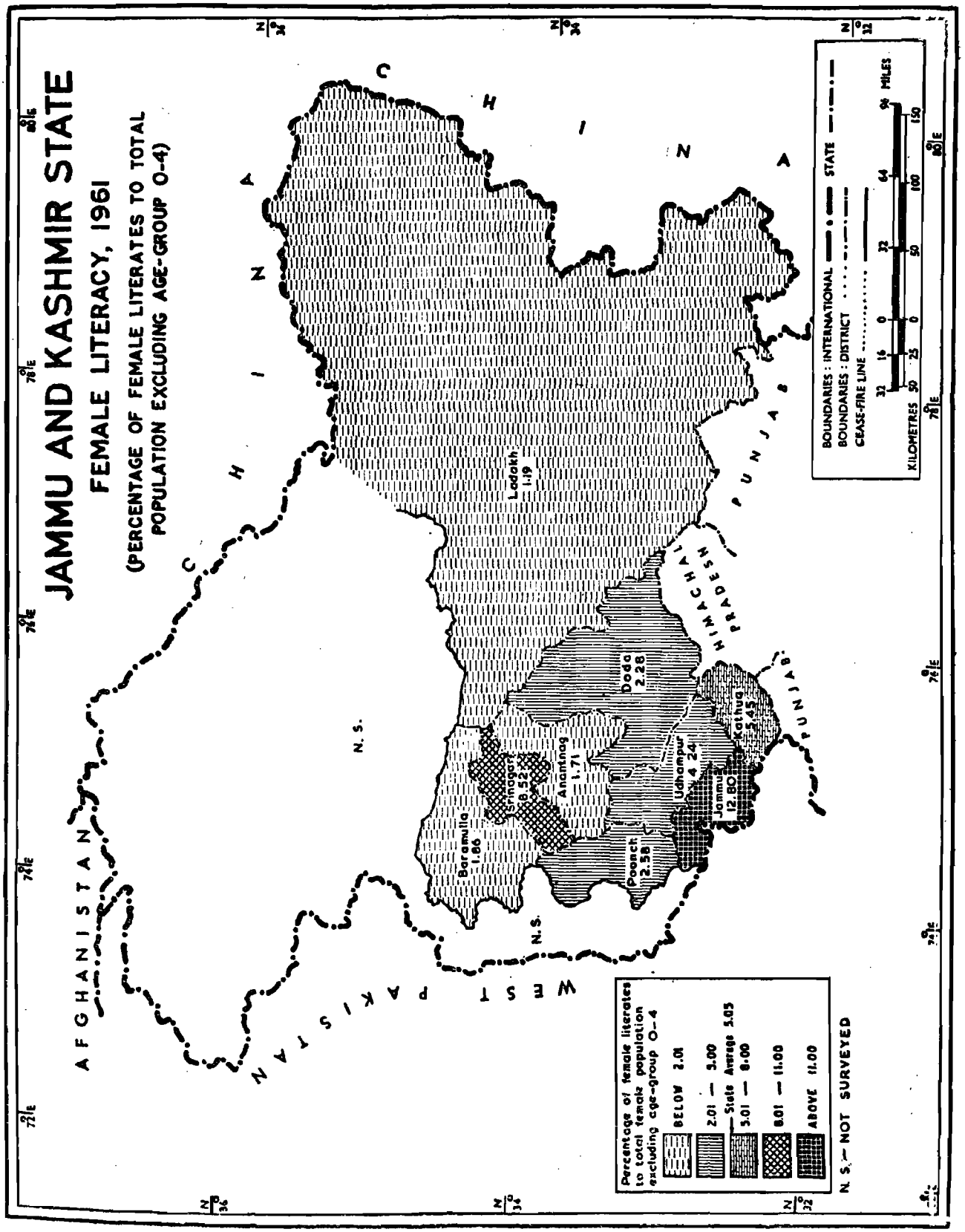
The female population of the State as returned at the Census of 1961 stands at 1,404,235 excluding females in the age-group 0-4. The number of literate females being 70,934, the literacy percentage of females in the State as a whole stands at 5.05.

As in the case of male literates, Jammu district has the highest proportion of 12.80% literate females when compared with other districts of the State. As before, Srinagar ranks next with a literacy percentage of 8.52. Kathua is the only other district of State which has a higher literacy percentage than the State average. In most other districts, the literacy percentage is extremely poor ranging from 1.19 of Ladakh to 4.24 in Udhampur.

The following statement gives the district-wise literacy percentages of females above the age of 4 years :—

State/District	Percentage
Jammu	12.80
Srinagar	8.52
Kathua	5.45
Jammu and Kashmir	5.05
Udhampur	4.24
Poonch	2.58
Doda	2.28
Baramulla	1.86
Anantnag	1.71
Ladakh	1.19

MAP No. 116


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
FEMALE LITERACY, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4)
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
Ladakh 1.19
Dodo 2.28
Srinagar 8.52
Anantnag 1.71
Udhampur 4.24
Jammu 12.80
Kathua 5.45
Baramulla 1.86
Poonch 2.58
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4
BELOW 2.01
2.01 — 3.00
3.01 — 8.00
8.01 — 11.00
ABOVE 11.00
State Average 5.05
N.S.— NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 117

MALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

(Percentage of Male Literates to Total Male Population Excluding Age-group 0-4 in Rural Areas)

Purpose

The map purports to indicate the incidence of literacy in the male population above the age of 4 years inhabiting the rural areas of the various tehsils of the State.

Method

The male population in the rural areas of each tehsil of the state has been worked out by deducting the population of males in such areas in the age-group 0-4. The percentages of literate males to the total male population thus arrived at have then been worked out for each tehsil and grouped into five categories viz., below 11.51, 11.51-13.00, 13.01-14.50, 14.51-16.00 and above 16.00%. The tehsils have then been shaded by hatchings applicable to them according to their respective literacy percentages as shown in the legend.

Salient Features

The male population of the State above the age of 4 years inhabiting the rural areas stands at 1,350,480. Of these, 203,475 are literates giving a State average of 15.07 percent, the lowest among all the States in India.

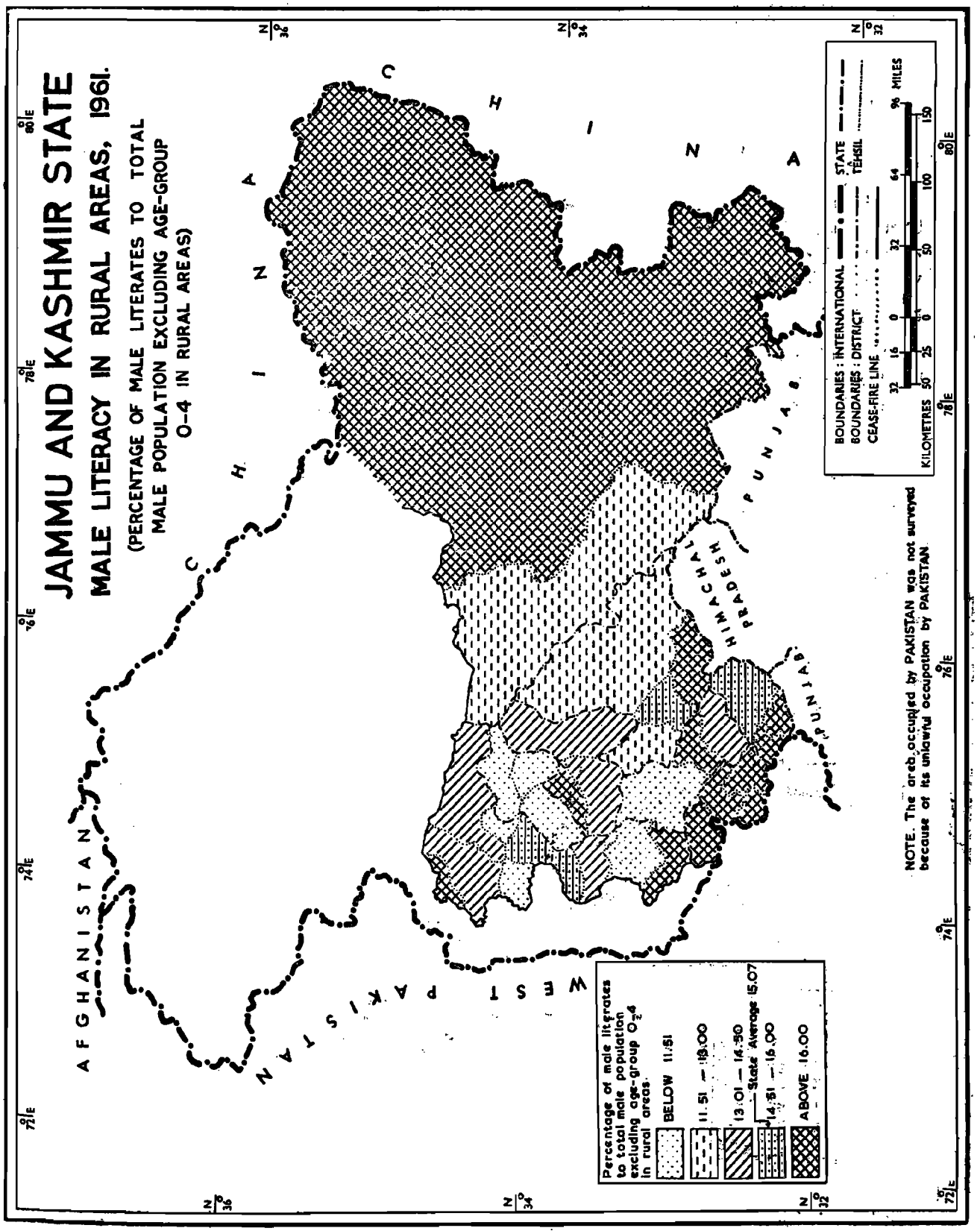
The tehsil-wise literacy percentages show that barring Ramban, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramnagar, Reasi, Mendhar and Rajouri, the proportions of literate males in the remaining 11 tehsils of Jammu Province are higher than the State average. On the other hand, the incidence of literacy in an overwhelmingly large number of tehsils of Kashmir Province is poor, the only exceptions being Pulwama, Karnah and Leh which have higher proportions of literate males than the average of the State as a whole.

The highest percentage of literate males has been returned from Hiranagar tehsil of Kathua district at 26.37. Ranbirsinghpora tehsil ranks next with a percentage of 23.41. Samba has almost the same percentage as Ranbirsinghpora. The lowest literacy percentage has been returned from Sonawari tehsil of Baramulla district at 10.12. This is closely followed by Reasi tehsil where the proportion of literate males stands at 10.88% only. It is interesting to note that the proportion of literate males in the rural areas of Jammu tehsil is twice the corresponding average of tehsil Srinagar.

The following statement gives the tehsil-wise percentages of literate males to the total male population above the age of 4 years inhabiting the rural areas of the various tehsils of the State :—

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Hiranagar	26.37
Ranbirsinghpora	23.41
Samba	23.17
Bhaderwah	22.80
Jammu	22.66
Leh	20.43
Nowshehra	17.97
Kathua	17.32
Karnah	16.82
Akhnoor	16.36
Udhampur	16.32
Pulwama	16.09
Bashohli	15.66
Haveli	15.14
Jammu and Kashmir	15.07
Baramulla	15.00
Doda	14.78
Anantnag	14.50
Sopore	14.36
Ramnagar	13.88
Mendhar	13.81
Handwara	13.72
Kulgam	13.28
Kargil	12.54
Kishtwar	12.09
Ramban	11.82
Badgam	11.42
Ganderbal	11.41
Uri	11.35
Rajouri	11.23
Srinagar	11.07
Reasi	10.88
Sonawari	10.12

MAP No. 117


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
MALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961.
(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4 IN RURAL AREAS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 in rural areas.
BELOW 11.51
11.51 — 13.00
13.01 — 14.50
14.51 — 16.00
State Average 15.07
ABOVE 16.00
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
NOTE. The area occupied by PAKISTAN was not surveyed because of its unlawful occupation by PAKISTAN

MAP NO. 118

MALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

(Percentage of Male Literates to Total Male Population Excluding Age-group 0-4 in Urban Areas)

Purpose

The map exhibits the percentages of male literates to total male population excluding the age-group 0-4 inhabiting the urban areas of the various districts of the State.

Method

The urban male population of each district has been arrived at after deducting the population of males in the age-group 0-4. The percentages of male literates have then been worked out for each district and grouped into five categories, below 36.01, 36.01-42.0, 42.01-48.0, 48.01-54.0 and above 54.0%. The districts have been shaded by hatchings assigned for various ranges of literacy percentages as indicated in the legend.

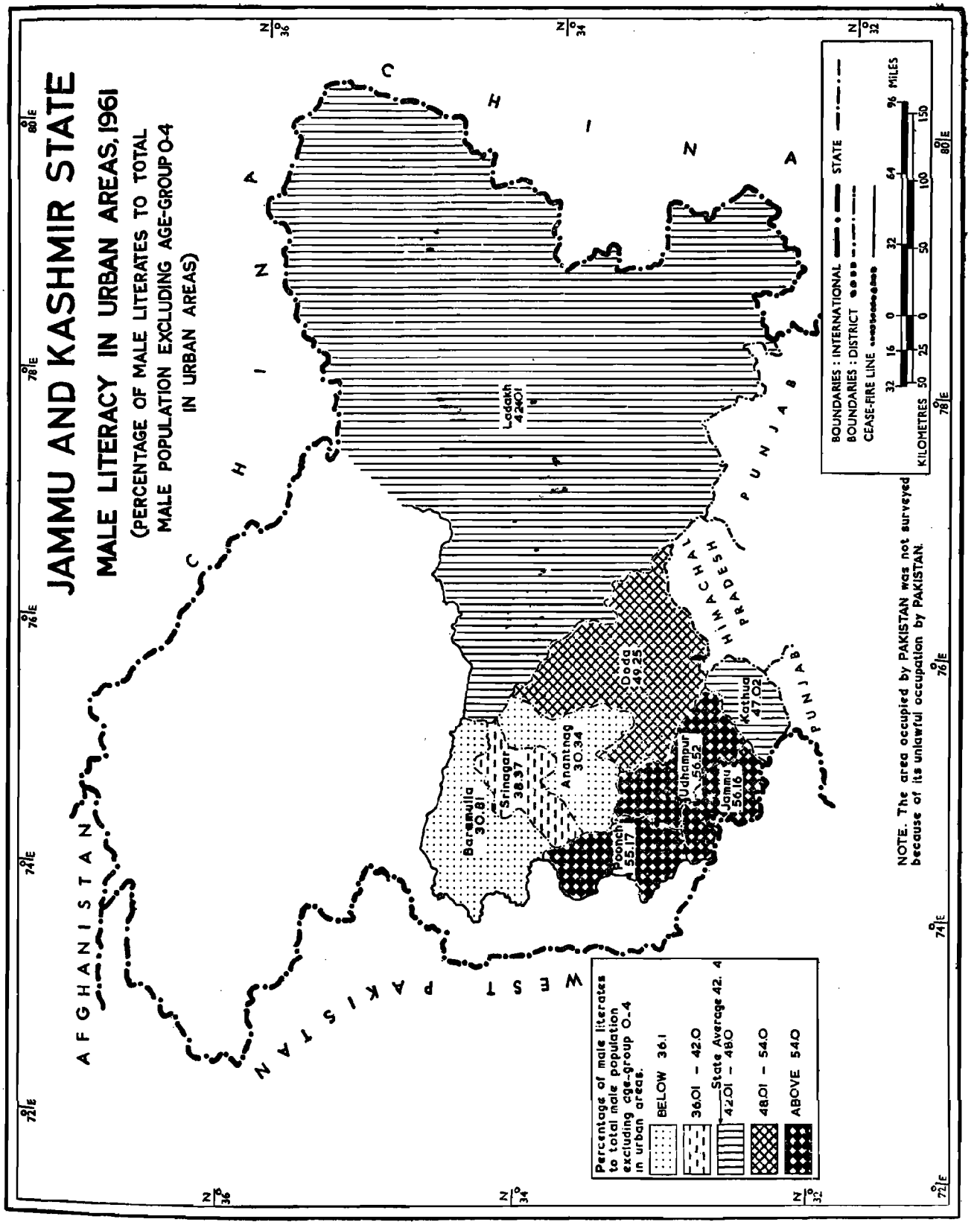
Salient Features

The State has a total urban male population of 279,295 excluding those among them whose age varies from 0 to 4 years. The number of literate males in the urban areas being 118,352, the State average of urban male literates works out to 42.38%. Udhampur has the highest literacy percentage of 56.52 followed closely by Jammu and Poonch districts with 56.16 and 55.17 as the corresponding percentages. Anantnag has the lowest proportion of literate males in urban areas.

The following statement gives the district-wise percentages of male literates to total male population excluding the age-group 0-4 in the urban areas :—

State/District	Percentage
Udhampur	56.52
Jammu	56.16
Poonch	55.17
Doda	49.25
Kathua	47.02
Jammu and Kashmir	42.38
Ladakh	42.01
Srinagar	38.37
Baramulla	30.81
Anantnag	30.34

MAP No. 118


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
MALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4 IN URBAN AREAS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
Ladakh 42.01
Baramulla 30.81
Srinagar 38.37
Anantnag 30.34
Doda 49.25
Udhampur 56.52
Jammu 56.16
Kathua 47.02
Poonch 55.17
Percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-4 in urban areas.
BELOW 36.1
36.01 - 42.0
State Average 42. 4
42.01 - 48.0
48.01 - 54.0
ABOVE 54.0
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
NOTE. The area occupied by PAKISTAN was not surveyed because of its unlawful occupation by PAKISTAN.

MAP NO. 119

FEMALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

(Percentage of Female Literates to Total Female Population Excluding Age-group 0-4 in Rural Areas)

Purpose

This map is designed to exhibit the proportions of literate females to the female population above the age of 4 years in the rural areas of different tehsils of Jammu and Kashmir.

Method

The method employed is the same as indicated in Map No. 117.

Salient Features

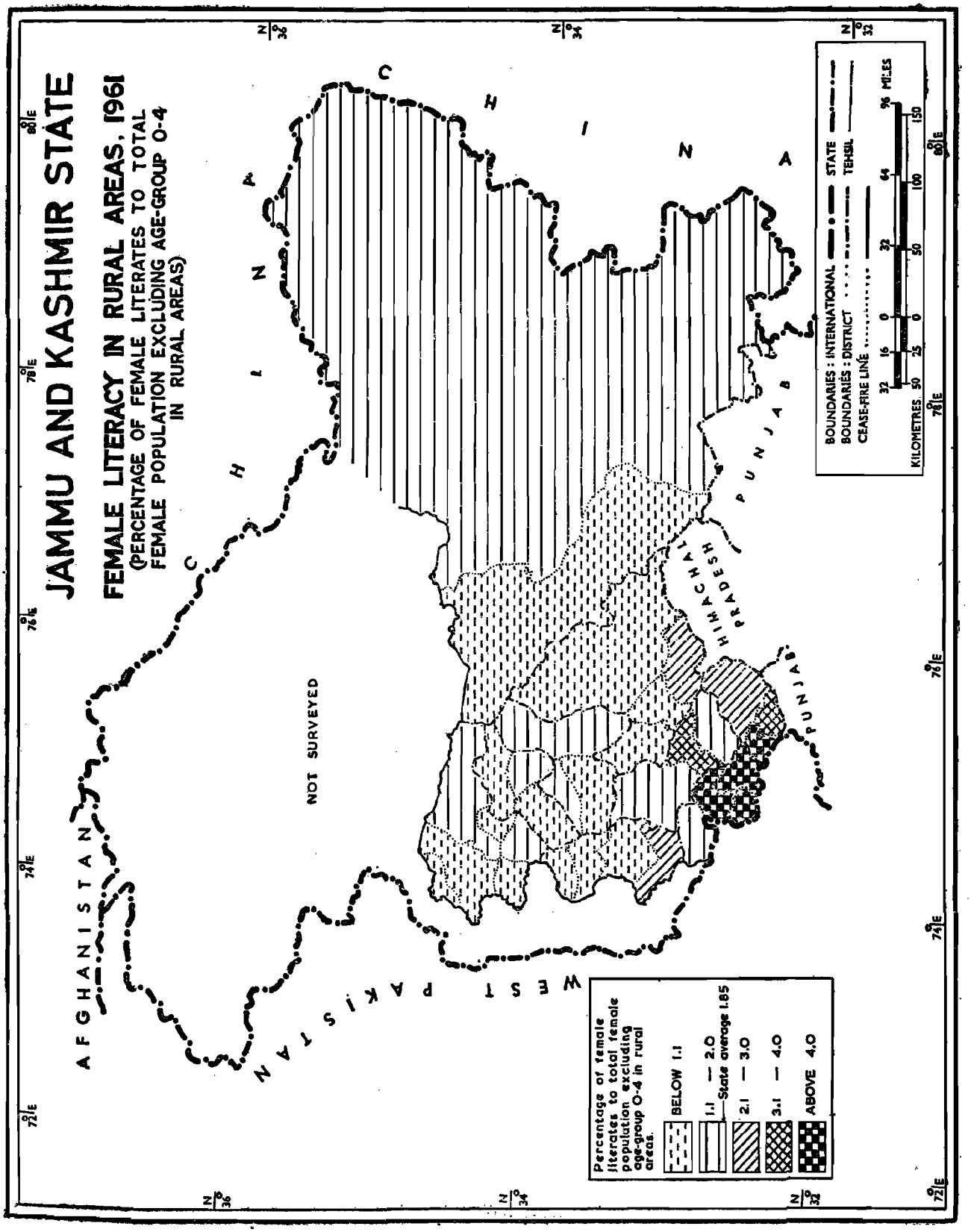
According to the 1961 Census, the rural sector of the State is inhabited by 1,392,715 females including 220,157 in the age-group 0-4. The number of literate females being 21,647, the literacy percentage in the female population excluding the age-group 0-4 stands at 1.85 only. As in the case of rural males, there is no other State in the whole of India where the incidence of literacy among rural females is so low.

The State average is exceeded by the tehsils of Bhaderwah, Udhampur, Jammu, Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Bashohli, Kathua, Hiranagar and Nowshehra only. The highest percentage has been returned from Ranbirsinghpora at 5.65 followed closely by Jammu and Samba with 5.46 and 5.19 as the corresponding proportions. Sonawari is conspicuous for the lowest proportion of literate females which stands at 0.35% only. The proportions of female literates in Kargil, Ramban, Uri, Handwara, Karnah, Kishtwar, Mendhar, Doda and Rajouri are also fairly low being less than 1% in each case.

The following statement gives the tehsil-wise percentages of literate females to the total female population above the age of 4 years inhabiting the rural areas of the various tehsils of the State :—

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Ranbirsinghpora	5.65
Jammu	5.46
Samba	5.19
Hiranagar	5.16
Kathua	4.00
Udhampur	3.42
Bashohli	2.95
Nowshehra	2.59
Bhaderwah	2.37
Jammu and Kashmir	1.85
Pulwama	1.79
Ramnagar	1.71
Akhnoor	1.69
Baramulla	1.63
Sopore	1.58
Leh	1.36
Reasi	1.28
Anantnag	1.19
Srinagar	1.19
Badgam	1.07
Ganderbal	1.06
Haveli	1.06
Kulgam	1.04
Rajouri	0.93
Doda	0.84
Mendhar	0.79
Kishtwar	0.73
Handwara	0.71
Uri	0.70
Ramban	0.68
Karnah	0.54
Kargil	0.46
Sonawari	0.35

MAP No. 119


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
FEMALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4 IN RURAL AREAS)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4 in rural areas.
BELOW 1.1
1.1 — 2.0
State average 1.85
2.1 — 3.0
3.1 — 4.0
ABOVE 4.0

MAP NO. 120

FEMALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

(Percentage of Female Literates to Total Female Population Excluding Age-group 0-4 in Urban Areas)

Purpose

The map is the counter-part of Map No. 118 and gives the percentages of female literates to total female population excluding the age-group 0-4 in the urban areas of the various districts of the State.

Method

The percentages of literate females to the total female population excluding those in the age-group 0-4 have been worked out in respect of the urban areas of each district of the State. The districts have then been grouped into five categories according as the female literacy in their urban areas is below 15.01, 15.01-20.00, 20.01-25.00, 25.01-30.00 and above 30.00%. Each category has been shaded by the hatching applicable to it according to its female literacy percentage as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

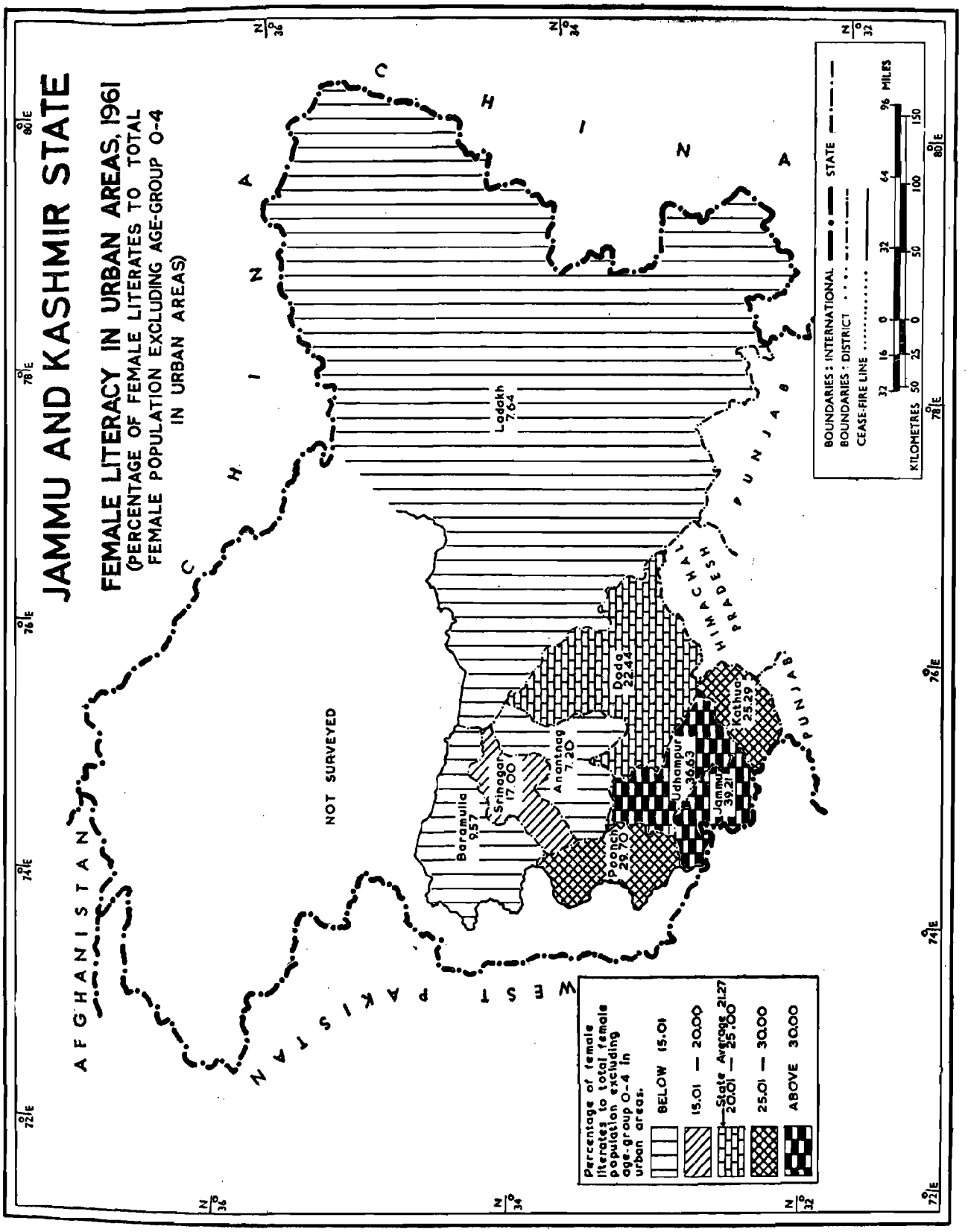
The urban areas of the State are inhabited by 231,677 females excluding those among them who belong to the age-group 0-4. The number of literate females inhabiting the urban areas stands at 49,287. This gives a literacy percentage of 21.27 for the State as a whole.

The map shows that the highest percentage of female literates has been returned from the urban areas of Jammu district at 39.21%. Udhampur, Poonch, Kathua and Doda are the only other districts where the percentage of female literates in urban areas is higher than the State average. Anantnag ranks last with a literacy percentage of 7.20.

The following statement gives the district-wise percentages of female literates to total female population excluding the age-group 0-4 in the urban areas :—

State/District	Percentage
Jammu	39.21
Udhampur	36.63
Poonch	29.70
Kathua	25.29
Doda	22.44
Jammu and Kashmir	21.27
Srinagar	17.00
Baramulla	9.57
Ladakh	7.64
Anantnag	7.20

MAP No. 120


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
FEMALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4 IN URBAN AREAS)
CHINA
INDIA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
NOT SURVEYED
Ladakh 7.64
Baramulla 9.57
Srinagar 17.00
Anantnag 7.20
Doda 22.44
Udhampur 36.63
Jammu 39.21
Kathua 25.29
Poonch 29.70
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4 in urban areas.
BELOW 15.01
15.01 — 20.00
State Average 21.27
20.01 — 25.00
25.01 — 30.00
ABOVE 30.00

MAP NO. 121

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961

(Proportion of Children of Age-group 5-14 at the Level of Primary Education)

Purpose

The map indicates the proportions of children of the age-group 5-14 at the level of primary education in each of the districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The percentages of children enrolled in primary schools to the total population in the age-group 5-14 in each district have been worked out and on the basis of the data thus obtained, the districts for which the data are available have been grouped into four categories viz., (I) below 15.00%, (II) 15.01-17.00%, (III) 17.01-21.00% and (IV) above 21.00%. Each category has then been shaded by hatchings applicable to it according to the pattern given in the legend.

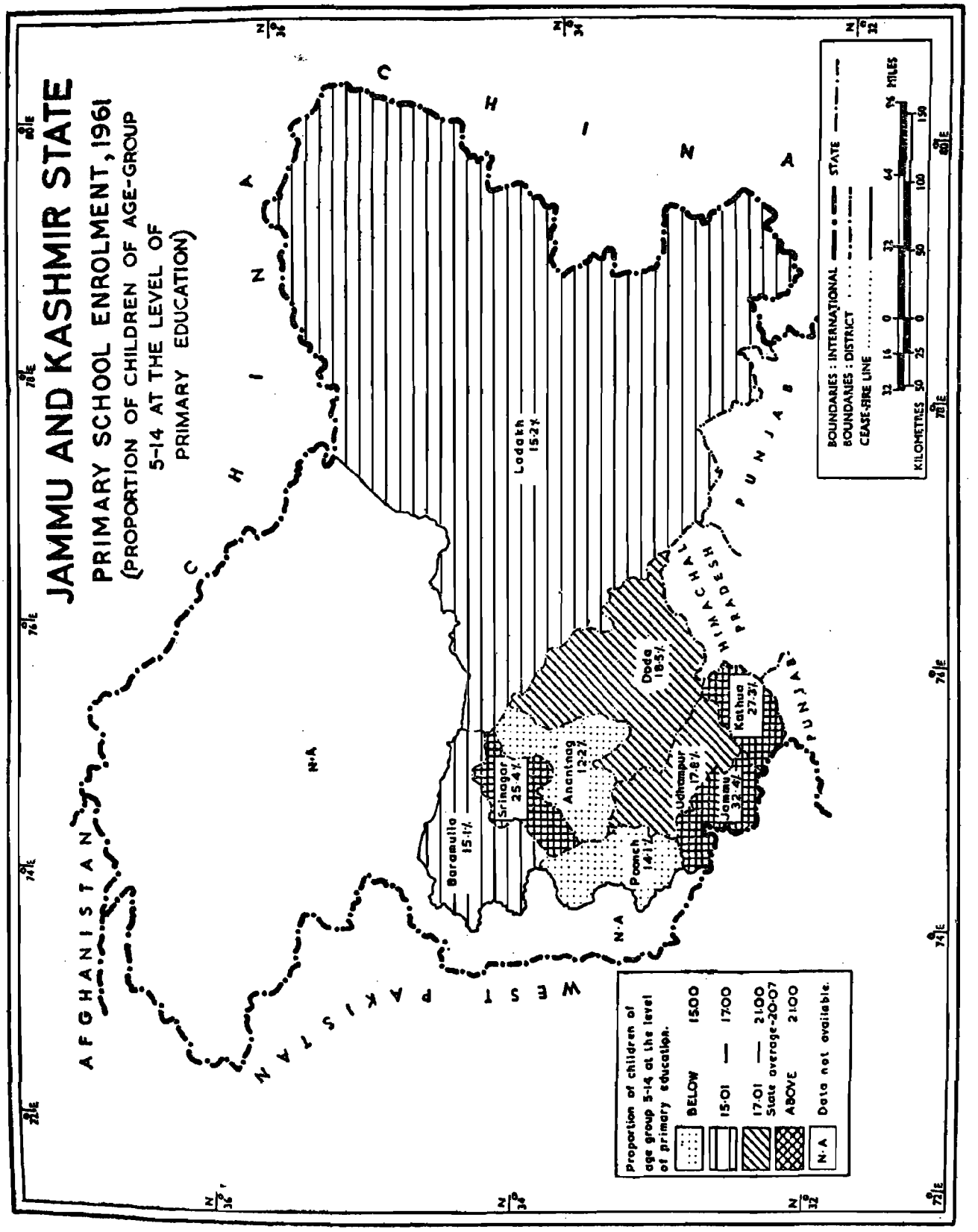
Salient Features

The population of the State in the age-group 5-14 stands at 919,454. Of these, 184,554 are enrolled in primary schools giving a State average of 20.07%. This proportion is exceeded by three of the districts only, namely, Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua. The highest proportion of 32.4% has been returned from Jammu and the lowest from Anantnag at 12.2%.

The following statement gives the percentage of primary school enrolment in different districts of the State :—

State/District	Percentage
Jammu	32.4
Kathua	27.3
Srinagar	25.4
Jammu and Kashmir	20.07
Doda	18.5
Udhampur	17.8
Ladakh	15.2
Baramulla	15.1
Poonch	14.1
Anantnag	12.2

MAP No. 121


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961
(PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh 15·2%
Baramulla 15·1%
Srinagar 25·4%
Anantnag 12·2%
Poonch 14·1%
Doda 18·5%
Udhampur 17·8%
Jammu 32·4%
Kathua 27·3%
N·A
Proportion of children of age group 5-14 at the level of primary education.
BELOW 15·00
15·01 — 17·00
17·01 — 21·00
State average-20·07
ABOVE 21·00
N·A Data not available.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 122

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1961
(Proportion of Boys of Age-group 5-14 at the Level of Primary Education)

Purpose

The map brings out the proportions of boys of the age-group 5-14 at the level of Primary Education in each district of the State in 1961.

Method

The proportions of boys enrolled in primary schools to the total male population in the age-group 5-14 have been worked out for each district of the State. The districts have then been grouped into four categories according as the proportion of enrolment is below 22.1%, 22.1-30.0%, 30.1-38.0% and above 38.0%. Each category has then been shaded by hatchings applicable to it according to the pattern given in the legend.

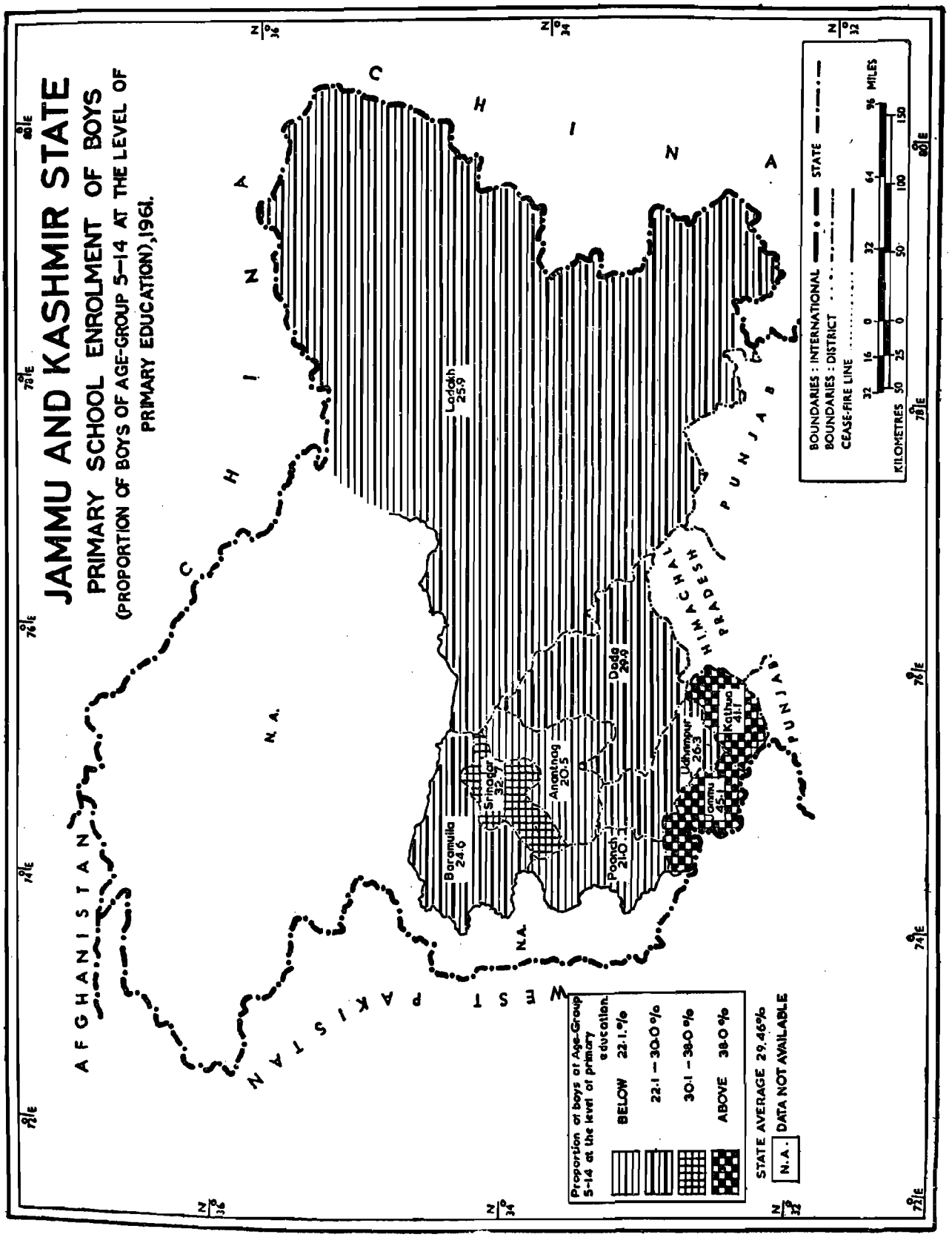
Salient Features

The male population of the State includes 481,549 in the age-group 5-14. Among the latter, 141,845 are enrolled in primary schools giving the proportion of boys of the age-group 5-14 at the level of primary education at 29.46% in the State as a whole. Srinagar, Doda, Jammu and Kathua are the only districts which have higher averages of primary school enrolment of of boys than the State proportion. Jammu has the highest percentage of 45.1 followed by Kathua at 41.1%. The lowest proportion has been returned from Anantnag district where the incidence of boys of the age of 5-14 attending primary schools is limited to 20.5% only.

The following statement gives the primary school enrolment and the population of boys in the age-group 5-14 as also their respective percentages in the State and in each of its constituent districts in 1961 :—

State/ District	Primary school enrolment	Population in the age-group 5-14	Percentage
Jammu	31,329	69,453	45.1
Kathua	11,238	27,364	41.1
Srinagar	29,973	91,593	32.7
Doda	10,491	35,102	29.9
Jammu and Kashmir	141,845	481,549	29.46
Udhampur	8,443	32,129	26.3
Ladakh	2,570	9,937	25.9
Baramulla	19,921	81,068	24 6
Poonch	9,583	45,734	21.0
Anantnag	18,297	89,169	20.5

MAP No. 122


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS
(PROPORTION OF BOYS OF AGE-GROUP 5–14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION), 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
N.A.
Ladakh 25.9
Baramulla 24.6
Srinagar 32.7
Anantnag 20.5
Doda 29.9
Poonch 21.0
Udhampur 26.3
Jammu 45.1
Kathua 41.1
Proportion of boys of Age-Group 5-14 at the level of primary education.
BELOW 22.1 %
22.1 – 30.0 %
30.1 – 38.0 %
ABOVE 38.0 %
STATE AVERAGE 29.46%
N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 123

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1961
(Proportion of Girls of Age-group 5-14 at the Level of Primary Education)

Purpose

This is a counter-part of the previous map and gives the percentages of girls in the age-group 5-14 attending primary schools in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The method employed is the same as that outlined in the previous map.

Salient Features

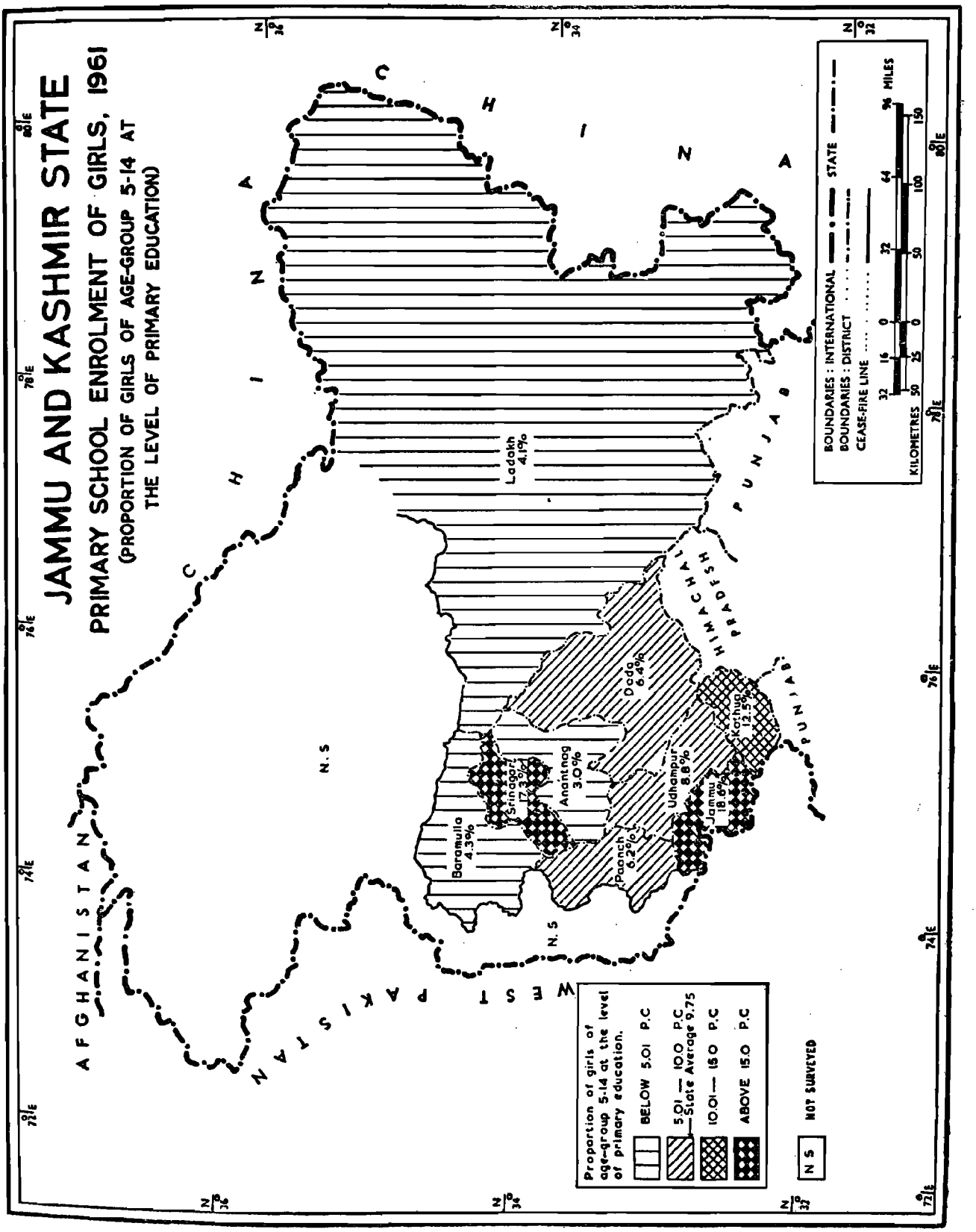
The female population in the age-group 5-14 in the State as a whole stands at 437,905 including 42,709 attending primary schools. This gives the proportion of primary school enrolment of girls at 9.75%.

Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua are the only districts in the State which have returned higher averages of primary school enrolment of girls than the State proportion. Jammu has the highest average of 18.6% and that of Srinagar stands at 17.3%. The lowest proportion has been returned from Anantnag at 3.0%.

The subjoined statement gives the primary school enrolment of girls, the female population in the age-group 5-14 and the percentage of enrolment in the State and in each of its districts in 1961 :—

State/ District	Primary school enrolment	Population in the age-group 5-14	Percentage
Jammu	11,869	63,890	18.6
Srinagar	14,451	83,296	17.3
Kathua	3,201	25,576	12.5
Jammu and Kashmir	42,709	437,905	9.75
Udhampur	2,661	30,093	8.8
Doda	2,104	32,830	6.4
Poonch	2,525	40,429	6.2
Baramulla	3,085	71,632	4.3
Ladakh	388	9,574	4.1
Anantnag	2,425	80,585	3.0

MAP No. 123


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1961
(PROPORTION OF GIRLS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Ladakh 4.1%
Baramulla 4.3%
Srinagar 17.3%
Anantnag 3.0%
Doda 6.4%
Udhampur 8.8%
Jammu 18.6%
Kathua 12.5%
Poonch 6.2%
N.S
Proportion of girls of age-group 5-14 at the level of primary education.
BELOW 5.01 P.C
5.01 — 10.0 P.C
—State Average 9.75
10.01 — 15.0 P.C
ABOVE 15.0 P.C
NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 124

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

(Percentage of Population in Age-group 15-29 at the Level of Secondary and Higher Education)

Purpose

The map purports to indicate the district-wise proportions of the population in the age-group 15-29 enrolled in higher secondary and higher educational institutions in 1961.

Method

The percentages of population enrolled in secondary schools and higher educational institutions to the total population in the age-group 15-29 have been worked out in respect of each district. On the basis of the data thus obtained, the districts have been grouped into four categories according as the percentage of the population of the age-group 15-29 at the level of secondary and higher education is below 0.51, 0.51-1.50, 1.51-3.00 and above 3.00 percent. The districts have then been shaded by the hatchings assigned in the legend for various respective ranges of percentages.

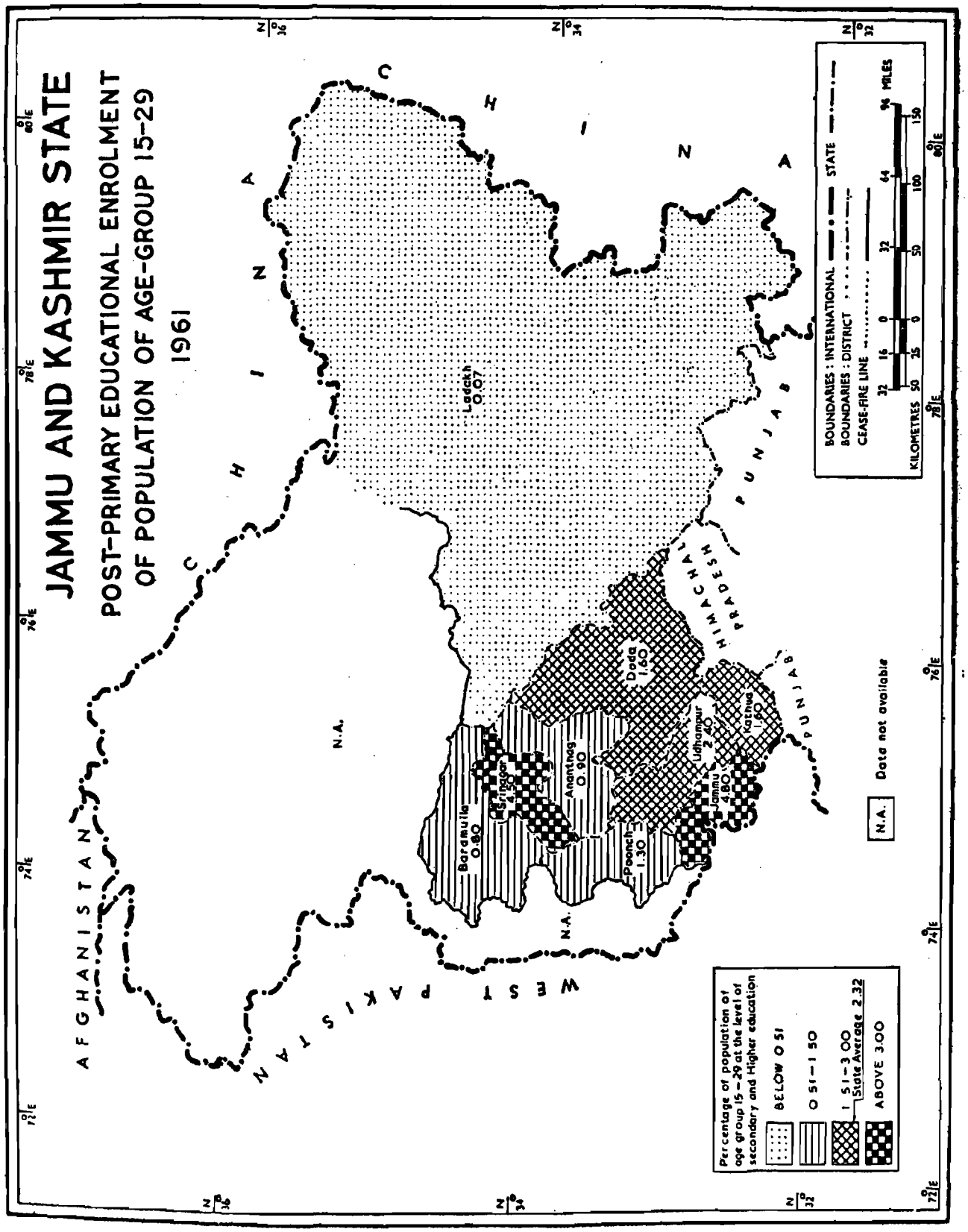
Salient Features

The population of the State in the age-group 15-29 stands at 933,851 including 21,675 who attend higher secondary and higher educational institutions. This gives an average of 2.32% for the State as a whole. Srinagar, Udhampur and Jammu are the only districts which have higher proportions than the State average. Jammu has the highest proportion of 4.80% followed closely by Srinagar, the corresponding percentage being 4.50. Ladakh ranks last with 0.07% proportion of post-primary enrolment of the age-group 15-29.

The following statement gives the post-primary enrolment, the population in the age-group 15-29 and the percentage of enrolment to the population in the various districts of the State :—

State/ District	Post-primary educational enrolment	Population in the age-group 15-29	Percentage
Jammu	6,282	131,565	4.80
Srinagar	7,745	171,723	4.50
Udhampur	1,519	64,289	2.40
Jammu and Kashmir	21,675	933,851	2.32
Doda	1,157	70,652	1.60
Kathua	833	52,327	1.60
Poonch	1,094	82,633	1.30
Anantnag	1,607	170,527	0.90
Baramulla	1,423	167,674	0.80
Ladakh	15	22,461	0.07

MAP No. 124


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT
OF POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A.
Ladakh 0.07
Baramulla 0.80
Srinagar 4.50
Anantnag 0.90
Doda 1.60
Udhampur 2.20
Jammu 4.80
Kathua 1.60
Poonch 1.30
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of population of age group 15-29 at the level of secondary and Higher education
BELOW 0 51
0 51-1 50
1 51-3 00
State Average 2.32
ABOVE 3.00
N.A. Data not available

MAP NO. 125

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

(Percentage of Rural Population in Age-group 15-29 at the Level of Secondary and Higher Education)

Purpose

The map brings out the proportions of post-primary educational enrolment of rural population in the age-group 15-29 in the various tehsils of the State in 1961.

Method

The percentages of the population enrolled in secondary and higher educational institutions to the total rural population of each tehsil in the age-group 15-29 have been worked out. On the basis of this data, the tehsils have been grouped into four categories. The first consists of tehsils in which there is no post-primary enrolment in secondary and higher educational institutions. The second and third categories have been formed of tehsils where the proportions of post-primary educational enrolment of the rural population in the age-group 15-29 are below 0.21 and 0.21-0.80 percent respectively. The last category comprises the tehsils with a proportion of above 0.80%. Tehsils in respect of which the data are not available have been treated as a separate category. The tehsils have then been shaded by hatchings indicated in the legend for various ranges of percentages.

Salient Features

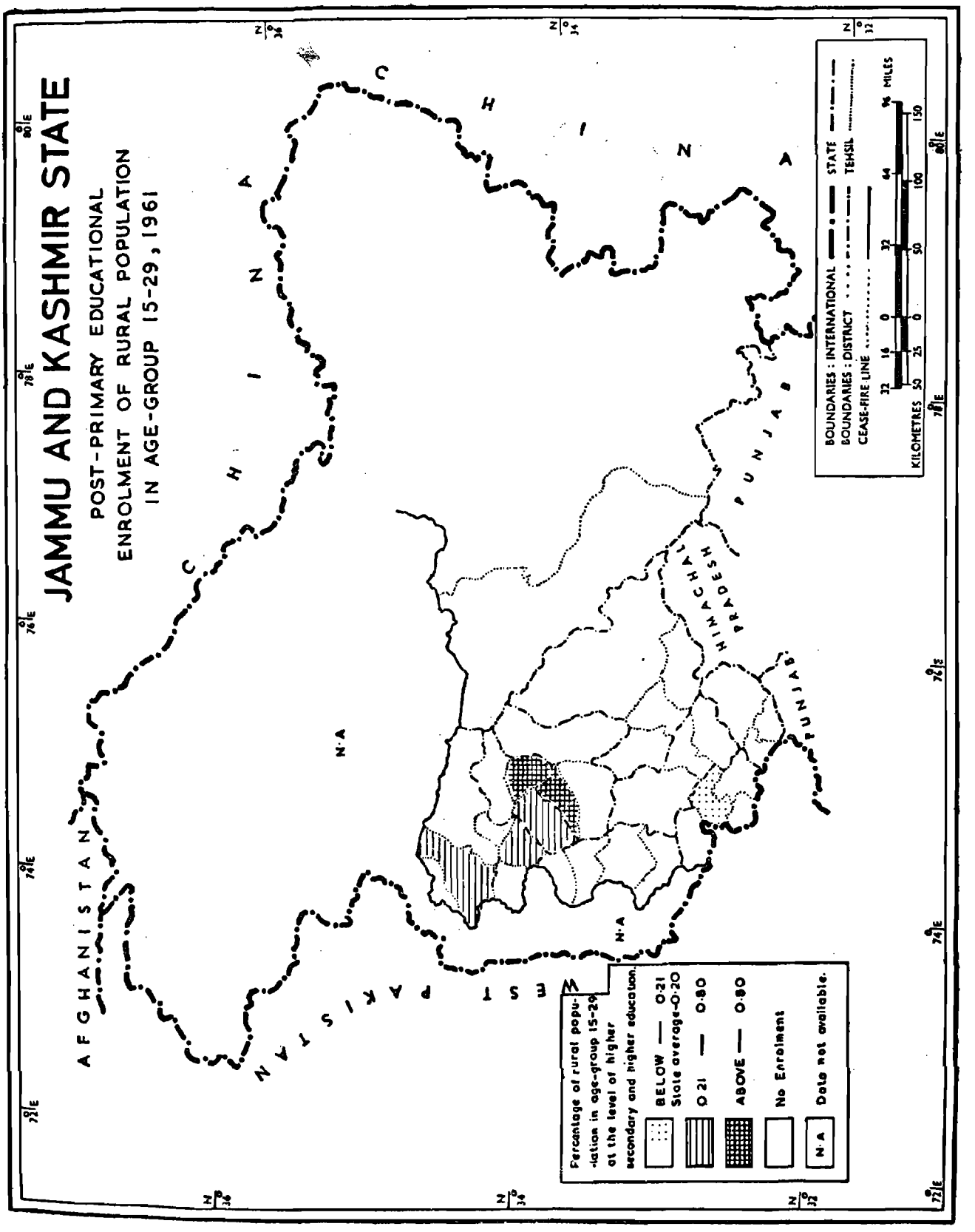
The rural sector of the State is inhabited by 772,995 persons in the age-group 15-29. Of these, 1,568 attend secondary and higher educational institutions giving the State average of post-primary educational enrolment in rural areas at 0.20%.

There are only six tehsils in the State in which a small proportion of the population in the age-group 15-29 attends secondary and higher educational institutions. In the remaining 26 tehsils, there is no such enrolment at all. Among the former, the highest proportion has been returned from Srinagar tehsil at 2.78%. Pulwama ranks next the corresponding proportion being 0.94%. Jammu is the only tehsil which has a lower proportion than the State average and also ranks last among the six tehsils referred to above.

The following statement gives the percentages of post-primary educational enrolment of the rural population in the age-group 15-29 in the various tehsils of the State :—

State/Tehsil	Percentage
Srinagar	2.78
Pulwama	0.94
Handwara	0.54
Baramulla	0.49
Badgam	0.31
Jammu and Kashmir	0.20
Jammu	0.11

MAP No. 125


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL
ENROLMENT OF RURAL POPULATION
IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961
CHINA
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N.A
N.A
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of rural population in age-group 15-29 at the level of higher secondary and higher education
BELOW — 0·21
State average-0·20
0·21 — 0·80
ABOVE — 0·80
No Enrolment
N·A
Data not available.

MAP NO. 126

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF URBAN POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

(Percentage of Urban Population in Age-group 15-29 at the Level of Secondary and Higher Education)

Purpose

This is a counter-part of the previous map and gives similar proportions in respect of urban population in the age-group 15-29 in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The percentages of the urban population attending secondary and higher educational institutions to the total urban population in the age-group 15-29 have been worked out for the various districts of the State. The data thus obtained have been grouped into four categories, viz., districts in which the percentage is (1) below 10.1%, (2) 10.1-20.0%, (3) 20.1-30.0% and (4) above 30.0%. The districts have then been shaded by hatchings indicated in the legend for various ranges of percentages.

Salient Features

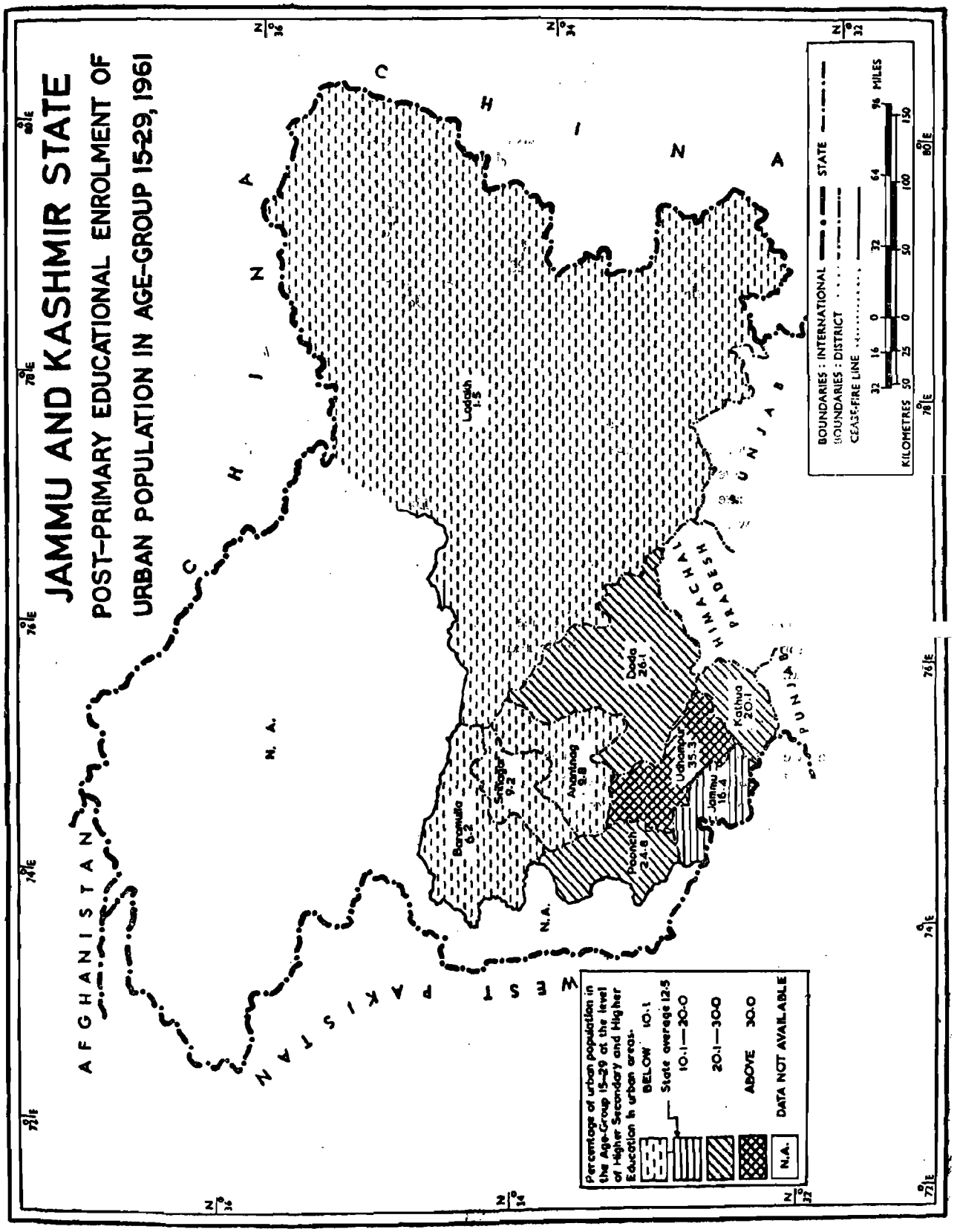
The urban population of the State in the age-group 15-29 stands at 160,856. Of these, 20,107 attend higher secondary and higher educational institutions. The post-primary educational enrolment of the urban population of the State in the age-group 15-29 thus comes to 12.5%. This is exceeded by all the five districts of Jammu Province, namely, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch. The corresponding proportions in Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramulla and Ladakh are lower than the State average.

The highest proportion has been returned from Udhampur district at 35.3% and the lowest from Ladakh at 1.5%.

The following statement gives the district-wise percentages of post-primary educational enrolment of urban population in the age-group 15-29 :—

State/District	Percentage
Udhambur	35.3
Doda	26.1
Poonch	24.8
Kathua	20.1
Jammu	16.4
Jammu and Kashmir	12.5
Anantnag	9.8
Srinagar	9.2
Baramulla	6.2
Ladakh	1.5

MAP No. 126


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF URBAN POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
WEST PAKISTAN
N.A.
Ladakh 1.5
Doda 26.1
Kathua 20.1
Udhampur 35.3
Jammu 16.4
Poonch 24.6
Akanoor 8.8
Srinagar 9.2
Baramulla 6.2
Percentage of urban population in the Age-Group 15-29 at the level of Higher Secondary and Higher Education in urban areas.
BELOW 10.1
State average 12.5
10.1—20.0
20.1—30.0
ABOVE 30.0
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 127

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

(Percentage of Male Population in Age-group 15-29 at the Level of Secondary and Higher Education)

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the percentages of the male population in age-group 15-29 enrolled in higher secondary and higher educational institutions.

Method

The percentages of the post-primary educational enrolment of the male population to the total male population in the age-group 15-29 in each district have been worked out and grouped into five categories in respect of all such districts for which the data are available. In this way, the districts have been classified into those having percentages (i) below 1.51, (ii) 1.51-3.00, (iii) 3.01-4.50, (iv) 4.51-6.00 and (v) above 6.00%. The districts have then been shaded by appropriate hatchings as indicated in the legend.

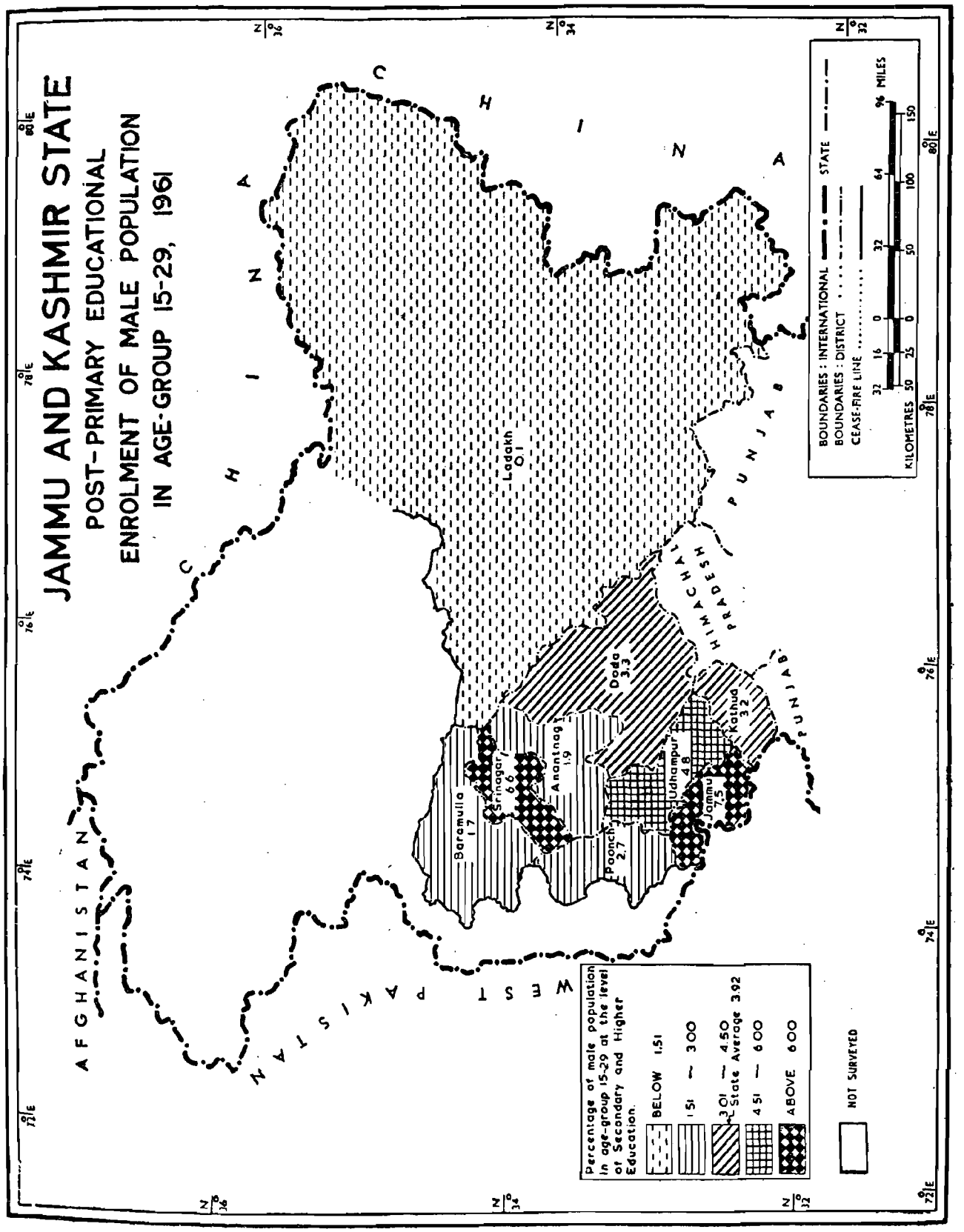
Salient Features

There are 18,695 males enrolled in higher secondary and higher educational institutions in the State as a whole. The male population of the State in the age-group 15-29 being 475,792, the proportion of post-primary enrolment works out to 3.92%. This average is exceed by Udhampur, Jammu and Srinagar only. Jammu has the highest percentage of 7.5 whereas that of Udhampur stands at 4.8. The lowest percentage has been returned from Ladakh at 0.1

The following statement gives the district-wise post-primary enrolment of males, male population in the age group 15-29 and the percentage of post-primary enrolment :—

State/ District	Post-primary enrolment	Population in age-group 15-29	Percentage
Jammu	5,101	67,945	7.5
Srinagar	5,946	90,385	6.6
Udhampur	1,519	31,783	4.8
Jammu and Kashmir	18,695	475,792	3.92
Doda	1,157	35,542	3.3
Kathua	833	26,383	3.2
Poonch	1,094	41,084	2.7
Anantnag	1,607	85,901	1.9
Baramulla	1,423	85,435	1.7
Ladakh	15	11,334	0.1

MAP No. 127


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL
ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION
IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh 0.1
Doda 3.3
Srinagar 6.6
Anantnag 1.9
Baramulla 1.7
Poonch 2.7
Udhampur 4.8
Jammu 7.5
Kathua 3.2
Percentage of male population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Education.
BELOW 1.51
1.51 — 3.00
3.01 — 4.50
State Average 3.92
4.51 — 6.00
ABOVE 6.00
NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 128

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

(Percentage of Female Population in Age-group 15-29 at the Level of Secondary and Higher Education)

Purpose

This map brings out the percentages of female enrolment in all post-primary educational institutions including central, middle and high schools etc. to the total female population in the age-group 15-29 in the various districts of the State.

Method

The percentages of post-primary enrolment of females to the total female population in the age-group 15-29 have been worked out in respect of each district of the State. On the basis of the data thus obtained, the districts have been divided into three categories, namely those in which the percentage of post-primary enrolment is below (i) 4.0, (ii) 4.1-11.0 and (iii) above 11.0%. The districts have then been hatched suitably as indicated in the legend.

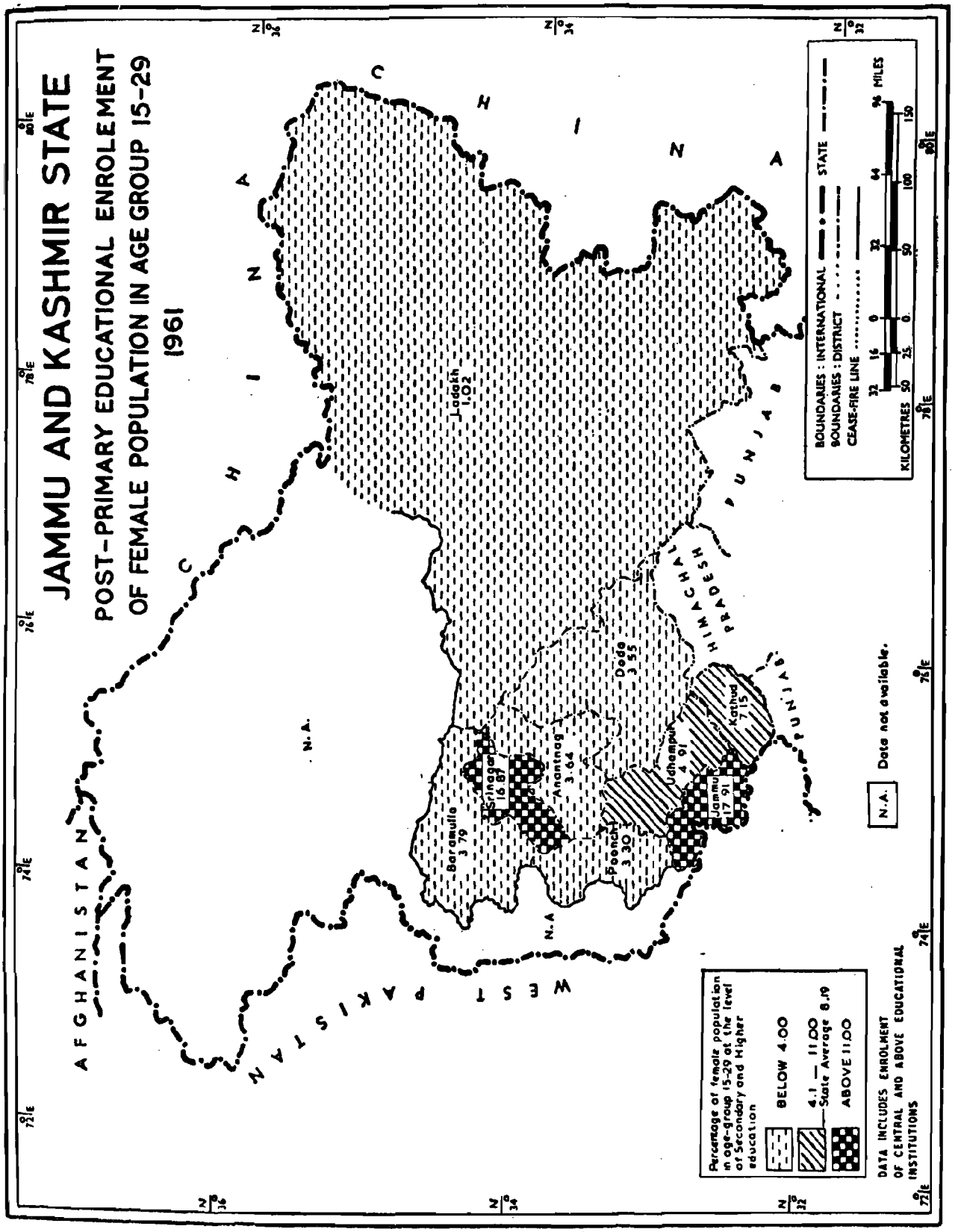
Salient Features

The State has a female population of 458,059 in the age-group 15-29. These include 37,499 females attending post-primary educational institutions. The State average of females in the age-group 15-29 attending central, secondary and all other educational institutions above the primary standard thus works out to 8.19%. This is exceeded by the districts of Jammu and Srinagar only where the proportions of post-primary enrolment of females stand at 17.91% and 16.87% respectively. Ladakh has the lowest proportion of 1.02%.

The following statement gives the number of females attending post-primary educational institutions, female population in the age-group 15-29 and the relative percentages for the State and its various districts :—

State/ District	Post-primary enrolment	Population in age-group 15-29	Percentage
Jammu	11,394	63,620	17.91
Srinagar	13,720	81,338	16.87
Jammu and Kashmir	37,499	458,059	8.19
Kathua	1,856	25,944	7.15
Udhampur	1,596	32,506	4.91
Baramulla	3,119	82,239	3.79
Anantnag	3,084	84,626	3.64
Doda	1,246	35,110	3.55
Poonch	1,370	41,549	3.30
Ladakh	114	11,127	1.02

MAP No. 128


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLEMENT
OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-29
1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh 1.02
Baramulla 3.79
Srinagar 16.87
Anantnag 3.64
Poonch 3.30
Udhampur 4.91
Jammu 17.91
Kathua 7.15
Doda 3.55
N.A.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Percentage of female population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher education
BELOW 4.00
4.1 — 11.00
State Average 8.19
ABOVE 11.00
N.A. Data not available.
DATA INCLUDES ENROLMENT OF CENTRAL AND ABOVE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

MAP NO. 129

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose

The map exhibits the proportions of teachers per 1,000 students at the primary level of education in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The number of teachers per 1,000 students has been worked out for each district and the data thus obtained have been grouped into five categories, namely districts in which the number of teachers is (i) below 15.01, (ii) 15.01-20.00, (iii) 20.01-25.00, (iv) 25.01-30.00 and (v) above 30.00. The districts have then been suitably shaded by hatchings assigned to their respective proportions as indicated in the legend. Parts of the State territory which have not been surveyed have been placed in a separate category.

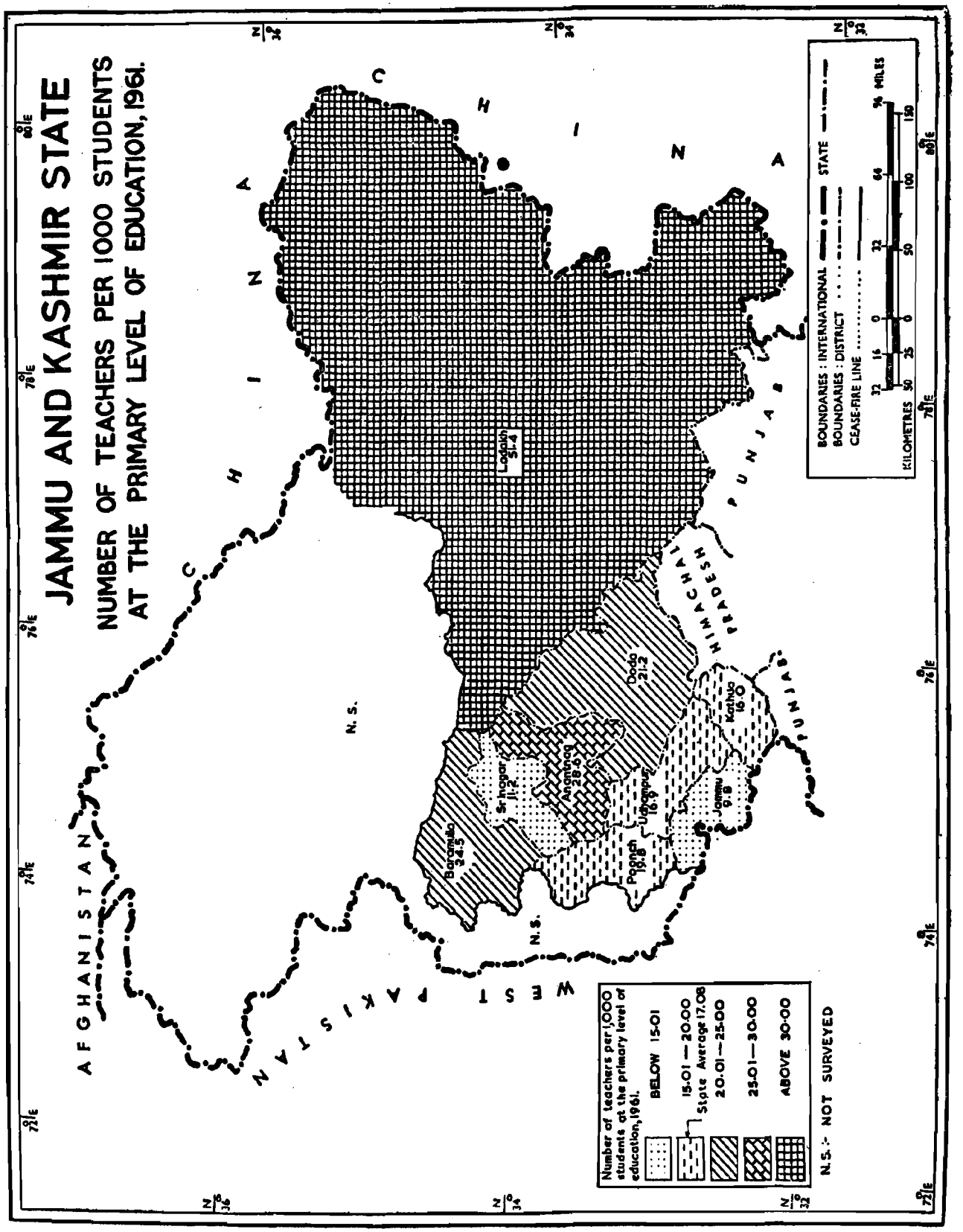
Salient Features

The number of students at the level of primary education in the State as a whole stands at 184,554. These institutions are manned by 3,153, teachers giving the State proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at 17.08. This average is exceeded by Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh, Doda and Poonch only. The highest proportion has been returned from Ladakh at 51.4. The reason is obvious. The number of teachers employed in the district at the level of primary education is proportionately much larger than that of the students served by them. On the other hand, Srinagar and Jammu districts, which have the largest number of students at the primary level, have the lowest proportions of 11.2 and 9.8 per 1,000 students respectively.

The following statement gives the district-wise number of students and teachers as also the proportions of teachers per 1,000 students for the State and its various districts :—

State/ District	Primary enrolment	No. of teachers	Teachers per 1,000 students
Ladakh	2,958	152	51.4
Anantnag	20,722	593	28.6
Baramulla	23,006	564	24.5
Dada	12,595	267	21.2
Poonch	12,108	240	19.8
Jammu and Kashmir	184,554	3,153	17.08
Udhampur	11,104	188	16.9
Kathua	14,439	231	16.0
Srinagar	44,424	496	11.2
Jammu	43,198	422	9.8

MAP No. 129


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961.
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
N.S.
Leh 31.4
Kargil 31.2
Srinagar 11.2
Anantnag 28.6
Baramula 24.5
Poonch 18.8
Udhampur 16.9
Jammu 9.8
Kathua 16.0
Dodo 21.2
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Number of teachers per 1,000 students at the primary level of education, 1961.
BELOW 15-01
15-01 — 20-00
State Average 17.08
20-01 — 25-00
25-01 — 30-00
ABOVE 30-00
N.S.:- NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 130

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose

The map gives the number of teachers per 1,000 students at the secondary level of education in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The proportions of teachers per 1,000 students at the level of secondary education have been worked out for each district of the State. The districts have then been grouped into four categories according as the number of teachers per 1,000 students is below (i) 30.51, (ii) 30.51-40.51, (iii) 40.51-50.50 and (iv) above 50.50. The districts have been shaded by hatchings applicable to them in accordance with the pattern given in the legend.

Salient Features

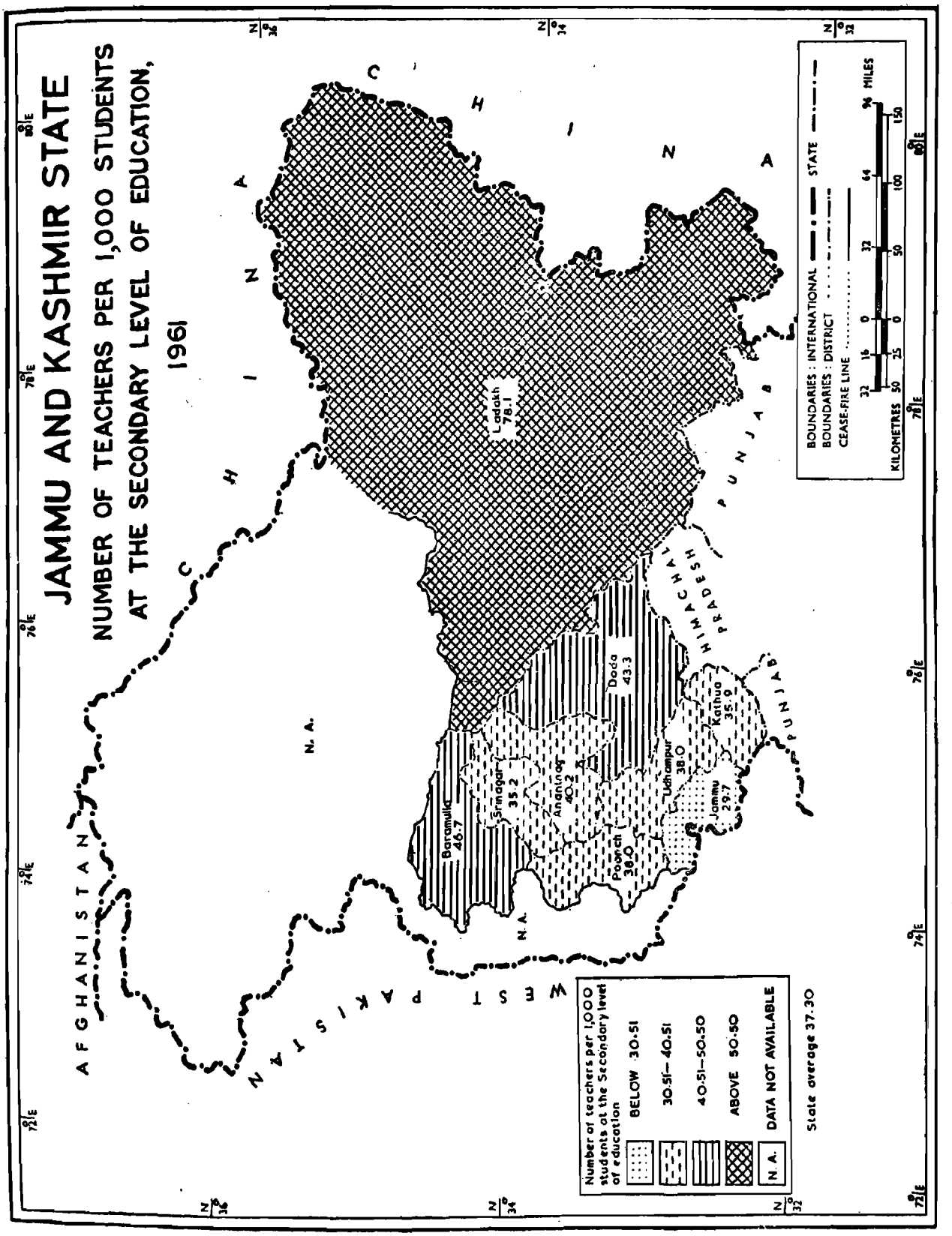
The number of students at the level of secondary education in the State as a whole stands at 149,259. These institutions are manned by 5,567 teachers or 37.30 per 1,000 students

The State average is exceeded by the districts of Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur and Poonch. Ladakh has the highest number of teachers per 1,000 students for similar reasons as have been set out in the fly-leaf to the previous map. In this case also, Srinagar and Jammu rank last due to the number of teachers being fairly small when compared with the number of students at the level of secondary education.

The following statement gives the district-wise number of students and teachers as also the proportions of teachers per 1,000 students at the secondary level of education for the State and its various districts :—

State/ District	Enrolment at secondary level of education	No. of teachers	Teachers per 1,000 students
Ladakh	2,074	162	78.1
Baramulla	17,720	827	46.7
Doda	9,374	406	43.3
Anantnag	19,608	789	40.2
Udhampur	8,136	309	38.0
Poonch	9,327	354	38.0
Jammu and Kashmir	149,259	5,567	37.30
Kathua	9,744	350	35.9
Srinagar	34,966	1,231	35.2
Jammu	38,310	1,139	29.7

MAP No. 130


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
N.A.
Baramulla 46.7
Srinagar 35.2
Anantnag 40.2
Doda 43.3
Poonch 38.0
Udhampur 38.0
Jammu 29.7
Kathua 35.9
Ladakh 78.1
Number of teachers per 1,000 students at the Secondary level of education
BELOW 30.51
30.51–40.51
40.51–50.50
ABOVE 50.50
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
State average 37.30
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 131

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to show the number of teachers per 1,000 students at the university level in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

The proportions of teachers per 1,000 students at the university level have been worked out for each district of the State and the data thus obtained have been grouped into five categories. In this way, the districts have been classified into those in which the number per 1,000 students is below (i) 40.1, (ii) 40.1-50.0, (iii) 50.1-60.0, (iv) 60.1-70.0 and (v) above 70.0. Each district has then been shaded by hatchings applicable to it in accordance with its proportion of teachers as indicated in the legend.

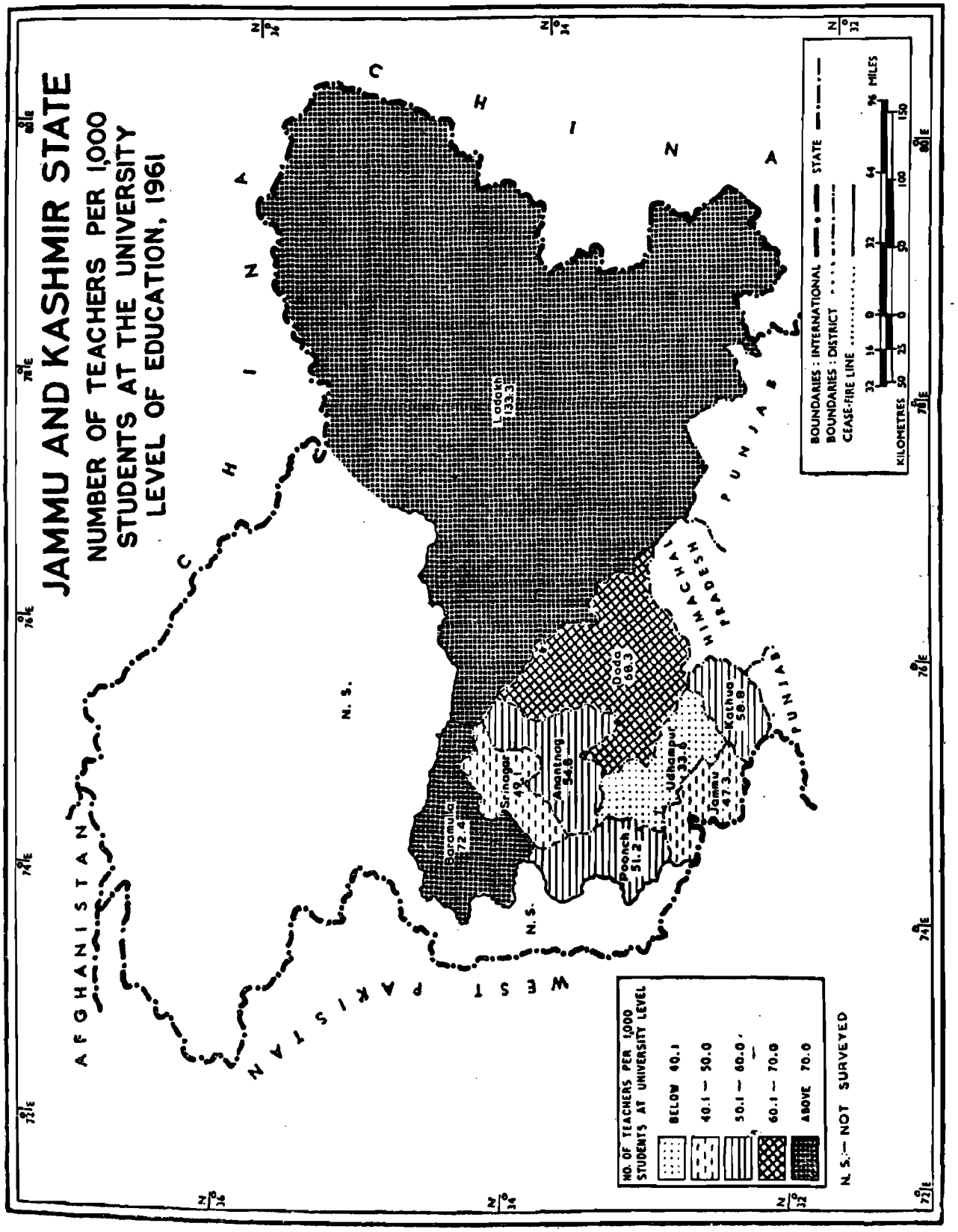
Salient Features

There are 21,675 students at the university level of education in the State. The number of teachers catering the students being 1,105, the State average works out to 51.0 per 1,000 students. Srinagar, Udhampur and Jammu are the only districts in which the proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at the university level of education is less than than State average. As before, Ladakh has the highest average of 133.3. The lowest proportion has been returned from Udhampur at 33.6 per 1,000 students.

The following statement gives the district-wise number of students and teachers and the proportion of teachers per 1,000 students at the university level :—

State/ District	Enrolment at university level of education	No. of teachers	Teachers per 1,000 students
Ladakh	15	2	133.3
Baramulla	1,423	103	72.4
Doda	1,157	79	68.3
Kathua	833	49	58.8
Anantnag	1,607	88	54.8
Poonch	1,094	56	51.2
Jammu and Kashmir	21,675	1,105	51.0
Srinagar	7,745	380	49.1
Jammu	6,282	297	47.3
Udhampur	1,519	51	33.6

MAP No. 131


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.
Ladakh 133.3
Baramula 72.4
Srinagar 49.1
Anantnag 54.8
Doda 68.3
Poonch 51.2
Udhampur 33.6
Jammu 47.3
Kathua 58.8
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
NO. OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL
BELOW 40.1
40.1 — 50.0
50.1 — 60.0
60.1 — 70.0
ABOVE 70.0
N. S.— NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 132

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSETYPES, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the pattern of houses in the rural areas of various districts of the State in 1961.

Salient Features

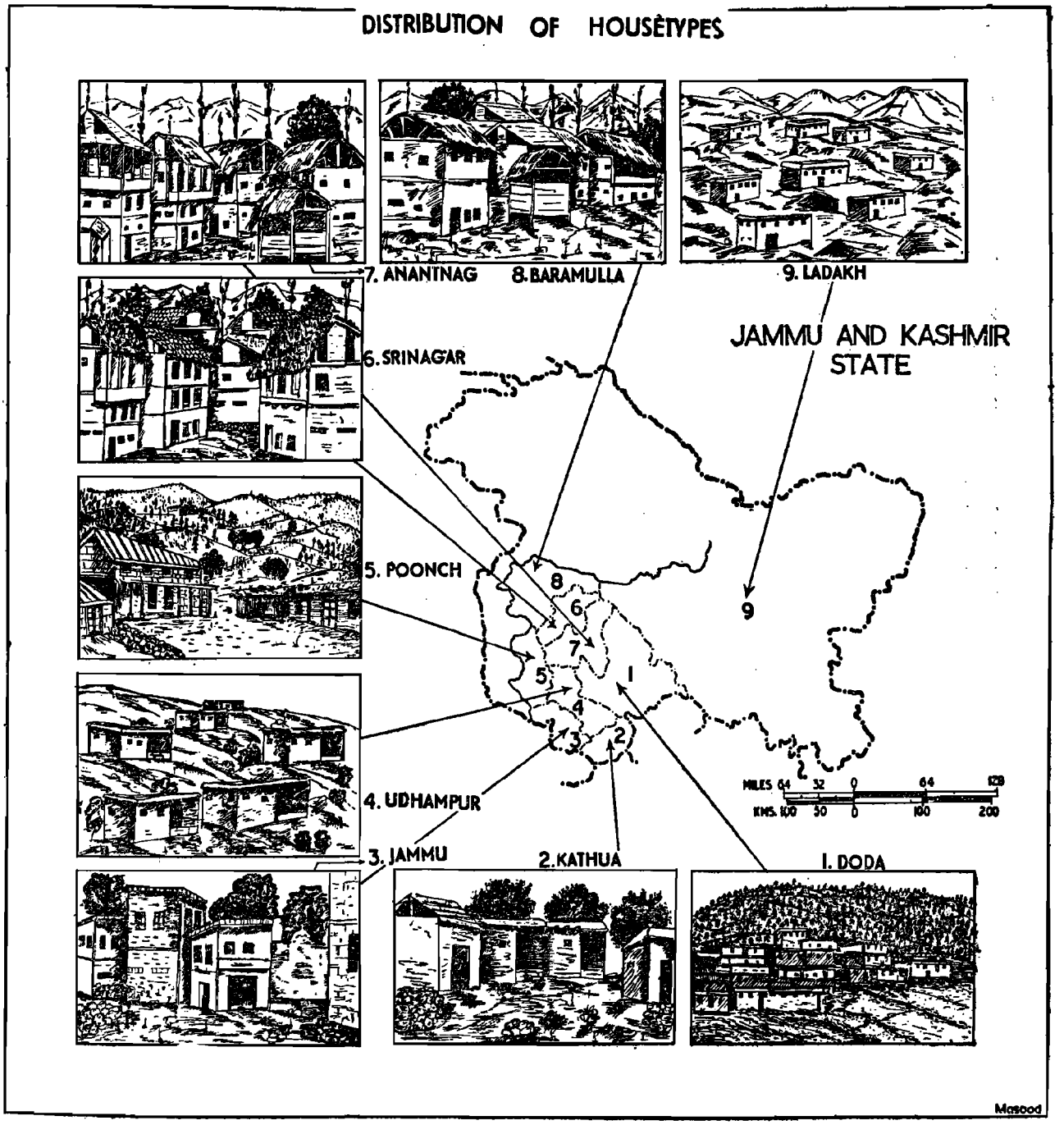
As will be seen from the map, the pattern of houses in the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla is the same. The large majority of houses consists of two storeys with the front side facing the east. Roofs have been built in slope to facilitate the drifting of snow and rain water. The predominant material used in the roofs consists of grass, leaves, wood and thatches. The walls are generally built of mud and unburnt bricks. In some tehsils of these districts burnt bricks and stones are predominant in the structure of walls, but even here grass, leaves, wood and thatches comprise over 50% of the material employed in the construction of the roof. Houses with shingled roofs are rare. The premises of the dwellings are not enclosed by any fencing. A wooden structure is generally erected in the open space in front of the houses to be used as godown for the storage of harvested crops.

In Ladakh, the layout of the villages is very different. The houses are sparsely dispersed on mountain slopes with doors opening to the east. As a general rule, every house consists of a single storey only. As the district gets very little rain and experiences light snowfalls, the roofs of the houses are flat and are not built in slope as in the valley. The predominant material used in the walls and roofs consists of stones, grass, leaves and wood.

The pattern of houses in the districts of Jammu Province is, however, different. Except for Jammu, the houses generally consist of one storey only and have walls built of burnt bricks and stones. The predominant material used in the roofs is grass, leaves or reeds. As these districts do not experience any snowfalls, the roofs are generlly flat and are used for sleeping purposes in summer.

There being very few plain areas in Udhampur and Doda districts, houses are mostly built on the hill slopes. This is particularly true of Doda district where one row of houses is built at a higher level nearabout the roof of the lower row.

MAP No. 132


DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSETYPES
7. ANANTNAG
8. BARAMULLA
9. LADAKH
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
6. SRINAGAR
5. POONCH
4. UDHAMPUR
3. JAMMU
2. KATHUA
1. DODA
MILES 64 32 0 64 128
KMS. 100 50 0 100 200
Masood

MAP NO. 133

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 5 AND BELOW, 6-15, 16-25, 26-35, 36-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to show the proportion of rural population living in villages of different size classes of houses in the various districts of the State in 1961.

Method

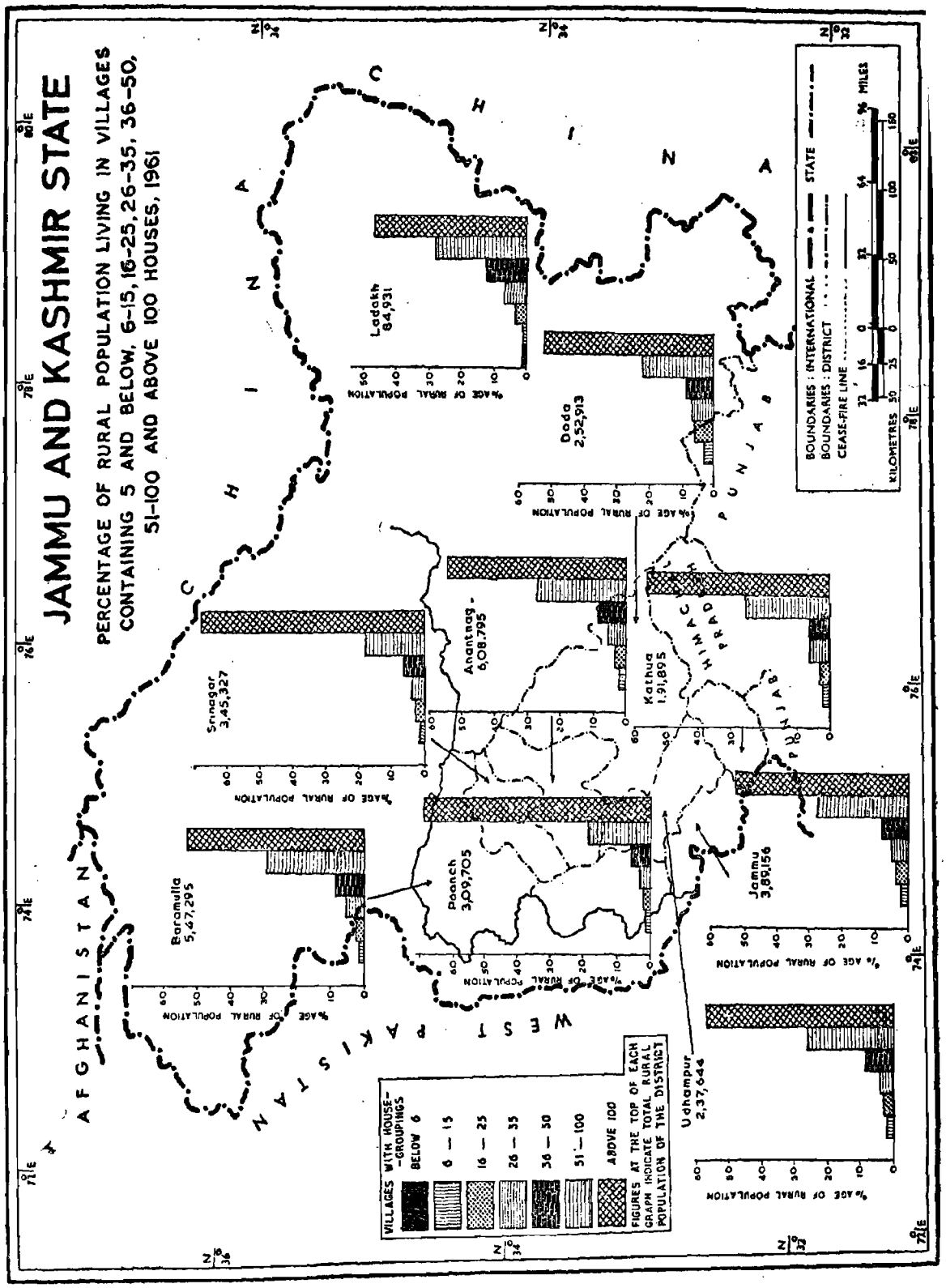
The population in each district has been divided into 7 categories according as it lives in villages containing less than 6, 6-15, 16-25, 26-35, 36-50, 51-100 and above 100 houses. An additional category has been provided for houseless population. The percentages of the population living in each such category to the total rural population in the district have then been worked out and represented by histograms of varying sizes drawn in or nearabout the site of the concerned district. Each histogram has then been shaded by the hatching applicable to it according to the class to which the villages represented by it belong on the basis of the number of houses it contains. For facility of reading the map, a vertical scale has been drawn parallel to the histogram in each district. The total rural population in the district has also been recorded in the blank space between the scale and the histogram.

Salient Features

Only a negligible proportion of the rural population lives in villages with less than 6 houses in all the districts of the State. Even the proportions of population in other categories of villages containing less than 51 houses are below 10% of the rural population in all the districts except Ladakh where 12% rural population lives in villages containing 36-50 houses.

Majority of the rural population in all the districts is concentrated in villages containing more than 100 houses, the only exception being Ladakh where also 47% of the rural population inhabits villages of this category.

MAP No. 133


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 5 AND BELOW, 6-15, 16-25, 26-35, 36-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh 84,931
Doda 2,52,913
Srinagar 3,45,327
Anantnag 6,08,795
Kathua 1,91,895
Baramulla 5,47,295
Poonch 3,09,705
Jammu 3,89,156
Udhampur 2,37,644
% AGE OF RURAL POPULATION
VILLAGES WITH HOUSE-GROUPINGS
BELOW 6
6 — 15
16 — 25
26 — 35
36 — 50
51 — 100
ABOVE 100
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH GRAPH INDICATE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES

MAP NO. 134

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE, TWO, THREE AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961

Purpose

The map indicates the percentages of households in the various districts of the State having one, two, three and more rooms in 1961.

Method

Square roots of the number of households in each district have been calculated and rhombuses drawn in the district with the base equal to the square root thus obtained. Each rhombus has then been divided into 25 equal pockets (small rhombus), one pocket representing 4% of the households. The pockets have been filled up with one, two, three and more dots according as they represent households with one, two or three rooms etc.

Salient Features

The total number of households in Jammu and Kashmir, as returned at the Census of 1961, stands at 128,144. Of these, 2,055 households or about 2% live in no regular rooms.

There are 62,317 households occupying one room only. These constitute 49% of the total number of households in the State. The number of two room and three room households being 29,932 and 15,572, the corresponding proportions of such households stands at 23% and 12% respectively. Other households which live in more than three rooms claim 14% of the total number of households in the State.

The proportions of households with no regular room in the three valley districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla and in Doda and Udhampur are less than the State average. Poonch has the highest proportion of 6% households living in no regular room. In Jammu and Kathua, the corresponding proportions are the same as the State average. The proportion of households living in no regular rooms in Ladakh is negligible.

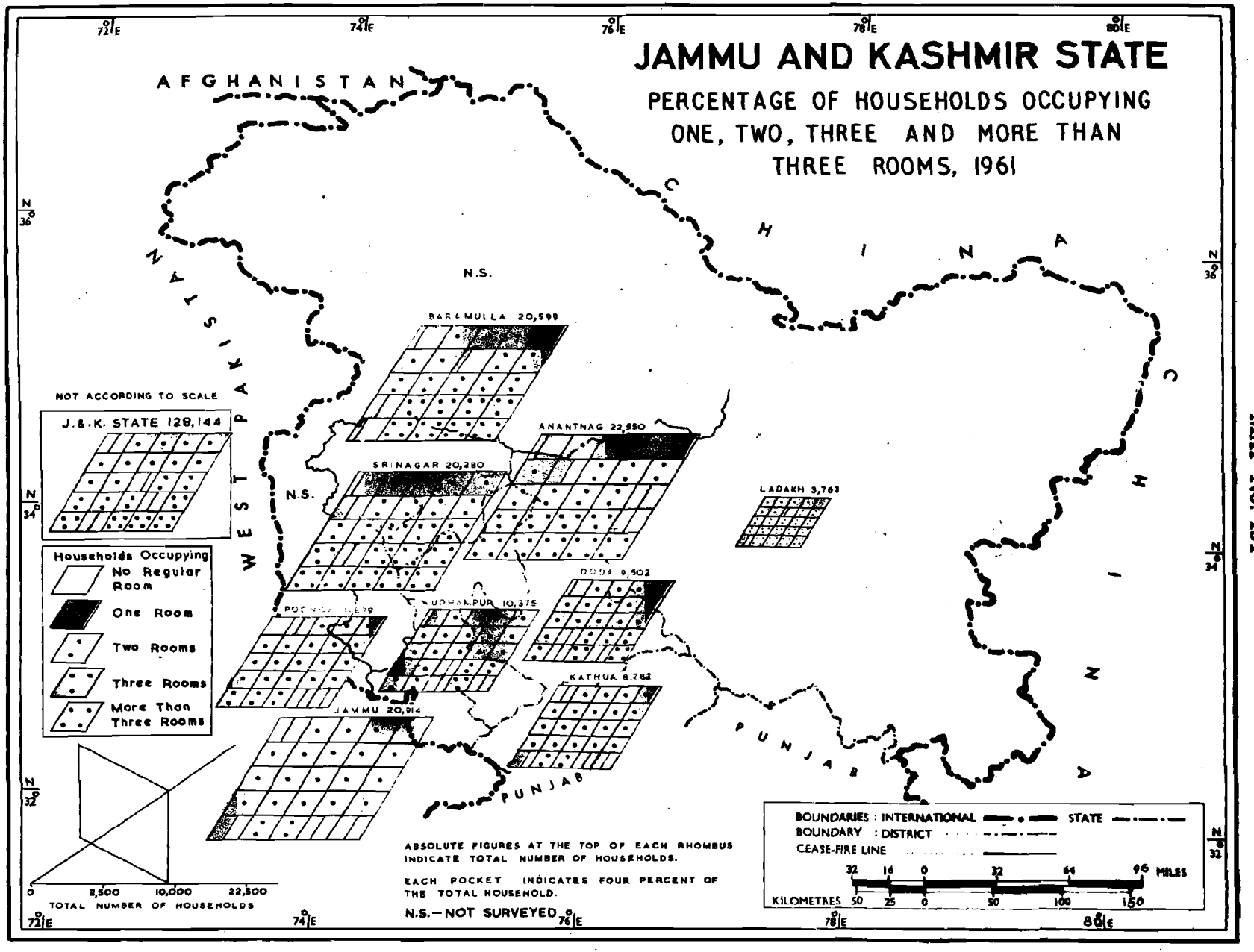
The State average of 49% of households living in one room is exceeded by all the five districts of Jammu Province. Kathua and Jammu have returned the highest proportion of 80%. Srinagar has the smallest average of such households.

There is no district in Jammu Province in which the proportion of households living in two rooms is not less than the State average. On the other hand, the corresponding proportions in the districts of Kashmir valley and Ladakh are much larger. The highest proportion has been returned from Ladakh at 35% followed closely by Baramulla and Anantnag. Jammu and Kathua rank last, the corresponding proportion being 12% in each case.

As in the case of households living in two rooms, the proportions of households living in three rooms and in more than three rooms in all the districts of Jammu Province are by far less than the respective State averages. So far as the valley districts and Ladakh are concerned, the corresponding proportions are again much higher.

The enclosed statement gives the number and percentages of households living in no regular room, one, two, three and more than three rooms in the State and its various districts in 1961 :-

State/District	Percentages of households living in no regular room 1, 2, 3 and more than 3 rooms					Total number of households
	No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms	
Jammu and Kashmir	2	49	23	12	14	123,144
Anantnag	1	25	32	20	22	22,550
Srinagar	1	21	26	18	34	20,280
Baramulla	1	28	33	19	19	20,599
Ladakh	N	29	35	18	18	3,763
Doda	1	66	20	7	6	9,502
Udhampur	1	70	20	7	2	10,375
Jammu	2	80	12	4	2	20,914
Kathua	2	80	12	4	2	8,282
Poonch	6	74	14	4	2	11,879


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE, TWO, THREE AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
N.S.
BARAMULLA 20,599
ANANTNAG 22,550
SRINAGAR 20,280
LADAKH 3,763
UDHAMPUR 10,375
KATHUA 8,282
JAMMU 20,914
NOT ACCORDING TO SCALE
J.&.K. STATE 128,144
Households Occupying
No Regular Room
One Room
Two Rooms
Three Rooms
More Than Three Rooms
0 2,500 10,000 22,500
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
ABSOLUTE FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.
EACH POCKET INDICATES FOUR PERCENT OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLD.
N.S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
32 16 0 32 64 96 MILES
KILOMETRES 50 25 0 50 100 150
72°E
74°E
76°E
78°E
80°E
36°N
34°N
32°N

MAP No. 134

MAP NO. 135

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS (Rural)

Purpose

The map is designed to indicate the proportions of households by predominant wall and roof materials in rural areas of various tehsils of the State in 1961.

Method

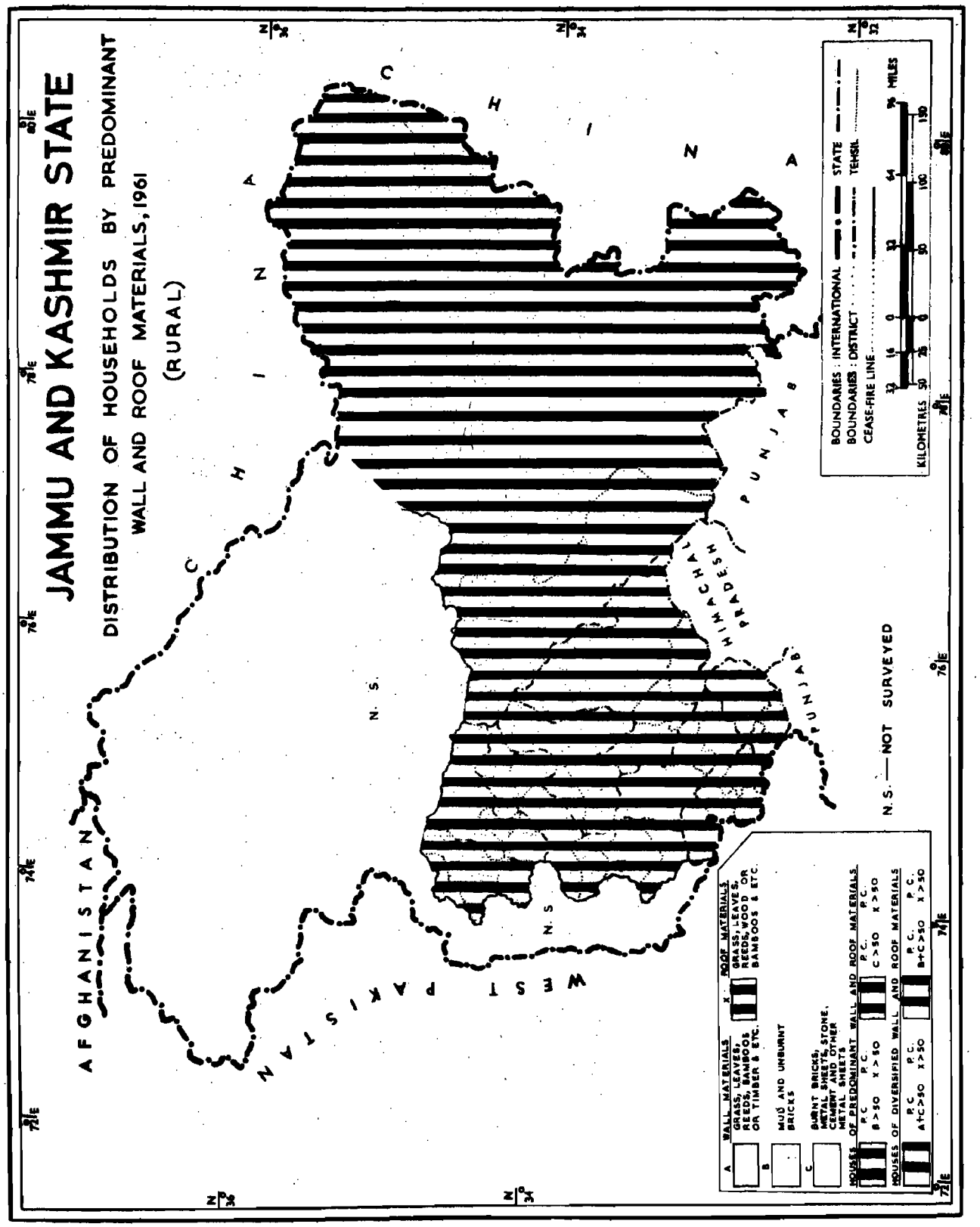
The predominant material used in the construction of a wall or roof of a dwelling is one which claims more than 50% of all the materials of which the wall or the roof, as the case may be, has been built. For the purpose of the map, the predominant wall materials have been represented by three symbols, A, B and C and the predominant roof materials by X, Y and Z. Solid vertical bars have been drawn in each tehsil to indicate the type of predominant roof materials. These materials have been indicated by different colours as shown in the legend. Six different colours, viz., light green, grey, pink, dark green, orange and dark red have been used. Of these, the first three represent wall materials and the other three stand for materials used in roofs. The houses have then been divided into four categories, two representing those in which a particular material is predominant in the wall and roof and two where diversified materials constitute the predominant materials in the walls. The former have again been sub-divided into two groups, one consisting of houses in which either B and X and the other where C and X comprise the predominant materials of the walls and roofs. Similarly, the second category has also been sub-divided into those in which A+C and X constitute more than 50% of the materials used in the wall and roof respectively and those where B+C and X claim more than 50% of the materials used.

Salient Features

As can be seen from the map, in the large majority of the tehsils, burnt bricks, stones, cement etc. comprise predominant materials of walls and grass, leaves, reeds, wood or bamboos claim over 50% of the roof materials. Further, majority of houses in all the tehsils of districts Anantnag, Srinagar and Jammu, tehsil Sonawari of Baramulla district and Hiranagar of Kathua district have walls mostly built of mud and unburnt bricks and roofs in which the predominant materials consist of grass, leaves, reeds, wood or bamboos. Houses of diversified wall and roof materials in which grass, leaves, timber and burnt bricks, stones etc. together claim more than 50% of the wall materials and grass, leaves, thatches etc. constitute over 50% of the roof materials, are found in Handwara tehsil only. In the tehsils of Baramulla and Kathua, however, mud, unburnt bricks, burnt bricks, stones, metal sheets and cement together claim more than 50% of the wall materials, whereas the proportion of grass, leaves, reeds, wood or bamboos used in the roofs is also over 50%.

The above analysis shows that there is not a single tehsil in the State in which more than 50% of the roof materials do not consist of grass, leaves, reeds, wood or bamboos etc.

MAP No. 135


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS, 1961
(RURAL)
CHINA
PAKISTAN
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. S.
N. S.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : STATE
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
TEHSIL
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
N. S. — NOT SURVEYED
WALL MATERIALS
A GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, BAMBOOS OR TIMBER & ETC.
B MUD AND UNBURNT BRICKS
C BURNT BRICKS, METAL SHEETS, STONE, CEMENT AND OTHER METAL SHEETS
X ROOF MATERIALS GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, WOOD OR BAMBOOS & ETC.
HOUSES OF PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS
P.C. B > 50 P.C. X > 50
P.C. C > 50 P.C. X > 50
HOUSES OF DIVERSIFIED WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS
P.C. A+C > 50 P.C. X > 50
P.C. B+C > 50 P.C. X > 50

MAP NO. 136

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS (Urban)

Purpose

This is a counter-part of the previous map and indicates the proportion of households by predominant wall and roof materials in the urban areas of the various tehsils of the State in 1961.

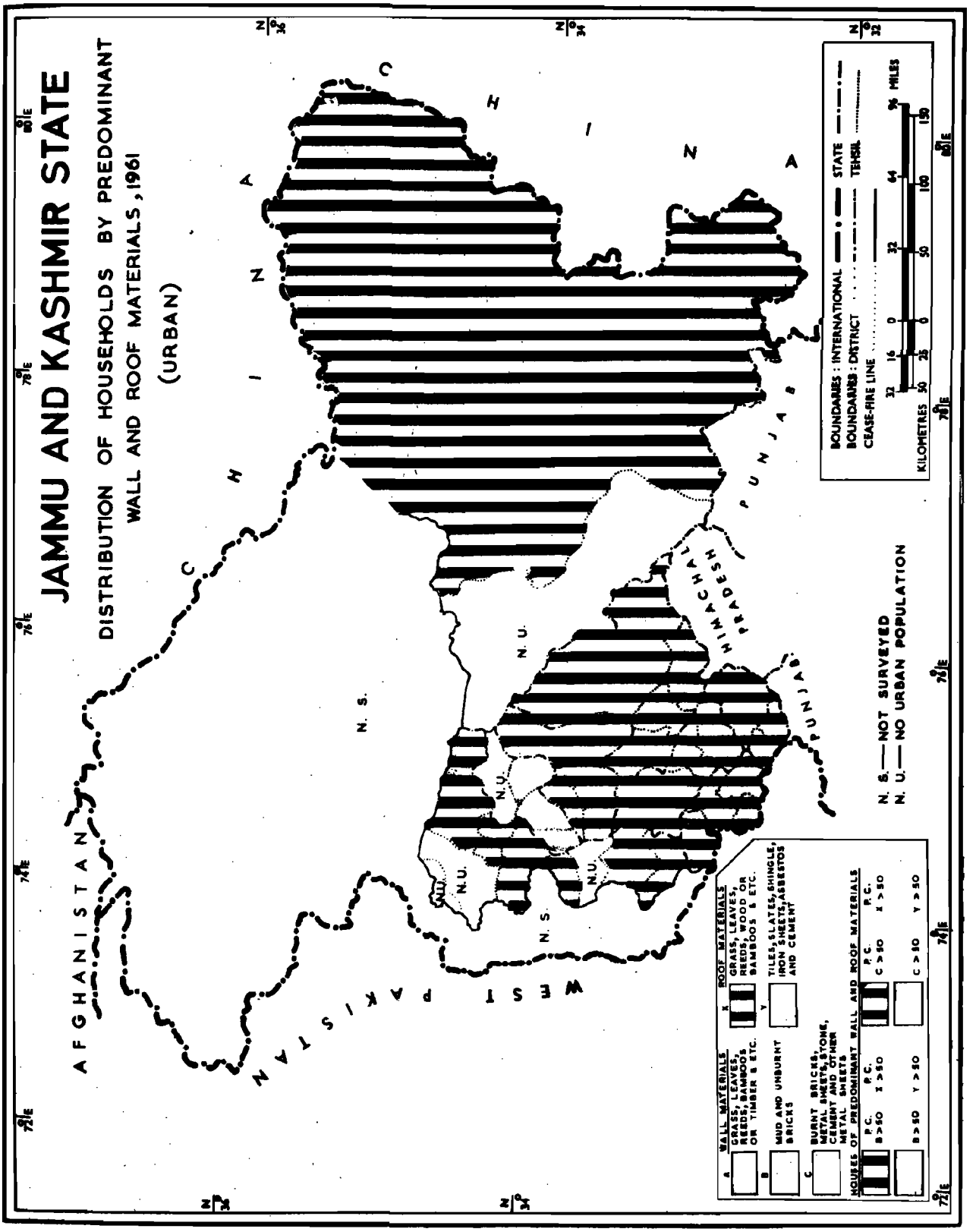
Method

The method employed is the same as adopted in the previous map with the only difference that there are no houses of diversified wall and roof materials in the urban areas. Further, houses of predominant wall and roof materials have in this case been divided into four categories, namely, those in which more than 50% of the wall and over 50% of roof materials consist of (i) B and X, (ii) C and X, (iii) B and Y and (iv) C and Y.

Salient Features

It is clear from the map that in the large majority of houses in the districts of Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Poonch and the tehsils of Jammu, Akhnoor, Samba, Leh, Baramulla and Uri, the predominant materials used in the walls consist of burnt bricks, stones, cement and metal sheets, whereas the materials mainly used in the roofs are grass, leaves, reeds, wood or bamboos. On the other hand, walls of the houses in all the tehsils of district Anantnag, tehsils Sopore and Sonawari of district Baramulla and Ranbirsinghpora of district Jammu are generally built of mud and unburnt bricks with roofs in which most of the materials used consist of grass, leaves, reeds, wood or bamboos. The urban area of Badgam tehsil, district Srinagar alone has houses in which the predominant materials of walls are mud and unburnt bricks and the roofs are mostly covered by shingle and iron sheets. Again, Srinagar tehsil is distinguishable from other tehsils on account of the majority of the houses having walls made of burnt bricks, stones and cement and roofs built of shingle and iron sheets.

MAP No. 136


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS, 1961
(URBAN)
AFGHANISTAN
CHINA
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. S.
N. U.
N. S. — NOT SURVEYED
N. U. — NO URBAN POPULATION
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARIES : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
TEHSIL
KILOMETRES
MILES
WALL MATERIALS
ROOF MATERIALS
GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, BAMBOOS OR TIMBER ETC.
MUD AND UNBURNT BRICKS
BURNT BRICKS, METAL SHEETS, STONE, CEMENT AND OTHER METAL SHEETS
GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, WOOD OR BAMBOOS ETC.
TILES, SLATES, SHINGLE, IRON SHEETS, ASBESTOS AND CEMENT
HOUSES OF PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS
P.C. B > 50
P.C. X > 50
P.C. C > 50
P.C. Y > 50

MAP NO. 137

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,000 CENSUS HOUSES, 1961

Purpose

The map purports to indicate the average number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses in the State and in its various constituent districts in 1961.

Method

The total number of census houses and medical institutions of all grades, namely, primary health centres, dispensaries, hospitals and maternity and child welfare centres have been worked out for each district of the State. On the basis of this data, the proportion of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses has been determined. These proportions have been grouped into four categories, namely, below 6.01, 6.01-7.00, 7.01-8.00 and above 8.00. The districts have then been hatched suitably according to their respective proportions of medical institutions as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

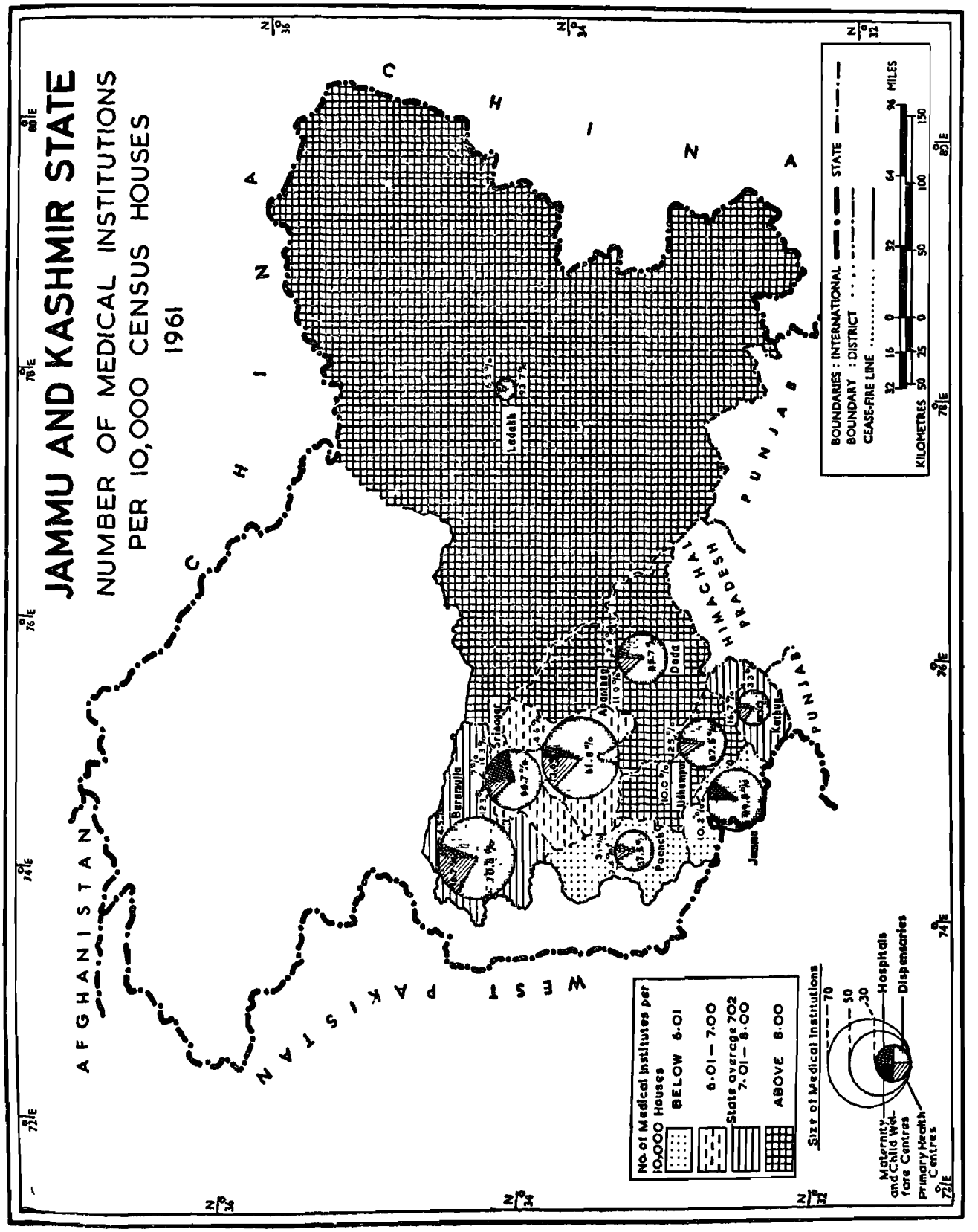
The following statement which gives the district-wise number of medical institutions of each category, the total number of census houses and the proportion of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses shows that while Ladakh has the smallest number of medical institutions, their proportion per 10,000 census houses is the next highest in the State and stands at 9.06. This is because the number of census houses is limited to 17,661 only while the number of medical institutions is comparatively large, consisting of one hospital and 15 dispensaries.

The highest proportion of 9.54 per 10,000 houses has been returned from Doda and the lowest of 5.12 from Jammu.

The State average is exceeded by Baramulla, Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur and Kathua. Jammu and Srinagar have very low proportions when compared with most other districts:—

State/District	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Primary health centres	Maternity & child welfare centres	Total No. of medical institutions	No. of census houses	No. of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses
Doda	1	36	5	...	42	44,015	9.54
Ladakh	1	15	...	...	16	17,661	9.06
Udhampur	1	35	4	...	40	47,443	8.43
Baramulla	3	52	11	...	66	84,944	7.77
Kathua	1	24	5	...	30	38,889	7.71
Jammu and Kashmir	27	326	44	1	398	566,766	7.02
Anantnag	3	54	9	...	66	96,181	6.86
Srinagar	11	38	7	1	57	86,986	6.55
Poonch	1	28	3	...	32	54,878	5.83
Jammu	5	44	...	...	49	95,769	5.12

MAP No. 137


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
PER 10,000 CENSUS HOUSES
1961
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Ladakh
Kargil
Srinagar
Anantnag
Baramulla
Pooncha
Udhampur
Doda
Jammu
Kathua
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
No. of Medical institutes per 10,000 Houses
BELOW 6.01
6.01 — 7.00
State average 7.02
7.01 — 8.00
ABOVE 8.00
Size of Medical Institutions
70
50
30
Hospitals
Dispensaries
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres
Primary Health Centres

MAP NO. 138

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map is designed to show the number of beds per 100,000 of population in each district of the State in 1961.

Method

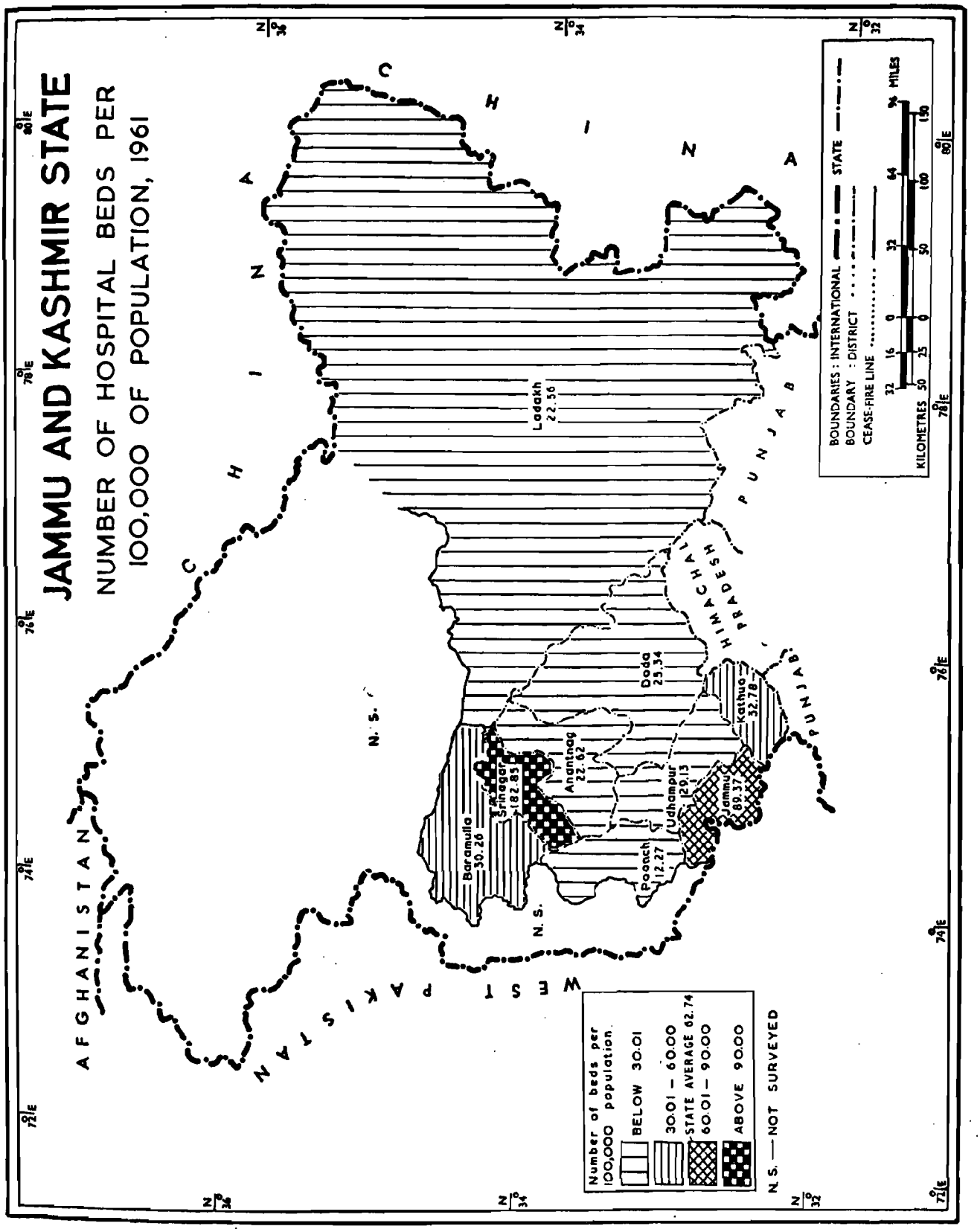
The number of beds per 100,000 population has been worked out for each district and the data thus obtained have been grouped into four categories, viz., below 30.01, 30.01-60.00, 60.01-90.00 and above 90.00. The districts have then been shaded by hatchings according to their respective averages as indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

As will be seen from the following statement, Srinagar has the highest proportion of 182.85 beds per 100,000 population. Jammu is the only other district which has a higher proportion than the average for the State. Poonch district is conspicuous on account of its very low proportion of 12.27 beds only.

State/District	No. of hospital beds	Population	No. of beds per 100,000 of population
Srinagar	1,171	640,411	182.85
Jammu	462	516,932	89.37
Jammu and Kashmir	2,234	3,560,976	62.74
Kathua	68	207,430	32.78
Baramulla	183	604,659	30.26
Udhampur	74	254,061	29.13
Doda	68	268,403	25.34
Anantnag	148	654,368	22.62
Ladakh	20	88,651	22.56
Poonch	40	326,061	12.27

MAP No. 138


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER
100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961
CHINA
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
N. S.
N. S.
Ladakh 22.56
Doda 25.34
Kathua 32.78
Anantnag 22.62
Srinagar 182.85
Baramulla 30.26
Udhampur 29.13
Jammu 89.37
Poonch 12.27
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Number of beds per 100,000 population
BELOW 30.01
30.01 – 60.00
STATE AVERAGE 62.74
60.01 – 90.00
ABOVE 90.00
N.S. — NOT SURVEYED

MAP NO. 139

NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

Purpose

The map shows the number of doctors per 100,000 of population in each district of the State in 1961.

Method

The average number of doctors per 100,000 population has been worked out for each district and on this basis, the districts have been grouped into five categories. These consist of districts where the average is (i) below 3.01, (ii) 3.01-5.00, (iii) 5.01-7.00, (iv) 7.01-9.00 and (v) above 9.00. The districts have then been hatched according to their respective averages as shown in the legend.

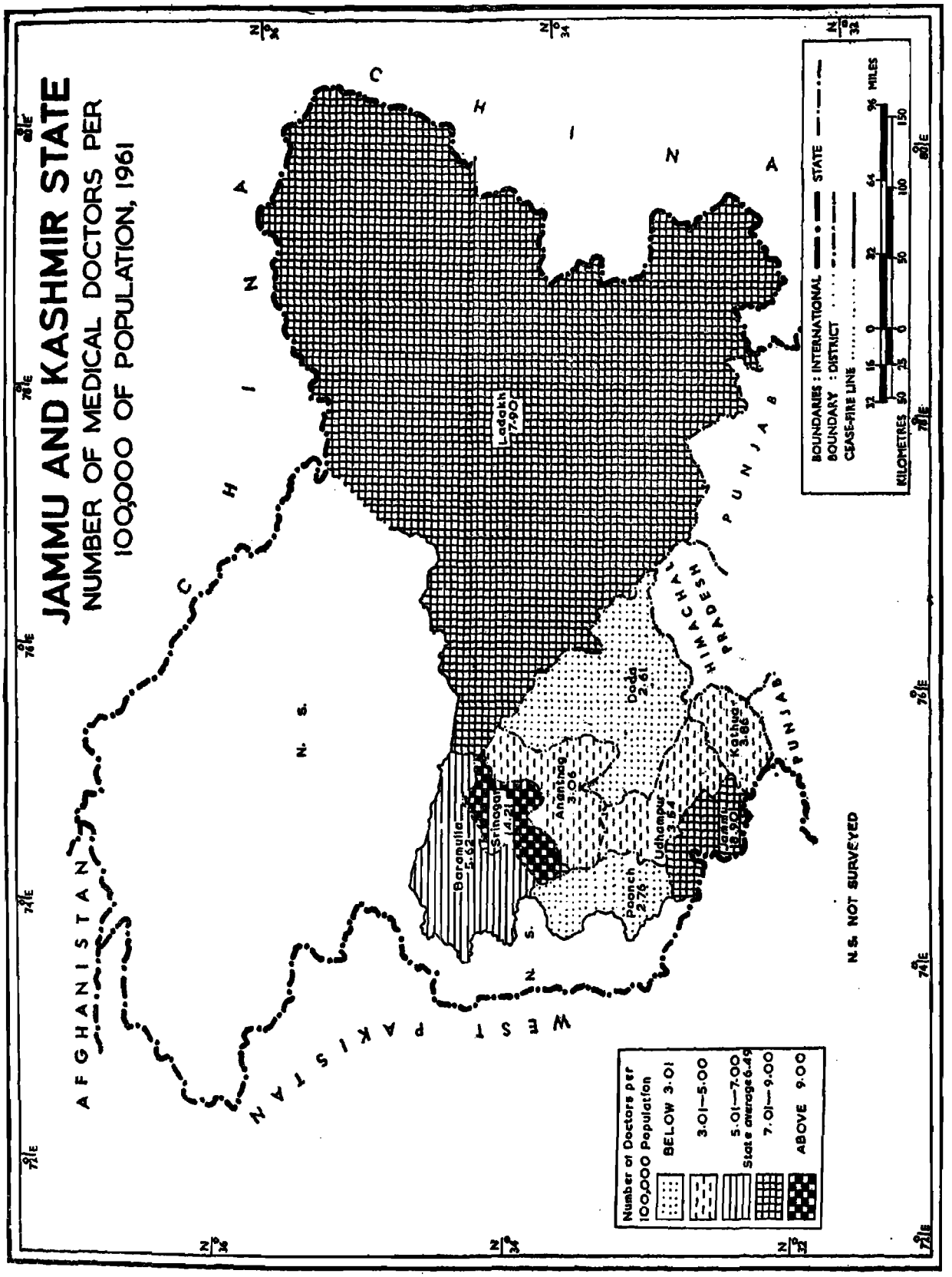
Salient Features

The State proportion of 6.49 doctors per 100,000 population is exceeded by Srinagar, Ladakh and Jammu districts only. Srinagar has 91 doctors catering a population of 640,411 or 14.21 per 100,000 population. Jammu ranks next but the coresponding proportion is comparatively low and stands at 8.90. Doda has the lowest proportion of 2.61 followed closely by Poonch and Anantnag.

The following statement gives the district-wise population, number of doctors and the average number of doctors per 100,000 population :—

State/ District	Population	No. of medical doctors	No. of medical doctors per 100,000 of population
Srinagar	640,411	91	14.21
Jammu	516,932	46	8.90
Ladakh	88,651	7	7.90
Jammu and Kashmir	3,560,976	231	6.49
Baramulla	604,659	34	5.62
Kathua	207,430	8	3.86
Udhampur	254,061	9	3.54
Anantnag	654,368	20	3.06
Poonch	326,061	9	2.76
Doda	268,403	7	2.61

MAP No. 139


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER
100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
N. S.
Ladakh 7.90
Baramulla 5.62
Srinagar 14.21
Anantnag 3.06
Doda 2.61
Poonch 2.76
Udhampur 3.54
Jammu 8.90
Kathua 3.66
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Number of Doctors per 100,000 Population
BELOW 3.01
3.01—5.00
5.01—7.00
State average 6.49
7.01—9.00
ABOVE 9.00
N.S. NOT SURVEYED

VI. DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS

MAP NO. 140

SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961

Purpose

This is a synthetic map designed to indicate various socio-cultural demographic regions of the State.

Method

In order to arrive at the synthetic indices of development in relation to urbanism, castes and tribes, literacy, education and medical facilities, twelve indicators listed below were selected :—

Urbanism

Percentage of Urban Population to total Population, 1961

***Castes and Tribes**

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Tribes to the total Population, 1961

Literacy (i) Percentage of Literates to total Population excluding age-group 0-4, 1961

(ii) Percentage of Female Literates to to total Female Population excluding age-group 0-4, 1961

Education (i) Primary School Enrolment of Girls, 1961 (No. of school going female children of age-group 5-14 per 1,000 of female children of age-group 5-14)

(ii) Post-primary Educational Enrolment of Population of age-group 15-29, 1961 (Percentage of population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and Higher Educations)

(iii) No. of Teachers per 1,000 Students at the Primary level of Education, 1961

(iv) No. of Teachers per 1,000 Students at the Secondary level of Education, 1961

(v) Percentage of Workers engaged in Educational and Scientific Services to total workers in Services, 1961

Medical Facilities (i) No. of Medical Institutes per 10,000 Census houses

(ii) No. of Hospital beds per 100,000 of Population, 1961

(iii) No. of Medical Doctors per 100,000 of Population, 1961

To begin with, the State average for each subject was worked out and plotted on Y-axis. It was further assumed that the score of the State was 50. This was plotted on the X-axis. The cross-section of these two values gave the average point for the State. Next, the minimum and maximum values for the State were plotted against zero and 100. These three points were then joined together by a smooth free-hand curve.

In like manner the value of each district in a subject was plotted on Y-axis and a straight line drawn from this point parallel to X-axis. A perpendicular parallel to Y-axis was dropped from the point where the line intersects the curve. This gave the score for the district in respect of the subject. The same method was followed for other twelve subjects and repeated for the various districts.

The scores secured by each district in the twelve subjects mentioned above were added together. On the basis of the data thus arrived at, the districts were grouped into five categories, viz., (i) below 400, (ii) 400-500, (iii) 500-600, (iv) 600-700 and (v) above 700. The districts of each category were then hatched in the manner indicated in the legend.

Salient Features

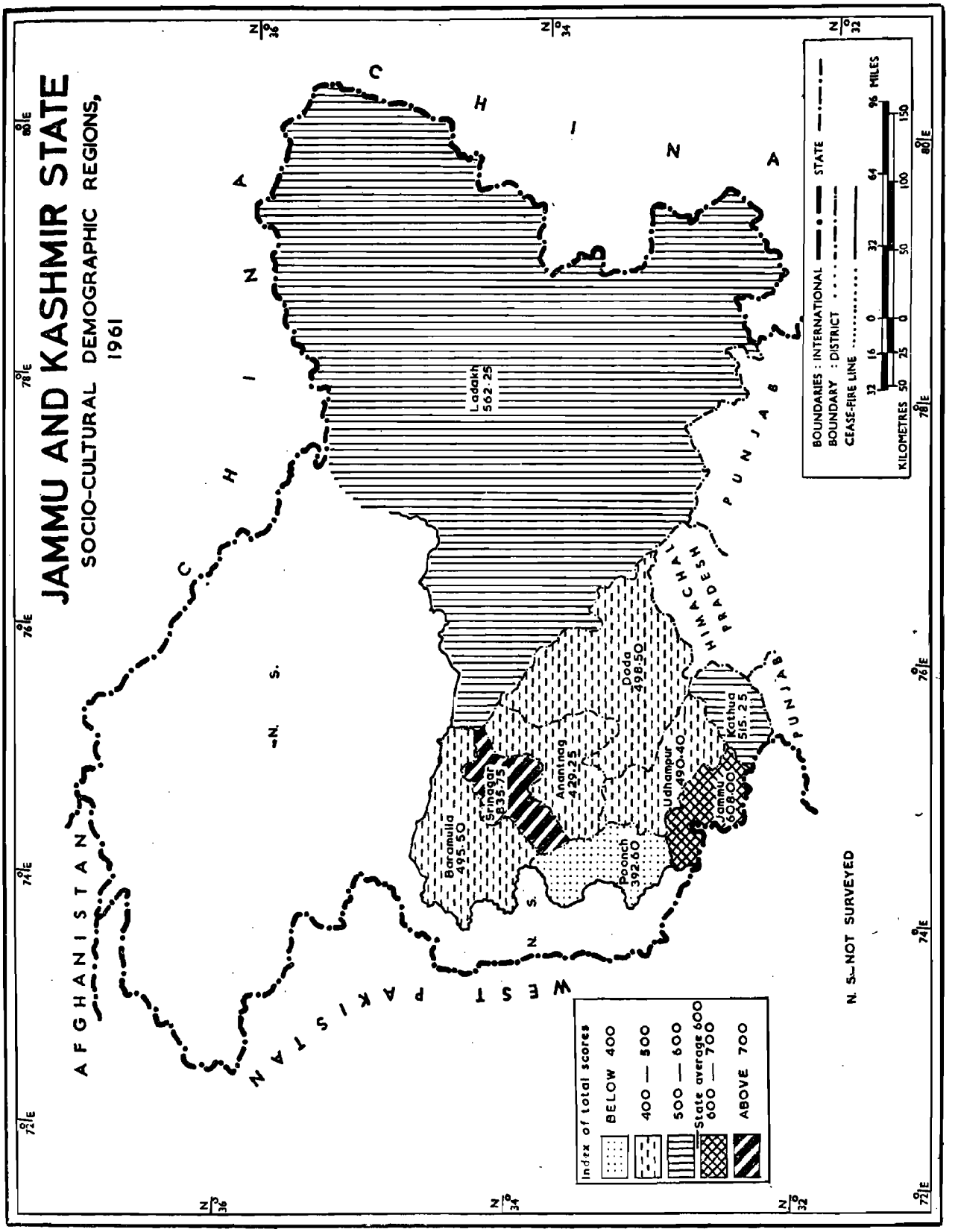
The statement on next page indicates the scores obtained by each district in each of the twelve subjects relating to urbanism, castes and tribes, literacy, education and medical facilities.

*For this indicator, the maximum and minimum scores will be reversed. The higher the proportion of Scheduled Castes anb Tribes the lesser will be the scoring.

State/District	Urbanism	Castes and Tribes	Literacy		Education					Medical Facilities			Total score obtained out of 1200
			Literacy, 1961	Female Literacy, 1961	Primary School Enrolment of Girls, 1961	Post-primary Educational Enrolment of Population of Age-group 15-29, 1961	No. of Teachers per 1,000 Students at the Primary level of Education, 1961	No. of Teachers per 1,000 Students at the Secondary level of Education, 1961	Percentage of Workers engaged in Educational and Scientific Services to total Workers in Services, 1961	No. of Medical Institutes per 10,000 of Census Houses, 1961	No. of Hospital beds per 100,000 of Population, 1961	No. of Medical Doctors per 100,000 of Population, 1961	
Srinagar	100.00	100.00	74.00	75.50	93.50	94.50	14.25	43.50	0.00	40.50	100.00	100.00	835.75
Jammu	66.25	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	9.50	0.00	66.25	66.00	608.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Score assumed as 50 for each indicator												600.00
Ladakh	0.00	100.00	2.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	86.00	90.50	12.00	59.75	562.25
Kathua	18.00	11.00	58.00	52.00	67.00	35.75	45.50	46.00	66.00	66.00	24.25	25.75	515.25
Doda	10.00	45.50	22.00	17.00	31.00	35.75	59.75	61.25	100.00	100.00	16.25	0.00	498.50
Baramulla	25.00	100.00	0.00	11.50	13.00	17.25	66.00	66.50	64.00	67.00	22.00	43.25	495.50
Udhampur	13.50	16.50	30.00	40.00	45.50	52.50	49.00	52.00	71.50	79.50	20.50	19.90	490.40
Anantnag	16.50	100.00	0.50	8.00	0.00	19.00	71.00	56.00	88.00	47.25	13.00	10.00	429.25
Poonch	5.60	78.00	10.00	20.00	28.25	28.50	57.00	52.00	87.25	22.00	0.00	4.00	392.60

As will be seen from the map the highest score of 835.75 has been obtained by Srinagar followed by Jammu where the corresponding score stands at 608.00. Ladakh claims the third position with 562.25 as its score. In all other districts except Kathua and Poonch the scores vary from 400-500. Kathua has a score of 515.25 and Poonch has the lowest score of 392.60.

MAP No. 140


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
Ladakh 562·25
Baramula 495·50
Srinagar 833·75
Anantnag 429·25
Doda 498·50
Udhampur 490·40
Jammu 608·00
Kathua 515·25
Poonch 392·60
N. S.
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
STATE
KILOMETRES
MILES
Index of total scores
BELOW 400
400 — 500
500 — 600
State average 600
600 — 700
ABOVE 700

MAP NO. 141

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961

Purpose

This is also a synthetic map indicating the economic development of the State.

Method

In this case also the same method has been adopted as in the previous map. The following twelve indicators were selected :-

Level of Urbanism (i) Degree of Urbanism, 1961 (Percentage of Urban Population to total Population)

(ii) Percentage of Population living in Cities with Population above 50,000, 1961

Level of Agricultural Development

(i) Gross Value of Agricultural output per cultivating household, 1961

(ii) Per Capita Supply of staple Food crops, 1961

Industrial Development

(i) Proportion of Industrial Workers in Mining and Quarrying, Household Industry and Manufacturing to total working Population, 1961

(ii) Proportion of Workers engaged in factories and workshops to Total Workers, 1961

Power Development

(i) Proportion of Urban Population living in Electrified Towns, 1961

(ii) Proportion of Rural population living in Electrified Villages, 1961

Employment Position :- Proportion of Workers to total Employable Population of age-group 15-59, 1961

Housing Position :- Percentage of Households occupying three or more than three rooms to total households, 1961

Transport Development

(i) Kilometres of Surfaced Roads per 10,000 of Population, 1961

(ii) Density of Surfaced Roads, 1961 (Kilometres of Surfaced Roads per 10,000 sq. kms. of area)

The districts were categorised into 5 groups according as the score obtained by a district was, (i) Below 300, (ii) 300-500, (iii) 500-700, (iv) 700-900 and (v) above 900. Each group was then hatched in the manner indicated in the legend.

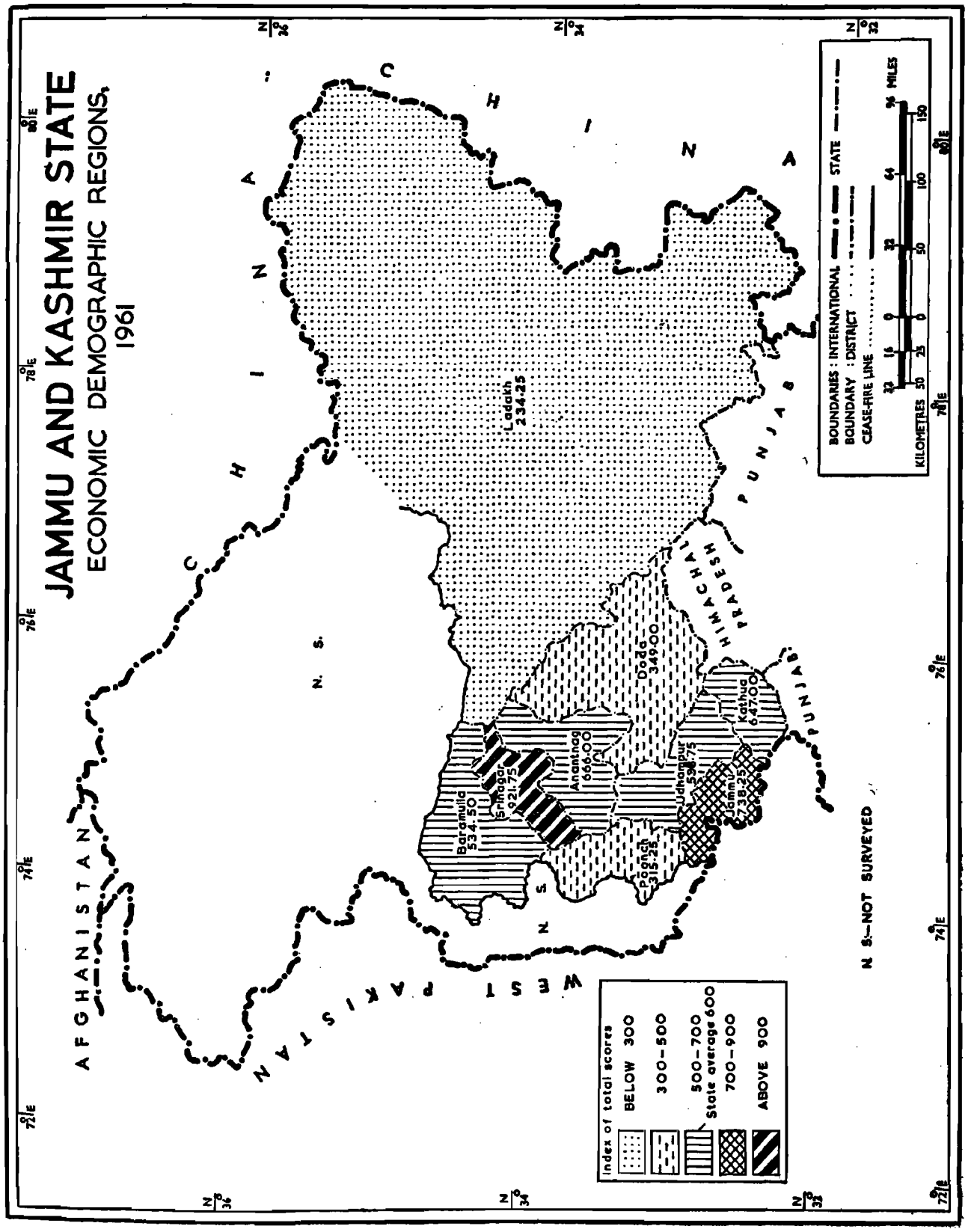
Salient Features

The statement on the other page gives the score obtaind by each district out of 1,200, the aggregate of score of all the twelve indicators of ecomomic development.

State/District	Level of Urbanism		Level of Agricultural Development		Industiral Development		Power Development		Employment Position	Housing Position	Transport Development		Total score obtained out of 1200
	Degree of Urbanism, 1961	Percentage of Population living in Cities with Population above 50,000, 1961	Gross Value of Agricultural output per cultivating household, 1961	Per Capita Supply of staple Food crops, 1961	Proportion of Industrial Workers in Mining and Quarrying, Household Industry and manufacturing to total working Population, 1961	Proportion of Workers engaged in factories and workshops to total Workers, 1961	Proportion of Urban Population living in Electrified Towns, 1961	Proportion of Rural Population living in Electrified Villages, 1961	Proportion of Workers to total Employable Population of age-group 15-59, 1961	Percentage of households occupying three rooms and more to total households, 1961	Kilometres of Surfaced Roads per 10,000 of Population, 1961	Density of Surfaced Roads, 1961	
Srinagar	100.00	100.00	19.25	65.50	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	37.00	100.00	921.75
Jammu	66.25	88.25	76.00	78.75	71.75	13.75	69.75	69.50	36.00	0.00	78.50	89.75	738.25
Anantnag	16.50	0.00	94.00	86.50	47.00	43.00	45.00	46.75	60.00	84.00	51.75	91.50	666.00
Kathua	18.00	0.00	85.75	73.75	66.00	58.25	100.00	47.00	48.00	0.25	88.00	62.00	647.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Score assumed as 50 for each indicator												600.00
Baramulla	25.00	0.00	50.00	100.00	7.00	0.00	42.25	33.00	64.25	75.00	59.50	78.50	534.50
Udhampur	13.50	0.00	100.00	40.25	35.50	72.00	39.75	10.50	56.00	7.00	100.00	59.25	533.75
Doda	10.00	0.00	29.00	19.00	3.75	66.25	5.25	0.00	96.00	17.25	67.75	34.75	349.00
Poonch	5.00	0.00	50.00	29.25	0.00	31.00	42.25	0.00	73.50	0.50	0.00	83.75	315.25
Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.75	40.25	0.00	0.00	100.00	70.25	0.00	0.00	234.25

The map shows that Srinagar is economically the most advanced district in the State. Jammu ranks next followed by Anantnag and Kathua. Districts in which the level of economic development is below the State average consist of Udhampur, Baramulla, Doda, Poonch and Ladakh.

MAP No. 141


JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961
CHINA
PAKISTAN
AFGHANISTAN
WEST PAKISTAN
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Ladakh 234.25
Baramulla 534.50
Srinagar 921.75
Anantnag 666.00
Doda 349.00
Udhampur 598.75
Jammu 738.25
Kathua 647.00
Poonch 319.25
N. S.
BOUNDARIES : INTERNATIONAL
STATE
BOUNDARY : DISTRICT
CEASE-FIRE LINE
KILOMETRES
MILES
N. S.—NOT SURVEYED
Index of total scores
BELOW 300
300–500
500–700
State average 600
700–900
ABOVE 900

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIAN PUBLICATIONS
(as on 17 February 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales ... (Rest.)

AGRA—
1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi (Reg.)
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines ... (Reg.)
3. Banwari Lal Jain; Publishers, Moti Katra ... (Rest.)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. ... (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path ... (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—
1. Balgovind Kuber Das & Co., Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
2. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge .. (Reg.)
4. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate ... (Rest.)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, New Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road ... (Reg.)

AJMER—
1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate ... (Reg.)
2. Rajputna Book House, Station Road ... (Reg.)
3. Law Book House. 271, Hathi Bhata .. (Reg.)
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road ... (Rest.)
5. Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road ... (Rest.)

ALIGARH—Friend's Book House, Muslim Market ... (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U.P.
2. Kitabistan, 17-A. A. Kamla Nehru Road ... (Reg.)
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 ... (Reg.)
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho 2-A, Katra Road ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Book Co., 20,M.G. Road ... (Reg)
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road ... (Reg.)
7. Wadhwa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg ... (Rest.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg ... (Rest.)
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashed 2-A Katra Road ... (Rest.)

AMBALA—
1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. ... (Reg.)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. ... (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—
1. The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh ... (Reg.)
2. S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi ... (Reg.)
3. Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi ... (Reg.)

ANAND—
1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road ... (Rest.)
2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan Stn. Road ... (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building ... (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building ... (Reg.)
2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 ... (Reg.)
4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road ... (Reg.)
5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet (Reg.)
6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balmandira, Gandhinagar ... (Reg.)
7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (Rest.)
8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle ... (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar ... (Reg.)

BARODA—
1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura ... (Rest.)
2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent ... (Rest.)

3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road ... (Rest.)

BEWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Store Ltd. ... (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok. Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road ... (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road ... (Reg.)

BHOPAL—

1. Superintendent, State Government Press
2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road ... (Reg.)
3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies ... (Rest.)

BHUBANESHWAR–Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 ... (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shrialshetti Chowk ... (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. ... (Rest.)

BALASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar ... (Rest.)

BOMBAY—

1. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2. Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
3. Co-operator's Bank Depot.5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar ... (Reg.)
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. ... (Reg.)
5. Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor ... (Reg.)
6. International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
7. Lakkani Book Depot., Girgaum ... (Reg.)
8. Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi; Kalbadevi ... (Reg.)
9. P. P. H. Book Stall, I90-B, Khetwadi Main Road ... (Reg.)
10. New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road ... (Reg.)
11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road (Reg.)
12. Sunder Dass Gian Chand, 601 Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street .. (Reg.)
13. D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Reg.)
14. Thacker and Co., Rampart Row ... (Reg.)
15. N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street ... (Reg.)
16. The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road ... (Reg.)
17. P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 .. (Rest.)
18. C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street. ... (Reg.)
19. Indo Nath and Co., A-6 Daulat Nagar Borivli ... (Reg.)
20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road ... (Reg.)
21. Academic Book Co., Association Building Girgaum Road ... (Rest)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building Shri P. M. Road ... (Rest.)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road ... (Rest.)
24. Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate ... (Rest.)
25. Asian Trading Co. 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505 ... (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—

1. Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane ... (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street .. (Reg.)
3. Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street ... (Reg)
4. S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street ... (Reg.)
5. M. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street ... (Reg.)
6. W. Newman and Co. Ltd, 3, Old Court House Street ... (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street .. (Reg.)
8. R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., I. C. College Square ... (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East ... (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/IA, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane ... (Reg.)
12. K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 ... (Rest.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77 Muktaram Babu Street ... (Rest.)

14. Universal Book Dist., 8/2 Hastings Street ... (Rest.)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre ... (Rest.)
16. Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street ... (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street (Rest.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road ... (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) ... (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road ... (Rest.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah ... (Rest)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall ... (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab ...
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 ... (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 ... (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25 Sector 22 D ... (Reg.)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D ... (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros., 15-Z Sector 22 B ... (Rest.)
7. Tandan Book Dept. Shopping Centre, Sector 16 ... (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B ... (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot. (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road ... (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

1. Press Officer Orissa Sectt. ... (Reg.)
2. Cuttack Law Times ... (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahaptra, Mangalabag P. B. 35 ... (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag ... (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar ... (Rest.)

DEHRADUN—

1. Jugal Kishore & Co. Rajpur Road ... (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.)
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala ... (Reg.)
4. Uttam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar ... (Rest.)

DELHI—

1. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Moti Gate ... (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market ... (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harikishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamelian Road ... (Reg.)
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 ... (Reg.)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj ... (Reg.)
8. Metropolitan Book Co., 1 Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi ... (Reg.)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak ... (Reg.)
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj (Reg.)
12. All Indian Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar ... (Rest.)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Books House 1522, Lajpat Rai Market ... (Rest.)
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar ... (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House 2646, Balimaran (Rest.)
16. Summer Brothers P. O. Birla Lines ... (Rest.)
17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhash Marg ... (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) ... (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd. 8, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market ... (Reg.)
22. Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75 Gokhale Market ... (Rest)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate ... (Rest)
24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers 339, Nehru Bazar ... (Rest)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Moti Gate ... (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)

29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura ... (Rest.)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5/10 Ansari Road ... (Rest.)

DHANBAD—
1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian Schools of Mines ... (Reg.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 ... (Rest.)

DHARWAR—
1. The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society ... (Rest.)
2. Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road ... (Rest.)
3. Karnatakya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—
1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road ... (Rest.)
2. South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal ... (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot 78, Jhoke Road ... (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya ... (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg ... (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency ... (Rest.)

GORAKPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road ... (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. ... (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta ... (Reg.)

GWALIOR—
1. Supdt,, Printing & Stationery M. B.
2. Loyal Book Depot., Patankar Bazar, Lashkar ... (Reg.)
3. M.C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar ... (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road ... (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—
1. Director, Govt. Press
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul (Reg.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd. ... (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar ... (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Booksellers ... (Rest.)

INDORE—
1. Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar ... (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura ... (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest.)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar ... (Rest.)

JABALPUR—
1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 185 Jai Prakash Narain Marg ... (R)

JAIPUR—
1. Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway ... (Reg.)
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar ... (Rest.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta ... (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot. Chaura Rasta ... (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 ... (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandhar

JAMSHEDPUR—
1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 ... (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih ... (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market ... (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot ... (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—
1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand ... (Rest.)
2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg ... (R)

JODHPUR—
1. Dwarka Dass Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents ... (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate ... (Reg.)
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—
1. Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate ... (Rest.)
2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
3. University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.)

KANPUR—
1. Advani & Co., P. Box, 100, The Mall (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park ... (Reg.)

3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk ... (Rest.)

KAPUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26 Srinivasapuram ... (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh ... (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road ... (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot ... (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) ... (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—

1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154 ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd. Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road ... (Reg.)
7. Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar ... (Rest.)
8. Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road ... (Rest.)
9. Law Book Mart Amin-Ud-Daula Park (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—

1. Lyall Book Depot. Chaura Eazar ... (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road ... (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar ... (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street ... (Rest)

MADRAS—

1. Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road
2. Account Test Institute, P.O. 760 Emgore ... (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 ... (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8 Pycrofts Road, Triplicane ... (Reg.)
6. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street ... (Reg.)
7. Palani Parchuram, 3 Pycrofts Road, Triplicane ... (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (Rest.)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10 Congress Building, 111, Mount Road (Rest.)

MADURAI—

1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street ... (Reg.)
2. Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street ... (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K.N, Narimhe Gowda & Sons ... (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 ... (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda KrishnaNayak (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building Bengali Ghat .. (Rest.)

MEERUT—

1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road ... (Reg.)
3. Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank ... (Reg.)
4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents ... (Rest.)

MANGHYAR—Anusndhan, Minerva Press Building ... (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—

1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall ... (Rest.)
2. Hind Traders ... (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

1. Mittal & Co., 85—C, New Mandi ... (Rest.)
2. B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura ... (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—

1. Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate ... (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House,Amgola Road ... (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot ... (Rest.)

MYSORE—

1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle ... (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace ... (Reg.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram ... (Rest.)
4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building ... (Rest.)
5. Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas ... (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road ... (Rest.)

NAGPUR—

1. Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot.
2. Western Book Depot, Residency Road (Reg.)
3. The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House ... (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Courla Book Depot., Bara Bazar ... (Rest.)

NANDED—

1. Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road ... (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 ... (Rest.)
3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad ... (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—

1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus... (Reg.)
2. Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place (Reg.)
3. Central News Agency,23/90,Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj ... (Reg.)
5. English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P. O. B. 328 ... (Reg.)
6. Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A Khan Market ... (Reg.)
7. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
8. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House ... (Reg)
9. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
11. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
12. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
13. Jayanat Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh ... (Reg.)
14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar ... (Reg.)
15. Saraswati Book Depot. 15, Lady Harding Road ... (Reg.)
16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road .. (Reg.)
17. New Book Depot, Latest Books Periodicals, Sty, & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G Kalkaji ... (Reg.)
19. Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath ... (Rest.)
20. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath ... (Rest.)
21. People Publishing House, (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road ... (Reg.)
22. R. K. Publishers, 23 Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh ... (Rest.)
23. Sharma Bros. 17, New Market, Moti Nagar ... (Reg.)
24. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar ... (Rest.)
25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 ... (Rest.)
26. H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 ... (Rest.)
27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2 Rohtak Road ... (Rest.)
28. Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave ... (Rest.)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot. 57, Regrapur ... (Rest.)
30. Sant Ram Bookseller, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony .. (Rest.)

PANJIM—

1. Singhals Book House P. O. B. 70 Near the Church .. (Rest.)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria ... (Rest)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot., Main Bazar ... (Rest.)

PATIALA—

1. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press
2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar ... (Reg.)

PATNA—

1. Supdt. Govt. Printing (Bihar)
2. J.N.P. Agarwal & Co. Padri-ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan ... (Reg.)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli .. (Reg.)
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore ... (Reg.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta ... (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons. . (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix ... (Rest.)

POONA—

1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
2. Imperial Book Depot. 266, M.G. Road (Reg.)
3. International Book Service Deccan Gymkhana .. (Reg.)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowk ... (Reg.)
5. UtilityBook Depot., 1339, ShivajiNagar (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P.N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road ...(Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents ... (Reg.)

RANCHI—

1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar ... (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt. Govt. State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review ... (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Charata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road ... (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary, Publishers, Market Street ... (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti ... (Rest.)

SIMLA—

1. Supdt. Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall ... (Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall ... (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N Jakhadi Agent, Times of India Sinnar (Nasik) ... (Rest.)

SHILLONG—

1. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D.
2. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 ... (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency ... (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road ... (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road ... (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

1. Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur ... (Reg.)
2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road ... (Reg.)
3. Palamiappa Bros. ... (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—

1. International Book Depot, Main Road (Reg.)
2. Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 ... (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan 10-C, French Chapal Road ... (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—

1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole ... (Rest.)
2. Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. ... (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manek Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate ... (Rest.)

VARANASI—

1. Students Friends & Co., Lanka ... (Rest.)
2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road P. B. 8 ... (Reg.)
3. Glob Book Centre ... (Rest.)
4. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka ... (Reg.)
5. B.H.U. Book Depot ... (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers ... (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet ... (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—

1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building ... (Reg.)
2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Store Ltd. ... (Rest.)

VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. ... (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market ... (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opposite India Coffee House, New Delhi
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Culcutta
3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W.C. 2.

Railway Bookstall holders

1. S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
2. Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner
3. Higginbothms & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

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Foreign

1. S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)
2. S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
3. Reise-und Verkhrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY
5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

On S. and R. Basis

1. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
5. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
6. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
7. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
10. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Culcutta-1
13. The Registrar of Companies Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
14. The Registrar of Companies H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15. Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
16. Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
17. Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road Jullunder City
18. Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road Patna-1
19. Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House 1st Floor. 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street P. B. 1530, Madras
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott, Bldg, P. B. 334, Kanpur
22. The Registrar of Companies Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26. Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
29. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30. The O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31. O., I/C., S.I.S I. Extension Centre, Malda
32. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria 24-Parganas
33. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur
34. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
35. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, (Footwear) Calcutta
36. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39. Dy. Director, Incharge, S. I. S. I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia
42. The O. I/C., State Infomation Centre, Hyderabad
43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44. The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore

THE 1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

Part	I	General Report on the Census
	I-A	General Report including appendix to table A-IV giving the constitution of each urban area for 1961
	I-B	Report on Vital Statistics of the decade
	I-C	General Report (Subsidiary Tables)
Part	II	State Census Tables (including Union Tables for the State) on population
	II-A	General Population Tables (A-Series) for the State and Primary Census Abstract, including appendix to table A-IV
	II-B	Economic Tables (B-Series, Tables I-IX) for the State down to District and all Cities and Town-groups of and above 1,00,000 population
	II-C	Cultural and Migration Tables (C and D Series) for the State down to District and all Cities and Town-groups of and above 1,00,000 population
Part	III	Household Economic Tables (based on Household Schedules)
Part	IV	Housing and Establishment Tables (E-Series) including Subsidiary Tables and Report on Housing and Establishment Tables
Part	V	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes (SCT and SC Tables)
	V-A	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes as well as reprints from old Census Reports on Castes and Tribes
	V-B	Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes and backward classes
Part	VI	Village Survey Monographs (each monograph will carry a sub-number 1, 2, 3, etc.)
Part	VII	Survey of Handicrafts of the State consisting of Tables for the State, district, tehsil, monographs on individual crafts and general lists of location, mastercraftsmen, etc.
Part	VIII	Administration Report
	VIII-A	Enumeration. } Not for sale
	VIII-B	Tabulation. }
Part	IX	Atlas Volume *(the present book)*
Part	X	Special Report on Srinagar City with a brief note on Jammu City

Note : In addition to Central Publications mentioned above, there will also be State Census publications, viz., one District Census Handbook for each of the nine districts