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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

SERIES—8

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

PART IX

CENSUS ATLAS

ABDUL GANI
Joint Director
Census Operations
Jammu & Kashmir

1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

Series 8—Jammu and Kashmir

Part I-A	General Report
Part I-B	General Report
Part I-C	Subsidiary Tables
Part II-A	General Population Tables
Part II-B	Economic Tables
Part II-C(i)	Population by Mother Tongue, Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part II-C(ii)	Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables
Part II-D	Migration Tables
Part III	Establishments Report and Tables
Part IV	Housing Report and Tables
Part VI-A	Town Directory
Part VI-B	Special Survey Reports on selected Towns
Part VI-C	Survey Reports on selected villages
Part VIII-A	Administration Report on Enumeration (Not for sale)
Part VIII-B	Administration Report on Tabulation (Not for sale)
Part IX	Census Atlas (the present volume)
Part IX-A	Administrative Atlas

Miscellaneous (i) Study of Gujars and Bakerwals

(ii) Srinagar City

(iii) A Portrait of Population

Note.—In addition there will also be State Publications, one District Census Handbook for each of the ten districts to issue in two parts each.

The maps included in this Atlas are based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971, but has yet to be verified (Applicable to India map showing Mehgalaya boundary).

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line (Applicable to India Map showing coast line of India).

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CONTENTS

	Pages
Foreword	xi-xii
Preface	xiii-xiv
Planning and Execution	xv

Map No.	Title of Map	Pages: Map	Pages: Explanatory note
1	2	3	4
	ORIENTATION		
1.	Position of J & K State in India, 1971	2	142
2.	Administrative divisions, 1971	3	143
3.	Changes in administrative boundaries, 1961—71	4	144
	PHYSICAL ASPECTS		
4.	Relief and drainage	6	145
5.	Normal monthly and annual rainfall	7	146
6.	Normal monthly and annual temperature	8	147
7.	Soils	9	148
	DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS		
8.	Distribution of population, 1971	12	149-150
9.	Density of population, 1971	13	151
10.	Change in population, 1961—71	14	152-153
11.	Growth of population, 1961—71	15	154
12.	Fertility, 1971	16	155
13.	Sex ratio, 1971	17	156-157
14.	Change in sex ratio, 1961—71	18-19	158-159
15.	Rural sex ratio, 1971	21	160-161

Map No.	Title of Map	Pages	
		Map	Explanatory note
1	2	3	4
16.	Change in rural sex ratio, 1961—71	22-23	162-163
17.	Urban sex ratio, 1971	25	164-165
18.	Change in urban sex ratio, 1961—71	26-27	166-167
19.	Sex, age structure and marital status, 1971	28	168—175
20.	Change in sex and age-structure, 1961—71	29	176—184
21.	Youthfulness of population, 1971	31	185
22.	Change in youthfulness of population, 1961—71	32-33	186
23.	Males in working age 15—59, 1971	34	187
24.	Change in males in working age 15—59, 1961—71	35	188
25.	Females in working age 15—59, 1971	36	189
26.	Change in females in working age 15—59, 1961—71	37	190
27.	Urban males in working age 15—59, 1971	38	191
28.	Change in urban males in working age 15—59, 1961—71	39	192
29.	Rural males in working age 15—59, 1971	40	193
30.	Change in rural males in working age 15—59, 1971	41	194
31.	Urban females in working age 15—59, 1971	42	195
32.	Change in urban females in working age 15—59, 1961—71	43	196
33.	Rural females in working age 15—59, 1971	44	197
34.	Change in rural females in working age 15—59, 1961—71	45	198
35.	Urban population, 1971	46	199-200
36.	Change in urban population, 1961—71	47	201-202

Map No.	Title of Map	Pages	
		Map	Explanatory note
1	2	3	4
37.	Rural population, 1971	48	203-204
38.	Urban concentration, 1971	49	205-206
39.	Growth of urban population, 1901—71	50	207
40.	Degree of urbanisation, 1971	51	208
41.	Towns that lost urban status during 1961—71	52	209
42.	Functions of class I urban centres, 1971	53	210
43.	Functions of Class III and IV urban centres, 1971	54	211
	MIGRATION		
44.	In-migrants, 1971	56	212
45.	Inter-district migration, 1971	57	213-214
46.	Migrants in class I urban centres, 1971	58	215
47.	Migrants residing upto 4 years, 1971	59	216-217
48.	Migrants residing 5—9 years, 1971	60	218-219
49.	Migrants residing 10 years and above, 1971	61	220-221
50.	Working and non-working migrants in Class I urban centres, 1971	62	222-223
51.	Classification of working migrants, 1971	63	224—226
52.	Migrants by age and marital status, 1971	64	227-228
	ECONOMIC ASPECTS		
53.	Land utilisation, 1970-71	66	229
54.	Intensity of cropping, 1970-71	67	230
55.	Major cereals, 1970-71 (Rice, Wheat and Millets)	68	231
56.	Pulses and oilseeds, 1970-71	69	232
57.	Commercial crops, 1970-71	70	233

Map No.	Title of Map	Pages	
		Map	Explanatory note
1	2	3	4
58.	Area irrigated by various sources, 1970-71	71	234
59.	Agricultural holding per cultivating household, 1971	72	235
60.	Agricultural holding per capita in rural areas, 1971	73	236
61.	Agricultural holding per male cultivator, 1971	74	237
62.	Workers and non-workers, 1971	75	238
63.	Rural workers and non-workers, 1971	76	239
64.	Urban workers and non-workers, 1971	77	240
65.	Rural male workers in age 15—59, 1971	78	241-242
66.	Urban male workers in age 15—59, 1971	79	243-244
67.	Rural female workers in age 15—59, 1971	80	245-246
68.	Urban female workers in age 15—59, 1971	81	247-248
69.	Workers and non-workers in employable population in age 15—59, 1971	82	249
70.	Classification of male and female workers, 1971	83	250-251
71.	Classification of rural male and female workers, 1971	84	252-253
72.	Classification of urban male and female workers, 1971	85	254-255
73.	Cultivators in total workers in age 15—59, 1971	86	256-257
74.	Cultivators in rural population, 1971	87	258-259
75.	Male cultivators in male workers in age 15—59, 1971	88	260-261
76.	Female cultivators in female workers in age 15—59, 1971	89	262-263
77.	Agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers in age 15—59, 1971	90	264-265
78.	Non-agricultural workers in primary sector, 1971	91	266

Map No.	Title of Map	Pages	
		Map	Explanatory note
1	2	3	4
79.	Workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, 1971	92	267-268
80.	Household Industries by types and size of employment, 1971	93	269-270
81.	Factories by types and size of employment, 1971	94	271-272
82.	Factories and workshops by size of employment, 1971	95	273
83.	Food processing and beverages industries, 1971	96	274
84.	Textile industries, 1971	97	275
85.	Leather and wood based industries, 1971	98	276
86.	Metal based industries, 1971	99	277
87.	Non-metallic mineral based industries, 1971	100	278
88.	Engineering and scientific instrument industries, 1971	101	279
89.	Transport equipment industries, 1971	102	280
90.	Rubber and chemical industries, 1971	103	281
91.	Rural population in electrified villages, 1971	104	282-283
92.	Rural workers in construction, transport and communications, 1971	105	284-285
93.	Urban workers in construction, transport and communications, 1971	106	286-287
94.	Density of surfaced roads, 1971	107	288
95.	Motor vehicles registered, 1971	108	289
96.	Workers in trade and commerce, 1971	109	290-291
97.	Workers in services, 1971	110	292-293
98.	Workers in public services, 1971	111	294
99.	Workers in educational and scientific services, 1971	112	295

Map No.	Title of Map	Pages	
		Map	Explanatory note
1	2	3	4
100.	Workers in medical and health services, 1971	113	296
101.	Workers in personal and other miscellaneous services, 1971	114	297
	SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS		
	Castes and Tribes, Religion, Literacy and education		
102.	Scheduled castes, 1971	116	298-299
103.	Ten numerically major scheduled castes, 1971	117	300-301
104.	Growth of population and major religions, 1971	118	302
105.	Literacy, 1971	119	303
106.	Change in literacy, 1961—71	120	304
107.	Male literacy, 1971	121	305
108.	Change in male literacy, 1961—71	122	306
109.	Female literacy, 1971	123	307
110.	Change in Female literacy, 1961—71	124	308
111.	Literates per 1,000 of population in age 5—14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age 15—34 in rural areas, 1971	125	309
112.	Literates per 1,000 of population in age 5—14 over literates per 1,000 of population in age 15—34 in urban areas, 1971	126	310
113.	Literates holding non-technical and technical diplomas or certificates, 1971	127	311
114.	Literates holding university degrees/diplomas of the graduate level and above, 1971	128	312
	HOUSING		
115.	Rural population living in villages containing 25 and below, 26—50, 51—100 and above 100 houses, 1971	130	313
116.	Rural households by number of rooms occupied, 1971	131	314
117.	Urban households by number of rooms occupied, 1971	132	315
118.	Census houses according to their uses, 1971	133	316

Map No.	Title of map	Pages	
		Map	Explanatory note
1	2	3	4
119.	Urban households in rented houses, 1971	134	317
	HEALTH		
120.	Medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses, 1971	136	318
121.	Hospital beds per 100,000 of population, 1971	137	319
122.	Registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population, 1971	138	320
123.	Primary health centres per 100,000 of population, 1971	139	321-322

FOREWORD

It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of Indian census that a Census of India Atlas series was brought out on various census themes as also non-census statistics for India and a number of states and union territories. These atlases received wide recognition. During 1973-74, the Indian Census Centenary Atlas was brought out by the office of the Registrar General, India. The 1961 atlas was exhibited at the International Geographical Congress (1968) in New Delhi. A folio of the 1961 atlas comprising ten selected maps was distributed among the 1,500 delegates to the Congress. The centenary atlas was exhibited at the United Nations World Population Conference (1974) in Bucharest.

Maps from the tehsil to the national level appear in most 1971 census table volumes, reports and publications. As part of the 1971 Census taking, jurisdictional maps (basic census map decuments) and urban land use schematic maps were prepared to enrich the district census handbooks, the town directories and other census publications. The jurisdictional maps at taluka/district levels were combined in a volume known as Administrative Atlas for each state with additional demographic information and published for six states. Others are likely to come out in course of time. These are the latest subject maps with reference to the 1971 Census. This upholds the tradition of the census office of producing the largest number of latest maps in the country.

The tabulation plan of the 1971 census aimed at presenting information based on various types of census data. The 1971 census of India atlas series projects census data in thematic maps. The 1971 atlas programme has been planned in a way that helps comparability with the 1961 data in areas like growth and density of population, sex, religion and literacy. The atlas series, which forms part IX in the census publication series will provide correlation of census data with non-census statistics and help in the analysis and evaluation of socio-economic problems at different administrative levels.

Planning of census atlases began along with pre-census preparations in 1969-70. A national conference was organised in April, 1970 in the Office of the Registrar General in which scholars like Prof. G.S. Gosal, Prof. V.L. S.P. Rao, Prof. Mansoor Alam, Dr. M.P. Thakore, Dr. L. S. Bhatt and Mr. H. M. Jones participated.

It discussed the themes and techniques for the maps to be included in 1971 atlas. This seheme was sent to a large number of universities and institutions and valuable suggestions were received from Prof. O.H.K. Spate, Prof. John E. Brush, Prof. John W. Dickey, Prof. R. M. Prothero and Prof. B. J. Garner. The scheme was then examined at conferences of directors of census operations at Courtallam (1970) and at Pahalgam (1971).

The atlas series has been planned in such a way that a complete demographic profile for different administrative units in the country is available from the maps appearing in the atlases of states and union territories and in the national volume. Generally, atlases of states and union territories include eight maps which give the geographical personality of the region, followed by population, sex and age, urbanisation, migration, agriculture, census industrial categories, electricity, transport and communications, trade and commerce and services. There are also maps devoted to scheduled castes and tribes, religion, education, housing and health.

There has been a slight deviation in the All-India volume to reduce the bulk of the atlas by combining themes on the maps. Certain insets are added to provide more information on the subject. Diagrams, graphs and tables based on quantitative measurements of themes help in interpretations of each plate.

In the present All-India atlas, 80 plates are included in four sections. Eleven plates show administrative boundaries and physical aspects. In the section on demographic structure and trends, 35 plates cover distribution of population, density and growth, sex and age and urbanisation. The economic aspects based on census industrial categories are shown in 13 plates. The socio-cultural aspects accounting for 20 plates relate to scheduled castes and tribes, religion and education. A plate on the physio-geographical regions of India has been included to enable the users to coordinate variables in terms of such regions.

This atlas programme has been executed under the direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map). When Dr. Roy went on an U. N. assignment for two years, the work was carried on by the Map Division in Delhi under the supervision of Dr. R. R. Tripathi, now Map Officer. I congratulate all the members of Map Division in our Delhi office and the members of map units in the offices of directors of census operations of states/union territories on their excellent teamwork and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture.

R. B. CHARI,
Registrar General and *ex-Officio*
Census Commissioner for India

New Delhi
Gandhi Jayanti,
October 2, 1977.

PREFACE

Thanks to the initiative and innovative spirit of Shri A. Mitra, the then Registrar General of India, an Atlas volume was brought out for the first time in the Census history of Jammu & Kashmir as elsewhere in the country, as part of the 1961 Census publications. It attempted to portray in thematic maps various facets of physical, demographic, economic and socio-cultural features of the State in 1961 based on available Census and non-Census data. It was well received as a useful contribution to the Census literature with soaring demand for re-print of the publication. The Union Census Atlas and the Atlases of other States and Union Territories likewise received wide recognition amongst scholars and users of Census data.

It was but natural, therefore, that the Census Commission of India should have decided to continue with the Atlas project as part of the 1971 Census Publications programme with such improvements in the presentation plan, thematic content and techniques of maps as would facilitate comparability with the 1961 census data and provide correlation of census data with non-census statistics as an aid in the analysis and evaluation of demographic and socio -economic variables, thus further enriching the usefulness of the publication. The present volume endeavours to be a manifestation of this broad objective.

The Census Atlas contains 123 maps divided into 8 sections, each comprising the number of maps indicated below, within brackets:—

(i) Orientation (3)
(ii) Physical Aspects (4)
(iii) Demographic Structure and Trends (36)
(iv) Migration (9)
(v) Economic Aspects (49)
(vi) Socio-Cultural Aspects (13)
(vii) Housing (5) &
(viii) Health (4)

The maps follow the general pattern laid down by the Map Division of the Registrar General's Office for the country as a whole, except that a few of the prescribed maps have been deleted due to paucity of data. Of the total 123 maps printed, 68 have been drawn at district level and 23 at tehsil level. In the remaining 32 maps, the relevant features have been shown for the State as a whole. 27 maps are in colour and the others in black and white.

Several cartographic techniques have been used in the presentation of data. These include choropleth, isopleth, pie charts, horizontal bars, histograms, symbols etc. These techniques have been used severally or in combinations, depending upon the cross-classifications involved. In order to enable a more facile reference to the variety of Census and non-Census data at different levels, the maps are followed by brief explanatory notes which, besides specifying the purpose and methodology, highlight the salient features and basic data used in the preparation of these maps.

The non-Census statistics used in the preparation of maps comes from the following sources:—

(i) Survey of India
(ii) Memoirs of the India Meteorological Department
(iii) Department of Economic & Statistics, J&K Government
(iv) Public Works Department (R&B) , J&K Government
(v) Department of Industries & Inspector of Factories, J&K Government.
(vi) Transport Department, J&K Government
(vii) Map Division, Registrar General's Office, New Delhi

I am thankful to these departments for their cooperation in making available the needed data.

My special thanks are due to Shri Masood Ahmed, Cartographer who bore the main brunt in finalising this publication. I also wish to place on record my grateful appreciation of the useful services rendered by the other members of staff who were actively associated in the preparation of this volume and whose specific contributions have been acknowledged separately.

I owe a deep personal gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India who encouraged and inspired me to bring out this publication. I owe equally sincere gratitude to Dr. B.K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map), and his colleagues in the Registrar General's Office who apart from providing the over-all technical guidance and solving numerous problems in the execution of this project, took pains to personally go through the manuscript, page by page, and offer useful improvements and suggestions. My thanks are also due to Shri Ardaman Singh, Joint Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh for his help and cooperation in getting the printing of this publication done at Union Territory Press, Chandigarh.

I shall be failing in my gratitude if I do not mention the cooperation extended by Shri P. Oommen, Deputy Controller and Shri M. S. Mahadevkar, Assistant Controller, Union Territory Press, Chandigarh in accepting to print this publication despite otherwise heavy commitments.

Srinagar,
the 27th of May, 1981

ABDUL GANI

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V.K. Punjabi, Draftsman
A.Q. Sherwani, Draftsman
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Checking of Maps and Interpretations

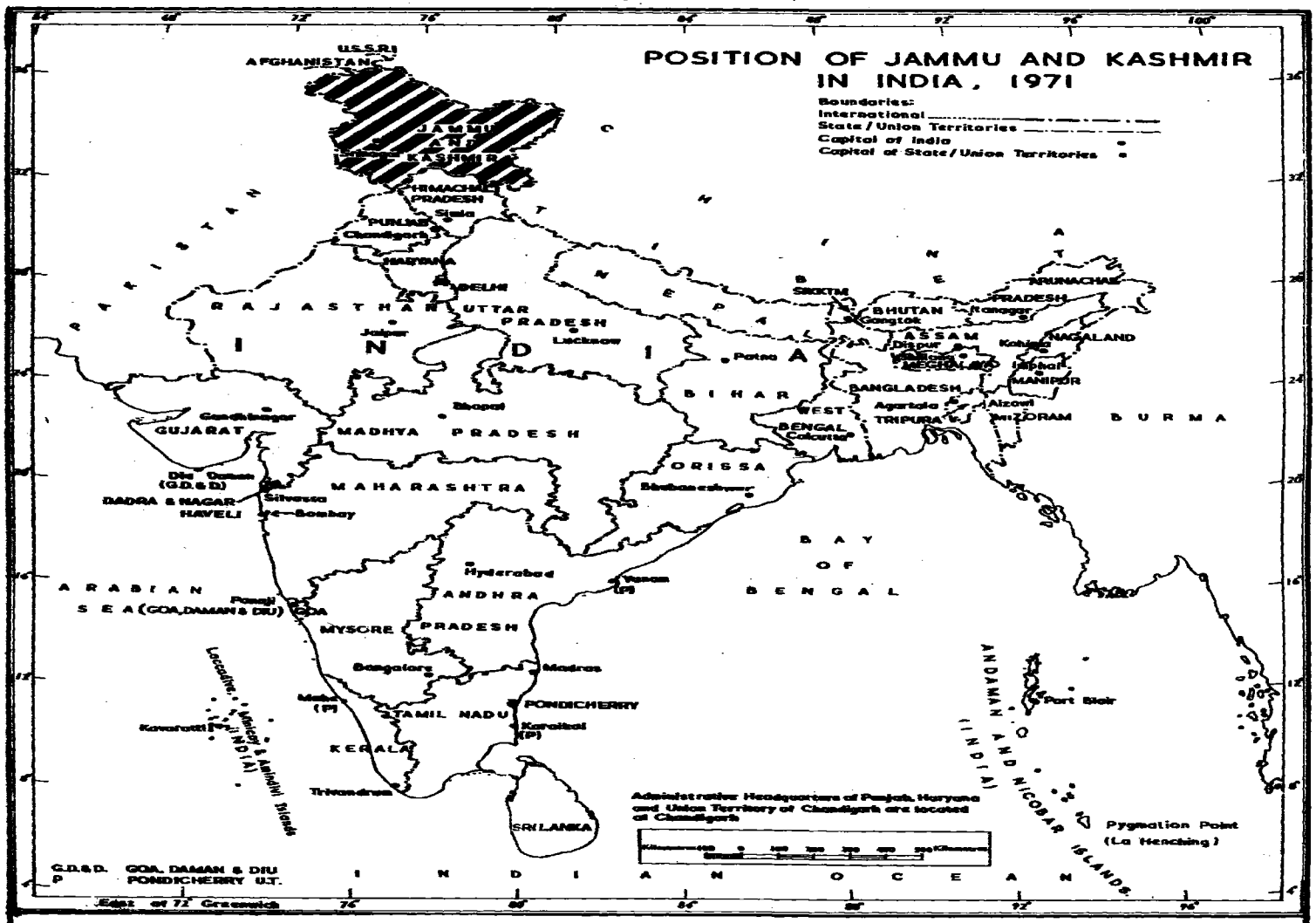
Dr. B.K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map) Office of the Registrar General, India.
Dr. R.R. Tripathi, Map Officer, Office of the Registrar General, India.
Mahesh Ram, Research Officer (Map), Office of the Registrar General, India.

Printing

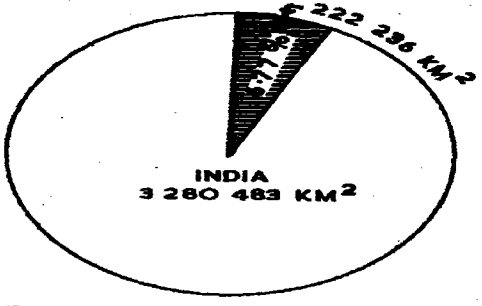
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ORIENTATION

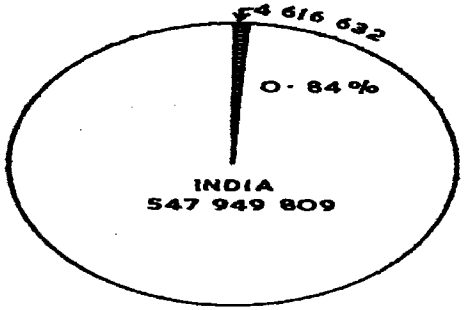
MAP NO. 1



AREA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR IN INDIA



POPULATION OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR IN INDIA



2

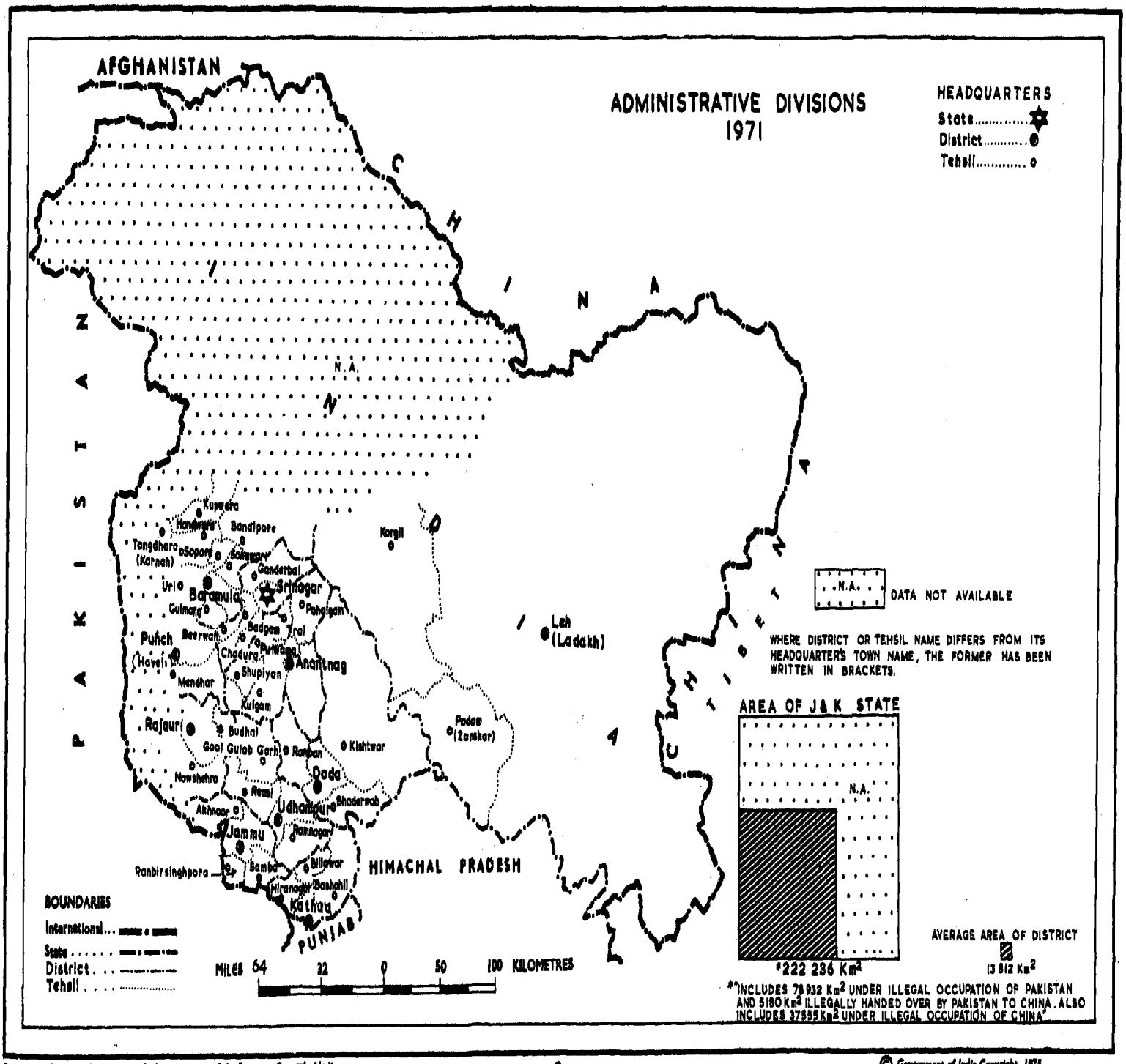
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The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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

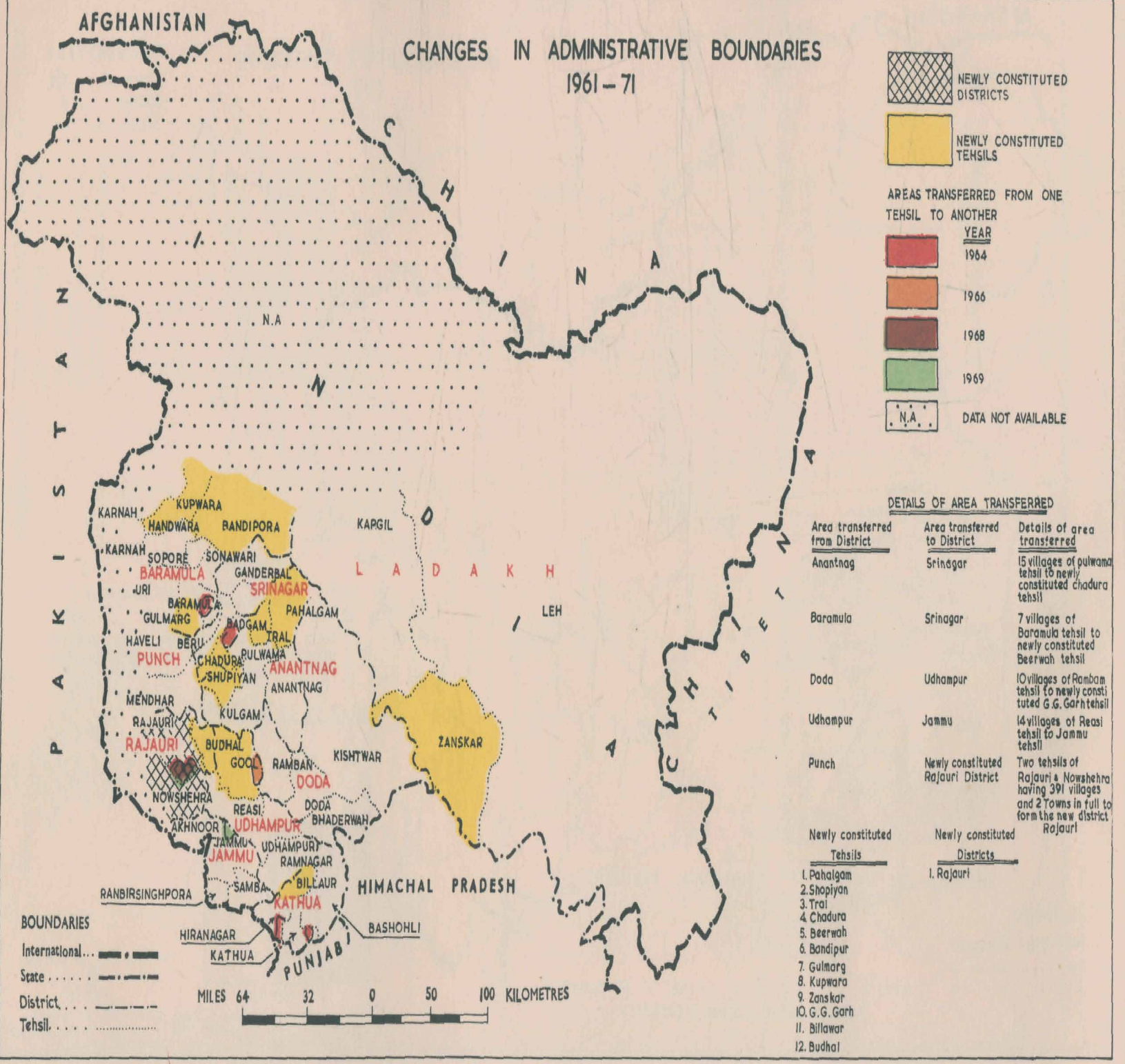
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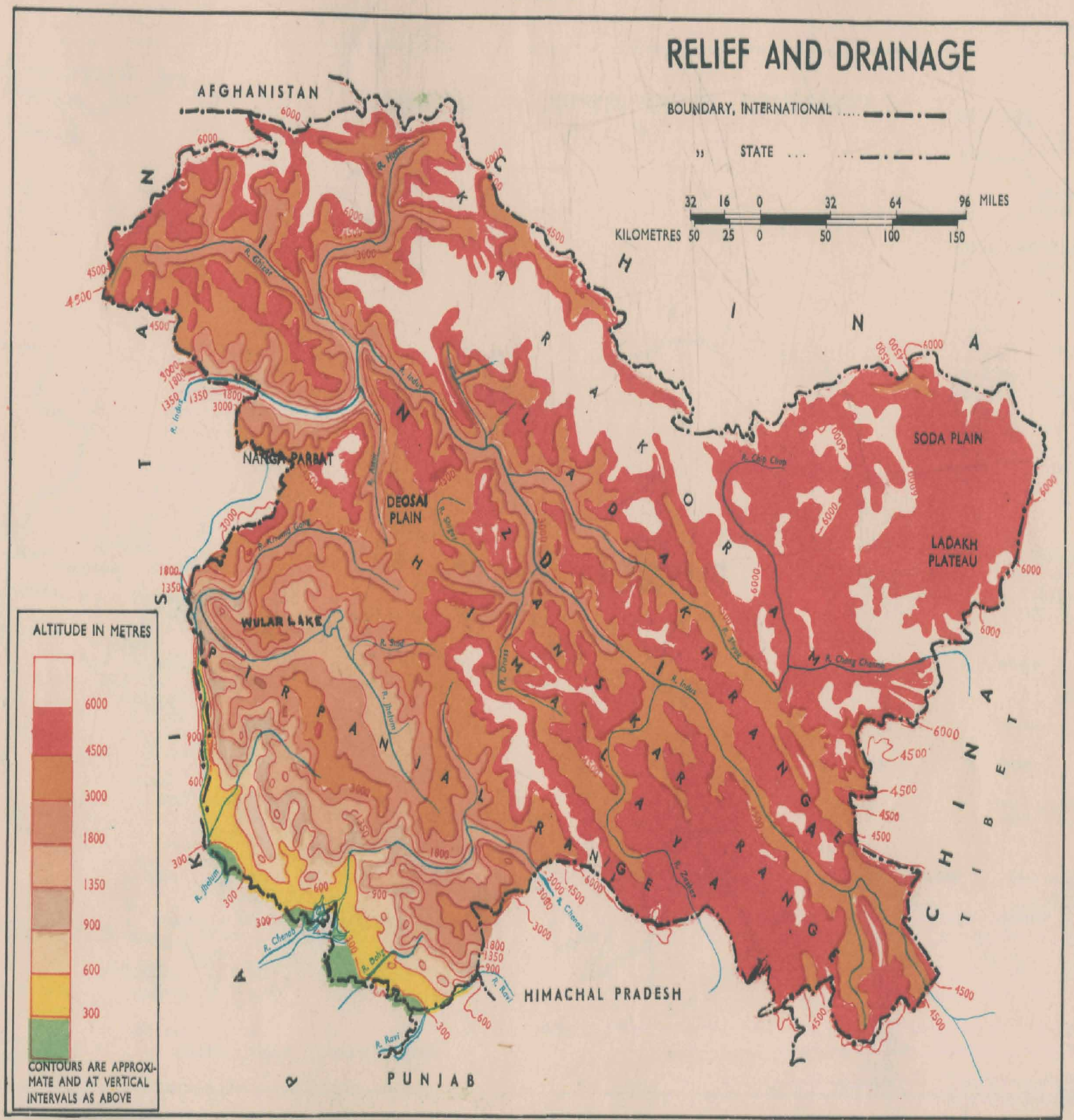
DETAILS OF AREA TRANSFERRED

Area transferred from District	Area transferred to District	Details of area transferred
Anantnag	Srinagar	15 villages of pulwama tehsil to newly constituted chadura tehsil
Baramula	Srinagar	7 villages of Baramula tehsil to newly constituted Beerwah tehsil
Doda	Udhampur	10 villages of Rambam tehsil to newly constituted G.G. Garh tehsil
Udhampur	Jammu	14 villages of Reasi tehsil to Jammu tehsil
Punch	Newly constituted Rajauri District	Two tehsils of Rajauri & Nowshehra having 391 villages and 2 Towns in full to form the new district Rajauri

Newly constituted Tehsils	Newly constituted Districts
1. Pahalgam	1. Rajauri
2. Shopiyan	
3. Trai	
4. Chadura	
5. Beerwah	
6. Bandipur	
7. Gulmarg	
8. Kupwara	
9. Zanskar	
10. G.G. Garh	
11. Billawar	
12. Budhal	

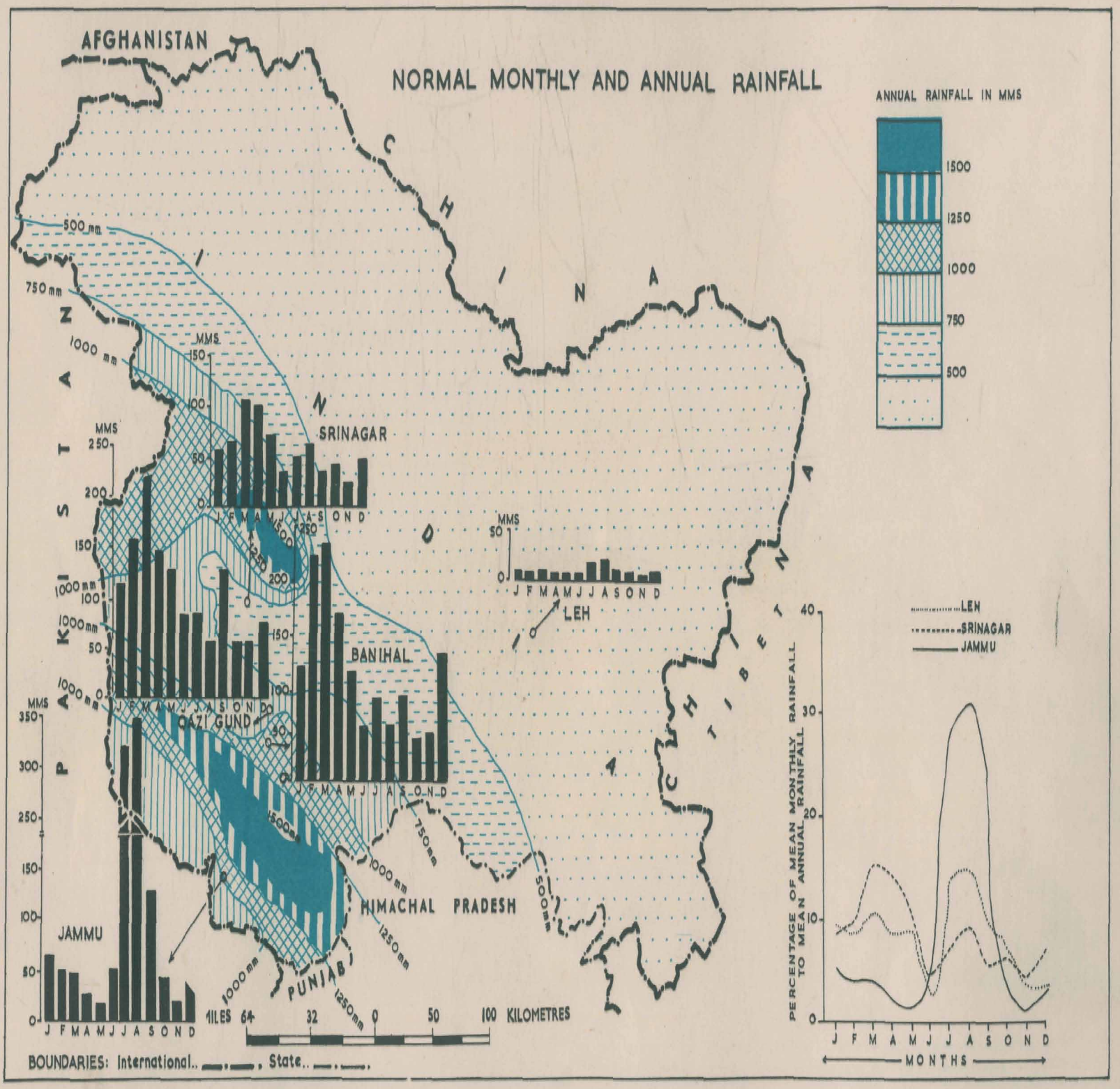
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PHYSICAL ASPECTS



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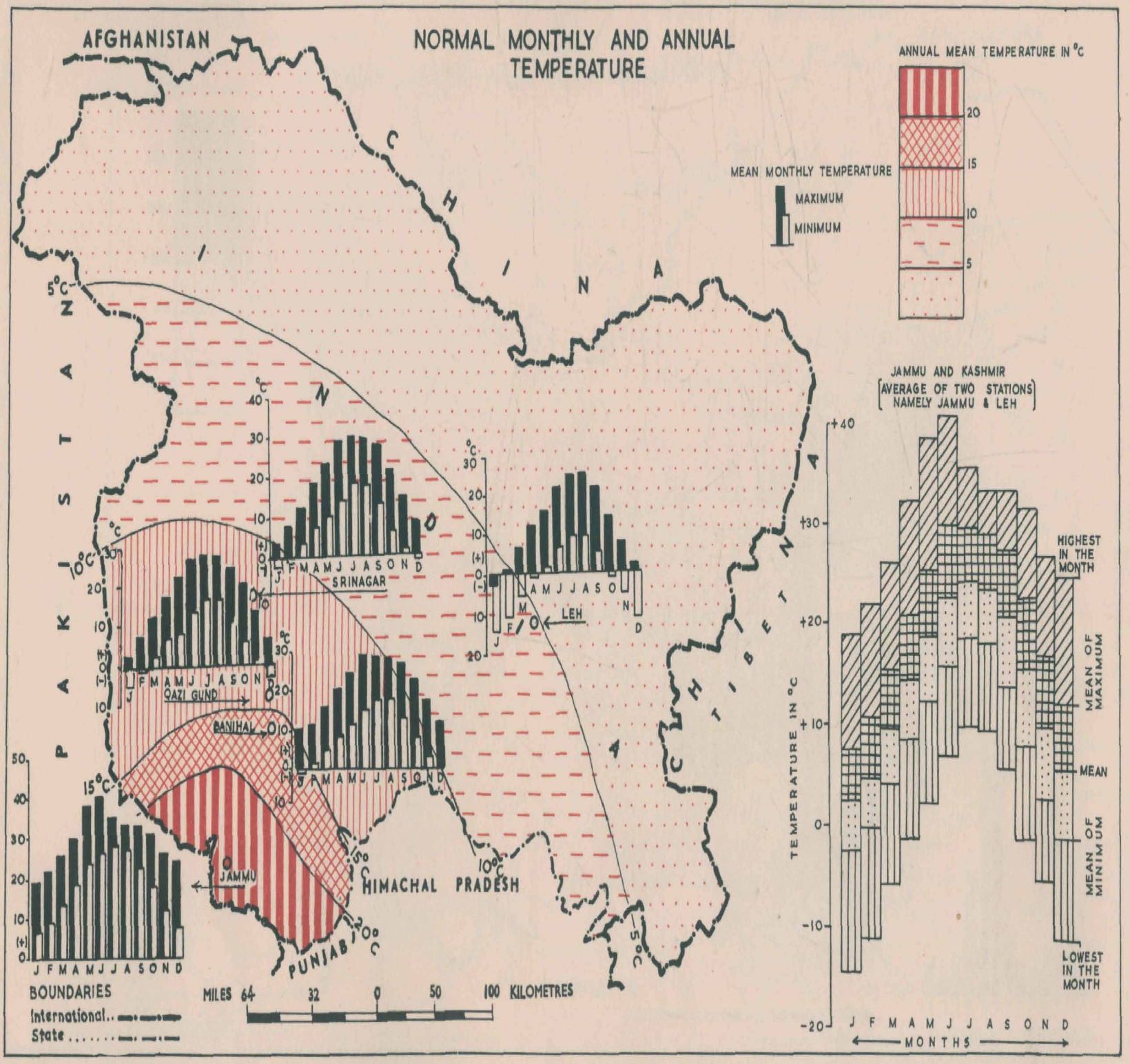
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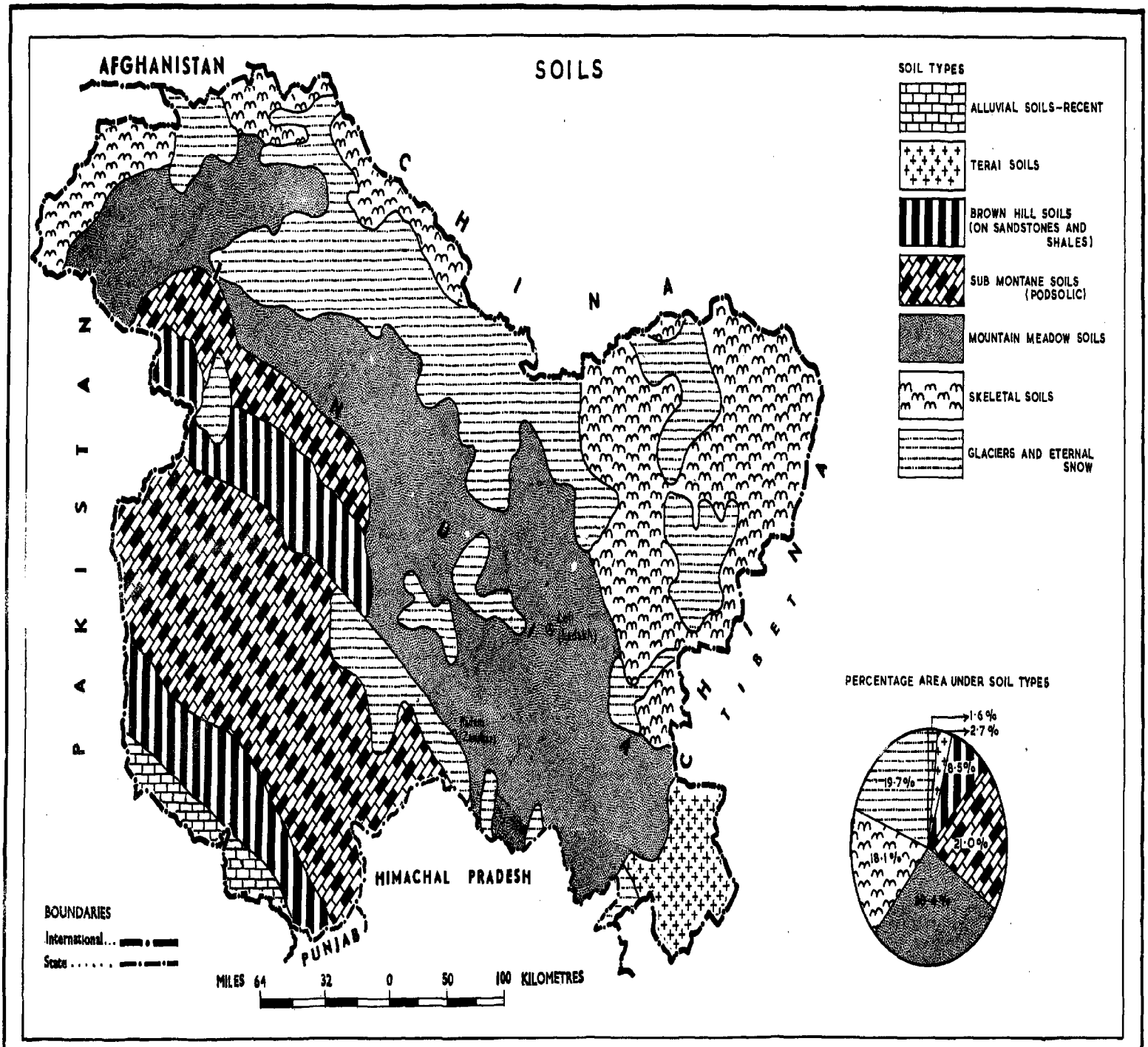
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE



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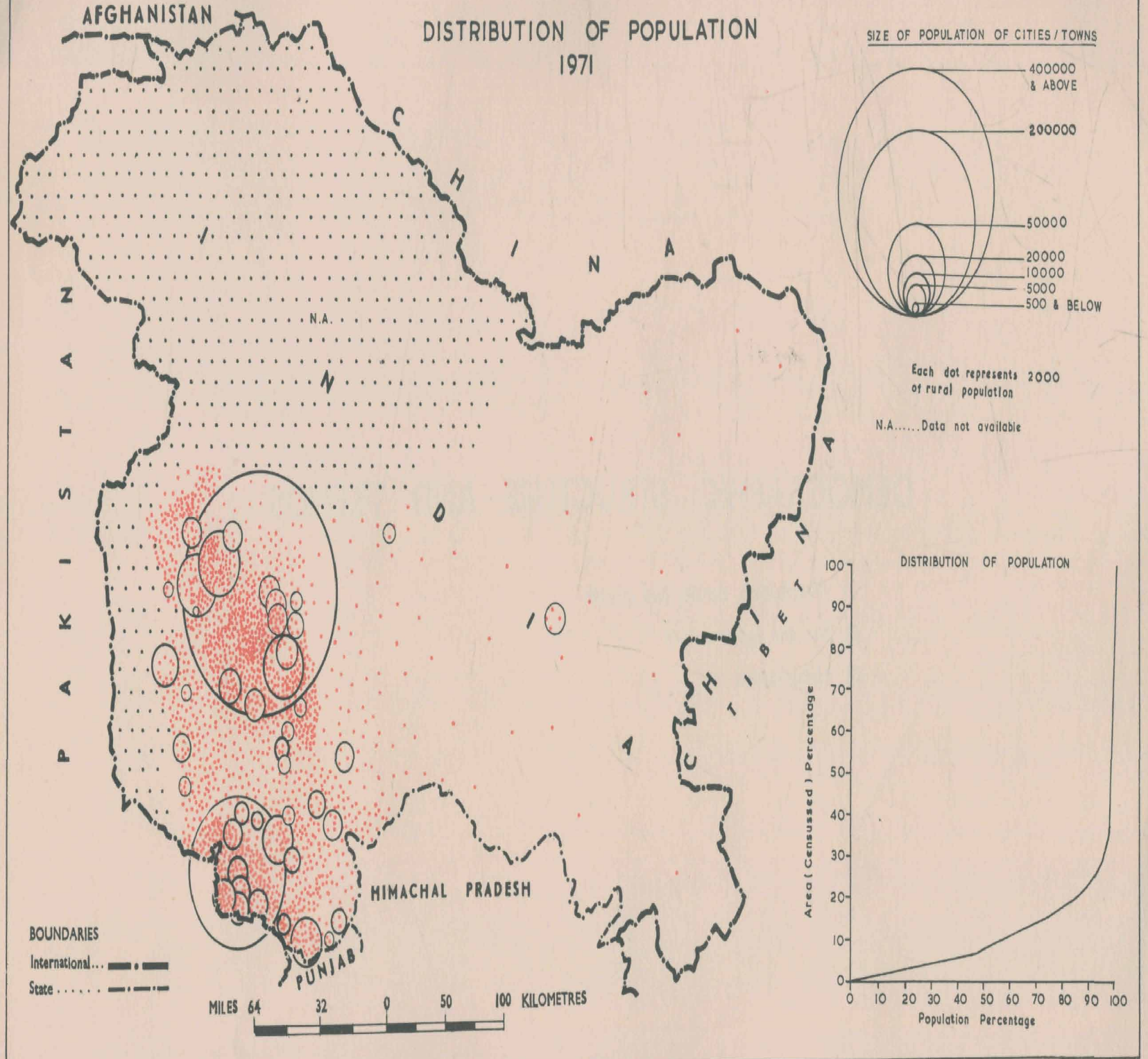
DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

i) Distribution, density and growth

ii) Sex and age structure

iii) Urbanisation

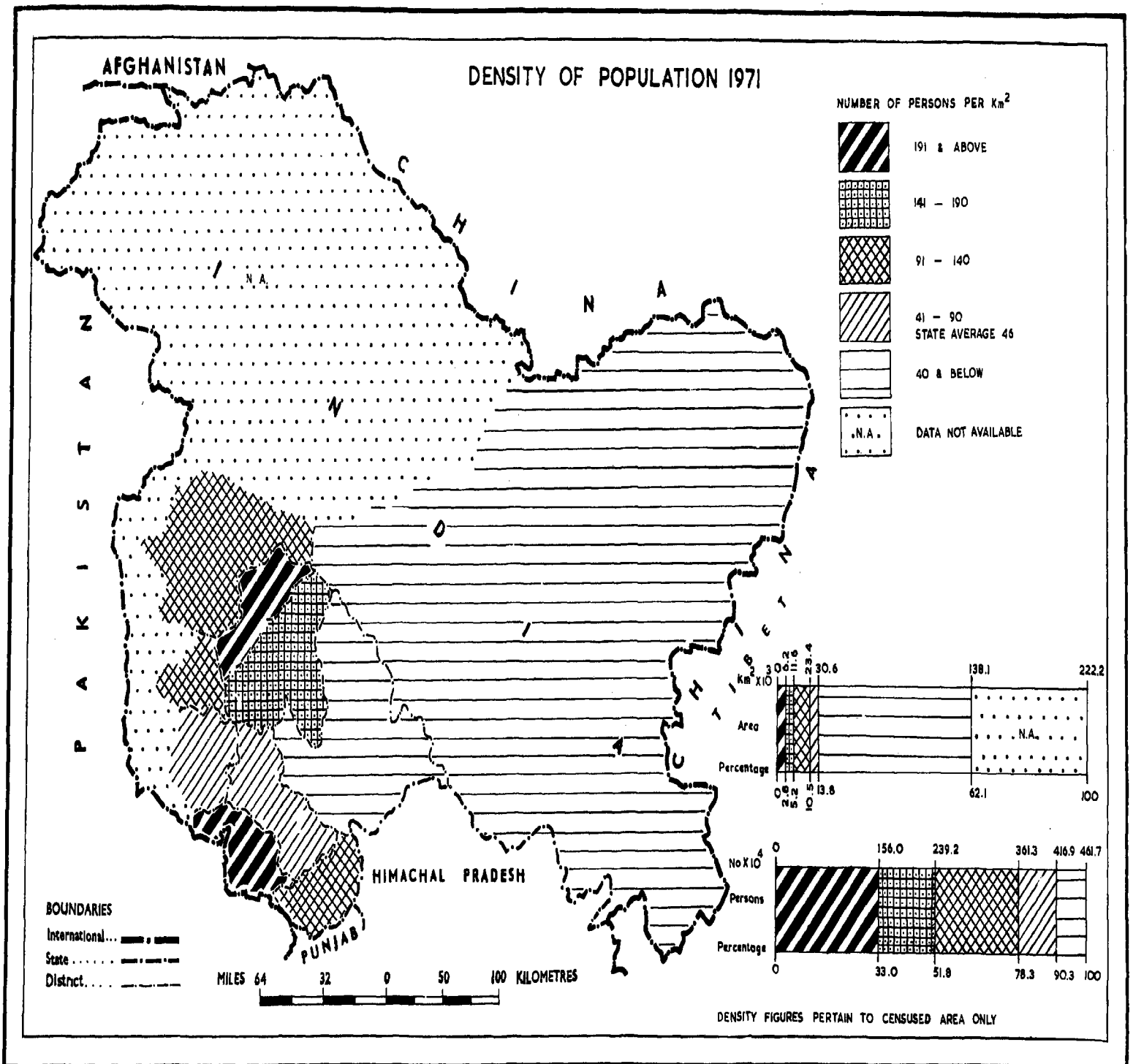
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1971



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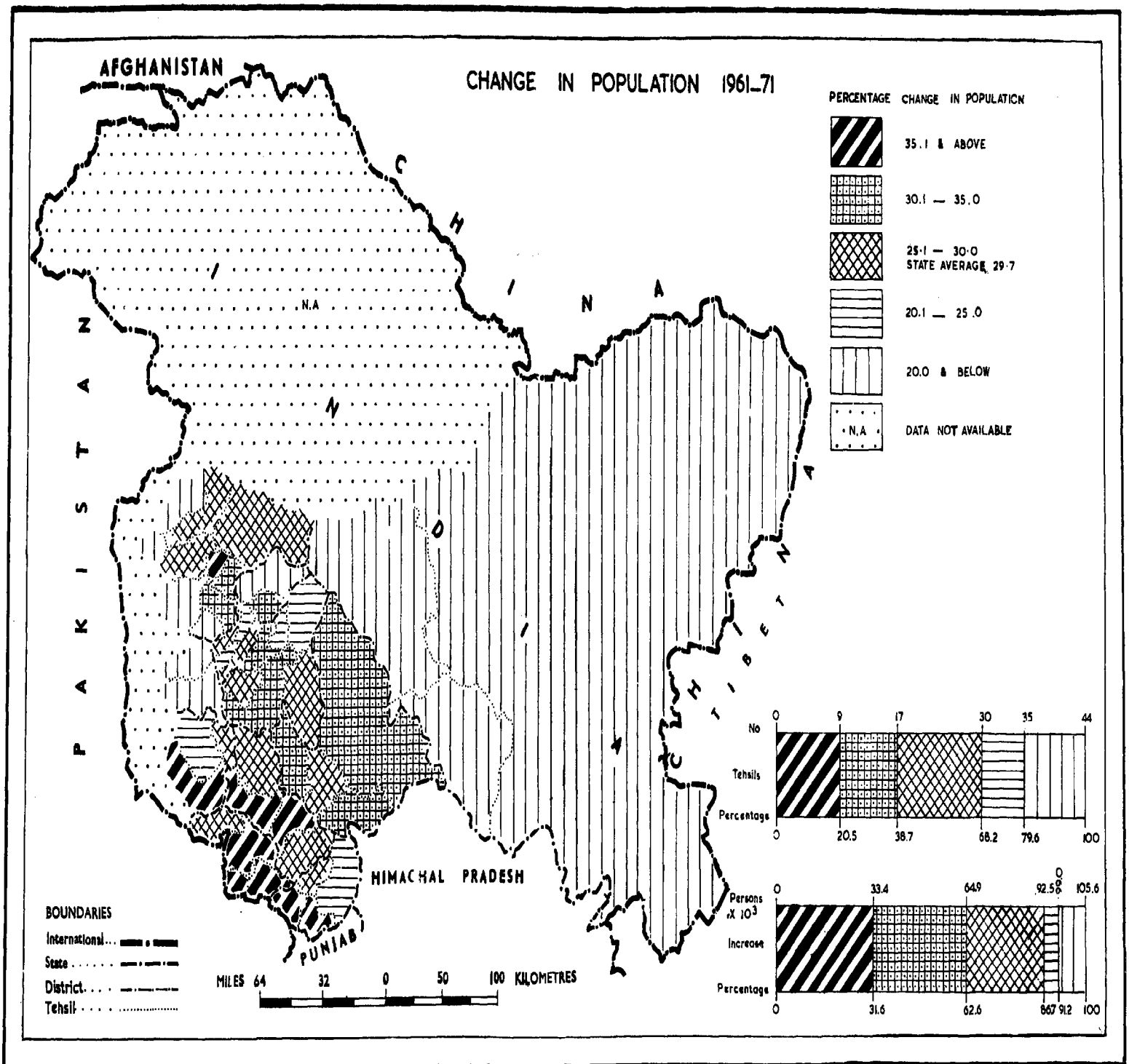
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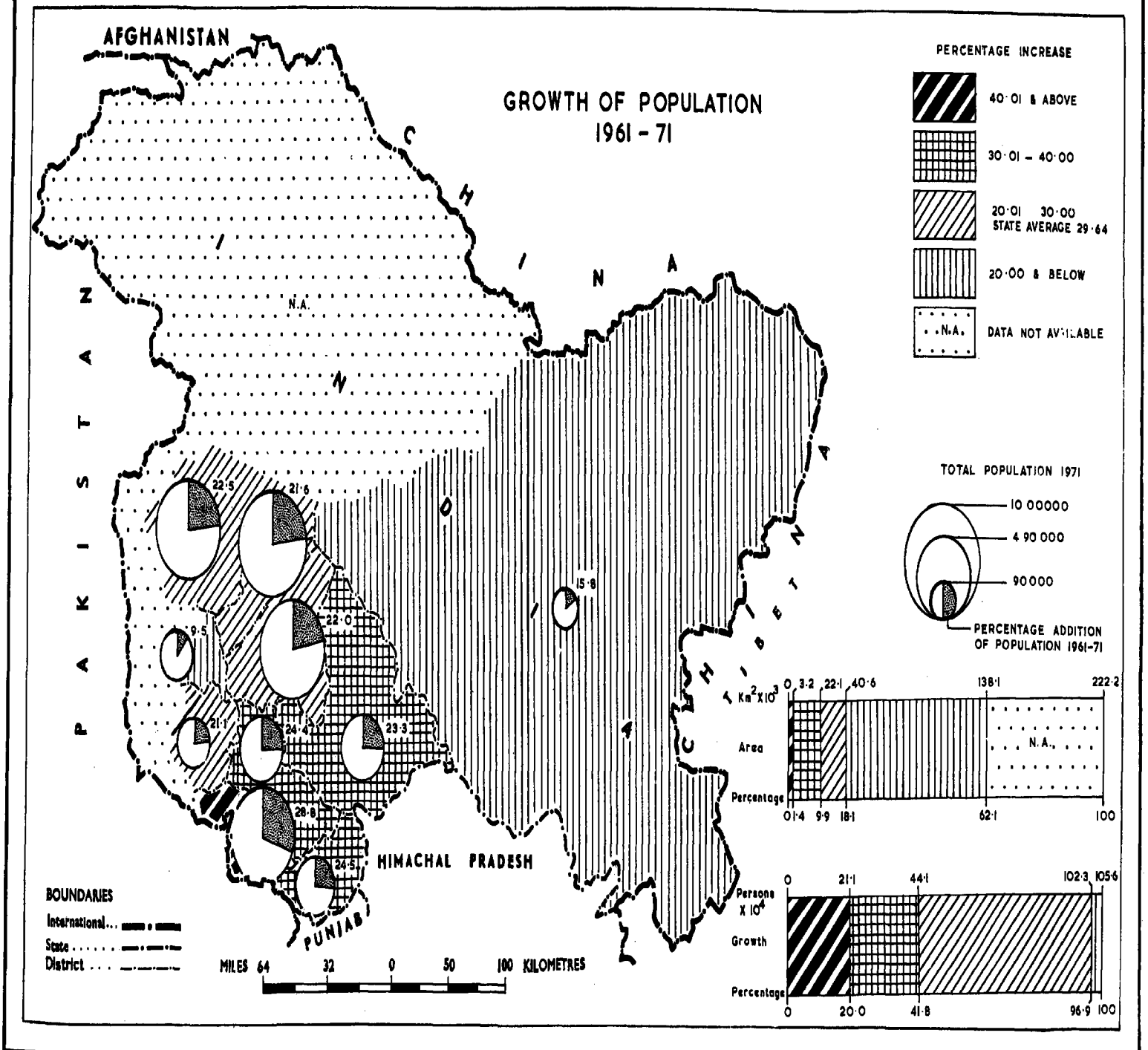
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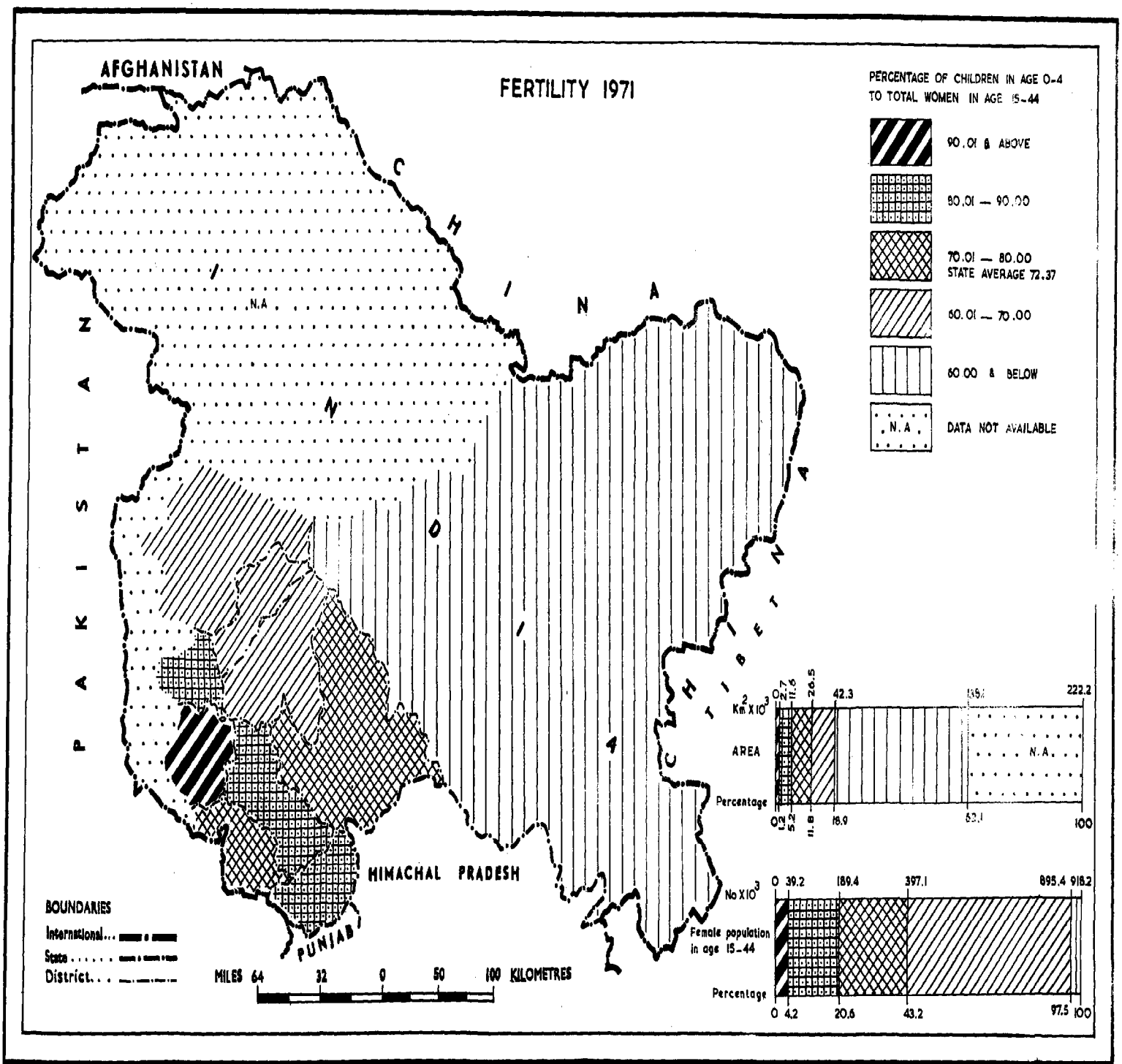
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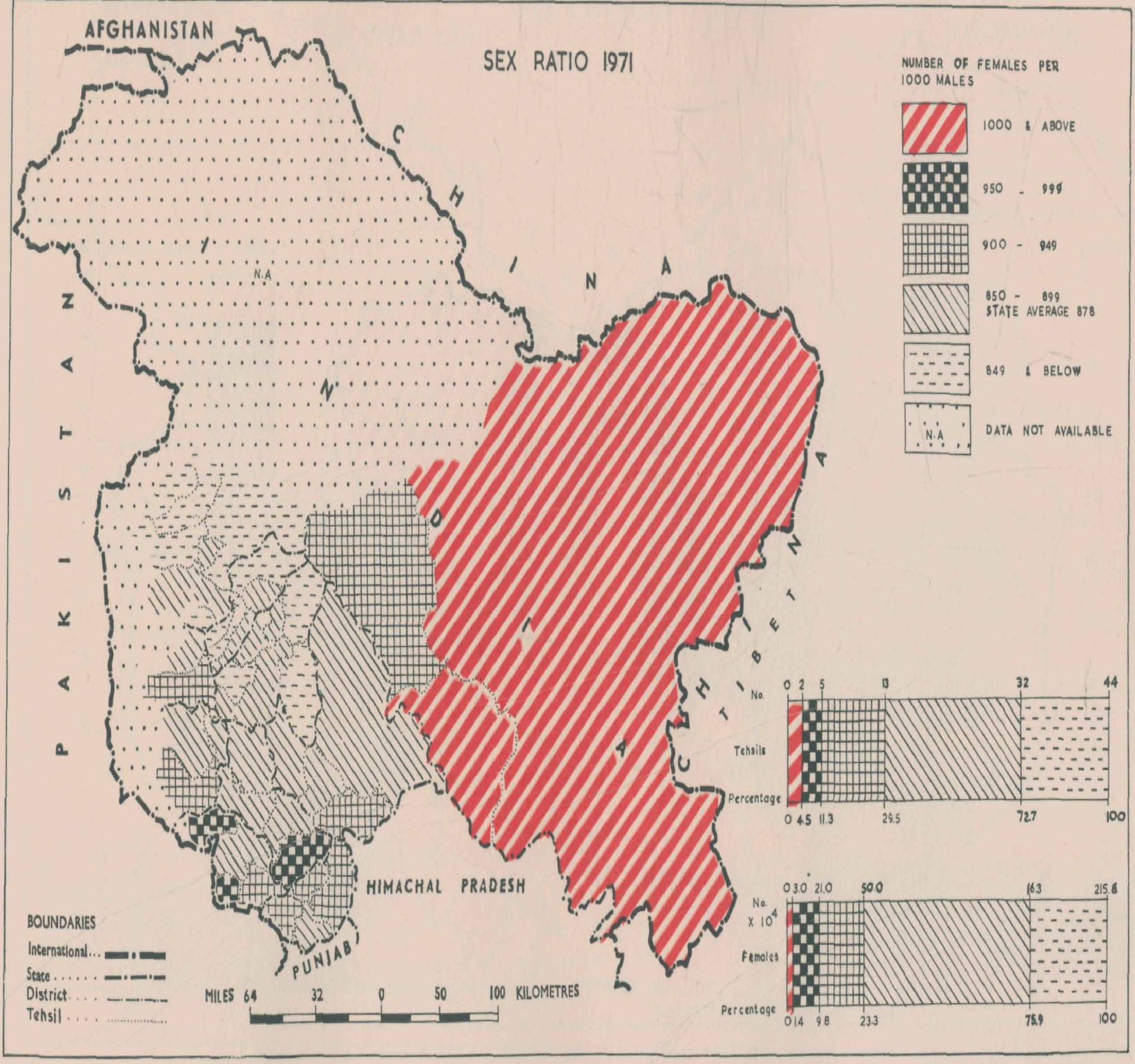
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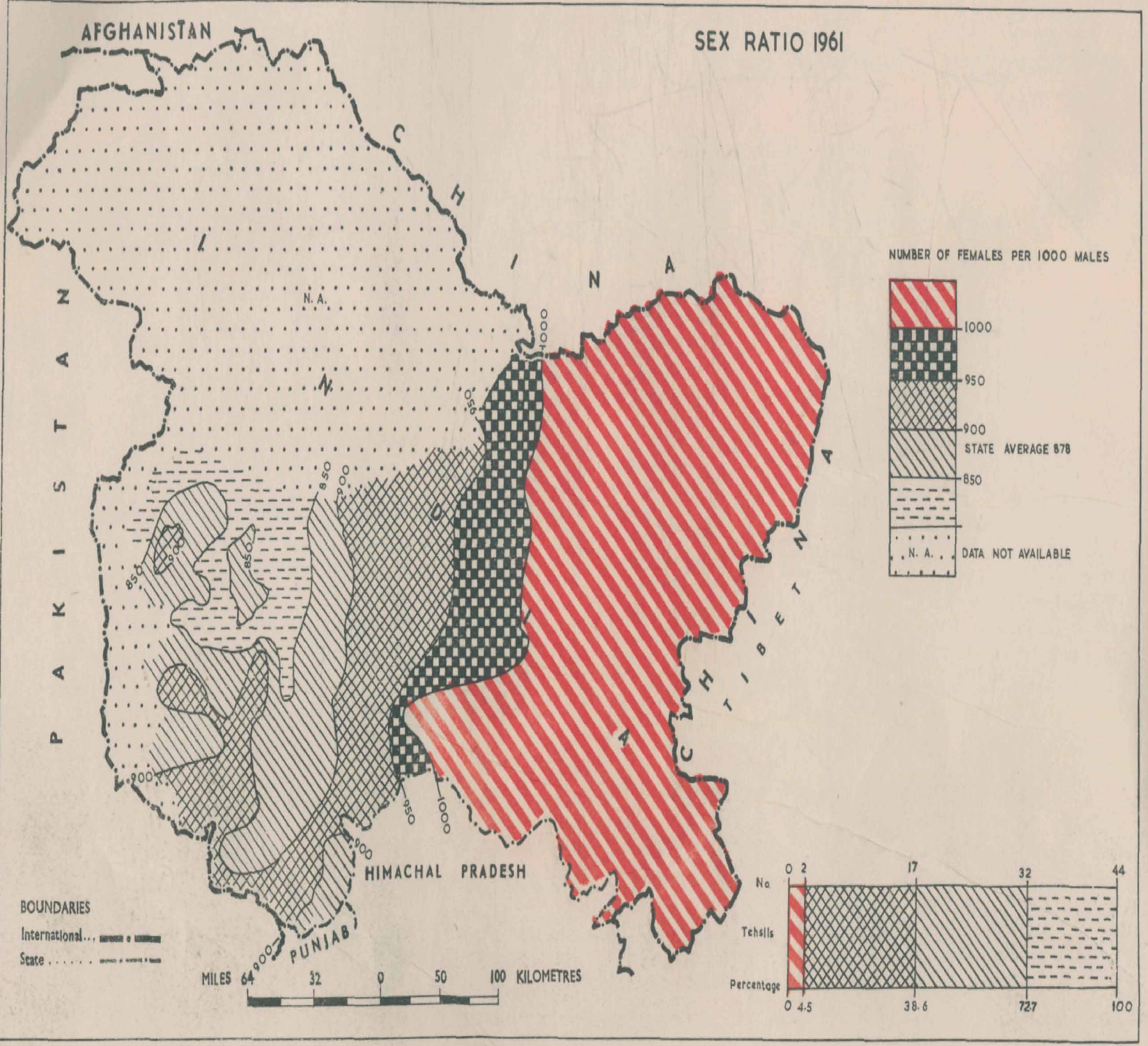
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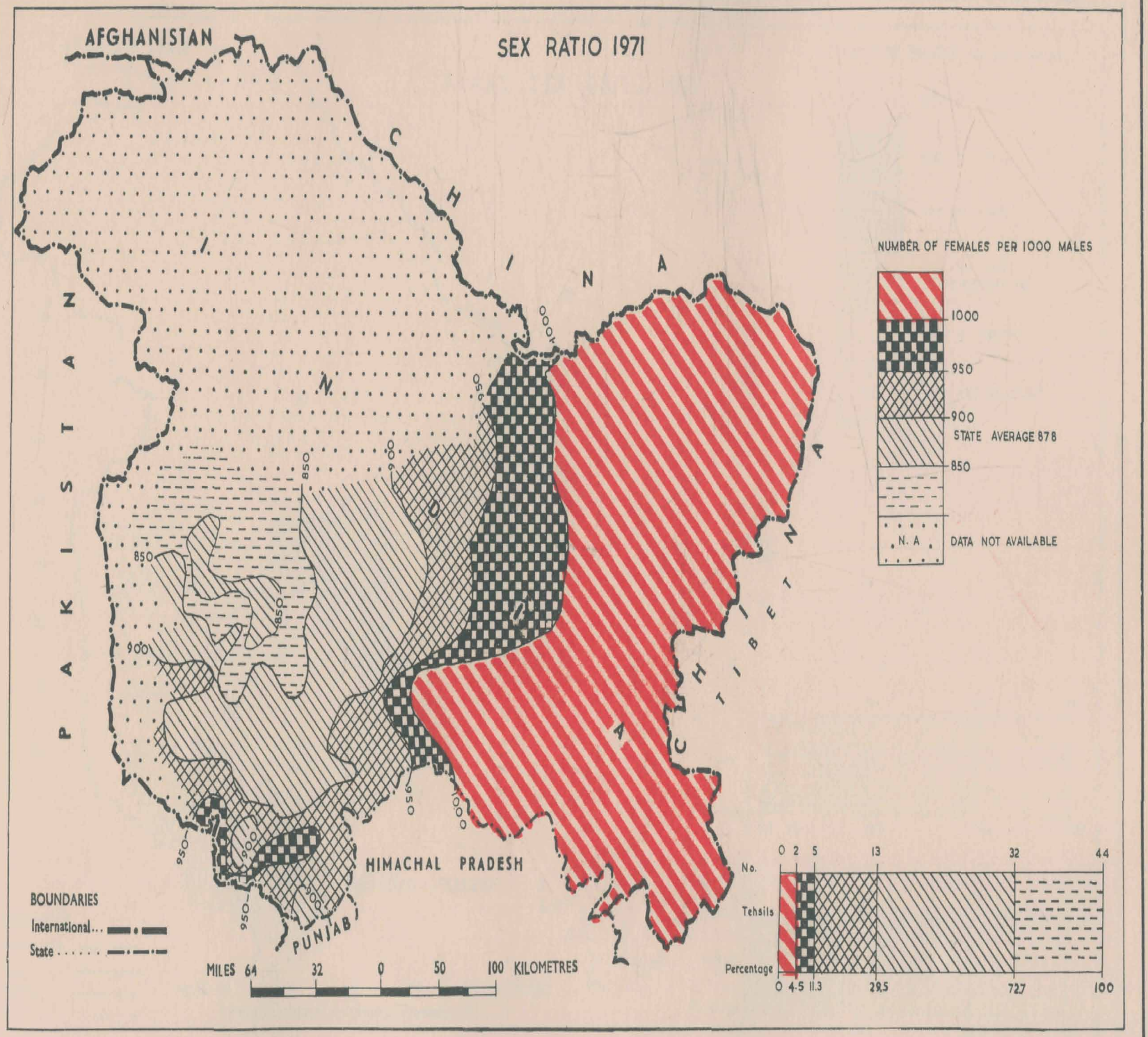
CHANGE IN 1961



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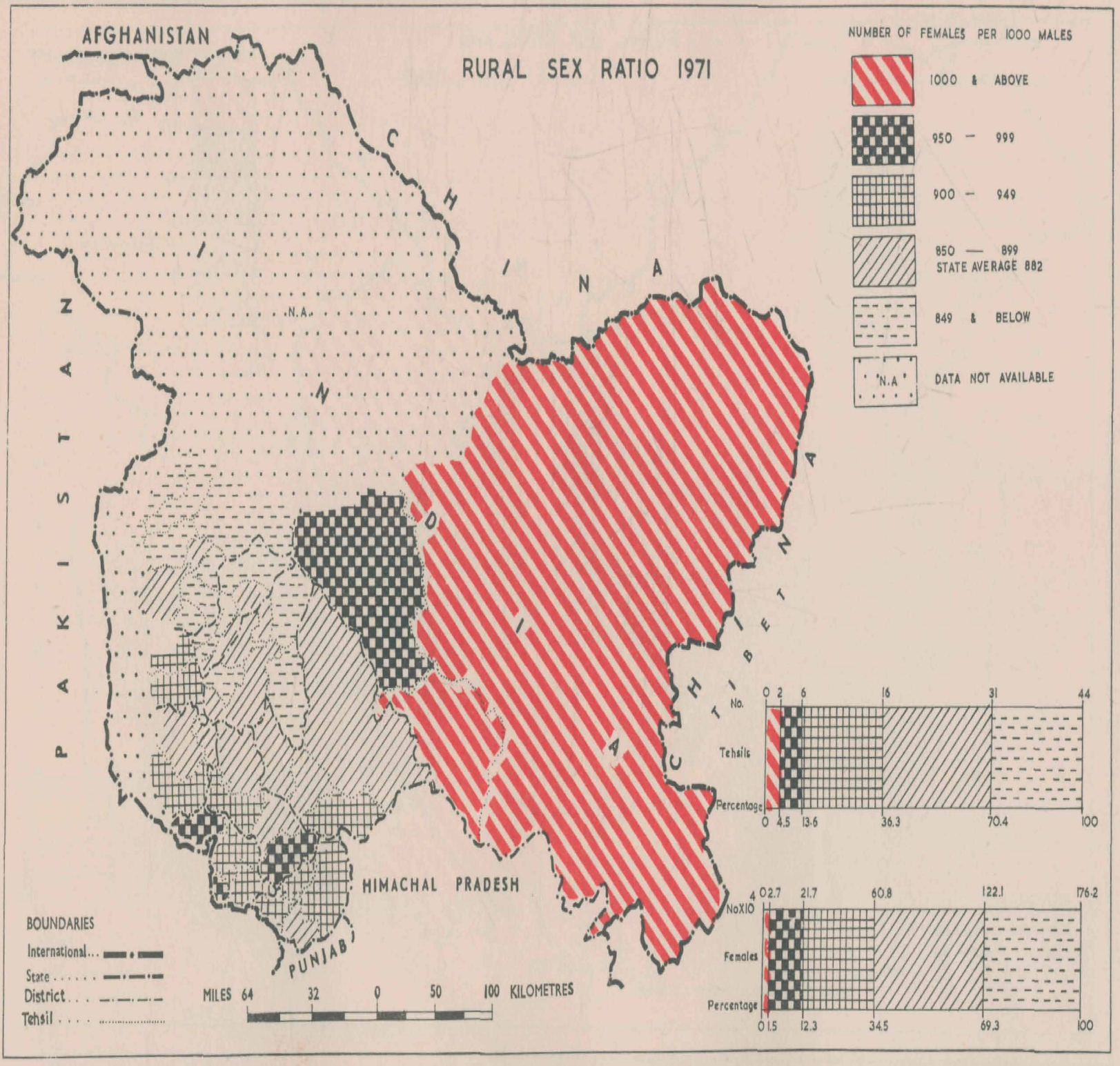
SEX RATIO
71

MAP NO. 14



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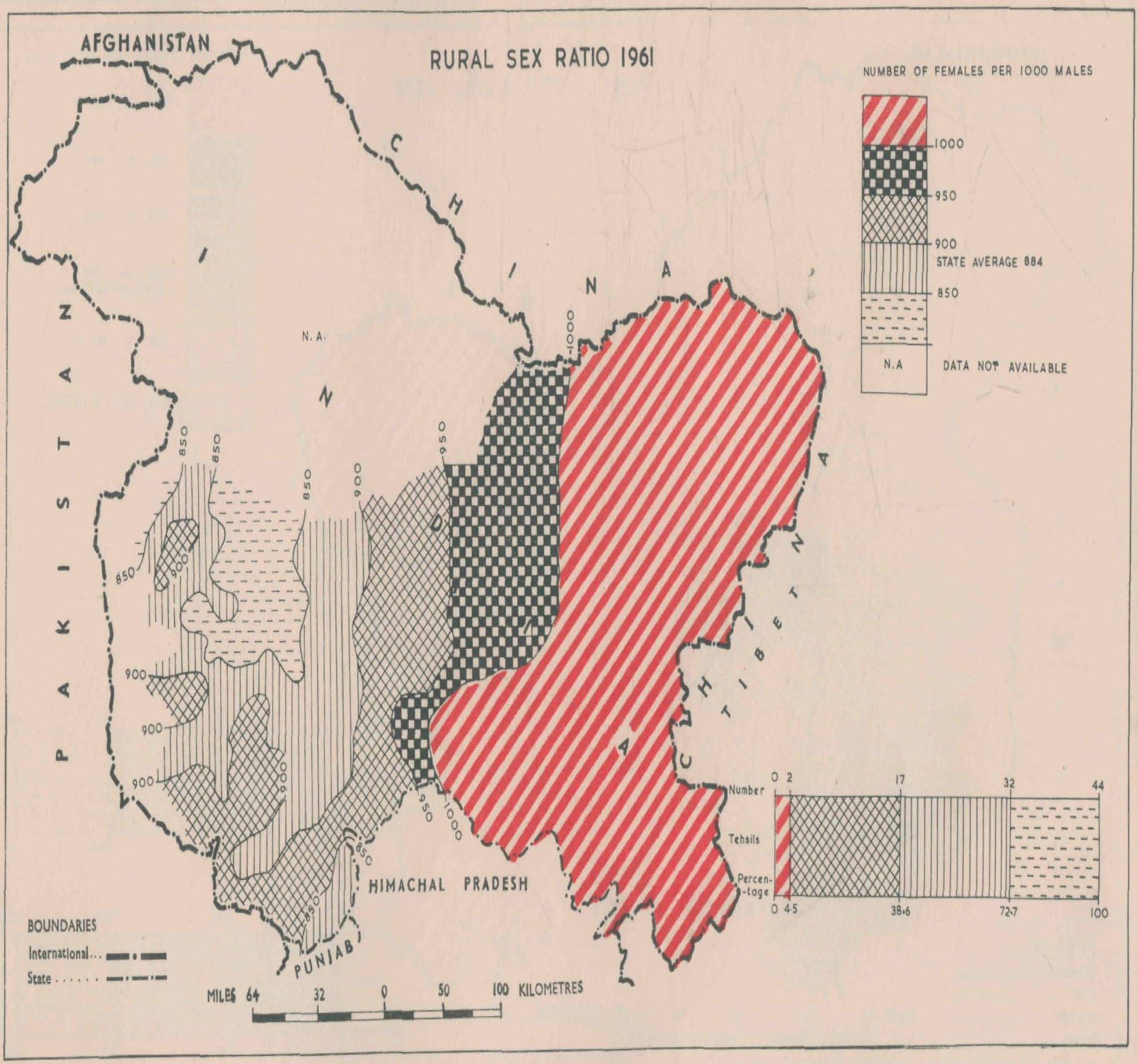
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MAP NO. 16

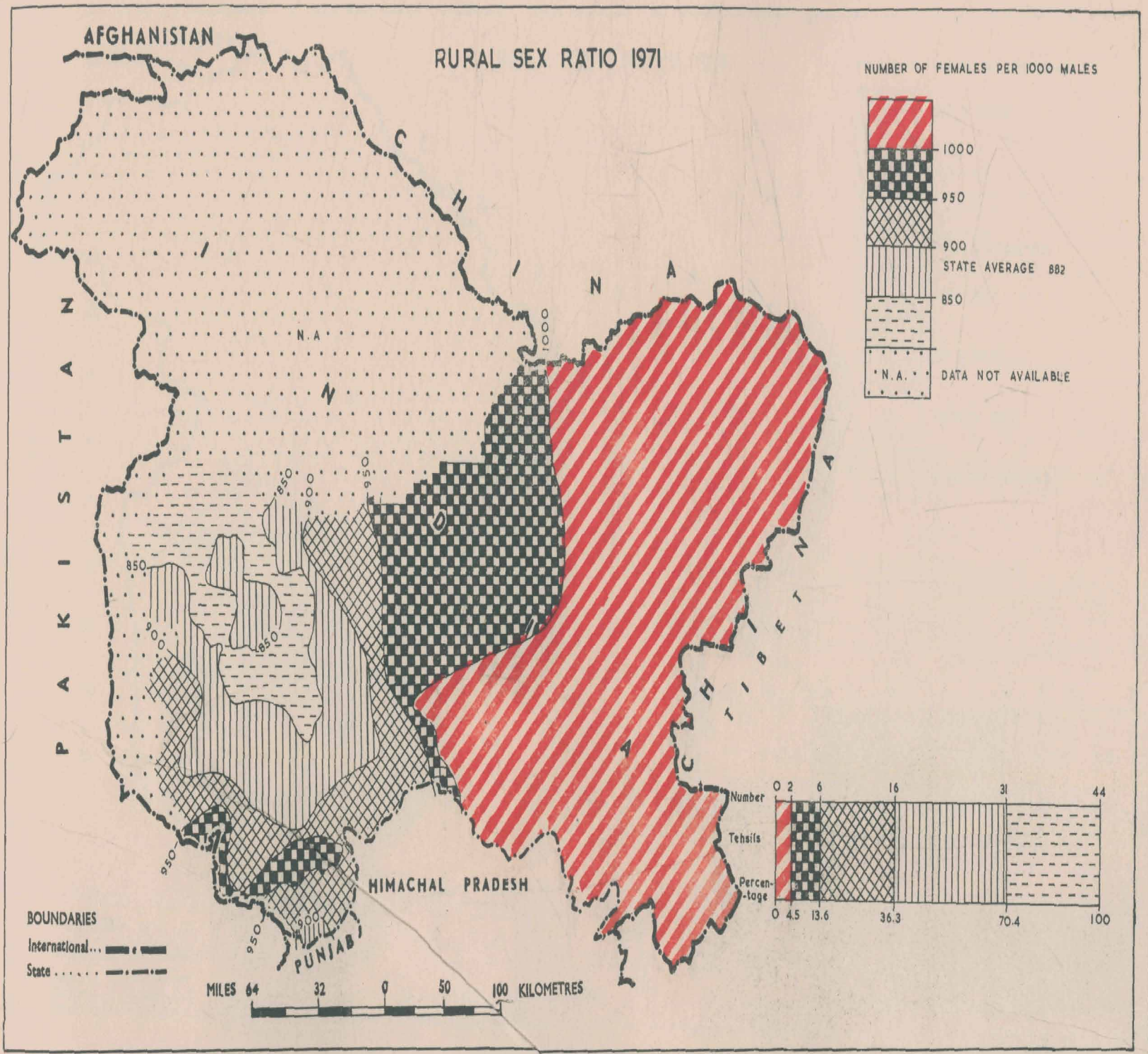


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RURAL SEX RATIO - 1971

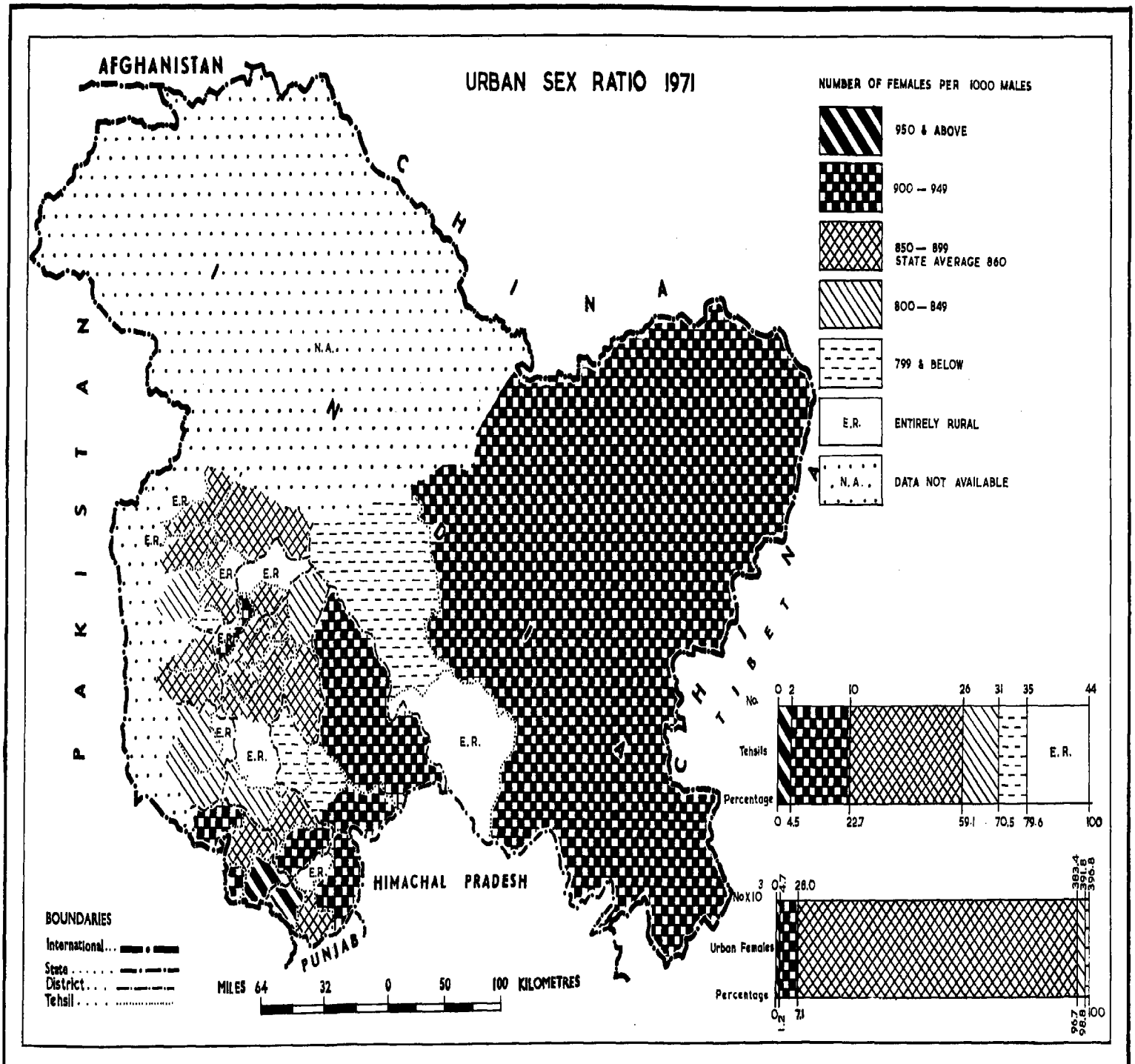
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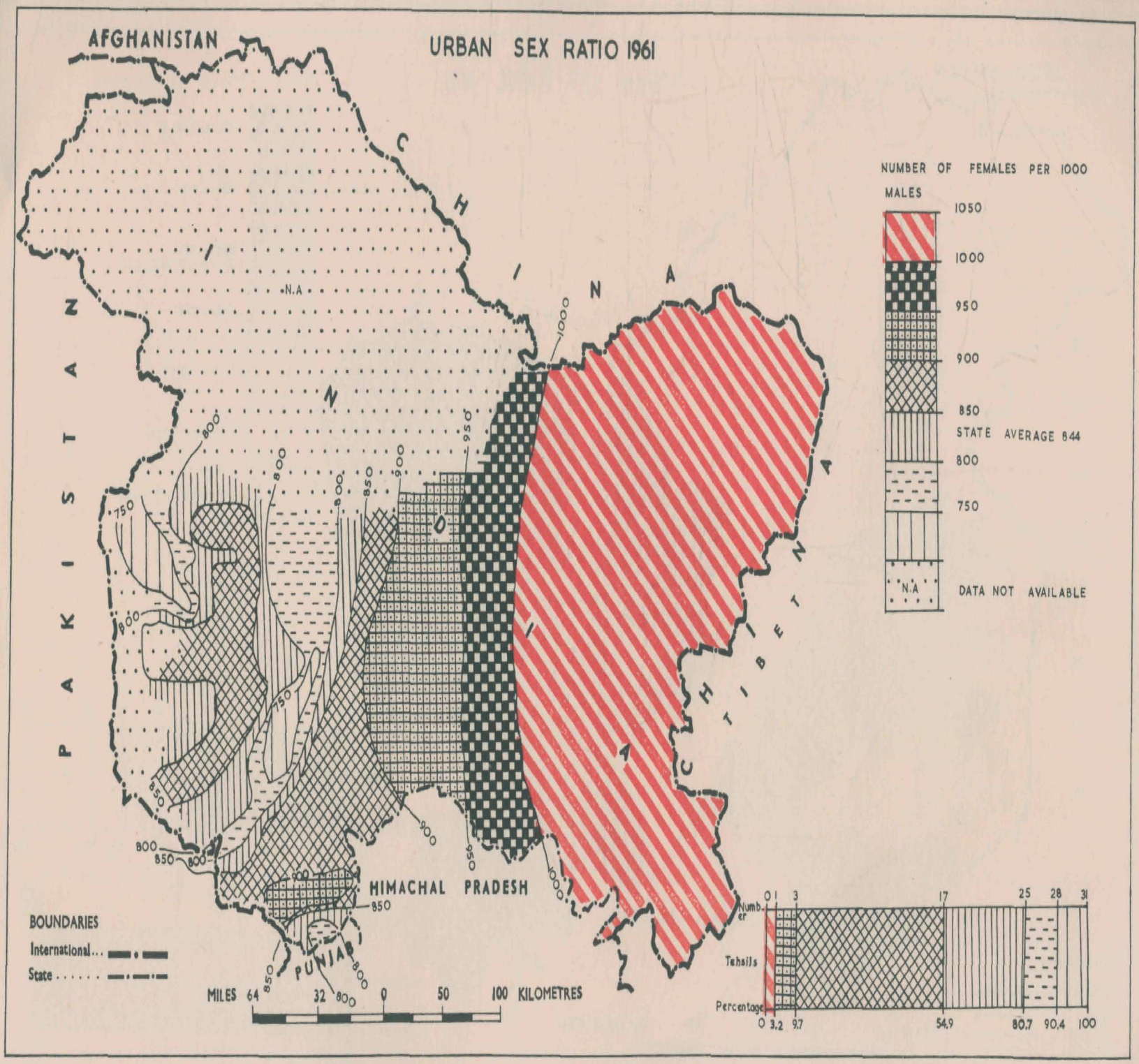
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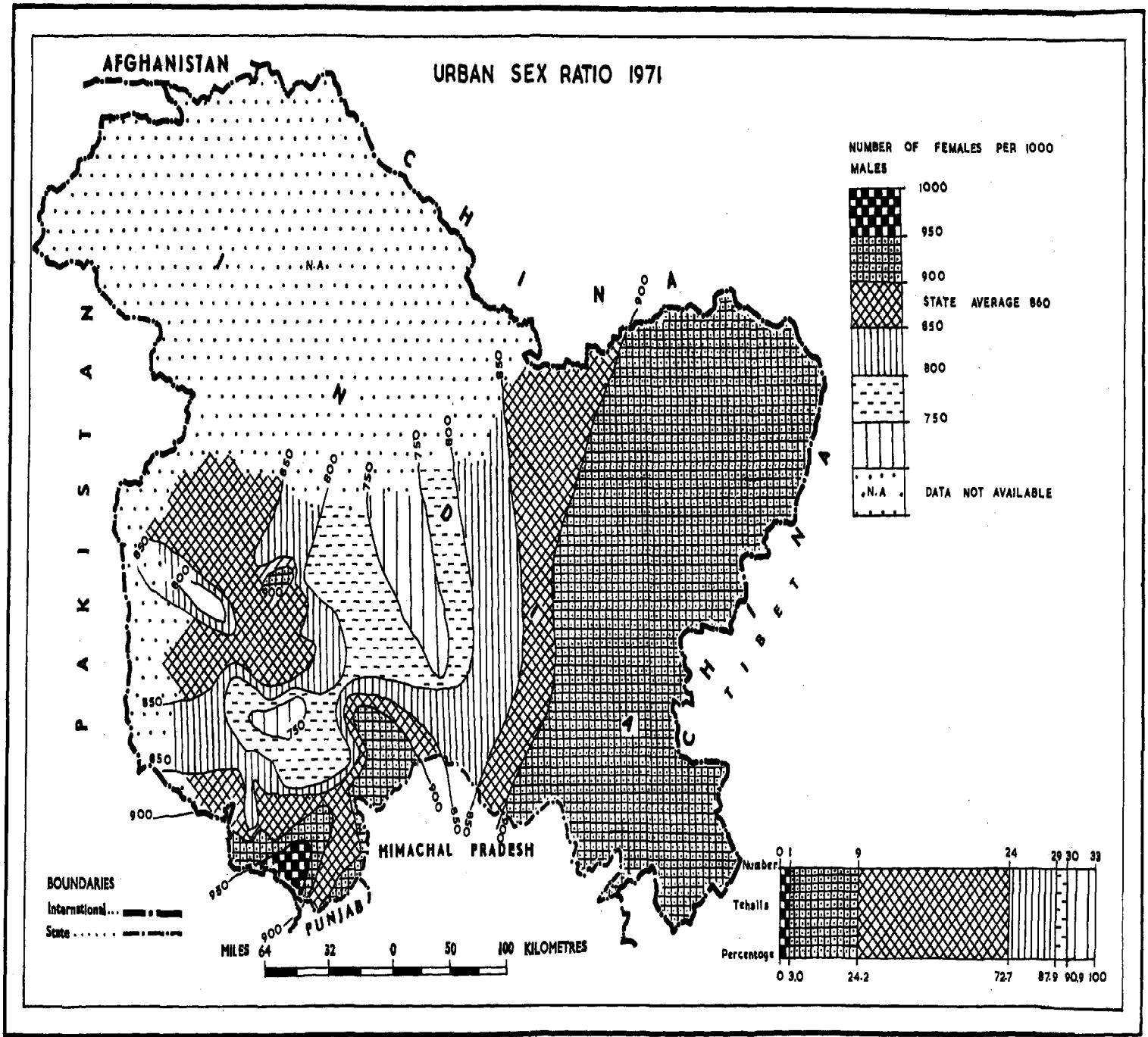


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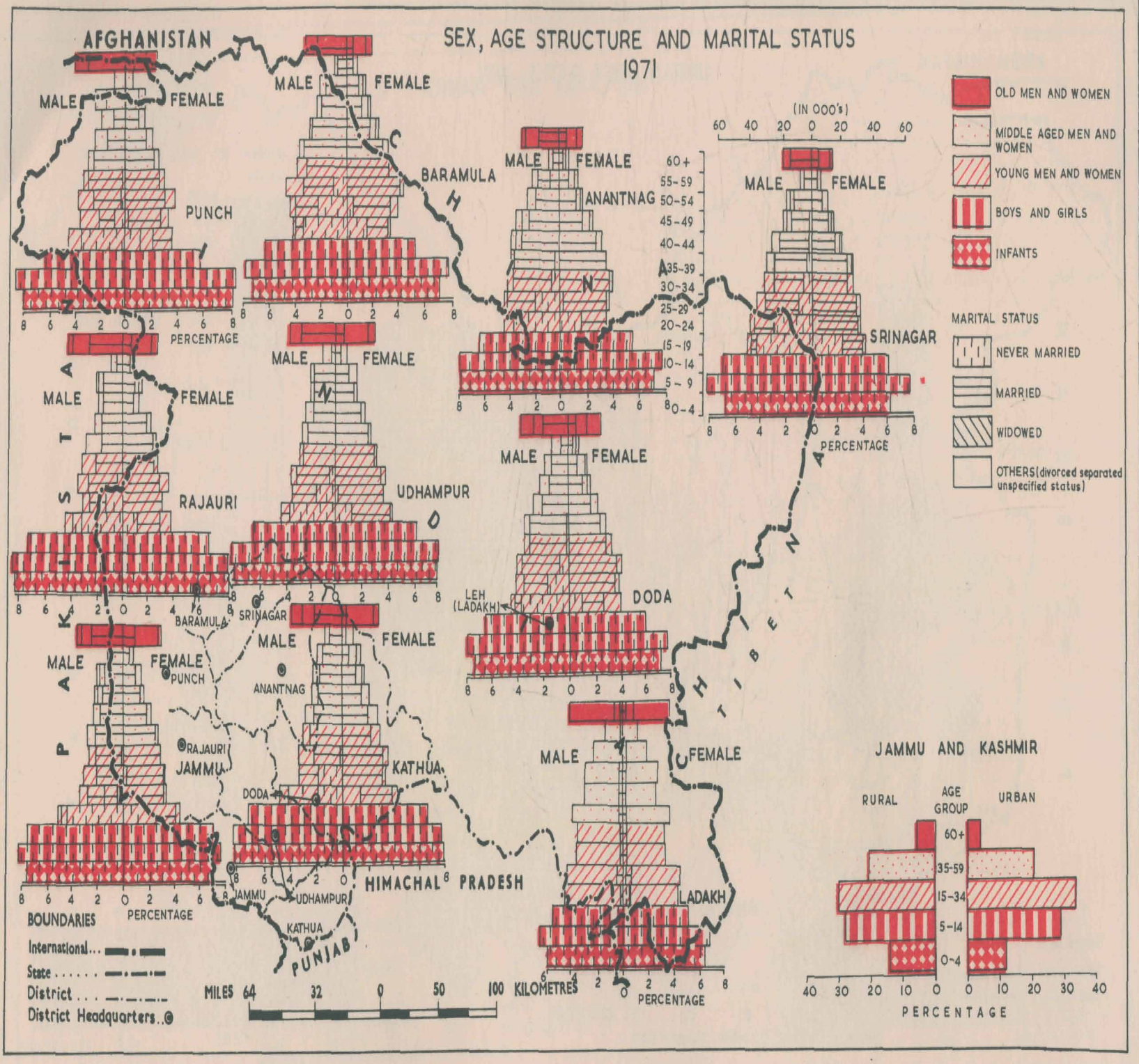
URBAN SEX RATIO - 1971

MAP NO.18



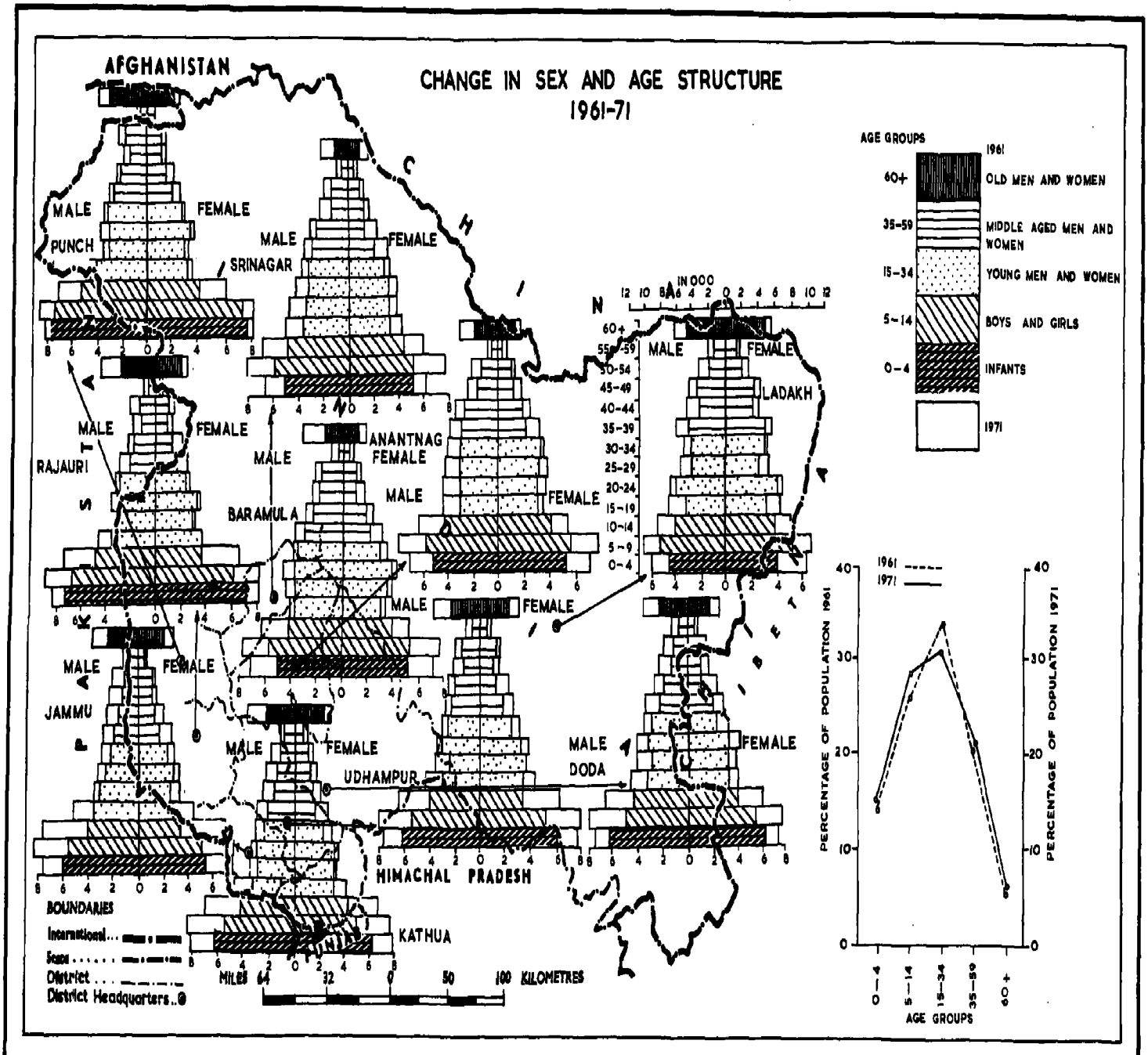
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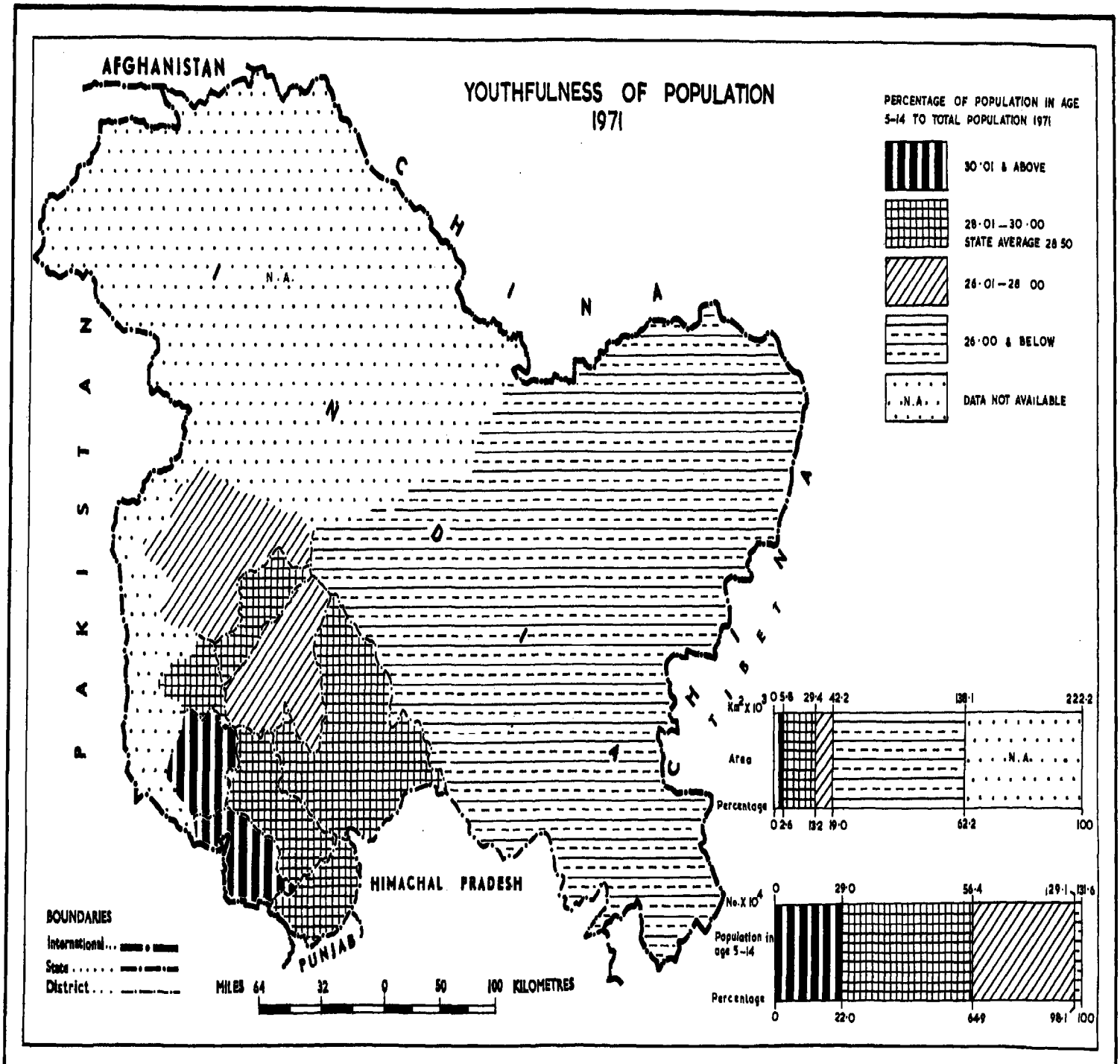
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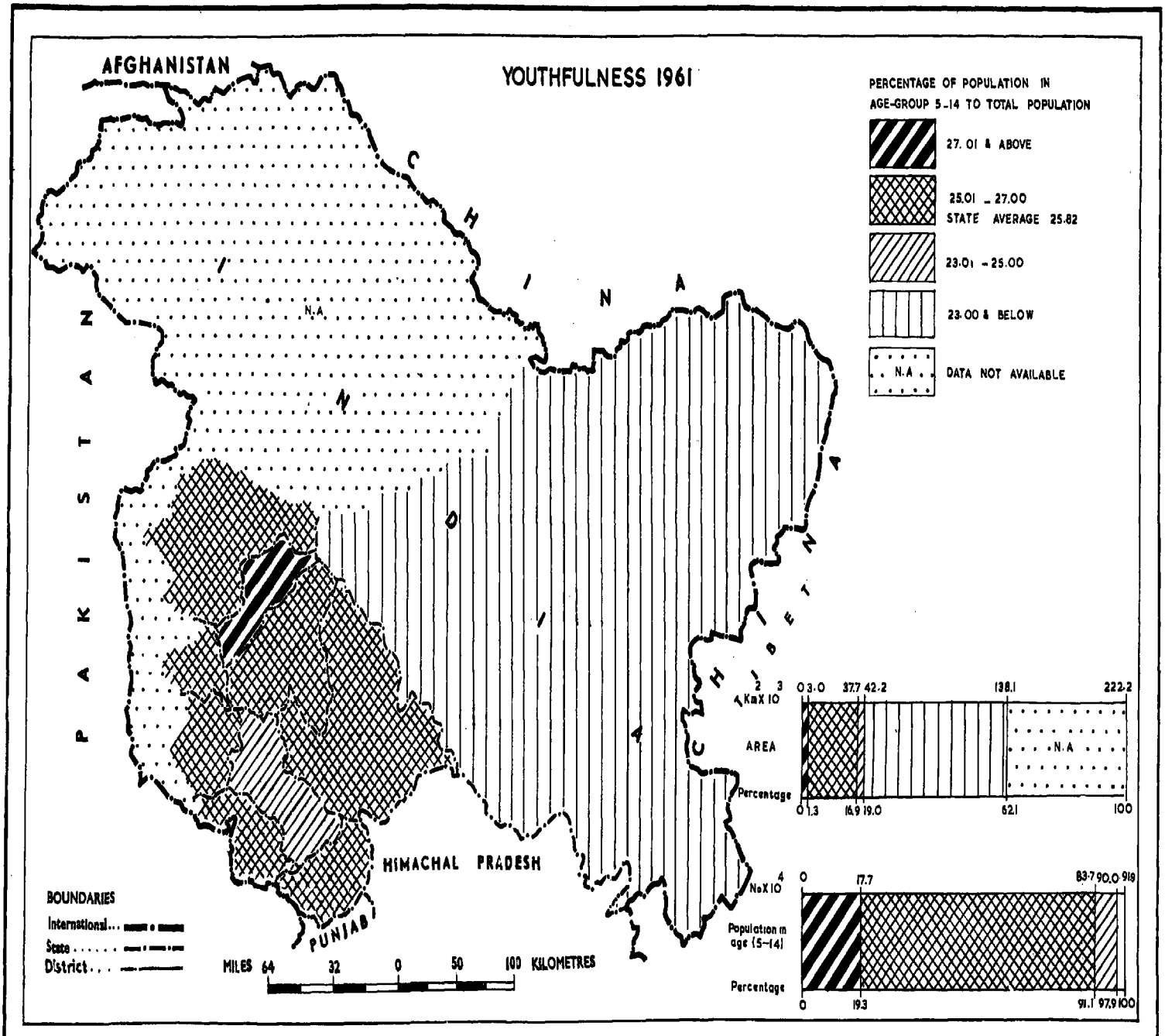


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CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS

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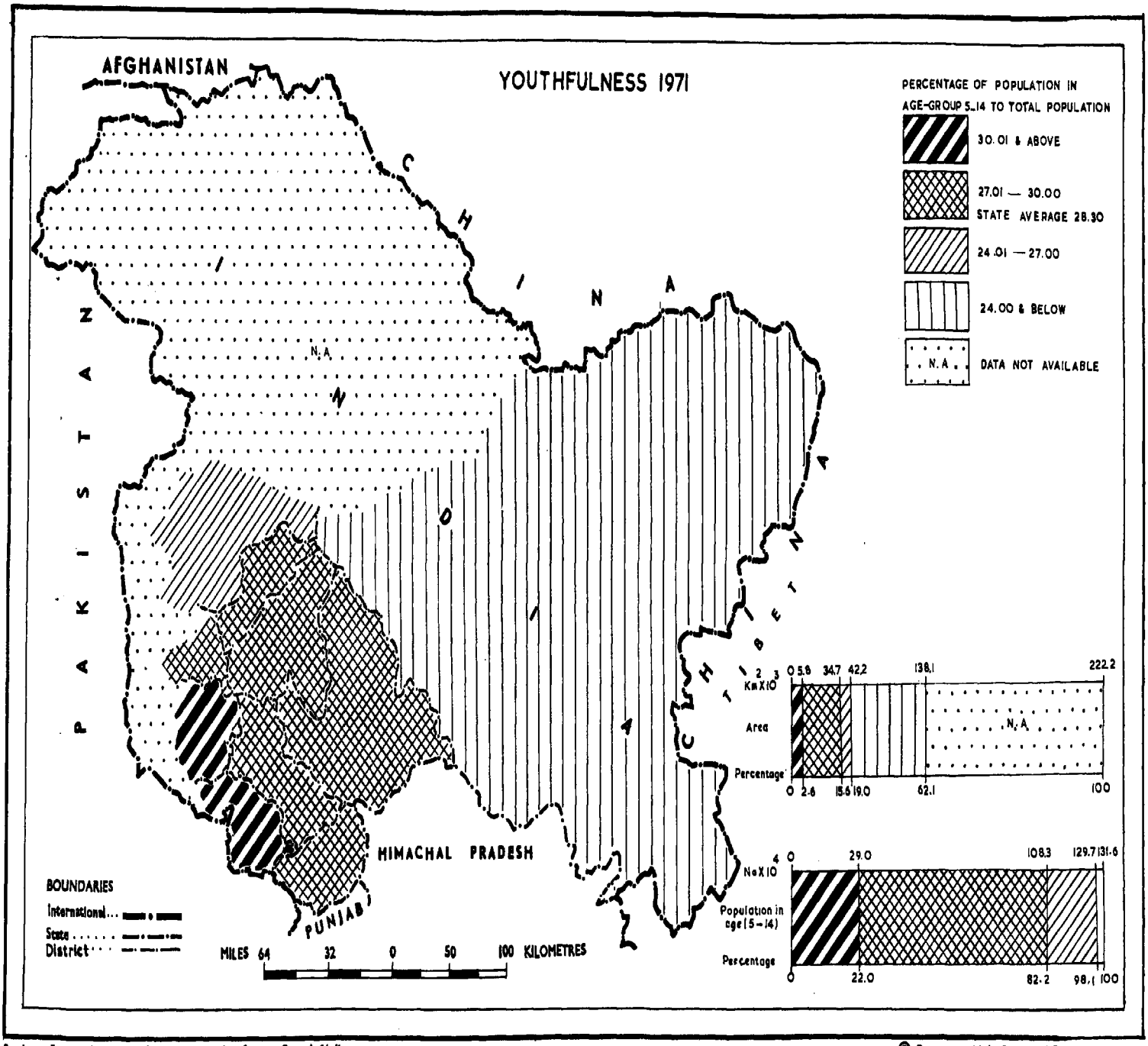


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OF POPULATION 1961-71

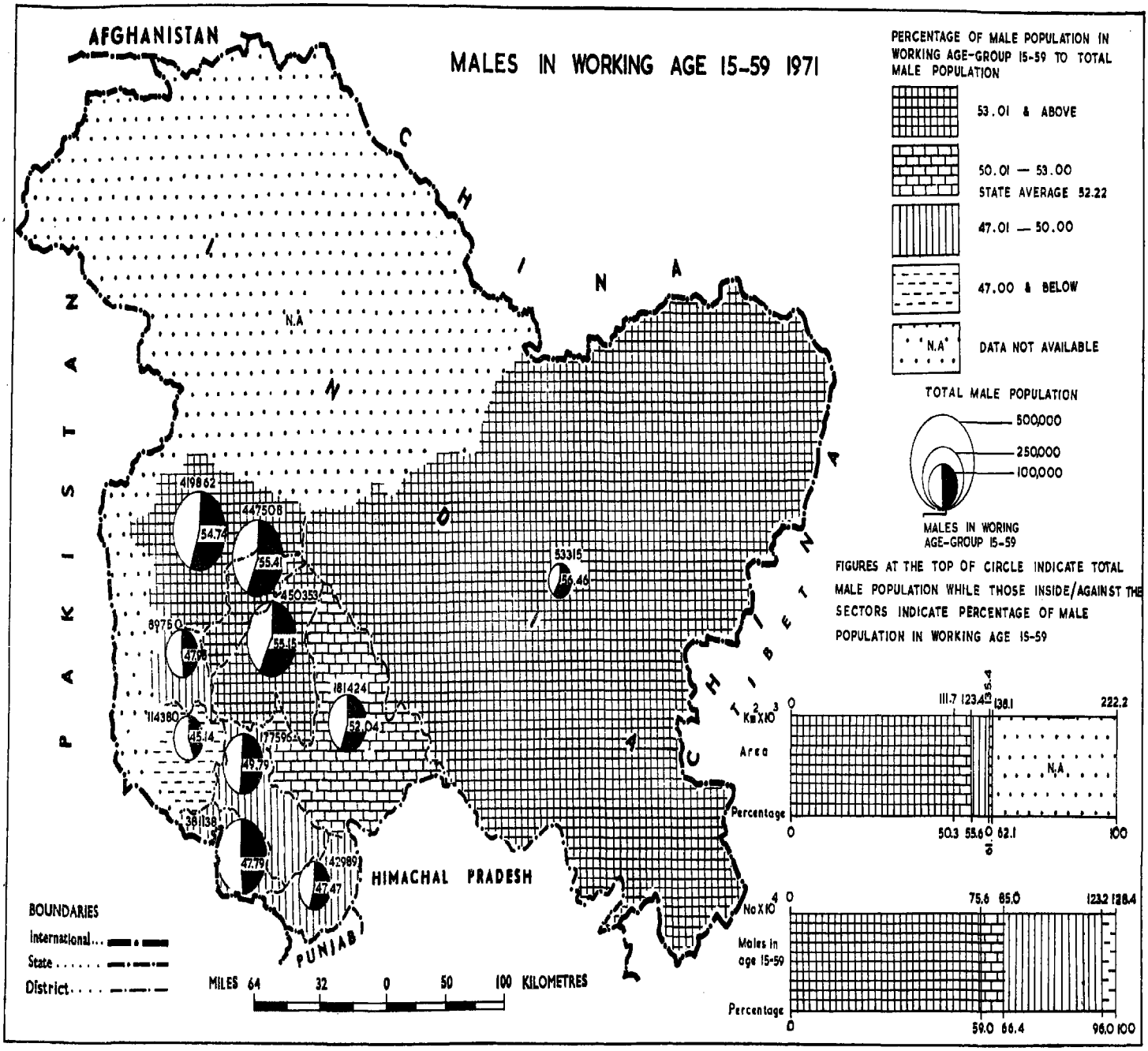
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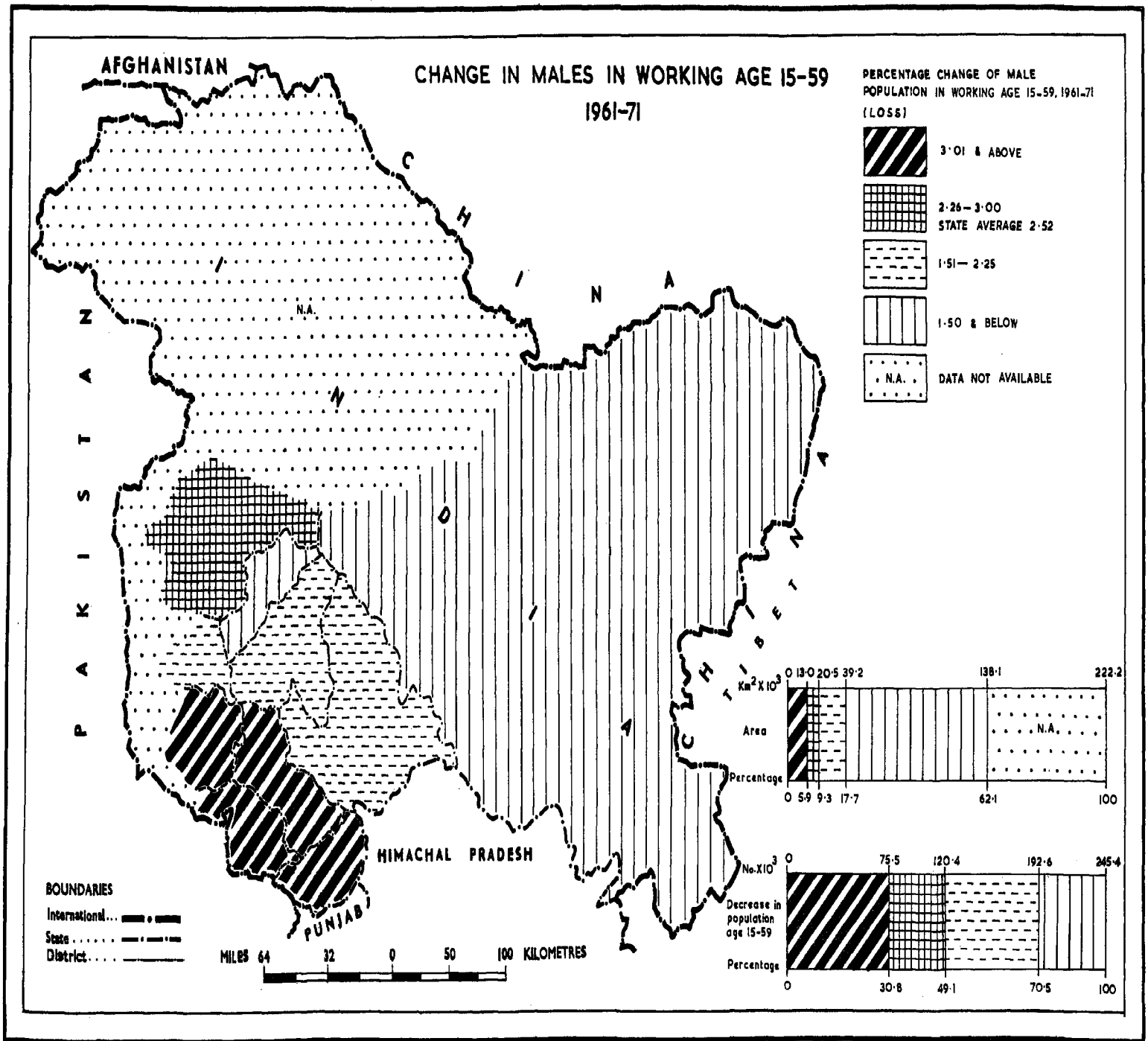
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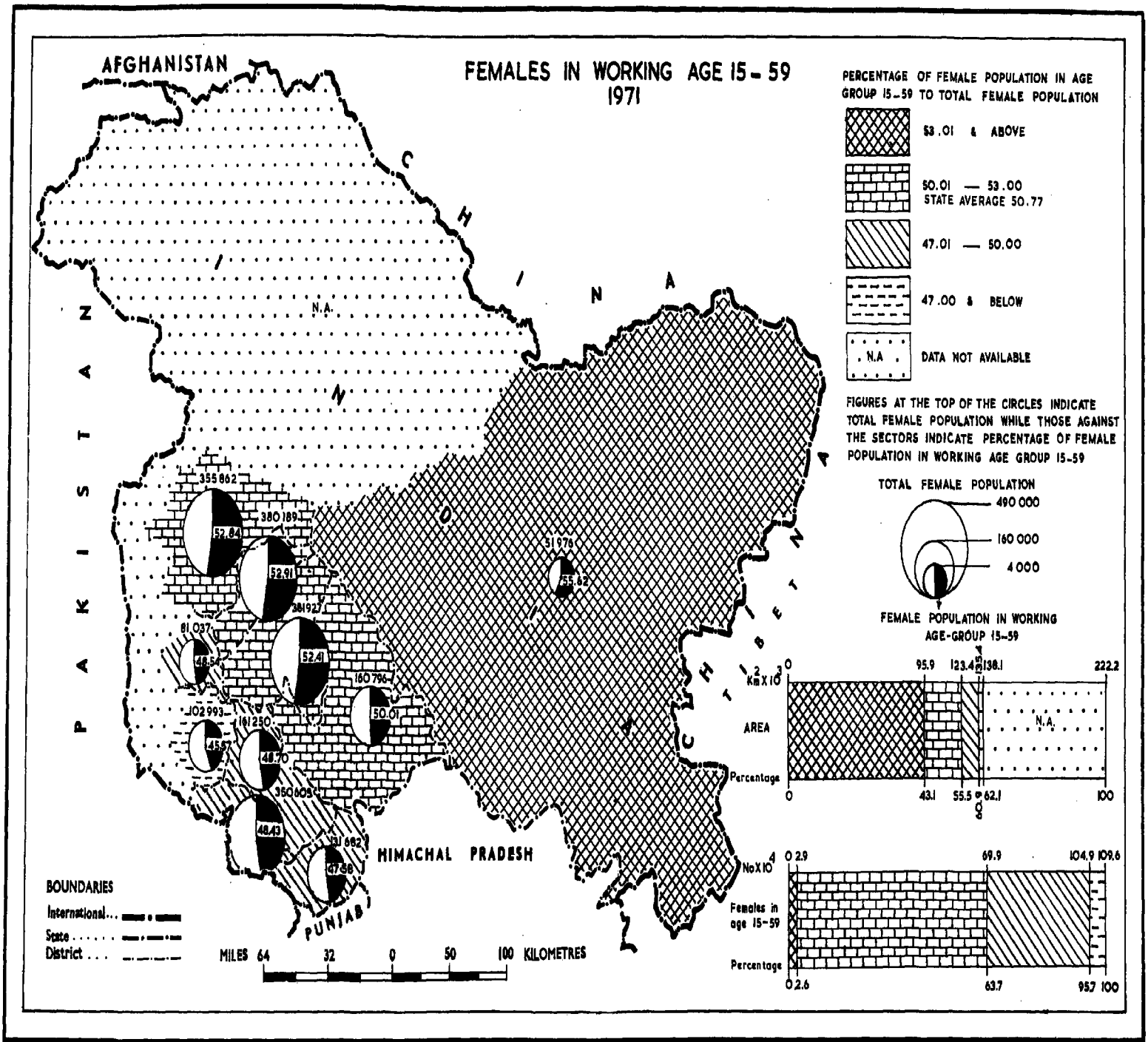
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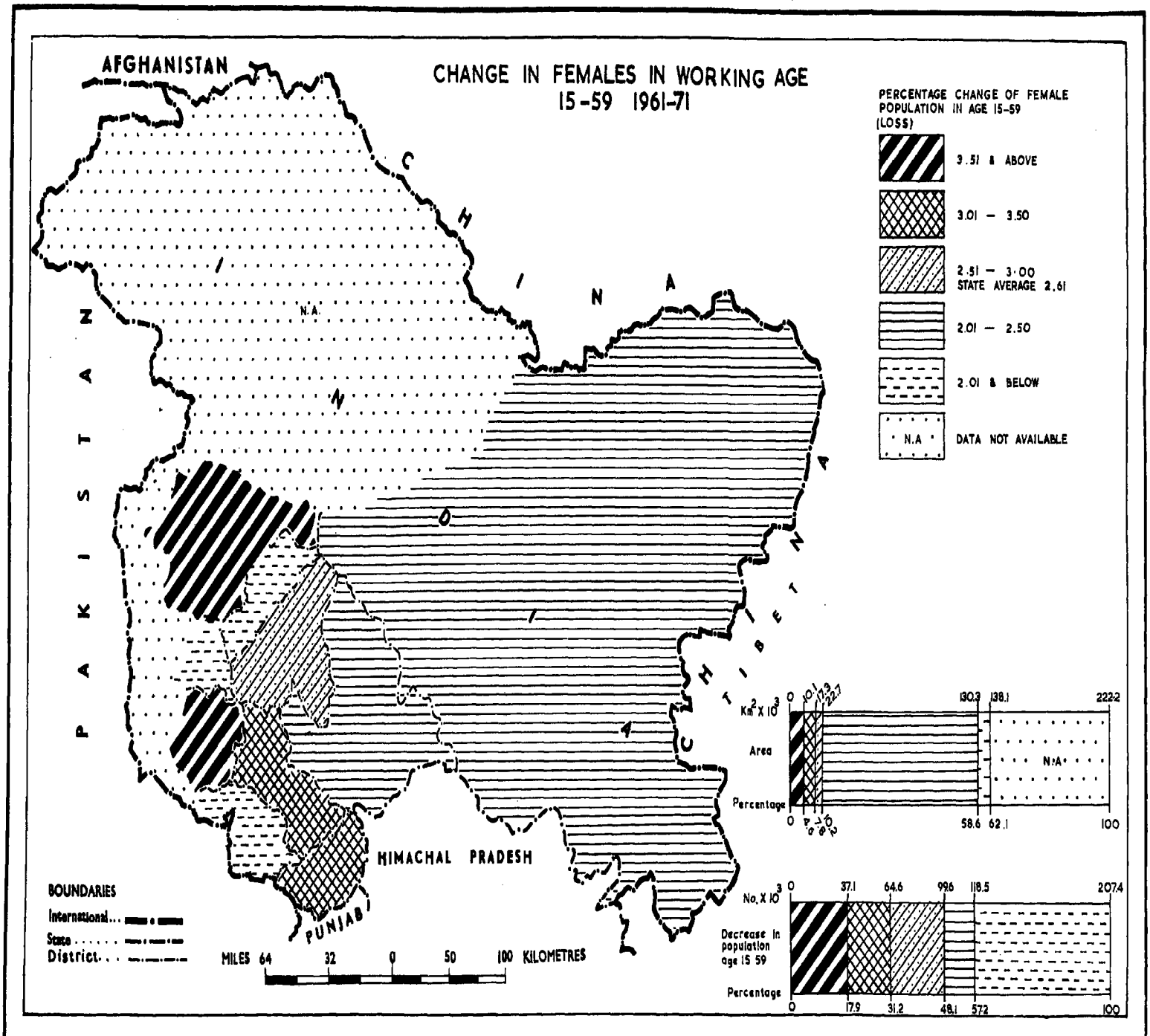
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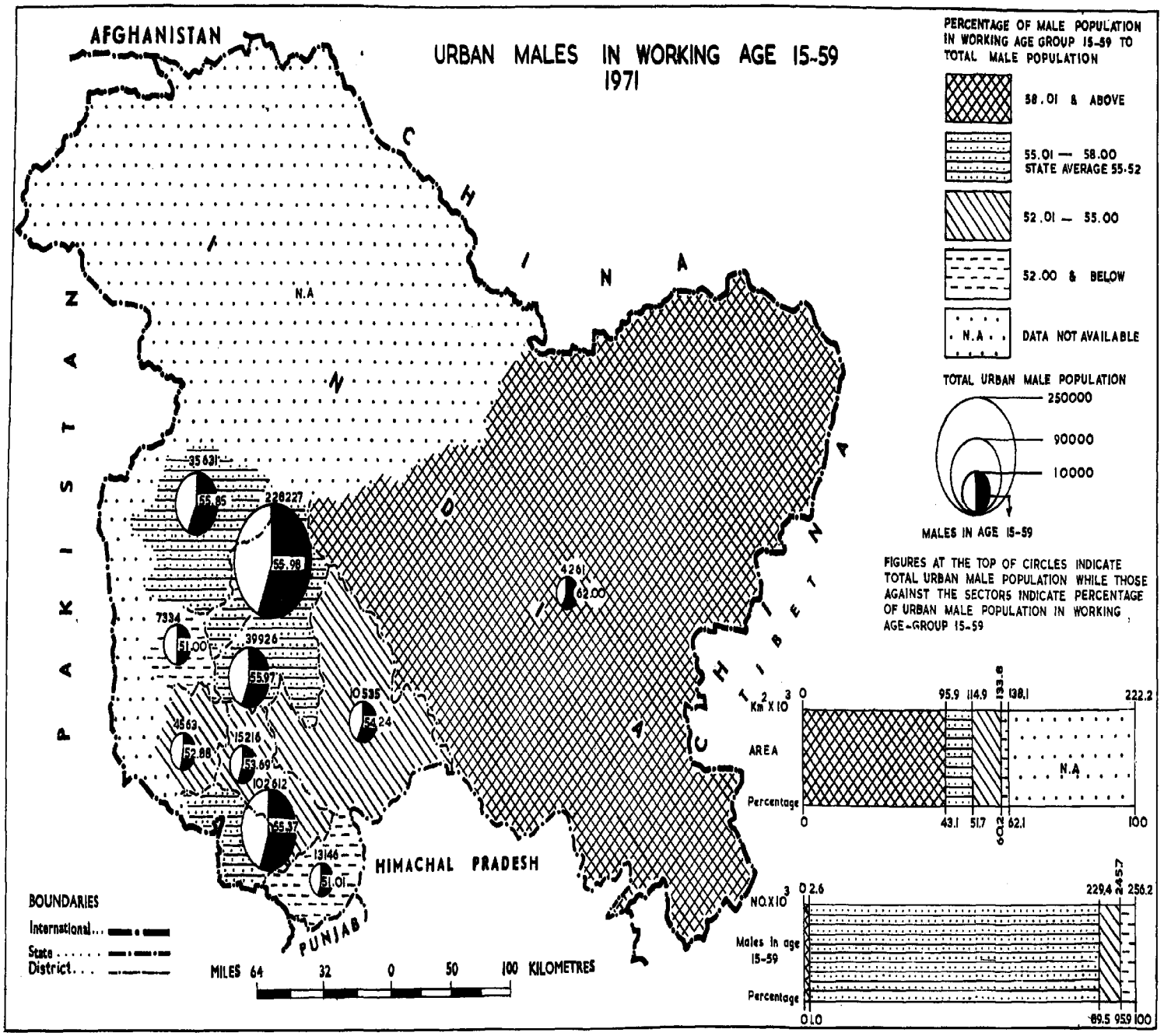
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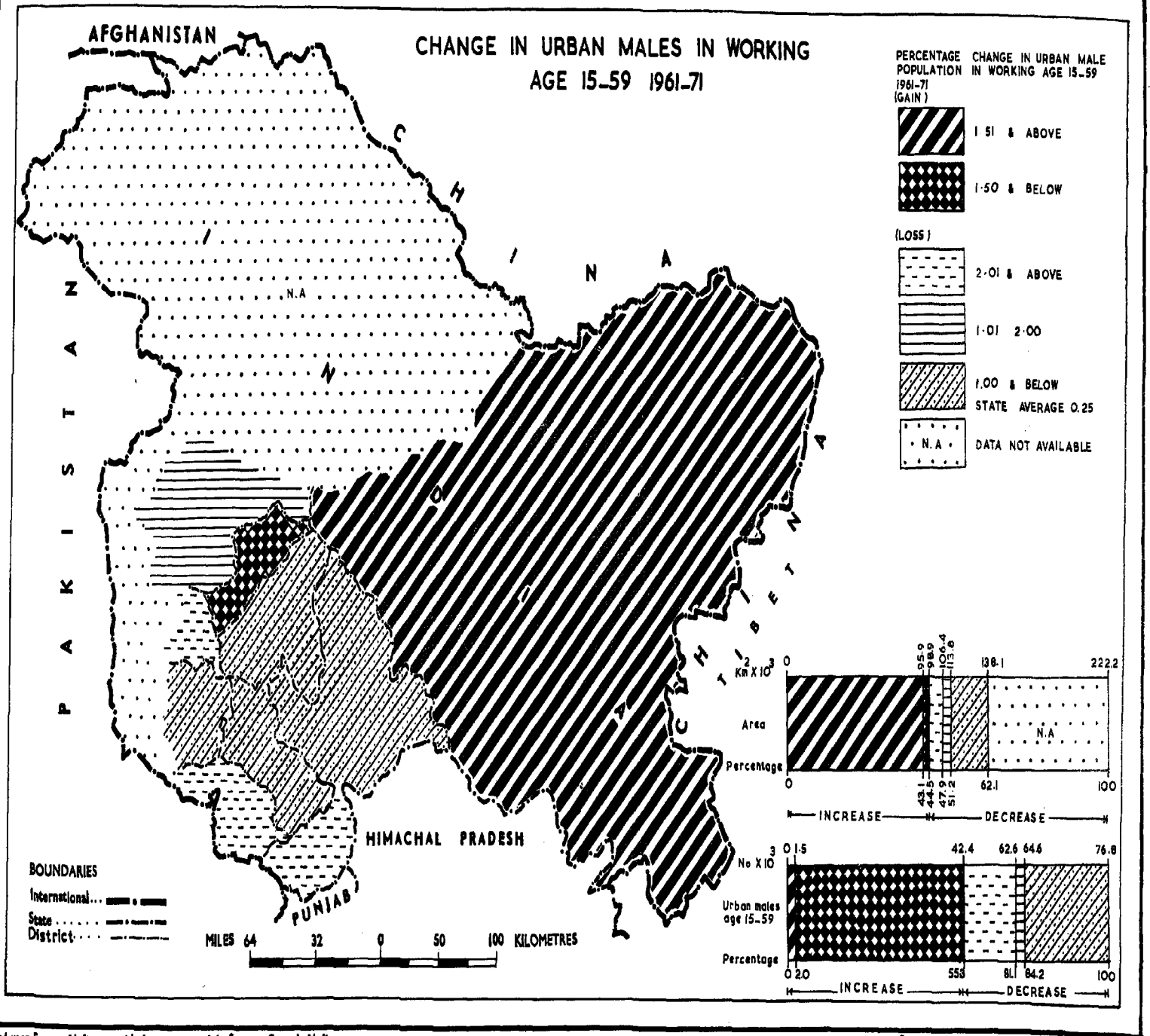
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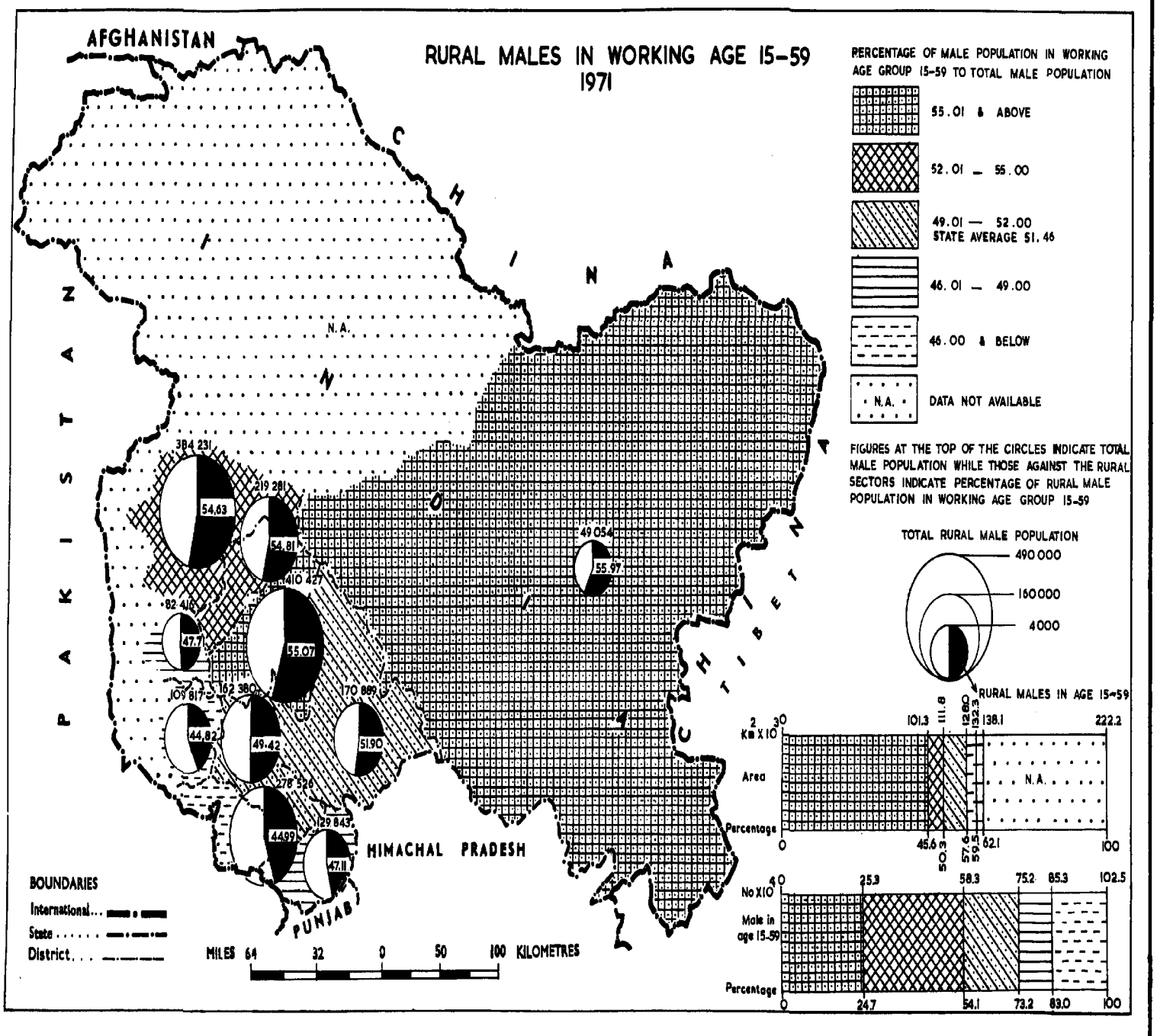
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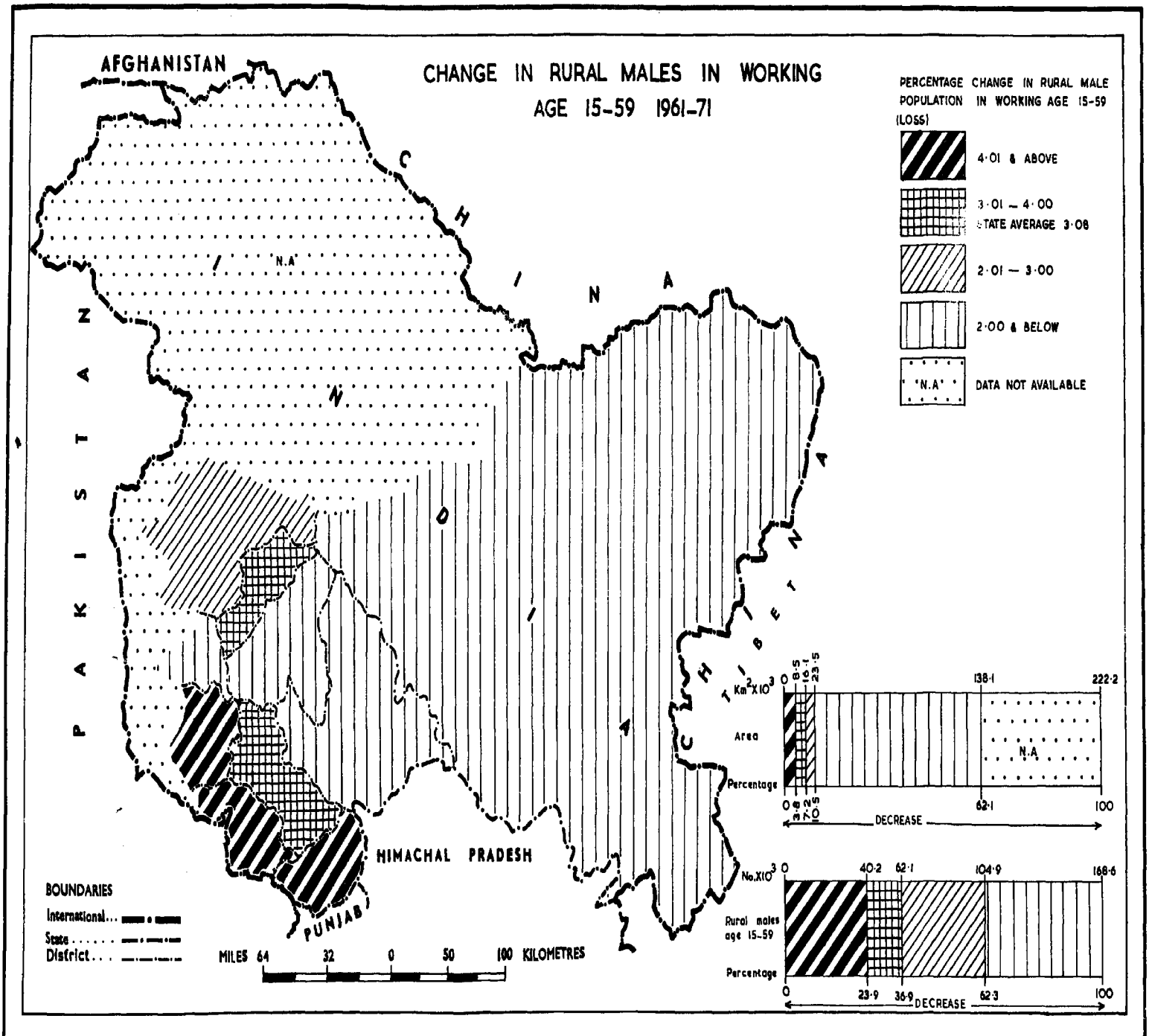
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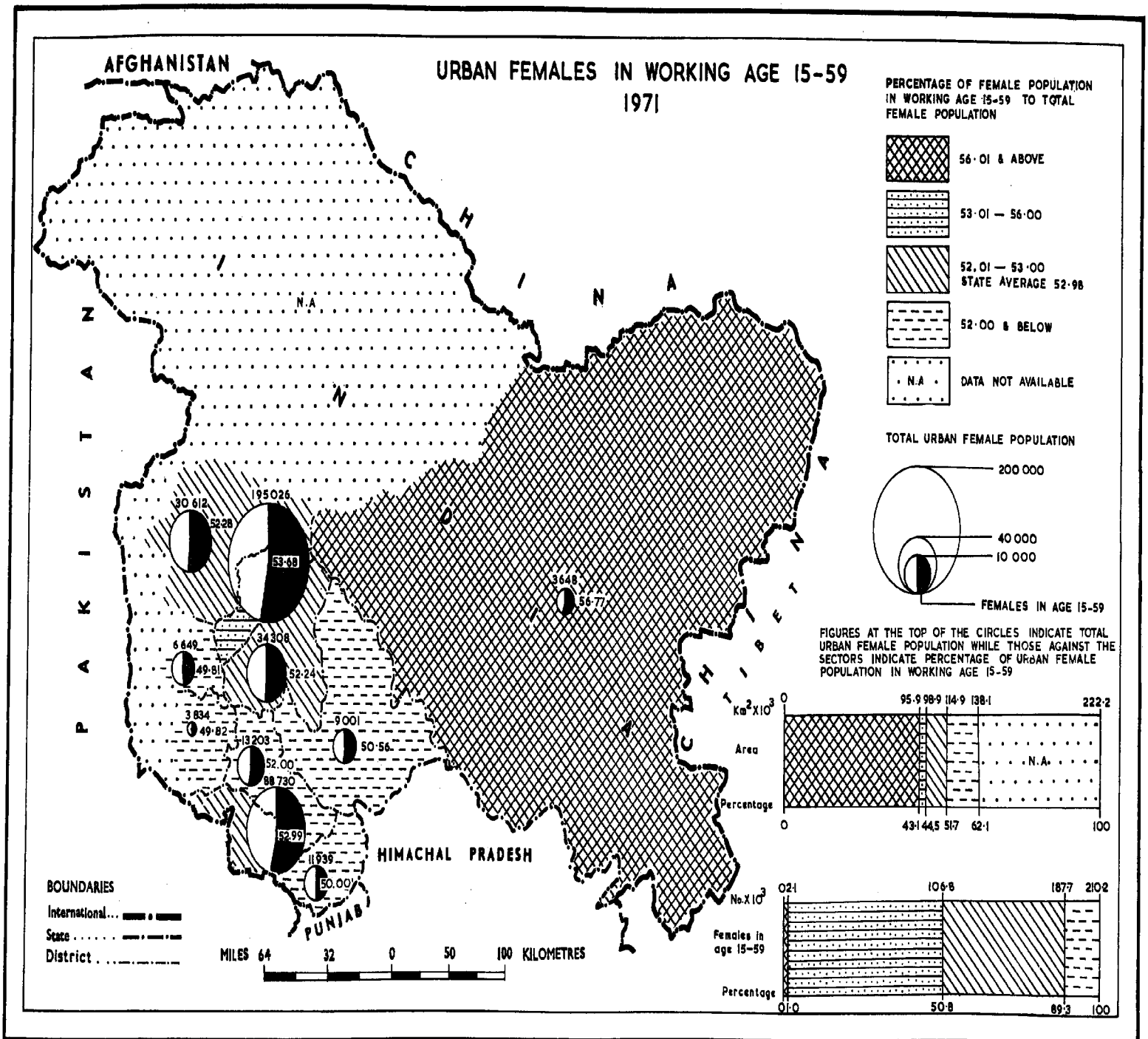
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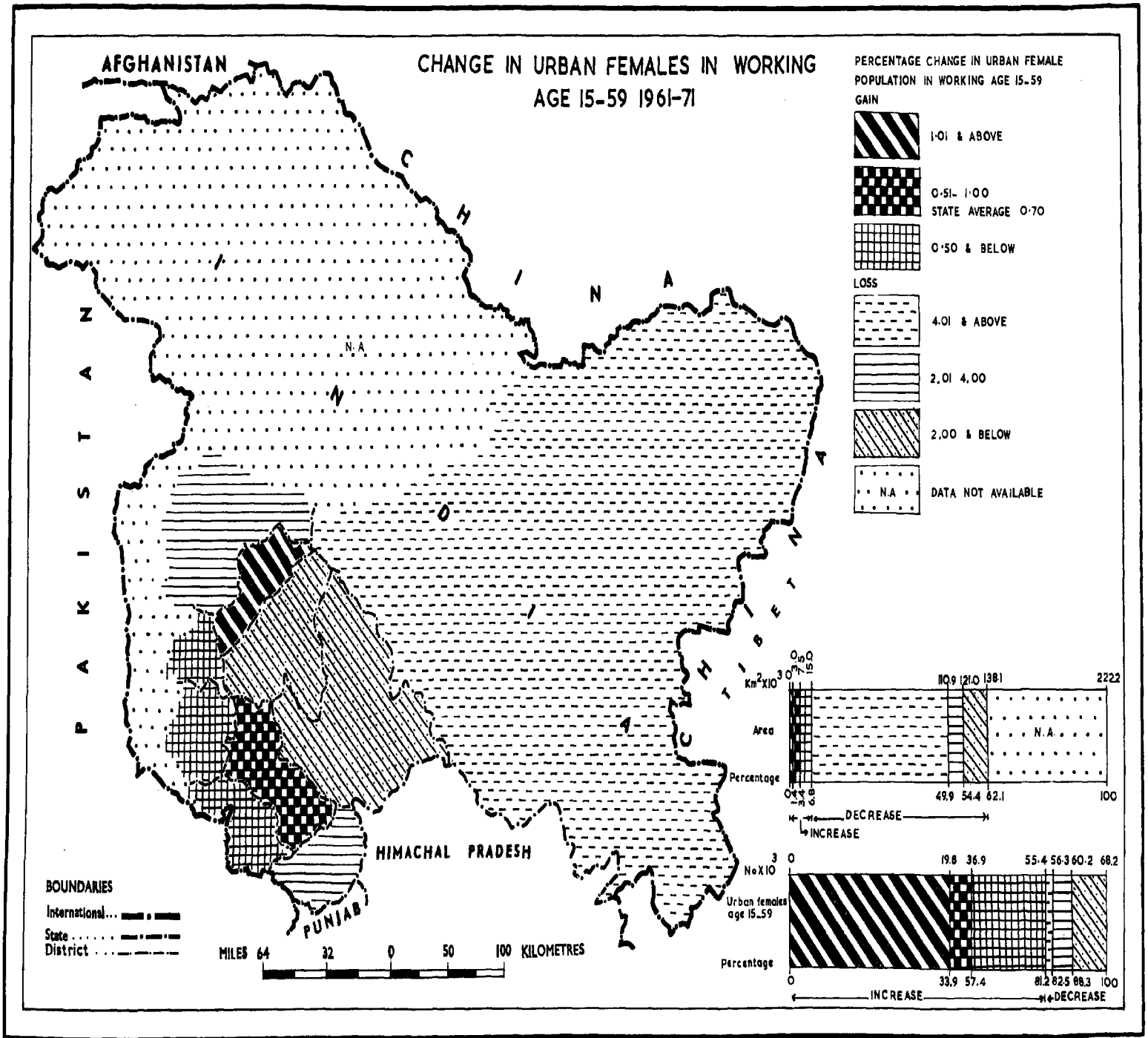
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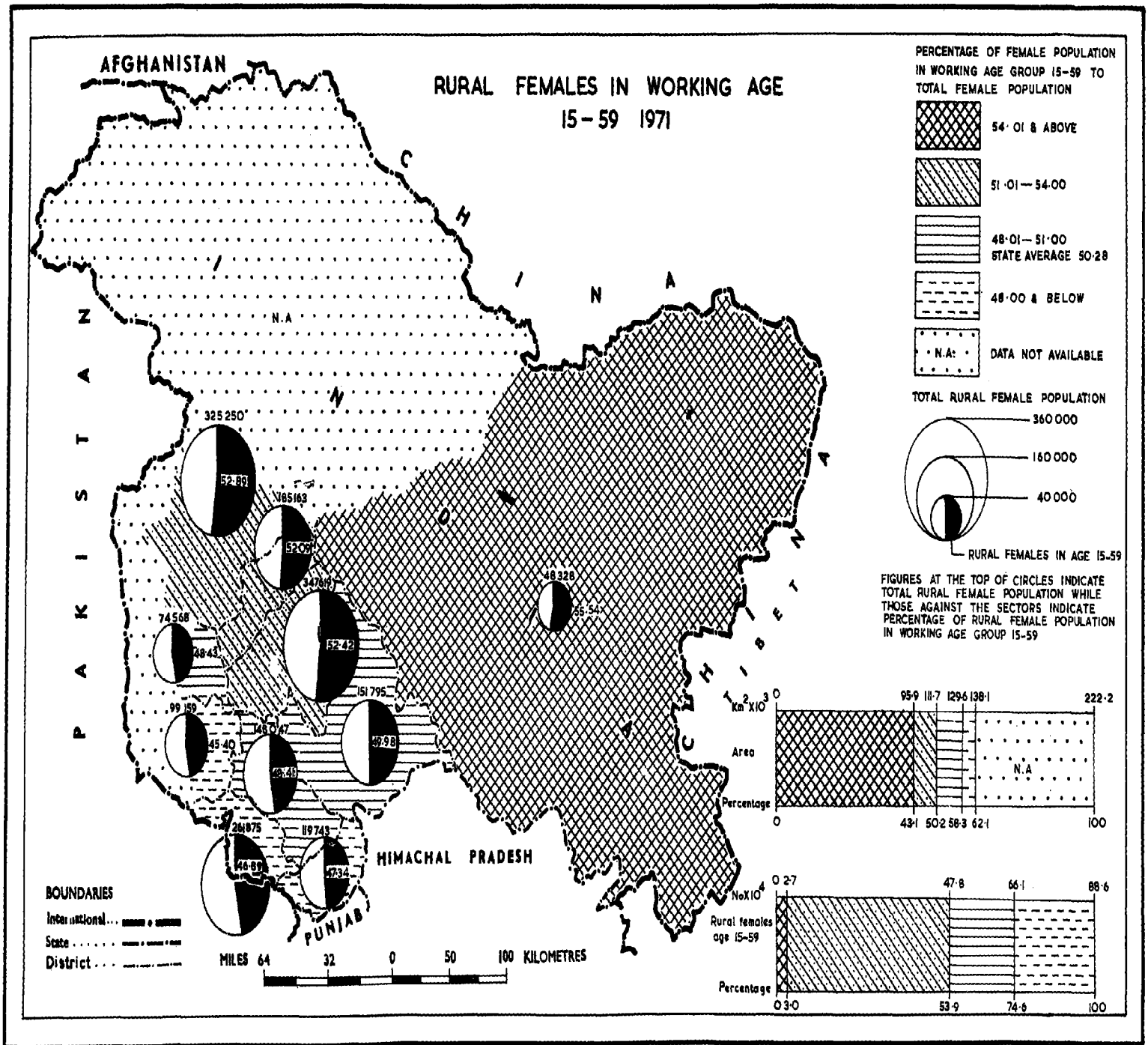
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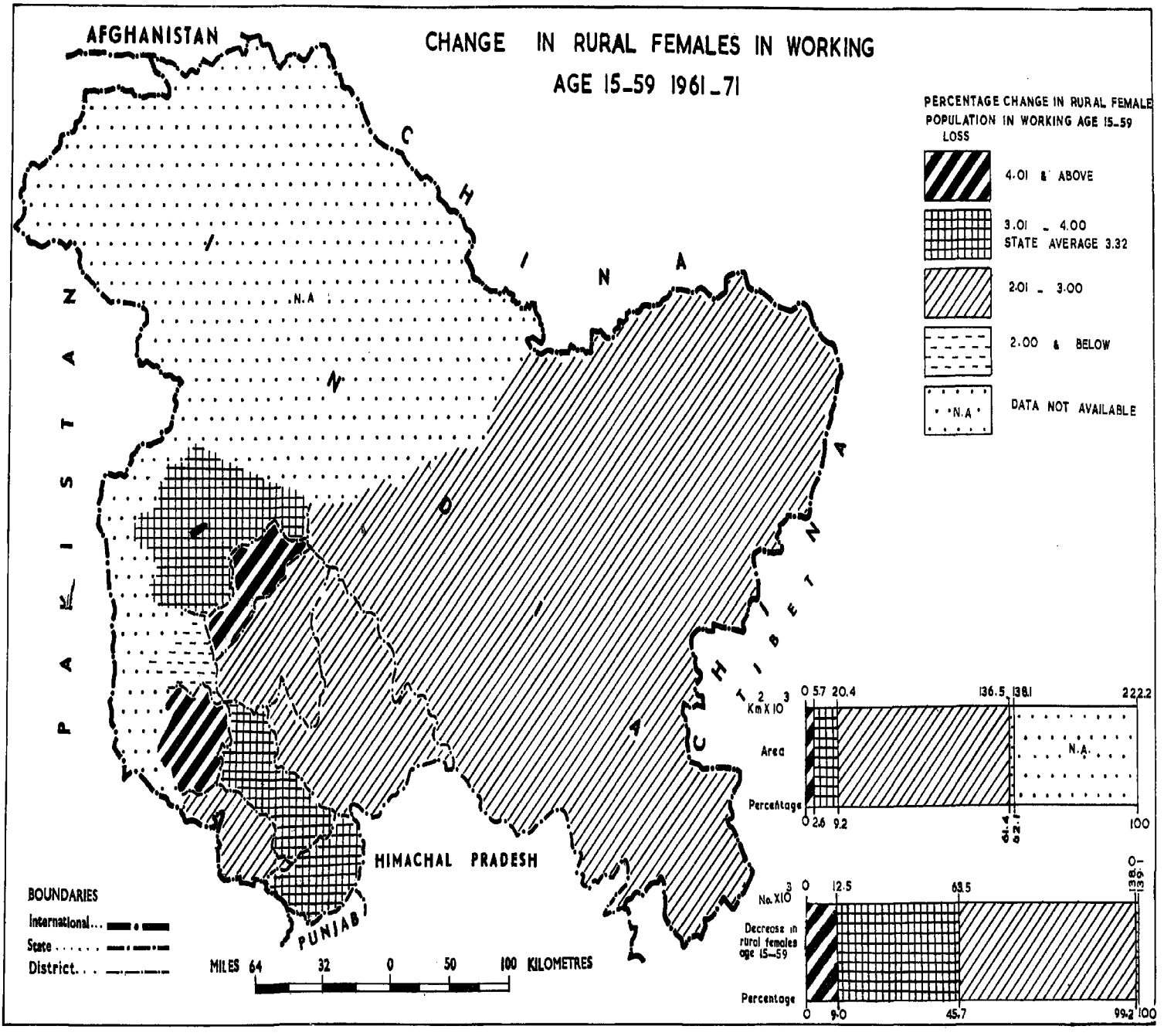
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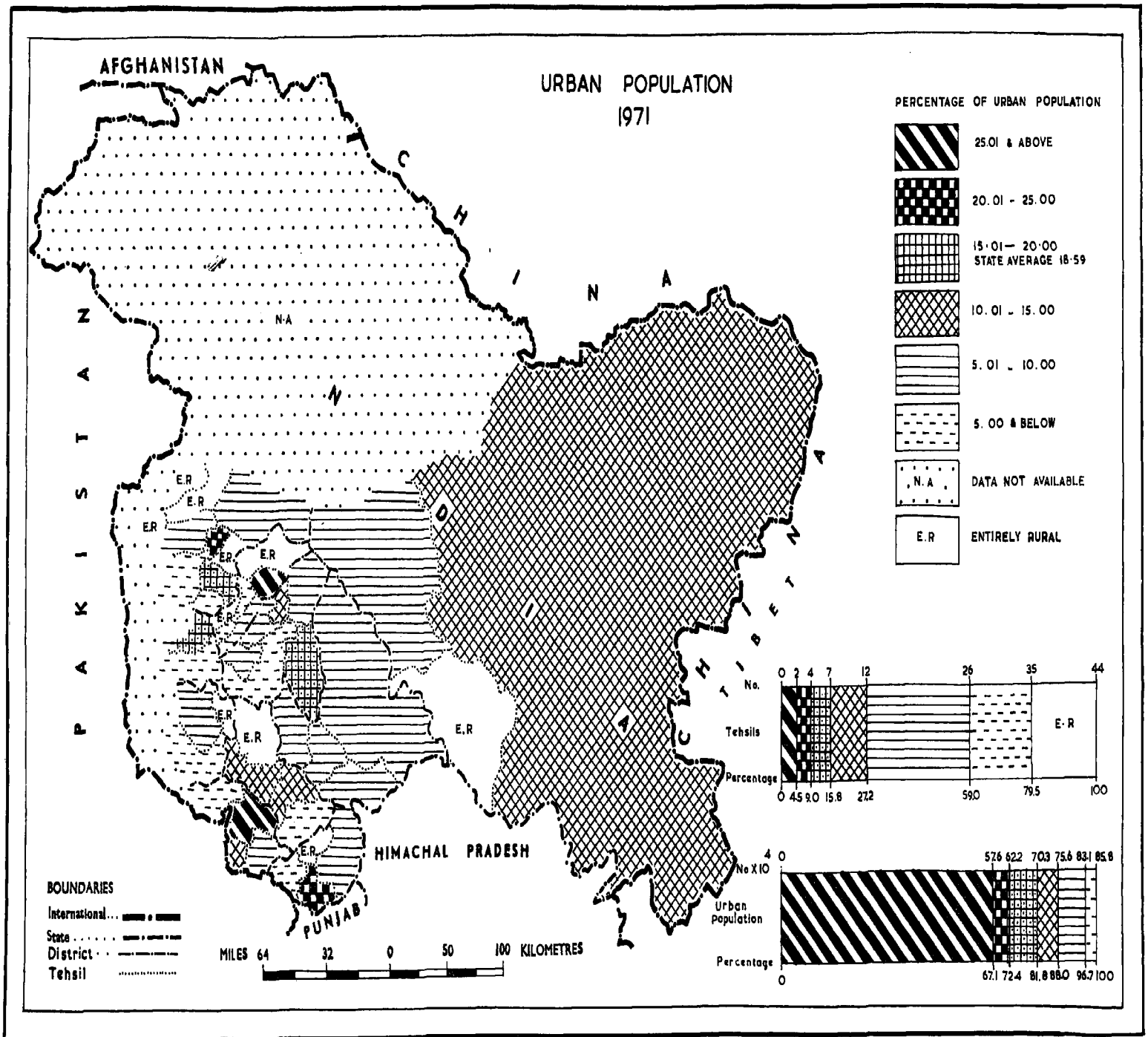
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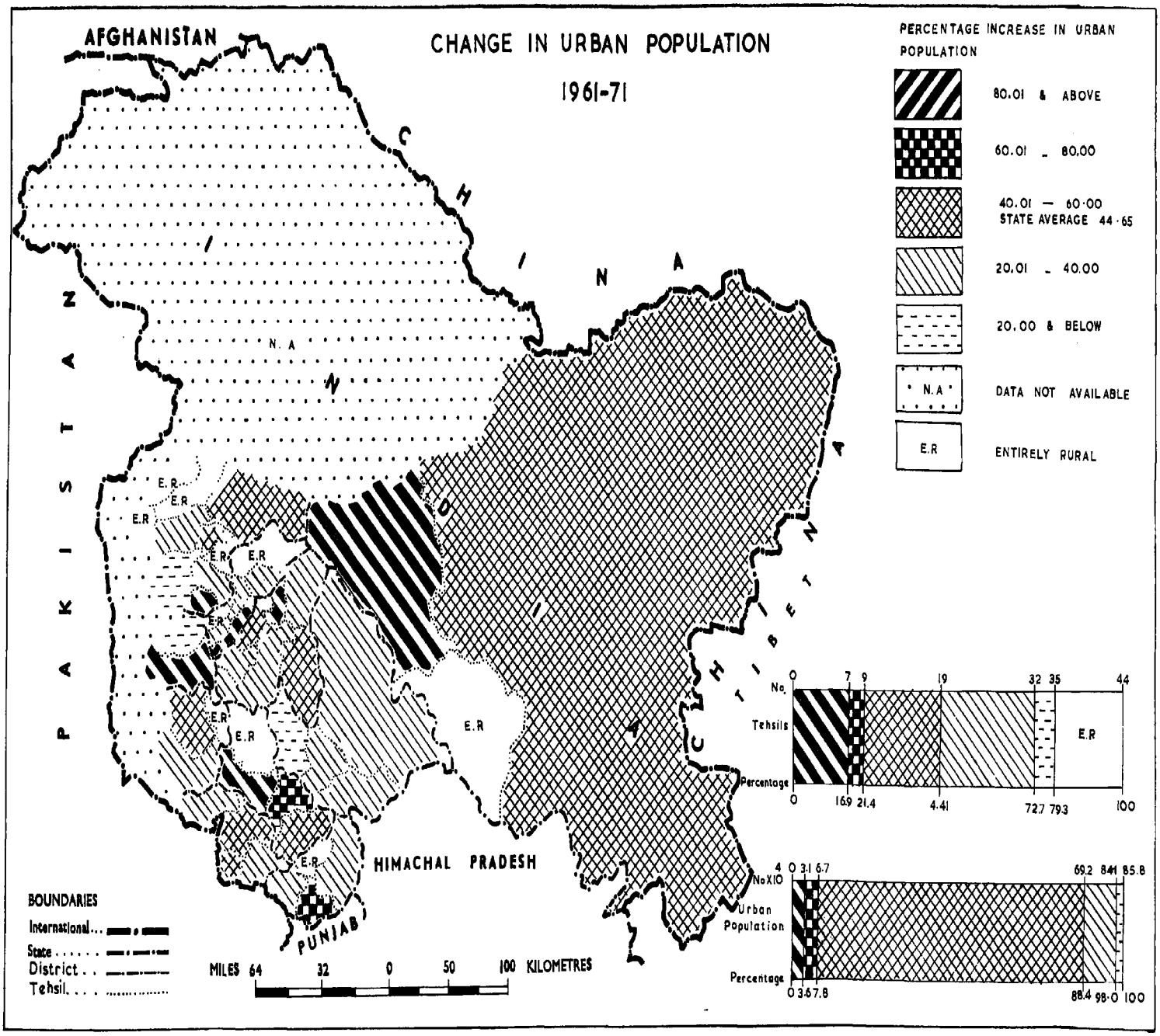
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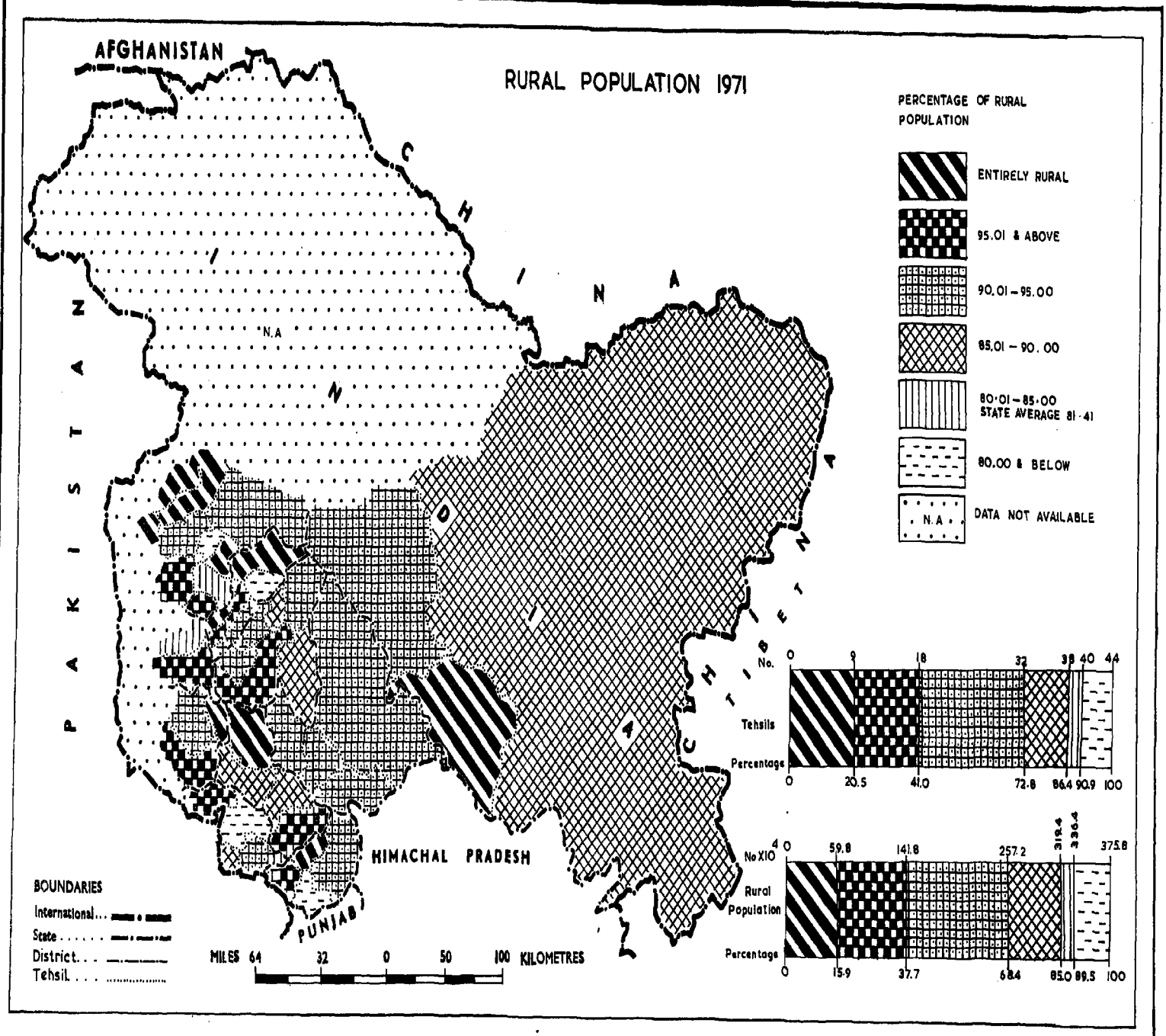
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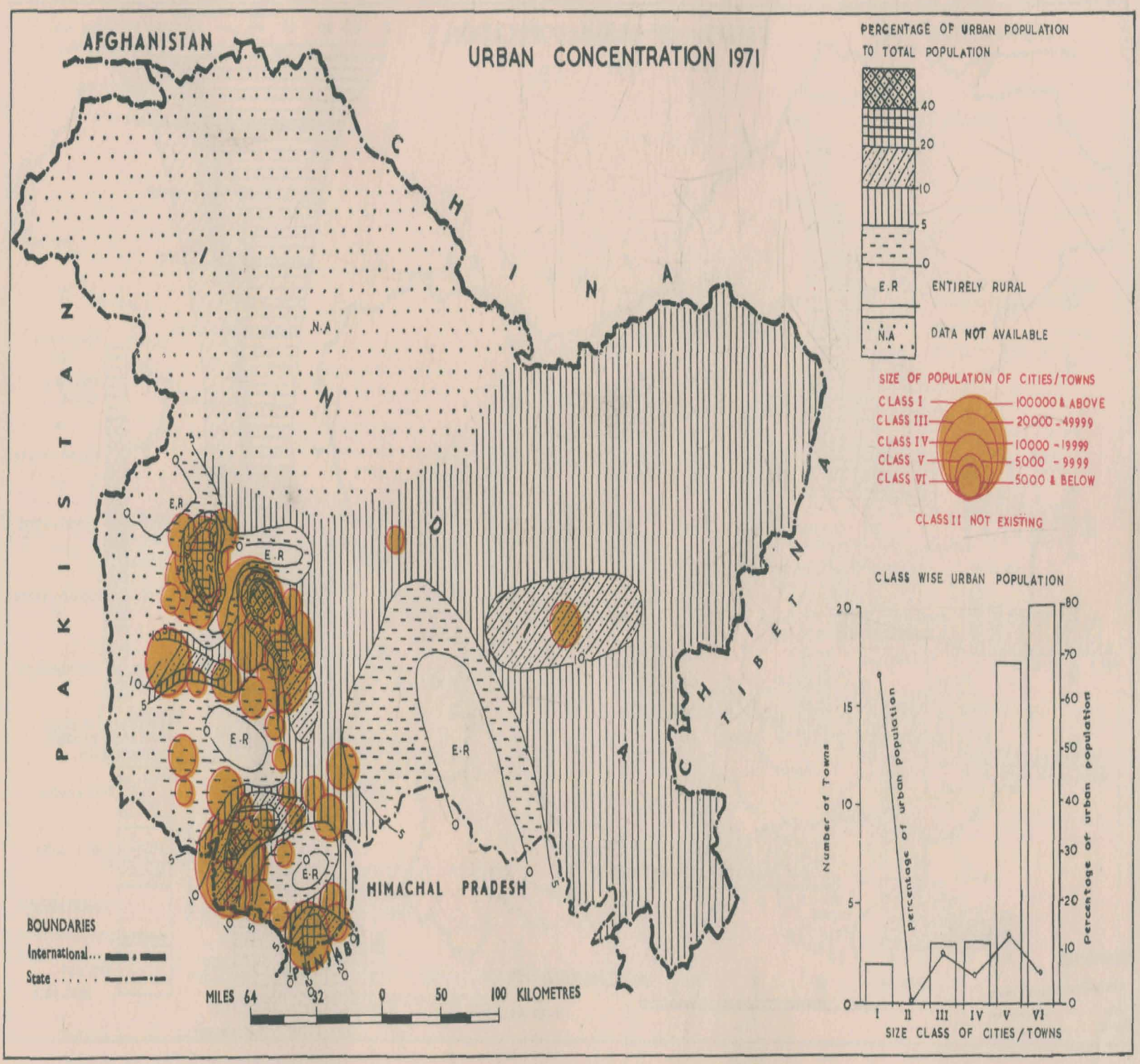
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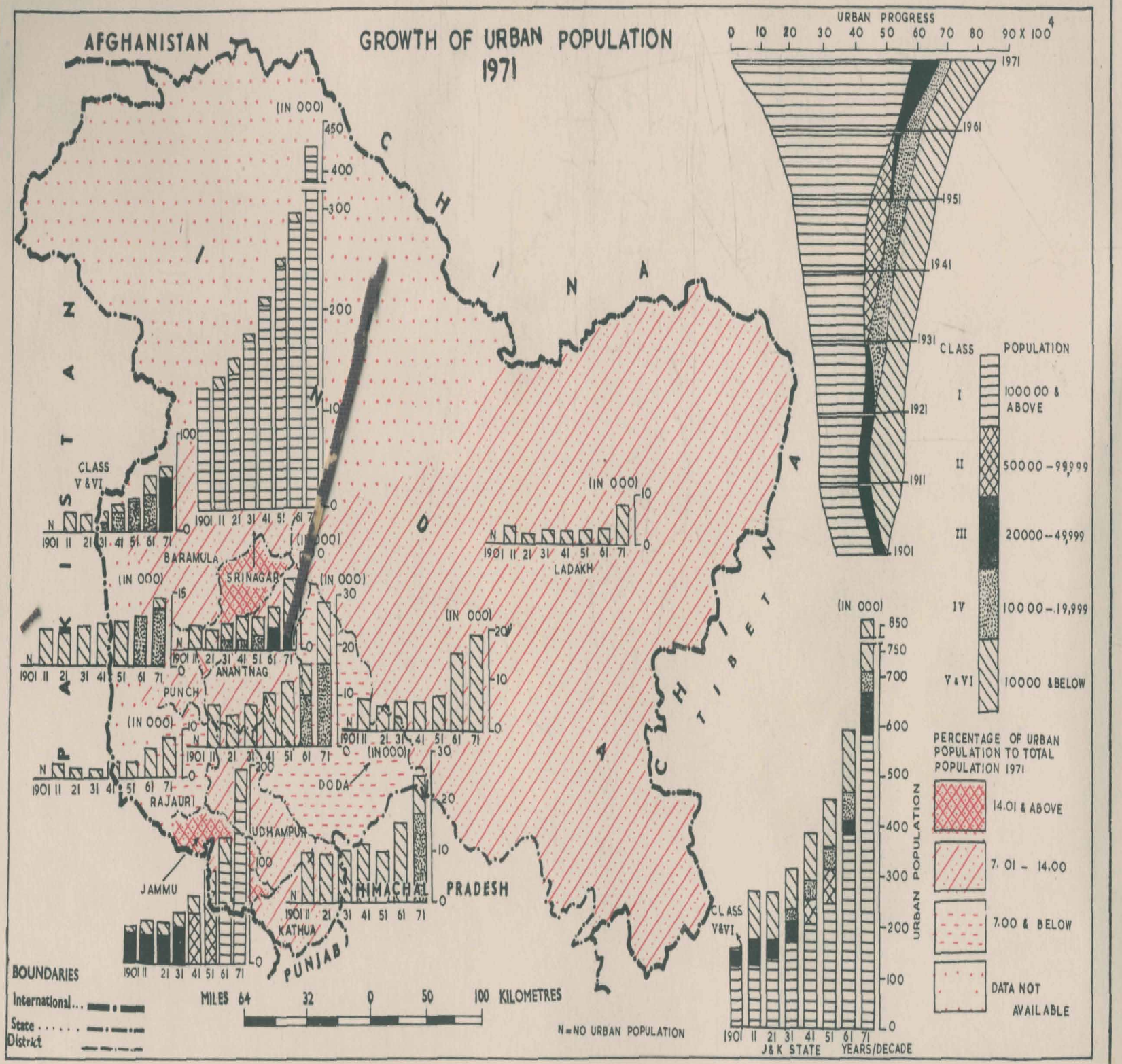
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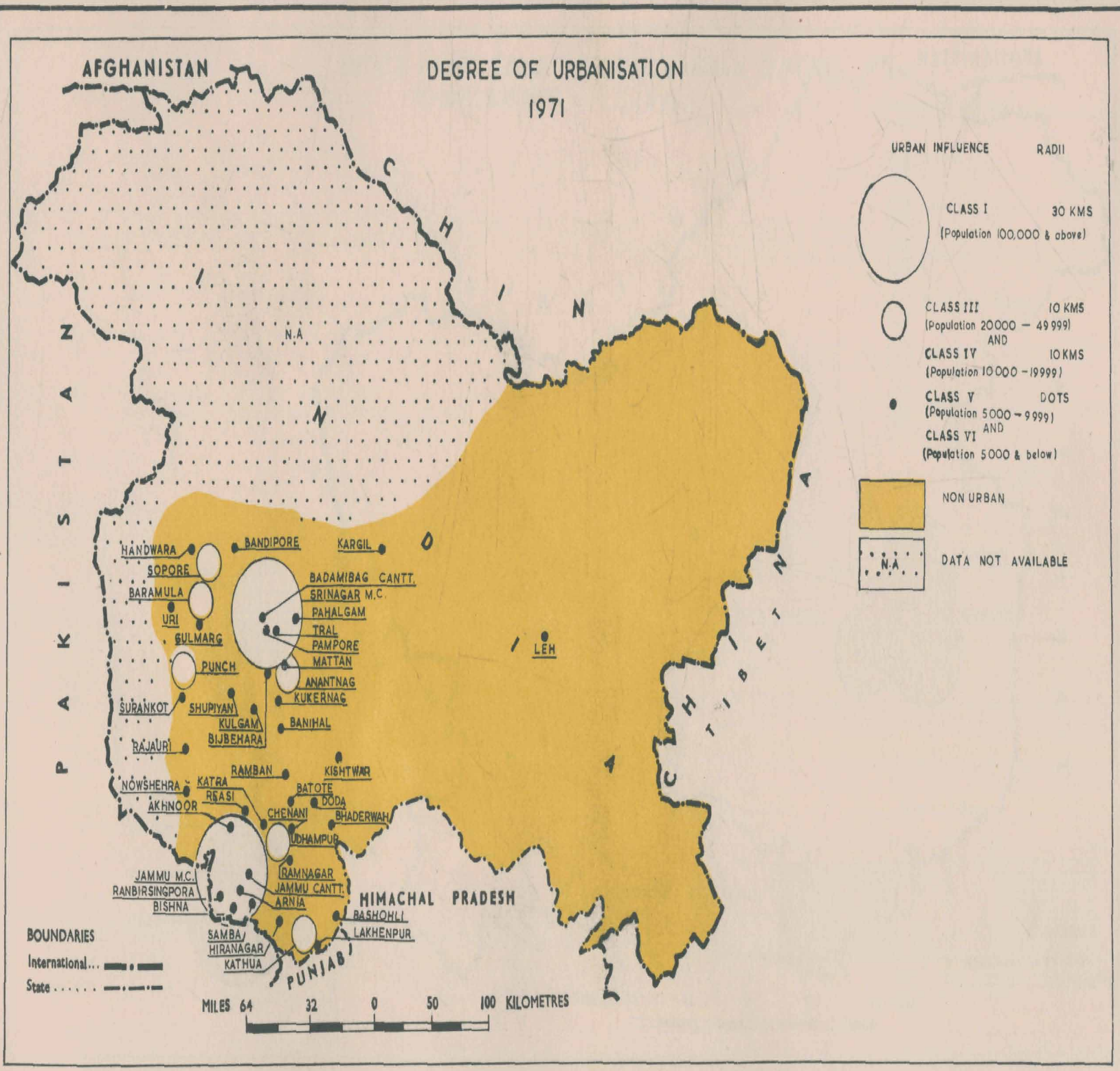
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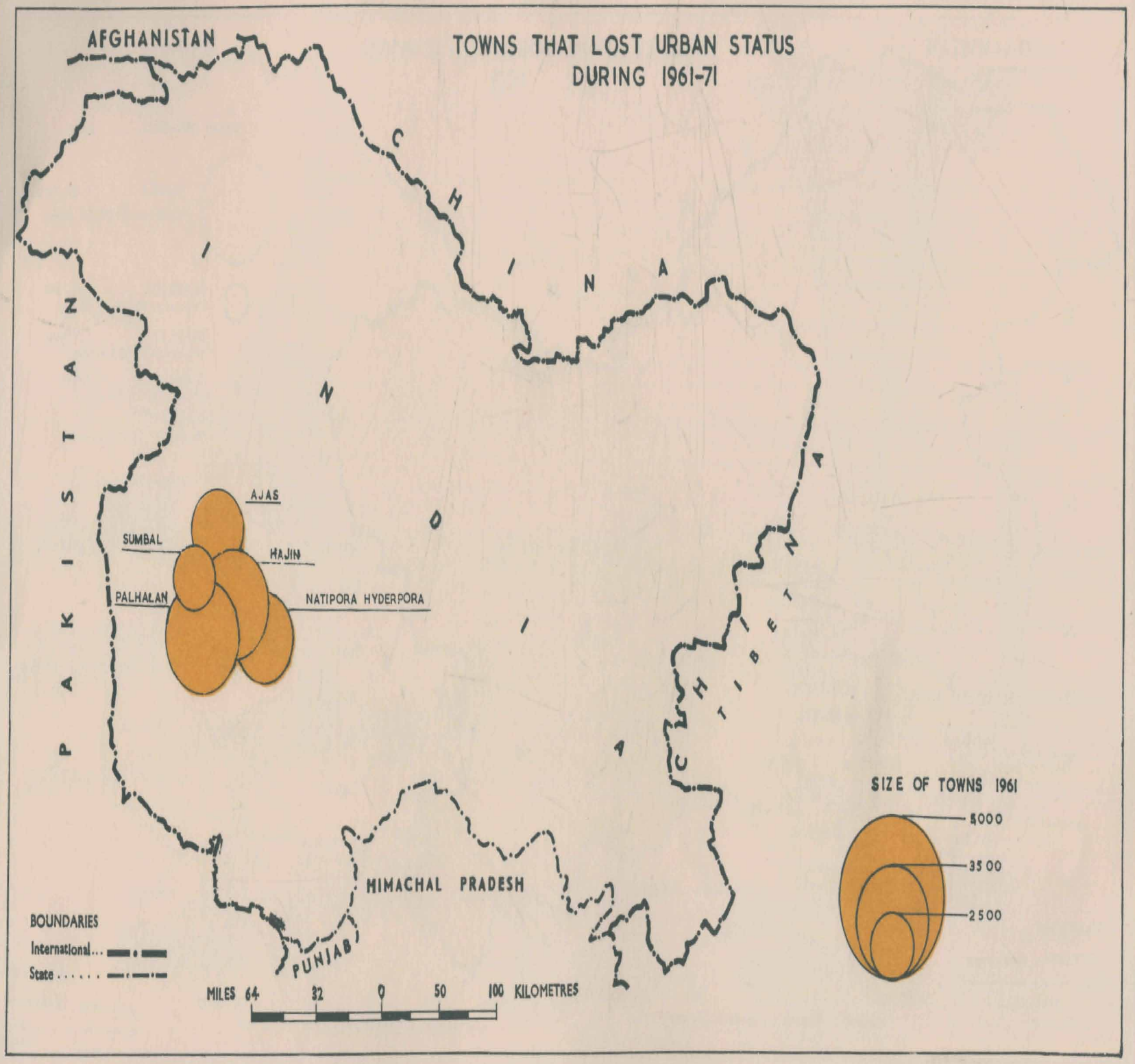
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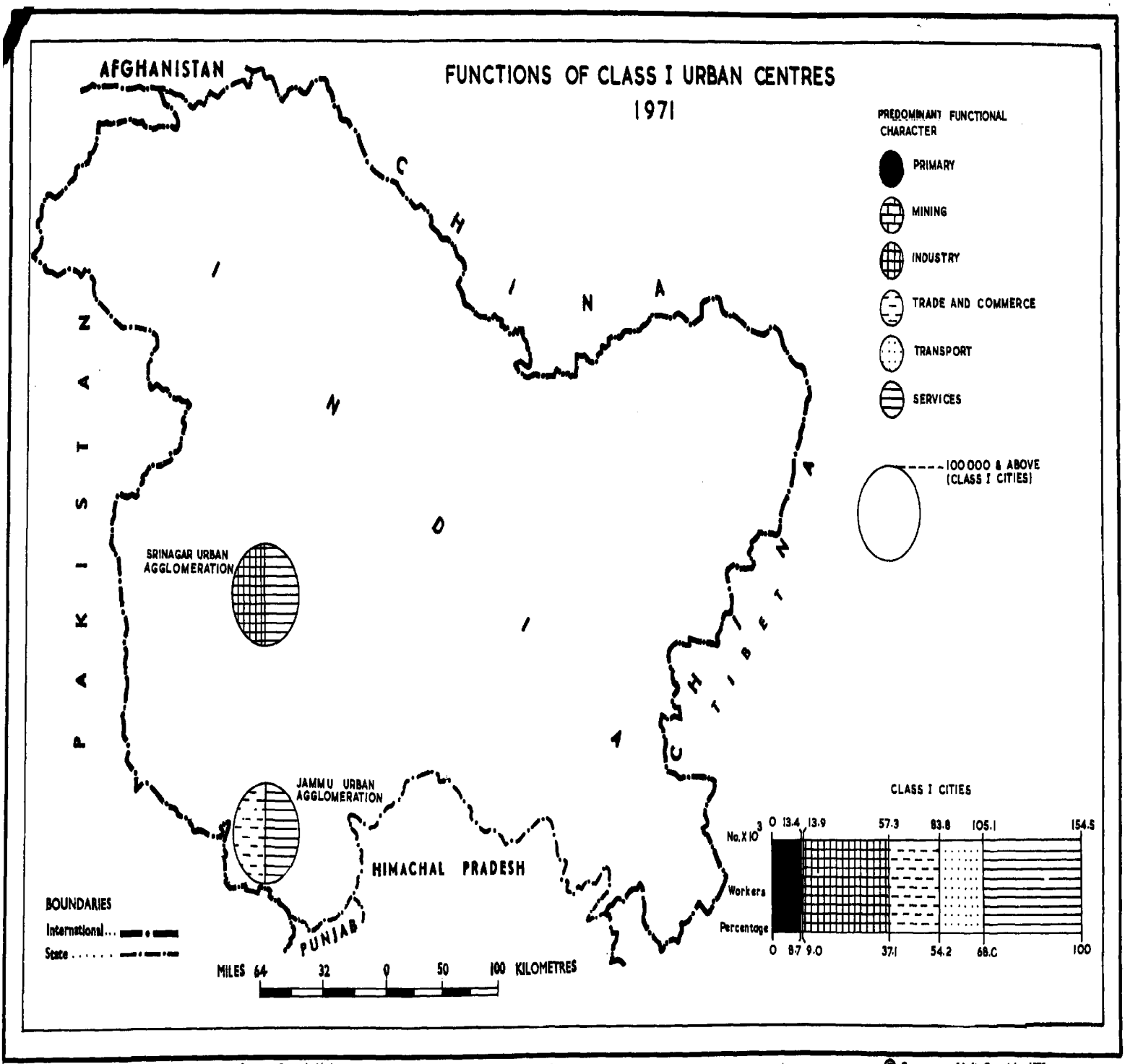
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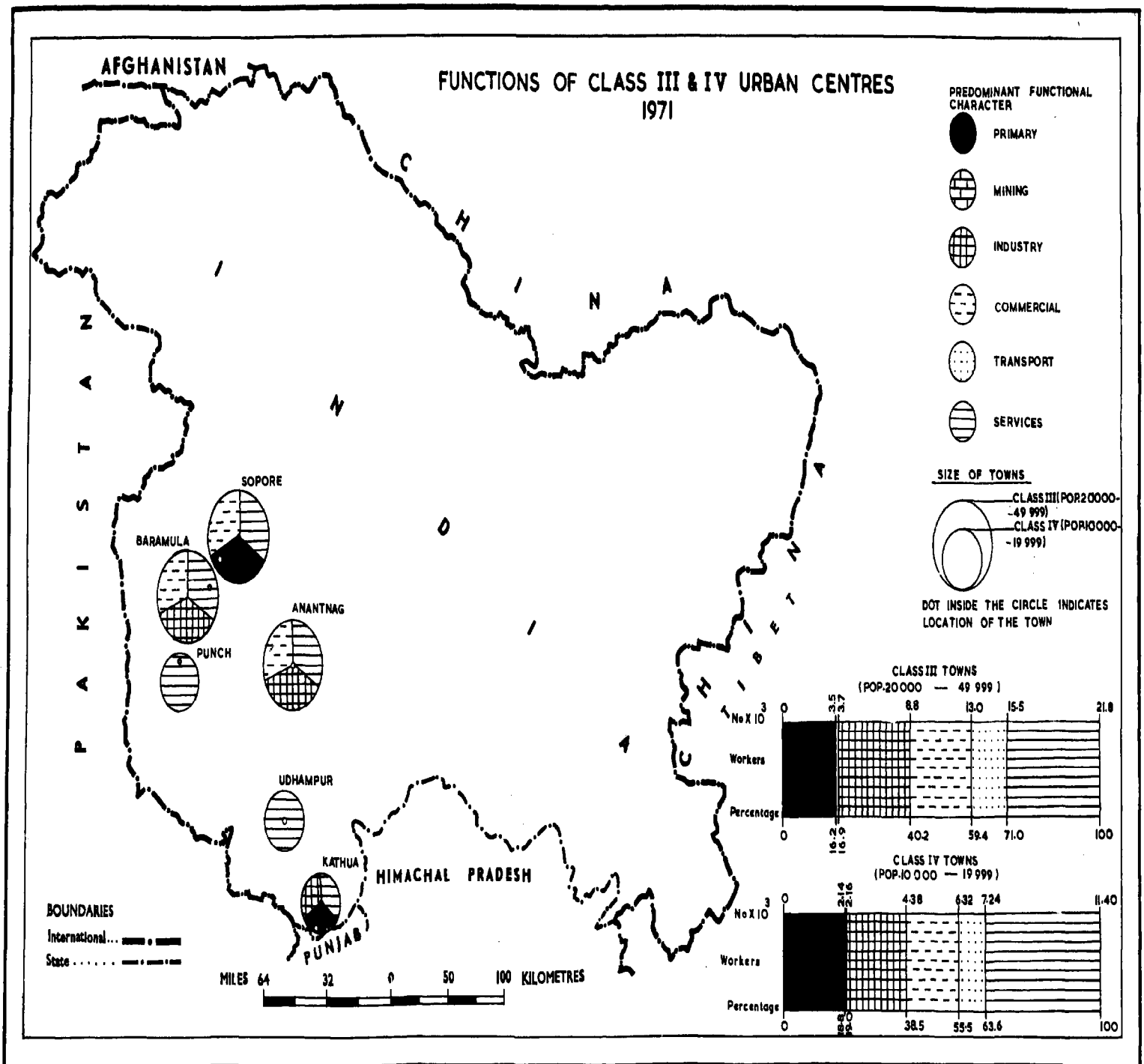
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MAP NO. 43

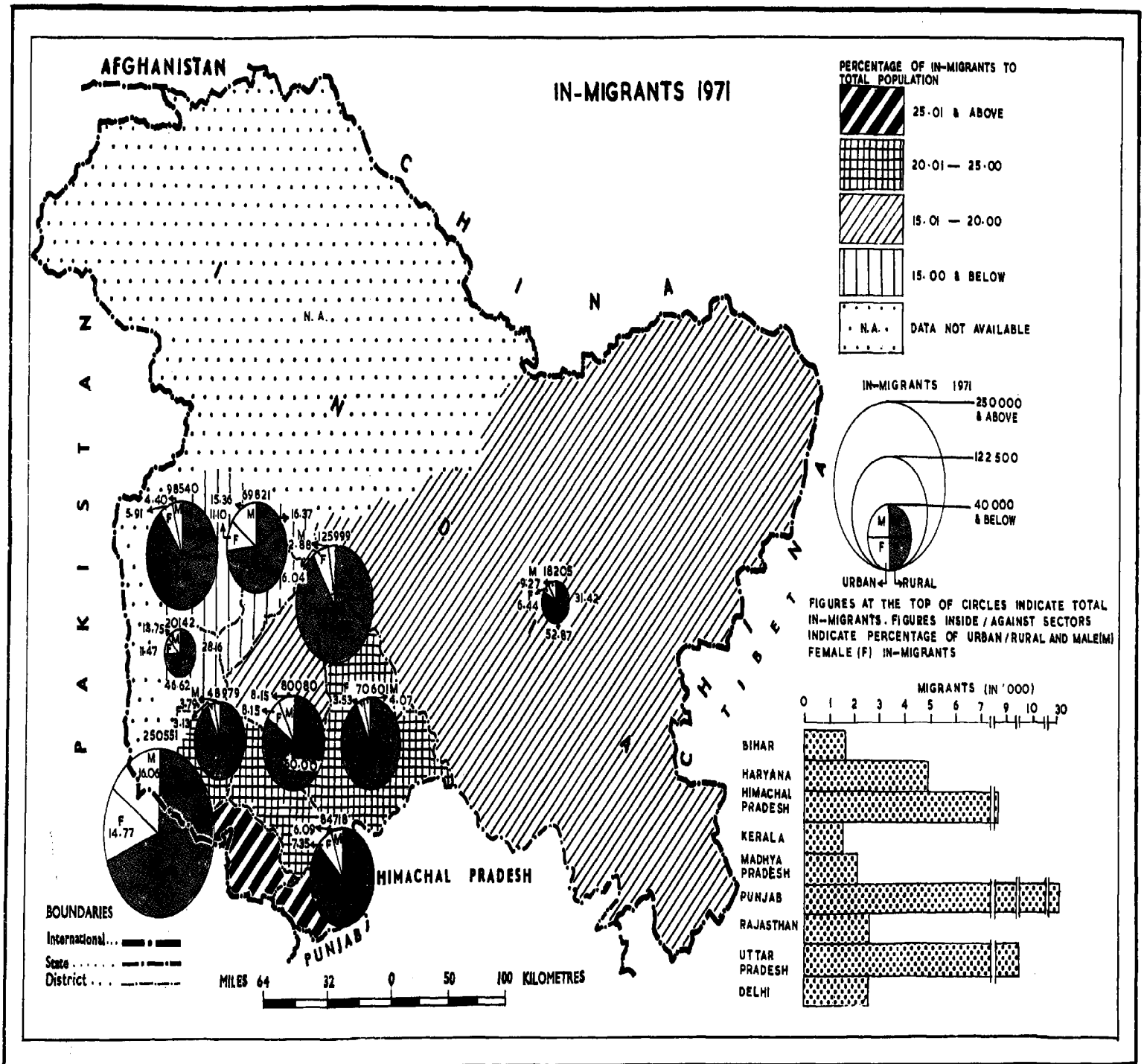


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MIGRATION

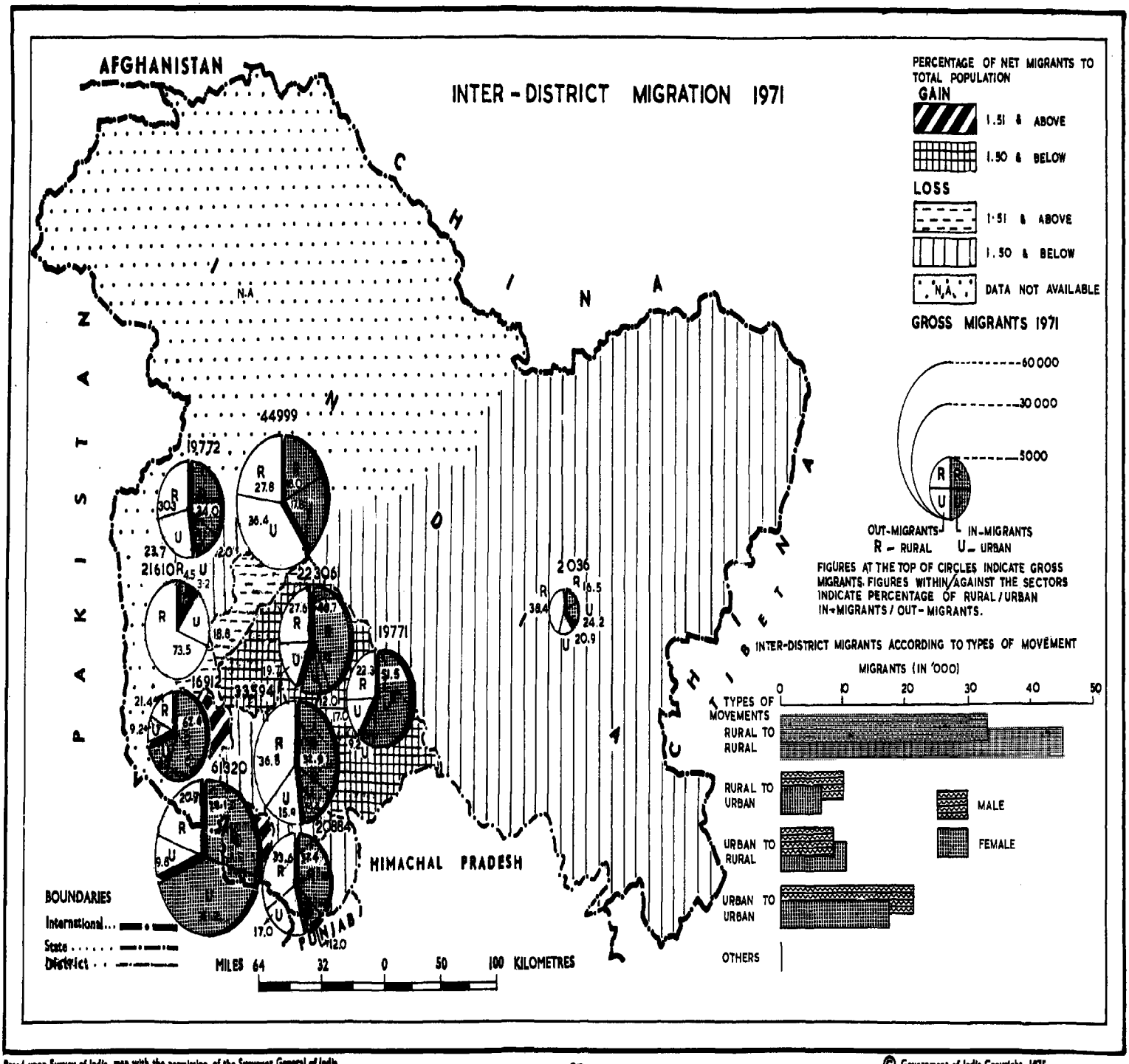
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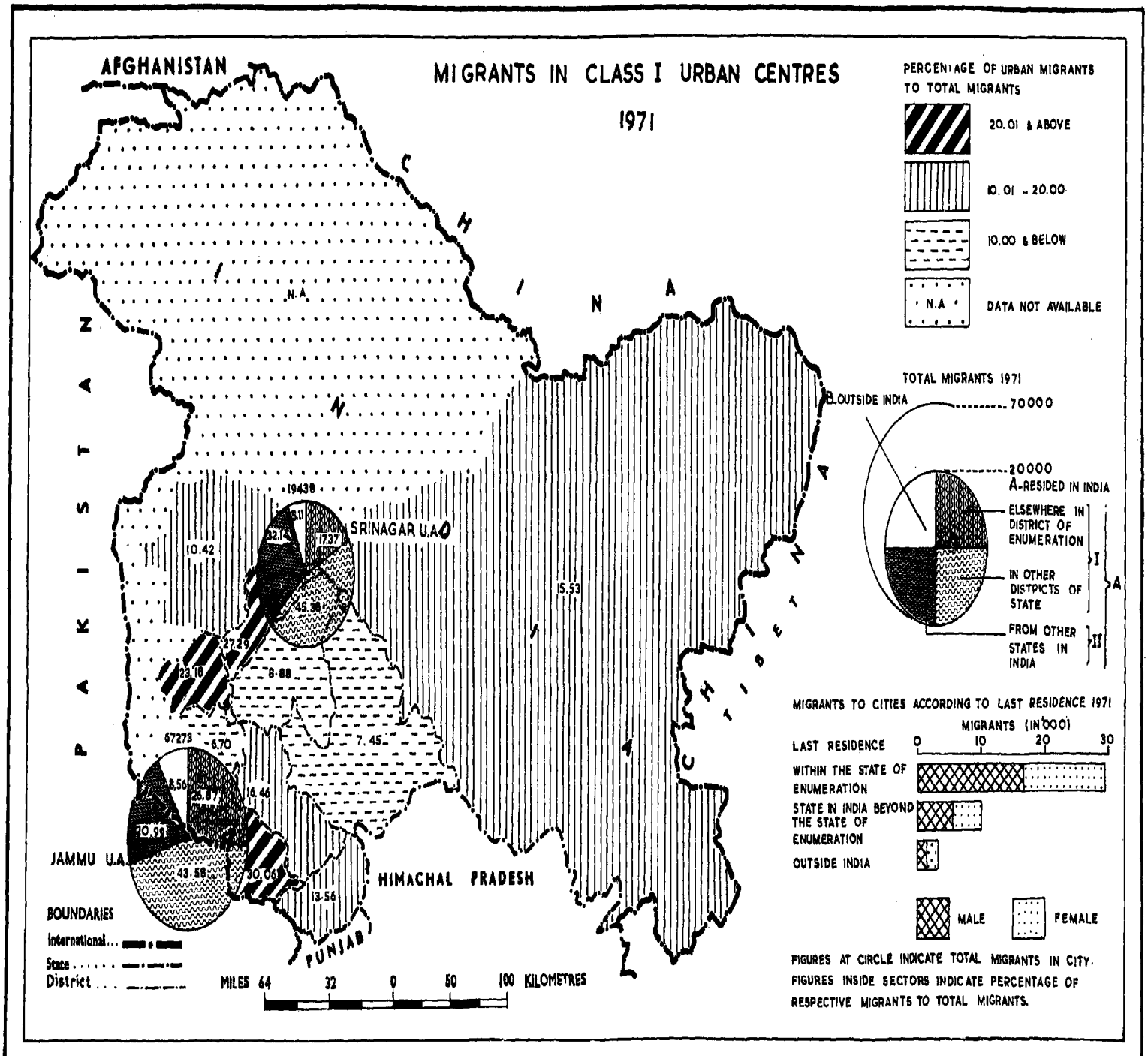
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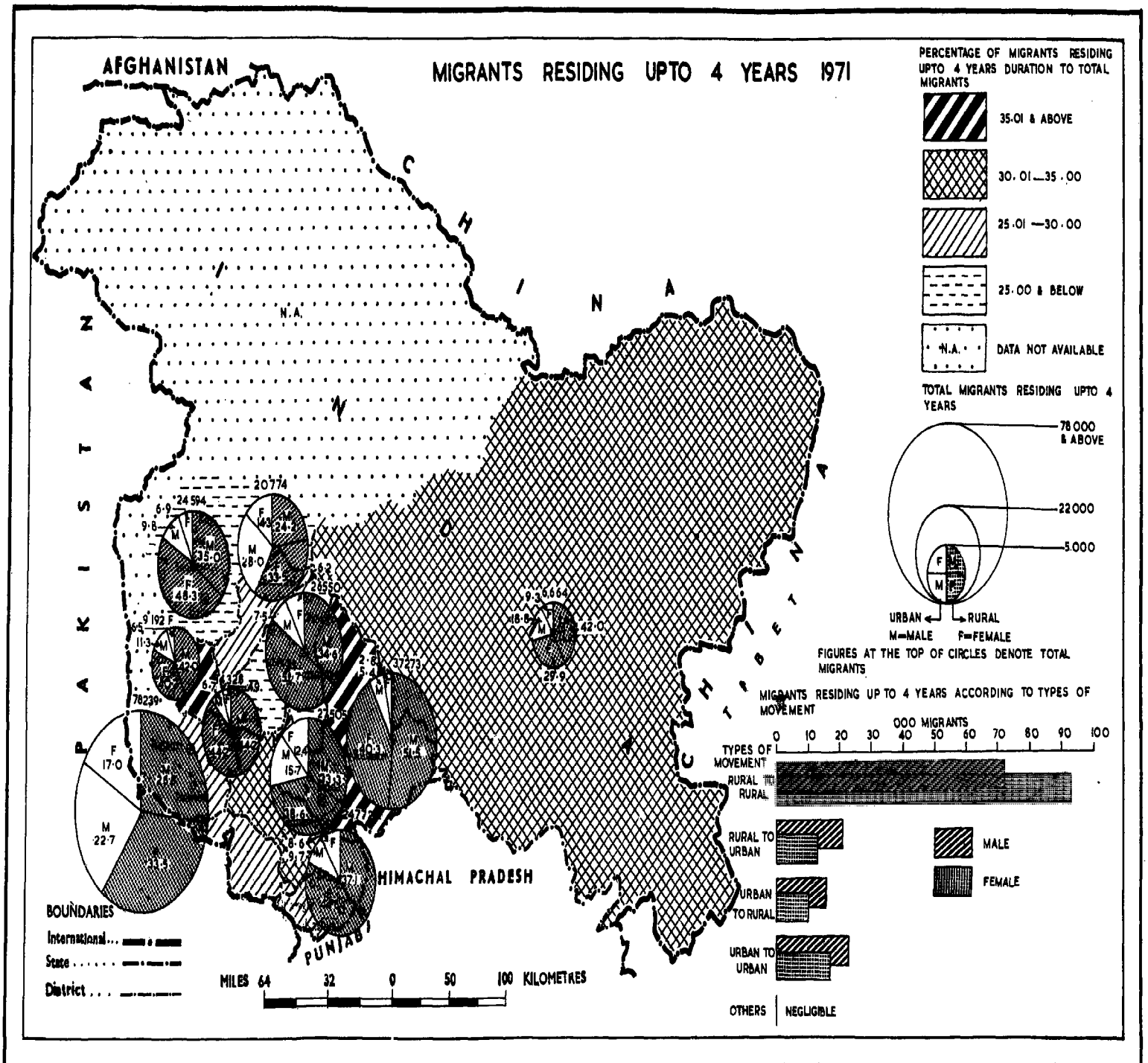
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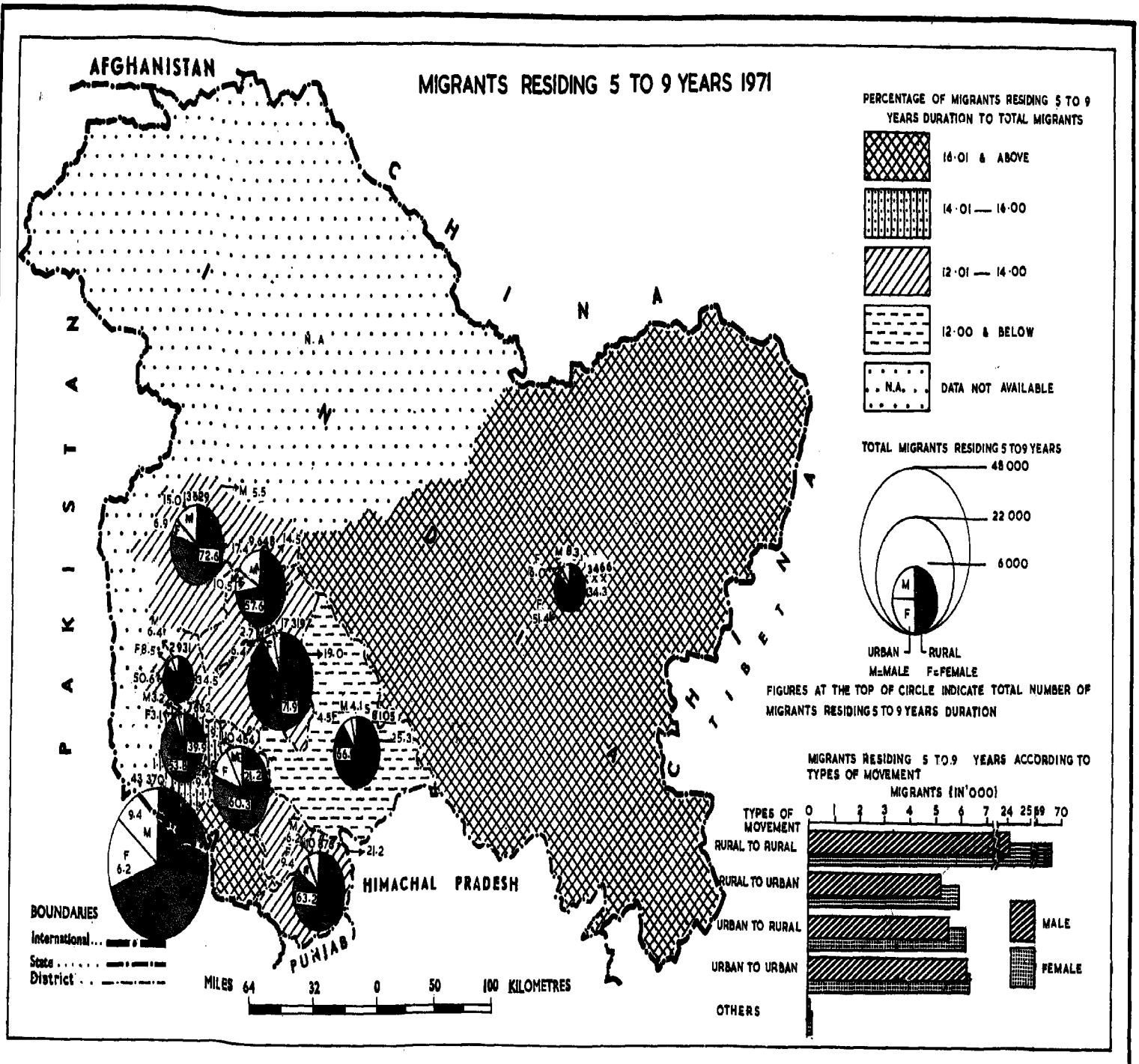
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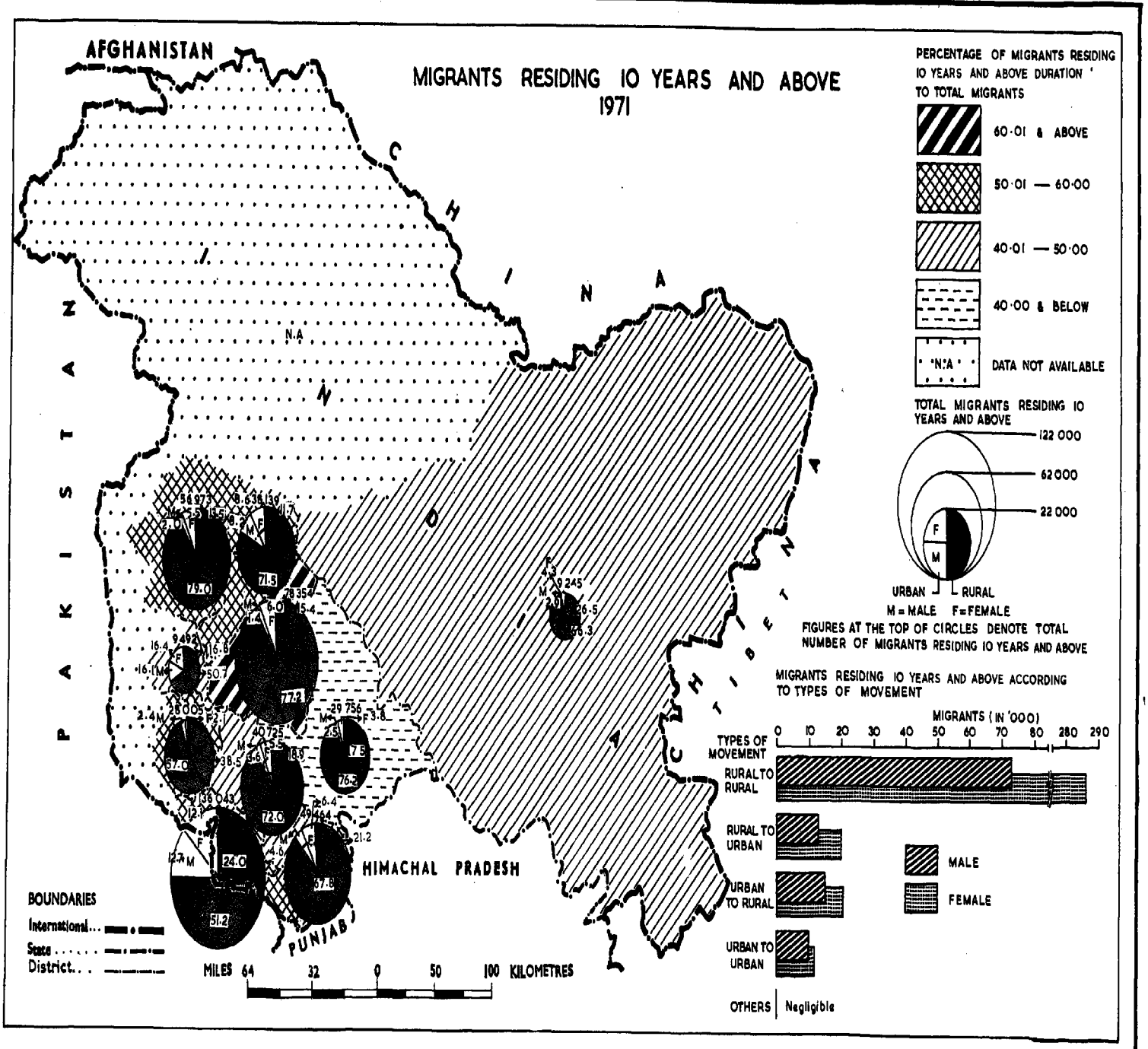
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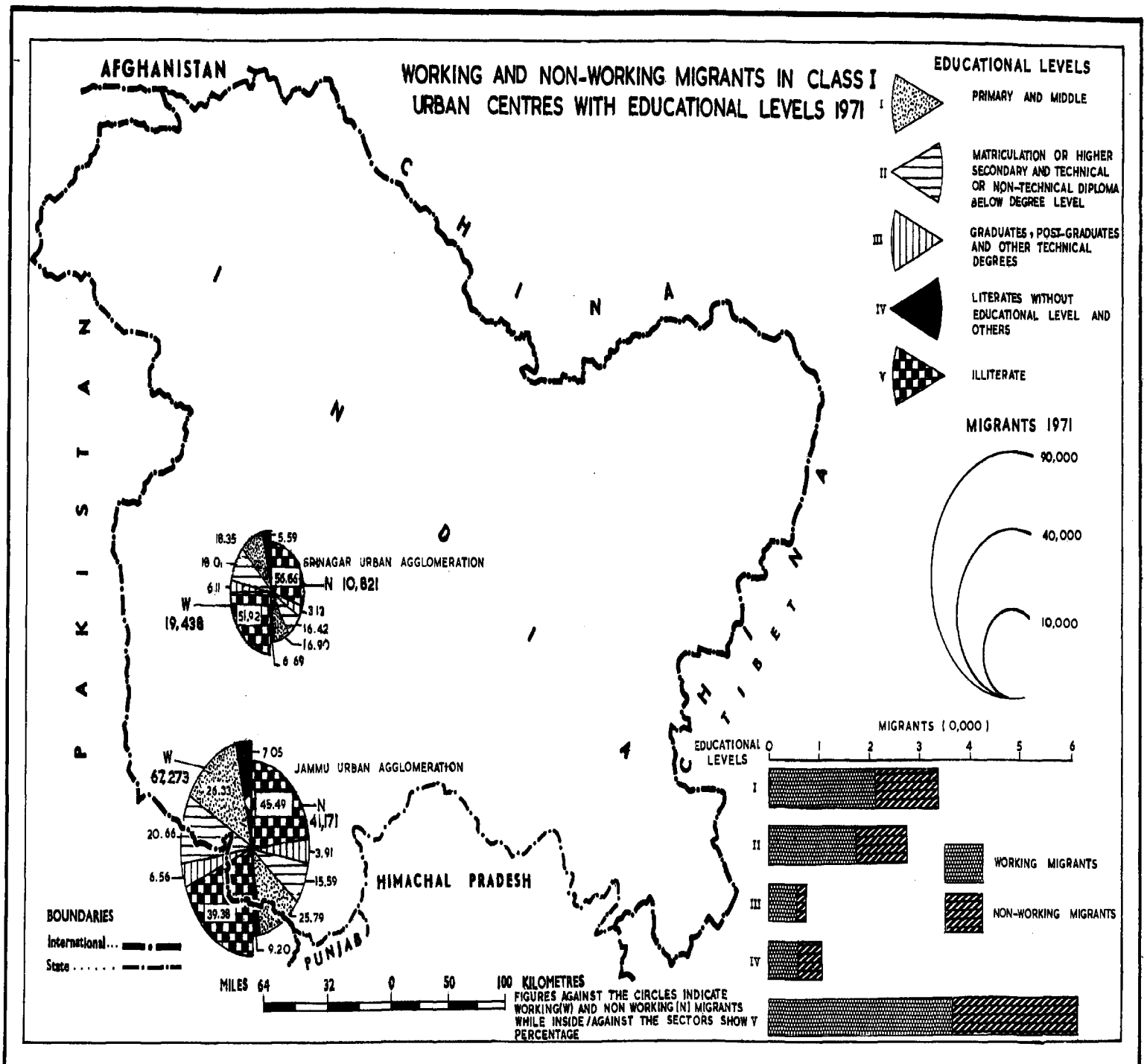
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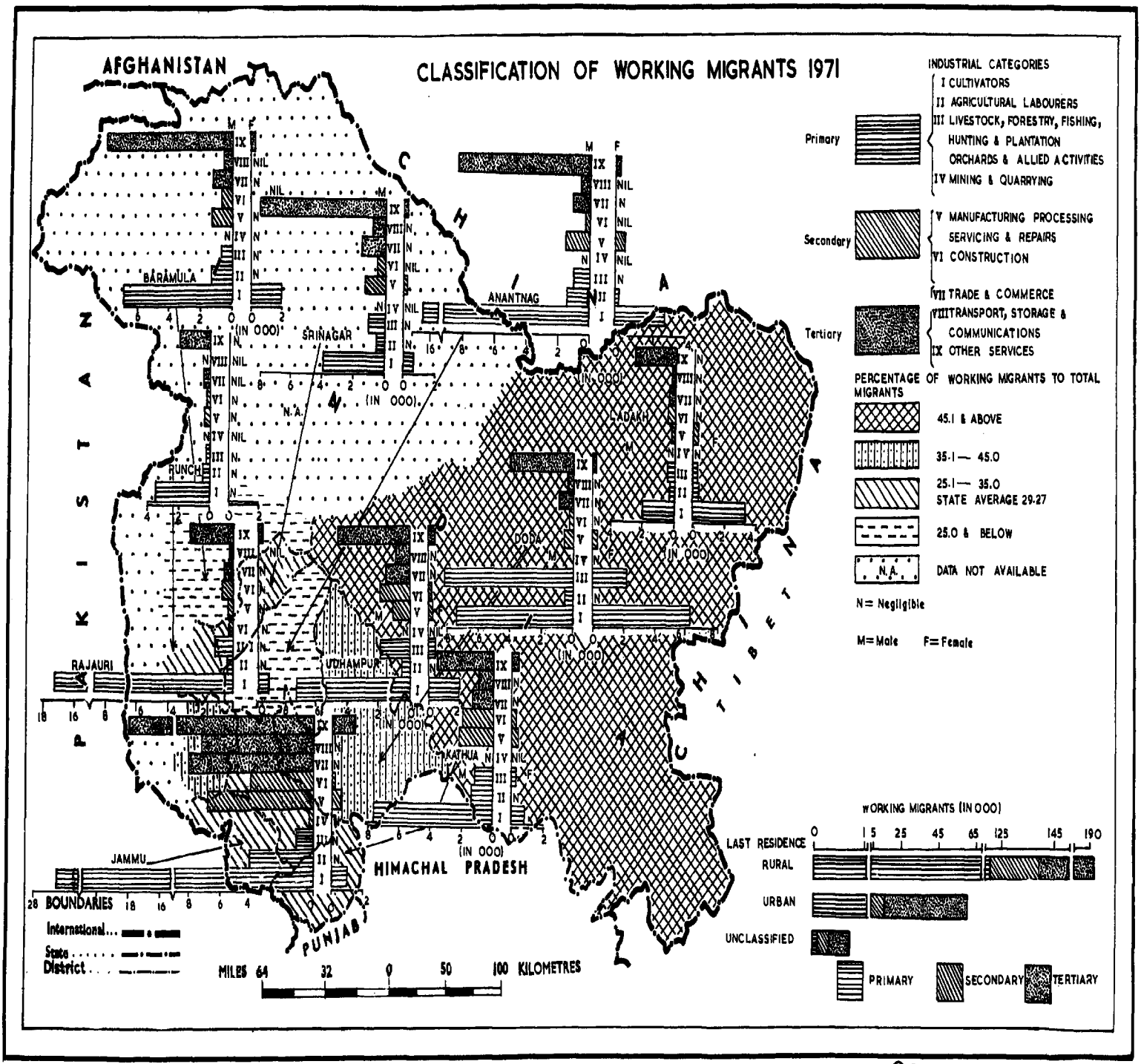
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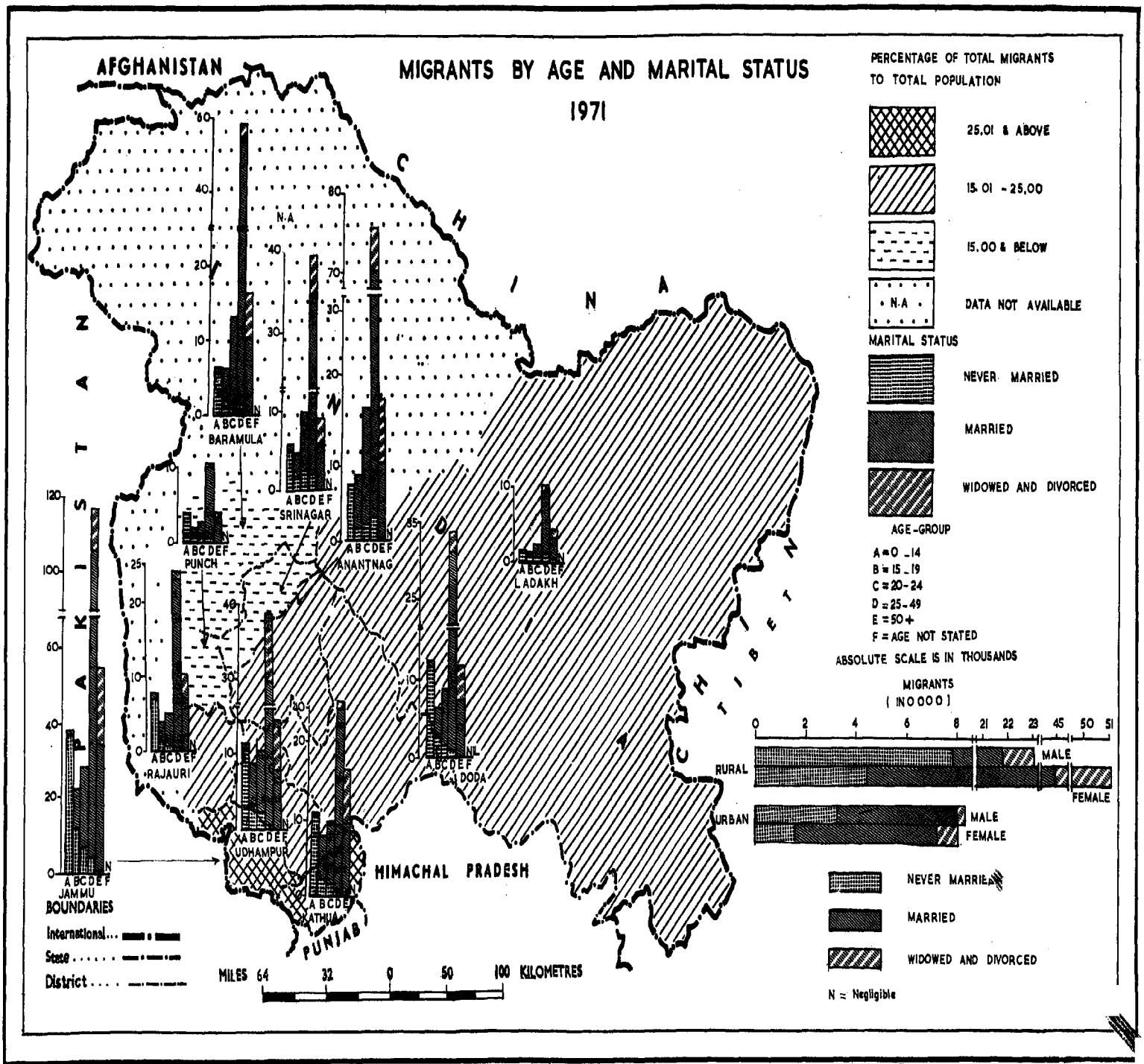
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ECONOMIC ASPECTS

i) **Agriculture**

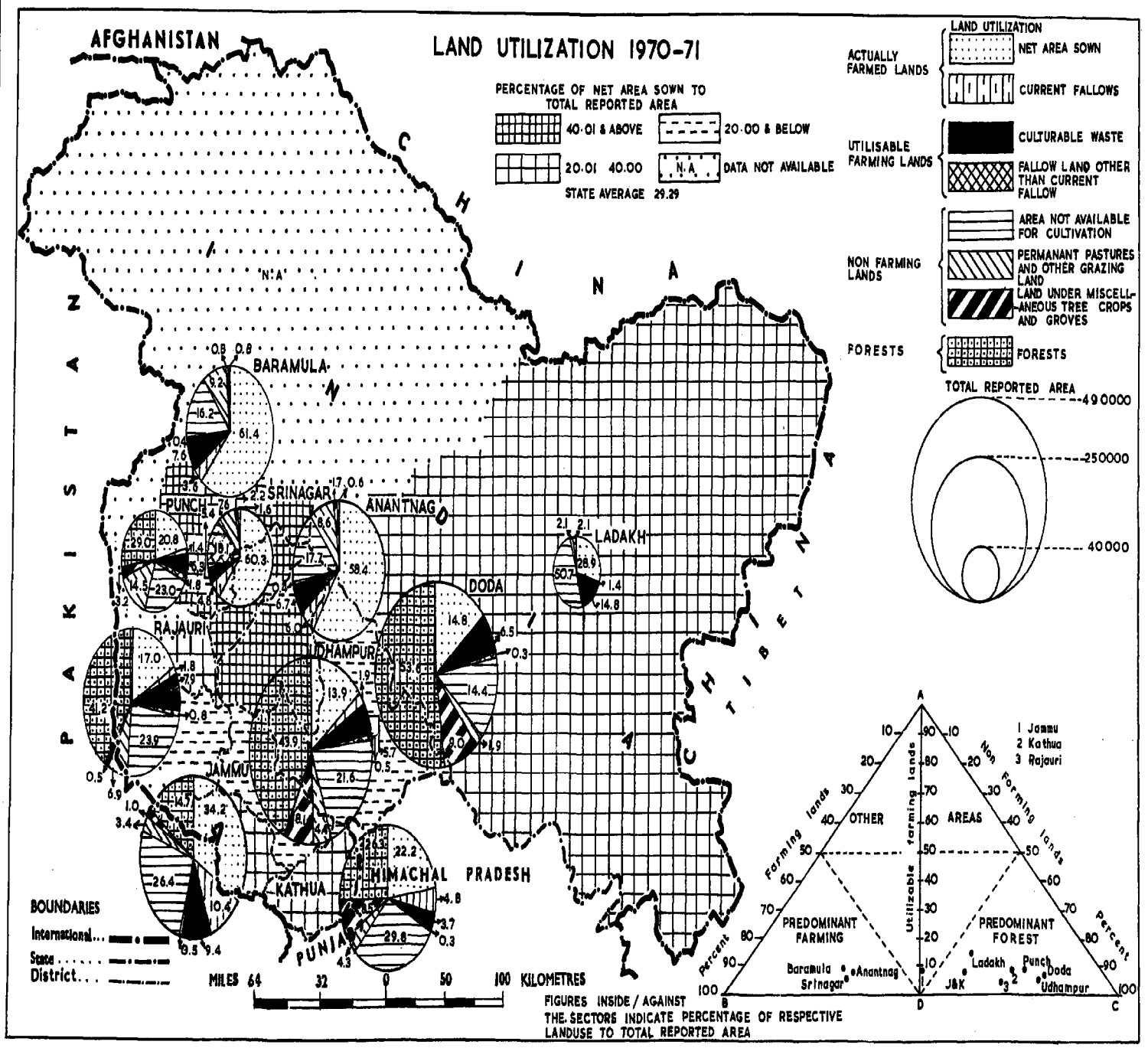
ii) **Industrial Categories**

iii) **Industries**

iv) **Electricity**

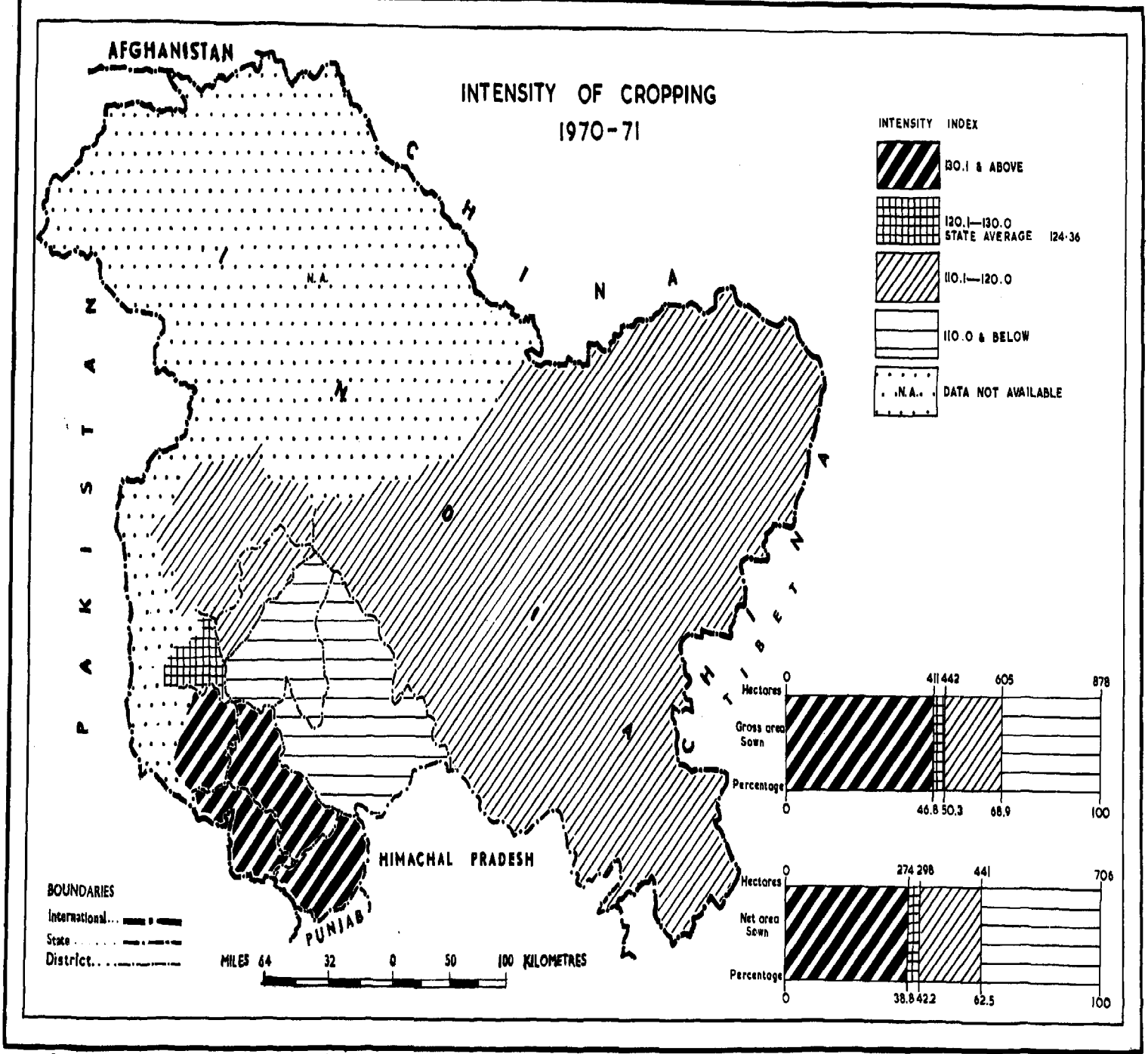
v) **Workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities**

MAP NO. 53



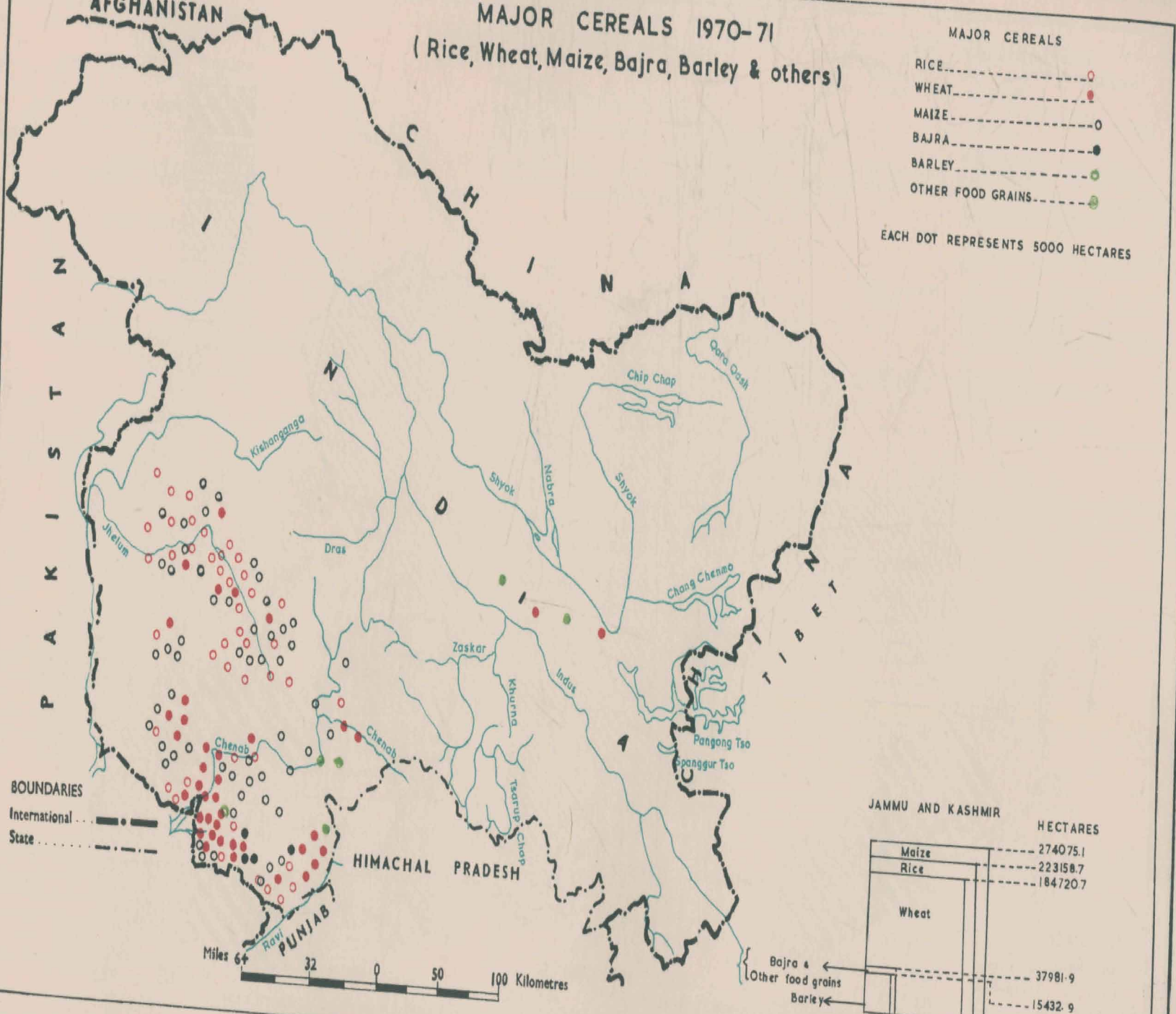
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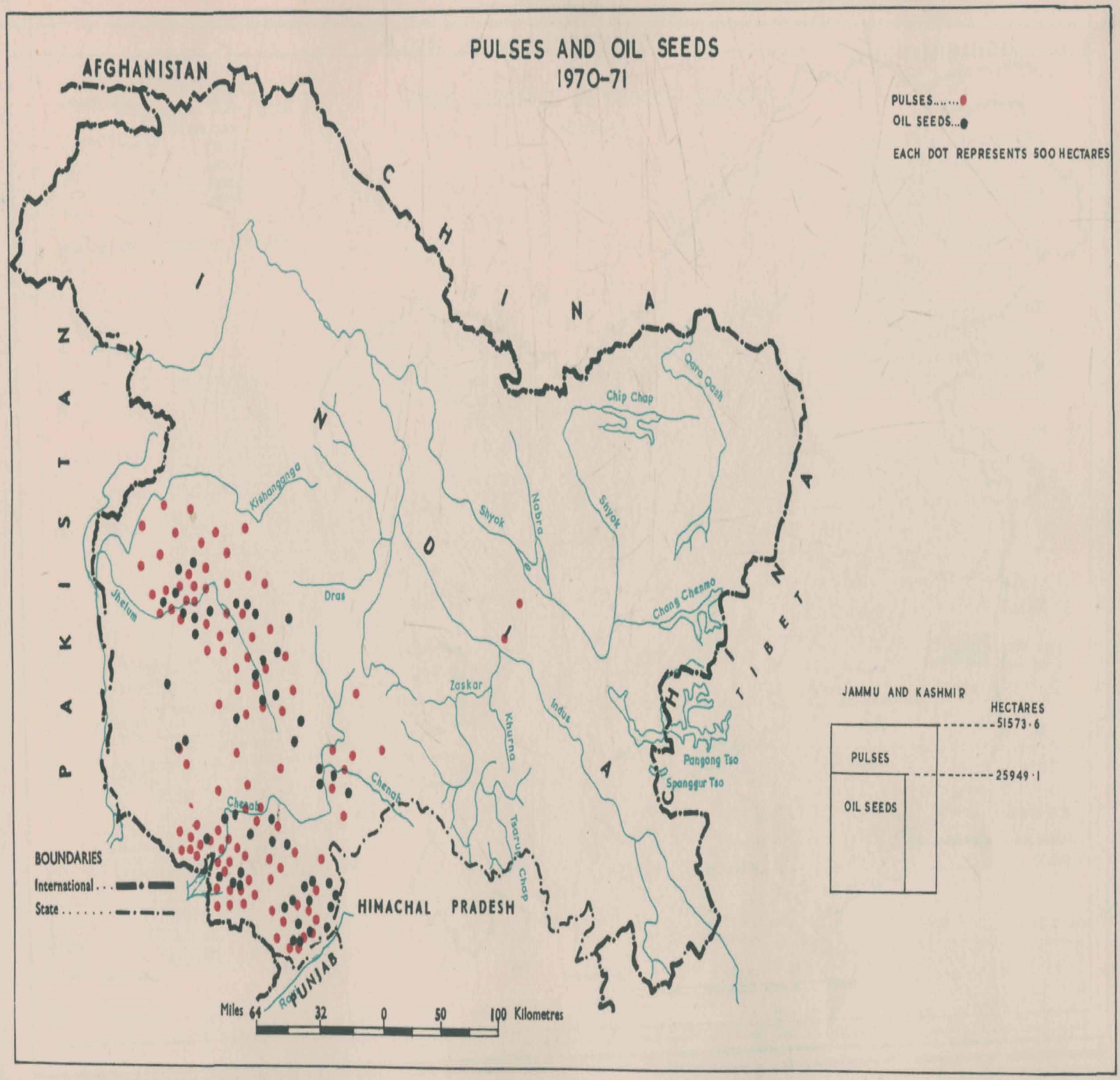
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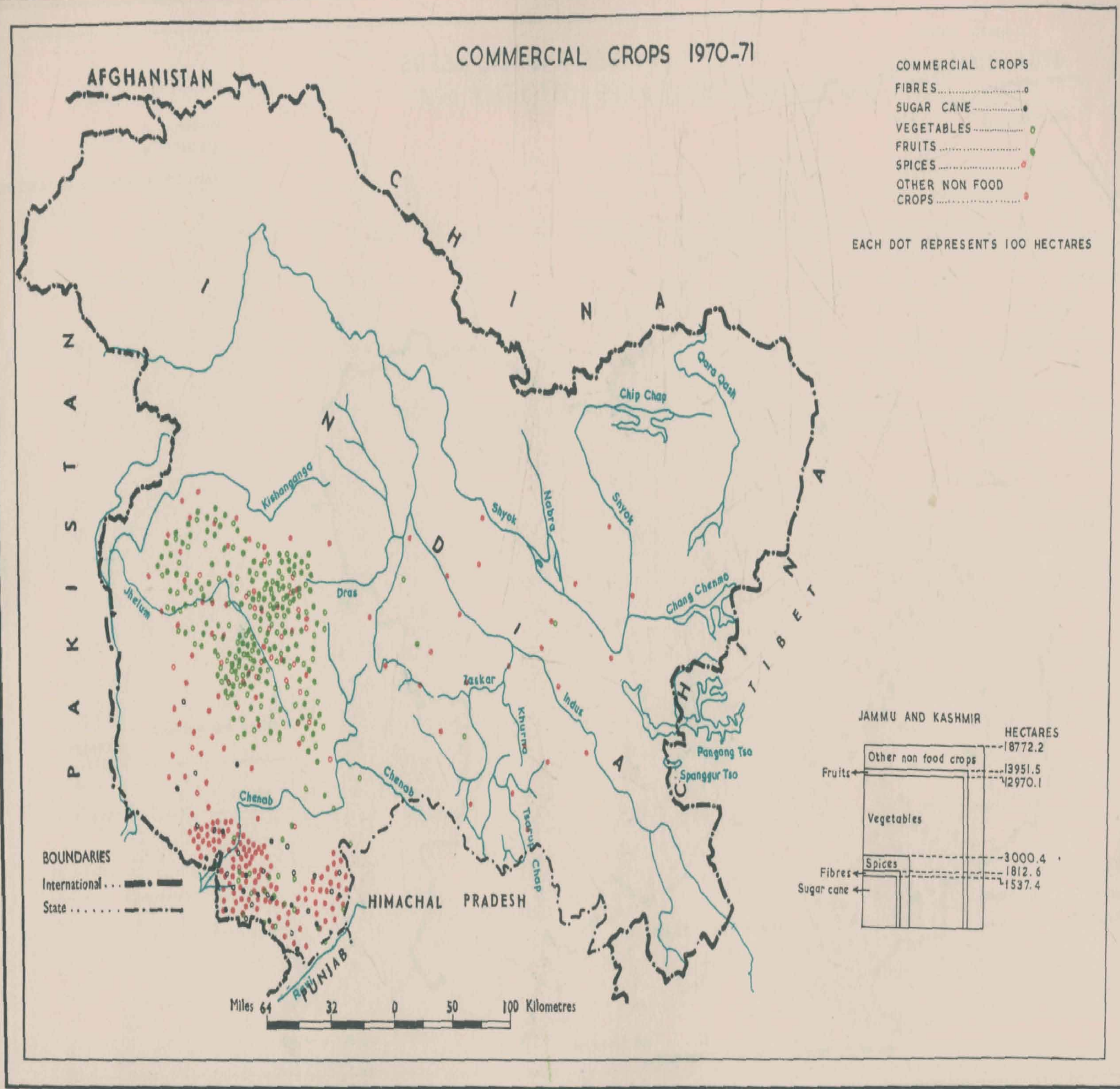
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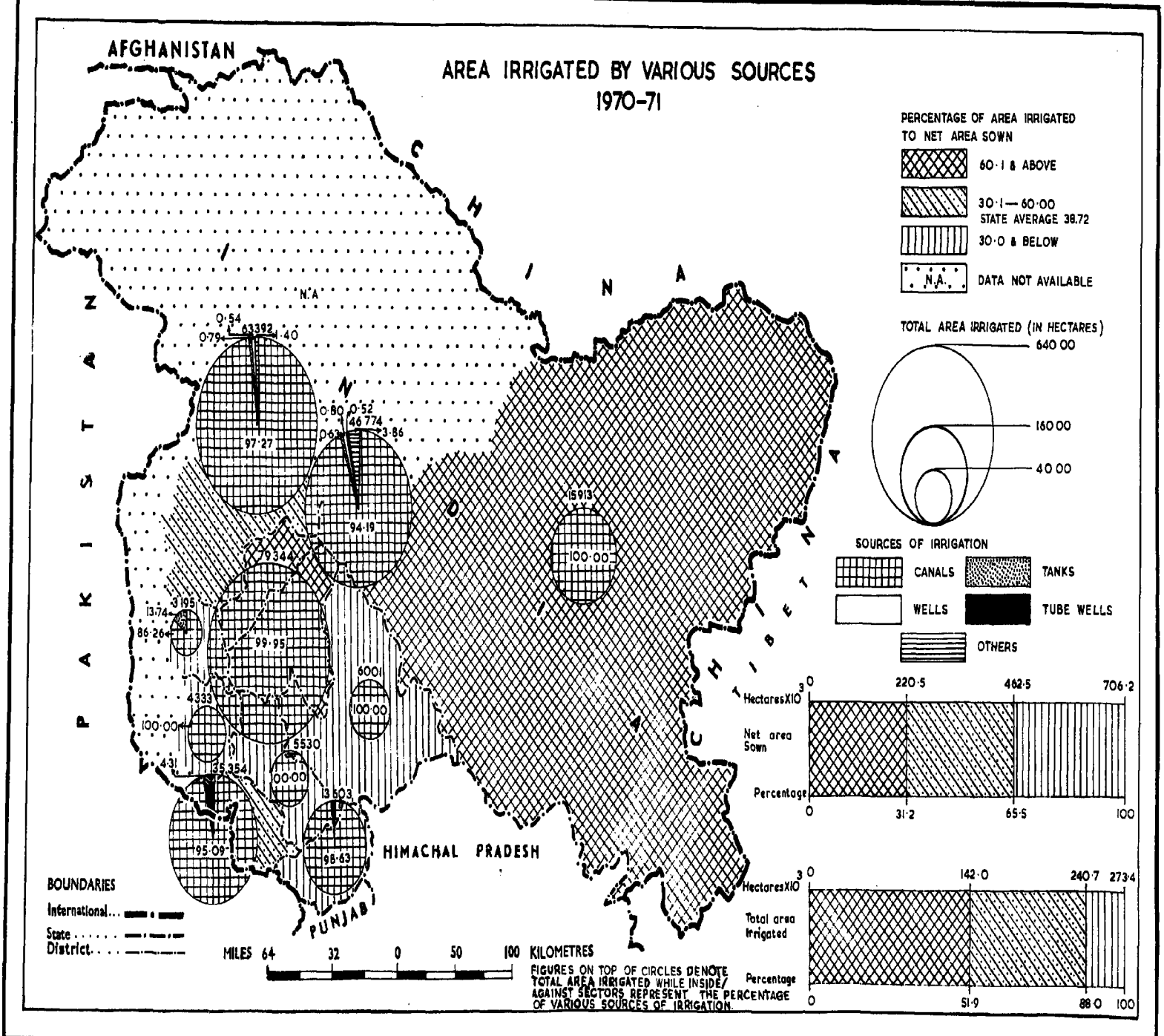
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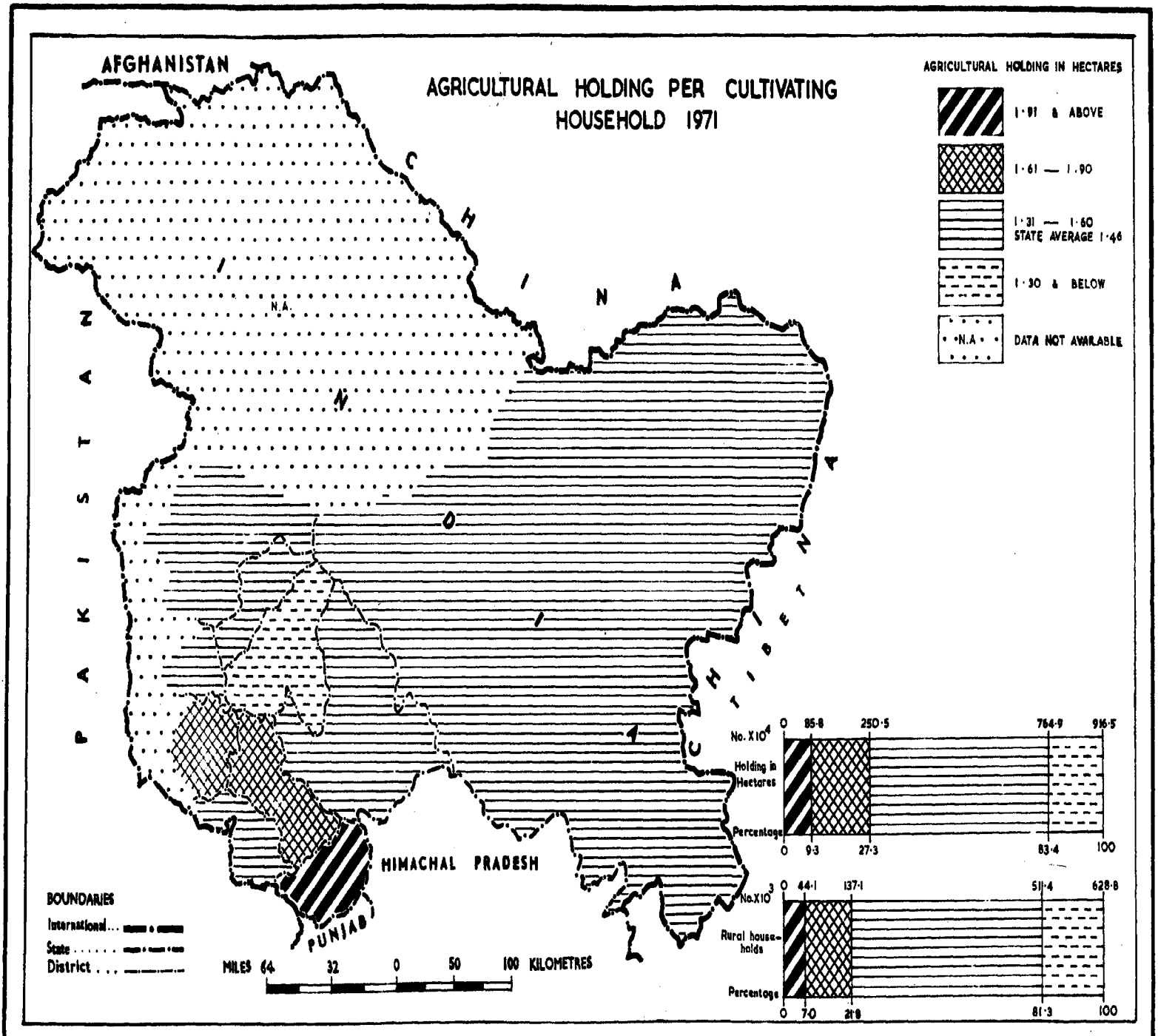
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MAP NO. 58



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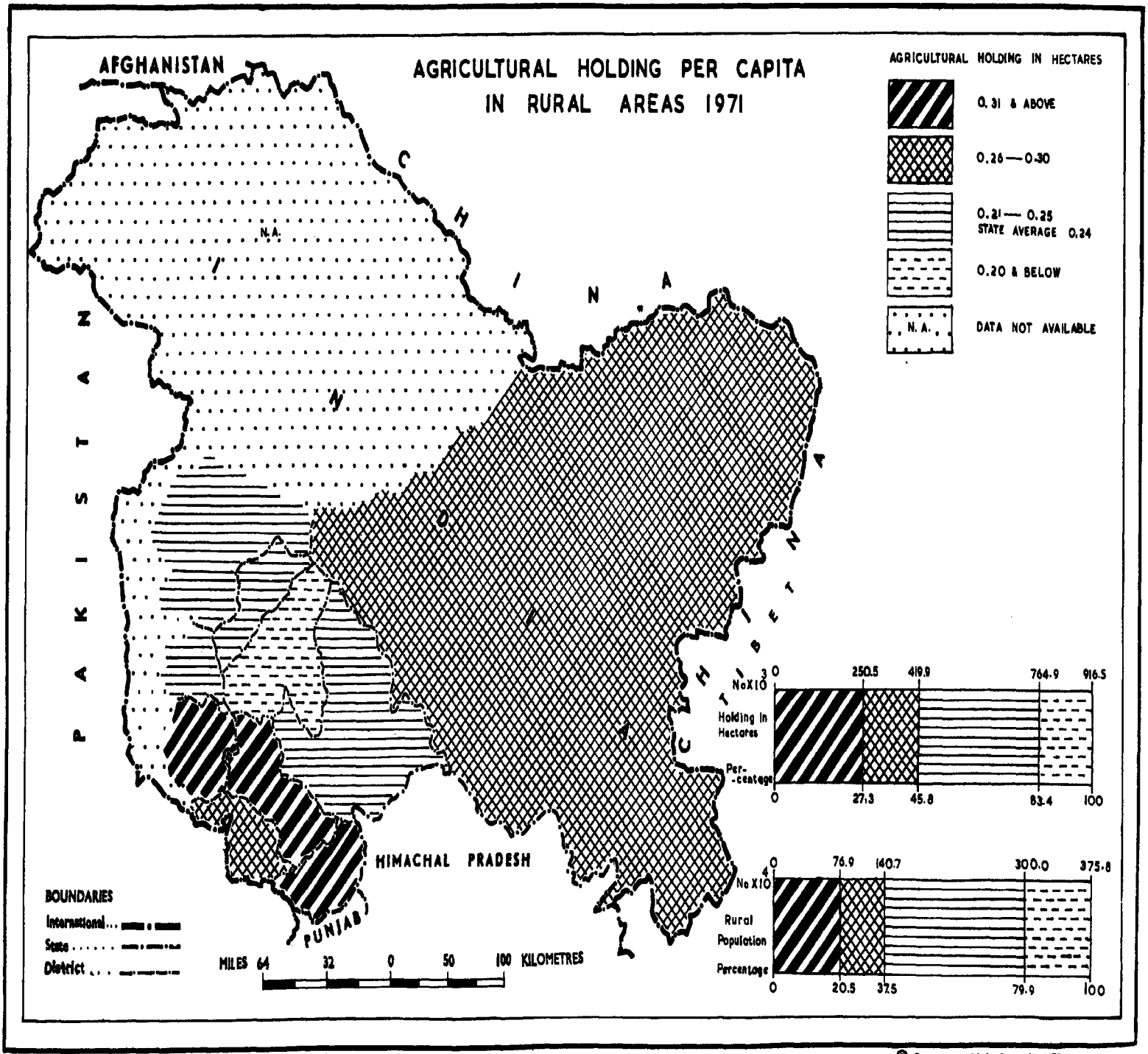
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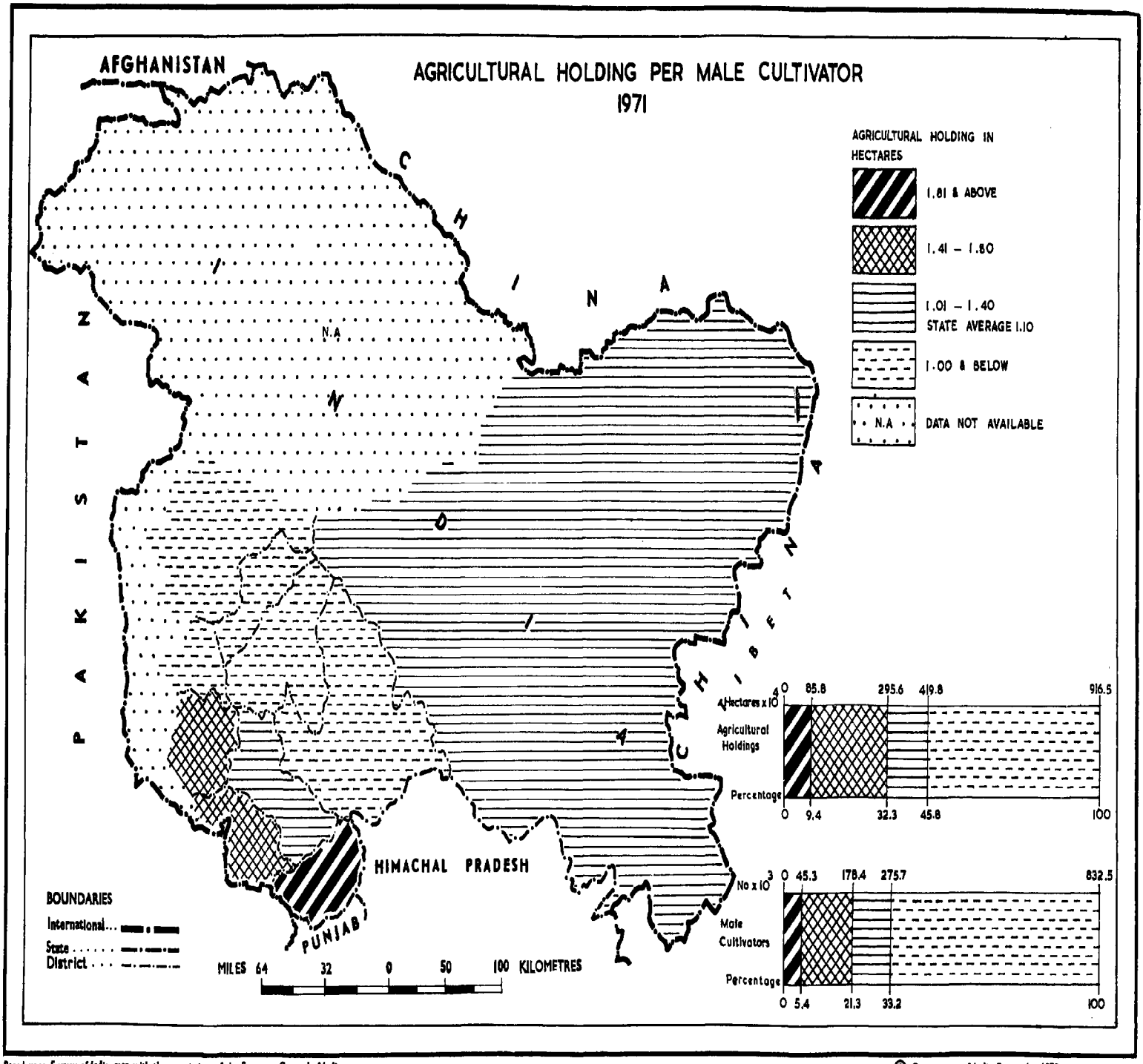
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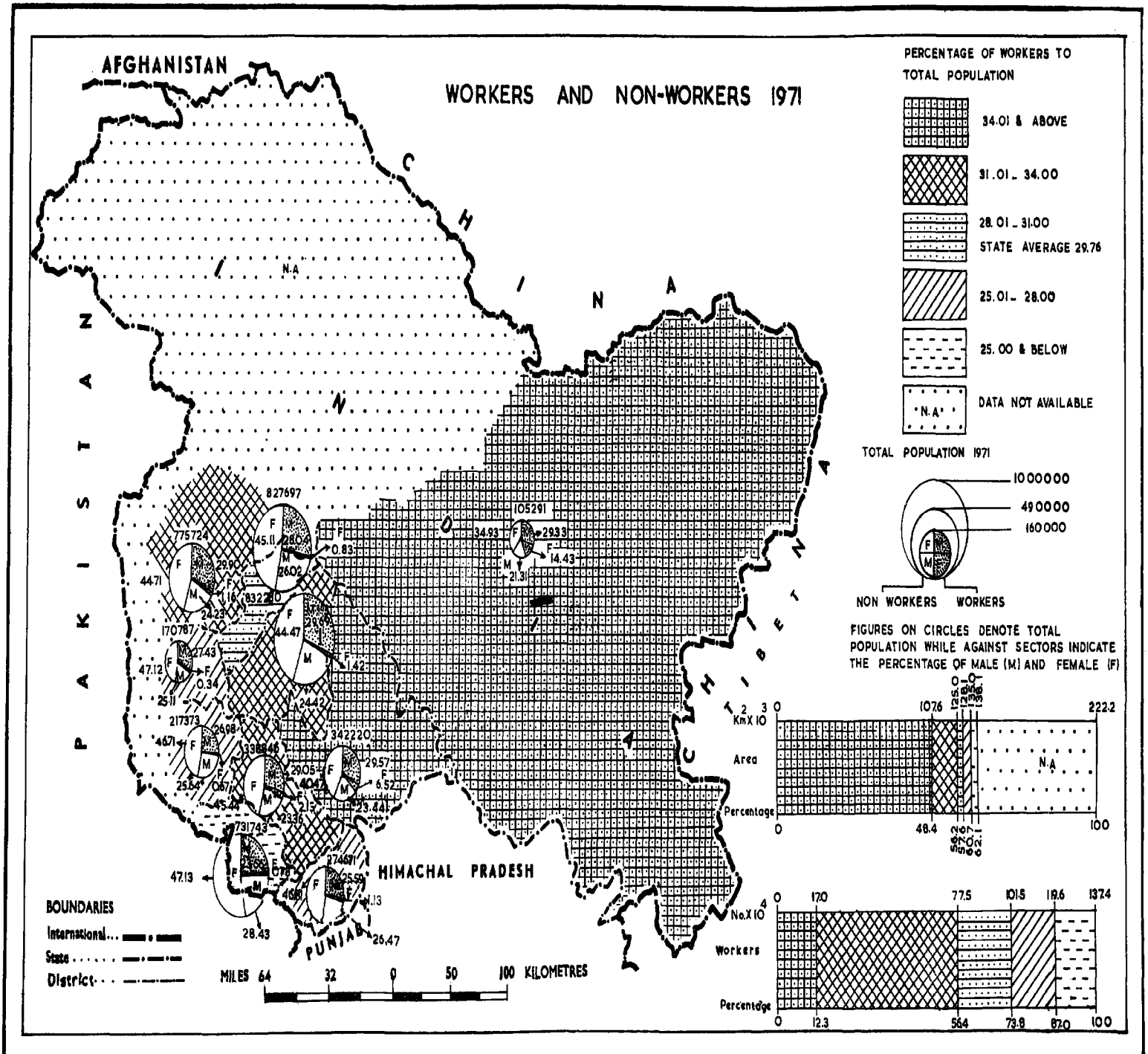
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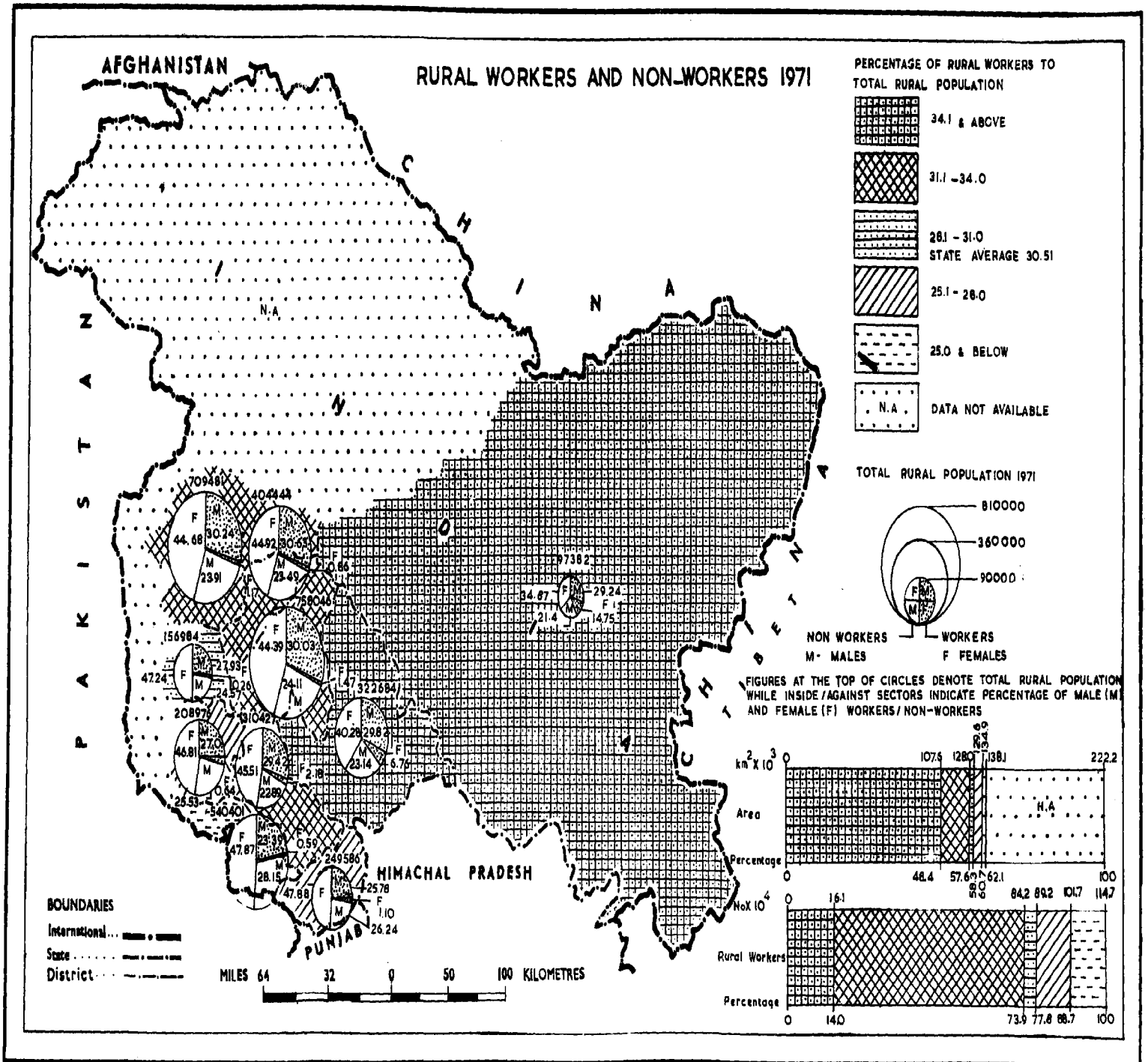
MAP NO. 62



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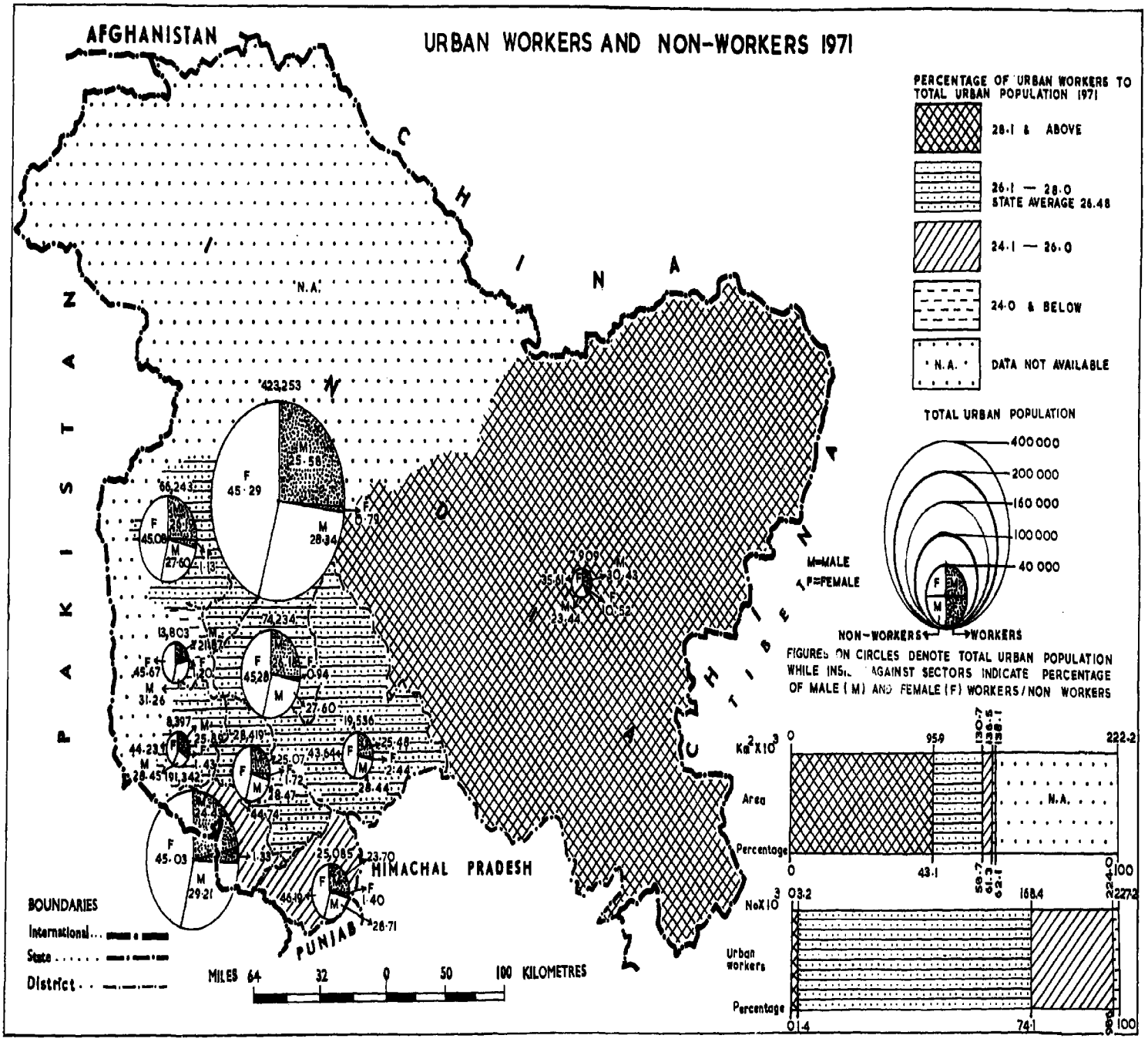
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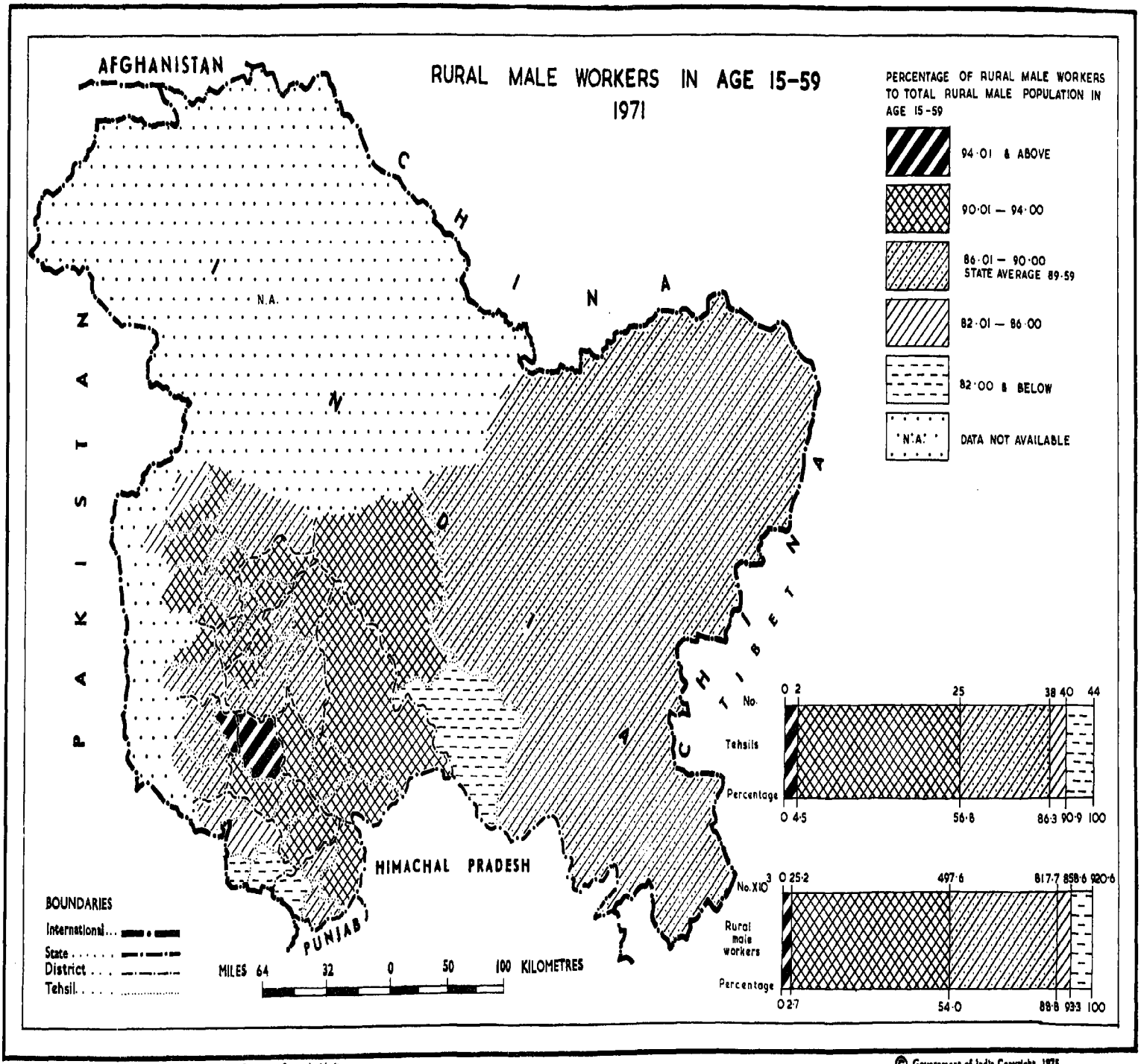
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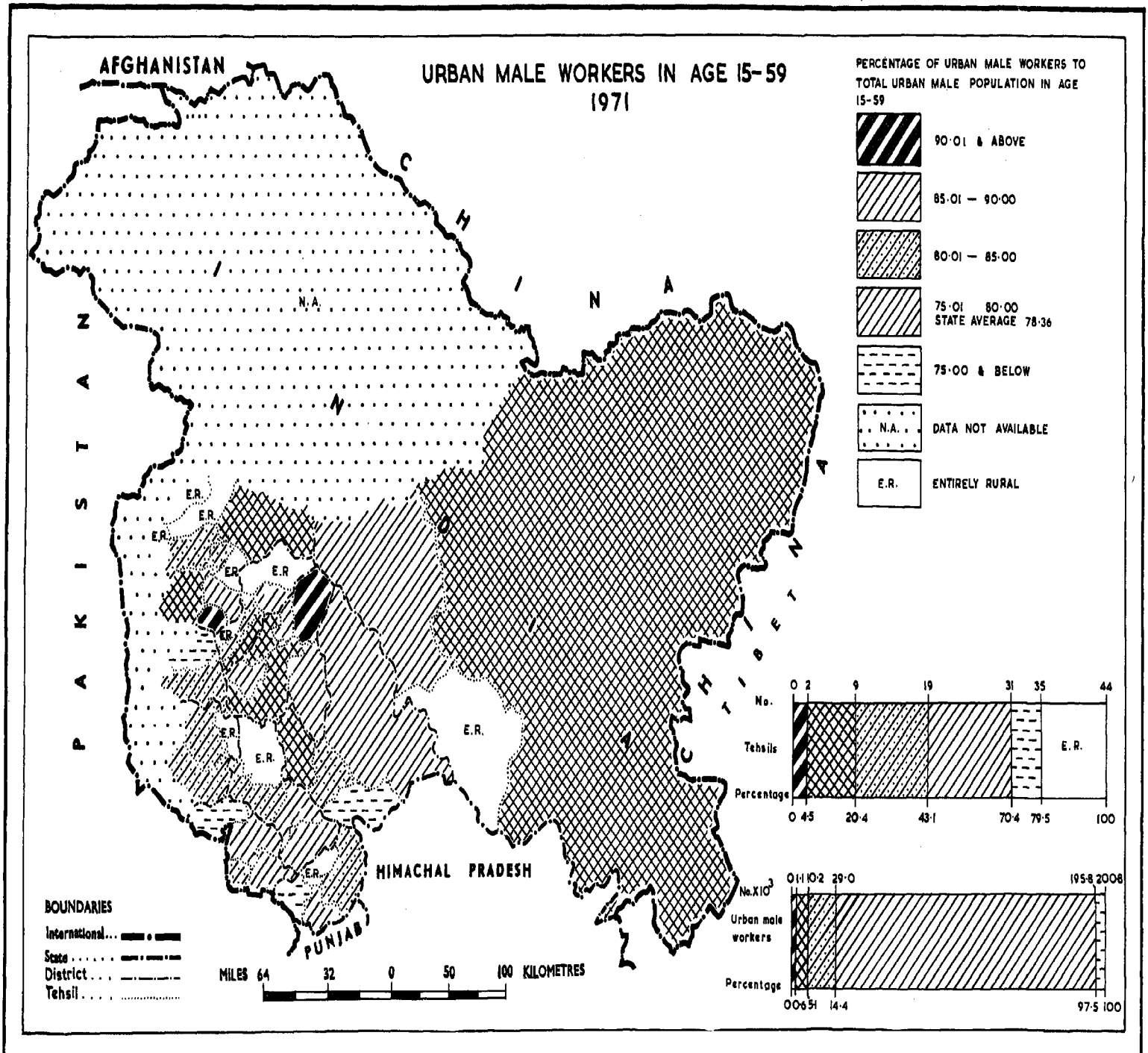
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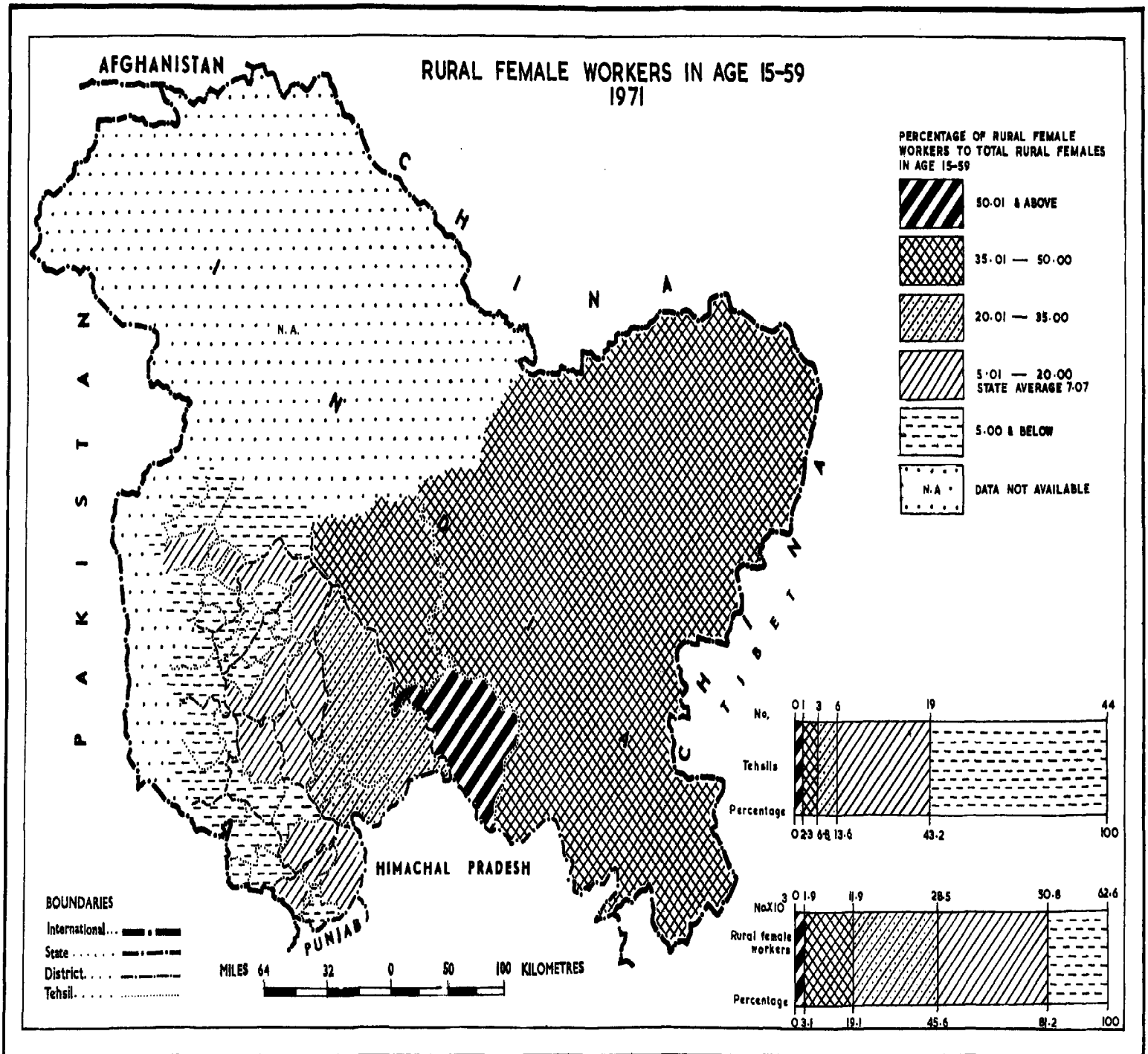
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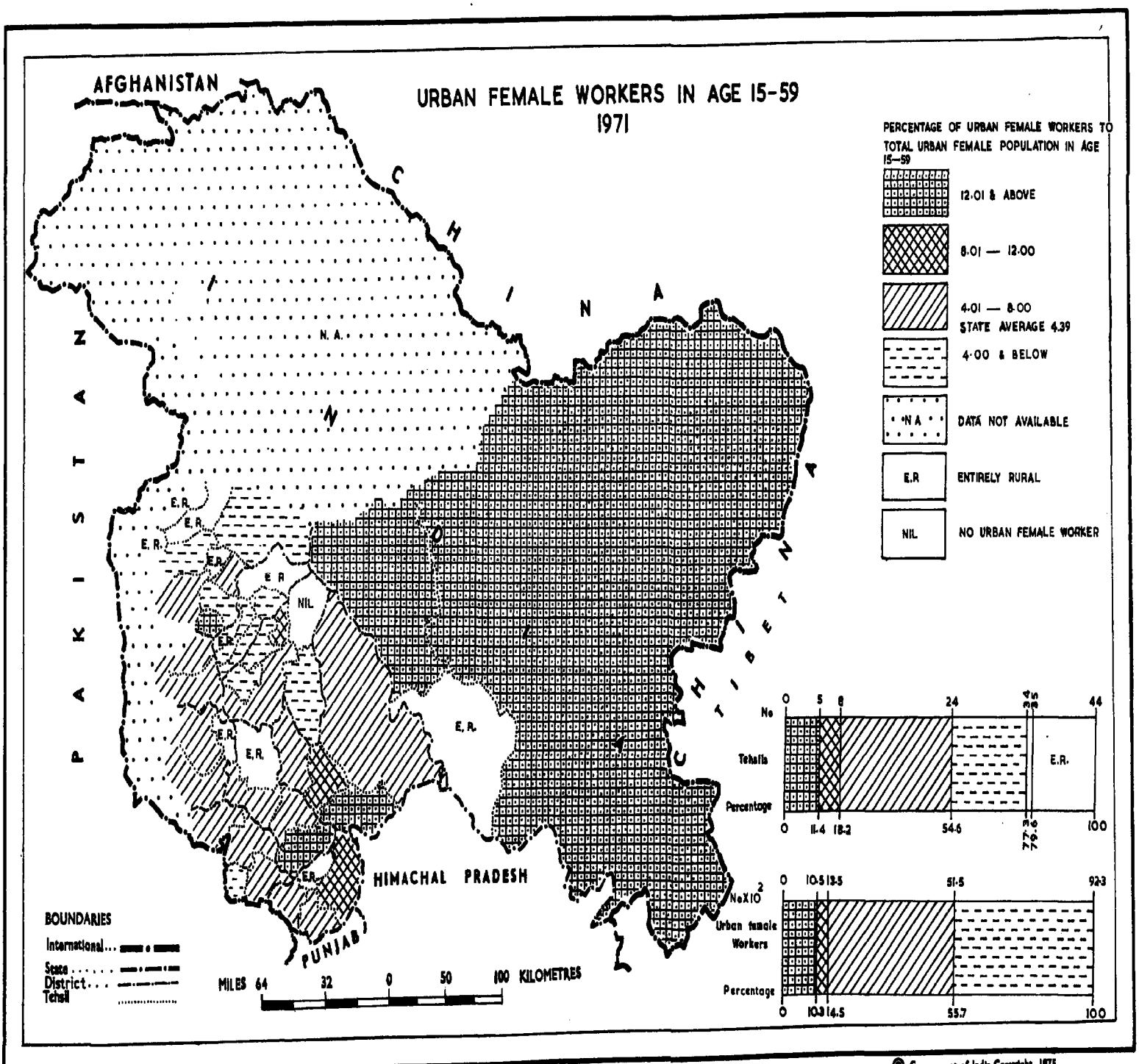
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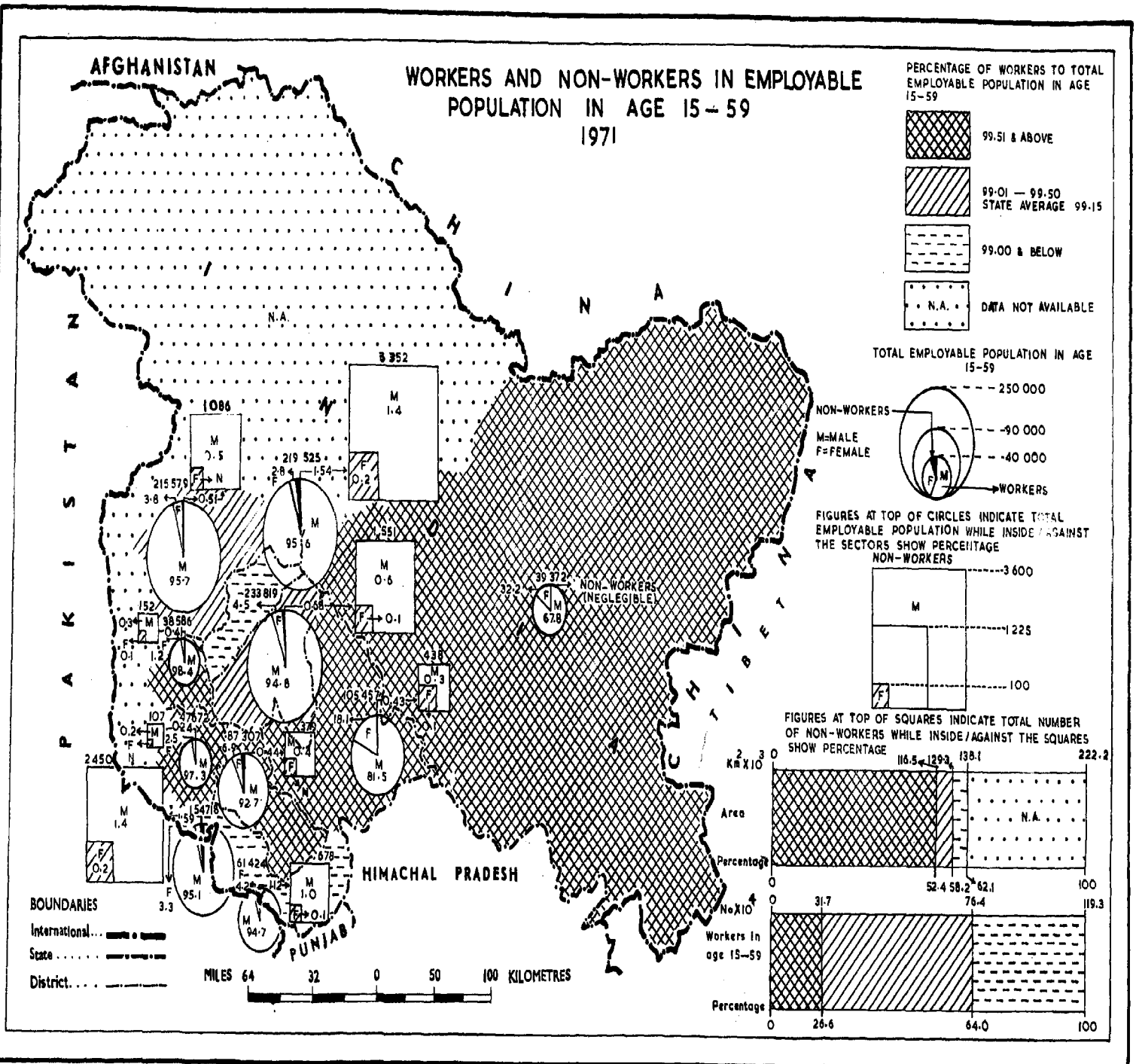
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MAP NO. 68



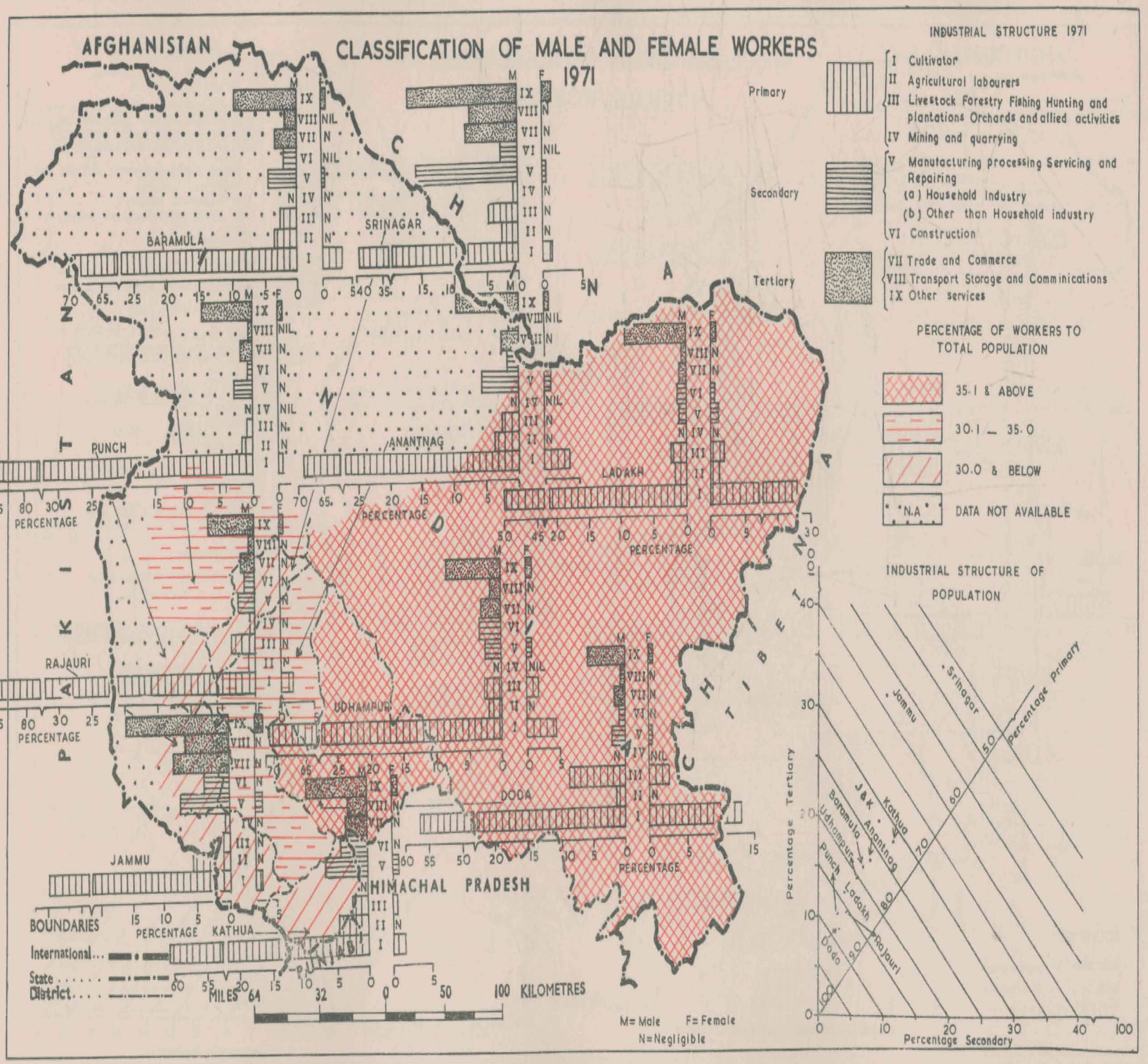
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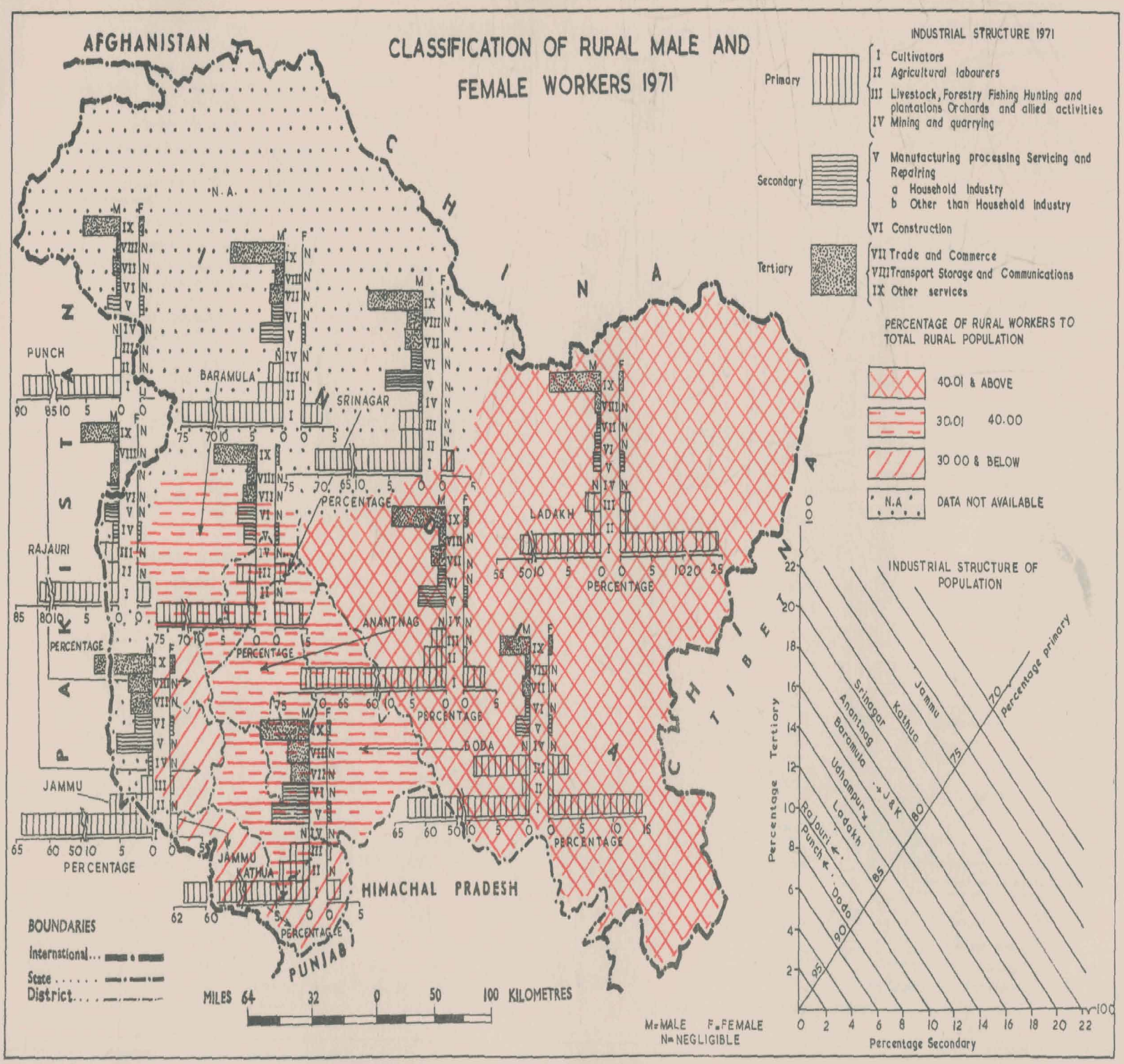
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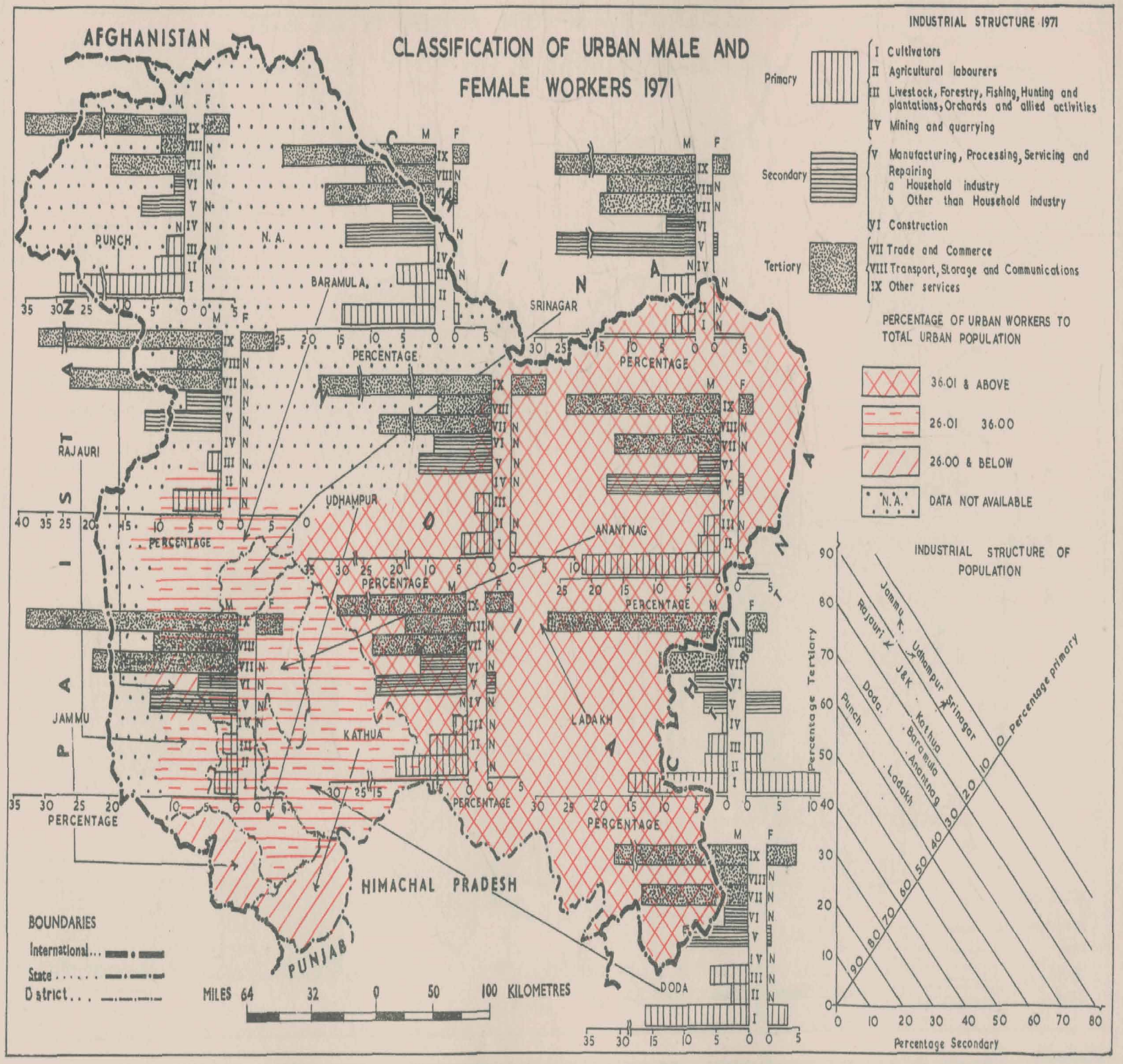
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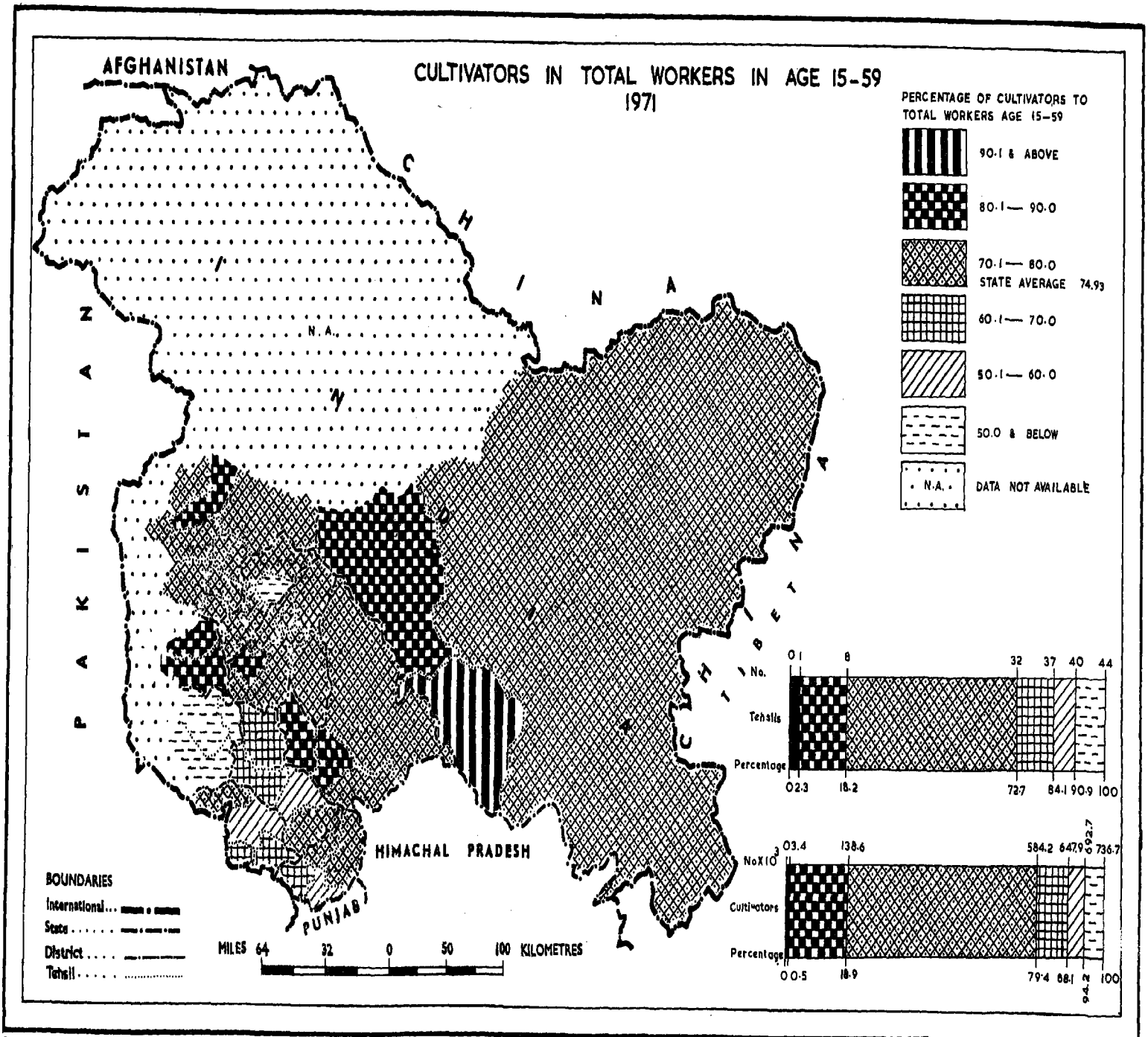
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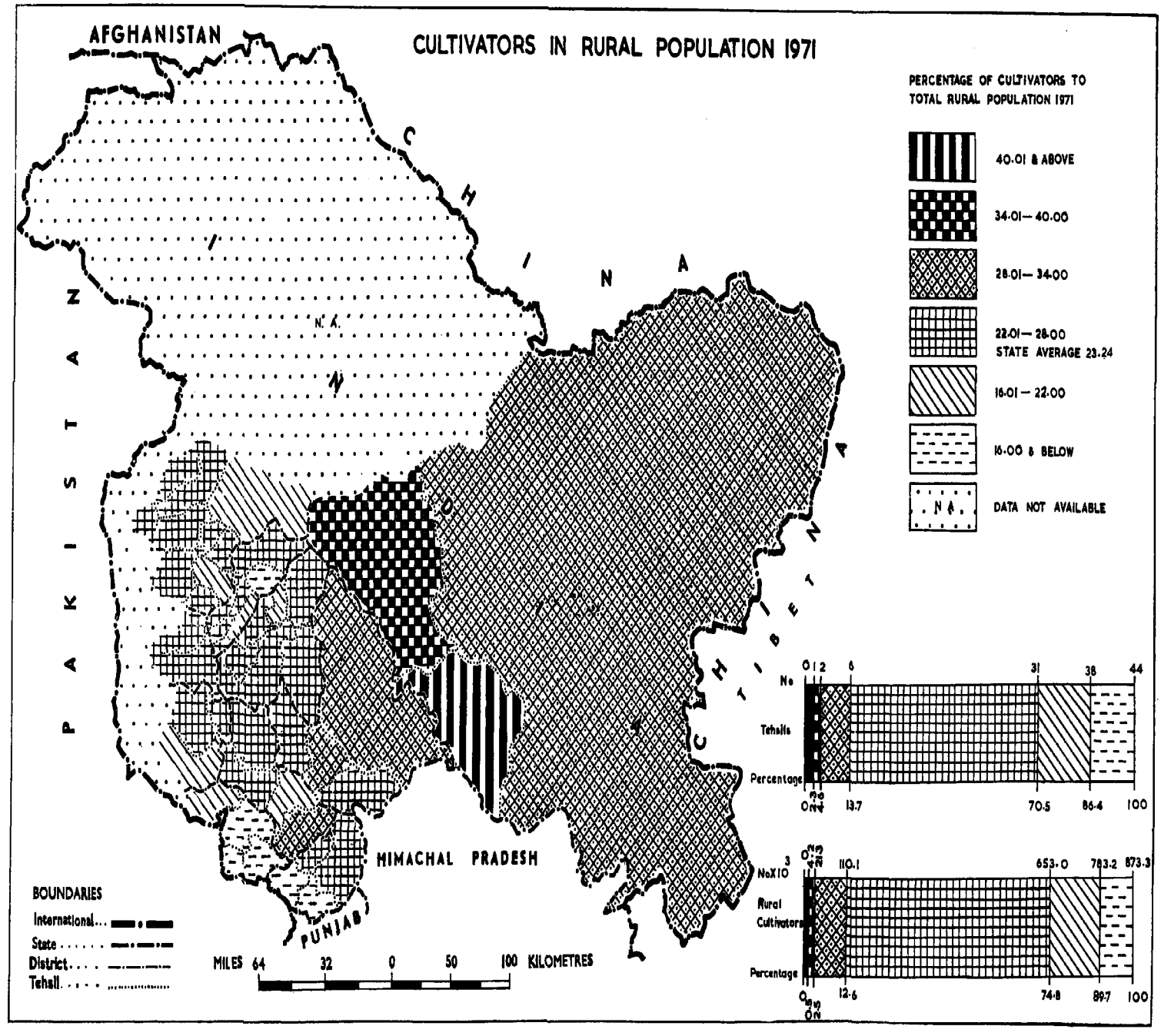
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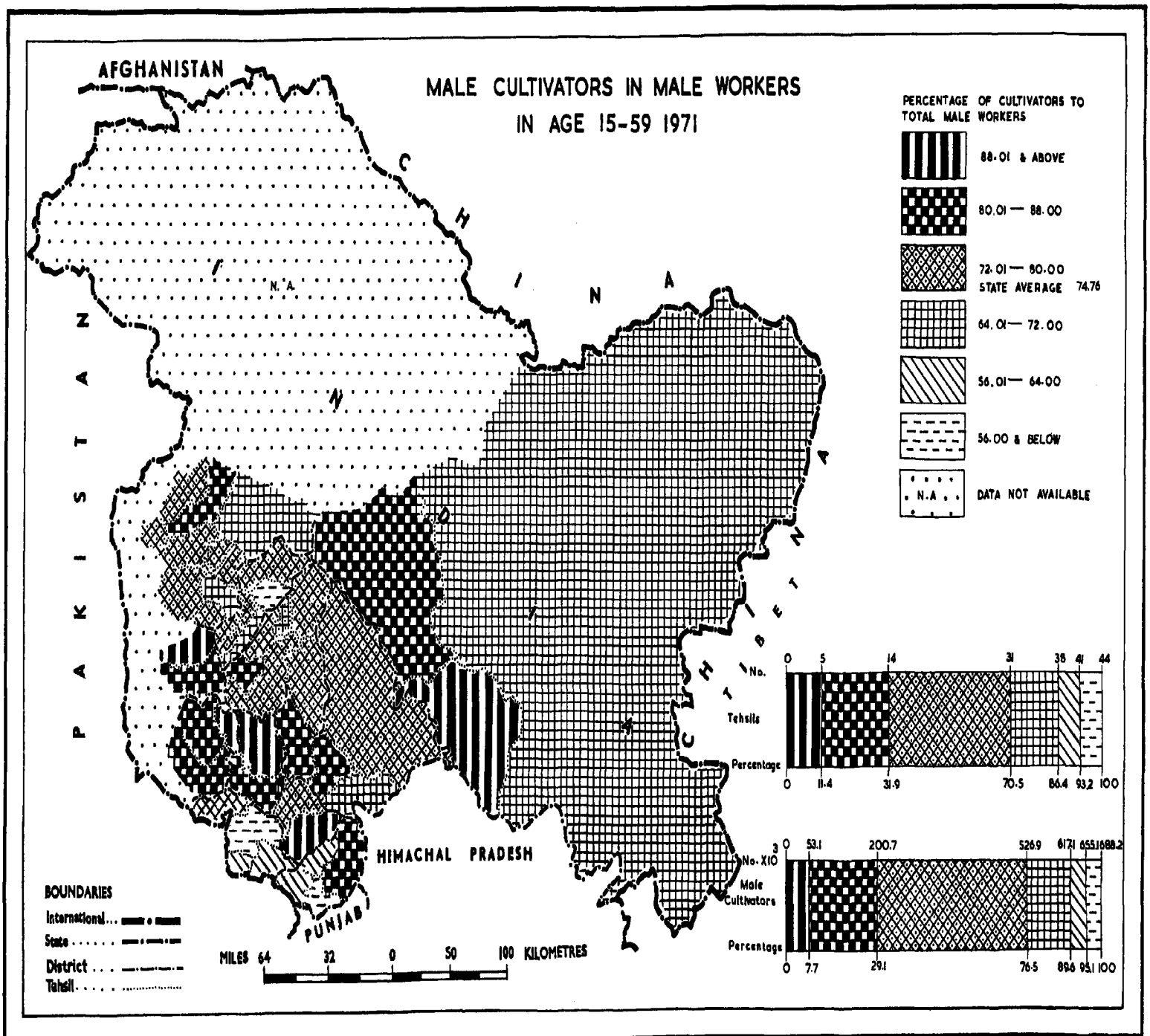
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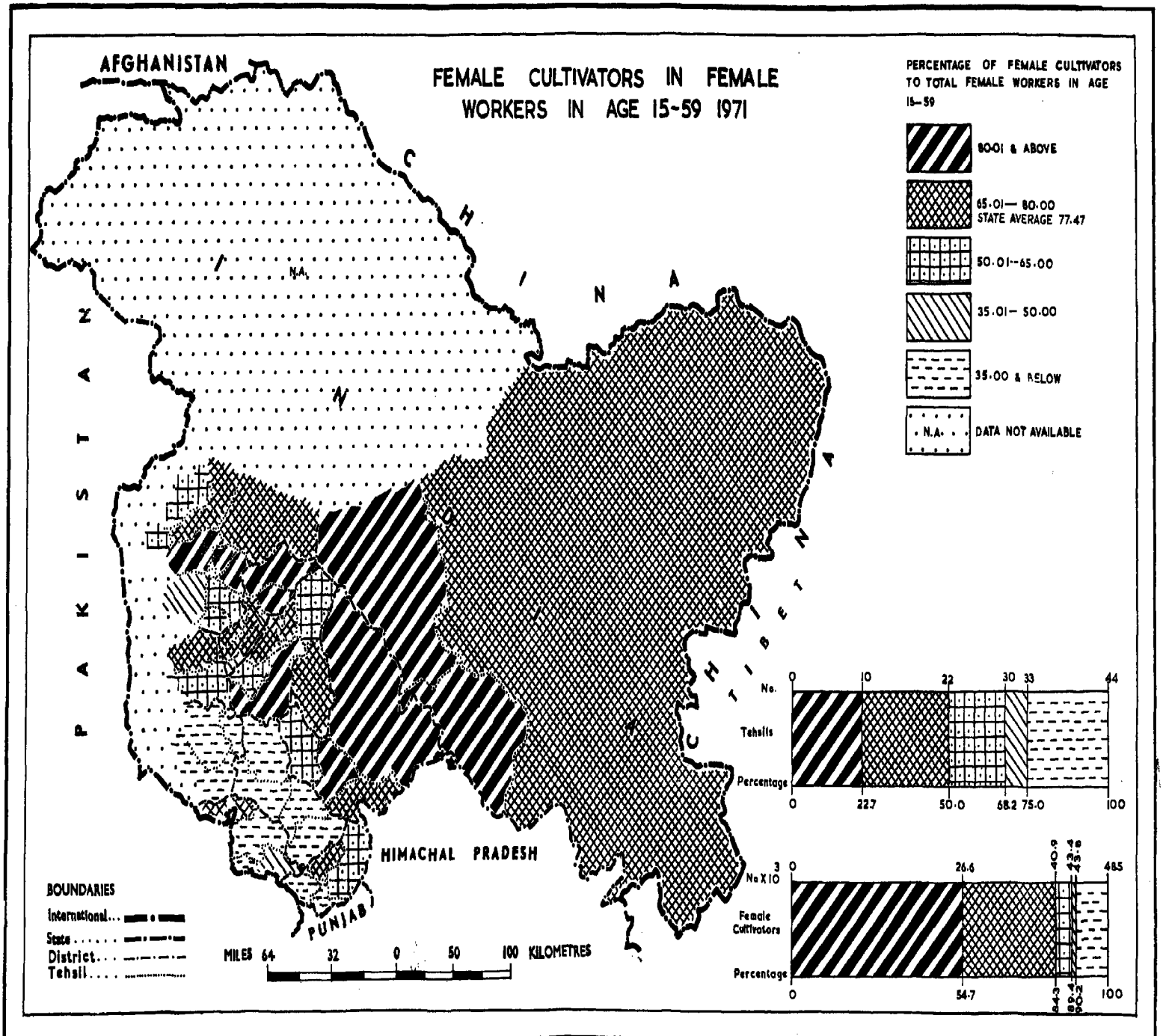
MAP NO. 75



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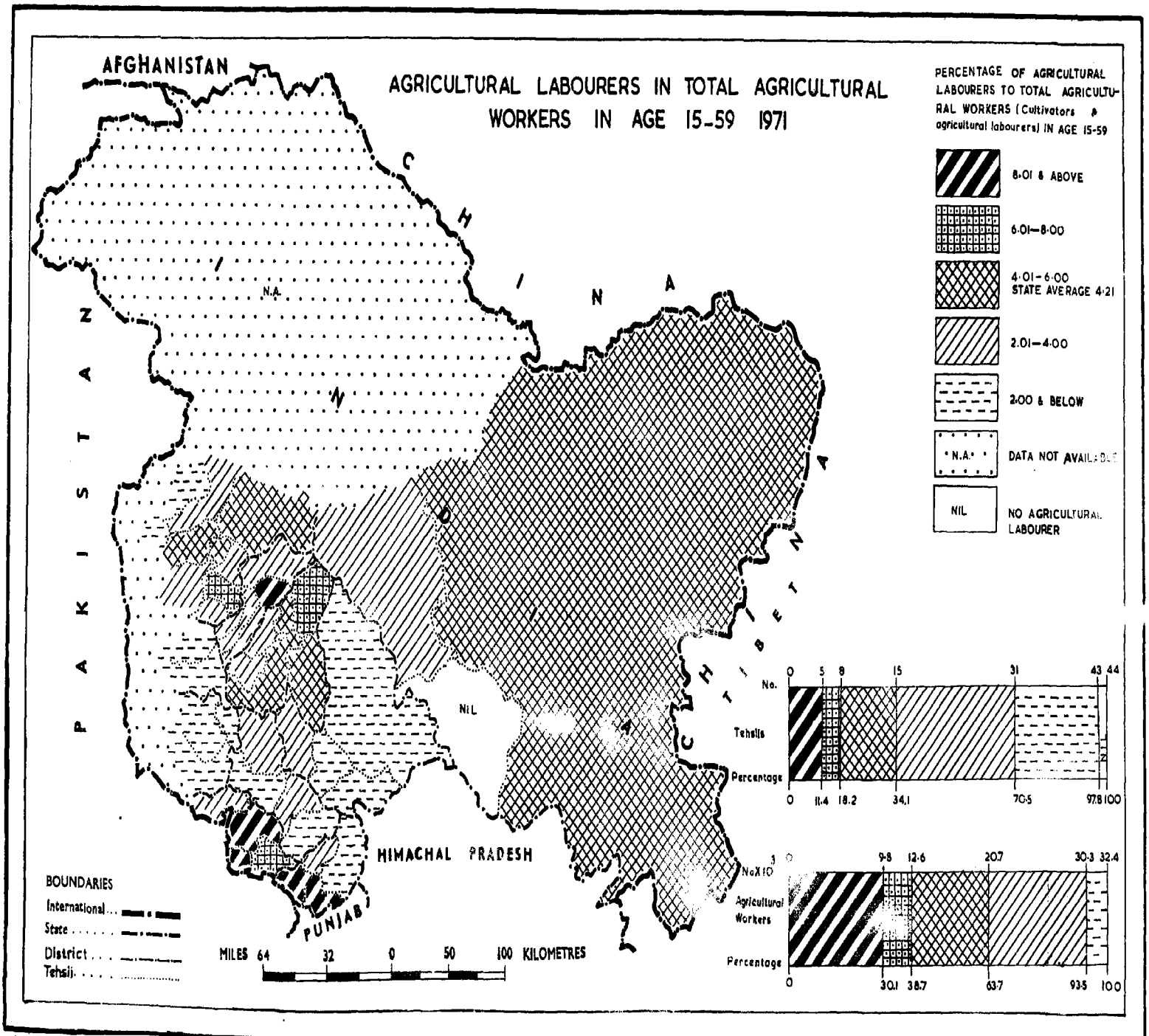
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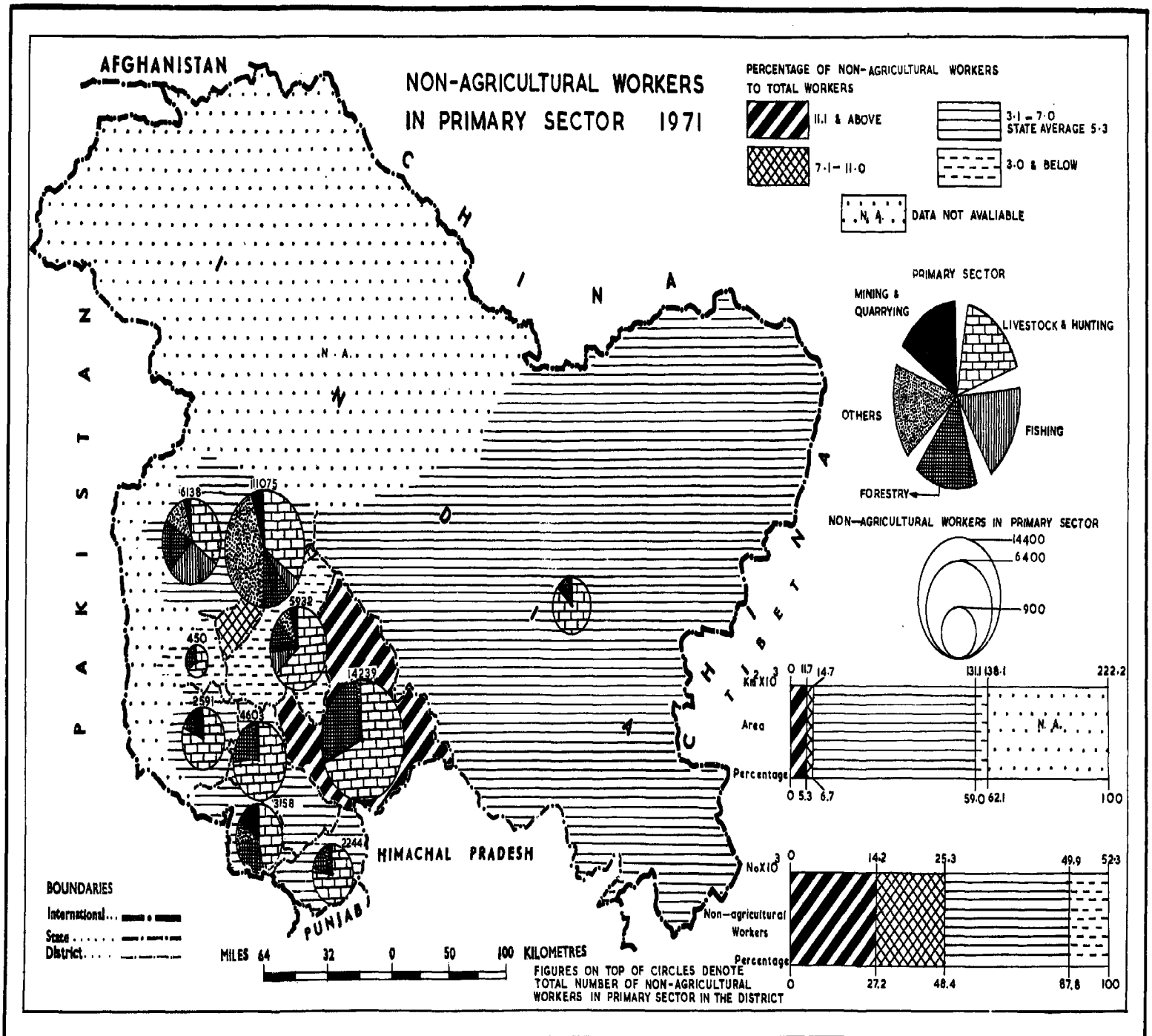
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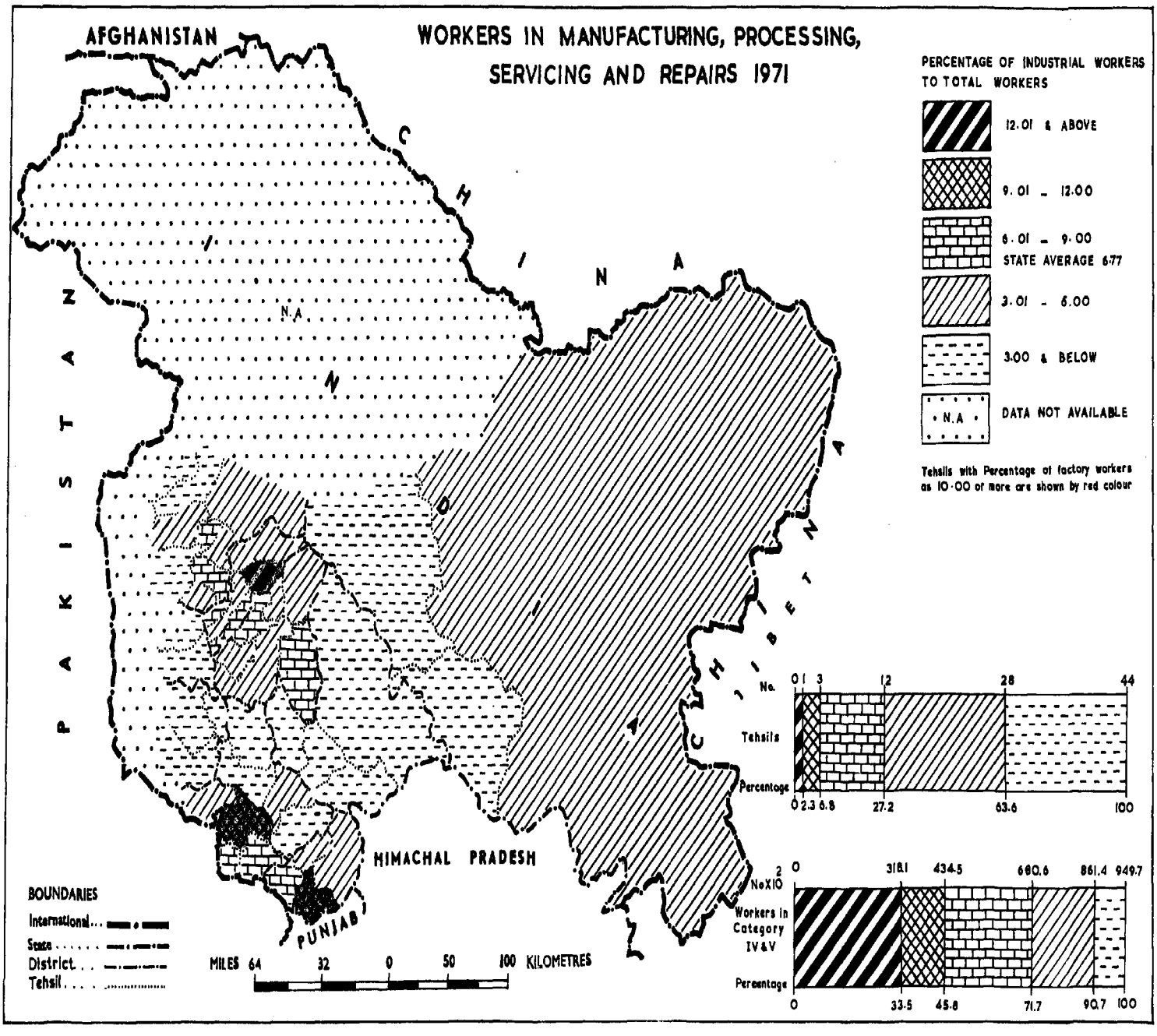
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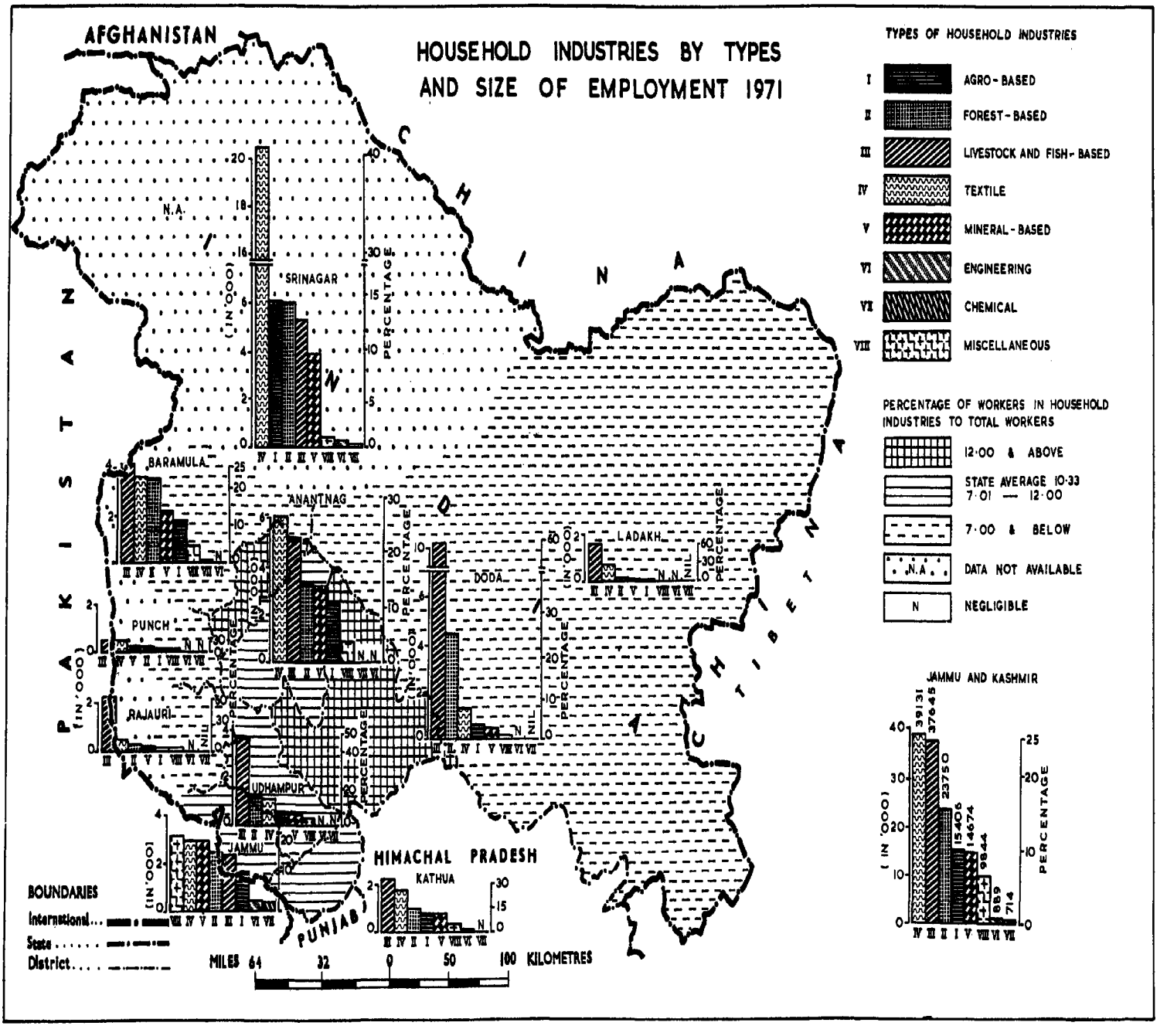
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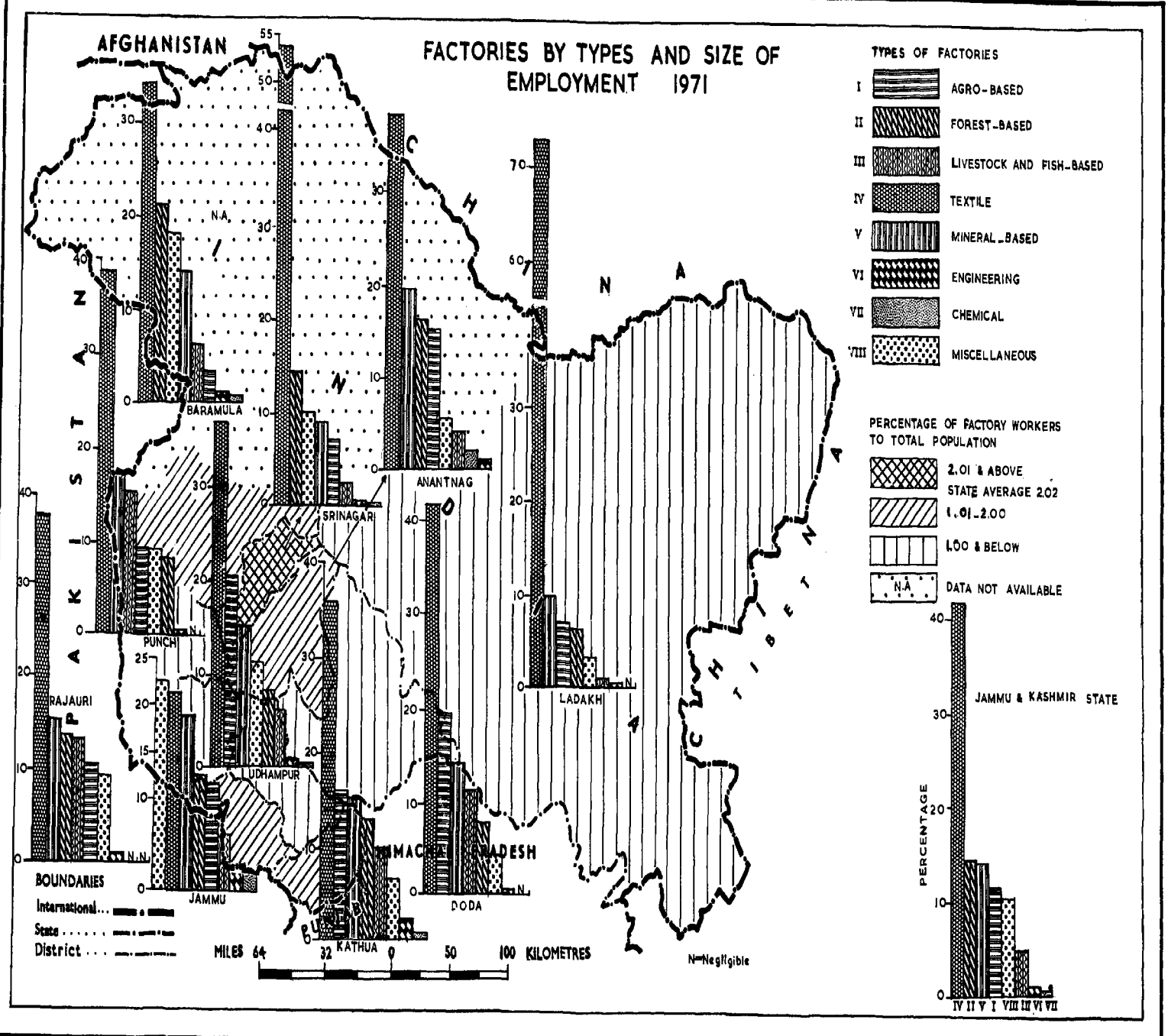
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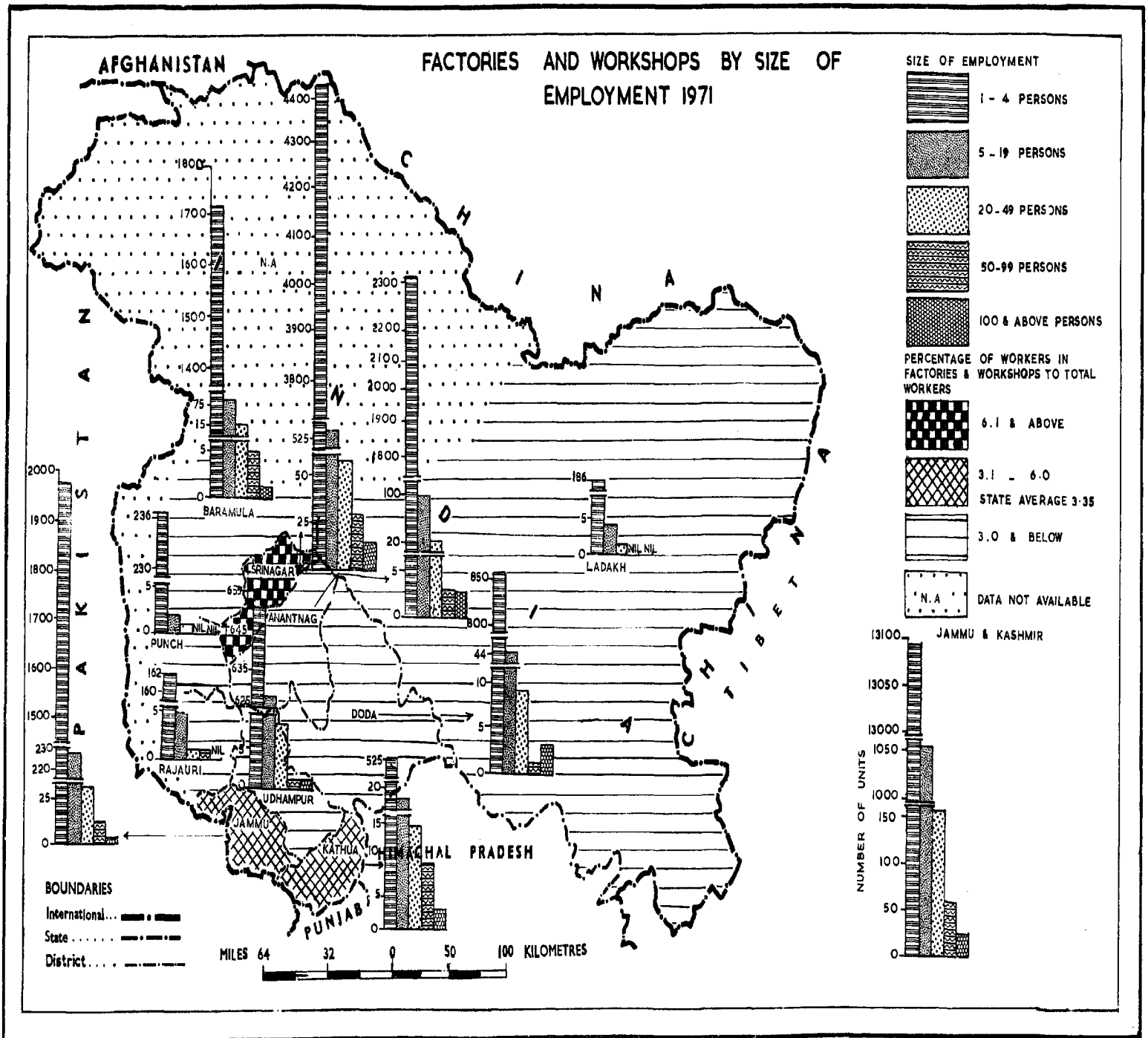
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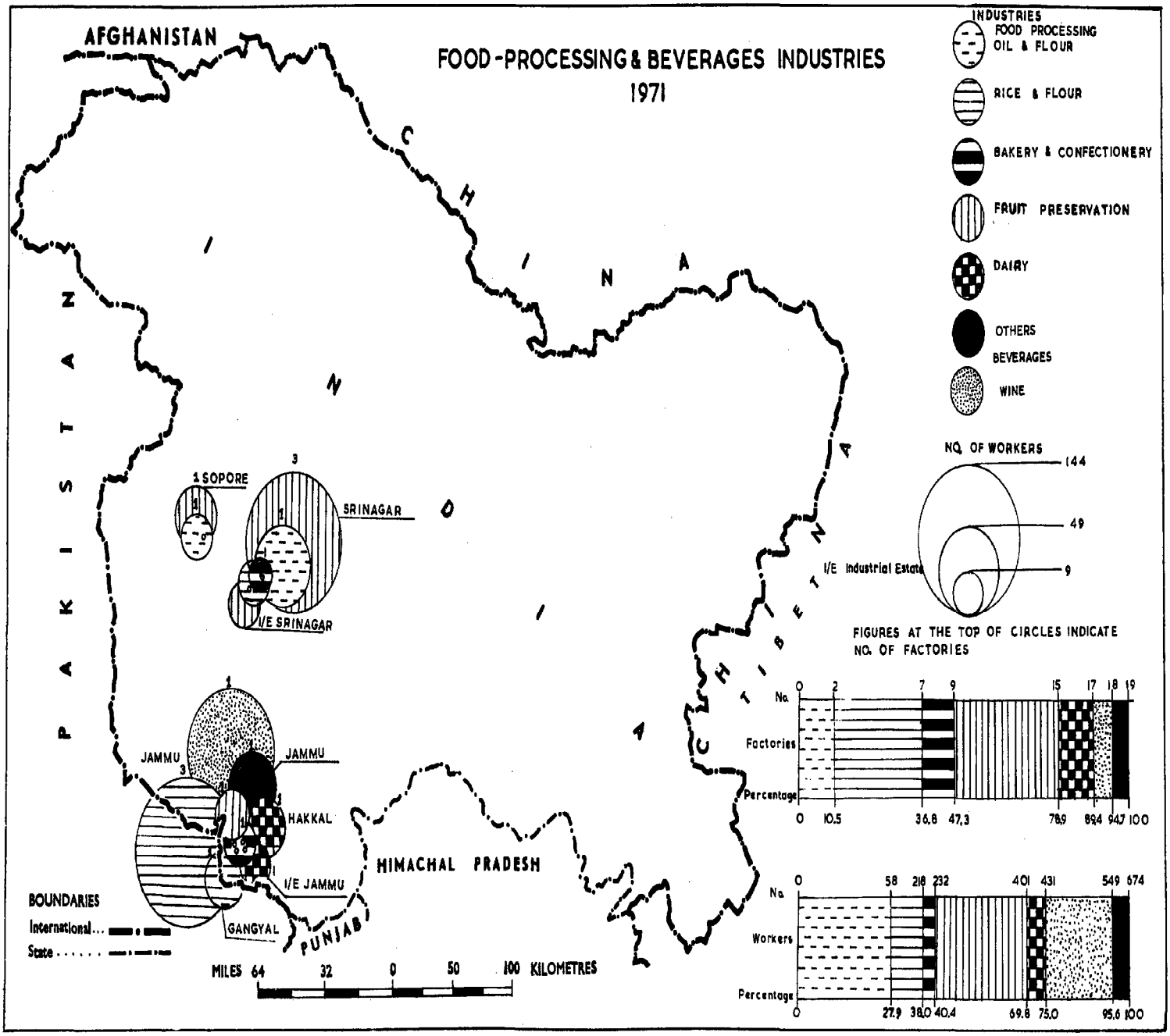
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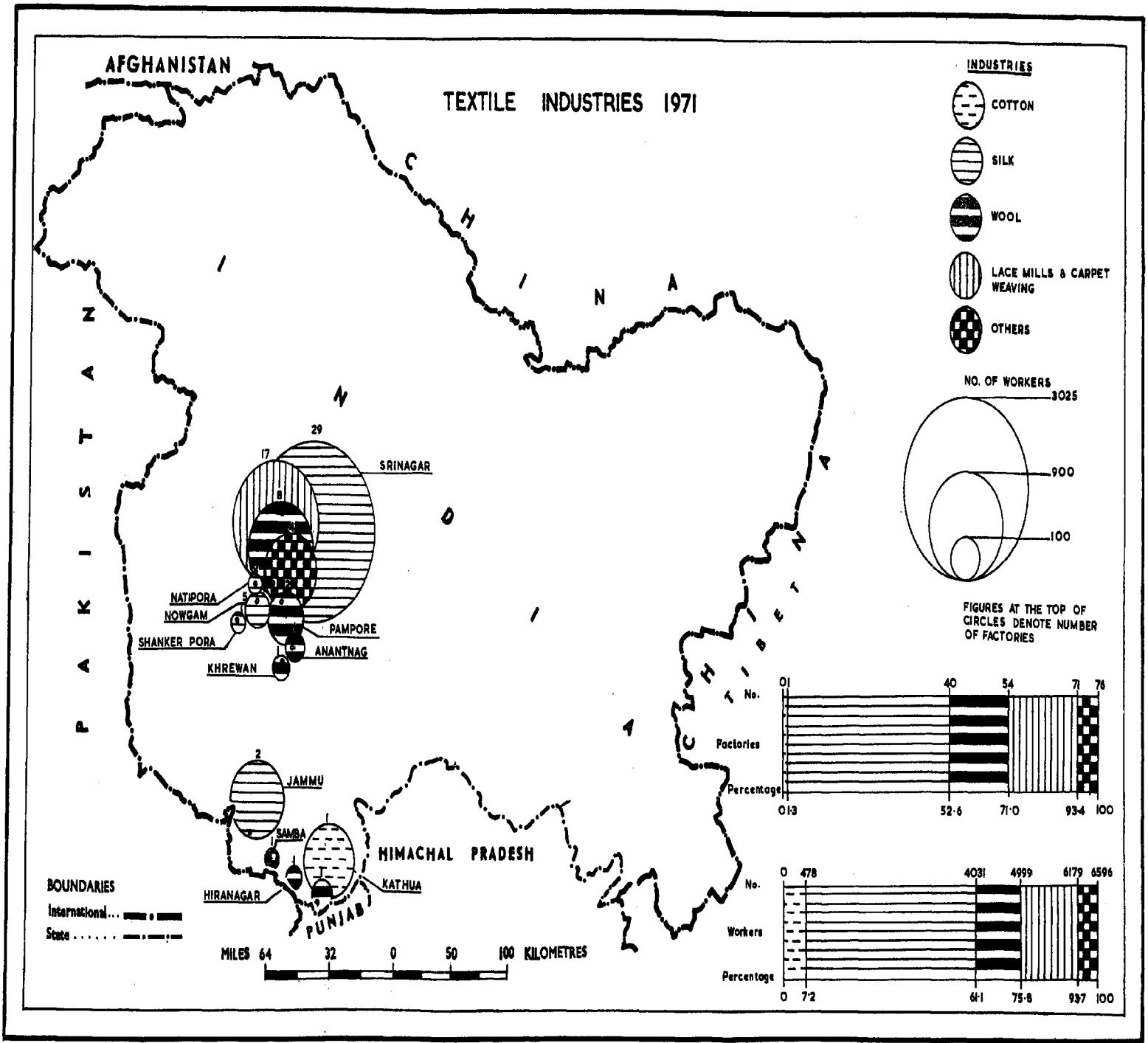
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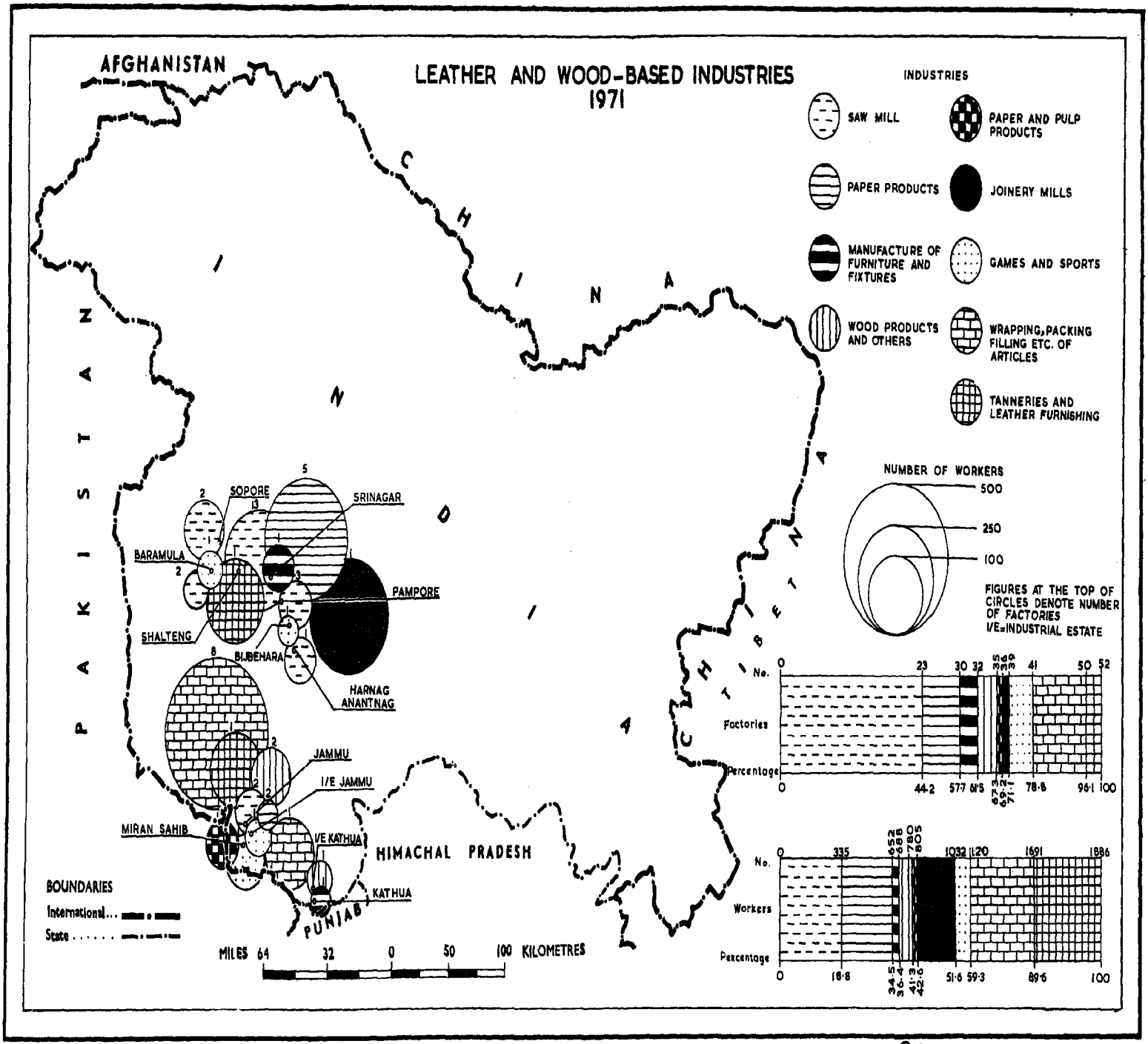
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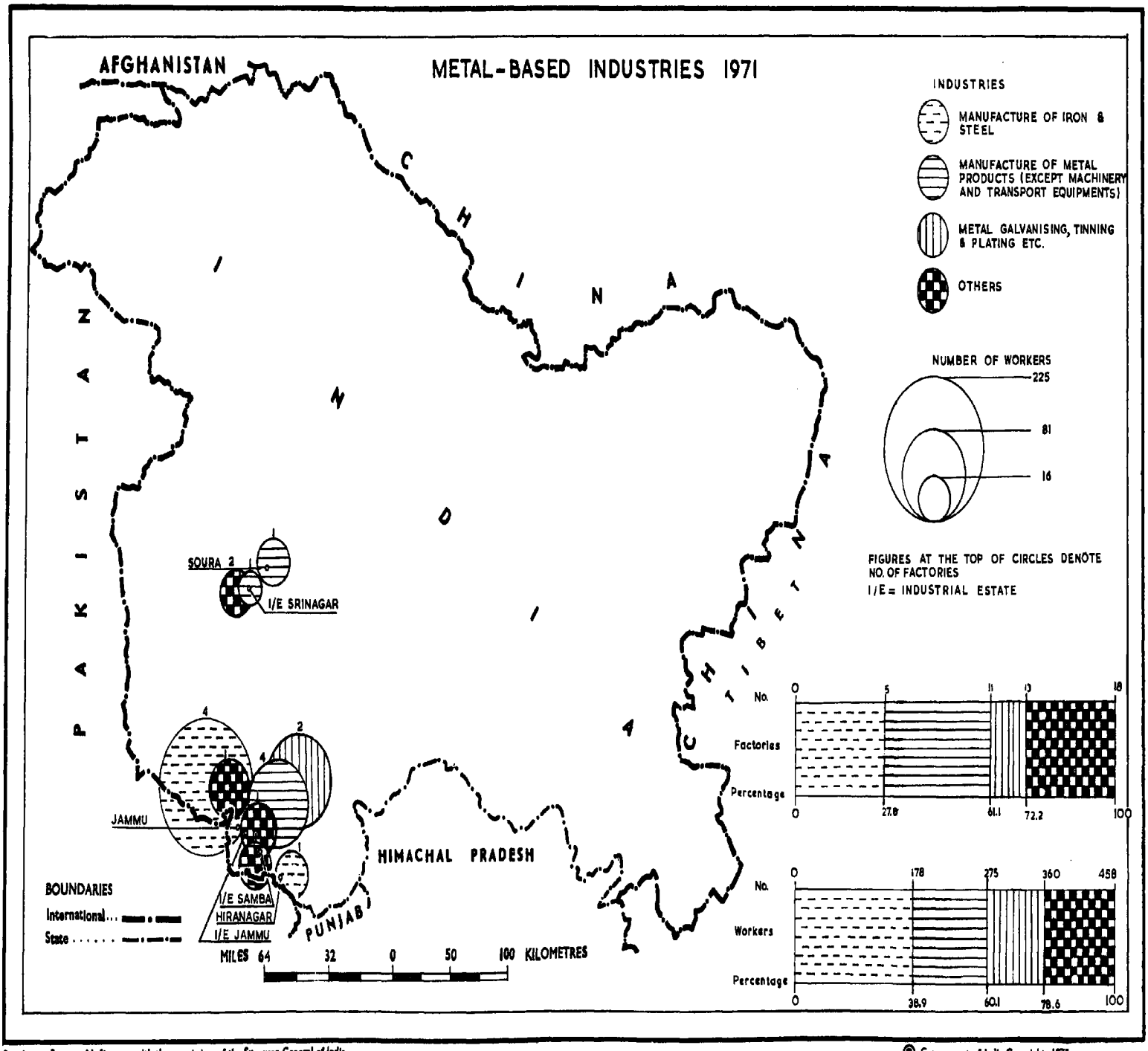
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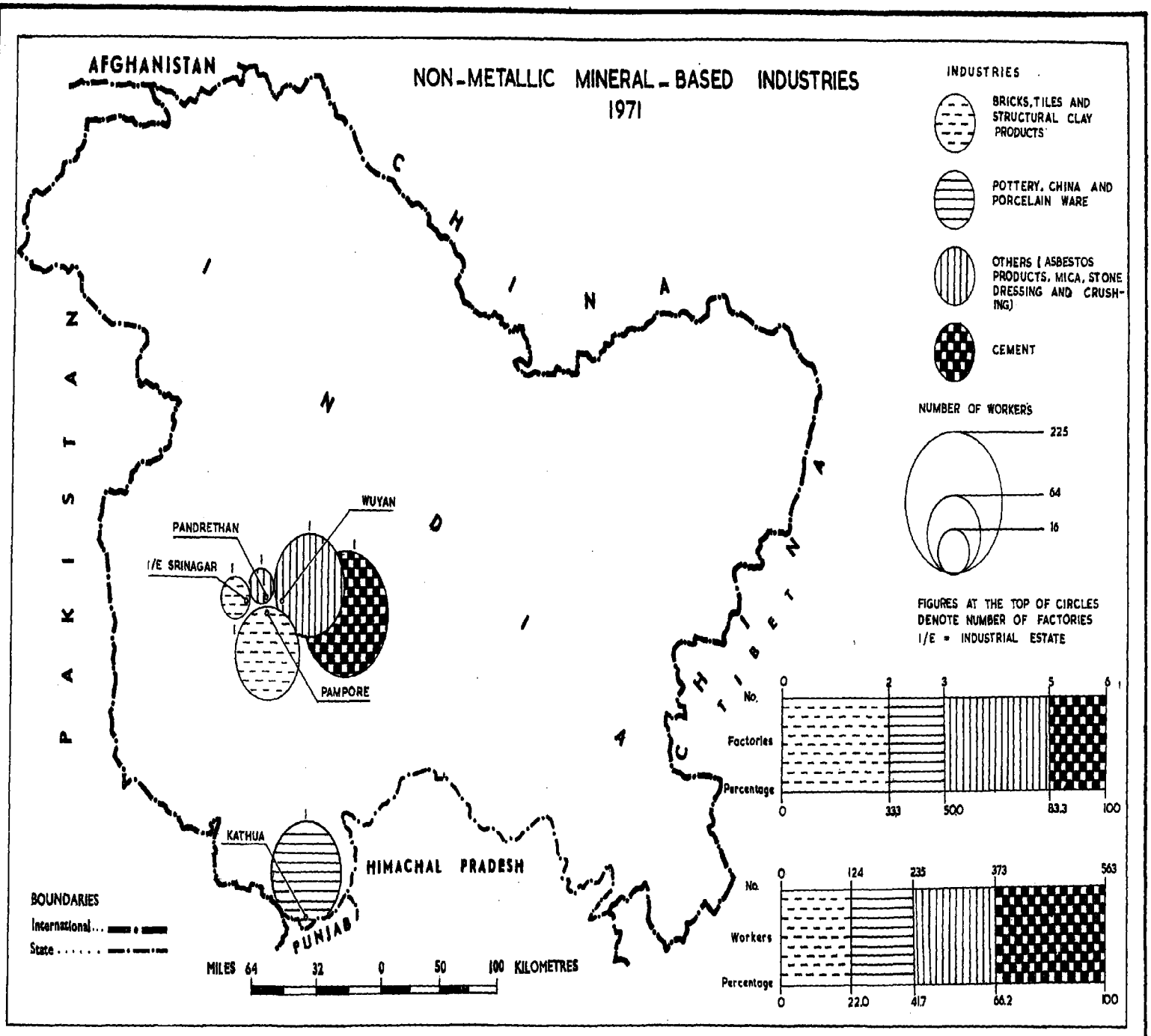
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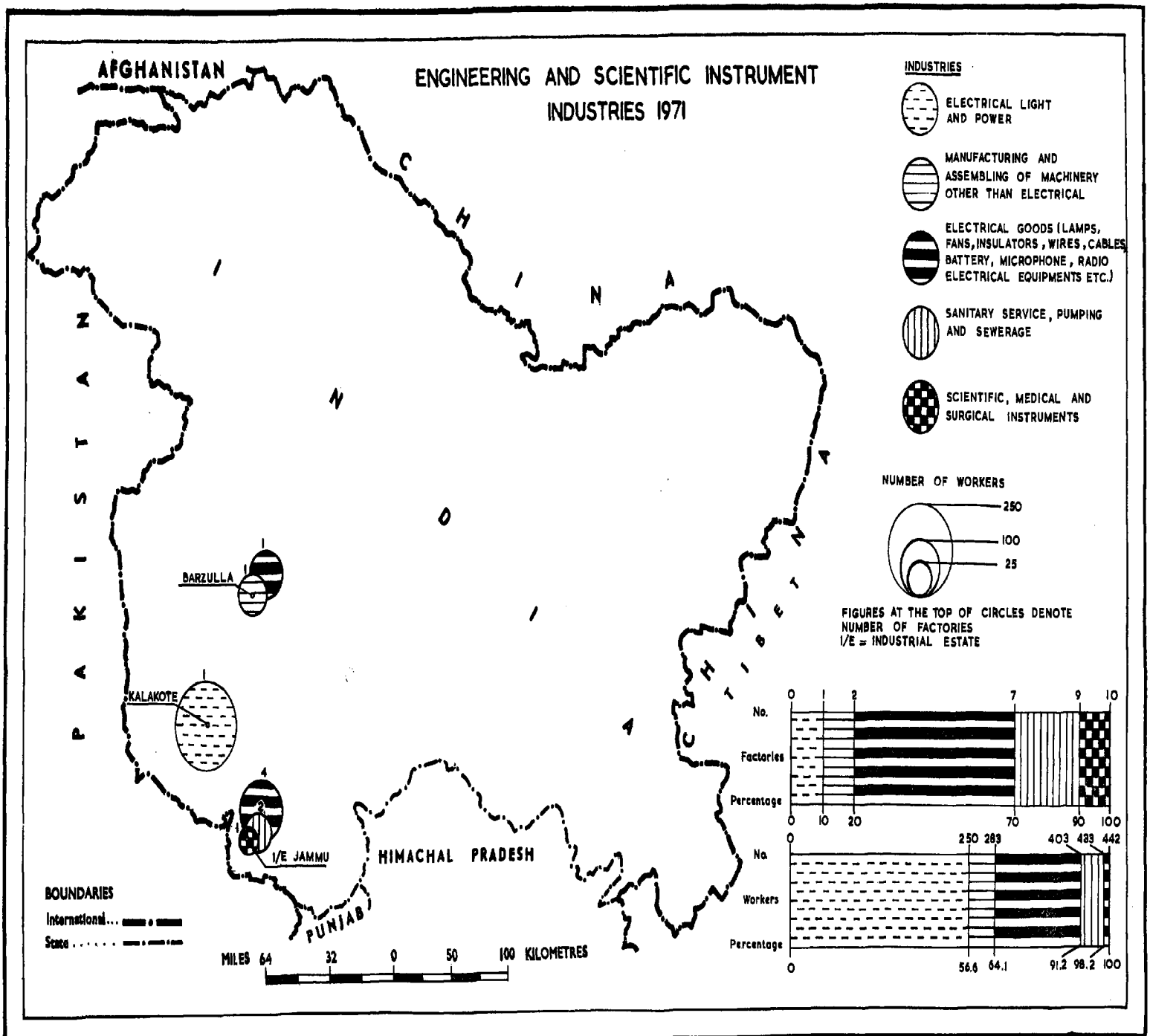
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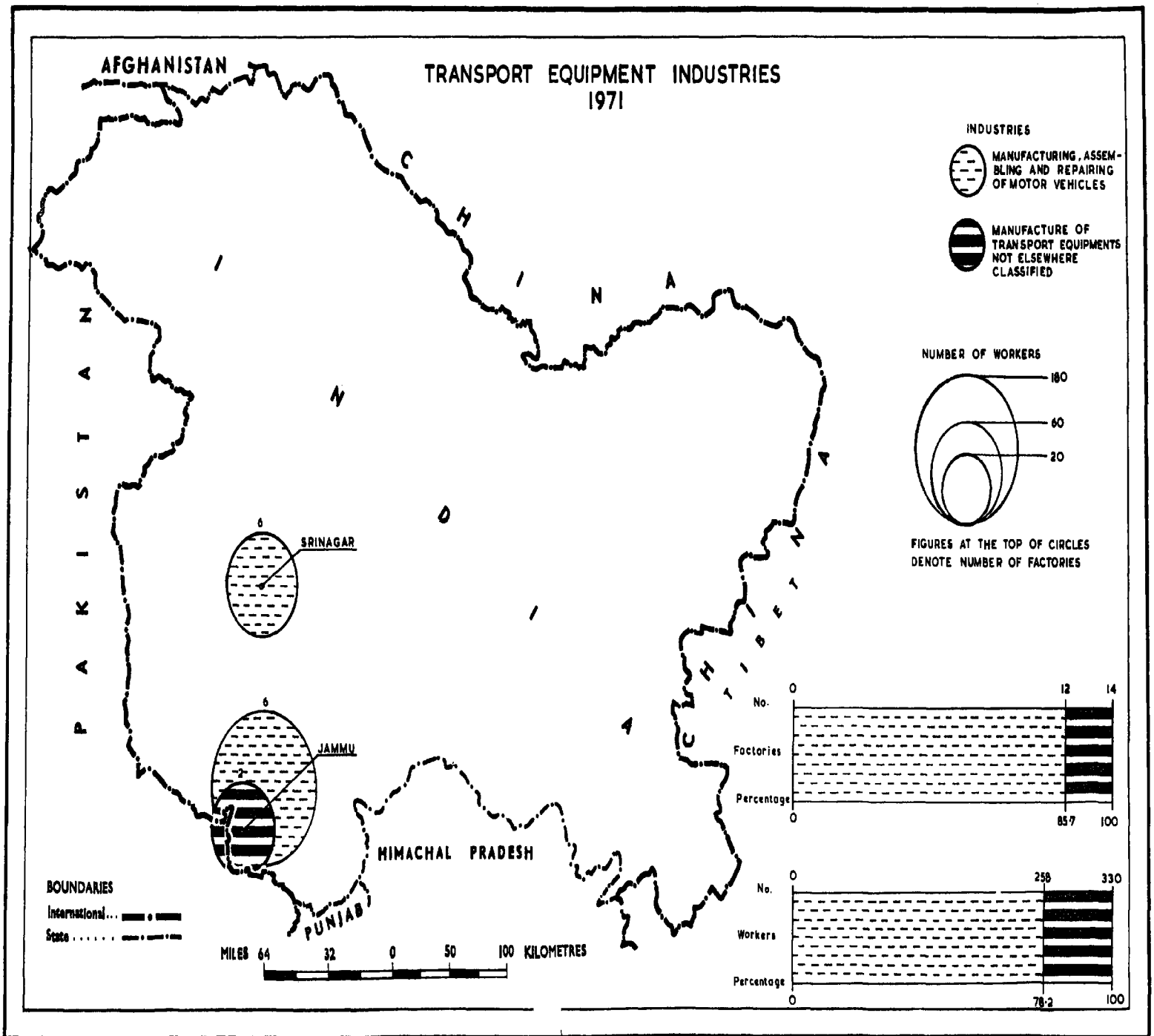
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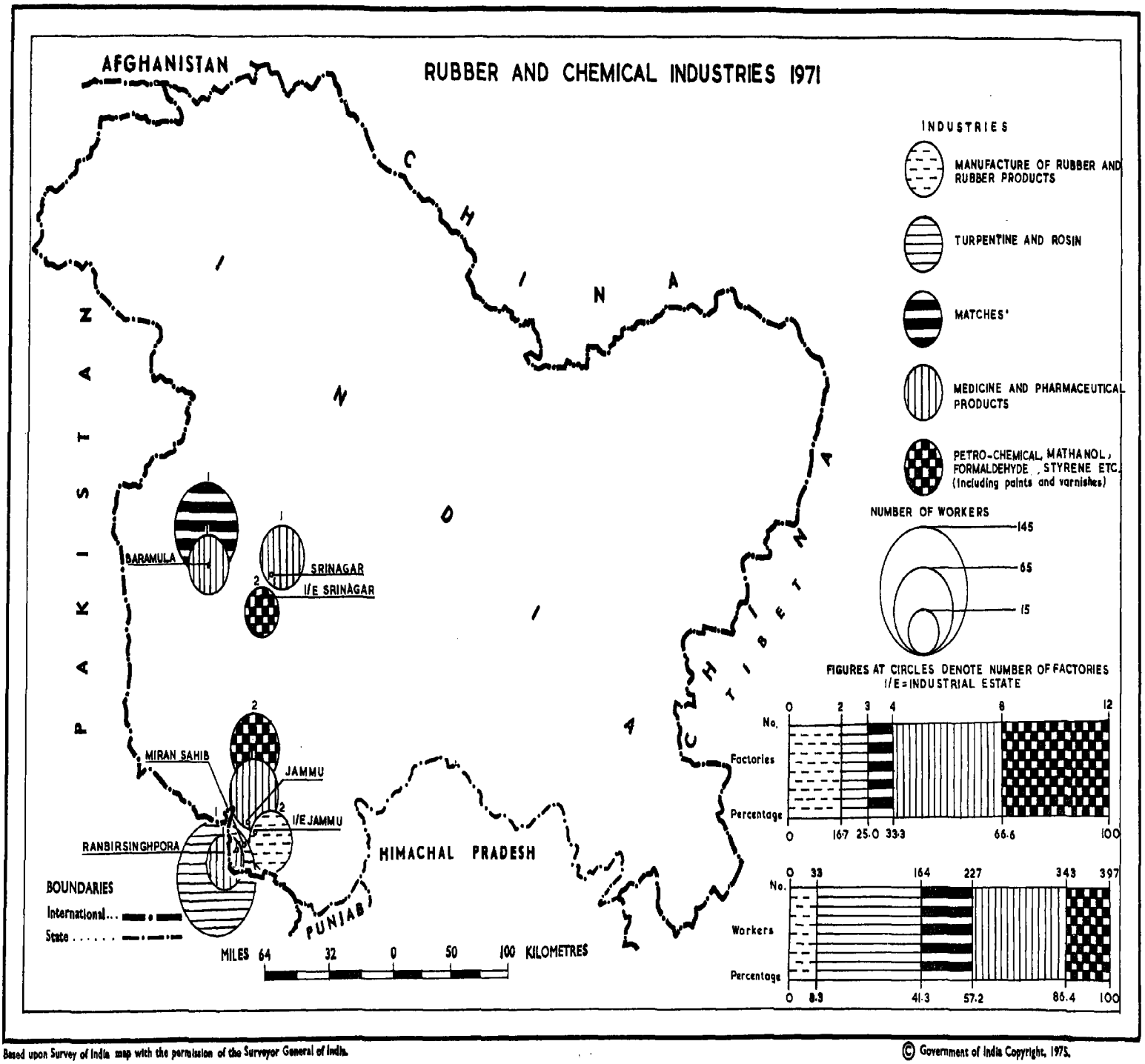
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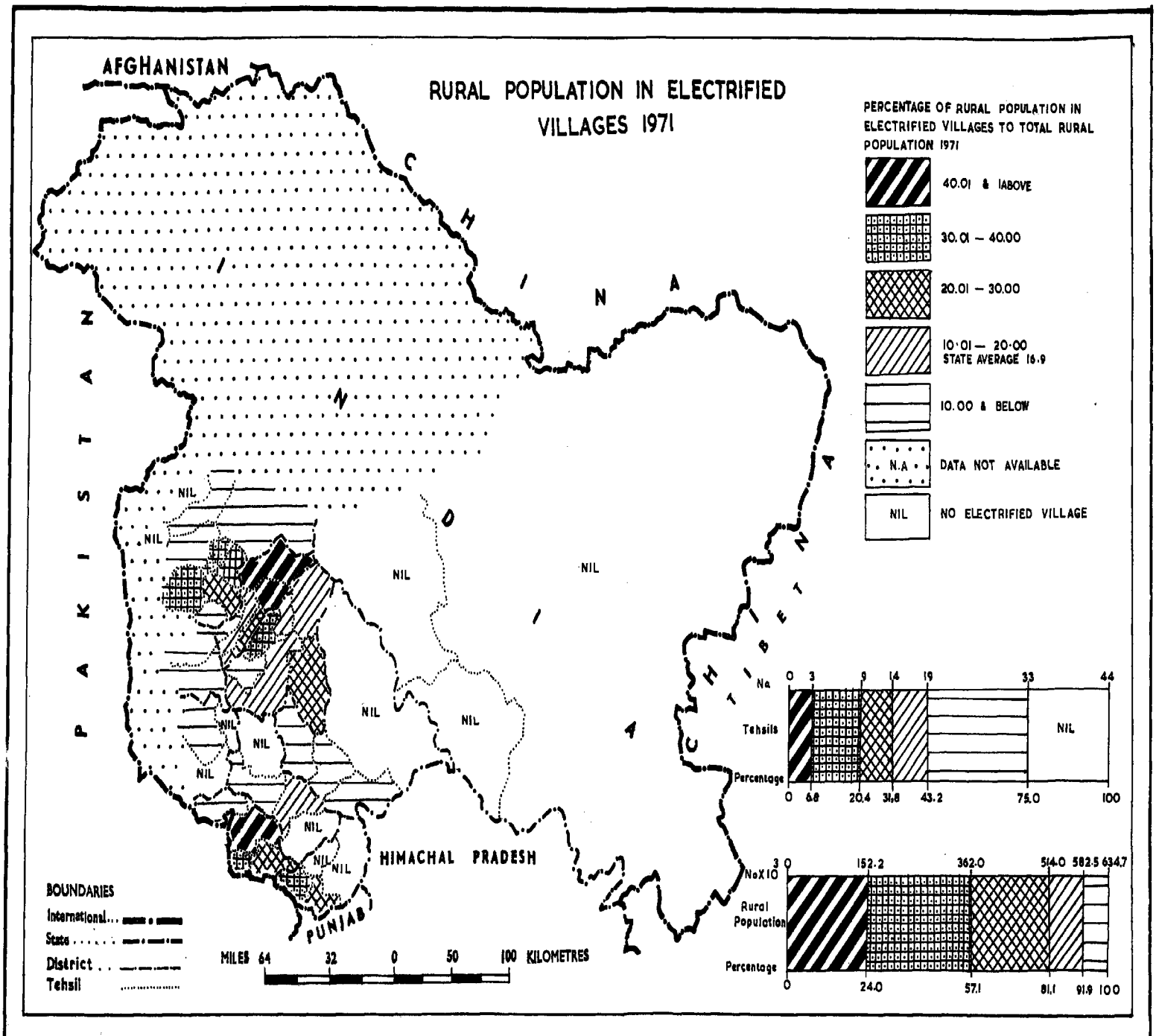
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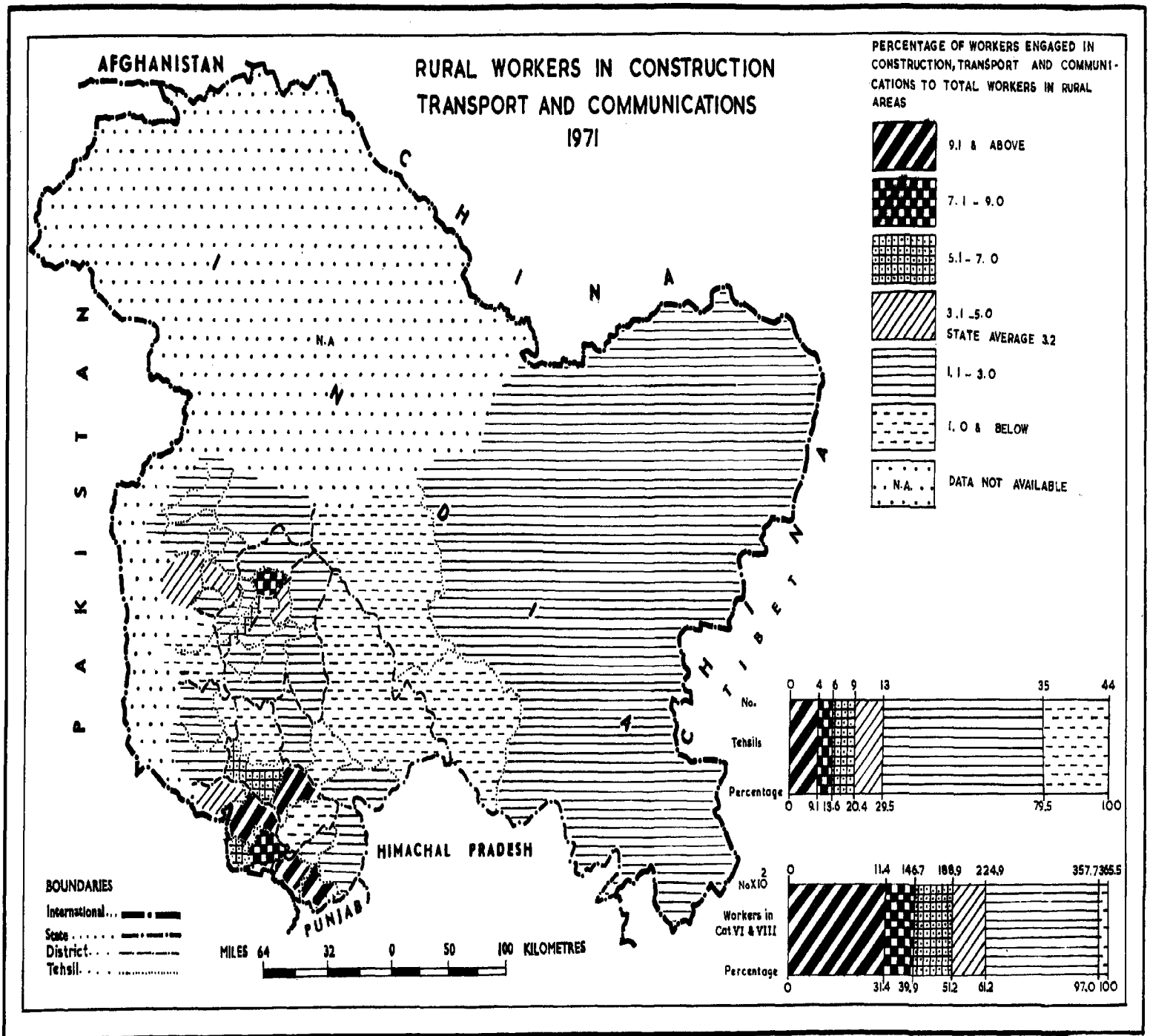
MAP NO. 91



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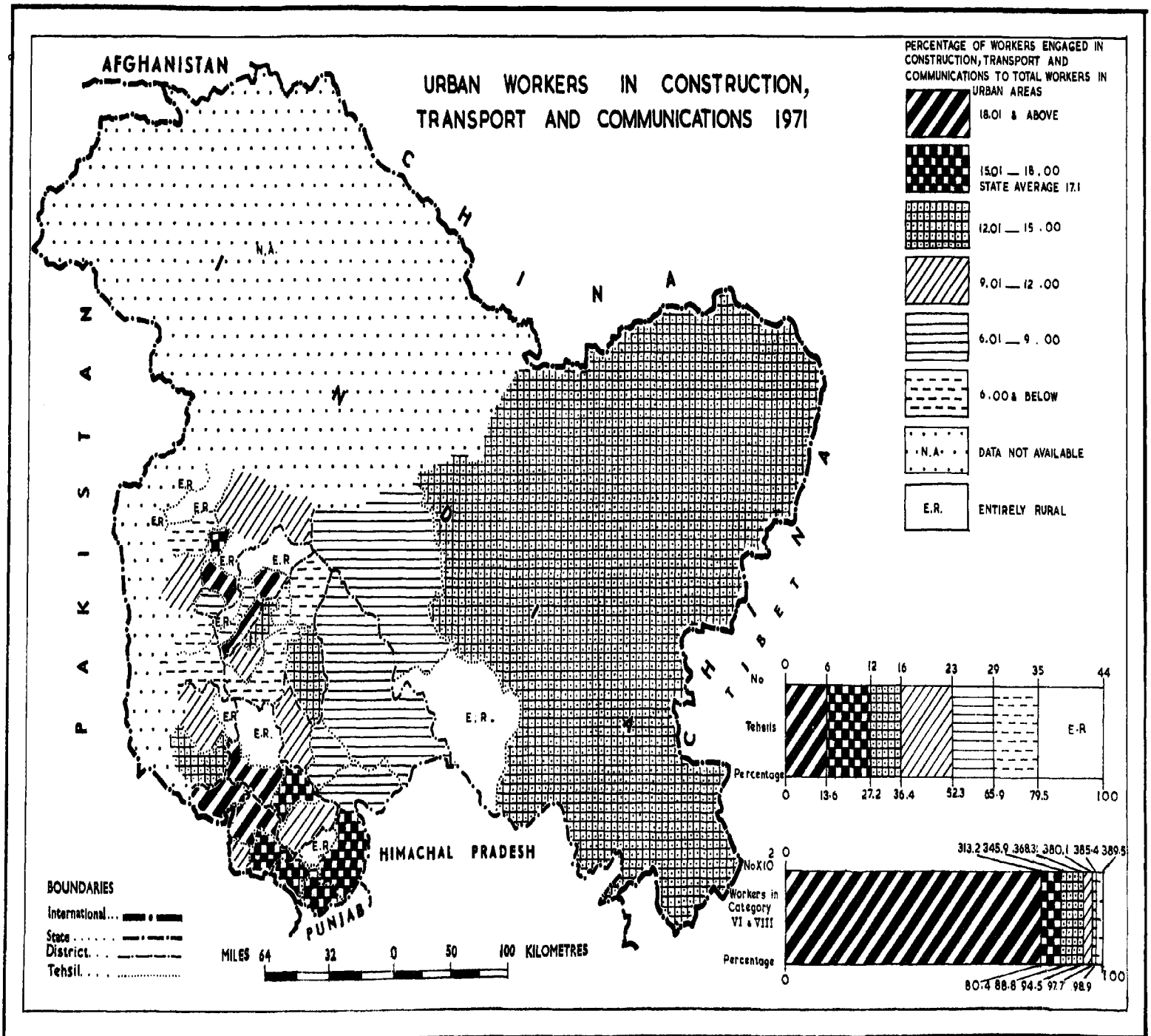
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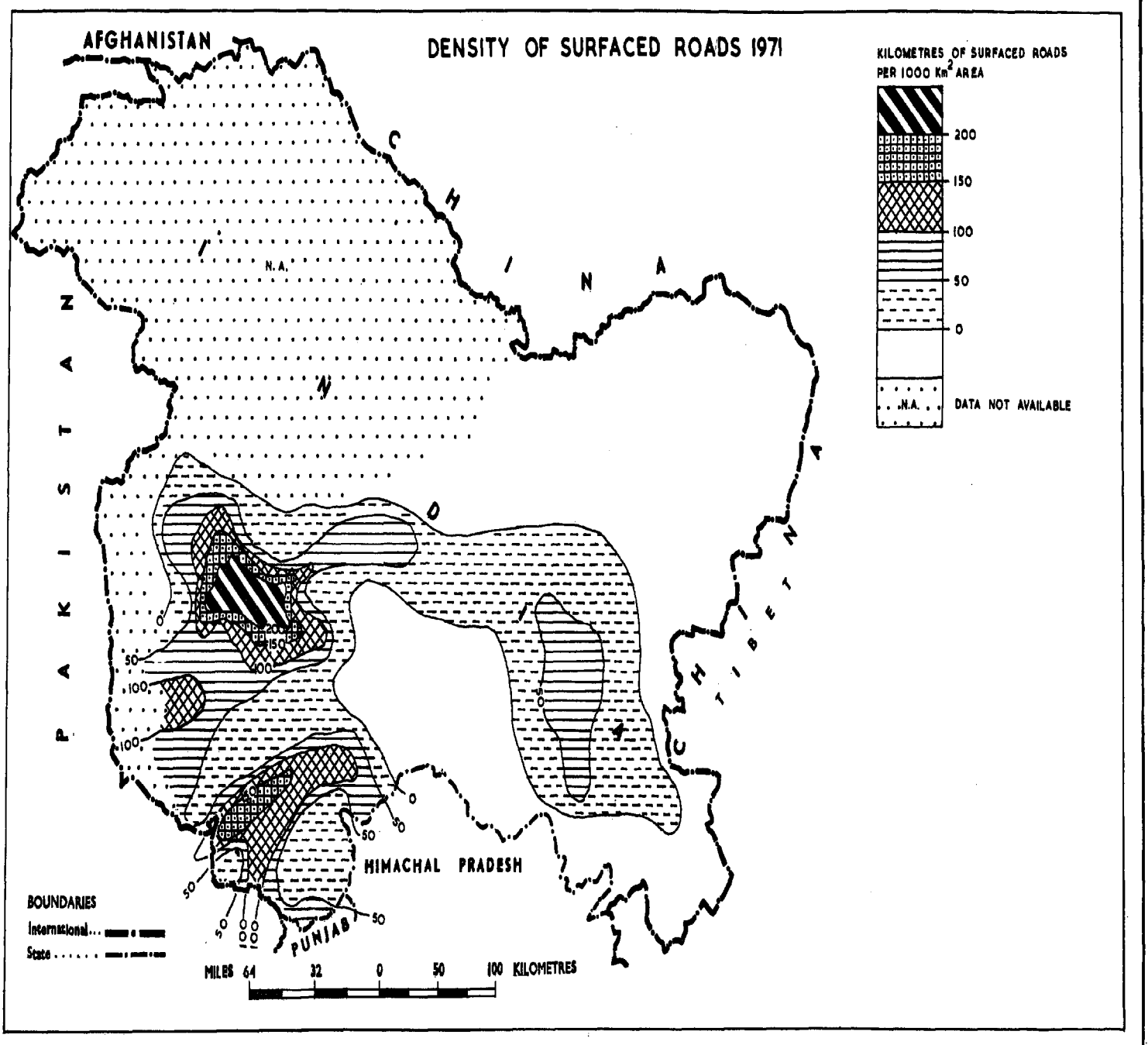
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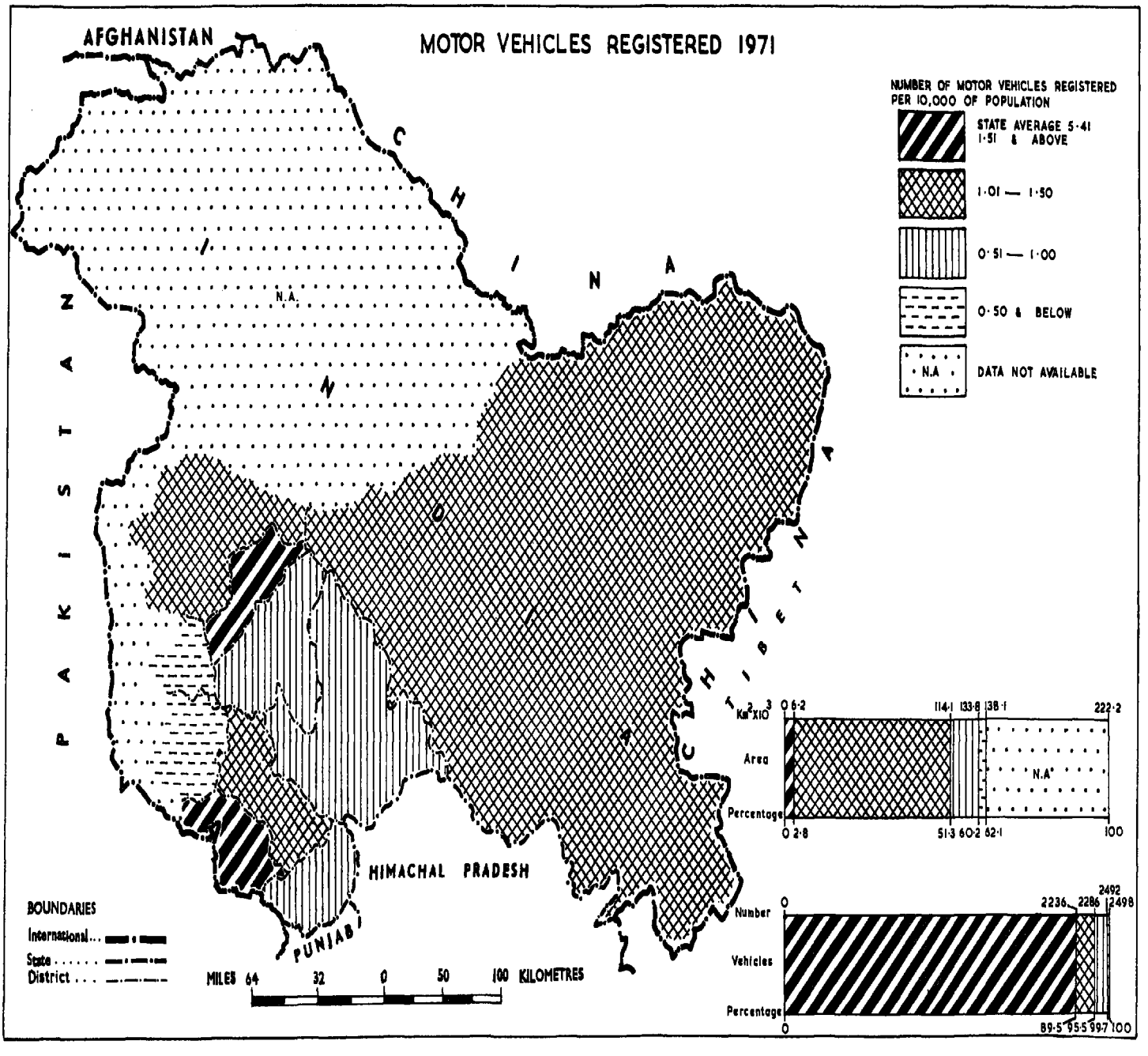
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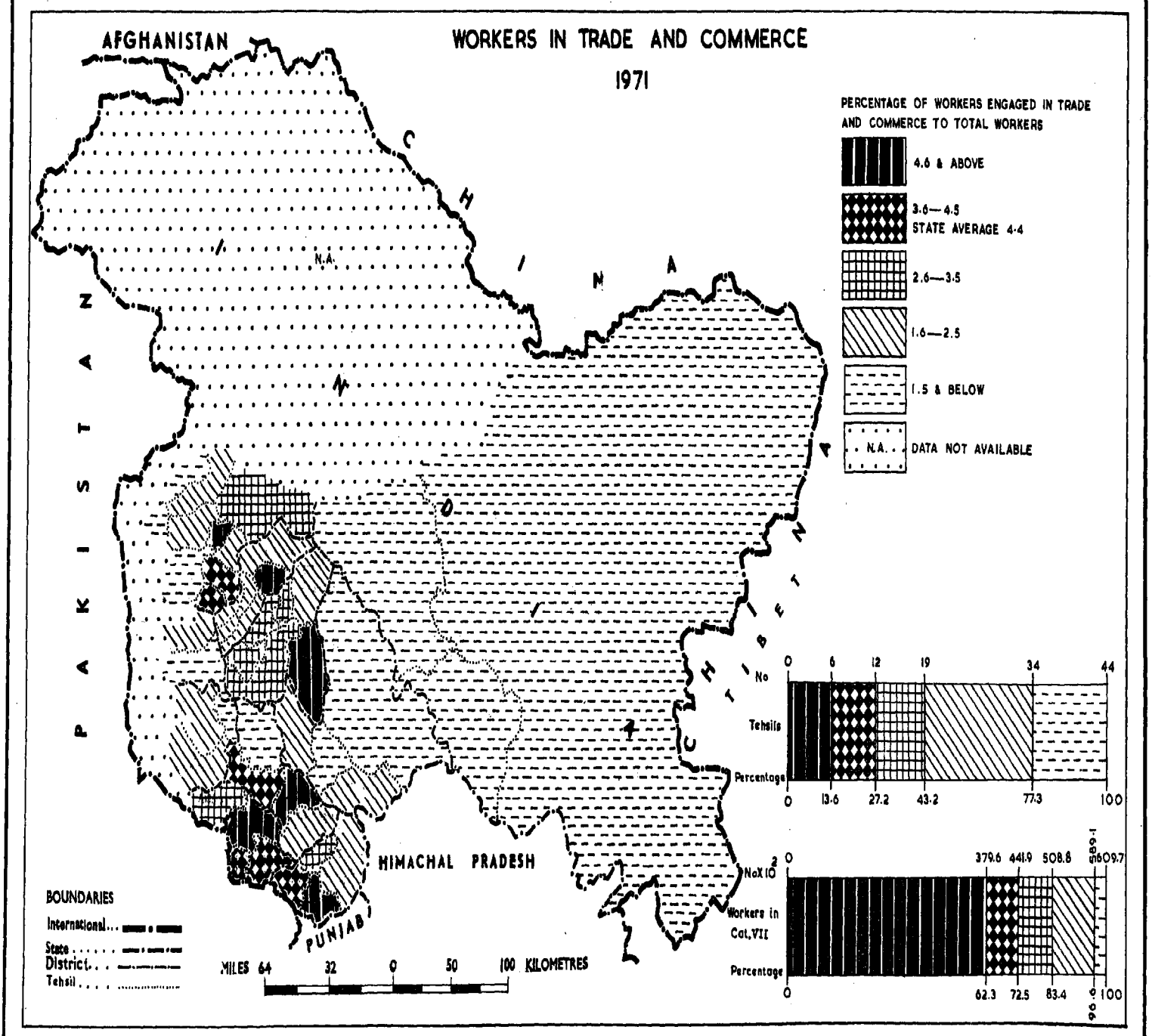
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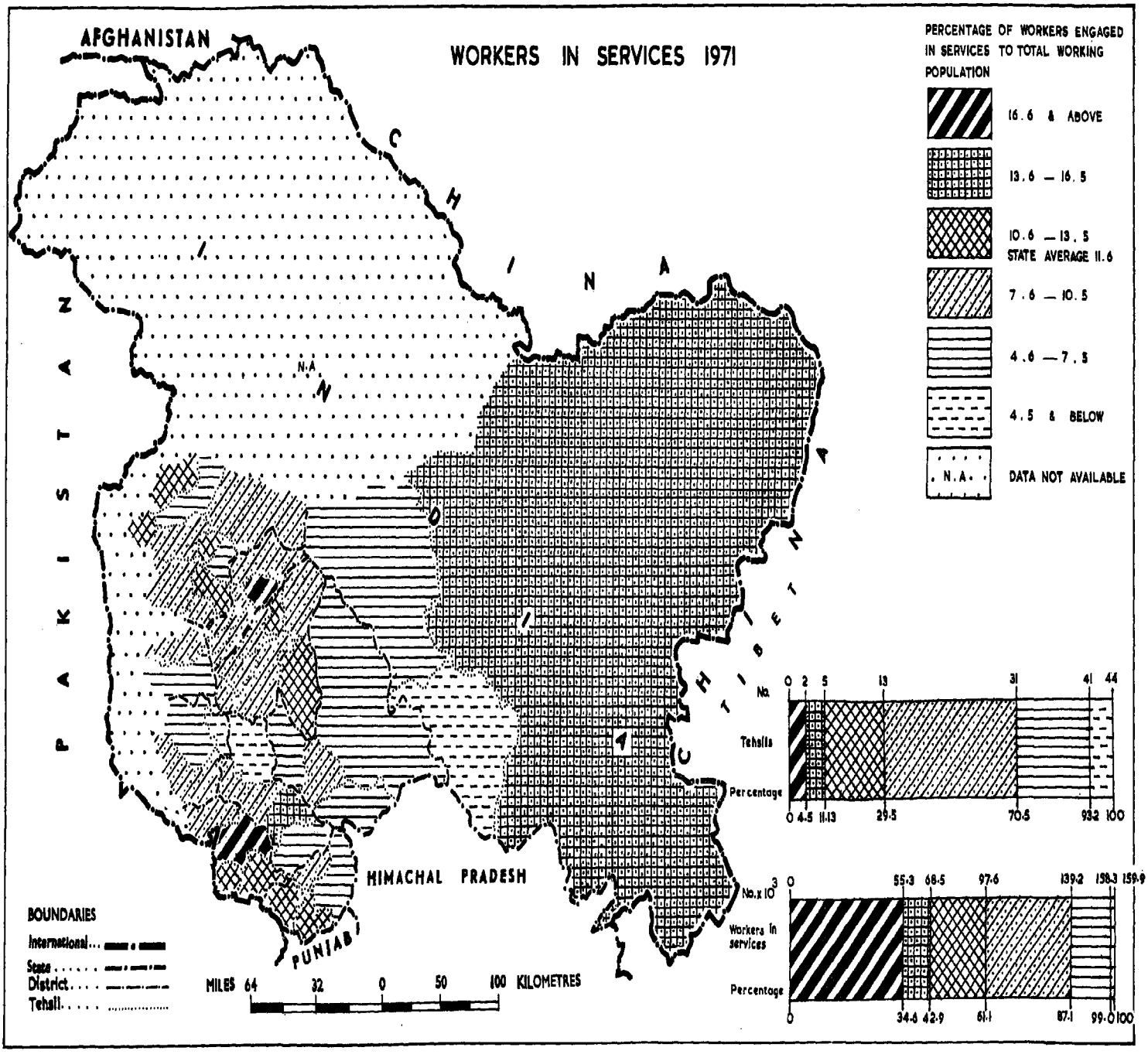
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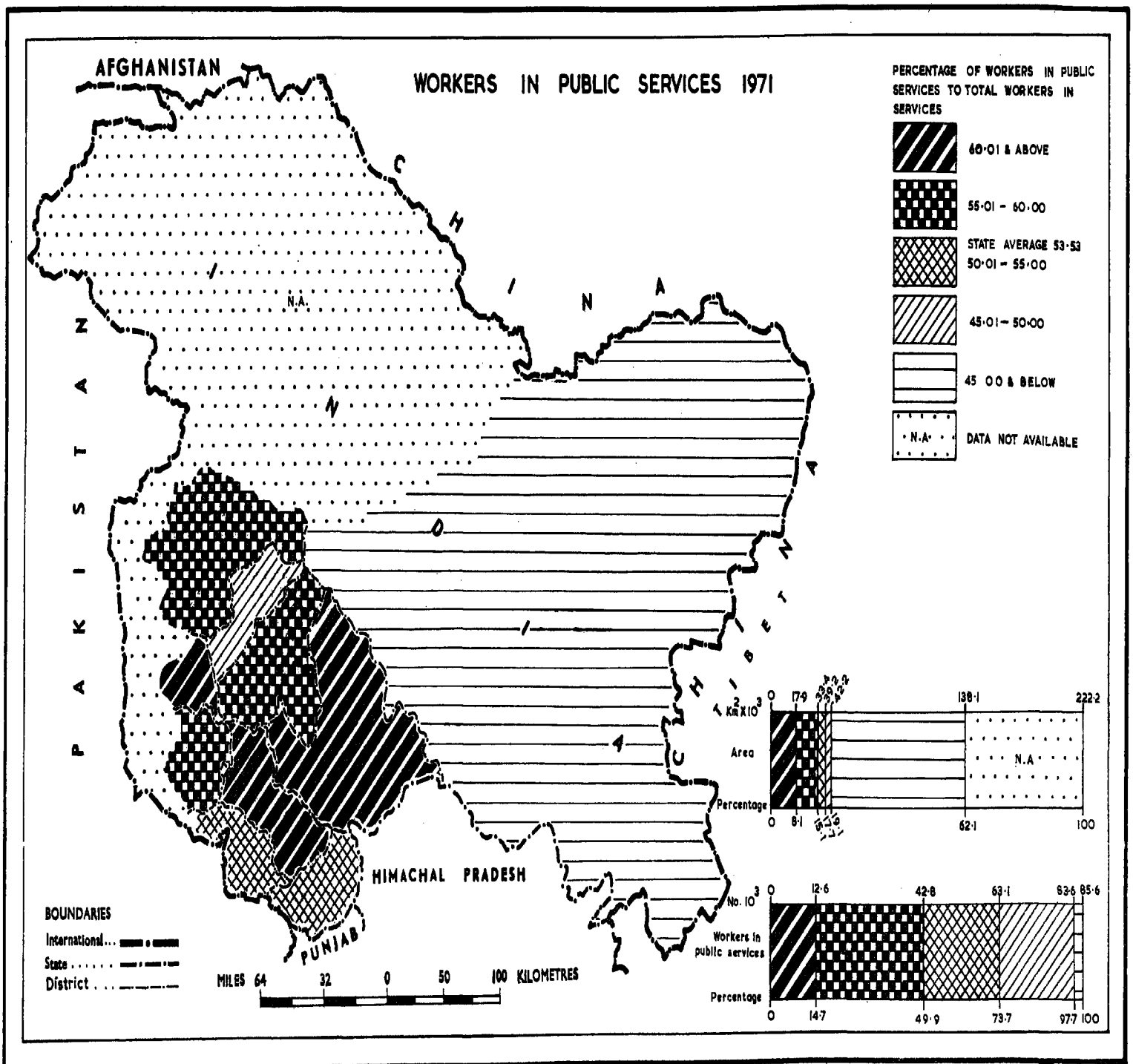
MAP NO 97



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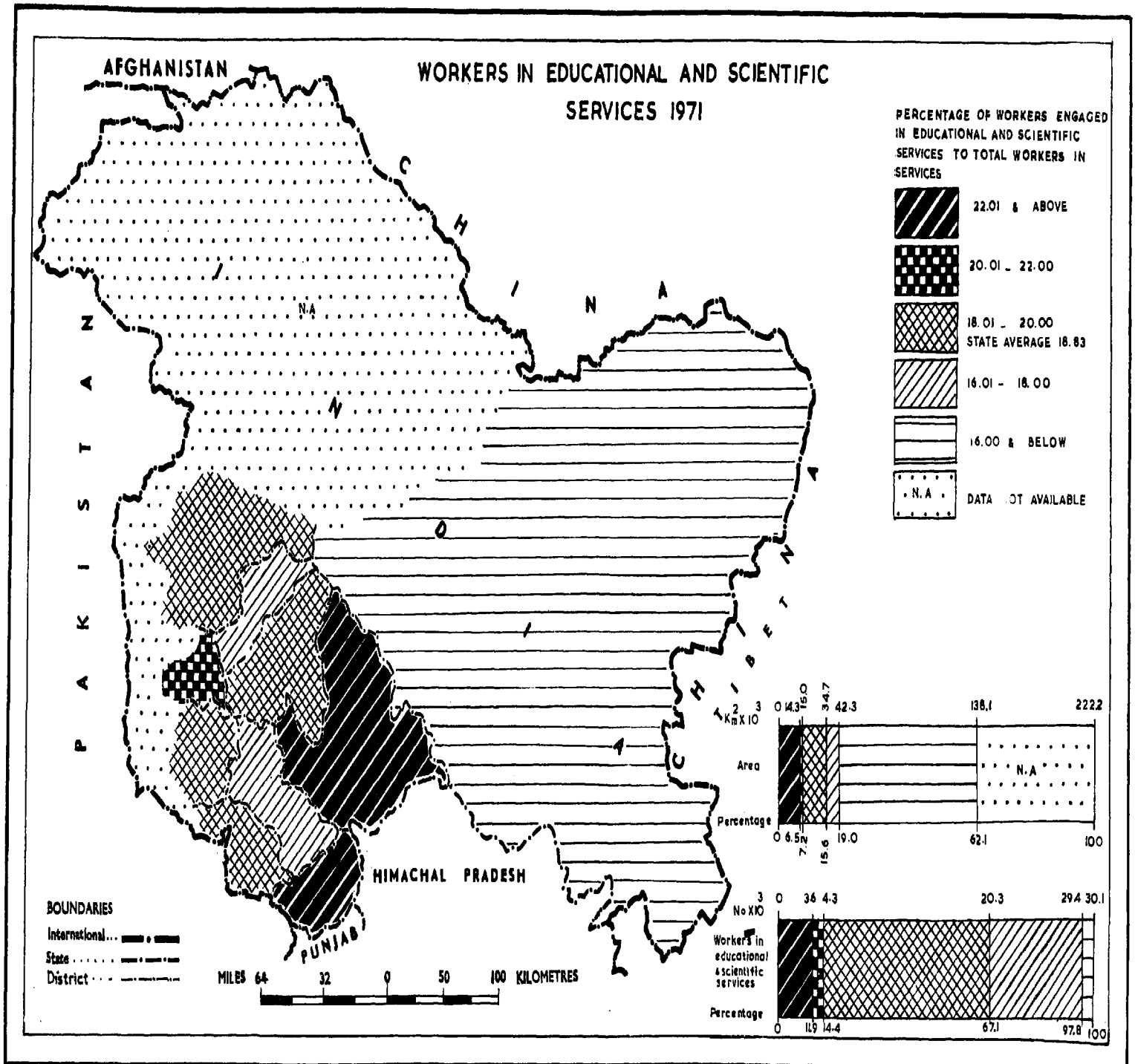
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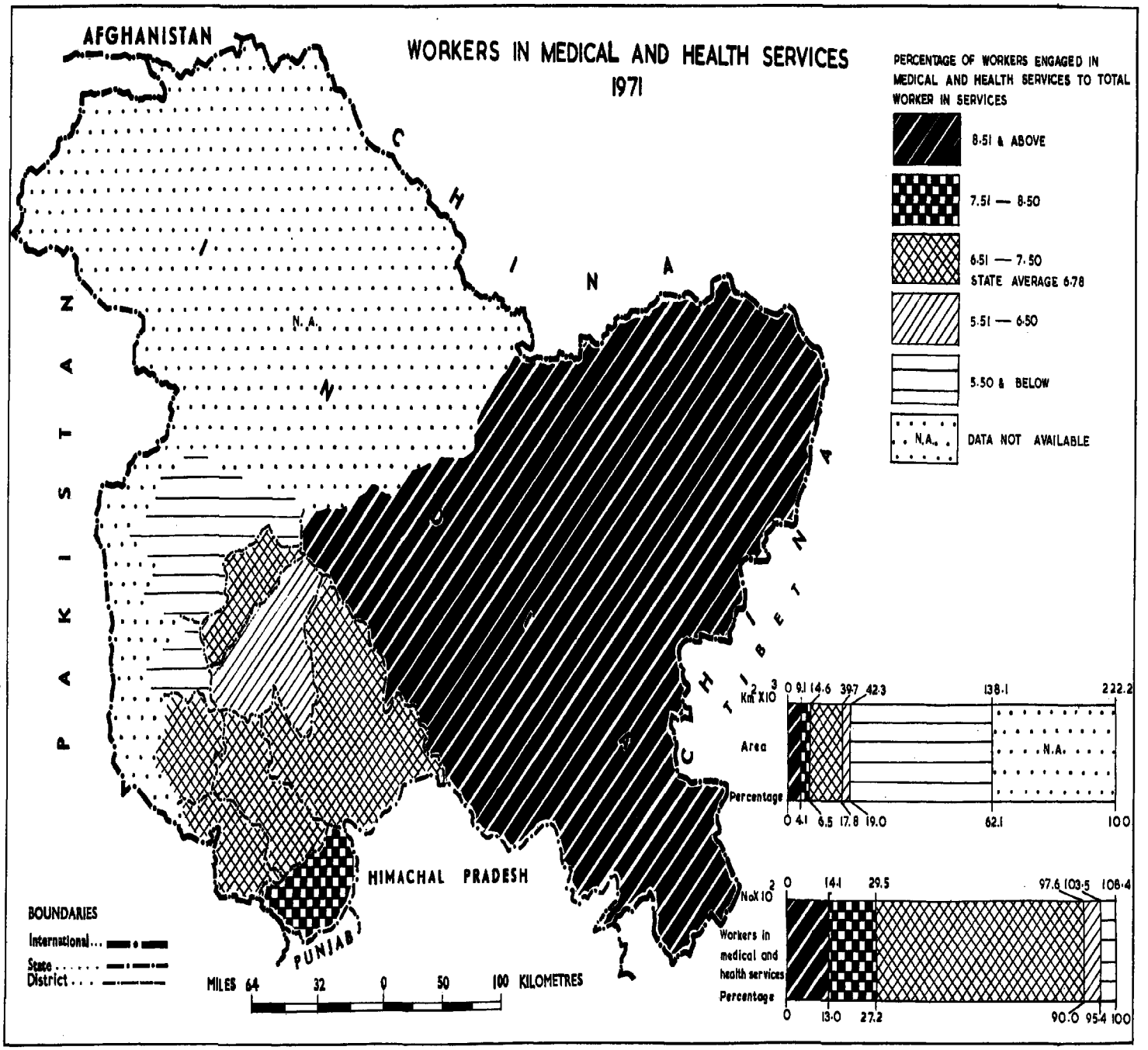
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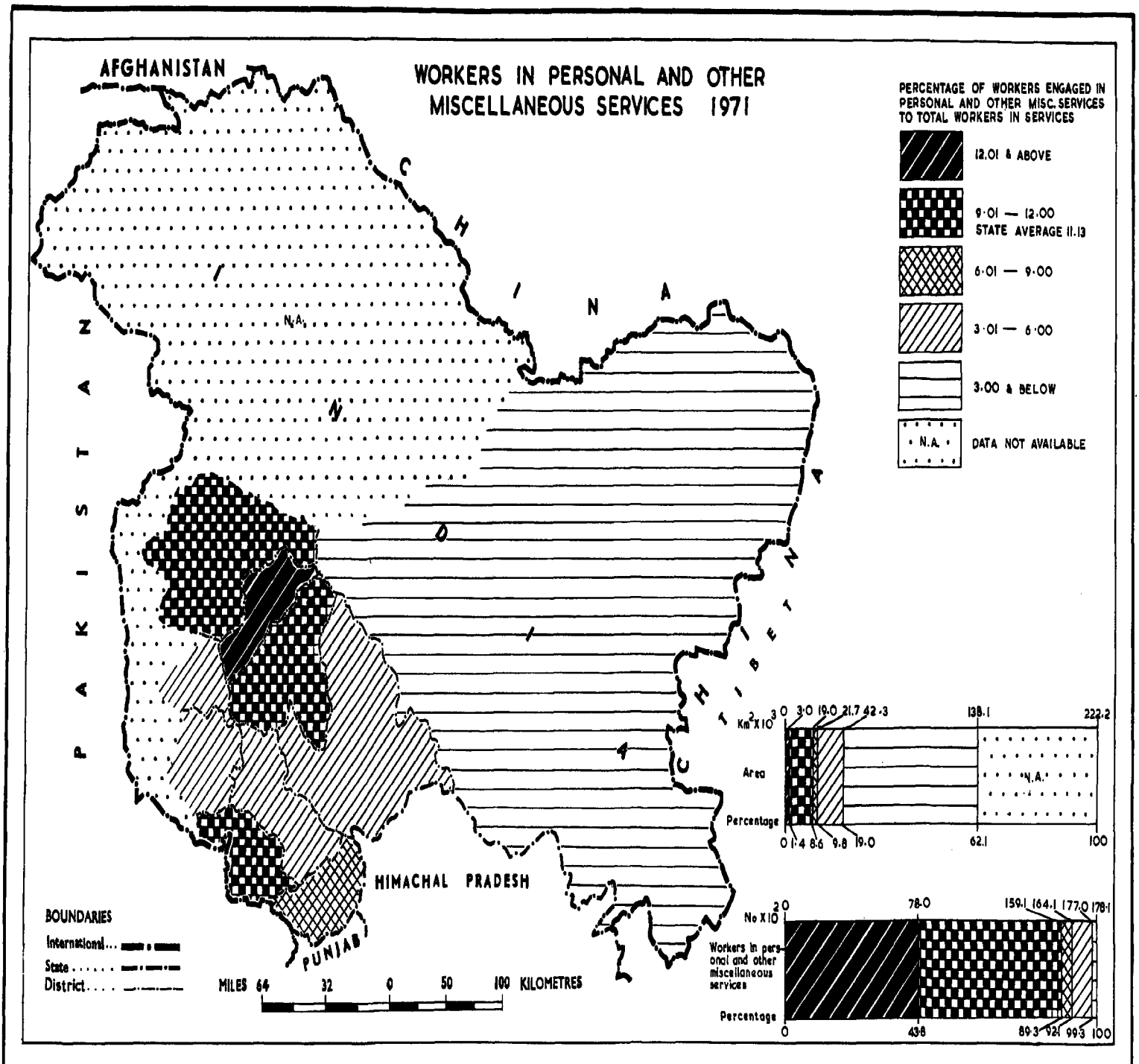
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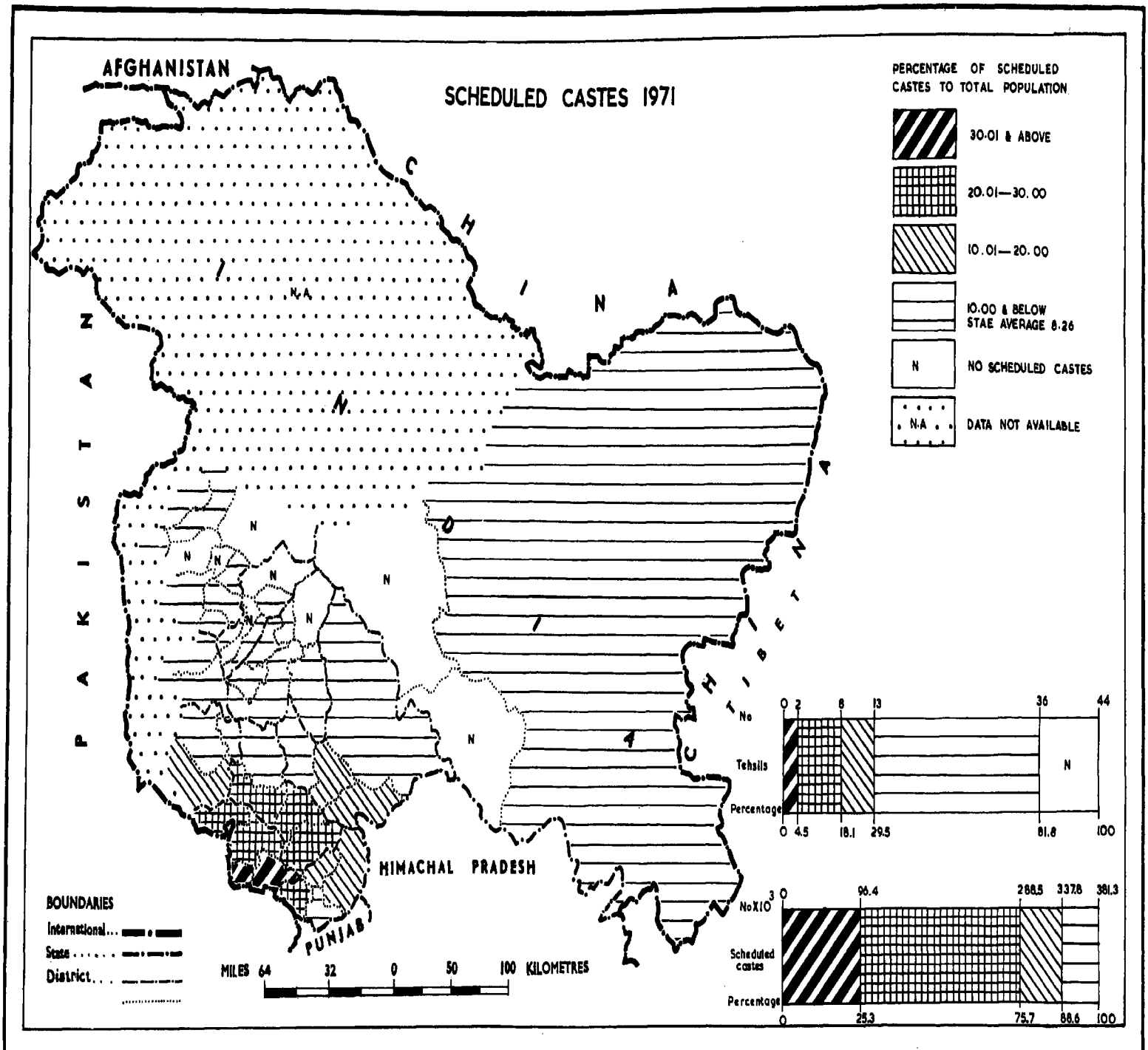
SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

i) Castes and tribes

ii) Religion

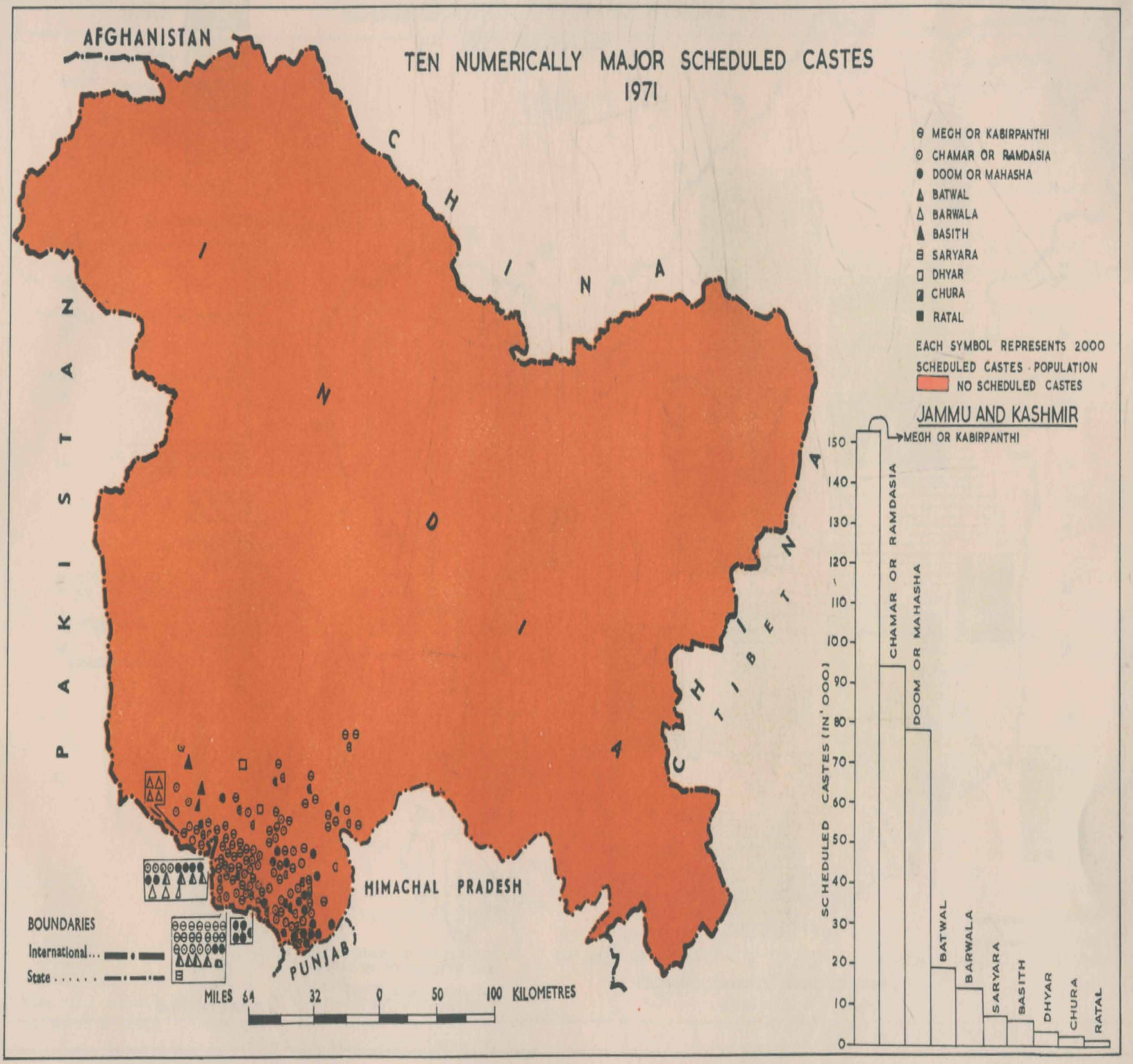
iii) Literacy and Education

MAP NO. 102

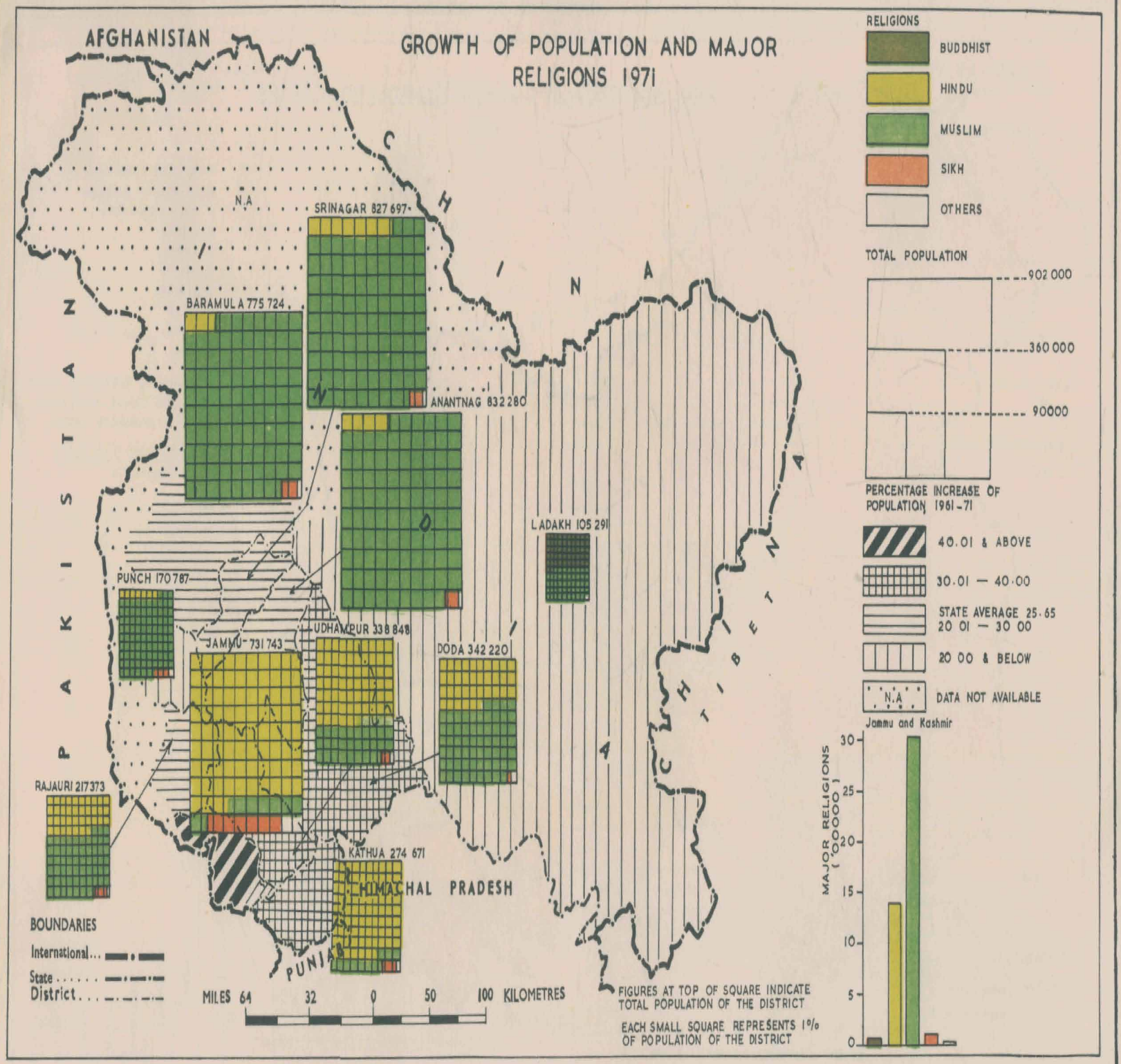


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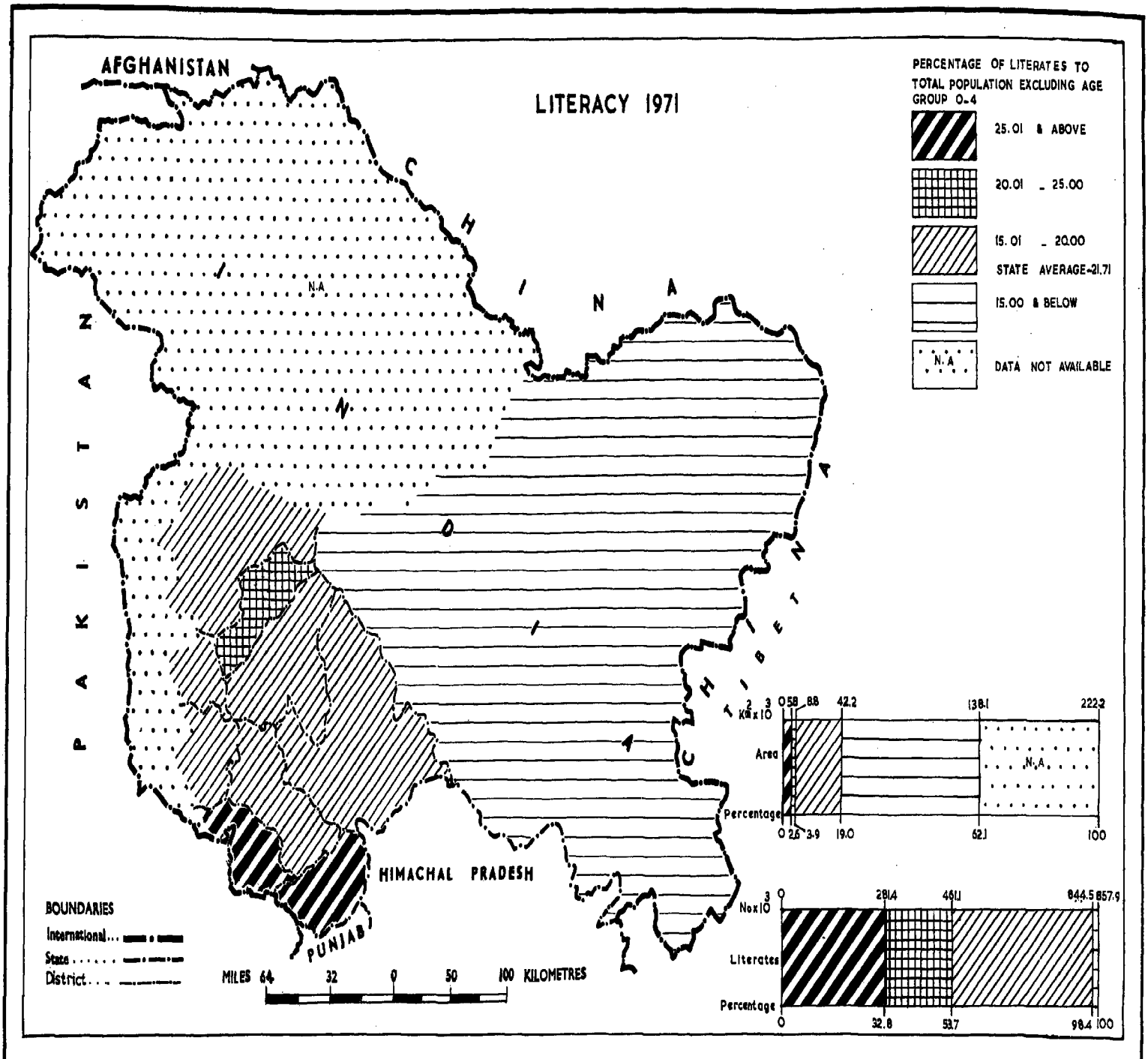
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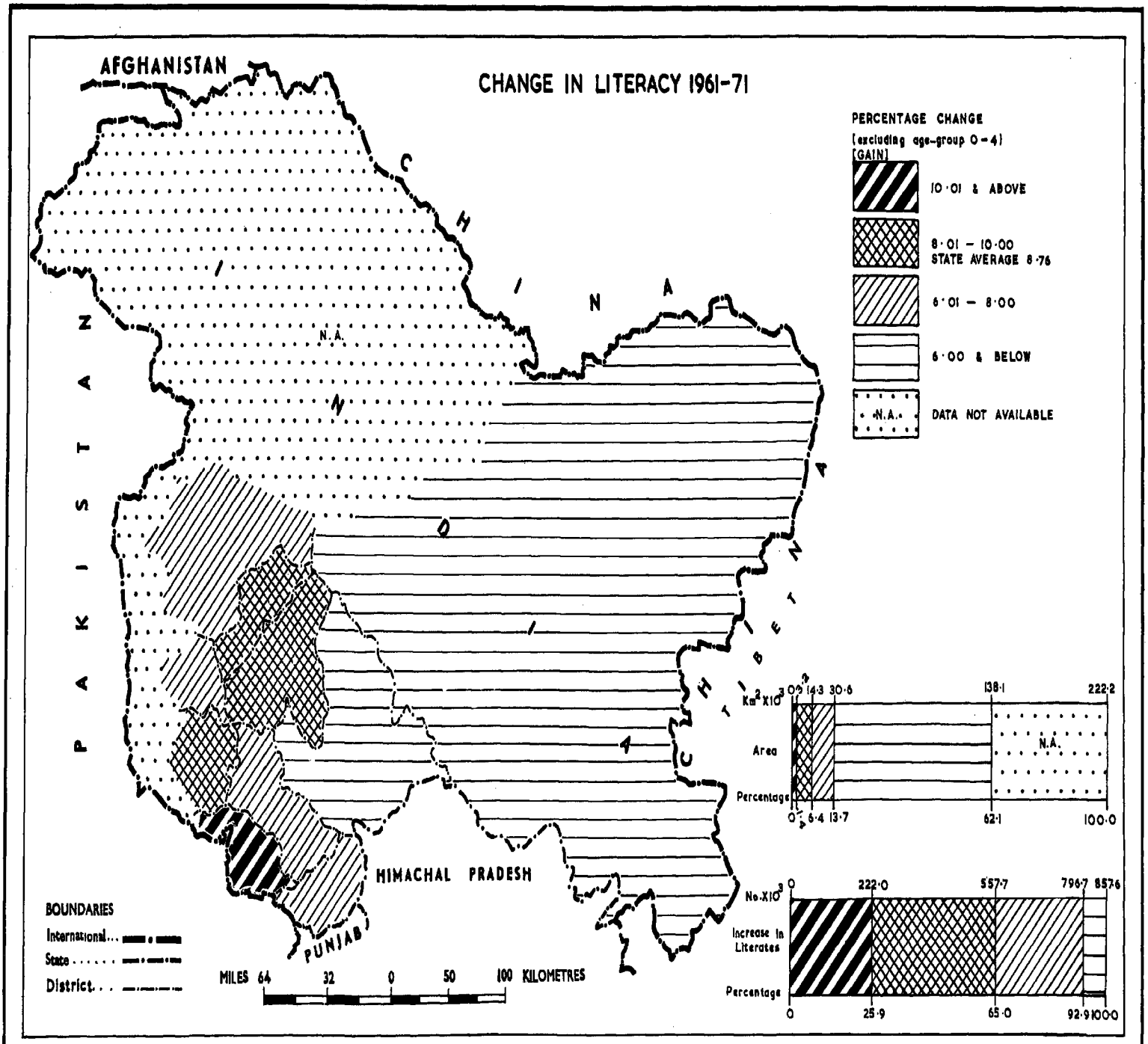
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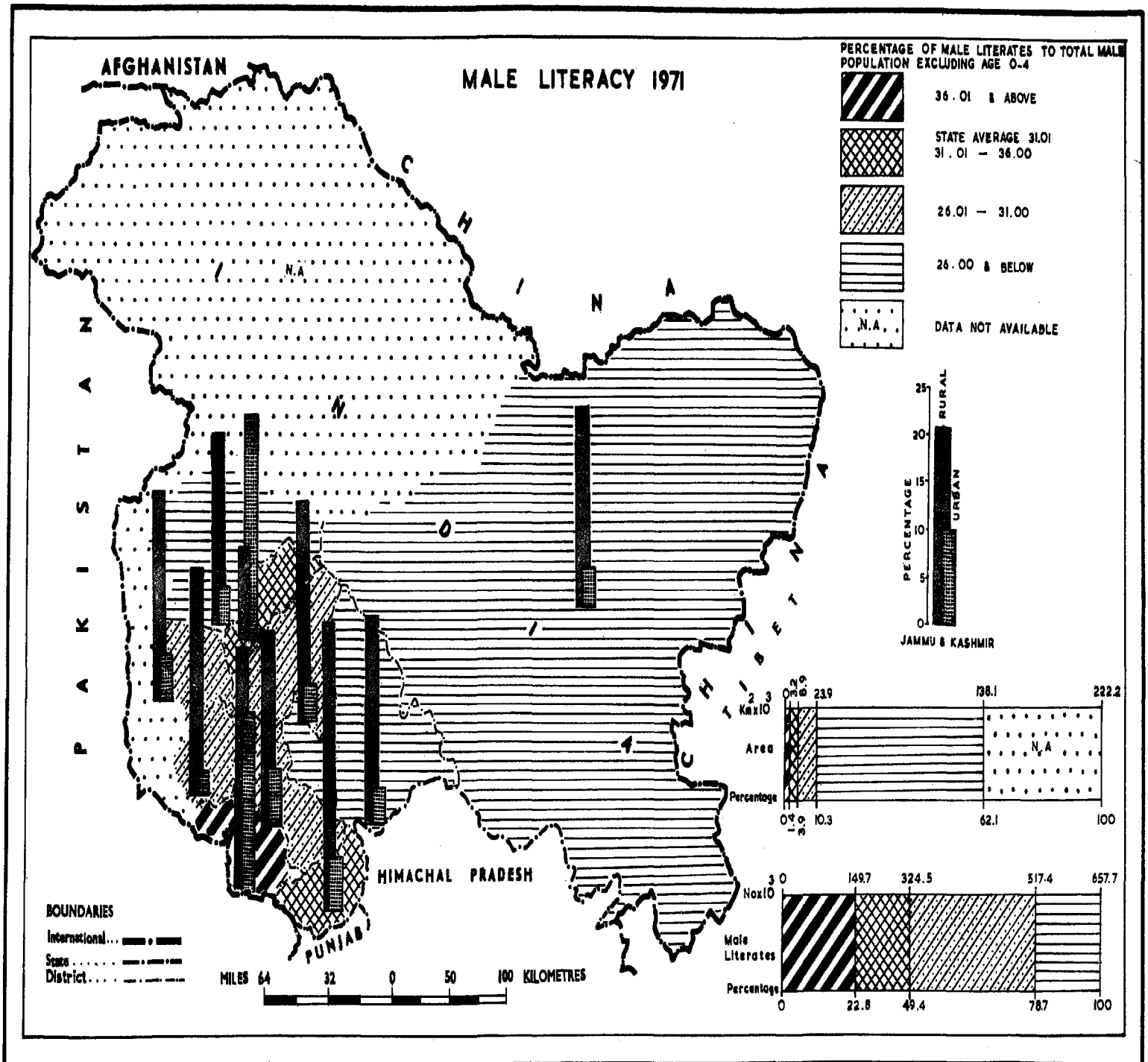
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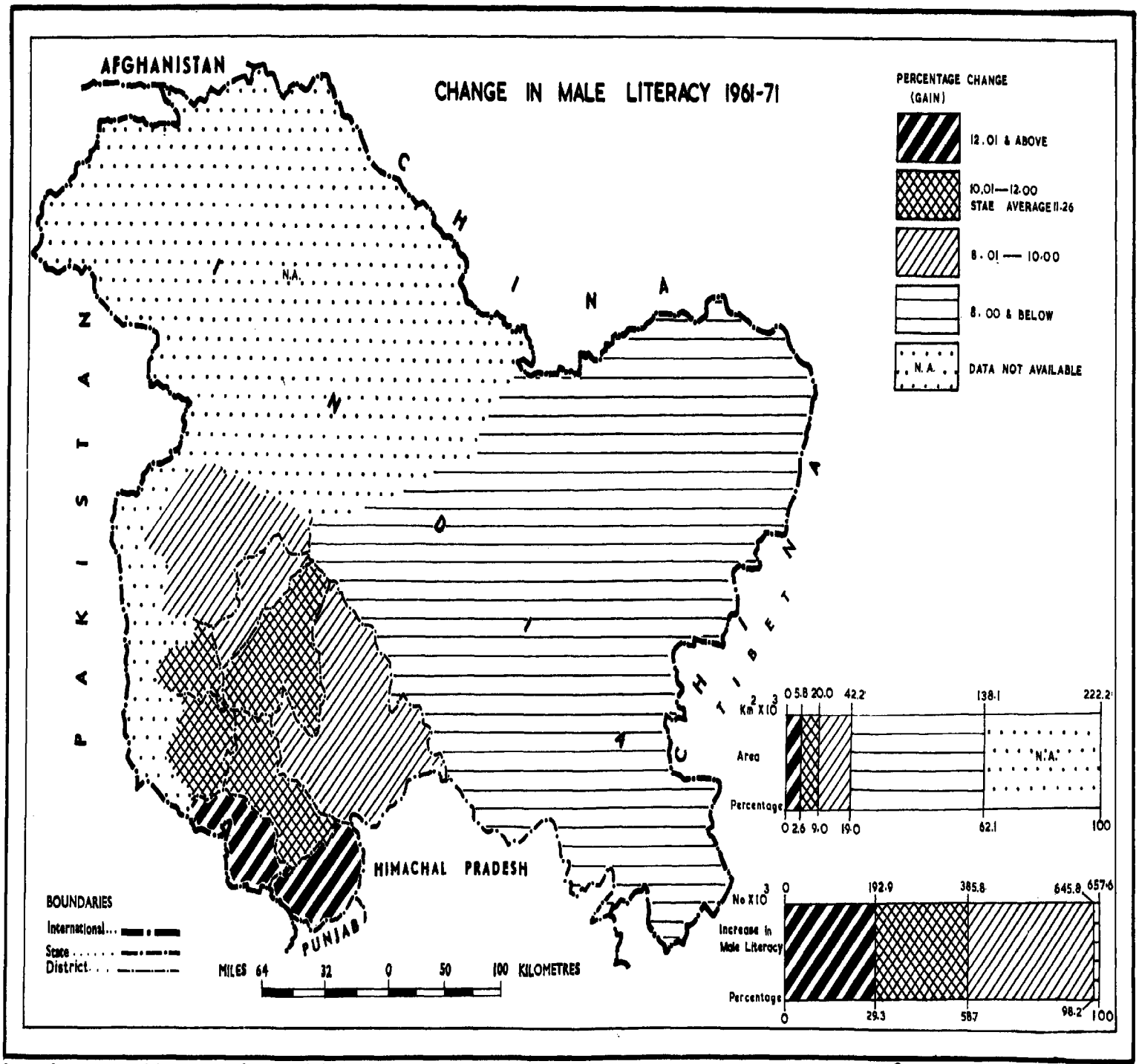
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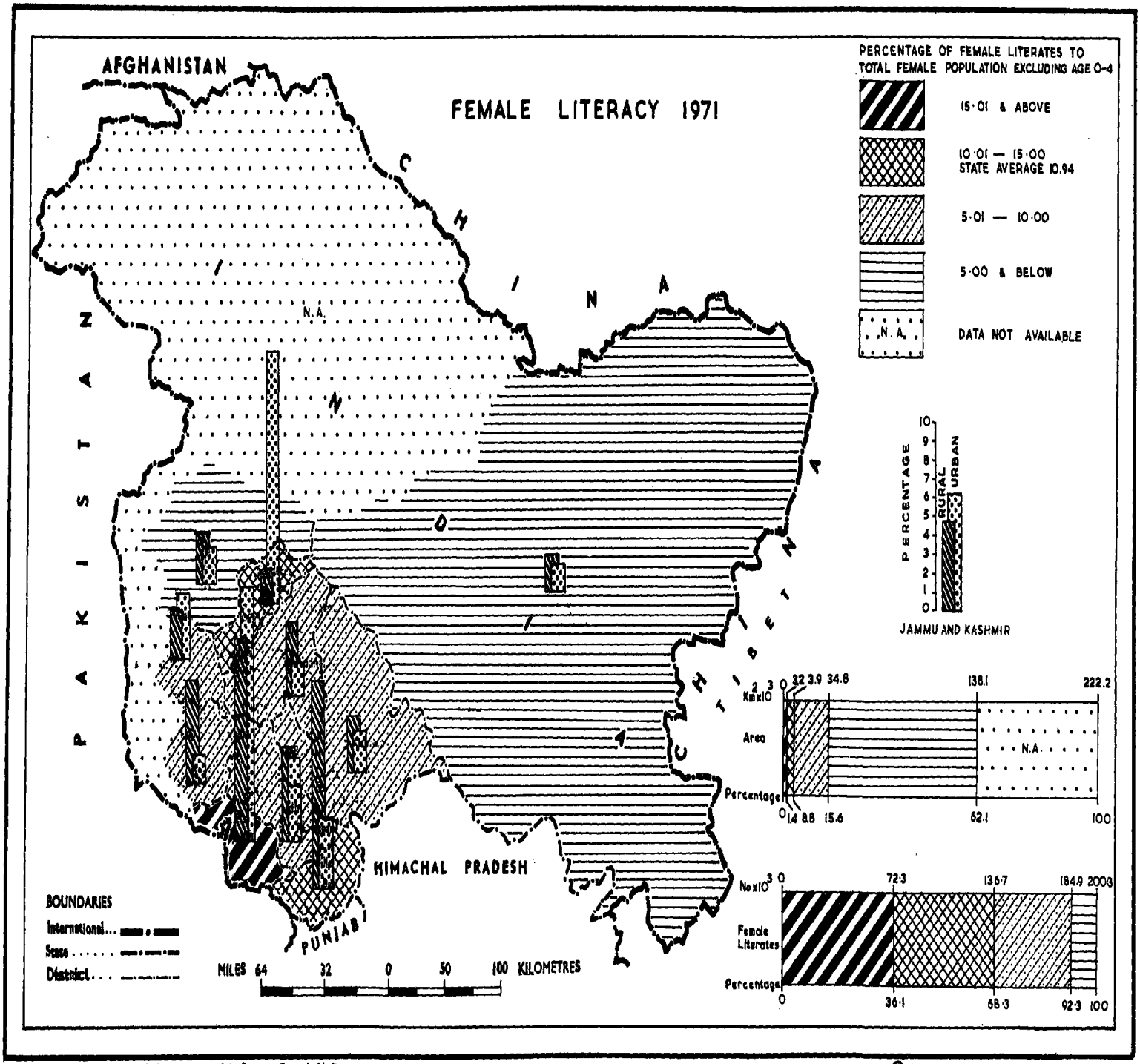
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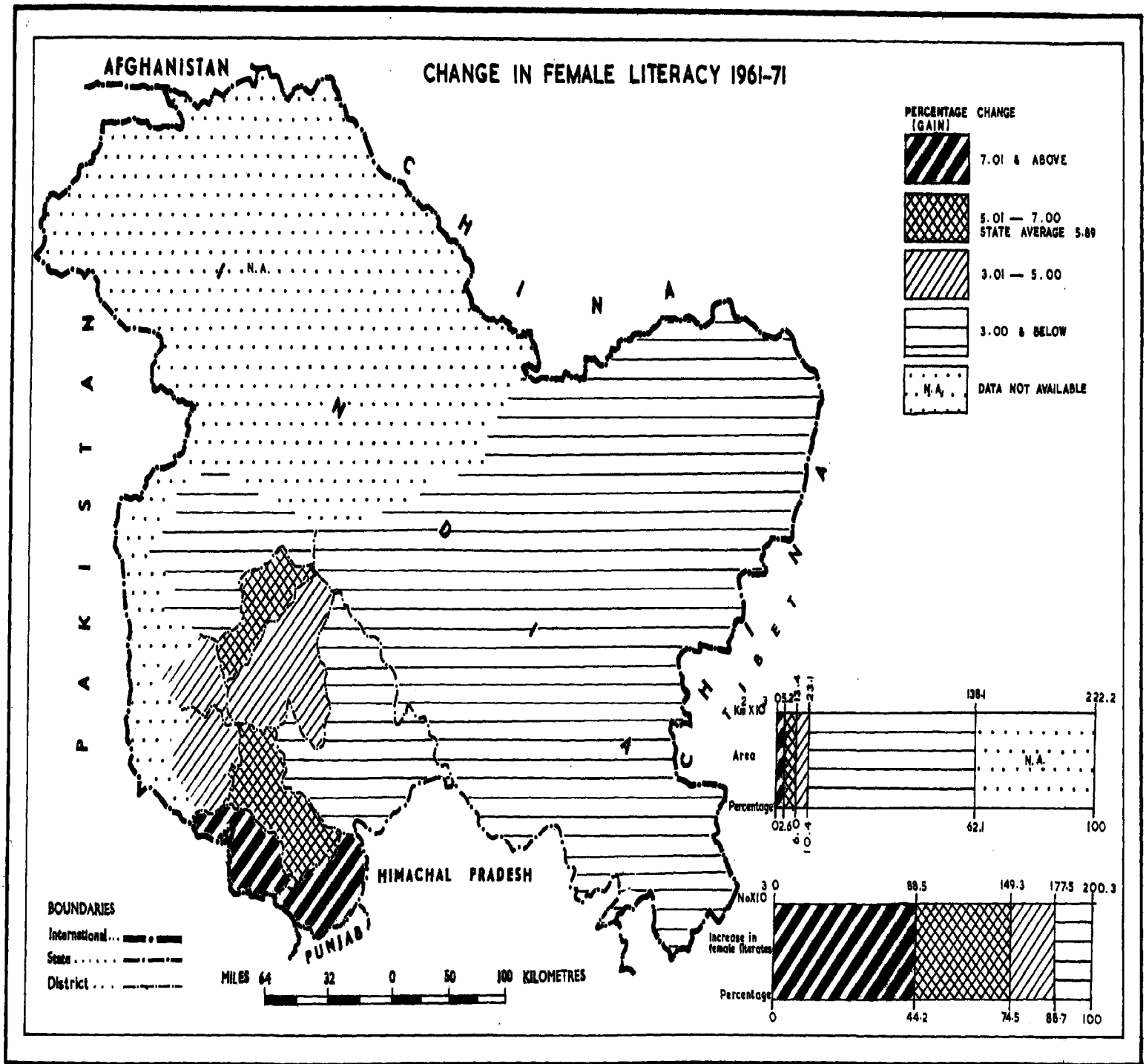
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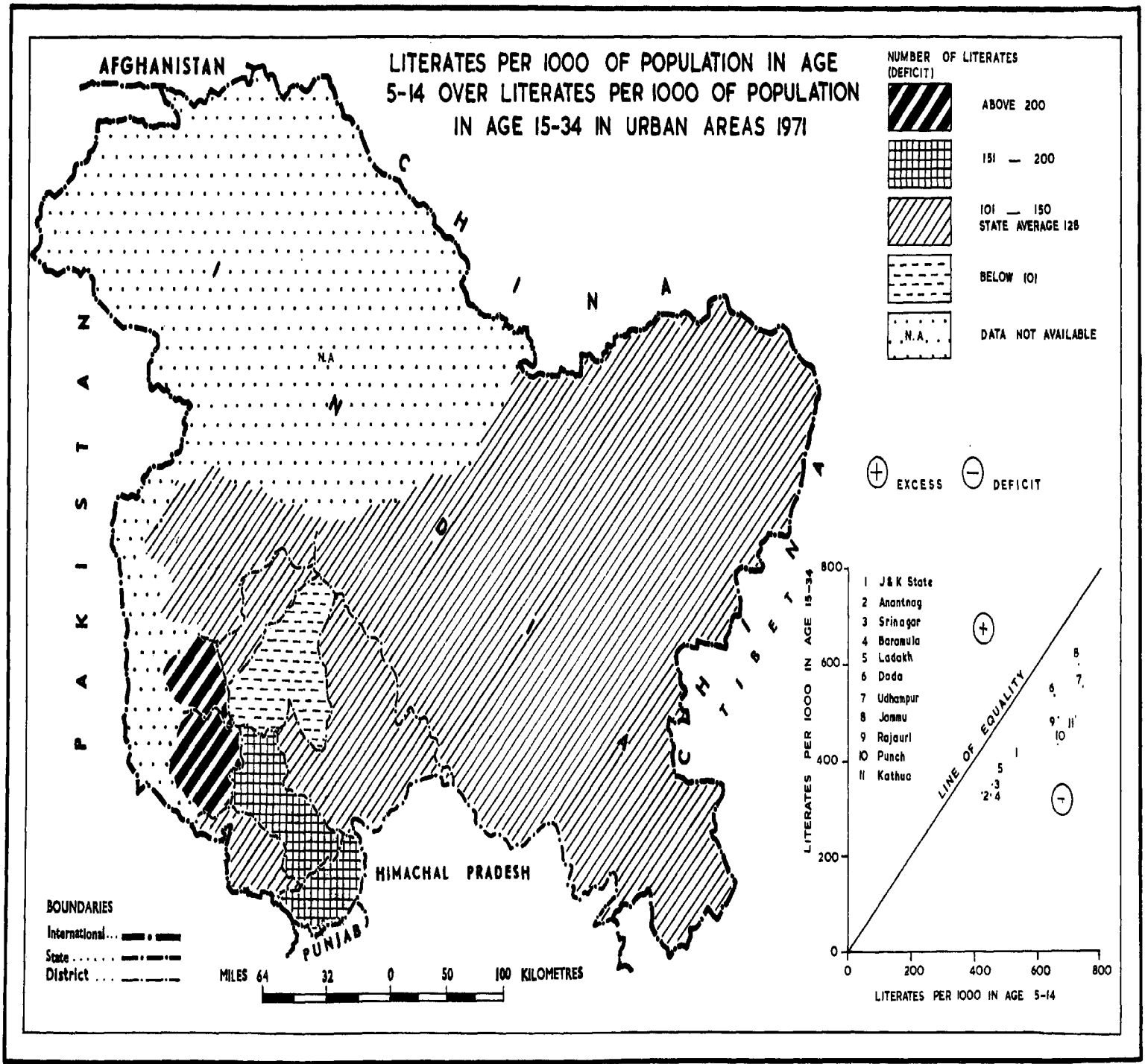
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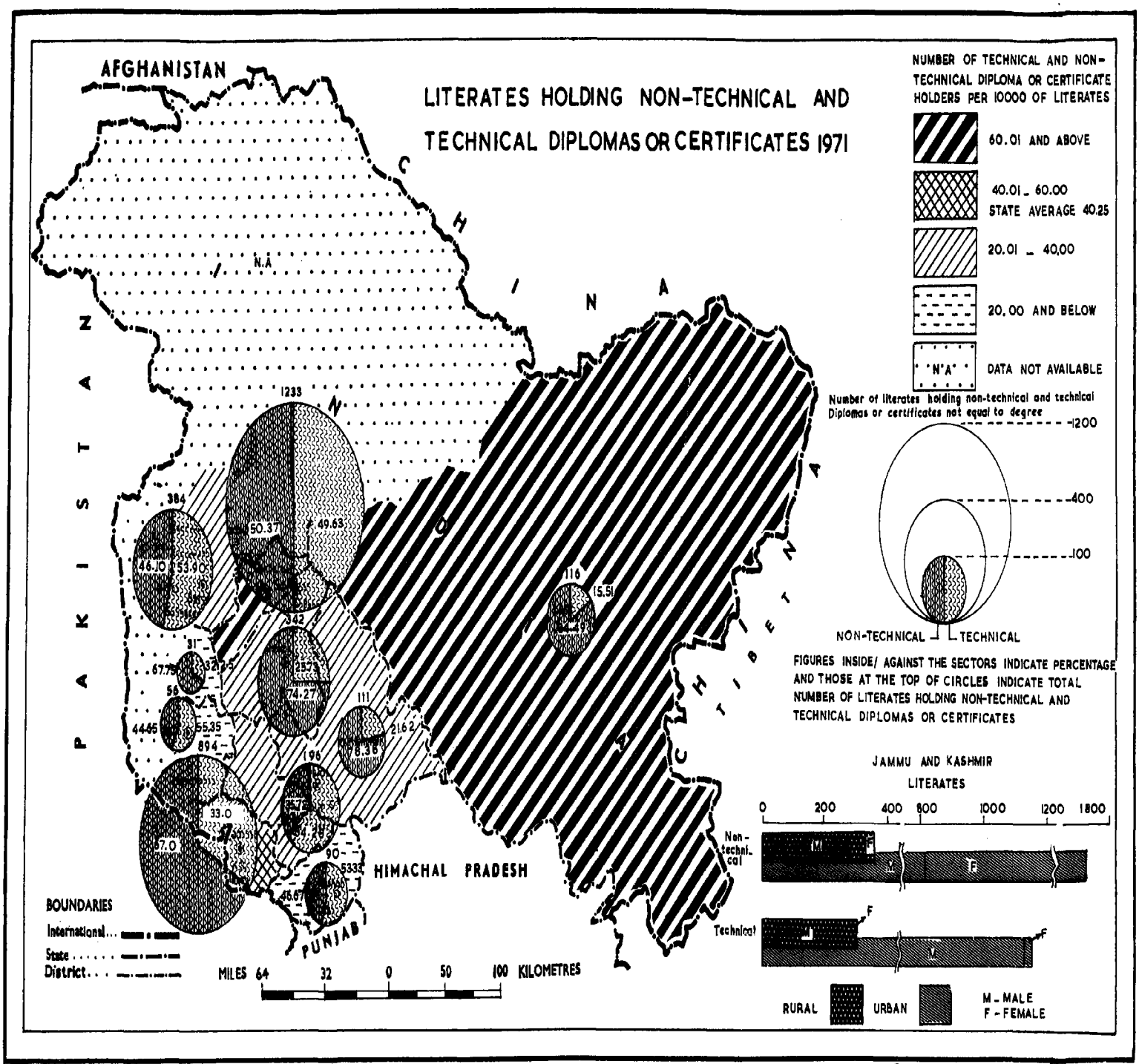
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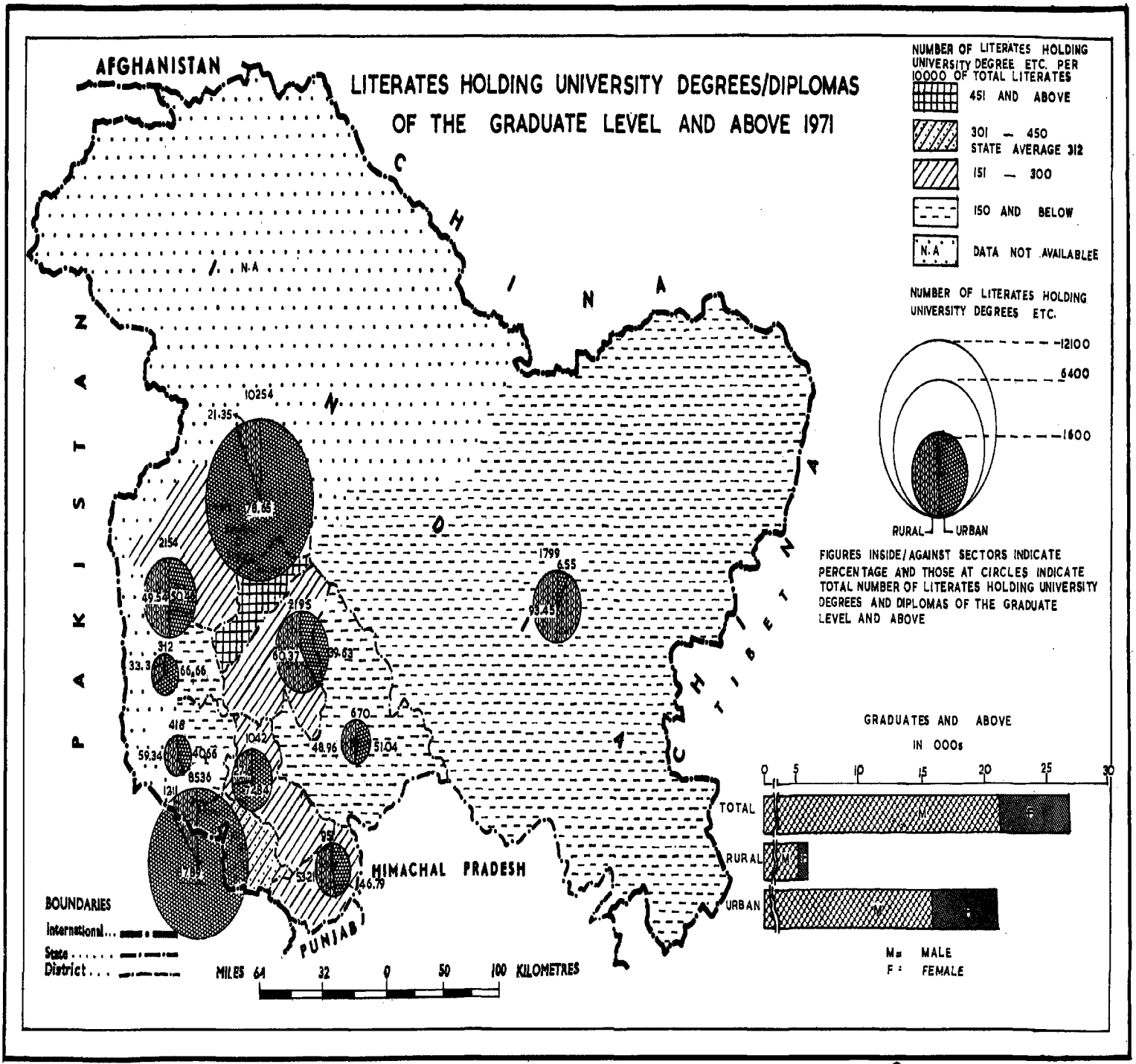
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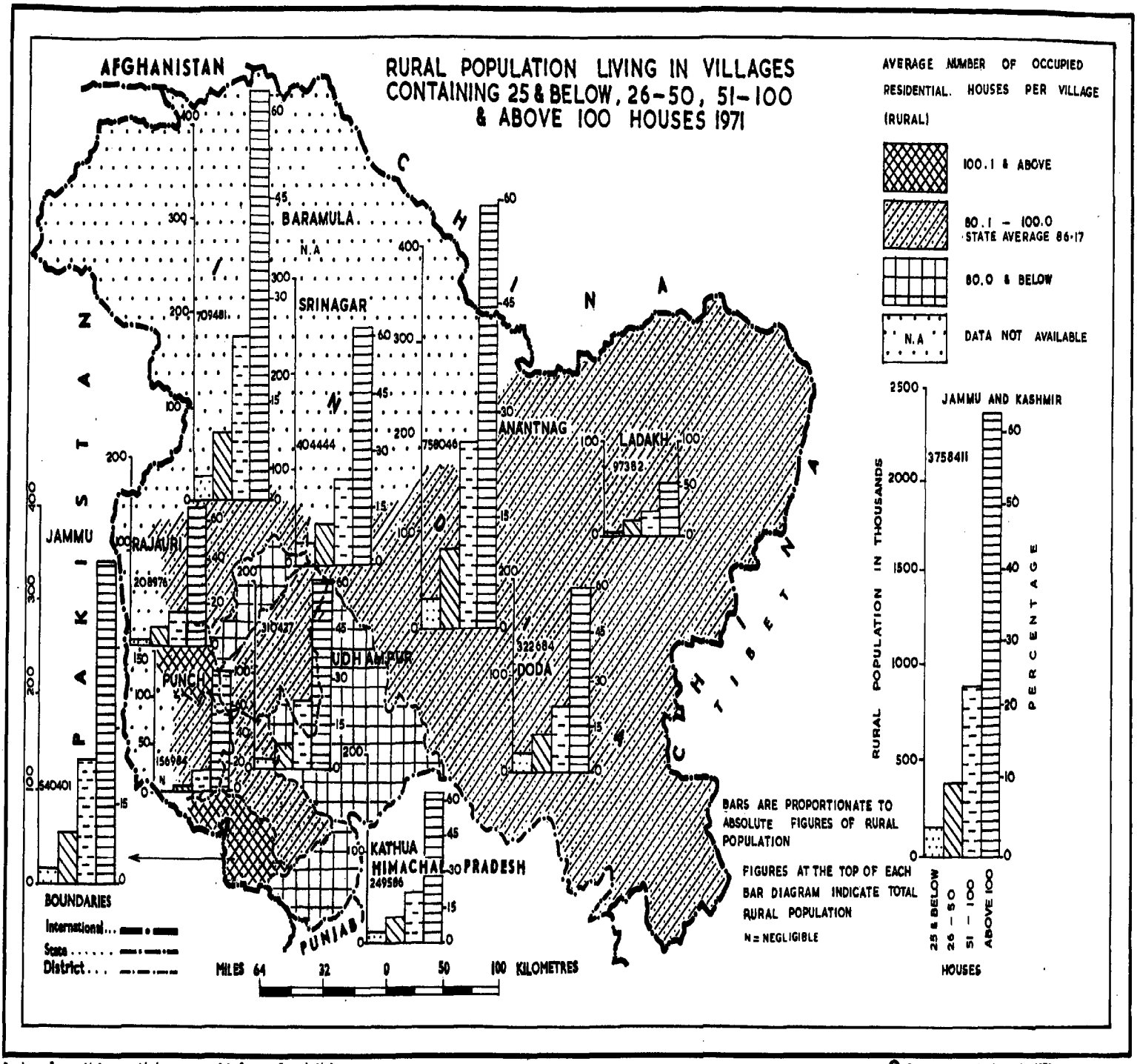


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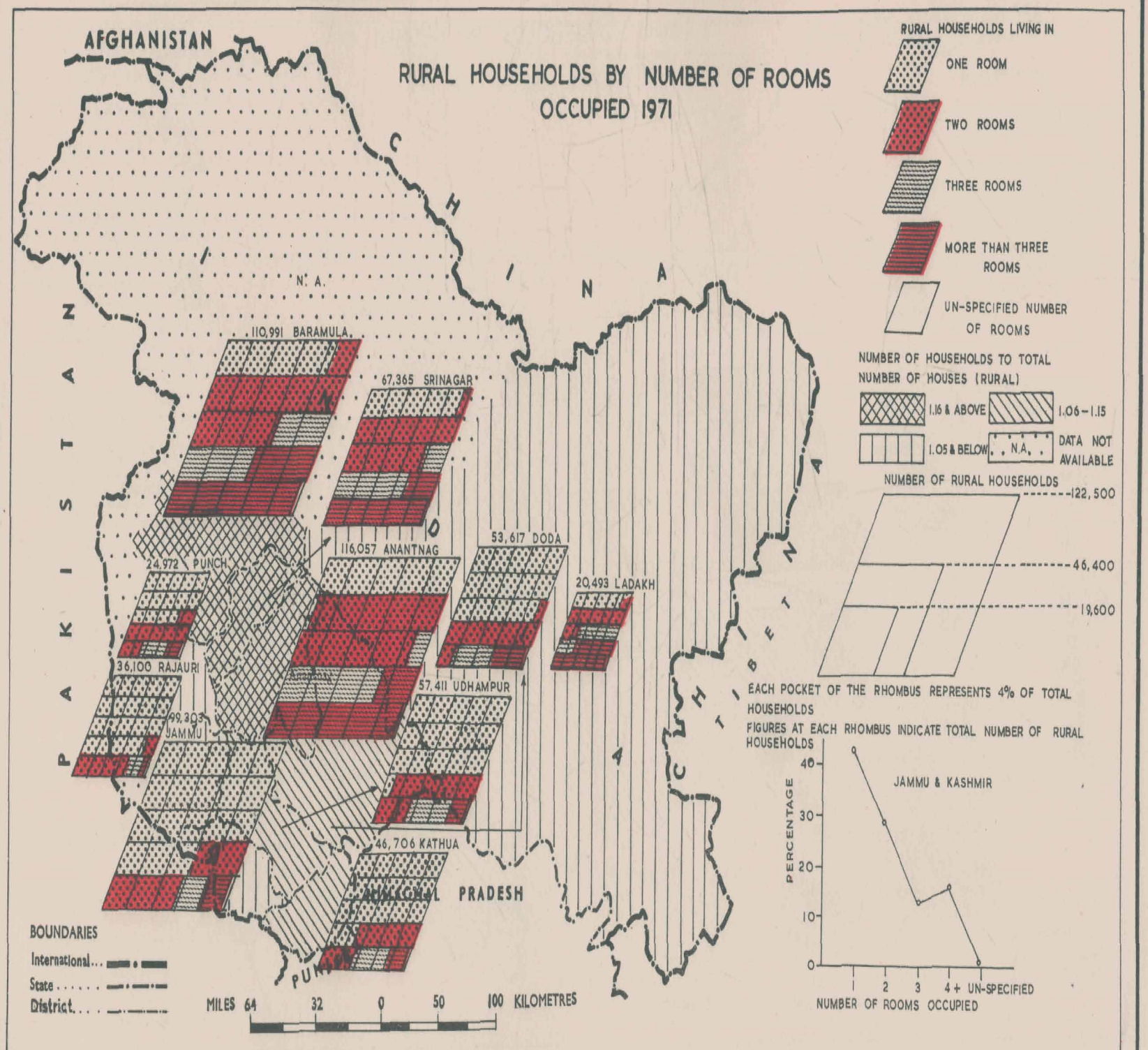
HOUSING

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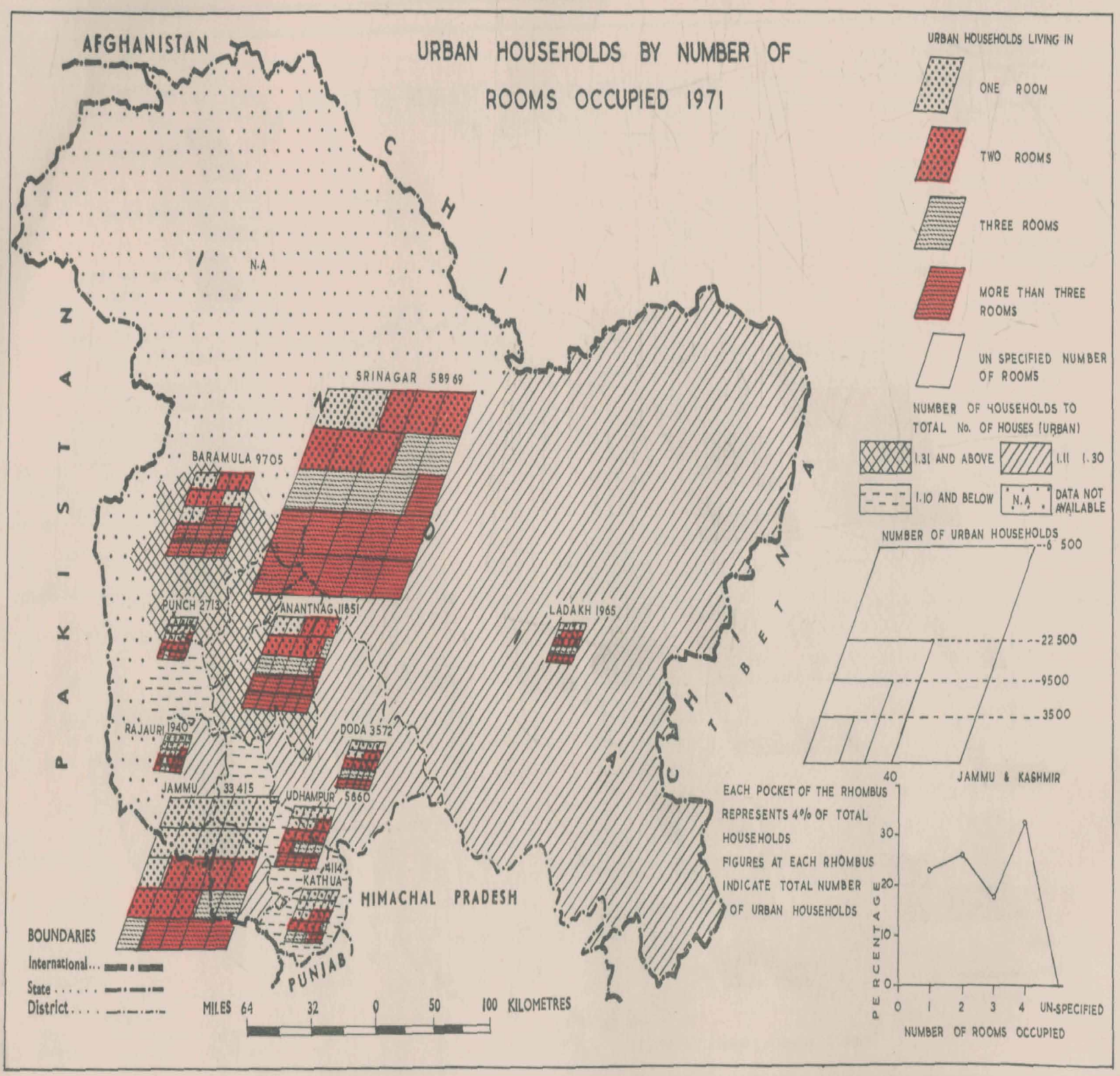
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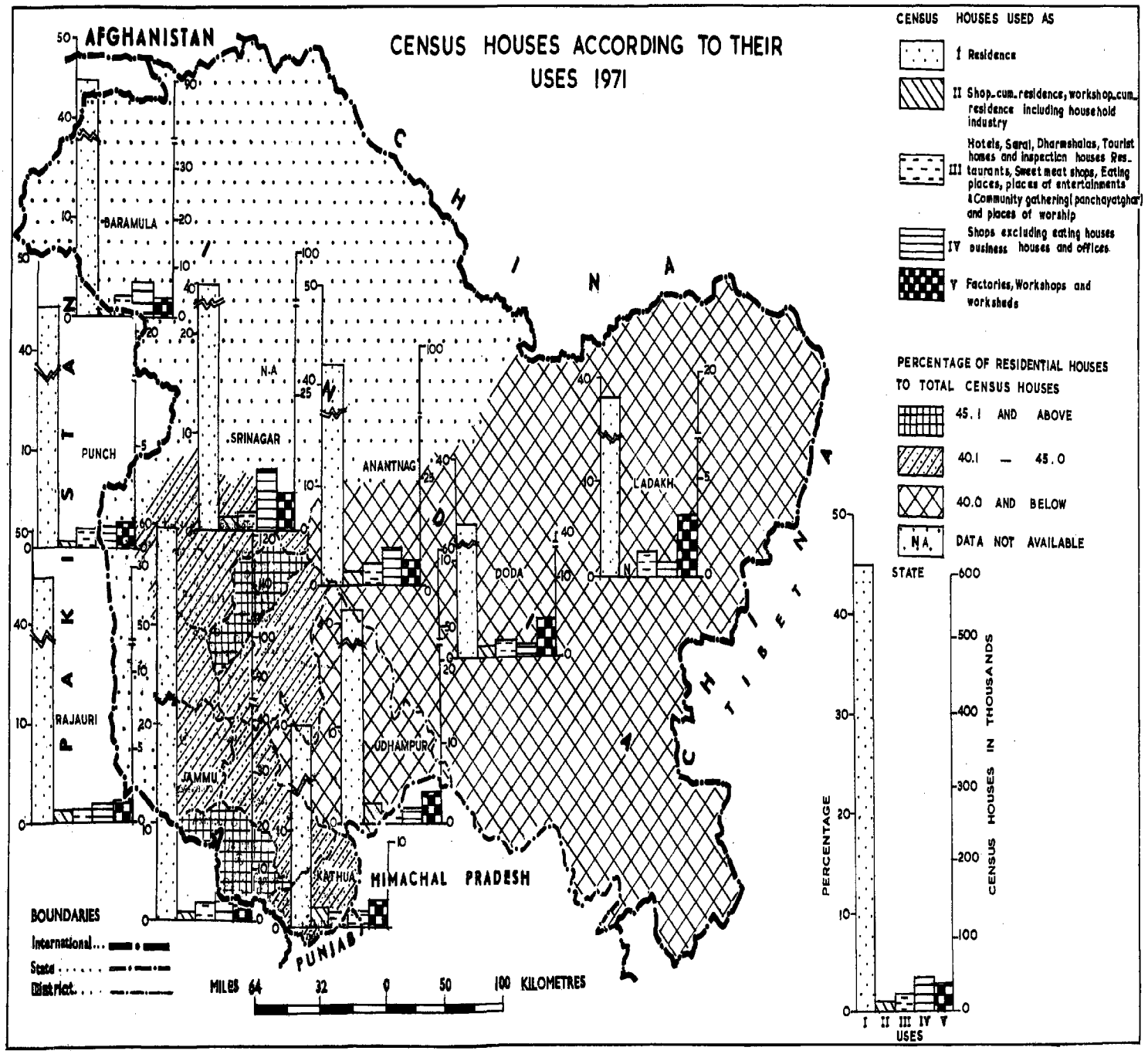
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URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971



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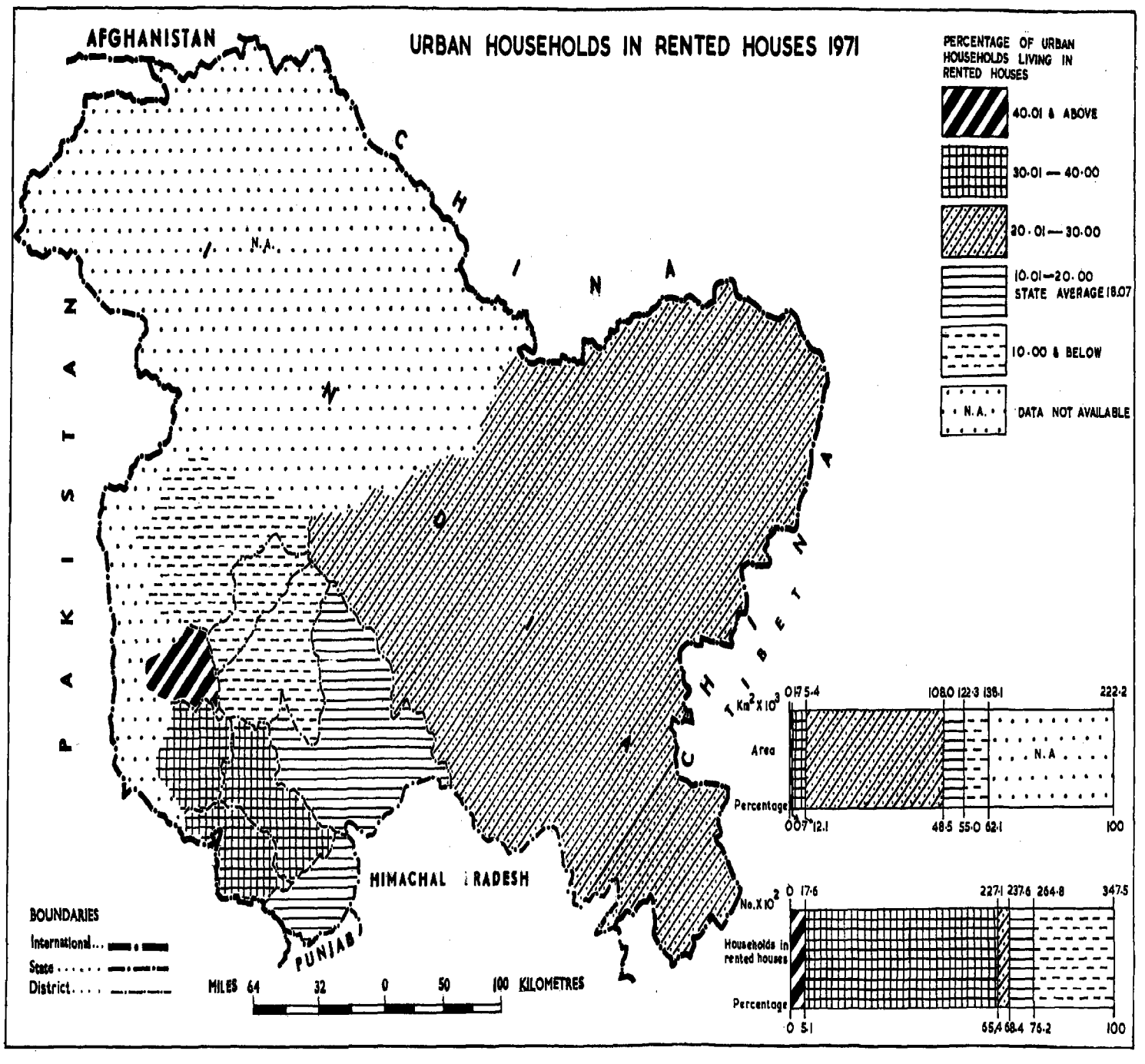
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MAP NO. 119

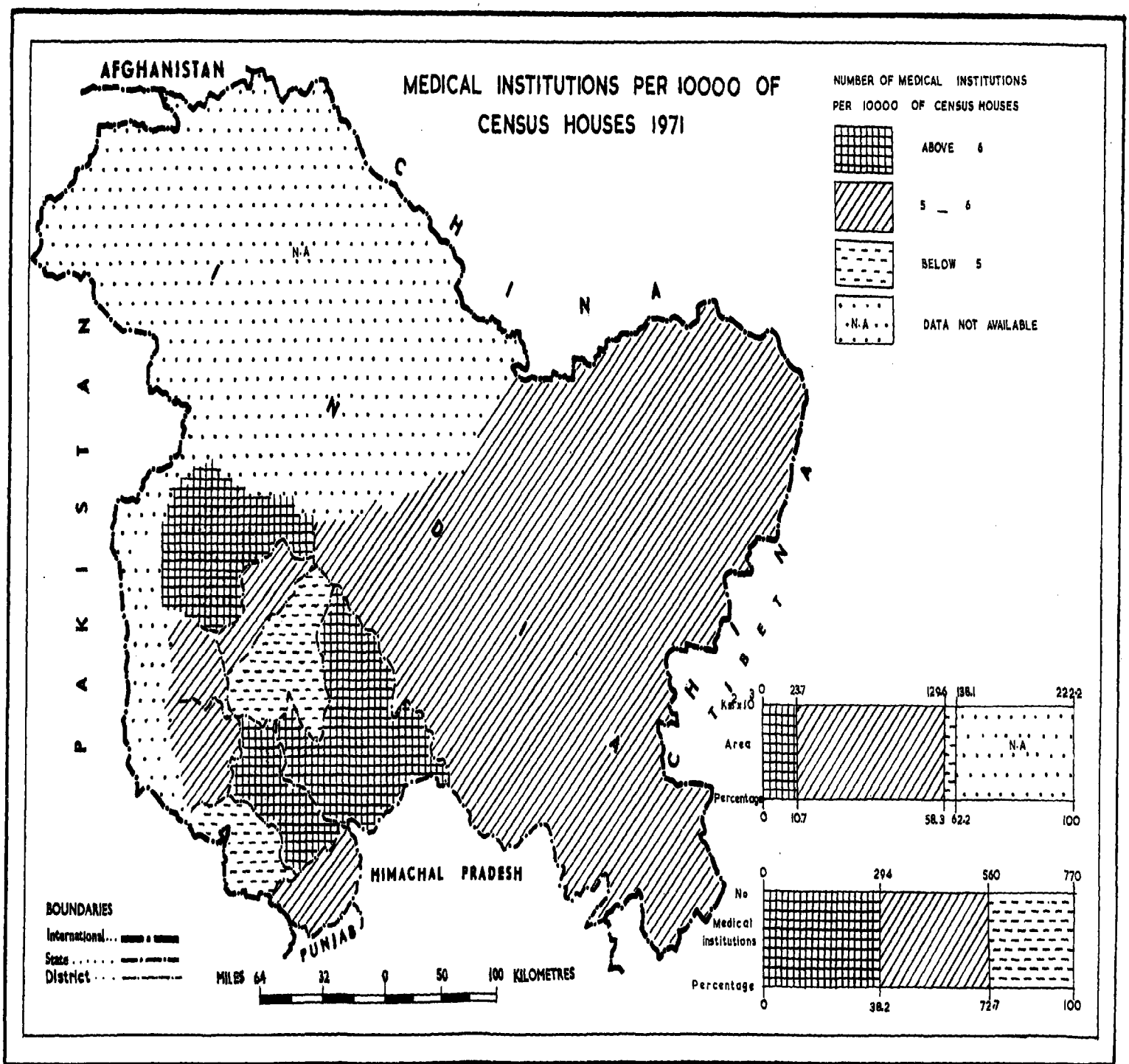


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HEALTH

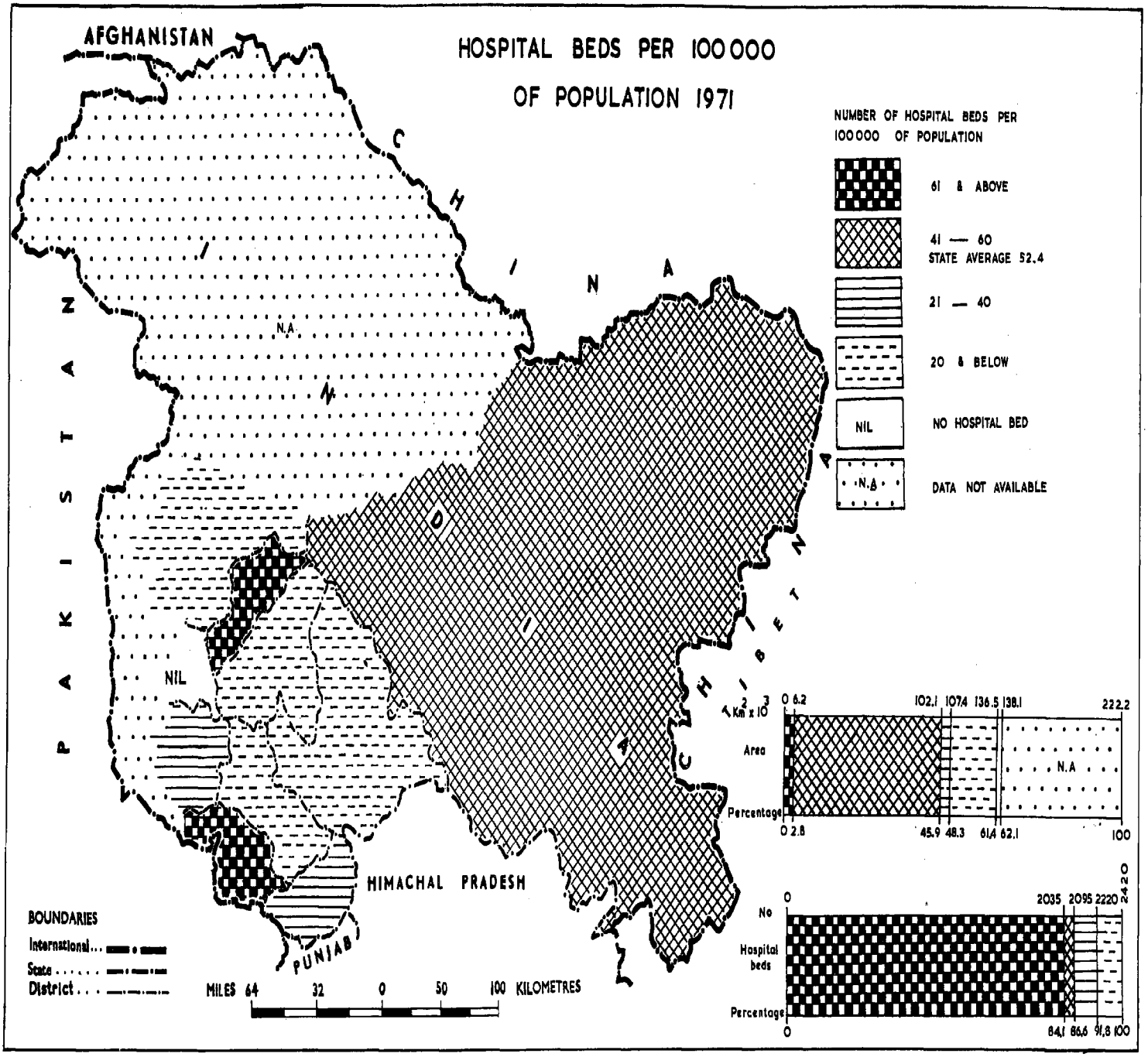
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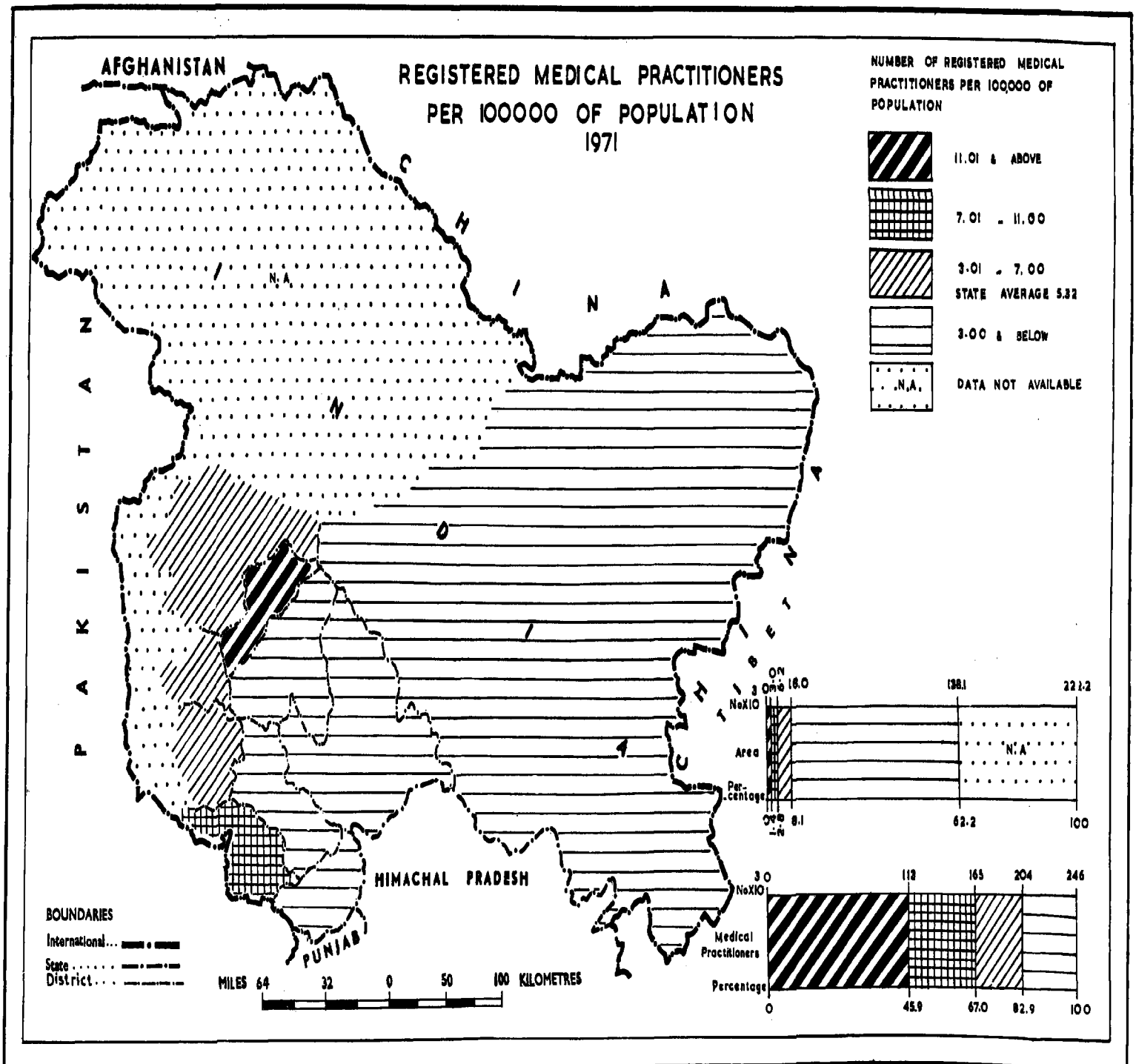
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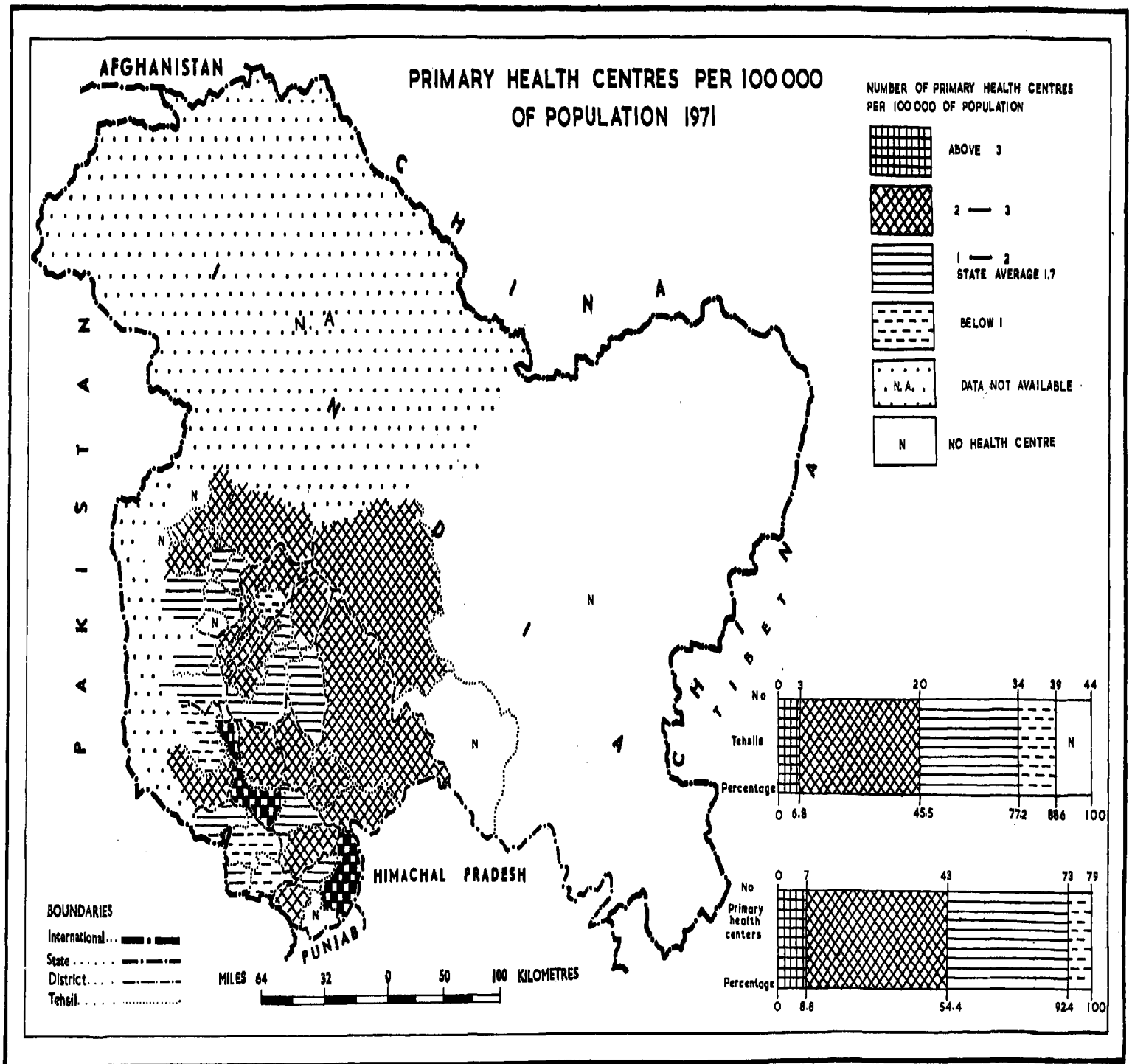
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ANALYSIS OF MAPS

MAP No. 1

Position of Jammu and Kashmir in India, 1971

In the map of India all the States and Union Territories with their capitals are shown. The location of the state of Jammu and Kashmir is indicated by appropriate shading.

Jammu & Kashmir is situated between north latitudes 32°—15′ to 37°—05′ and east longitudes 72°—35′ to 80°—20′. It occupies an area of 222,236 km² comprising 6.8% of the total area of the country.

The State is bounded by China and Tibet in the north and east, by Afghanistan in the north-west and by Pakistan in the west, States of Himachal Pradesh and the Punjab are contiguous with its southern boundary.

At the 1971 Census, 46,16,632 persons were enumerated in the states out of 547,949,809 persons enumerated all over the country. The population of the state thus constitute only 0.8% of the total population of the country. It ranks 16th in respect of population and 6th in respect of area when compared with other states and union territories of India.

The following table gives the population and area of the States/Union Territories in the Indian Union.

Serial No.	India/State/Union Territory		Area in km²	Population
1	2		3	4
	India	..	3,280,483·0	547,949,809
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	276,814·0	43,502,708
2.	Assam*	..	99,610·0	14,957,542
3.	Bihar	..	173,876·0	56,353,369
4.	Gujrat	..	195,984·0	26,697,475
5.	Haryana	..	44,222·0	10,036,808
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	55,673·0	3,460,434
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	222,236·0	4,616,632
8.	Kerala	..	38,864·0	21,347,375
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	442,841·0	41,654,119
10.	Maharashatra	..	307,762·0	50,412,235
11.	Manipur	..	22,356·0	1,072,753
12.	Meghalaya	..	22,489·0	1,011,699
13.	Mysore	..	191,773·0	29,299,014
14.	Nagaland	..	16,527·0	516,449
15.	Orissa	..	155,782·0	21,944,615
16.	Punjab	..	50,362·0	13,551,060
17.	Rajasthan	..	342,214·0	25,765,806
18.	Tamil Nadu	..	130,069·0	41,199,168
19.	Tripura	..	10,477·0	1,556,342
20.	Uttar Pradesh	..	294,413·0	88,341,144
21.	West Bengal	..	87,853·0	44,312,011
	Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	8,293·0	115,133
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	..	83,578·0	467,511
3.	Chandigarh	..	114·0	257,251
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	491·0	74,170
5.	Delhi	..	1,485·0	4,065,698
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	3,813·0	857,771
7.	Laccadavi, Minicoy & Amindive Islands	..	32·0	31,810
8.	Pondichery	..	480·0	417,707

Note:—For India and Jammu & Kashmir area figures include 78,932 km² under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 km² illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. They also include 37,555 Km² under the illegal occupation of China.

Area figures are rounded off to the nearest integer in respect of States/Union territories.

*Includes Union Territory of Mizoram which was carved out of Assam after the 1971 Census.

Source : Table A-1 General Population Tables

MAP No. 2

Administrative division, 1971

The map depicts the administrative set up of the state as in 1971.

The Pirpanjal range separates the Kashmir Division from Jammu Division. Similarly the Zanskar ranges provide the dividing line between the Kashmir valley and Ladakh which is the largest district not only in the state but also among all the districts of the country having an area of 95,876 km² and a population of 105,291 persons. The number of villages in the district is only 238.

The second largest district is Doda of Jammu Division having an area of 11,691 km². Next comes Baramula with an area of 7458.0 km² having the largest number of tehsils (9) in any of the districts of the state. It has 6 towns and 1,044 villages out of which 1,020 are inhabited. The next in size is Anantnag with a geographical area of 5,302 km². This district is the most populous in the state with a population of 832,280 persons spread over its 1,205 villages and 9 towns. Punch is the smallest district in the state with an area of 1,658 km², comprising of only two tehsils constituted of a total number of 176 villages.

The following table gives the district-wise area, population, number of towns and villages of the state:—

Serial No.	State/District	Area in km²	Population 1971	No. of towns	No. of villages
	Jammu & Kashmir State	222,236*	4,616,632	45	6,742
1.	Anantnag ..	5,382	832,280	9	1,205
2.	Srinagar ..	3,013	827,697	2	712
3.	Baramula ..	7,458	775,724	6	1,044
4.	Ladakh ..	95,876*	105,291	2	238
5.	Doda ..	11,691	342,220	6	654
6.	Udhampur ..	4,549	338,846	5	624
7.	Jammu ..	3,165	731,743	7	1,121
8.	Kathua ..	2,651	274,671	4	586
9.	Rajauri ..	2,681	217,373	2	382
10.	Punch ..	1,658	170,787	2	176

*Includes 78,932 km² under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 km² illegally handed over by Pakistan to China. Also included 37,555 km² under illegal occupation of China.

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 3

Changes in administrative boundaries, 1961—71

The map depicts the jurisdictional changes having occurred during the period 1961—71 in the administrative units of the state. The areas transferred from one tehsil to another have been depicted by different colours which correspond to their year of transfer. Newly constituted tehsils and districts have been signified by tint and hatching as explained in the legend of the map. Details of areas which have been transferred from one administrative unit to another have also been indicated on the map itself in a tabular form.

In 1961 Jammu and Kashmir was divided into 2 provinces, 9 districts and 33 tehsils for administrative purpose. During the decade 1961—71 one new district and 12 new tehsils were created as a result of which all the districts except Kathua and Ladakh experienced some jurisdictional changes. The new district of Rajauri was carved out by detaching in full the tehsils of Nowshehra and Rajauri comprising 391 villages and 2 towns from the erstwhile Punch district. In the creation of new tehsils, Kashmir province experienced wide jurisdictional changes with nine out of the 12 new tehsils namely ; Pahalgam, Shupiyan, Tral, Chadura, Beerwah, Bandipore, Gulmarg, Kupwara and Zanskar falling in this province. The district of Anantnag shrank by 15 villages which were transferred from Pulwama tehsil to newly constituted tehsil Chadura of Srinagar district. Srinagar district also received 7 more villages in its newly constituted tehsil of Beerwah from tehsil Baramula. 10 villages were detached from Ramban Tehsil of Doda district and added to the newly constituted tehsil of Gool Gulab Garh of Udhampur district in lieu of 14 villages which wre transferred from its Reasi tehsil to the tehsil of Jammu. The other two tehsils which were newly constituted during the last decade are Billawar and Budhal both the tehsils fall in Jammu province.

The following statement gives in detail year-wise changes in jurisdiction during the inter-censal period of 1961—71.

JURISDICTIONAL CHANGES IN DISTRICTS DURING 1961—71

Territorial changes during 1961—71

District	Deductions	Additions
1	2	3
Anantnag	.. 15 villages of Pulwama tehsil transferred to Srinagar district	..
Srinagar	..	(i) 15 villages of Pulwama tehsil of district Anantnag (ii) 7 villages of Baramula tehsil of Baramula district
Baramula	. 7 villages of Baramula tehsil transferred to Srinagar District	..
Doda	10 villages of Ramban tehsil transferred to Udhampur district	..
Udhampur	.. 14 villages of Reasi tehsil transferred to Jammu district	10 villages of Ramban tehsil of Doda district
Jammu	.. ..	14 villages of Reasi tehsil of Udhampur district
Rajauri	.. ..	Rajauri district newly constituted with :— (i) 260 villages and one town of Rajauri tehsil of Punch district (ii) 131 villages and one town of Nowshehra tehsil of Punch district
Punch	.. 260 villages and one town of Rajauri tehsil and 131 villages and one town of Nowshehra tehsil transferred to newly constituted district of Rajauri	

Source : Table A—I General Population Tables.

MAP No. 4

Relief and Drainage

The map shows the relief and drianage of Jammu and Kashmir State. The relief pattern indicating the variations in altitude is depicted by contour lines at various intervals as shown in the legend on the map. Intervening spaces between two contour lines have been shaded with different tints of colour as per the legends, rivers are shown in blue colour.

The main part of the state consists of the western section of the Himalaya which, besides containing many lofty mountain ranges varying from a height of 3,000 to 6,000 metres and above also includes a number of valleys, rivers, lakes, passes, glaciers, plateaus and plains. The Siwaliks, the Pir Panjal, the Nunkun, the Kazinag, the Harmukh and Kalidhar range are some of the important off-shoots of this great chain of mountains. Another oblique range starting from Nampa is the Zanskar range which rises to a height of 6,096 metres and over. The highest peak within the State is Mount Godwin Austin which has a height of 28,265 feet or 8,697 metres above the sea level. This is the second highest peak in the world, next only to Mount Everest (8839.8 metres). The Zanskar range separates the Indus valley from those formed by the Jhelum and Chenab. The Pir Panjal range separates the Kashmir valley from the Jammu region and blocks the monsoon from entering Kashmir.

In view of the hilly nature of the country, the number of nallahs, brooks, hill torrents and rivers is fairly large. By for the most important rivers are the Indus, Chenab, Jhelum and Ravi. Both the Indus and the Chenab rise in the Himalaya and are not navigable. The Chenab, however, provides an easy and cheap means of transport for timber available in the forests of Doda district.

The Jhelum which flows in all the three districts of the Kashmir valley rises at Verinag in the north-east of Anantnag town. Important among its tributaries are Liddar, Dood Ganga, Singh nallah and Kishen Ganga. Ujh an important tributary of the Ravi passes through the state near its southern border with Punjab.

In addition, there are a number of small rivers and nallahs which look like small streams with scanty amounts of water in the dry season ; in the rainy season they carry a large volume of water and cause occasional floods and damage to sizable areas along their banks.

MAP No. 5

Normal monthly and annual rainfall

The map exhibits the normal monthly and annual rainfall in millimetres in the State. The data has been worked out from the memoirs of the Meteorological Department of India based on records from 1951—70 for the stations located in Jammu & Kashmir. Isohyetal lines have been drawn at an interval of 250 mm. after plotting the normal annual monthly rainfall of the available stations. The intervening space between the isohyetal lines has been shaded in blue of varying depths to indicate high to low annual rainfall as per legend of the map.

Monthly distribution of rainfall for a few selected stations namely, Srinagar, Jammu, Banihal, Qazigund and Leh has also been shown by means of rainfall-graphs alongwith a scale in mm. A line graph has been drawn on the map indicating on the Y-axis the percentage of mean monthly rainfall to mean annual rainfall and on the X-axis twelve months of the year for the 3 selected stations namely Leh, Srinagar and Jammu.

Heavy rainfall areas are seen on the western and southern parts of the state and become weaker and weaker as we approach towards north and east.

As will be seen from the map, there are two belts of heavy rainfall viz.; one 1501 and above mm in the southern part of the map stretching from west to south-east constituting parts of the tehsils of Ramnagar, Udhampur and Reasi and the other in the centre of the valley of Kashmir in the tehsils of Ganderbal, Bandipore etc.

The monsoons which reach the state at the beginning of July cater only the districts of Kathua, Jammu and Udhampur and get exhausted while reaching Doda, Rajauri and Punch. The areas situated on the other side of the Zanskar range viz; Ladakh, Kargil, Zanskar etc. experience a very poor annual rainfall of only 99.67 mm.

The monthly rainfall graph of the three stations of Kashmir valley show that the heaviest rainfall is experienced in the months of December to April, while that of Jammu indicates the months of July to September being the period of very heavy rainfall. The monthly rainfall graph of Leh, however, indicates a very poor rainfall in all the twelve months of the year.

The following table gives in detail the normal monthly rainfall in selected rain-guage centres of the state :

(Based on the records available from 1951—70)

Serial No.	District	Rain gauge Centre	No. of years	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal Annual Rainfall
1.	Anantnag	Qazi Gund	7	111·9	157·2	220·7	145·9	129·1	87·9	87.9	57·7	125·2	55·2	57·5	75·3	1,311·9
2.	Srinagar	Srinagar	20	59·2	64·9	105·3	99·9	71·5	34·3	49·9	62·2	34·4	41·1	26·3	48·2	697·4
3.	Leh	Ladakh	20	9·3	8·4	10·0	8·4	8·8	2·5	13·7	15·1	9·6	6·8	3·0	4·0	99·7
4.	Doda	Banihal	8	111·2	220·4	232·4	167·0	101·0	55·1	83·1	57·0	84·3	40·8	49·4	128·3	1,329.9
5.	Jammu	Jammu	20	62·1	47·2	48·2	22·6	13·6	50·0	316·1	341·5	125·3	38·7	11·2	35·5	1,112·1

Source :—Meteorological Department of India.

MAP No. 6

Normal monthly and annual temperature

The map displays normal annual temperature and normal monthly temperature for five selected stations namely, Srinagar, Qazi Gund, Leh, Banihal and Jammu for the year 1950—70 in centigrades. The data obtained from Meteorological Department of India were plotted on the map after calculating the normal annual temperature for each station. Isotherms at an interval of 5 degrees have been drawn as per legend of the map.

Temperature graphs for the five selected stations have been drawn to indicate normal monthly temperature both maximum and minimum in centigrades. Maximum temperature has been shown by solid bars while as hollow bars indicate minimum normal monthly temperature with scale. Bar graph drawn on the side of the map shows normal monthly temperature for the state as a whole dipicting the highest, lowest, mean of maximum and minimum and mean monthly temperature in specific months.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is situated at a height ranging from 1,000 (308 ms) to 28250 (8693 ms) and thus experiences varying climate ranging from arctic cold of Ladakh to tropical heat of Jammu and Kathua. The maximum and minimum temperature varies from (+) 40.69°C in June to (–) 14.48°C in January.

As can easily be seen from the map the normal annual temperature goes on decreasing from the plains in the south to high altitudes in the north. The belt in the south with highest normal annual temperature of above 20°C indicates hottest zone of the state which comprises the areas of Kathua and Jammu districts which are contiguous with the plains of Punjab and enjoy a very hot summer with mercury touching about 40°C.

The next region comprising parts of the districts of Udhampur, Kathua, Rajauri and Doda experiences a slightly lower temperature varying from 15°C to 20°C. The third zone which has a moderate temperature of 10°C to 15°C includes areas of the districts of Doda, Anantnag, Punch, Srinagar and Baramula. In the region which has a normal annual temperature of 5°C to 10°C can be termed as a cold zone having areas of Ladakh and Baramula districts. The coldest zone in the state with a normal annual temperature of below 5°C is spread over the major part of Ladakh district.

A study of the temperature-graphs shows that maximum temperature is experienced mostly in the months of June to September. The normal monthly temperature rises upto 40.69°C in the month of June in Jammu, 30.32°C in July in Srinagar, 28.85°C in June in Banihal, 27.82°C in August in Qazigund and 24.9°C in August in Leh. The minimum temperature where mercury goes below the freezing point of 0°C can be seen in all the stations except Jammu during the winter months of November to March. The normal monthly temperature in Leh comes down to (—) 14.48°C in the month of January and in the same month the station of Qazigund has recorded (—) 5.11°C as the lowest temperature. Srinagar has registered a minimum temperature of (—) 2.44°C while in Jammu the temperature has not gone below 7.23°C.

The statement given below indicates in detail the normal maximum and minimum annual and normal monthly temperature at various stations in the state.

District	Station	No. of years	Maximum Minimum	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Anantnag	Qazi Gund	9	Maximum	2·4	8·1	12·8	17·9	22·4	27·3	27.7	27·8	25·1	20·6	14·0	6·6	17·2
			Minimum	−5·1	−1.1	2·8	7·3	9·8	14·1	16·9	16·7	11·6	6·2	1·1	−2·9	6·2
Srinagar	Srinagar	20	Maximum	3·8	7.8	13·5	18·6	23·6	28·7	30·3	29·7	28·0	21·5	14·4	8·2	19·0
			Minimum	−2·4	−0.5	3.8	7·6	10·7	14·6	18·3	17·8	13·2	6·2	1·0	−1·8	7·4
Baramula	Gulmarg	N.A.	Maximum	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19·3	21·0	19·7	18·1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			Minimum	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7.1	10·2	10·2	6·4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Leh	Ladakh	20	Maximum	−2·5	1·2	6·6	11·9	15·8	21·3	24·5	24·9	21·6	14·2	7·5	1·9	11·7
			Minimum	−14·5	−11·2	−6·1	−1·2	2·3	6·8	9·8	9·4	5·5	−1·4	−5·8	−11·7	−1·3
Doda	Banihal	9	Maximum	10·5	11·8	15·9	20·4	24·6	28·9	28·4	27·9	26·2	22·8	17·6	12·1	20·6
			Minimum	−0·6	1·6	5·0	8·4	11·2	14·9	17.7	17·6	12·8	7·7	3·1	0·1	8·3
Jammu	Jammu	20	Maximum	18·9	22·0	26·1	32·3	38·3	40·7	35·5	33·5	33·5	31·4	26·5	24·5	29·1
			Minimum	7·2	9·6	13·8	18·9	24·4	27·0	28·3	27·4	23·0	18·5	12·4	7·9	17·5

Source:– Meteorological Department of India.

MAP No. 7

SOILS

The map depicts generalized classification of soil types found in Jammu & Kashmir state. The generalized classification of following soil-groups have been depicted by conspicuous hatching symbols to indicate each type of soils :—

(1) Alluvial soils—recent
(2) Terai soils
(3) Brown hill soils (on sand stone and shales)
(4) Sub-montane soils (Pedsolic)
(5) Mountain meadow soils
(6) Skeletal soils
(7) Glaciers and eternal snow.

A diagram has been drawn on the map depicting percentage of area claimed by each type of soils.

Alluvial Soils

A belt of this type of soils is found in the south-western part of the state and claims 1.6% of the total area of the state. Being fertile, the soil can produce a variety of crops which include rice, wheat, sugar-cane etc.

Terai Soils

A portion of this type is found in the extreme south-eastern part of the state which is the foot-hill zone of great Himalayan range. It comprises 2.7 % of the total area of the state. These soils are generally good for tea-cultivation.

Brown Hill Soils

A glance on the map reveals that there are two belts of such soils in the state, one forming the base of Pir-Panjal range and the other the depressions of the Himalayan ranges. These soils claim 8.5% of the total area of the state. Texturally, the soils are sandy formed by fine and coarse gravels. These type of soils are not good for construction work and grow very little crops.

Sub-montane Soils (Podsolic)

Forming 21.0% of the total area, these soils are found in the central part of the state comprising the valley of Kashmir and some parts of the districts of Doda, Udhampur, Kathua and Punch. These soils are found in the meadows and valleys, depressions and inclined slopes within the mountains. Being rich in organic matter and nitrogen, these soils are capable of growing thick forests. The major crops which can grow on these soils are rice, maize, wheat, etc.

Mountain Meadow Soils

Claiming the highest percentage of 28.4% of the total area of the state, this type of soil can be located in the shape of a long stretch extending from north-west to south-east across the state. The soils are found adjacent to the glaciers on high mountain slopes. These soils are not deep and therefore, vegetation is not possible.

Skeletal Soils

These soils are found in the north-west and north-eastern parts of the state which comprise plateaus and plains at a very high altitude. These soils claim 18.1% of the total area of the state. These soils are also adjacent to glaciers.

Glaciers and Eternal Snow

Glaciers and Eternal Snow are found on the top of high altitude ranges of Himalayas, Karakoram, Ladakh and Zanskar. These soils claim an area of 19.7% of the total area and can be seen on the map streching from north-west to east of the state.

MAP No. 8

Distribution of Population, 1971

The map purports to indicate the distribution of population, both rural and urban of Jammu & Kashmir state, as returned at the 1971 census.

The rural population has been denoted by dots, each representing 2,000 persons. The location of each city and town has been shown by circles—proportionate to the size of their population. A diagram representing percentage of population and area has also been given on the map as per 1971 census.

The population of the state as enumerated at 1971 census stands at 4,616,632 persons of which, 2,458,315 are males and 2,158,317 females. Population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken. 81.41% of the population of 3,758,411 persons inhabit the rural areas. The total urban population is 858,221 persons in 45 urban centres which comprise of 2 class 1 cities, 3 class III, 3 class IV, 17 class V and 20 class VI towns. There is, however, no class II town in the state.

The state is interwoven with thick forests and mountains and the bulk of the population therefore lives in plains and valleys situated in the central and southern parts of the state.

The leading district by virtue of population is Anantnag comprising 1,205 villages and 9 urban areas. The population of the district stands at 832,280 persons (18.03% of the total population) of which 74,234 inhabit the urban areas. The next position is of Baramula with a population of 775,724 persons (16.80% of the total population) in which 709,481 persons are supported by 1,004 villages whereas 66,243 persons live in 6 urban areas The bulk of the population resides on the banks of Wular Lake and the rivers and streams which pass through the district.

Srinagar district ranks third having 827,697 population with 404,444 persons living in 712 villages and 423,253 persons in the Srinagar U.A.—only town of the district which besides being the capital is the biggest city of the state.

Ladakh district is the largest in area but is sparcely populated in the state. It returned a population of 105,291 persons constituting 2.28% of the states population at 1971 census. The district is interwoven with ranges of high altitude and barren mountains. There are 238 villages in the district. The two urban centres namely Leh and Kargil support 7,909 persons.

Out of 858,221 persons inhabiting the urban areas of the state, 587,460 or 68.45% are concentrated in the two class I cities of Srinagar and Jammu. The towns of class III are responsible for 81,674 persons in Anantnag (27,643) Baramula (26,334) and Sopore (27,697). The towns of Kathua (17,416), Udhampur (16,392) and Punch (11,981) are the 3 class IV towns of the state. The other class V and VI urban centres are 37 in number and are located in various parts of the state. Eleven tehsils of the state ; viz. Ganderbal, Chadura, Badgam, Beerwah, Zanskar, Sonawari, Karnah, Kupwara, Gool Gulab Garh, Budhal and Billawar are entirely rural.

The following table indicates state/district/tehsil-wise rural and urban population of the state as well as classwise cities/towns in each district/tehsil.

State/District/Tehsil	Population 1971		Total Cities/ Towns	Class				
	Rural	Urban		I	III	IV	V	VI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir State..	**3,758,411**	**858,221**	**45**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**17**	**20**
I. Anantnag District ..	758,046	74,234	9	..	1	..	5	3
1. Pahalgam Tehsil ..	38,357	2,335	1	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anantnag Tehsil ..	231,826	42,647	4	..	1	..	1	2
3. Kulgam Tehsil ..	196,588	6,369	1	..	..	..	1	..
4. Shopiyan Tehsil ..	90,482	7,836	1	..	..	..	1	..
5. Pulwama Tehsil ..	146,844	8,582	1	..	..	..	1	..
6. Tral Tehsil ..	53,949	6,465	1	..	..	..	1	..

contd.

MAP No. 8—(concld.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
II. Srinagar District ..	404,444	423,253	2	1	..	..	1	..
1. Ganderbal Tehsil ..	94,785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Srinagar Tehsil ..	52,484	411,395	2	1	..	..	1	..
3. Chadura Tehsil ..	90,249	7,693	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Badgam Tehsil ..	88,630	4,165	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Beerwah Tehsil ..	78,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Baramula District ..	709,481	66,243	6	..	2	..	2	2
1. Bandipore Tehsil ..	65,392	6,201	1	..	..	..	1	..
2. Sonawari Tehsil ..	97,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sopore Tehsil ..	100,126	27,697	1	..	1	..	..	..
4. Baramula Tehsil ..	107,673	26,334	1	..	1	..	..	..
5. Gulmarg Tehsil ..	36,479	543	1	..	..	..	..	1
6 Uri Tehsil ..	49,768	443	1	..	..	..	..	1
7. Handwara Tehsil ..	90,984	5,025	1	..	..	..	1	..
8. Karnah Tehsil ..	22,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kupwara Tehsil ..	139,749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Ladakh District ..	97,382	7,909	2	..	..	..	1	1
1. Leh Tehsil ..	46,372	5,519	1	..	..	..	1	..
2. Kargil Tehsil ..	44,124	2,390	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Zanskar Tehsil ..	6,886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Doda District ..	322,684	19,536	6	..	..	..	2	4
1. Kishtwar Tehsil ..	92,567	5,276	1	..	..	..	1	..
2. Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	76,244	5,211	1	..	..	..	1	..
3. Doda Tehsil ..	69,744	4,395	1	..	..	..	..	1
4. Ramban Tehsil ..	84,129	4,654	3	..	..	..	..	3
VI. Udhampur District	310,427	28,419	5	..	..	1	..	4
1. Ramnagar Tehsil ..	87,231	3,484	1	..	..	..	..	1
2. Udhampur Tehsil ..	103,750	17,735	2	..	..	1	..	1
3. Reasi Tehsil ..	46,075	7,200	2	..	..	..	..	2
4. Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	73,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Jammu District ..	540,401	191,342	7	1	..	..	5	1
1. Samba Tehsil ..	108,777	5,890	1	..	..	..	1	..
2. Ranbir Singh Pora Tehsil	140,483	15,912	3	..	..	..	2	1
3. Jammu Tehsil ..	174,012	164,207	2	1		..	1	..
4. Akhnoor Tehsil ..	117,129	5,333	1	..	..	..	1	..
VIII. Kathua District ..	249,586	25,085	4	..	..	1	..	3
1. Billawar Tehsil ..	58,071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bashohli Tehsil ..	45,390	3,309	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Kathua Tehsil ..	66,222	18,032	2	..	..	1	..	1
4. Hiranagar Tehsil ..	79,903	3,744	1	..	..	..	..	1
IX. Rajauri District ..	208,976	8,397	2	..	..	..	1	1
1. Budhal Tehsil ..	27,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Rajauri Tehsil ..	110,552	5,939	1	..	..	..	1	..
3. Nowshehra Tehsil ..	70,435	2,458	1	..	..	..	..	1
X. Punch District ..	156,984	13,803	2	..	..	1	..	1
1. Haveli Tehsil ..	62,718	11,981	1	..	..	1	..	..
2. Mendhar Tehsil ..	94,266	1,822	1	..	..	..	..	1

Source:—Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 9

Density of Population, 1971

This map brings out the districtwise density of population measured in terms of persons per Km² as in 1971.

Density figures have been worked out for the 10 districts of the state grouped into five ranges above and below the state average viz; 191 & above 141—190, 91—140, 41—90 and 40 & below represented by choropleth technique. Area for which no data on density are available has been indicated by a separate hatching. Two bar diagrams have also been represented showing cumulative percentages of area and population in the respective ranges of the map.

The density of population is strikingly uneven in the state. The density of some districts has been recorded as high as 275 persons per km² while in some areas the same has been recorded as low as 2 persons per km² which is much below the state average of 46 persons per km².

Srinagar and Jammu are the most thickly populated districts of the state and have returned high density of 275 and 231 persons per km² respectively. Both the districts fall in the highest range of 191 and above. This may be due to the fact that the summer and winter capitals of state are situated in these two districts. Further, these districts are the main business centres and house major industrial complexes with a large employment potential than available in other districts of the state.

Anantnag is the only district that falls in the second density range of 141—190 persons per km² with a density of 155. The district is agriculturally prosperous because of its plains, fertile land and sufficient water resources. It has a rural population of 758,046 persons out of a toal population of 832,280 persons.

Three districts namely Baramula, Kathua and Punch with their respective individual densities as 104, 104 and 103 persons per km² fall under the range of 91—140. Among these districts, Baramula is the largest both in area as well as in population.

The districts of Udhampur and Rajauri fall under the range of 41—90 and their densities are nearer to the state average of 46 persons per km². The density of Udhampur is 74 and that of Rajauri is 81 persons per km². The districts are less populous being somewhat hilly and forested.

The districts of Ladakh and Doda have significantly lower density of 2 and 29 persons per km² respectively though in area both top the other districts of the state. Both the districts are inaccessible with inhospitable climate, rugged topography, high altitude mountains and glaciers. The population of Ladakh standing at 105,291 is proportionately very low when compared with its area of 95,876 km².

The following table shows districtwise area, density and population according to 1971 Census :—

State/District	Area in Km²	Population	Density
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	222236·0*	4,616,632	
Anantnag ..	5382·0	832,280	155
Srinagar ..	3013·0	827,697	275
Baramula ..	7458·0	775,724	104
Ladakh ..	95876·0*	105,291	2
Doda ..	11691·0	342,220	29

*The area figures of J&K includes 78,932 Km² under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 Km² unlawfully handed over by Pakistan to China. Also includes 37,555 Km² under unlawful occupation of China.

District	Areas in Km²	Population	Density
1	2	3	4
Udhampur ..	4549·0	338,846	74
Jammu ..	3165·0	731,743	231
Kathua ..	2651·0	274,671	104
Rajauri ..	2681·0	217,373	81
Punch ..	1658·0	170,787	103

Source :—Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 10

Change in Population, 1961—71

The map represents the tehsil wise changes in population calculated in terms of percentage gain during the intercensal period, 1961—71.

The percentage increase rates of each tehsil have been derived at on the basis of the formula $P_2-P_1/P_1 \times 100$ where P_2 and P_1 stands for the population of tehsil for the years 1971 and 1961 respectively as per present jurisdiction.

The figures thus obtained have been grouped into five range intervals viz ; above 35.0, 30.1—35.0, 25.1—30.0, 20.1—25.0 and below 20.1. The area for which no data is available has been shown by a separate symbol. The tehsils have then been hatched in suitable shades ranging from high to low by choropleth technique.

The population of the state has grown from 3,560,976 persons of 1961 to 4,616,632 in 1971 resulting a net increase of 1,055,656 persons which include 561,682 males and 493,974 females. The increase during the decade when calculated in terms of percentage works to 29.65. The increase in population is reflected in all the 44 tehsils of the state at varying rates. During the last decade there was no decrease in population in any of the tehsils of the state.

A glance on the map reveals that the tehsils falling in the southern belt of the state which are contigueous with the plains have returned high rates of increase whereas those in the eastern and western parts have registered shomewhat low increases. Of the 44 tehsils, 17 are above the state average (29.7) and the rest numbering 27 fall below the state average.

The abnormal growth rate between 1961 and 1971 as compared to the previous decades can better be explained in light of the fact that there has been a sharp decline in the mortality rate during the past decade by taking concentrated steps to prevent epidemics and famines which took a heavy toll of life in the past. The inter state migration can also be one of the factors of the high growth.

Out of the nine (9) tehsils which fall in the highest range of above 35.0 percent, 8 are from Jammu province and only one (Sopore) from the valley of Kashmir. Tehsil Jammu of Jammu district has recorded the highest percentage increase at 45.56 whereas Nowshehra tehsil of Rajauri district has the lowest value of 35.72 percent. Other tehsils which fall in this range comprise of Sopore (35.90), Udhampur (39.86), Reasi (37.72), R.S. Pora (42.62), Samba (45.11), Kathua (38.66) and Hiranagar (36.47.).

The range interval of 30.1—35.0 percent in all depicts 8 tehsils, out of which 3 belong to the district of Doda, 2 each to Anantnag and Baramula districts and the last one to Srinagar tehsil of Srinagar district. The highest and lowest percentage values observed in this range are 34.0 (Sonawari tehsil) and 30.28 (Pulwama tehsil).

13 tehsils, of which 3 are from Baramula district, two each from the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Udhampur and one each from Doda, Jammu, Kathua and Rajauri districts fall in the range interval of 25.01—30.0 percent. The tehsils of Gool Gulab Garh (25.23) and Handwara (28.42) have the lowest and highest percentage values in the range.

The range 20.1—25.0 includes only 5 tehsils of which two are in Anantnag and one each in Srinagar, Kathua and Rajauri districts. The tehsils of Pahalgam (21.35) and Tral (23.96) both of Anantnag district are at the lowest and highest ends of the range.

The lowest range interval viz ; below 20.1 embraces 9 tehsils. All the 3 tehsils of district Ladakh and two of Punch, besides one tehsil of Srinagar and three of Baramula districts fall in this range. The lowest growth rate of 4.98 has been recorded by Mendhar tehsil whereas the highest growth rate of 20.07 has been returned from Gulmarg tehsil. Other tehsils which have registered a slightly better growth rate in this range areGanderbal (19.29) Uri (19.29) Karnah (19.22) Leh (19.05) and Kargil (19.34).

To facilitate the reading of the map, two bar diagrams have been drawn on the bottom of the map to show the absolute figures of tehsils and population increase as also their corresponding percentage values.

The statement given on the next page indicates tehsil wise population figures of 1961 and 1971, absolute increase and increase measured in terms of percentage :—

contd.

MAP No. 10—(concld.)

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Persons		Absolute increase	Intercensal change (%)
		1971	1961		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	4,616,632	3,560,976	1,055,656	+29·65
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil ..	40,692	33,531	7,161	+21·36
3.	Anantnag Tehsil ..	274,473	216,351	58,122	+26·86
4.	Kulgam Tehsil ..	202,957	153,567	49,390	+32·16
5.	Shopiyan Tehsil ..	98,318	77,643	20,675	+26·63
6.	Pulwama Tehsil ..	155,426	119,294	36,132	+30·29
7.	Tral Tehsil ..	60,414	48,734	11,680	+23·97
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	94,785	79,453	15,332	+19·30
9.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	463,879	354,894	108,985	+30·71
10.	Chadura Tehsil ..	98,042	76,606	21,436	+27·98
11.	Badgam Tehsil ..	92,795	76,003	16,792	+22·09
12.	Beerwah Tehsil ..	78,196	62,011	16,185	+26·10
13.	Bandipore Tehsil ..	71,593	55,857	15,736	+28·17
14.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	97,244	72,568	24,676	+34·00
15.	Sopore Tehsil ..	127,823	94,054	33,769	+35·90
16.	Baramula Tehsil ..	134,007	101,876	32,131	+31·54
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	37,022	30,832	6,190	+20·08
18.	Uri Tehsil ..	50,211	42,091	8,120	+19·29
19.	Handwara Tehsil ..	96,009	74,761	21,248	+28·42
20.	Karnah Tehsil ..	22,066	18,508	3,558	+19·22
21.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	139,749	110,804	28,945	+26·12
22.	Leh Tehsil ..	51,891	43,587	8,304	+19·05
23.	Kargil Tehsil ..	46,514	38,975	7,539	+19·34
24.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	6,886	6,089	797	+13·09
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	97,843	74,594	23,249	+31·17
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	81,455	61,783	19,672	+31·84
27.	Doda Tehsil ..	74,139	58,380	15,759	+26·99
28	Ramban Tehsil ..	88,783	67,716	21,067	+31·11
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil ..	90,715	72,040	18,675	+25·92
30.	Udhampur Tehsil ..	121,485	86,859	34,626	+39·86
31.	Reasi Tehsil ..	53,275	38,681	14,594	+37·73
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	73,371	58,587	14,784	+25·23
33.	Samba Tehsil ..	114,667	79,018	35,649	+45·12
34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil ..	156,395	107,438	48,957	+45·57
35.	Jammu Tehsil ..	338,219	237,135	101,084	+42·63
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	122,462	97,165	25,297	+26·04
37.	Billawar Tehsil ..	58,071	45,379	12,692	+27·97
38.	Bashohli Tehsil ..	48,699	39,978	8,721	+21·81
39.	Kathua Tehsil ..	84,254	60,760	23,494	+38·67
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	83,647	61,313	22,334	+36·43
41.	Budhal Tehsil ..	27,989	22,071	5,918	+26·81
42.	Rajauri Tehsil ..	116,491	95,753	20,738	+21·66
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	72,893	53,705	19,188	+35·73
44.	Haveli Tehsil ..	74,699	63,008	11,691	+18·55
45.	Mendhar Tehsil ..	96,088	91,524	4,564	+4·99

Source :—Part II-A—General Population Tables.

MAP No. 11
Growth of Population, 1961—71

The growth of population of Jammu & Kashmir state at district level during the inter-censal period of 1961—71 has been depicted on this map.

The data for measuring the percentage growth in each district have been worked out by the formula $\frac{X-Y}{Y} \times 100$ where X and Y stand for the population of 1971 and 1961 respectively. The percentage figures thus arrived at have been grouped into 4 categories above and below the state average viz. 40.01 & above, 30.01—40.00, 20.01—30.00 and 20.00 & below. The districts have been hatched in different shades ranging from high to low according to their percentage values by choropleth technique. Area for which data are not available is shown by N.A.

The addition of population during the last decade is further shown by pie-diagrams for each district. The circles drawn in each district are proportionate to the total population as in 1971. The shaded sectors in each pie graph are proportionate to the inter-censal variation in population (1961—71) as percentage of 1971 population. This has been worked out by the formula $\frac{X-Y}{X} \times 100$ where X and Y are the populations of 1971 and 1961 respectively. Two bar diagrams are added to show the cumulative percentage and absolute figures of area and growth shared by each range of hatching on the map.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir has registered a net increase of 1,055,656 persons i.e., from 3,560,976 persons of 1961 to 4,616,632 persons in 1971. The rate of growth of population thus works out to 29.65% which is above the national average of 24·80%. The reasons for the notable increase in 1961-71 as compared to the previous decade have been explained in the foregoing map. The highest growth rate has been returned by the Jammu district (40.52%) while the district of punch has the lowest growth rate (10.52%) in the state.

The district of Jammu (40.52%), Kathua (32.42%), Udhampur (32·28%) and Doda (30.38%) show the growth rate above the state average. Rest of the 6 districts are below the state average. Among these districts, Anantnag (28.22%), Srinagar (27.54%), Baramula (29.00%) and Rajauri (26.73%) fall in the range of 20.01—30.00 which includes the state average.

Two of the 10 districts, i.e., Punch (10.52%) and Ladakh (18.77%) fall in the lowest range of 20.00% and below. Punch has registered a net increase of 16,255 persons while 16,640 persons have been added in the Ladakh district in 1971.

A study of the pie-circles drawn in the districts indicate the accreation of population over that of 1971 which is significant in the districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur and Doda. The net accreation percentage to the 1971 population of the state as a whole works out to 22.87%. The highest addition has been found in Jammu district as 28.83%, followed by Kathua (24.48%). The lowest addition is reflected in the districts of Punch (9.52%) and Ladakh (15.80%) Other districts have registered a moderate addition and their percentage values lie around the state average ranging between 21% and 23%.

The following table gives the population of 1961 and 1971, net growth and variation as percentage of 1961 and 1971 population separately for the state and the districts :—

Serial No.	State/District	Population, 1961	Population, 1971	Net growth	Variation as p.c. of 1961 population	Variation as p.c. of 1971 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir State	3,560,976	4,616,632	1,055,656	29·65	22·87
2.	Anantnag District ..	649,120	832,280	183,160	28·22	22·01
3.	Srinagar District ..	648,967	827,697	178,730	27·54	21·59
4.	Baramula District ..	601,351	775,724	174,373	29·00	22·48
5.	Ladakh District ..	88,651	105,291	16,640	18·77	15·80
6.	Doda District ..	262,473	342,220	79,747	30·38	23·30
7.	Udhampur District ..	256,167	338,846	82,679	32·28	24·41
8.	Jammu District ..	520,756	731,743	210,987	40·52	28·83
9.	Kathua District ..	207,430	274,671	67,241	32·42	24·48
10.	Rajauri District ..	171,529	217,373	45,844	26·73	21·09
11.	Punch District ..	154,532	170,787	16,255	10·52	9·52

Source:—Part II-A— General Population Tables.

MAP No. 12
Fertility, 1971

Child-women ratio measuring the incidence of child bearing in the population of adult women has been portrayed in this map. The index displays the ratio of children in the age-group 0—4 to women in the reproductive age of 15—44 and is computed as

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

The results thus obtained have been arranged under five ranges, above and below the state average, viz; 90.0 & above 80.01—90.00, 70.01—80.00, and 60.01—70.00 and 60.00 & below and are depicted by choropleth technique. The area for which no data are available has been shown by N.A.

Two bar diagrams have been drawn on the map; one denoting the geographical area covered by each range and the other depicting the female population in the age-group 15—44 years in it. The cumulative absolute figures and percentage values have also been indicated in the diagrams.

According to the 1971 census, the state of Jammu and Kashmir returned 918,155 women in the child bearing age-group of 15—44 and 664,497 children up to 4 years of age. In other words there are about 72.37 children per 100 woman in the reproductive age-group. The corresponding ratio in 1961 stood at 76.68. The state average has, therefore, registered a decline of about 4.31. There has, however, been a net increase of 137,531 children and 154,602 women, respectively, in the age-group 0—4 and 15—44 since the last decade.

As will be seen from the map, the 3 districts of Kashmir valley and the district of Ladakh show fertility rates below the state average. Against this the other six districts of the state have their fertility rates higher than the state average.

The district of Rajauri has returned the highest child-women ratio at 92.22 and is the only district falling in range of 90.0 & above.

The Ladakh district is at the tail and falling in range 60.00 & below with percentage value of 56.87. In 1961 also, this district had registered the lowest ratio among all the districts.

There are three districts, namely; Kathua (84.47), Punch (81.80) and Udhampur (80.07) in the range interval of 80.01—90.00 per cent. In the next range of 70.01-80.00 are the districts of Jammu and Doda whose fertility rates are 77.41 and 75.21 respectively. All the 3 districts of Kashmir valley, viz, Anantnag (69.01), Srinagar (62.54) and Baramula (69.03) form a compact region falling under the range of 60.01—70.00.

The following table gives the district-wise population of children upto 4 years of age and women between 15—44 with their fertility differentials in 1971.

Serial No.	State/District	Female pop. in age-group (15—44)	Pop. in age-group (0—4)	Fertility differential
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	918,155	664,497	72·37
2.	Anantnag ..	169,464	117,012	69·04
3.	Srinagar ..	169,946	106,289	62·54
4.	Baramula ..	158,904	109,700	69·03
5.	Ladakh ..	22,790	12,962	56·87
6.	Doda ..	66,851	50,279	75·21
7.	Udhampur ..	65,534	52,471	80·06
8.	Jammu ..	140,850	109,036	77·41
9.	Kathua ..	51,757	43,719	84·46
10.	Rajauri ..	39,196	36,147	92·22
11.	Punch ..	32,863	26,882	81·80

Source:—Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 13
Sex Ratio, 1971

The map has been designed to indicate tehsilwise sex ratio measured as number of females per 1000 males. The ratio between the male and female population has been calculated on the basis of following formula:—

$$\frac{\text{No. of females}}{\text{No. of males}} \times 1000$$

The results thus obtained have been grouped into 5 categories above and below the state average viz; 1000 and above, 950–999, 900–949, 850–899 & 850 and below and are shown by choropleth technique. Area for which the data are not available is shown as N.A.

The range which is above the equality ratio of 1000 is indicated by red colour.

Two bar diagrams are represented indicating the number of tehsils and the number of females falling under each range intervals with cumulative percentage as well as absolute figures.

Out of 4,616,632 persons enumerated in the state in 1971, 2,458,315 are males and 2,158,317 females giving the state sex ratio as 878. Out of 44 tehsils of the state, 21 are above the state average and 22 tehsils are below it. The tehsil of Doda has, however, returned the same sex ratio as for the state as a whole viz; 878.

The map shows that all the 20 tehsils of Kashmir valley, which form a compact region, are below the state average, where as, in the other tehsils with one or two exceptions, the ratio is above the state average. The eastern region of the state which includes Ladakh district also is notable for its high sex ratio. Two of its tehsil, viz; Leh and Zanskar fall in the highest range of 1000 and above where females out-number the males. The female population of these two tehsils, however, claims only 1.37% of the total female population of the state.

In the next range of 950–999, there are three tehsils of Ramnagar, R.S. Pora and Akhnoor with their sex ratios as 957, 950 and 959 respectively. There are 8 tehsils which have been categorised in the third range of 900–949. These tehsils are Kargil (938), Bhaderwah (925), Samba (944) Billawar (945), Basholi (939), Hiranagar (937), Nowshehra (924) and Mendhar (907). Majority of tehsils numbering 19 fall in the range of 850–899. The ratios of these tehsils are nearer to the state average.

In the last range of 849 & below there are 12 tehsils, out of which three each fall in Anantnag and Srinagar districts and the rest of the 6 are of Baramula district.

The following table gives tehsilwise male, female population and sex ratios in 1971 :—

Serial No.	State/ Tehsil		Male	Female	Females per 1,000 Males
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	..	2,458,315	2,158,317	878
2.	Pahalgam	..	22,354	18,338	820
3.	Anantnag	..	148,568	125,905	847
4.	Kulgam	..	109,660	93,297	851
5.	Shopiyan	..	53,667	44,651	832
6.	Pulwama	..	83,588	71,838	859
7.	Tral	..	32,516	27,898	858
8.	Ganderbal	..	51,424	43,361	843
9.	Srinagar	..	250,254	213,625	854
10.	Chadura	..	52,934	45,108	852
11.	Badgam	..	50,246	42,549	847
12.	Beerwah	..	42,650	35,546	833

contd.

MAP No. 13—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil		Male	Female	Females per 1,000 Males
13.	Bandipora Tehsil	..	38,721	32,872	849
14.	Sonawari Tehsil	..	53,109	44,135	831
15.	Sopore Tehsil	..	68,214	59,609	874
16.	Baramula Tehsil	..	72,386	61,621	851
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil	..	20,327	16,695	821
18.	Uri Tehsil	..	27,063	23,148	855
19.	Handwara Tehsil	..	52,166	43,843	840
20.	Karnah Tehsil	..	11,963	10,103	845
21.	Kupwara Tehsil	..	75,913	63,836	841
22.	Leh Tehsil	..	25,919	25,972	1,002
23.	Kargil Tehsil	..	24,004	22,510	938
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	..	3,392	3,494	1,030
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	..	51,950	45,893	883
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	..	42,317	39,138	925
27.	Doda Tehsil	..	39,486	34,653	878
28.	Ramban Tehsil	..	47,671	41,112	862
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	..	46,347	44,368	957
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	..	64,153	57,332	894
31.	Reasi Tehsil	..	28,056	25,219	899
32.	G.G. Garh Tehsil	..	39,040	34,331	879
33.	Samba Tehsil	..	58,975	55,692	944
34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil	..	80,212	76,183	950
35.	Jammu Tehsil	..	179,432	158,787	885
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	..	62,519	59,943	959
37.	Billawar Tehsil	..	29,857	28,214	945
38.	Bashohli Tehsil	..	25,121	23,578	939
39.	Kathua Tehsil	..	44,820	39,434	880
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	..	43,191	40,456	937
41.	Budhal Tehsil	..	15,012	12,977	864
42.	Rajauri Tehsil	..	61,491	55,000	894
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	..	37,877	35,016	924
44.	Haveli Tehsil	..	39,366	35,333	898
45.	Mehdhar Tehsil	..	50,384	45,704	907

Source:—Part II-A, General Population Tables.

MAP No. 14
Change in Sex-ratio, 1961—71

This map displays at tehsil level the changes in sex ratio during 1961—71 censuses. The data presented have been adjusted in accordance with the existing jurisdiction of the tehsils.

The two maps for 1961 and 1971 have been juxtaposed for comparison of ratios expressed as number of females per thousand males. The values of each tehsil were plotted in the centre and then isopleths at an interval of 50 are drawn. The intervening space between two isopelths are shaded by different shades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map. Regions below the equality line have been shaded in black. While those above 1,000 mark have been depicted by red hatching. Separate hatching has, however, been provided for the areas for which data are not available. A bar diagram showing the percentage of tehsils falling under each range has been drawn in the respective maps.

A glance on the maps reveals that high proportion of females is discernible in the eastern region of the state comprising Leh, Kargil and Zanskar tehsils. Against this low proportion of females is found in the central region of the state viz ; Kashmir Valley. A conspicuous change is reflected in the map of 1971 where a higher stratum of 950—1,000 has emerged in the south-western part of the state. The overall position has, by and large, remained unchanged since 1961.

In the stratum 850 & below, number of tehsils has increased from 12 to 13. The change is discernible in as much as that Tral, Pulwama and Chadura have returned a higher sex ratio during 1971 and are as such placed in the next higher range of 850—900. They have yielded place to Handwara, Kupwara and Shupiyan which have given out a decline in their sex ratio. Of these, the first two were in stratum 850—900 and the third in 900—950 during 1961.

The number of tehsils has increased from 14 of 1961 to 19 in 1971 in the second higher stratum of 850—900. Most of the tehsils have shown stationary position. As mentioned earlier, the sex ratio has increased in respect of Pulwama, Tral and Chadura. Their sex-ratio status had improved and are categorised in the range 850—900 in 1971. Other tehsils namely Kulgam, Kishtwar, Reasi and Gool Gulab Garh have registered a decline from the range 900—950 in 1961 to 850—900 in 1971.

In the third stratum of 900—950 there were 15 tehsils in 1961. Against this there are only 8 in 1971. Of these, 7 namely ; Kargil, Bhaderwah, Samba, Billawar, Hiranagar, Nowshehra and Mendhar have retained their range of 1961. As regards the eighth i.e., Bashohli, the sex ratio has increased from 897 to 939 and consequently the tehsil has switched over from 850—900 of 1961 to 900—950 in 1971.

During 1961, there was no tehsil in the fourth stratum of 950—1,000. Presently three tehsils viz ; Ramnagar, R.S. Pora and Akhnoor have qualified themselves for a place in this stratum sex ratio in their case has given out an upward trend and consequently they have switched over from 900—950 to 950—1,000.

Leh and Zanskar tehsils of the Ladakh district continue to be in the 5th stratum of 1,000 and above.

The following table displays the sex ratio of each tehsil in 1961 and 1971.

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	1961 Sex Ratio	1971 Sex Ratio	Serial No.	Tehsil	1961 Sex Ratio	1971 Sex Ratio
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	878	878	5.	Shupiyan Tehsil ..	865	832
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil ..	810	820	6.	Pulwama Tehsil ..	844	859
3.	Anantnag Tehsil ..	849	847	7.	Tral Tehsil ..	832	858
4.	Kulgam Tehsil ..	905	851	8.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	829	843

contd.

MAP No. 14—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	1961 Sex Ratio	1971 Sex Ratio
9.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	858	854
10.	Chadura Tehsil ..	842	852
11.	Badgam Tehsil ..	841	847
12.	Beerwah Tehsil ..	835	833
13.	Bandipore Tehsil ..	844	849
14.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	824	831
15.	Sopore Tehsil ..	875	874
16.	Baramula Tehsil ..	850	851
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	838	821
18.	Uri Tehsil ..	883	855
19.	Handwara Tehsil ..	903	840
20.	Karnah Tehsil ..	811	845
21.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	881	841
22.	Leh Tehsil ..	1,010	1,002
23.	Kargil Tehsil ..	921	938
24.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	1,030	1,030
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	913	883
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	912	925
27.	Doda Tehsil ..	890	878
28.	Ramban Tehsil ..	887	862
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil ..	940	957
30.	Udhampur Tehsil ..	886	894
31.	Reasi Tehsil ..	920	899
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil ..	911	879
33.	Samba Tehsil ..	919	944
34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil ..	934	950
35.	Jammu Tehsil ..	843	885
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	916	959
37.	Billawar Tehsil ..	925	945
38.	Bashohli Tehsil ..	897	939
39.	Kathua Tehsil ..	868	880
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	932	937
41.	Budhal Tehsil ..	867	864
42.	Rajauri Tehsil ..	895	894
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	925	924
44.	Haveli Tehsil ..	888	898
45.	Mendhar Tehsil ..	912	907

Source :—Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 15

Rural Sex ratio, 1971

The map highlights the proportion of females to males in the rural population at tehsil level in the state in 1971. The ratio has been expressed as number of females to 1,000 rural males i.e., $\frac{\text{No. of females}}{\text{No. of males}} \times 1{,}000$. The results thus arrived at have been grouped into five categories and depicted on the map by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map. The tehsils which are below the equality line are hatched in black while those above the equality mark are hatched in red. The area for which data are not available has been indicated by a separate hatching. Two bar diagrams ; one indicating the number of tehsils and the other the females population, have been drawn on the map. Their cumulative percentages as well as absolute number is also indicated on the bar diagrams.

Rural population of 539,646 (30.64 %) in 13 tehsils (29.54%) have returned sex ratio lower than the state average (882) and as such fall in the range of 849 and below. All these belong to the Kashmir valley. The second higher stratum of 850—899 contains 15 tehsils (34.09 %) with a rural population of 613,201 (34.81 %) ; of these 7 tehsils relate to the valley and the remaining 8 are located in the Jammu region. The third group i.e., 900—949 comprises 10 tehsils (22.73 %) with a rural population of 391,832 (22.94%). All these tehsils belong to Jammu region. There are only 4 tehsils, one from the Ladakh region, three from Jammu region that fall in the sex ratio range of 950—899. These tehsils contstitute 9.09% of the total tehsils and their rural population of 190,056 (10.79%) of the total rural population.

In Leh and Zanskar tehsils of Ladakh region, the females out-number the males and the sex ratio is 1,000 & above. One of the probable reasons for the sex ratio being in favour of females may be the lower mortality among them. Both the tehsils are mostly inhabited by Buddhist population and a large number of females prefer celibacy in young age and dedicate themselves to monastries as nuns. Consequently, the chances of maternal mortality are reduced to a large extent.

The following statement reveals sex ratio in respect of the rural population of each tehsil :—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil		Sex Ratio	Serial No.	Tehsil		Sex Ratio
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	..	882	10.	Chadura Tehsil	..	851
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil	..	822	11.	Badgam Tehsil	..	844
3.	Anantnag Tehsil	..	846	12.	Beerwah Tehsil	..	833
4.	Kulgam Tehsil	..	850	13.	Bandipore Tehsil	..	847
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil	..	830	14.	Sonawari Tehsil	..	831
6.	Pulwama Tehsil	..	858	15.	Sopore Tehsil	..	875
7.	Tral Tehsil	..	856	16.	Baramula Tehsil	..	846
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil	..	844	17.	Gulmarg Tehsil	..	839
9.	Srinagar Tehsil	..	853	18.	Uri Tehsil	..	856

contd.

MAP No. 15–(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil		Sex Ratio	Serial No.	Tehsil		Sex Ratio
19.	Handwara Tehsil	..	839	33.	Samba Tehsil	..	943
20.	Karnah Tehsil	..	845	34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil	..	950
21.	Kupwara Tehsil	..	841	35.	Jammu Tehsil	..	916
22.	Leh Tehsil	..	1,011	36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	..	961
23.	Kargil Tehsil	..	952	37.	Billawar Tehsil	..	945
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	..	1,030	38.	Bashohli Tehsil	..	941
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	..	880	39.	Kathua Tehsil	..	876
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	..	924	40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	..	934
27.	Doda Tehsil	..	885	41.	Budhal Tehsil	..	864
28.	Ramban Tehsil	..	869	42.	Rajauri Tehsil	..	897
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	..	958	43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	..	928
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	..	899	44.	Haveli Tehsil	..	901
31.	Reasi Tehsil	..	907	45.	Mendhar Tehsil	..	907
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	..	879				

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 16

Change in rural sex ratio, 1961—71

Two maps indicate at tehsil level a comparative picture of rural sex ratio as found in 1961 and that returned during 1971. The data presented have been adjusted according to the present jurisdiction of tehsils.

The two maps for 1961 and 1971 have been juxtaposed for comparison of ratios expressed as number of rural females for thousand rural males. The values of each tehsil have then been plotted in the centre and isopleths have been drawn at an interval of 50. The intervening space between the two isopleths has been shaded to correspond with values from high to low. The regions which are below the equality line of 1,000 have been shaded in black and those above the equality line have been depicted in red hatching as per the legends on the map. Areas for which data are not available have been depicted by separate hatching. Bar diagrams for each map giving out the cumulative percentage of tehsils falling in various ranges have been drawn.

As can be seen from the map a belt of 950—1,000 has come up in the south-western part of the state which indicates that there is an increase in the rural sex ratio since 1961. The same is also visible in the centre corresponding to the Kashmir valley where a region of 850+ has sprung up. A small area of 900—950 which was visible in 1961 in the north-western part has however decimated in 1971. Except for one or two minor changes the rural sex ratio has also maintained the same trend.

The number of tehsils in the rural sex ratio below 850 has increased from 12 of 1961 to 13 in 1971. Most of them have retained their status of 1961. Anantnag, shopiyan, Baramula and Kupwara have, however returned a decline in their sex ratio since 1961. Formerly they were in the sex ratio range of 850—900 and now they fall in the category below 850. Much more sharp has been the decline in respect of Handwara tehsil. Having been in the range of 900—950 during 1961, presently it is in below 850 in 1971 Its sex ratio has fallen from 903 to 839 during the inter-censal period.

In the sex ratio range of 850—900, 7 tehsils namely; Sopore, Uri, Doda, Udhampur, Kathua, Budhal and Rajauri have maintained their status of 1961. Against this Pulwama, Tral, Srinagar and Chadura have improved their sex ratio and have consequenty switched over from 850 below region to 850—900. As regards Kulgam, Kishtwar, Ramban and Gool Gulab Garh, they have registered a decline. During 1961 they were in the sex ratio stratum of 900—950. The decline has conspicuously been sharp in case of Kulgam tehsil. Sex ratio in its case has declined from 906 of 1961 to 850 in 1971.

During 1961 there were 15 tehsils against 10 during 1971 in the sex ratio of 900—950. Six tehsils have retained the sex ratio range which they had during 1961. Those which have improved their position of 1961 are Jammu, Haveli, Mendhar and Bashohli. As mentioned earlier Handwara has given out a sharp decline in its sex ratio.

In 1961, there was no tehsil in the sex ratio range of 950—1,000 while in 1971 there are 4 tehsils viz. Kargil, Ramnagar, R.S. Pora and Akhnoor. Formerly these were in the range of 900—950. Leh and Zanskar of Ladakh region continue to be above the equality line in the range of 1,000 and above. Zanskar has returned exactly the same sex ratio of 1,030 as it had in 1961. Leh, on the other hand, has shown a small improvement from 1,010 to 1,011.

The following statement gives in detail the tehsilwise sex ratio both in respect of 1961 and 1971:—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Sex Ratio 1961	Sex Ratio 1971
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	884	882
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil ..	814	822
3.	Anantnag Tehsil ..	852	846
4.	Kulgam Tehsil ..	906	850
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil ..	865	830
6.	Pulwama Tehsil ..	843	858

contd.

MAP No. 16—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Sex Ratio 1961	Sex Ratio 1971	Serial No.	Tehsil	Sex Ratio 1961	Sex Ratio 1971
7.	Tral Tehsil ..	832	856	27.	Doda Tehsil ..	897	885
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	829	844	28.	Ramban Tehsil ..	902	869
9.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	836	853	29.	Ramnagar Tehsil ..	942	958
10.	Chadura Tehsil ..	842	851	30.	Udhampur Tehsil ..	890	899
11.	Badgam Tehsil ..	841	844	31.	Reasi Tehsil ..	932	907
12.	Beerwah Tehsil ..	835	833	32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil ..	911	879
13.	Bandipore Tehsil ..	842	847	33.	Samba Tehsil ..	920	943
14.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	819	831	34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil ..	939	950
15.	Sopore Tehsil ..	877	875	35.	Jammu Tahsil ..	893	916
16.	Baramula Tehsil ..	854	846	36.	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	919	961
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	846	839	37.	Billawar Tehsil ..	925	945
18.	Uri Tehsil ..	886	856	38.	Bashohli Tehsil ..	895	941
19.	Handwara Tehsil ..	903	839	39.	Kathua Tehsil ..	872	876
20.	Karnah Tehsil ..	811	845	40.	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	933	934
21.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	881	841	41.	Budhal Tehsil ..	867	864
22.	Leh Tehsil ..	1,010	1,011	42.	Rajauri Tehsil ..	896	897
23.	Kargil Tehsil ..	921	952	43.	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	929	928
24.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	1 030	1,030	44.	Haveli Tehsil ..	892	901
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	915	880	45.	Mendhar Tehsil ..	912	907
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	914	924				

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 17
Urban sex-ratio, 1971

The map depicts the sex-ratio in the urban areas at tehsil level in the state as returned in 1971. The ratio is expressed in terms of number of urban females per thousand urban males on the basis of formula;

$$\frac{\text{No. of females in urban areas}}{\text{No. of males in urban areas}} \times 1000$$

The urban sex-ratio thus obtained in respect of each tehsil has been categorised from high to low into 5 groups viz ; 950 & above 900-949, 850-899, 800-849 and 799 & below and are depicted by choropleth technique accordingly as per the legends on the map. The tehsils which are entirely rural have been shown with distinct symbol E. R. The area for which no data are available has been depicted by a separate hatching. Two bar diagrams, one showing number of tehsils and the other urban female population falling under each range have been drawn on the map. The cumulative percentage and absolute figures have also been indicated on both sides of the bars.

Out of 44 tehsils of the state, 35 have urban areas comprising cities, towns, notified areas and cantonments. None of the tehsils has the urban sex-ratio equal or exceeding the equality line of 1000. Among the tehsils, Hiranagar of Jammu region has returned the highest sex-ratio of 987 followed by Samba (959) which are much above the state average of 860. There are other 19 tehsils scattered over all the three regions of the state which have returned the urban sex-ratio above the state average.

One tehsil each from Kashmir and Ladakh regions and 6 others from Jammu region claiming 5.86% of the state urban population fall in the sex ratio range of 900-949.

Maximum number of tehsils (16) mostly from Kashmir region comprising 89.59% of the urban population, fall in the sex-ratio range of 850-899.

There are 5 tehsils 2 from Kashmir and 3 from Jammu region constituting 2.11% of the urban population, fall in the range of 800-849.

Gulmarg, Kargil, Doda and Ramban claiming 1.25% of the urban population fall in the lowest category of 799 and below. Gulmarg has returned the lowest urban sex-ratio of 95 females per thousand males in the state.

The following statement gives in detail tehsil-wise sex-ratio in respect of the urban areas of the state.

State/Tehsil		Sex-ratio	Tehsil		Sex-ratio
Jammu & Kashmir State	..	860	Chadura Tehsil	..	861
Pahalgam Tehsil	..	800	Badgam Tehsil	..	920
Anantnag Tehsil	..	853	Beerwah Tehsil	..	..
Kulgam Tehsil	..	881	Bandipore Tehsil	..	873
Shupiyan Tehsil	..	855	Sonawari Tehsil	..	..
Pulwama Tehsil	..	882	Sopore Tehsil	..	869
Tral Tehsil	..	877	Baramula Tehsil	..	873
Ganderbal Tehsil	..	..	Gulmarg Tehsil	..	95
Srinagar Tehsil	..	854	Uri Tehsil	..	831

contd.

MAP No. 17—(concld.)

Tehsil	Sex-ratio	Tehsil	Sex-ratio
Handwara Tehsil ..	860	Samba Tehsil ..	959
Karnah Tehsil ..	..	R. S. Pora Tehsil ..	947
Kupwara Tehsil ..	..	Jammu Tehsil ..	853
Leh Tehsil ..	926	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	902
Kargil Tehsil ..	712	Billawar Tehsil ..	..
Zanaskar Tehsil ..	..	Bashohli Tehsil ..	903
Kishtwar Tehsil ..	948	Kathua Tehsil ..	894
Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	935	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	987
Doda Tehsil ..	774	Budhal Tehsil ..	..
Ramban Tehsil ..	752	Rajauri Tehsil ..	843
Ramnagar Tehsil ..	939	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	834
Udhampur Tehsil ..	862	Haveli Tehsil ..	882
Reasi Tehsil ..	849	Mendhar Tehsil ..	890
Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil ..	..		

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 17—(concld.)

Tehsil	Sex-ratio	Tehsil	Sex-ratio
Handwara Tehsil ..	860	Samba Tehsil ..	959
Karnah Tehsil ..	..	R. S. Pora Tehsil ..	947
Kupwara Tehsil ..	..	Jammu Tehsil ..	853
Leh Tehsil ..	926	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	902
Kargil Tehsil ..	712	Billawar Tehsil ..	..
Zanaskar Tehsil ..	..	Bashobli Tehsil ..	903
Kishtwar Tehsil ..	948	Kathua Tehsil ..	894
Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	935	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	987
Doda Tehsil ..	774	Budhal Tehsil ..	..
Ramban Tehsil ..	752	Rajauri Tehsil ..	843
Ramnagar Tehsil ..	939	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	834
Udhampur Tehsil ..	862	Haveli Tehsil ..	882
Reasi Tehsil ..	849	Mendhar Tehsil ..	890
Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil ..	..		

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 18

Change in urban sex ratio, 1961—71

The two maps indicate the pattern of changes in sex ratios of urban areas during the inter-censal period of 1961-71. The proportion of females per thousand males has been worked out according to the1971 jurisdiction.

Two maps for 1961-71 have been drawn by isopleth technique. The ratios have been plotted in the centre of each tehsil and isopleths are drawn at an interval of 50. The intervening space between two isopleths have been shaded with various types of hatchings as shown in the legend of the map. The areas for which data are not available have been depicted by a separate hatching. The regions with sex ratio below the equality line of 1,000 have been hatched in black according to their values whereas those above the 1000 line have been hatched in red. A bar diagram has been drawn on each map to indicate the composite picture of tehsils falling under each range.

There has been an increase in the urban sex ratio of the state from 844 of 1961 to 860 in 1971. The most significant change is that there is no region above the 1000 mark in 1971 map whereas in 1961 the region above 1000 embraces the whole of the eastern part of the state. The eastern part which contains the largest tehsil of Leh has registered a drastic decline in urban sex ratio from 1012 of 1961 to 926 in 1971. Similarly there was no tehsil in 1961 whose sex-ratio ranged between 950—1000. In 1971, Hiranagar and Samba have qualified for this range from a sex ratio of 912 and 899 of 1961 to 987 and 959 in 1971 respectively. This change is also significant in the map of 1971 where a pocket of 950—1000 has sprung up in the southern part of the state.

In 1961 there were three tehsils in the range below 750 namely; Gulmarg, Uri and Ramban. Uri tehsil has qualified for the range 800—850 and Ramban for 750—800 in 1971. They have yielded place to Doda and Kargil tehsils. Doda tehsil has registered a decline in urban sex ratio from 779 of 1961 to 774 in 1971 whereas Kargil tehsil which was entirely rural in 1961 has joined the urban tehsils with Kargil as town.

During the last decade 7 tehsils namely; Shopiyan, Srinagar Gulmarg, Leh, Doda, Bashohli and Nowshehra have registered a fall in their sex ratio whereas other tehsils have come up in 1971 with an improved sex ratio than in 1961.

The following statement shows the sex ratio of each tehsil in 1971 as also in 1961 according present jurisdiction.

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Sex-Ratio 1961	Sex-Ratio 1971	Serial No.	Tehsil	Sex-Ratio 1961	Sex-Ratio 1971
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	844	860	10.	Chadura ..	..	861
2.	Pahalgam ..	752	800	11.	Badgam ..	857	920
3.	Anantnag ..	811	853	12.	Beerwah ..	..	..
4.	Kulgam ..	872	881	13.	Bandipore ..	871	873
5.	Shupiyan ..	860	855	14.	Sonawari ..	847	..
6.	Pulwama ..	849	882	15.	Sopore ..	863	869
7.	Tral ..	..	877	16.	Baramula ..	834	873
8.	Ganderbal ..	..	..	17.	Gulmarg ..	126	95
9.	Srinagar ..	863	854	18.	Uri ..	690	831

contd.

MAP No. 18—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Sex-Ratio 1961	Sex-Ratio 1971	Serial No.	Tehsil	Sex-Ratio 1961	Sex-Ratio 1971
19.	Handwara ..	..	860	33.	Samba ..	899	959
20.	Karnah ..	..	..	34.	R. S. Pora ..	892	947
21.	Kupwara ..	..	..	35	Jammu ..	787	853
22.	Leh ..	1012	926	36.	Akhnoor ..	842	902
23.	Kargil ..	..	712	37.	Billawar ..	..	..
24.	Zanskar ..	..	..	38.	Bashohli ..	931	903
25.	Kishtwar ..	889	948	39.	Kathua ..	846	894
26.	Bhaderwah ..	883	935	40.	Hiranagar ..	912	987
27.	Doda ..	779	774	41.	Budhal ..	..	..
28	Ramban ..	682	752	42.	Rajauri ..	806	843
29.	Ramnagar ..	856	939	43.	Nowshehra ..	892	834
30.	Udhampur ..	858	862	44.	Haveli ..	868	881
31.	Reasi ..	826	849	45.	Mendhar ..	..	890
32.	Gool Gulab Garh ..	..	..				

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 19
Sex, age Structure and marital status, 1971

The map displays the distribution of population of the state and its constituent districts into various age-groups and by its sex and marital status as found in 1971.

Pyramids have been drawn on the map to represent the population by sex and marital status in each age-group for each district. Each pyramid, besides depicting the proportions of infants, boys and girls, young men and women, middle aged men and women and old men and women in colour reveals the proportion of never married, married, widowed and persons belonging to other categories of marital status e.g., divorced, separated etc. in black hatching.

At the 1971 census, the state returned a population of 4,616,632 persons made up of 2,458,315 males and 2,158,317 females. Of these the proportion of males and females in the age-group 0–4 was 7.32% and 7.08%, respectively and those in the age-groups 5–9 was still higher at 8.08% and 7.68% respectively. The subsequent age-groups reveals a gradual decline to the lowest proportion of males and females in the age-group 55–59. For the age-group 60 and above, these proportions pick up to 3.32% and 2.24% respectively.

The distribution of population by marital status reveals that never married males and females constitute 53.2% of the total population. The corresponding proportion for married males and females is 41.5% and that of widowed males and females 5.1%. Age and sex-wise distribution of population together with marital status can be seen in detail from the following table in respect of the state and its districts.

MARITAL STATUS

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	1,399,609	1,057,039	955,192	953,625	94,600	141,242	8,914	6,411
10–14 ..	307,169	264,570	3,178	12,865	16	42	123	166
15–19	191,148	89,554	23,222	89,477	172	425	240	790
20–24 ..	104,807	15,222	82,953	150,929	991	1,084	862	1,344
25–29 ..	42,706	2,869	136,380	169,899	2,416	2,159	1,442	1,180
30–34 ..	15,637	1,048	138,641	141,758	4,177	3,579	1,469	816
35–39 ..	8,925	644	138,164	131,315	6,208	6,201	1,289	653
40–44 ..	5,903	546	116,394	94,718	8,748	11,428	1,062	517
45–49 ..	3,697	333	90,834	63,582	8,615	13,191	695	295
50–54 ..	3,031	236	79,156	45,133	12,224	20,981	658	243
55–59 ..	1,502	138	41,405	21,016	7,687	12,512	314	121
60+ ..	4,165	489	104,865	32,933	43,346	69,640	760	286

ANANTNAG DISTRICT

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	243,236	180,723	182,689	178,029	21,966	22,001	2,462	1,174
10–14 ..	52,151	43,469	678	2,637	6	5	8	31
15–19 ..	31,334	13,181	5,238	15,982	44	48	59	172
20–24 ..	18,275	1,940	17,698	28,575	200	152	219	274
25–29 ..	7,761	285	26,462	31,853	558	296	377	247
30–34 ..	3,315	120	27,048	28,047	1,081	483	438	150
35–39 ..	1,995	59	27,668	25,861	1,734	981	392	115
40–44 ..	1,340	59	24,522	18,347	2,693	2,162	355	75
45–49 ..	842	16	17,548	11,783	2,532	2,397	227	39
50–54 ..	568	14	14,504	7,259	3,314	3,941	191	28
55–59 ..	196	4	5,935	3,248	1,650	1,945	61	18
60+ ..	544	58	15,388	4,437	8,154	9,591	131	25

contd.

MAP No. 19—(contd.)

SRINAGAR DISTRICT

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	261,359	192,009	168,657	165,020	16,015	22,648	1,477	1,112
10–14 ..	56,030	48,434	440	1,614	1	6	4	18
15–19 ..	37,752	21,511	3,857	12,649	31	68	30	164
20–24 ..	25,183	4,943	14,582	26,172	194	187	149	276
25–29 ..	9,976	691	24,977	30,434	389	333	244	221
30–34 ..	3,758	160	25,914	25,663	764	526	282	152
35–39 ..	2,430	91	25,560	25,066	1,130	1,053	206	88
40–44 ..	1,351	63	22,776	17,196	1,820	2,158	203	81
45–49 ..	714	35	16,821	11,566	1,726	2,562	131	36
50–54 ..	576	15	13,485	7,086	2,365	3,913	101	35
55–59 ..	230	12	6,763	3,527	1,419	2,407	48	12
60+ ..	524	60	13,482	4,047	6,156	8,835	79	29

LADAKH DISTRICT

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	27,864	25,374	22,763	22,462	2,411	3,449	277	691
10–14 ..	5,506	5,351	59	44	2	..	1	..
15–19 ..	3,947	3,182	702	1,189	6	7	3	41
20–24 ..	1,821	1,170	2,672	3,422	42	33	46	114
25–29 ..	834	574	2,829	2,854	34	44	39	94
30–34 ..	521	324	2,917	2,962	89	68	42	90
35–39 ..	504	253	3,463	3,360	156	157	38	90
40–44 ..	329	203	2,425	2,286	147	198	28	75
45–49 ..	293	153	2,280	2,243	227	382	18	71
50–54 ..	230	127	1,727	1,429	230	432	20	41
55–59 ..	163	87	1,084	847	178	279	15	30
60+ ..	375	207	2,605	1,826	1,300	1,849	27	45

BARAMULA DISTRICT

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	226,981	165,695	173,058	169,103	18,057	19,806	1,766	1,258
10–14 ..	47,788	38,138	669	2,324	2	1	7	10
15–19 ..	28,507	11,731	4,476	14,176	24	63	37	140
20–24 ..	18,674	2,201	15,993	26,832	235	153	186	277
25–29 ..	8,658	487	26,459	31,991	582	315	332	243
30–34 ..	3,294	164	25,798	26,060	947	494	303	167
35–39 ..	1,480	83	26,533	23,603	1,348	857	300	145
40–44 ..	889	62	20,878	16,811	1,773	1,739	197	110
45–49 ..	420	38	15,545	10,924	1,622	1,984	125	50
50–54 ..	314	17	13,287	7,601	2,316	3,286	107	45
55–59 ..	108	11	6,626	3,394	1,385	1,773	55	13
60+ ..	326	47	16,794	5,387	7,823	9,141	117	58

DODA DISTRICT

	Never married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	1,02,044	78,260	71,151	70,840	7,341	11,010	888	686
10–14 ..	21,982	19,790	169	511	1	2	21	18
15–19 ..	13,857	5,949	1,720	6,868	17	26	26	66
20–24 ..	7,020	784	6,790	11,509	96	74	81	129
25–29 ..	3,080	198	10,623	13,192	245	163	136	136
30–34 ..	1,243	106	10,160	10,129	365	261	129	84
35–39 ..	682	54	9,905	9,052	533	408	121	75
40–44 ..	521	49	7,749	6,792	612	698	81	49
45–49 ..	366	25	6,482	4,702	581	948	65	37
50–54 ..	284	20	5,699	3,549	823	1,485	81	27
55–59 ..	132	11	3,471	1,766	594	975	38	21
60+ ..	395	16	8,383	2,770	3,474	5,970	109	44

MAP No. 19—(contd.)

UDHAMPUR DISTRICT

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	100,389	75,950	70,438	70,913	6,257	14,064	512	323
10—14 ..	22,228	19,301	207	1,766	2	4	15	15
15—19 ..	13,318	4,277	2,042	9,734	10	73	26	49
20—24 ..	5,899	342	6,587	11,668	52	132	38	61
25—29 ..	2,370	54	9,938	12,098	149	260	79	45
30—34 ..	803	19	9,679	9,653	223	452	57	41
35—39 ..	443	9	8,979	8,292	330	667	65	29
40—44 ..	361	7	7,913	6,393	474	1,149	50	30
45—49 ..	257	6	6,416	4,021	451	1,197	41	15
50—54 ..	276	3	6,002	3,278	775	1,804	52	12
55—59 ..	177	1	3,500	1,466	552	1,183	29	8
60+ ..	494	6	9,175	2,544	3,239	7,143	60	18

KATHUA DISTRICT

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	85,265	65,398	52,124	54,819	5,056	11,202	544	263
10—14 ..	19,111	17,553	94	878	1	3	25	11
15—19 ..	12,045	4,744	931	6,751	3	27	22	34
20—24 ..	5,185	308	3,900	9,006	31	77	49	47
25—29 ..	1,752	34	7,022	9,300	99	151	90	38
30—34 ..	491	9	7,145	7,679	135	284	56	23
35—39 ..	273	6	7,041	6,891	215	522	61	30
40—44 ..	234	7	5,735	4,998	276	764	44	27
45—49 ..	220	2	5,170	3,520	397	932	43	12
50—54 ..	214	1	4,534	2,620	553	1,370	41	17
55—59 ..	138	..	3,197	1,315	508	1,102	30	6
60+ ..	402	7	7,355	1,861	2,838	5,970	83	18

JAMMU DISTRICT

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	232,170	179,126	137,341	144,627	11,290	26,568	337	284
10—14 ..	54,893	48,806	306	2,301	1	11	16	30
15—19 ..	34,622	18,374	2,798	14,453	28	60	9	36
20—24 ..	15,759	2,694	9,251	21,888	74	183	22	42
25—29 ..	5,615	350	17,255	24,161	187	428	45	40
30—34 ..	1,420	72	18,731	20,505	301	710	41	36
35—39 ..	779	62	18,763	19,388	444	1,149	38	30
40—44 ..	647	56	15,955	14,292	564	1,807	39	34
45—49 ..	446	43	14,100	9,936	702	2,114	21	14
50—54 ..	424	26	12,799	7,647	1,185	3,240	28	9
55—59 ..	299	11	7,716	3,755	1,010	2,159	13	5
60+ ..	848	66	19,667	6,301	6,794	14,707	65	8
..								

RAJAURI DISTRICT

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	68,246	53,088	42,459	43,216	3,375	6,431	300	258
10—14 ..	16,103	13,741	58	539	..	1	26	22
15—19 ..	8,786	3,156	854	4,761	1	32	17	39
20—24 ..	3,504	260	3,004	6,537	38	61	24	46
25—29 ..	1,329	61	5,964	7,632	94	96	34	47
30—34 ..	430	30	6,157	5,935	123	176	47	35
35—39 ..	175	8	5,664	5,439	170	231	29	25
40—44 ..	127	10	4,585	4,137	180	429	34	13
45—49 ..	85	7	3,623	2,629	195	385	10	9
50—54 ..	100	6	3,838	2,558	343	814	18	12
55—59 ..	41	..	1,779	891	214	422	16	3
60+ ..	187	9	6,933	2,158	2,017	3,784	45	7

MAP No. 19—(contd.)
PUNCH DISTRICT

	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All ages ..	52,055	41,416	34,512	34,596	2,832	4,663	351	362
10—14 ..	11,377	9,987	498	251	..	9	..	11
15—19 ..	6,980	3,449	604	2,914	8	21	11	49
20—24 ..	3,487	580	2,476	5,320	29	32	48	78
25—29 ..	1,331	135	4,851	6,384	79	73	66	69
30—34 ..	362	44	5,092	5,125	129	125	74	38
35—39 ..	164	19	4,588	4,363	148	176	39	26
40—44 ..	104	30	3,856	3,466	209	324	27	23
45—49 ..	54	8	2,849	2,258	182	290	14	12
50—54 ..	45	7	3,281	2,106	320	696	19	17
55—59 ..	18	1	1,334	807	177	267	9	5
60+ ..	70	13	5,083	1,602	1,551	2,650	44	34

MAP No. 19—(contd.)

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1971

Serial No.	State/District	Total 1971 Population	0—4				5—9				10—14			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	337,769	7·31	326,728	7·07	733,150	8·08	354,662	7·68	310,486	6·72	277,643	6·01
2.	Anantnag District ..	832,280	59,085	7·09	57,927	6·96	65,830	7·90	63,591	7·64	52,843	6·35	46,142	5·54
3.	Srinagar District ..	827,697	54,776	6·61	51,513	6·22	68,059	8·22	64,481	7·79	56,475	6·82	50,072	6·04
4.	Baramula District ..	775,724	55,631	7·17	54,069	6·97	60,892	7·84	58,647	7·56	48,466	6·24	40,473	5·21
5.	Ladakh District ..	105,291	6,323	6·00	6,639	6·30	7,018	6·66	7,104	6·74	5,568	5·28	5,395	5·12
6.	Doda District ..	342,220	25,249	7·37	25,030	7·31	27,233	7·95	26,228	7·66	22,173	6·43	20,321	5·93
7.	Udhampur District ..	338,846	26,547	7·83	25,924	7·65	27,216	8·03	26,001	7·67	22,452	6·62	21,086	6·22
8.	Jammu District ..	731,743	55,980	7·65	53,056	7·25	60,438	8·25	55,510	7·58	55,216	7·54	51,148	6·98
9.	Kathua District ..	274,671	22,390	8·15	21,329	7·76	22,810	8·30	21,398	7·79	19,231	7·00	18,445	6·71
10.	Rajauri District ..	217,373	18,335	8·43	17,812	8·19	19,044	8·76	17,988	8·27	16,187	7·44	14,303	6·57
11.	Punch District ..	170,787	13,453	7·87	13,429	7·86	14,610	8·55	13,714	8·02	11,875	6·95	10,258	6·00

MAP No. 19—(contd.)

Serial No.	State/District	Total 1971 Population	15—19				20—24				25—29			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	214,782	4·65	180,246	3·90	189,613	4·10	168,579	3·65	182,944	3·96	176,107	3·81
2.	Anantnag District ..	832,280	36,675	4·40	29,383	3·53	36,392	4·37	30,941	3·71	35,158	4·22	32,581	3·92
3.	Srinagar District ..	827,697	41,670	5·03	34,392	4·15	40,108	4·84	31,578	3·81	35,586	4·29	31,679	3·82
4.	Baramula District ..	775,724	33,044	4·25	26,110	3·36	35,088	4·52	29,463	3·79	36,031	4·64	33,036	4·25
5.	Ladakh District ..	105,291	4,658	4·42	4,419	4·19	4,581	4·35	4,739	4·50	3,736	3·54	3,566	3·38
6.	Doda District ..	342,220	15,620	4·56	12,909	3·77	13,987	4·08	12,496	3·65	14,084	4·11	13,689	4·00
7.	Udhampur District ..	338,846	15,396	4·54	14,133	4·17	12,576	3·71	12,203	3·60	12,536	3·69	12,457	3·67
8.	Jammu District ..	731,743	37,457	5·11	32,923	4·49	25,106	3·43	24,807	3·39	23,102	3·15	24,979	3·41
9.	Kathua District ..	274,671	13,001	4·78	11,556	4·20	9,165	3·33	9,438	3·43	8,963	3·26	9,523	3·46
10.	Rajauri District ..	217,373	9,658	4·44	7,988	3·67	6,570	3·02	6,904	3.17	7421	3·41	7,836	3·60
11.	Punch District ..	170,787	7,603	4·45	6,433	3·76	6,040	3·53	6,010	3·51	6,327	3·70	6,661	3·90

MAP No. 19—(contd.)

Serial No.	State/District	Total 1971 Population	30—34				35—39				40—44			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	46,16,632	1,59,924	3·46	1,47,201	3·18	1,54,586	3·34	1,38,813	3·00	132,107	2·86	107,209	2·32
2.	Anantnag District ..	832,280	31,882	3·83	28,800	3·46	31,789	3·81	27,016	3·24	28,914	3·47	20,443	2·48
3.	Srinagar District ..	827,697	30,738	3·71	26,501	3·20	29,326	3·54	26,298	3·17	26,150	3·15	19,498	2·35
4.	Baramula District ..	775,724	30,342	3·91	26,885	3·46	29,661	3·82	24,688	3·18	23,737	3·05	18,700	2·41
5.	Ladakh District ..	105,291	3,569	3·38	3,444	3·27	4,161	3·95	3,860	3·66	2,929	2·78	2,762	2·62
6.	Doda District ..	342,220	11,897	3·47	10,580	3·09	11,241	3·28	9,589	2·80	8,963	2·61	7,588	2·21
7.	Udhampur District ..	338,846	10,762	3·17	10,165	2·99	9,817	2·89	8,997	2·65	8,798	2·59	7,579	2·23
8.	Jammu District ..	731,743	20,493	2·80	21,323	2·91	20,024	2·73	20,629	2·81	17,205	2·35	16,189	2·21
9.	Kathua District ..	274,671	7,827	2·84	7,995	2·91	7,590	2·76	7,449	2·71	6,289	2·28	5,796	2·11
10.	Rajauri District ..	217,373	6,757	3.10	6,176	2·84	6,038	2·77	5,703	2·62	4,926	2·26	4,589	2·11
11.	Punch District ..	170,787	5,657	3·31	5,332	3·12	4,939	2·89	4,584	2·68	4,196	2·45	3,843	2·25

MAP No. 19—(concld.)

Serial No.	State/ District	Total 1971 Population	45—49				50—54				55—59				60+			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	4,616,632	103,841	2·24	77,401	1·67	95,069	2·05	66,593	1·44	50,908	1·10	33,787	0·73	153,136	3·31	103,348	2·28
2.	Anantnag District ..	832,280	21,149	2·54	14,235	1·71	18,577	2·23	11,242	1·35	7,842	0·94	5,215	0·62	24,217	2·90	14,111	1·69
3.	Srinagar District ..	827,697	19,392	2·34	14,199	1·71	16,527	1·99	11,049	1·33	8,460	1·02	5,958	0·71	20,241	2·44	12,971	1·56
4.	Baramula District ..	775,724	17,712	2·28	12,996	1·67	16,024	2·06	10,949	1·41	8,174	1·05	5,191	0·66	25,060	3·23	14,633	1·88
5.	Ladakh District ..	105,291	2,818	2·67	2,849	2·70	2,207	2·09	2,029	1·92	1,440	1·36	1,243	1·18	4,307	4·09	3,927	3·72
6.	Doda District ..	342,220	7,494	2·18	5,712	1·66	6,887	2·01	5,081	1·48	4,235	1·23	2,773	0·81	12,361	3·61	8,800	2·57
7.	Udhampur District ..	338,846	7,165	2·11	5,239	1·54	7,105	2·09	5,097	1·50	4,258	1·25	2,658	0·78	12,968	3·82	9,711	2·86
8.	Jammu District ..	731,743	15,269	2·08	12,107	1·65	14,436	1·97	10,922	1·49	9,038	1·23	5,930	0·81	27,374	3·74	21,082	2·88
9.	Kathua District ..	274,671	5,830	2·12	4,466	1·62	5,342	1·94	4,008	1·45	3,873	1·41	2,423	0·88	10,678	3·88	7,856	2·86
10.	Rajauri District ..	217,373	3,913	1·80	3,030	1·39	4,299	1·97	3,390	1·55	2,050	0·94	1,316	0·60	9,182	4·22	5,958	2·71
11.	Punch District ..	170,787	3,099	1·81	2,568	1·50	3,665	2·14	2,826	1·65	1,538	0·90	1,080	0·63	6,748	3·95	4,299	2·51

P.C.=Percentage

Source : B—1 Part A & B Economic Tables

MAP No. 20

Change in sex and age structure, 1961—71

The map depicts the change in the population of males and females in their respective quinquinal age-groups registered during the intercensal period 1961—71. Pyramids for 1961 and 1971 have been drawn and superimposed on each other. The change is reflected for each district with the help of coloured and black pyramids drawn for different age-groups representing 1971 and 1961 population respectively. Each bar of the pyramid has been cut proportionate to absolute population and then shaded suitably by hatchings as explained in the legend. The tinted portion left unhatched indicates the extent of increase of population in the respective age-group. A diagram on the map has also been drawn to show the percentage of population of the state by broad age-groups for 1961 and 1971 separately.

As can be seen from the map, there has been an increase in almost every age-group, but the increase in the lower age-groups i.e.,0—4, 5—9 and 10—14 forming the base of the pyramids is very significant. This may be the consequence of high birth rate. The subsequent tapering pattern in the age-groups 15—19 to 55—59 is due to the fact that there is a gradual depletion by deaths in these ages. The last column (age-group 60 and above) comprising the top of the pyramids shows heavy structures because of longer span of life. Broadly speaking the population of the state has increased from 3,560,976 in 1961 to 4,616,632 persons in 1971. There has been an addition of 137,531 children in the age-group 0—4, 201,750 children in the age-group 5—9 and 194,737 children in the age-group 10—14. In the broad age-groups of 15—34 and 35—59 there has been a net increase of 214,240 and 238,531 persons respectively. This increase in the last age-group of 60+, comprising old men and women is noticed to an extent of 68,867 persons.

The statement reproduced on the next pages shows the population in the quinquinal age-groups for each district of the state, for 1961 as well as for 1971 alongwith their percentages.

contd.

MAP No. 20—(contd.)

Change in sex and age

Serial No.	State/ District	Total population of 1961	0—4				5—9				10—14			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	3,560,976	266,858	7·403	260,108	7·304	271,180	7·615	254,882	7·157	210,369	5·907	183,023	5·139
2.	Anantnag District ..	654,368	45,009	6·878	44,346	6·776	49,631	7·584	47,189	7·211	39,538	6·042	33,396	5·103
3.	Srinagar District ..	640,411	43,245	6·752	41,142	6·424	50,288	7·852	47,251	7·378	41,305	6·449	36,045	5·628
4.	Baramula District ..	604,659	40,382	6·678	40,154	6·640	43,804	7·244	40,622	6·718	37,264	6·162	31,010	5·128
5.	Ladakh District ..	88,651	5,032	5·676	5,054	5·701	5,639	6·360	5,397	6·087	4,298	4·848	4,177	4·711
6.	Doda District ..	268,403	21,104	7·862	20,891	7·783	19,934	7·426	19,022	7·087	15,168	5·651	13,808	5·144
7.	Udhampur District ..	254,061	20,869	8·214	20,396	8·027	18,416	7·248	17,555	6·909	13,713	5·397	12,538	4·935
8.	Jammu District ..	516,932	44,418	8·592	42,188	8·161	40,894	7·911	37,985	7·348	28,559	5·524	25,905	5·011
9.	Kathua District ..	207,430	17,179	8·281	16,676	8·039	15,633	7·536	14,615	7·045	11,731	5·655	10,961	5·284
10.	Rajauri District ..	171,529	15,591	9·089	15,384	8·968	14,181	8·267	13,273	7·738	9,892	5·766	7,982	4·653
11.	Punch District ..	154,532	14,029	9·078	13,877	8·980	12,760	8·257	11,973	7·747	8,901	5·759	7,201	4·659

MAP No. 20—(contd.)

Structure

PART-A—1961

Serial No.	State/ District	Total population of 1961	15—19				20—24				25—29			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	3,560,976	169,591	4·762	149,258	4·191	148,959	4·183	148,978	4·183	157,242	4·415	159,823	4·488
2.	Anantnag District ..	654,368	29,470	4·503	25,782	3·939	26,613	4·066	27,578	4·214	29,818	4·556	31,266	4·778
3.	Srinagar District ..	640,411	32,225	5·031	26,890	4·198	28,624	4·469	26,106	4·076	29,536	4·612	28,342	4·425
4.	Baramula District ..	604,659	29,973	4·957	26,028	4·304	25,434	4·206	25,698	4·249	30,028	4·966	30,513	5·046
5.	Ladakh District ..	88,651	4,063	4·583	3,753	4·233	4,341	4·896	4,560	5·143	2,930	3·305	2,814	3·174
6.	Doda District ..	268,403	12,654	4·714	11,569	4·310	10,910	4·064	11,319	4·217	11,978	4·462	12,222	4·553
7.	Udhampur District ..	254,061	11,283	4·441	11,107	4·371	9,968	3·923	10,506	4·135	10,532	4·145	10,893	4·287
8.	Jammu District ..	516,932	25,064	4·848	21,744	4·206	21,923	4·241	20,908	4·044	20,958	4·054	20,968	4·056
9.	Kathua District ..	207,430	9,693	4·672	8,891	4·286	8,495	4·095	8,440	4·068	8,195	3·950	8,613	4·152
10.	Rajauri District ..	171,529	7,983	4·654	7,094	4·135	6,659	3·882	7,288	4·248	6,983	4·071	7,461	4·349
11.	Punch District ..	154,532	7,183	4·648	6,400	4·141	5,992	3·877	6,575	4·254	6,284	4·066	6,731	4·355

MAP No. 20—(contd.)

PART-A—1961

Serial No.	State/ District	Total population of 1961	30—34				35—39				40—44			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State..	3,560,976	144,291	4·052	127,014	3·566	126,157	3·542	98,254	2·759	106,213	2·982	80,226	2·252
2.	Anantnag District ..	654,368	30,378	4·642	26,413	4·036	27,023	4·129	19,734	3·015	23,114	3·532	15,611	2·385
3.	Srinagar District ..	640,411	27,601	4·309	23,762	3·710	24,346	3·801	18,152	2·834	21,015	3·281	14,638	2·285
4.	Baramula District ..	604,659	27,081	4·478	23,447	3·877	24,084	3·983	18,215	3·012	19,008	3·143	14,610	2·416
5.	Ladakh District ..	88,651	3,127	3·527	3,195	3·604	3,690	4·162	3,581	4·039	2,432	2·743	2,314	2·610
6.	Doda District ..	268,403	10,248	3·818	8,798	3·277	9,123	3·398	7,131	2·656	7,278	2·711	5,772	2·150
7.	Udhampur District ..	254,061	9,522	3·747	8,249	3·246	7,958	3·132	6,521	2·566	6,966	2·741	5,456	2·147
8.	Jammu District ..	516,932	17,564	3·397	15,946	3·086	14,890	2·880	12,422	2·403	13,017	2·518	10,568	2·044
9.	Kathua District ..	207,430	6,900	3·326	6,513	3·139	6,022	2·903	5,116	2·466	5,385	2·596	4,567	2·201
10.	Rajauri District ..	171,529	6,248	3·642	5,621	3·276	4,748	2·768	3,881	2·262	4,210	2·454	3,517	2·050
11.	Punch District ..	154,532	5,622	3 638	5,070	3.280	4,273	2·765	3,501	2·265	3,788	2·451	3,173	2·053

MAP No. 20—(contd.)

PART A—1961

Serial No.	State/ District	Total population of 1961	45—49				50—54				55—59				60+			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	3,560,976	75,092	2·108	51,646	1·450	73,813	2·072	50,907	1·429	37,003	1·039	22,472	0·631	109,865	3·085	77,752	2·183
2.	Anantnag District	654,368	14,342	2·191	8,618	1·316	14,057	2·148	8,327	1·272	5,664	0·865	3,146	0·480	17,275	2·639	11,030	1·685
3.	Srinagar District	640,411	13,961	2·180	9,432	1·472	13,086	2·043	8,400	1·311	6,239	0·974	3,794	0·592	14,963	2·336	10,023	1·565
4.	Baramula District	604,659	12,247	2·025	8,456	1·398	12,476	2·063	8,240	1·362	5,654	0·935	3,193	0·528	17,237	2·850	9,601	1·587
5.	Ladakh District	88,651	2,451	2·764	2,344	2·644	1,786	2·014	1,631	1·839	1,142	1·288	1,105	1·246	4,041	4·558	3,754	4 234
6.	Doda District	268,403	5,611	2·090	3,922	1·461	5,316	1·980	4,022	1·498	3,031	1·129	1,906	0·710	8,778	3·270	6,888	2·566
7.	Udhampur District	254,061	5,354	2·107	3,785	1·489	5,467	2·151	4,332	1·705	3,220	1·267	1,970	0·775	9,668	3·805	7,817	3·078
8.	Jammu District	516,937	10,766	2·082	7,737	1·496	10,705	2·070	7,992	1·546	6,270	1·212	4,024	0·778	19,079	3·690	14,438	2·793
9.	Kathua District	207,430	4,705	2·268	3,284	1·583	4,382	2·112	3,312	1·596	2,903	1·399	1,585	0·764	7,676	3·700	5,958	2·872
10.	Rajauri District	171,529	2,977	1·735	2,139	1·247	3,441	2·006	2,445	1·425	1,516	0·883	920	0·536	5,868	3·420	4,229	2·465
11.	Punch District	154,532	2,678	1·732	1,929	1·248	3,097	2·004	2,206	1·427	1,364	0·882	829	0·536	5,280	3·416	3,814	2·468

P.C=Percentage.

MAP No. 20—(contd.)

Part-B—1971

Serial No.	State/District	Total 1971 population	0—4				5—9				10—14			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	266,858	5·780	260,108	5·634	271,180	5.873	254,882	5·520	210,369	4·556	18,302	3·964
2.	Anantnag District ..	832,280	45,009	5·407	44,346	5·328	49,631	5·963	47,189	5·669	39,538	4·750	33,396	4·012
3.	Srinagar District ..	827,697	43,245	5·224	41,142	4·970	50,288	6·075	47,251	5·708	41,305	4·990	36,045	4·354
4.	Baramula District ..	775,724	40,382	5·205	40,154	5·176	43,804	5·646	40,622	5·236	37,264	4·803	31,010	3·997
5.	Ladakh District ..	105,291	5,032	4·779	5,054	4·800	5,639	5·355	5,397	5·125	4,298	4·082	4,177	3·967
6.	Doda District ..	342,220	21,104	6·166	30,891	6·104	19,934	5·824	19,022	5·558	15,168	4·432	13,808	4·034
7.	Udhampur District ..	338,846	20,869	6·158	20,396	6·019	18,416	5·434	17,555	5·180	13,713	4·046	12,538	3·700
8.	Jammu District ..	731,743	44,418	6·067	62,188	5·762	40,894	5·586	37,985	5·188	28,559	3·901	25,905	3·538
9.	Kathua District ..	274,671	17,179	6·254	16,676	6·071	15,633	5·691	14,615	5·320	11,731	4·270	10,961	3·990
10.	Rajauri District ..	217,373	15,591	7·172	15,384	7·077	14,181	6·523	13,273	6·106	9,892	4·550	7,982	3·672
11.	Punch District ..	170,787	14,029	8·214	13,877	8·125	12,760	7·471	11,973	7·010	8,901	5·211	7,201	4 216

MAP No. 20—(contd.)

Part-B—1971

Serial No.	District/State	Total 1971 population	15—19				20—24				25—29			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	1,69,591	3·673	149,258	3·233	148,959	3·226	148,978	3·226	157,242	3·405	159,823	3·461
2.	Anantnag District ..	832,280	29,470	3·540	25,782	3·097	26,613	3·197	27,578	3·313	29,818	3·582	31,266	3·756
3.	Srinagar District ..	827,697	32,225	3·893	26,890	3·248	28,624	3·458	26,106	3·154	29,563	3·568	28,342	3·424
4.	Baramula District ..	775,724	29,973	3·863	26,028	3·355	25,434	3·278	25,698	3·312	30,028	3·870	30,513	3·933
5.	Ladakh District ..	105,291	4,063	3·858	3,753	3·564	4,341	4·122	4,560	4·330	2,930	2·782	2,814	2·672
6.	Doda District ..	342,220	12,654	3·697	11,569	3·380	10,910	3·188	11,319	3·307	11,978	3·500	12,222	3·571
7.	Udhampur District ..	338,846	11,283	3·329	11,107	3·277	9,968	2·941	10,506	3·100	10,532	3·108	10,893	3·214
8.	Jammu District ..	731,743	25,064	3·423	21,744	2·970	21,923	2·994	20,908	2·856	20,958	2·862	20,968	2·864
9.	Kathua District ..	274,671	9,693	3·528	8,891	3·236	8,495	3·092	8,440	3·072	8,195	2·983	8,613	3·135
10.	Rajauri District ..	217,373	7,983	3·672	7,094	3·263	6,699	3·063	7,288	3·352	6,983	3·212	7,461	3·432
11.	Punch District ..	170,787	7,183	4·205	6,400	3·747	5,992	3·508	6,575	3·849	6,284	3·679	6,731	3·941

MAP No. 20 —(contd.)

Part-B 1971

Serial No.	State/District	Total 1971 population	30—34				35—39				40—44			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	144,291	3·125	127,014	2·751	126,157	2·732	98,254	2·128	106,213	2·300	80,226	1·737
2.	Anantnag District ..	8,32,280	30,378	3·649	26,413	3·173	27,023	3·246	19,734	2·371	23,114	2·777	15,611	1·875
3.	Srinagar District ..	8,27,697	27,601	3·334	23,762	2·870	24,346	2·941	18,152	2·193	21,015	2·538	14,638	1·758
4.	Baramula District ..	7,75,724	27,081	3·491	23,447	3·022	24,084	3·104	18,215	2·348	19,008	2·450	14,610	1·883
5.	Ladakh District ..	1,05,291	3,127	2·969	3,195	3·034	3,690	3·504	3,581	3·401	2,432	2·309	2,314	2·197
6.	Doda District ..	3,42,220	10,248	2·994	8,798	2·570	9,123	2·665	7,131	2·083	7,278	2·126	5,772	1·686
7.	Udhampur District ..	3,38,846	9,522	2·810	8,249	2·434	7,953	2·348	6,521	1·924	6,966	2·055	5,456	1·610
8.	Jammu District ..	7,31,743	17,564	2·399	15,946	2·178	14,890	2·033	12,422	1·696	13,017	1·778	10,568	1·443
9.	Kathua District ..	2,74,671	6,900	2·512	6,513	2·371	6,022	2·192	5,116	1·862	5,385	1·960	4,567	1·662
10.	Rajauri District ..	2,17,373	6,248	2·874	5,621	2·585	4,748	2·184	3,881	1·785	4,210	1·936	3,517	1·617
11.	Punch District ..	1,70,787	5,622	3·291	5,070	2·968	4,273	2·501	3,501	2·049	3,788	2·217	3,173	1·857

MAP No. 20—(concld.)

Part-B 1971

Serial No.	State/District	Total 1971 population	45—49				50—54				55—59				60+			
			Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P.C.	Male	P.C.	Female	P. C.
1	2	3	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	4,616,632	75,092	1·626	51,646	1·118	73,813	1·598	50,907	1·102	37,003	0·801	22,472	0·486	109,865	2·379	77,752	1·684
2.	Anantnag District ..	832,280	14,342	1·723	8,618	1·035	14,057	1·688	8,327	1·000	5,664	0·680	3,146	0·377	17,275	2·075	11,030	1·325
3.	Srinagar District ..	827,697	13,961	1·686	9,432	1·139	13,086	1·581	8,400	1·014	6,239	0·753	3,794	0·458	14,963	1·807	10,023	1·210
4.	Baramula District ..	775,724	12,247	1·578	8,456	1·090	12,476	1·608	8,240	1·062	5,654	0·728	3,193	0·411	17,237	2·222	9,601	1·237
5.	Ladakh District ..	105,291	2,451	2·327	2,344	2·226	1,786	1·696	1,631	1·549	1,142	1·084	1,105	1·049	4,041	3·837	3,754	3·565
6.	Doda District ..	342,220	5,611	1·639	3,922	1·146	5,316	1·553	4,022	1·175	3,031	0·885	1,906	0·556	8,778	2·565	6,888	2·012
7.	Udhampur District ..	338,846	5,354	1·580	3,785	1·117	5,467	1·613	4,332	1·278	3,220	0·950	1,970	0·581	9,668	2·853	7,817	2·306
8.	Jammu District ..	731,743	10,766	1·470	7,737	1·056	10,705	1·462	7,992	1·091	6,270	0·856	4,024	0·549	19,079	2·606	14,438	1·972
9.	Kathua District ..	274,671	4,705	1·712	3,284	1·195	4,382	1·595	3,312	1·205	2,903	1·056	1,585	0·577	7,676	2·794	5,958	2·169
10.	Rajauri District ..	217,373	2,977	1·369	2,139	0·984	3,441	1·582	2,445	1·124	1,516	0·697	920	0·423	5,868	2·699	4,229	1·945
11.	Punch District ..	170,787	2,678	1·568	1,929	1·129	3,097	1·813	2,206	1·291	1,364	0·798	829	0·485	5,280	3·091	3,814	2·233

Note:—Age-group wise percentage of 1961 population worked out on 1971 population.

P.C.—Percentage.

Source.—Part II-B Economic Tables

MAP No. 21

Youthfulness of population, 1971

Youthfulness implies the proportion of boys and girls in the age-group 5—14 to total population. The map is designed to depict these proportions in respect of the state and its 10 constituent districts. The percentages obtained have been grouped into four ranges above and below the state average and are depicted by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

Two bar-diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One reveals the cumulative area and percentage of area falling under each range and the other gives out the cumulative number and percentage of youths in the age-group 5—14 to total population of the state.

In a population of 4,616,632 persons in the state the number of boys and girls in the age-group 5—14 has been returned at 1,315,941 revealing a state average of 28.50%. Among the districts, the highest percentage of youths (31.06%) has been claimed by Rajauri district where thereare. 67,522 boys and girls aged 5—14 out of a total population of 217,373, Jammu district follows with a proportion of 30.38%. Srinagar, Udhampur Kathua and Punch are the other four districts where the percentage of youths to total population is above the state average. Ladakh has returned the lowest proportion of youths at 23.82%. The statement given below gives a detailed account of youthfulness in respect of each district of the state:-

Serial No.	State/District	Persons in age-group (5—14)	Total population	Percentage of age-group 5—14 population to total population
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	1,315,941	4,616,632	28·50
2.	Anantnag District ..	228,406	832,280	27·44
3.	Srinagar District ..	239,087	827,697	28·89
4.	Baramula District ..	208,478	775,724	26·88
5.	Ladakh District ..	25,085	105,291	23·82
6.	Doda District ..	95,955	342,220	28·04
7.	Udhampur District ..	96,755	338,846	28·55
8.	Jammu District ..	222,312	731,743	30·38
9.	Kathua District ..	81,884	274,671	29·81
10.	Rajauri District ..	67,522	217,373	31·06
11.	Punch District ..	50,457	170,787	29·54

Source :—Part II-B, Economic Tables.

MAP No. 22

Change in youthfulness of population, 1961-71

The twin maps represents the change in the proportion of both boys and girls aged 5—14 during the intercensal period 1961—71 in respect of each district of the state. Percentages of population aged 5—14 to total population have been obtained for 1961 and 1971 and grouped into four ranges above and below the state average separately for each map and the districts have then been hatched by suitable hatching according to their percentage values as indicated in the legend of the map. On each map, two bar diagrams have been drawn, one showing area falling under each range of hatching and the other showing number of persons aged 5—14 in each hatching.

The age-group (5—14) constituted only 25.82% of the total population of the state in 1961 as against 28.50% in 1971. This suggests that there has been an increase of 2.68% in the proportion of youthful population of the state during this inter-censal period. Amongst the districts, the highest percentage change has been observed in Rajauri which is of the order of 4.62. The proportion of the youth in the district has increased from 26.44% in 1961 to 31.06% in 1971. The lowest change of 1.50% has been recorded in Anantnag district. As would be seen from the map, the change in youthfulness is below the state average in the districts of Kashmir region and markedly above the state average in the districts of Jammu region. The following statement reveals in detail the absolute and percentage change of youthfulness during 1961-71 in respect of each district of the state:--

Serial No.	State/District	Total population 1971	Population in age-group (5—14) 1971	Percentage of col. 4 to col. 3	Total population 1961	Population in the age-group (5—14) 1961	Percentage of col. 6 to 7	Percentage changes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jammu & Kashmir State	4,616,632	1,315,941	28·50	3,560,976	919,454	25·82	2·68
1.	Anantnag Distt. ..	832,280	228,406	27·44	649,120	168,388	25·94	1·50
2.	Srinagar Distt. ..	827,697	239,087	28·89	648,967	177,196	27·30	1·59
3.	Baramula Distt. ..	775,724	208,478	26·88	601,351	151,805	25·24	1·64
4.	Ladakh Distt. ..	105,291	25,085	23·82	88,651	19,511	22·01	1·81
5.	Doda Distt. ..	342,220	95,955	28·04	262,473	66,403	25·30	2·74
6.	Udhampur Distt.	338,846	96,755	28·55	256,167	62,714	24·48	4·07
7.	Jammu Distt. ..	731,743	222,312	30·38	520,756	134,334	25·80	4·58
8.	Kathua Distt. ..	274,671	81,884	29·81	207,430	52,940	25·52	4·29
9.	Rajauri Distt. ..	217,373	67,522	31·06	171,529	45,349	26·44	4·62
10.	Punch Distt. ..	170,787	50,457	29·54	154,532	40,814	26·41	3·13

Source:—General Economic Tables.

MAP No. 23

Males in working age 15—59, 1971

The map displays the proportion of male population in the working age-group 15—59 to the total male population of each district of the state as in 1971 census.

The data giving out the proportions of males in the age-group 15—59 to the total male population of each district have been shown into the following five categories above and below the state average viz.; (i) 47.01 %& Below, (ii) 47.01 % to 50.00 %, (iii) 50.01 % to 53.00 % and (iv) above 53.00 % and are represented by choropleth technique. Pie diagram, indicating the total male population with shaded segments signifying the proportion of male population in working age-group 15—59 have been drawn in respect of each district. Two bar diagrams one showing the proportion of area in each category and the other indicating the percentage of males in age 15—59 in each category have also been drawn on the map.

The total male population of the state in 1971 has been returned at 2,458,315 of which 1,283,774 constituting 52.22% fall in the age-group 15—59. The corresponding proportion for 1961 was 54.75%.

The highest proportion of male population in working age-group 15—59 constituting 56.46% has been returned by Ladakh district. The percentage is obviously higher than the state average of 52.22%. The next higher proportion is claimed by Srinagar district with 55.41%. The lowest proportion of 45.14% has been returned by Rajauri district. As is clearly discernible from the map, the valley districts have returned a higher proportion than the state average of male population in the working age-group 15—59. Against this the proportions in the 6 districts of Jammu region are lower than the state average.

The following statement displays the proportion of males in the working age-group 15—59 as also the total male population of each district.

Serial No.	State/District	Total male population 1971	Male population in the working age-group 15—59	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	2,458,315	1,283,774	52·22
2.	Anantnag District ..	450,353	248,378	55·15
3.	Srinagar District ..	447,508	247,957	55·41
4.	Baramula District ..	419,862	229,813	54·74
5.	Ladakh District ..	53,315	30,099	56·46
6.	Doda District ..	181,424	94,408	52·04

Serial No.	District	Total population 1971	Male population in the working age-group 15—59	Percentage
7.	Udhampur District ..	177,596	88,413	49·78
8.	Jammu District ..	381,138	182,130	47·79
9.	Kathua District ..	142,989	67,880	47·47
10.	Rajauri District ..	114,380	51,632	45·14
11.	Punch District ..	89,750	43,064	47·98

Source:—Table B-II Economic, Tables.

MAP No. 24

Change in males in working age-group 15—59, 1961—71

The map highlights the percentage change in male population in working age-group 15—59 in each district of the state during the inter-censal period 1961—71. It portrays categories of percentage change with appropriate hatching. On the basis of the formula: $(B/A—B'/A') \times 100$ where A and A' represent the total male population and B and B' stand for male population in working age-group 15—59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively.

Two bar-diagrams have been drawn showing (i) proportion of area falling under each category of percentage change and the (ii) reveals the percentage decrease of population in each category during the inter-censal period.

The available data reveals that while the number of males in the working age-group 15—59 has no doubt increased from 10,38,361 in 1961 to 1,283,774 in 1971 but the overall percentage change has recorded a decrease of 2·53% for the state as a whole. The constituent districts reflect various intensities of percentage change. The highest fall which is of the order of 4·58% is discernable in respect of Kathua followed by Rajauri with 4·47%. In other districts the decrease in proportion varies 1·27% in Ladakh and 3·72% in Jammu district. The following table gives in detail the total male population as also the male working population in the age-group 15—59 in respect of both 1961 and 1971.

Serial No.	State/District	Total male pop. 1971	Total male pop. 1961	Total male pop. in working age-group (15—59) 1971	Total male pop. in working age-group (15—59) 1961	Percentage Change (—) loss
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	2,458,315	1,896,633	1,283,774	1,038,361	—2·53
2.	Anantnag District ..	450,353	349,070	248,378	198,848	—1·81
3.	Srinagar District ..	447,508	351,109	247,957	199,302	—1·36
4.	Baramula District ..	419,862	322,859	229,813	184,947	—2·55
5.	Ladakh District ..	53,315	44,972	30,099	25,962	—1·27
6.	Doda District ..	181,424	138,072	94,408	74,500	—1·92
7.	Udhampur District ..	177,596	133,994	88,413	70,862	—3·10
8.	Jammu District ..	381,138	276,110	182,130	142,214	—3·72
9.	Kathua District ..	142,989	108,899	67,880	56,680	—4·58
10.	Rajauri District ..	114,380	90,295	51,632	44,796	—4·47
11.	Punch District ..	89,750	81,253	43,064	40,250	—1·55

Source :—Part II-B, Economic Tables.

MAP No. 25

Females in working age 15—59, 1971

The map displays the proportion of females in the working age-group 15—59 to total female population of each district of the state as in 1971.

The percentages thus arrived at have been classified into four categories above and below the state average viz.; 47·00 and below 47·01—50·00, 50·01—53·00 and 53·01 and above. Each district has been shaded in accordance with these percentages by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map. Areas for which date are not available have been depicted by dots.

Graphic representation has been depicted with the help of two bar diagrams, one giving out the cumulative percentage share of area under each district and the other the female population in working age-group 15—59 falling under each range of hatching. Pie diagrams representing the total female population have been drawn. The shaded segments of each pie denote the proportion of female in the working age-group 15—59 to total female population in each district.

During 1971 the state has returned a total female population of 2,158,317. Those falling in the age-group 15—59 number 1,095,936 constituting 50·77% of the state's total female population. The highest proportion of females in working age-group 15—59 has been returned at 55·62% by Ladakh district. As would be seen from the statement, the proportions are around 52% in respect of all valley districts. As regards the districts of Jammu region, the proportions are below the state average (50·77%) and the lowest proportion has been returned as 45·56% by Rajauri district.

The following statement gives out in detail at district level, the total female population, female population in working age-group 15—59 and the percentage the latter bears to the former.

Serial No.	State/District	Total female population, 1971	Female population in the working age-group 15—59, 1971	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	2,158,317	1,095,936	50·77
2.	Anantnag District ..	381,927	200,156	52·41
3.	Srinagar District ..	380,189	201,152	52·91
4.	Baramula District ..	355,862	188,040	52·84
5.	Ladakh District ..	51,976	281,911	55·62
6.	Doda District ..	160,796	80,417	50·01
7.	Udhampur District ..	161,250	78,528	48·70
8.	Jammu District ..	350,605	169,809	48·43
9.	Kathua District ..	131,682	62,654	47·58
10.	Rajauri District ..	102,993	46,932	45·57
11.	Punch District ..	81,037	39,337	48·54

Source : Table B-I Part B—Economic Tables.

MAP No. 26

Change in females in working age 15—59, 1961—71

The map purports to highlight the change observed during the intercensal period 1961—71 in the proportion of females in working age-group 15—59 in the state at district level in 1971.

The change in proportions have been obtained by the formula :—

$$\left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B'}{A'}\right) \times 100$$

where A and A' represent the total female population and B and B' the females in working age-group 15—59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively. The results obtained indicate percentage loss both in case of the state as a whole as also in its constituent districts.

Two bar diagrams have been drawn, one indicating the proportion of the area falling under each category of percentage change and the other revealing the percentage loss of population in each category during the inter-censal period.

It reveals that although the population of females in working age-group 15—59 in the state has increased from 888,578 in 1961 to 1,095,936 in 1971 but it has registered a loss in proportion of 2·61% during 1961—71. In so for as the districts are concerned the highest percentage loss of the order of 4·12% has been observed in case of Rajauri district of Jammu region. In Kashmir region, Baramula district gives out the next highest percentage loss of 3·73%. The lowest percentage loss of 1·15% has been found in Punch district. Srinagar, Ladakh, Doda, Jammu and Punch districts have registered lower proportions than the state average of 2·61%. The following table gives the absolute change as also the percentage change in respect of the state as well as in its 10 constituent districts :—

Serial No.	State/District	Total female pop. 1971	Total female pop. 1961	Total female pop. in working age-group (15—59) 1971	Total female pop. in working age-group (15—59) 1961	Percentage change (—) loss
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State..	2,158,317	1,664.343	1,095,936	888,578	—2·61
2.	Anantnag District ..	381,927	300,050	200,156	165,157	—2·64
3.	Srinagar District ..	380,189	297,858	201,152	161,683	—1·37
4.	Baramula District ..	355,862	278,492	188,040	157,551	—3·73
5.	Ladakh District ..	51,976	43,679	28,911	25,297	—2·29
6.	Doda District ..	160,796	124,401	80,417	65,158	—2·37
7.	Udhampur District ..	161,250	122,173	78,528	63,377	—3·18
8.	Jammu District ..	350,605	244,646	169,809	123,254	—1·95
9.	Kathua District ..	131,682	98,531	62,654	50,321	—3·49
10.	Rajauri District ..	102,993	81,234	46,932	40,367	—4·12
11.	Punch District ..	81,037	73,279	39,337	36,413	—1·15

Source :—Part II-B—Economic Tables.

MAP No. 27

Urban males in working age 15—59, 1971

The map displays the proportion of male population in the working age-group 15—59 to total urban male population in respect of each district of the state as in 1971.

The proportions thus available have been shown into four groups above and below the state average of 55.52%, viz; (i) 52.00 and below, (ii) 52.01 to 55.00, (iii) 55.01 to 58.00 and (iv) 58.01 and above and are depicted by choropleth technique. Areas for which data are not available have been depicted by a separate hatching as shown in the legend of the map. To depict the data graphically two bar diagrams have been drawn in the map. One gives out the cumulative percentage share of area under each district and the other the male population in working age-group 15—59 in urban areas falling under each range of hatching. In addition, pie diagrams showing the total male population in urban areas have also been drawn. Shaded segments of these circles indicate the proportion of males in working age-group 15—59 to total male population in the urban areas of each district.

Out of a total urban male population of 461, 451 in the state as a whole, 256,226 fall in the working age-group 15—59 consituting 55.53%. All the three valley districts together with Ladakh have returned the proportion of urban males in working age-group 15—59 higher than the state average. Against this 6 districts of Jammu region have returned a ratio lower than the state average. The highest percentage of 62.00 has been registered in Ladakh and the lowest of 51.01% in Punch district. The following statement describes in detail district-wise urban population and the proportion of males in the working age-group 15—59.

Serial No.	State/District		Total male population 1971	Male population in age-group (15—59) in urban areas 1971	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	..	461,451	256,226	55.53
2.	Anantnag District	..	39,926	22,347	55.97
3.	Srinagar District	..	228,227	127,773	55.99
4.	Baramula District	..	35,631	19,902	55.86
5.	Ladakh District	..	4,261	2,642	62.00
6.	Doda District	..	10,535	5,715	54.25
7.	Udhampur District	..	15,216	8,170	53.69
8.	Jammu District	..	102,612	56,817	55.37
9.	Kathua District	..	13,146	6,706	51.01
10.	Rajauri District	..	4,563	2,413	52.88
11.	Punch District	..	7,334	3,741	51.01

Source :—Table B-II Economic Tables.

MAP No. 28

Change in urban males in working age 15—59, 1961-71

The map depicts the proportionate change during the inter-censal period 1961-71 in the urban male population in working age-group 15—59 of the state and its 10 constituent districts.

The percentage gain or loss has been derived by the formula:—

$$\frac{(B}{(A} - \frac{B')}{A')} \times 100$$

where A and A′ represent the total urban male population and B and B′ stand for urban males in working age-group 15—59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively. Figures thus obtained have been depicted by choropleth technique as shown on the legend of the map under 'gain' and 'loss' Two bar diagrams have also been drawn. One shows the percentage of area under each category of percentage change and the other represents the percentage loss or gain of population in each category during the inter-censal period.

In general, the urban male population of the state in the working age-group 15—59 has increased from 179,425 in 1961 to 256,226 in 1971. But the percentage gain or loss over the decade reveals a loss of 0.25%. Only two districts viz.; Srinagar and Ladakh reveal a percentage gain of 1.17 and 1.54 respectively. The highest percentage loss of 2.75% has been returned by Kathua district followed by Punch and Jammu districts with a loss of 2.19 and 2.20 respectively. The following table reveals the relative position of the districts of the state:—

Serial No.	State/District	Urban male population 1971	Urban male population 1961	Urban male population in working age-group (15—59) 1971	Urban male population in working age-group (15—59) 1961	Percentage change (+)Gain (—)Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	461,451	321,687	256,226	179,425	—0.25
2.	Anantnag District ..	39,926	24,803	22,347	14,058	—0.71
3.	Srinagar District ..	228,227	158,429	127,773	86,847	+1.17
4.	Baramula District ..	35,631	31,108	19,902	17,879	—1.62
5.	Ladakh District ..	4,261	1,849	2,642	1,118	+1.54
6.	Doda District ..	10,535	8,576	5,715	4,733	—0.94
7.	Udhampur District ..	15,216	8,873	8,170	4,801	—0.41
8.	Jammu District ..	102,612	70,930	56,817	40,834	—2.20
9.	Kathua District ..	13,146	8,301	6,706	4,463	—2.75
10.	Rajauri District ..	4,563	5,457	2,413	2,904	—0.34
11.	Punch District ..	7,334	3,361	3,741	1,788	—2.19

Source :—Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 29
Rural males in working age 15–59, 1971

The map displays at district level the proportion of males in working age-group 15–59 to total male population of the state in rural areas.

The data have been grouped above and below the state average into five categories viz ; (i) 46.00 and below (ii) 46.01 to 49.00, (iii) 49.01 to 52.00, (iv) 52.01 to 55.00 and (v) 55.01 & above and the districts are shaded on accordingly by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

Two bar diagrams have been drawn on the map. One gives out the cumulative percentage share of area under each range the other reveals the population falling under each range of hatching. The pie diagram denote the total rural male population in a district and the shaded segments cut out of it, indicate the percentage of rural males in working age-group 15–59 in respect of each district.

The highest proportion (55.97) of rural males in working age-group 15–59 has been returned from Ladakh district followed by Anantnag and Srinagar with 55.07% and 54.81 % respectively. The lowest proportion of 44.82 has been found in Rajauri district. It would be interesting to note that the valley districts as also the Ladakh district have registered a proportion higher than the state average of 51.46%. As against this all the districts of Jammu region except Doda have revealed a proportion lower than the state average.

The following statement shows in detail the total rural male population, population in working age-group 15–59 and the percentage the latter constitutes of the former.

Serial No.	State/District	Total male population 1971	Male population in the working age-group 15–59	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	1,996,864	1,027,548	51.46
2.	Anantnag District ..	410,427	226,031	55.07
3.	Srinagar District ..	219,281	120,184	54.81
4.	Baramula District ..	384,231	209,911	54.63
5.	Ladakh District ..	49,054	27,457	55.97
6.	Doda District ..	170,889	88,693	51.90
7.	Udhampur District. ..	162,380	80,243	49.42
8.	Jammu District ..	278,526	125,313	44.99
9.	Kathua District ..	129,843	61,174	47.11
10.	Rajauri District ..	109,817	49,219	44.82
11.	Punch District ..	82,416	39,323	47.71

Source :–Table B-III Part B–Economic Tables.

MAP No. 30

Change in rural males in working age 15—59, 1961—71

The map displays the disparity in the proportion of rural male population of the state in working age-group 15—59 during the decade 1961—71.

The pattern represented by change in proportion as percentage loss has been determined by the formula $\frac{(B}{(A} - \frac{B')}{A')} \times 100$. Where A and A' stand for total rural male population and B and B' represent the rural male population in working age-group 15—59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively. Figures thus obtained have been depicted by choropleth technique as shown in the legend on the map.

Areas having no available data have been shown with an appropriate hatching. In addition, two bar diagrams have been drawn on the map. One depicts the percentage of area covered by each category of percentage change and the other shows the percentage loss of population during the decade in each category.

The rural male population for the state as a whole has registered a percentage loss of 3.08% over the decade in working age-group 15—59 notwithstanding the fact that it has increased from 858,936 in 1961 to 1,027,548 in 1971. This compares unfavourably with the percentage loss recorded to the urban male population the corresponding age-group (Map No 28), which is only 0.25%. The highest percentage loss of the order of 4.79 has been returned by Kathua district followed closely by Rajauri and Jammu district with their respective percentage loss of 4.56 and 4.42. The lowest percentage loss of 1.65 has been recorded in Ladakh distict. The relative percentage loss in respect of all districts has been shown in the following table :—

Serial No.	State/District	Rural male pop. 1971	Rural male pop. 1961	Rural male pop. in working age-group (15—59) 1971	Rural male pop. in working age-group (15—59) 1961	Percentage change 1961—71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	1,996,864	1,574,946	1,027,548	858,936	—3·08
2.	Anantnag District ..	410,427	324,267	226,031	184,790	—1·91
3.	Srinagar District ..	219,281	192,680	120,184	112,455	—3·56
4.	Baramula District ..	384,231	291,751	209,911	167,068	—2·63
5.	Ladakh District ..	49,054	43,123	27,457	24,844	—1·65
6.	Doda District ..	170,889	129,496	88,693	69,767	—1·98
7.	Udhampur District ..	162,380	125,121	80,243	66,061	—3·38
8.	Jammu District ..	278,526	205,180	125,313	101,380	—4·42
9.	Kathua District ..	129,843	100,598	61,174	52,217	—4·79
10.	Rajauri District ..	109,817	84,838	49,219	41,892	—4·56
11.	Punch District ..	82,416	77,892	39,323	38,462	—1·67

Source :—Part II-B—Economic Tables.

MAP No. 31

Urban females in working age 15—59, 1971

The map highlights the proportion constituted by urban females in working age-group 15—59 to the total urban female population of each district of the state as in 1971.

The percentage figures thus obtained have been categorised above and below the state average into four categories :—

viz. (i) 52.00 and below,
(ii) 52.01—53.00,
(iii) 53.01—56.00 and

(iv) 56.01 and above are depicted by choropleth technique as per the legends on the map.

Two bar diagrams indicating the percentage share of area under each district and the percentage of urban female population in age 15—59 under each hatching have been drawn on the map. Besides, pie diagrams illustrating the total female population in the urban areas of each district have also been drawn. Shaded segments of these pie circles show the percentage of urban females in the age-group 15—59 to total urban female population of each district.

The state average of urban females in the age-group under reference stands at 52.98%. In the Kashmir region the districts of Anantnag and Baramula have returned proportions of 52.24 and 52.28 respectively which are obviously lower than the state average. Srinagar has given out a proportion of 53.68 which is higher than the state average. As regards Ladakh, it has revealed the highest proportion at 56.77. From amongst the 6 districts of Jammu region, the proportion returned by Jammu district is just equal to the state average (52.97). The proportions in respect of other districts range between 49.81 and 52.00. The lowest proportion of 49.81 has been observed in case of Punch district. The following statement shows in detail the total urban female population, that in the age-group 15—59 and also the percentage constituted by latter to the former.

Serial No.	State/District	Total female population	Female population in working age-group 15—59	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	396,770	210,223	52.98
2.	Anantnag District ..	34,308	17,922	52·24
3	Srinagar Distrcit ..	195,026	104,694	53·68
4.	Baramula District ..	30,612	16,004	52·28
5.	Ladakh District ..	3,648	2,071	56·77
6.	Doda District ..	9,001	4,551	50·56
7.	Udhampur District ..	13,203	6,865	52·00
8.	Jammu District ..	88,730	47,015	52·99
9.	Kathua District ..	11,939	5,969	50·00
10.	Rajauri District ..	3,834	1,910	49·82
11.	Punch District ..	6,469	3,222	49·81

Source : Table B-II—Economic Tables

MAP No. 32

Change in urban females in working age 15—59, 1961—71

The map highlights the percentage gain or loss during the decade 1961—71 in the urban female population of the state and its constituent districts in the working age-group 15—59.

The percentage gain or loss has been worked out with the help of the formula:—

$\left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B'}{A'}\right)$ x 100 where A and A′ stand for total urban female population and B and B′ for the number of urban females in working age-group 15—59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively and represented by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map. Areas where data are not available have been depicted appropriately. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn; one representing the percentage of area under each catagory of hatching and the other signifying the percentage gain or loss of urban female population during the decade in each category.

The map and the relevant data show that the urban female population in working age-group 15—59 has registered a percentage gain of 0.70 during the decade 1961—71 for the state as a whole though their absolute number increased from 142,021 in 1961 to 210,223 in 1971. Amongst districts Srinagar, Udhampur, Jammu, Rajauri and Punch also reveal percentage gain. The highest percentage gain of 1.91 has been returned by Srinagar district.On the contrary Anantnag, Baramula, Ladakh, Doda and Kathua have registered loss. The highest percentage loss of 5.60 has been recorded in Ladakh district. Detailed picture of the percentage gain or loss in respect of individual district can be had from the following table :—

Serial No.	State/District	Urban female population 1971	Urban female population 1961	Urban female population in working age-group 15—59 1971	Urban female population in working age-group 15—59 1961	Percentage change (+) Gain (—) Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	396,770	271,628	210,223	142,021	+0·70
2.	Anantnag District ..	34,308	20,770	17,922	10,898	—0·23
3.	Srinagar District ..	195,026	136,655	104,694	70,746	+1·91
4.	Baramula District ..	30,612	26,256	16,004	14,256	—2·02
5.	Ladakh District ..	3,648	1,871	2,071	1,167	—5·60
6.	Doda District ..	9,001	6,914	4,551	3,628	—1·91
7.	Udhampur District ..	13,203	7,544	6,865	3,852	+0·94
8.	Jammu District ..	88,730	56,846	47,015	29,948	+0·30
9.	Kathua District ..	11,939	7,234	5,969	3,774	—2·18
10.	Rajauri District ..	3,834	4,739	1,910	2,359	+0·04
11.	Punch District ..	6,469	2,799	3,222	1,393	+0·04

Source : Part II-B—Economic Tables.

MAP No. 33

Rural females in working age 15—59, 1971

The map highlights the proportion of rural females in the working age-group 15—59 to total rural female population of each district of the state as in 1971.

The percentages obtained have been classified into the four categories above and below the state average (50.28) viz; (i) 48.00 & below, (ii) 48.01—51.01, (iii) 51.01—54.00 and (iv) 54.01 and above.

All the above four categories have significantly been represented by appropriate hatchings. Areas for which data are not available have also been identified with a hatching. Two bar diagrams have been drawn on the map. One represents the cumulative percentage share of area of each district under each stratum and the other gives out the cumulative proportion of rural females in working age-group 15—59 to total rural female population of each district. Pie diagrams have also been drawn in respect of each district representing the total rural female population in the district and the segment shaded in each such circle displays the proportion of rural females in working age-group 15—59 to total rural female population.

As would be seen from the legend of the map the proportion of rural females in working age-group 15—59 works out to 50·28 in so far as the state as a whole is concerned. All the 3 valley districts together with Ladakh district have registered a higher proportion between 52.09 and 55.54 than the state ratio. Against this, the 6 districts of Jammu region have returned a ratio lower than the state average. As would be seen from the following statement the highest proportion has been returned by Ladakh district (55.54) and the lowest (45.40) by Rajauri district.

The following statement displays in respect of each district the total rural female population, rural female population in age-group 15—59 and the percentage of the latter to the former.

Serial No.	State/District	Total rural female population	Female population in working age-group 15—59	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	1,761,547	885,713	50·28
2.	Anantnag District ..	347,619	182,234	52·42
3.	Srinagar District ..	185,163	96,458	52·09
4.	Baramula District ..	325,250	172,036	52·89
5.	Ladakh District ..	48,328	26,840	55·54
6.	Doda District ..	151,795	75,866	49·98
7.	Udhampur District ..	148,047	71,663	48·41
8.	Jammu District ..	261,875	122,794	46·89
9.	Kathua District ..	119,743	56,685	47·34
10.	Rajauri District ..	99,159	45,022	45·40
11.	Punch District ..	74,568	36,115	48·43

Source : Table B-III Part B—Economic Tables.

MAP No. 34

Change in rural females in working age 15—59, 1961—71

The map portrays the percentage change during the decade 1961—71 in the rural female population in working age-group 15—59 of the state and its constituent districts. The following formula has been applied to obtain the percentage change.

$$\left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B'}{A'}\right) \times 100$$

where A and A′ represent the total rural female population and B and B′ stand for total rural female population in working age-group 15—59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively. The districts have been shaded according to the ranges as represented in the legend by choropleth technique.

Two bar diagrams have also been drawn, one represents the percentage of area falling under each hatching and the other shows the percentage change in rural female population in working age-group 15—59, during the decade 1961—71.

Despite increase in their absolute population from 746,557 in 1961 to 885,713 in 1971, the rural females in working age-group 15—59 have registered a percentage loss of 3.32 over this period in the state. The loss ranges from 4.32% in case of Srinagar district and 1.26% in that of Punch district. Districts having returned a percentage loss above the state average are Srinagar, Baramula, Udhampur, Kathua and Rajauri. Other districts have registered a percentage loss which is below the state average. The detailed picture of percentage loss can be had from the following table: —

Serial No.	State/District	Rural female population 1971	Rural female population 1961	Rural female population in working age-group (15—59) 1971	Rural female population in working age-group (15—59) 1961	Percentage change
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	1,761,547	1,392,715	885,713	746,557	—3·32
2.	Anantnag District ..	347,619	279,280	182,234	154,259	—2·81
3.	Srinagar District ..	185,163	161,203	96,458	90,937	—4·32
4.	Baramula District ..	325,250	252,236	172,036	143,295	—3·92
5.	Ladakh District ..	48,328	41,808	26,840	24,130	—2·18
6.	Doda District ..	151,795	117,487	75,866	61,530	—2·39
7.	Udhampur District ..	148,047	114,629	71,663	59,525	—3·52
8.	Jammu District ..	261,875	187,800	122,794	93,306	—2·79
9.	Kathua District ..	119,743	91,297	56,685	46,547	—3·65
10.	Rajauri District ..	99,159	76,495	45,022	38,008	—4·28
11.	Punch District ..	74,568	70,480	36,115	35,020	—1·26

Source : Part II-B—Economic Tables

MAP No. 35

Urban Population, 1971

The map highlights the percentage distribution of urban population of the state and its constituent tehsils as in 1971. Tehsils have been grouped into different percentage categories and represented by choropleth technique as indicated on the map.

Two bar diagrams have been drawn in the map; one represents the comulative number and percentage of urban population under each hatching and the other gives the cumulative number and percentage of tehsils under each hatching.

The urban population of the state has been returned at 858,221 which makes 18.59% of its total population of 4,616,632. As is evident from the map, Srinagar tehsil in the state has returned the highest percentage of urban population. Out of a total population of 463,897 persons in the tehsil, 411,395 live in its urban areas, constituting an average of 88.68%. Jammu tehsil follows with the corresponding proportion at 48.55. Sopore and Kathua tehsils claim third and fourth position with their proportion of 21.67 and 21.40 respectively. Apart from the entirely rural tehsils, the remaining tehsils have all returned the proportion of urban population to their respective total population as below the state average. The lowest proportion of urban population is depicted by Uri tehsil (0.88) Ganderbal, Beerwah, Sonawari Karnah, Kupwara, Zanskar, Gool Gulab Garh, Billawar and Budhal are entirely rural tehsils. The following statement reveals the proportion of urban population to total population of each tehsil of the state.

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	858,221	18·59
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil ..	40,692	2,335	5·74
3.	Anantnag Tehsil ..	274,473	42,647	15·54
4.	Kulgam Tehsil ..	202,957	6,369	3·14
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil ..	98,318	7,836	7·97
6.	Pulwama Tehsil ..	155,426	8,582	5·52
7.	Tral Tehsil ..	60,414	6,465	10·70
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	94,785	..	..
9.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	463,897	411,395	88·68
10.	Chadura Tehsil ..	98,042	7,693	7·85
11.	Badgam Tehsil ..	92,795	4,165	4·49
12	Beerwah Tehsil ..	78,196	..	..
13.	Bandipore Tehsil ..	71,593	6,201	8·66
14.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	97,244	..	..
15.	Sopore Tehsil ..	127,823	27,697	21·67
16.	Baramula Tehsil ..	134,007	26,334	19·65
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	37,022	543	1·47
18.	Uri Tehsil ..	50,211	443	0·88
19.	Handwara Tehsil ..	96,009	5,025	5·23
20.	Karnah Tehsil ..	22,066	..	..
21.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	139,749	..	..
22.	Leh Tehsil ..	51,891	5,519	10·64
23.	Kargil Tehsil ..	46,514	2,390	5·14
24.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	6,886	..	..

Contd.

MAP No. 35—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population
1	2	3	4	5
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	97,843	5,276	5·39
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	81,455	5,211	6·40
27.	Doda Tehsil ..	74,139	4,395	5·93
28.	Ramban Tehsil ..	88,783	4,654	5·24
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil ..	90,715	3,484	3·84
30.	Udhampur Tehsil ..	121,485	17,735	14·60
31.	Reasi Tehsil ..	53,275	7,200	13·51
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil ..	73,371	..	..
33.	Samba Tehsil ..	114,667	5,890	5·14
34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil ..	156,395	15,912	10·17
35.	Jammu Tehsil ..	338,219	164,207	48·55
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	122,462	5,333	4·35
37.	Billawar Tehsil ..	58,071	..	..
38.	Bashohli Tehsil ..	48,699	3,309	6·79
39.	Kathua Tehsil ..	84,254	18,032	21·40
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	83,647	3,744	4·48
41.	Budhal Tehsil ..	27,989	..	..
42.	Rajauri Tehsil ..	116,491	5,939	5·10
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	72,893	2,458	3·37
44.	Haveli Tehsil ..	74,699	11,981	16·04
45.	Mendhar Tehsil ..	96,088	1,822	1·90

Source : Table A-IV—General Population Tables.

MAP No. 36
Change in urban population, 1961–71

The map portrays the percentage increase of urban population during the inter-censal period 1961–71 in respect of all the 44 tehsils of the state as in 1971.

The percentages obtained have been grouped above and below the state average into five categories and the tehsils have been hatched accordingly using choropleth technique as per the legend.

In addition, in the lower right hand corner of the map two bar diagrams have been drawn. One displays the percentagei ncrease of population during the inter-censal period and the other represents the number and percentage of tehsils under each hatching.

During the inter-censal period urban areas have come up in the tehsils of Tral, Handwara, Mendhar and Kargil. During 1961 these tehsils were entirely rural.

The urban population found in Chadura and Badgam tehsils do not form any complete urban areas as such, but, are the constituents of urban agglomeration of Srinagar City. Natipora Hyderpora a notified area of Badgam tehsil in 1961 was, however, declassified during the inter-censal period.

The urban population of the state has risen from 593,315 in 1961 to 858,221 in 1971 showing an increase of 264,906 persons or 44.65% over 1961. Amongst the tehsil, the highest percentage increase of 163.59 has been registered by the tiny tourist tehsil of Gulmarg. In this tehsil Gulmarg itself is a town and its population has swollen from 206 of 1961 to 543 in 1971.

The two tehsils of Srinagar and Jammu possessing the only two municipalities of the state have registered almost the same percentage increase of urban population. It has been of the order of 40.96% in the former and 40.58% in the latter.

From amongst the remaining tehsils Reasi has registered the highest percentage increase to the tune of 82.42 during the inter-censal period followed by Kathua with 78.78 and Udhampur with 72.81.

The following statement gives in detail the absolute as well as the percentage increase of urban population during the inter-censal period in respect of all the tehsils of the state.

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Urban population 1971	Urban population 1961	Increase in urban population	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	858,221	593,315	264,906	44·65
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil ...	2,335	1,920	415	21·61
3.	Anantnag Tehsil ...	42,647	27,481	15,166	55·19
4.	Kulgam Tehsil ...	6,369	4,599	1,770	38·49
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil ...	7,836	6,005	1,831	30·49
6.	Pulwama Tehsil ...	8,582	5,568	3,014	54·13
7.	Tral Tehsil ..	6,465	..	6,465	100·00
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	..	..	..	..
9.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	411,395	291,853	119,542	40·96
10.	Chadura Tehsil ...	7,693	..	7,693	100·00
11.	Badgam Tehsil ...	4,165	3,231	934	28·90
12.	Beerwah Tehsil ...	..	..	..	..
13.	Bandipore Tehsil ...	6,201	4,074	2,127	52·21
14.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	..	13,802	..	..

contd.

MAP No. 36—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Urban population 1971	Urban population 1961	Increase in urban population	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Sopore Tehsil ..	27,697	18,987	8,710	45·87
16.	Baramula Tehsil ..	26,334	19,854	6,480	32·64
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	543	206	337	163·59
18.	Uri Tehsil ..	443	441	2	0·45
19.	Handwara Tehsil ..	5,025	..	5,025	100·00
20.	Karnah Tehsil ..	..	..	..	..
21.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	..	..	..	..
22.	Leh Tehsil ..	5,519	3,720	1,799	48·36
23.	Kargil Tehsil ..	2,390	..	2,390	100·00
24.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	..	..	..	..
	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	5,276	4,140	1,136	27·44
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	5,211	4,129	1,082	26·20
27.	Doda Tehsil ..	4,395	3,148	1,247	39·61
28.	Ramban Tehsil ..	4,654	4,073	581	14·26
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil ..	3,484	2,207	1,277	57·86
30.	Udhampur Tehsil ..	17,735	10,263	7,472	72·81
31.	Reasi Tehsil ..	7,200	3,947	3,253	82·42
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil ..	..	..	..	..
33.	Samba Tehsil ..	5,890	4,361	1,529	35·06
34.	R. S. Pora Tehsil ..	15,912	11,319	4,593	51·68
35.	Jammu Tehsil ..	164,207	108,257	5,950	40·58
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	5,333	3,839	1,494	38·92
37.	Billawar Tehsil ..	..	..	..	..
38.	Bashohli Tehsil ..	3,309	2,593	716	27·61
39.	Kathua Tehsil ..	18,032	10,086	7,946	78·78
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	3,744	2,856	888	31·09
41.	Budhal Tehsil ..	..	..	..	..
42.	Rajauri Tehsil ..	5,939	4,196	1,743	41·54
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	2,458	1,964	494	25·15
44.	Haveli Tehsil ..	11,981	10,196	1,785	17·51
45.	Mendhar Tehsil ..	1,822	..	1,822	100·00

Source:—Part II-A, General Population Tables.

MAP No. 37
Rural population, 1971

The map displays the proportion of rural population to the total population of the state at tehsil level as in 1971.

The data obtained have been classified above and below the state average into five categories. The tehsils have then been hatched accordingly by choropleth technique as per the legend of map.

Two bar diagrams depicting cumulative percentage of population under each range, and cumulative percentage of tehsils under each range of hatching have been drawn separately.

The state is endowed with predominantly rural population (81.41). The percentage of rural population of 4 tehsils of Srinagar, Sopore, Jammu and Kathua constitutes 10.45% of the total rural population of the state. They fall in a population stratum of 80.00 and below. Baramula and Haveli fall in the second stratum of 80.01% to 85.00%. The third stratum viz., 81.01%-90.00% encompasses Anantnag, Tral, Leh, Udhampur, Reasi and R. S. Pora. The rural population of these tehsils forms 16.58% of the total rural population of the state. There are 9 tehsils viz., Ganderbal, Beerwah, Sonawari, Karnah, Kupwara, Zanskar, Gool Gulab Garh, Billawar and Budhal which are entirely rural. The remaining tehsils of the state fall in either of the two categories of 90.01%-95.00% and 95.01% and above. Their details can be had from the statement relevant to the map.

Because of the two class I cities of Srinagar and Jammu and the two towns of Sopore and Kathua the concerned tehsils have given out the proportion of rural population as lower than the state average of 81.41. Their corresponding percentages stand at 11.32, 51.45, 78.33 and 78.60 respectively. The following statement gives in detail at tehsil level total population, rural population and the percentage of rural population to total population, 1971.

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Total population	Rural population	Percentage of rural population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	3,758,411	81·41
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil ..	40,692	38,357	94·26
3.	Anantnag Tehsil ..	274,473	231,826	84·46
4.	Kulgam Tehsil ..	202,957	196,588	96·86
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil ..	98,318	90,482	92·03
6.	Pulwama Tehsil ..	155,426	146,844	94·48
7.	Tral Tehsil ..	60,414	53,949	89·30
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	94,785	94,785	100·00
9.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	463,879	52,484	11·32
10.	Chadura Tehsil ..	98,042	90,349	92·15
11.	Badgam Tehsil ..	92,795	88,630	95·51
12.	Beerwah Tehsil ..	78,196	78,916	100·00
13.	Bandipore Tehsil ..	71,593	65,392	91·34
14.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	97,244	97,244	100·00
15.	Sopore Tehsil ..	127,823	100,126	78·33
16.	Baramula Tehsil ..	134,007	107,673	80·35
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	37,022	36,479	98·53
18.	Uri Tehsil ..	50,211	49,768	99·12
19.	Handwara Tehsil ..	96,009	90,984	94·77
20.	Karnah Tehsil ..	22,066	22,066	100·00

contd.

MAP No. 37—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Total population	Rural population	Percentage of rural population
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	139,749	139,749	100·00
22.	Leh Tehsil ..	51,891	46,372	89·36
23.	Kargil Tehsil ..	46,514	44,124	94·86
24.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	6,886	6,886	100·00
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	97,843	92,567	94·61
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	81,455	76,244	93·60
27.	Doda Tehsil ..	74,139	69,744	94·07
28.	Ramban Tehsil ..	88,783	84,129	94·76
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil ..	90,715	87,231	96·16
30.	Udhampur Tehsil ..	121,485	103,750	85·40
31.	Reasi Tehsil ..	53,275	46,075	86·49
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil ..	73,371	73,371	100·00
33.	Samba Tehsil ..	114,667	108,777	94·86
34.	R. S. Pora Tehsil ..	156,395	140,483	89·83
35.	Jammu Tehsil ..	338,219	174,012	51·45
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	122,462	117,129	95·65
37.	Billawar Tehsil ..	58,071	58,071	100·00
38.	Bashohli Tehsil ..	48,699	45,390	93·21
39.	Kathua Tehsil ..	84,254	66,222	78·60
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	83,647	79,903	95·52
41.	Budhal Tehsil ..	27,989	27,989	100·00
42.	Rajauri Tehsil ..	116,491	110,552	94·90
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	72,893	70,435	96·63
44.	Haveli Tehsil ..	74,699	62,718	83·96
45.	Mendher Tehsil ..	96,088	94,266	98·10

Source : Primary Census Abstract, General Population Table.

MAP No. 38
Urban Concentration, 1971

The map displays various zones of urban concentration in Jammu and Kashmir state as observed in 1971.

Percentage figures of urban population have been plotted in the centre of the respective tehsils and isopleths have been drawn to demarcate different categories of urban concentration with varying percentages of population, as shown on the legend of the map.

Each region of urban concentration has been depicted by conspicuous hatching. Various classes of cities/towns have been represented in the map by red circles. Each such circle indicates the class of the town as also the population range it falls in. Number of towns and percentage of urban population in each class has also been depicted by histograms.

Of the 44 tehsils of the state, the urban population has been found in 35 only. The tehsils of Ganderbal, Beerwah, Sonawari, Karnah, Kupwara, Zanskar, Gool Gulab Garh, Billawar and Budhal are entirely rural.

The urban population of 858,221 persons constitutes 18.6% of the state's total population. Most of this urban population (66.2%) is concentrated in the two Class I cities of Srinagar and Jammu. There is no class II town in the state. The rest of urban population is concentrated in 3 Class III, 3 Class IV, 17 Class V and 20 Class VI towns of the state.

Leaving aside the two tehsils of Srinagar and Jammu where the state's two cities are located, the percentage of urban population to total population is the highest in Sopore tehsil being of the order of 21.7% closely followed by Kathua with a percentage of 21.4. As against this, Gulmarg tehsil stands at the bottom with a corresponding percentage of 1.5.

The following statement gives in detail the total urban population of each tehsil :—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	858,22_	18·59
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil ..	40,692	2,335	5·74
3.	Anantnag Tehsil ..	274,473	42,647	15·54
4.	Kulgam Tehsil ..	202,957	6,369	3·14
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil ..	98,318	7,836	7·97
6.	Pulwama Tehsil ..	153,426	8,582	5·52
7.	Tral Tehsil ..	60,414	6,465	10·70
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	94,785	..	..
9.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	463,897	411,395	88·68
10.	Chadura Tehsil ..	98,042	7,693	7·85
11.	Badgam Tehsil ..	92,795	4,165	4·49
12.	Beerwah Tehsil ..	78,196	..	..
13.	Bandipore Tehsil ..	71,593	6,201	8·66
14.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	97,244	..	..
15.	Sopore Tehsil ..	127,823	27,697	21·67
16.	Baramula Tehsil ..	134,007	26,334	19·65
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	37,022	543	1·47
18.	Uri Tehsil ..	50,211	443	0·88
19.	Handwara Tehsil ..	96,009	5,025	5·23
20.	Karnah Tehsil ..	22,066	..	..
21.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	139,749	..	..
22.	Leh Tehsil ..	51,891	5,519	10·64

contd,

MAP No. 38—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil		Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population
1	2		3	4	5
23.	Kargil Tehsil	..	46,514	2,390	5·14
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	..	6,886	..	..
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	..	97,843	5,276	5·39
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	..	81,455	5,211	6·40
27.	Doda Tehsil	..	74,139	4,395	5·93
28.	Ramban Tehsil	..	88,783	4,654	5·24
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	..	90,715	3,484	3·84
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	..	121,485	17,735	14·60
31.	Reasi Tehsil	..	53,275	7,200	13·51
32.	G. G. Garh Tehsil	..	73,371	..	..
33.	Samba Tehsil	..	114,667	5,890	5·14
34.	R. S. Pora Tehsil	..	156,395	15,912	10·17
35.	Jammu Tehsil	..	338,219	164,207	48·55
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	..	122,462	5,333	4·35
37.	Billawar Tehsil	..	58,071	..	..
38.	Bashohli Tehsil	..	48,699	3,309	6·79
39.	Kathua Tehsil	..	84,254	18,032	21·40
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	..	83,647	3,744	4·48
41.	Budhal Tehsil	..	27,989	..	..
42.	Rajauri Tehsil	..	116,491	5,939	5·10
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	..	72,893	2,458	3·37
44.	Haveli Tehsil	..	74,699	11,981	16·04
45.	Mendhar Tehsil	..	96,088	1,822	1·90

Source : Table II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 39

Growth of urban population, 1901—71

The map highlights the growth of urban population in the state over the last 70 years ending 1971 at district level.

The urban population of the state has been classified into various classes of towns and represented on the map by drawing histograms. In each district denoting the progress of urbanisation since 1901 in accordance with the size of urban population in each decade as per the legend of the map. Parts of these histograms have been hatched to represent a particular class of town.

The urban centres of the state have been classified into the following categories on the basis of population.

(i) Class I towns with a population of 100,000 and above.

(ii) Class II towns with a population of 50,000 to 99,999.

(iii) Class III towns with a population of 20,000 to 49,999.

(iv) Class IV towns with a population of 10,000 to 19,999.

(v) Class V and VI with a population of 9,999 and below.

A separate hatching has been provided for areas where data are not available. In the background the percentage of urban population has also been shown by choropleth technique in colour for each district. In 1901 there were only two urban centres in the state viz., Srinagar and Jammu. Srinagar was a class I town and Jammu a class III town. During 1901, 77.24 % of the urban population of the state lived in the former and 22.76% in the latter town. 1911, however, witnessed marked growth of urban areas. Besides the existing Srinagar and Jammu towns, 43 urban centres emerged comprising 6 in class V and 37 in class VI towns. At the 1921 census, the position remained by and large, unchanged except that with the declassification of certain towns and hence the number of towns in class VI came down to 21. The class I and VI towns had the same number of towns both in 1931 and 1941. Jammu city which was a class III town till 1931 became class II town in 1941. The number of class IV and V towns was 3 and 2 respectively in 1941 as against 2 and 3 in 1931. In 1961, there were 41 towns comprising two class I, one class III, four each class IV and class V and 30 class VI. In 1971 while the number of towns in class VI went down to 20 and that of class IV to three while on the other hand the number went up by two and 11 respectively in respect of classes III and V. No change occurred in class I towns and the number continued to be 2.

The class-wise number of towns during 1901—71 is shown in the following table:—

	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Class I ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class II ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Class III ..	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
Class IV ..	3	4	3	3	2	..	..	..
Class V ..	15	4	6	2	3	6	6	..
Class VI ..	20	30	12	23	23	21	37	..

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 40.

Degree of urbanisation, 1971

The map highlights the exte,it of urban influence of urban centres in the state as in 1971. The towns have been presented in the map by hollow circles and solid dots according to the influence of each town measured in kilometre and the area outside the circles has been shaded in colour denoting non-urban as per the legend on the map.

In the state there are 43 towns. Two cities of Srinagar and Jammu each with populations above 100,000 fell in class I towns and their influence is spread over to a radius of 30 kms. and 3 towns each belong to class III and class IV with their influence spread over 10 kms. There are in addition 17 class V and 20 class VI towns. There is, however, no class II towns in the state. As would be seen from the map, most of the class V and V towns are concentrated in the south-western part of the state. Some of thesI towns are also seen in the northern part. The following statement reveale in detail the number of towns in each class together with their area os influence:—

Class of cities/towns	Population size	Number of towns	Extent of urban influence
Class I	100,000 and above	2	30 kms.
Class III	20,000—49,999	3	10 kms.
Class IV	10,000—19,999	3	10 kms.
Class V	5,000—9,999	15	Dot'
Class VI	Below 5,000	20	'Dot'

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 41

Towns that lost urban status during, 1961—71

The map shows the distribution of towns that lost the urban status during the intercensal period of 1961—71.

In the map, these towns have been depicted by circles proportionate to their 1961 population at appropriate location.

In 1961, Natipora-Hyderpora of Srinagar district with a population of 3,231 was a notified area and in 1971 it stands declassified. Similarly Sumbal, Hajin, Palhalan and Ajas of Baramula district with their respective population of 2,775, 3,701, 3,762 and 3,584 were towns in 1961 but lost the urban status in the present census. The statement given below shows the distribution of these towns in the state and their population in 1961 :—

Serial No.	Name of town	District	Total population 1961
1.	Natipora-Hyderpora	Srinagar	3,231
2.	Sumbal	Baramula	2,755
3.	Hajin	Baramula	3,701
4.	Palhalan	Baramula	3,762
5.	Ajas	Baramula	3,584

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 42

Function of class I urban centres, 1971

The map highlights the predominent economic functions carried out in class I urban centres of the state as observed in 1971.

The class I urban centres with a population 100,000 and above in the state are Srinagar and Jammu. They have been represented in the map by circles. The two cities include the urban agglomerations attached to each. In the legend, various functional characteristics have been indicated by small circles with conspicuous hatchings. The circles have been shaded accordingly to indicate the predominent functional character. Any particular economic function in which more than 40% of the towns population is engaged has been treated as predominent function of that town. But in the case of this map no single function fulfils the required criteria therefore two or three functions have been grouped together. A bar diagram has also been drawn on the map to represent the percentage of workers in each category of work.

The Srinagar and Jammu agglomerations have returned the number of workers at 111,613 and 42,842 respectively. Both the cities are bi-functional i. e., Industrial-cum-Service and Service-cum -Trade and Commerce towns. In case of Srinagar agglomeration the highest percentage of workers (31.2) is engaged in industry followed by other services (29.2). Categories VII and VIII representing trade and commerce and transport engage 14.8 % workers respectively. The primary sector consisting of cultivation, agricultural labourers and household industry engage only 10.8 % workers.

In case of Jammu agglomeration, the highest percentage of workers (39.2) is engaged in category IX i.e., 'other services' followed conseoutively by category VII (Trade and Commerce) and V+VI (Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs and Construction etc.) with corresponding proportions of 23.1 and 20.0. Unlike Srinagar agglomeration where the primary sector engages 10.8% workers in the Jammu agglomeration this sector engages 3.2 % only.

The following statement gives out the percentage distribution of workers in various categories of workers in respect of each urban agglomeration :—

Name of Class I town	Total Workers	Industrial Categories					
		I+II+III	IV	V+VI	VII	VIII	IX
Srinagar agglomeration ..	111,613	10·8	0·2	31·2	14·8	13·8	29·2

Name of Class I town	Total workers	Industrial Categories					
		I+II+III	IV	V+VI	VII	VIII	IX
Jammu agglomeration ..	42,842	3·2	0·7	20·0	23·1	13·8	39·2

Source: Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 43

Functions of class III and IV urban centres, 1971

The map highlights the predominant functional character in class III and IV urban centres of the state as returned at 1971 census.

Predominant functions have been indicated by circles with appropriate hatching in-side as per legend. Besides, two bar diagrams have also been drawn indicating the percentage of workers to total workers engaged in various economic activities in class III towns and the other gives out such information in respect of class IV towns.

In the state, there are 6 urban centres, three each in class III and class IV. The three class III urban centres are Anantnag, Baramula and Sopore. Taking stock of the class III urban centres in aggregate, it is seen that 29.0% of the workers are engaged in "other services" followed by 23.3 % in category V and VI i.e., 'industry'. The proportions in respect of 'primary sector', 'trade and commerce' and transport stand at 16.2, 19.2 and 11.6 respectively. Amongst the individual urban centres, Anantnag is a multifunctional urban centre categorised as service-cum-industrial-cum-commercial. In this town, 32.3 % workers are engaged in 'other services' followed by 23.8% in 'industry', 20.0% in 'trade and commerce' 13.1% in 'primary sector' aud 10.8% in transport. Participation of workers in category IV is almost negligible.

Baramula is a service-cum-industry-cum-trade and commerce centre with 30.1% workers engaged in 'other services', 26.2% in 'industry', 16.0% in 'trade and commerce' 13.2% in 'primary sector' and 12.4 % in transport. A little of 2.1 % workers are engaged in 'mining'. Like Anantnag, Sopore also is a multifunctional urban centre categorised in service-cum-primary-cum commercial.

The three class IV urban centres comprise Kathua, Punch and Udhampur. Kathua a multifunctional centre is classified as 'service-cum-industrial-cum-primary.' The highest proportion of workers (28.7) in Udhampur is engaged in 'other services' followed by 24.5 in 'industry' and 22.3 in 'primary sector'. Punch on the other hand is a mono-functional urban centre (services) accounting for 41.7% workers in 'other services' followed by 34.3% in the 'primary sector'. Udhampur too is mono-functional and categorised as service town. Here 41.2% workers are engaged in 'other services' followed by 23.4% in the 'commercial sector'.

The following table gives in detail the percentage distribution of workers in various categories of work in respect of both class III and class IV urban centres of the state: —

Class	Town	Percentage distribution of workers					
		I+II+III	IV	V+VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III	Anantnag ..	13·1	N	23·8	20·0	10·8	32·3
	Baramula ..	13·2	2·1	26·2	16·0	12·4	30·1
	Sopore ..	22·0	N	20·0	21·2	11·8	25·0
IV	Kathua ..	22·3	0·3	24·5	14·4	9·8	28·7
	Punch ..	34·3	N	9·1	10·9	4·0	41·7
	Udhampur ..	5·4	0·2	20·9	23·4	8·9	41·2

N—Negligible

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables.

MAP No. 44

In-migrants, 1971

This map reveals the percentage of in-migrants to total population and also the volume of total in-migrants as rural/urban with male and female break-up at district level in 1971 census in the state.

The percentage of total in-migrants to total population has been depicted by choropleth technique in the back ground while the rural/urban migrants with male and female break-up by proportionate circles as per the legend given on the map. Areas for which data are not available have been indicated by a separate symbol of hatching.

Of the total of 867,636 in-migrants into the state, 709,394 are rural and 158,242 urban. Out of the total in-migrants, 290,367 are male and 577,269 female in-migrants. Amongst the districts, Jammu ranks first with highest number of 250,551 in-migrants (34.24%) followed by Anantnag with 125,999 in-migrants (15.14%). Ladakh district ranks at the bottom with 18,205 in-migrants. The highest proportion of in-migrants is noticed in the district of Jammu (34.24) followed by Kathua (30.84) which fall in the range of 25.01 and above. The next range of 20.01—25.00 comprises the districts of Udhampur (23.63%), Rajauri (22.53%) and Doda (20.63 %). The low proportion of in-migrants (15.01 to 20.00) is discernable in the districts of Ladakh (17.29) and Anantnag (15.14). Srinagar district has the lowest proportion of in-migrants (8.44) among all the districts followed by Punch (11.79) and Baramula (12.70).

The following statement shows district-wise percentage of total in-migrants with rural, urban, male and female break-up:

District	Percentage of total in-migrants to total population	Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Anantnag ..	15·14	21·24	69·84	2·88	6·04
Srinagar ..	8·44	16·37	57·17	15·36	11·10
Baramula ..	12.70	20·16	69·53	4·40	5·91
Ladakh ..	17·29	31·42	52·87	9·27	6·44
Doda ..	20·63	32·77	59·63	4·07	3·53
Udhampur ..	23·63	23·70	60·00	8·15	8·15
Jammu ..	34·24	23·32	45·85	16·06	14·77
Kathua ..	30·84	24·91	61·65	6·09	7·35
Rajauri ..	22·53	39·72	53·36	3·79	13·13
Punch ..	11·79	28·16	46·62	13·75	11·47

Source : Part II-D Migration Tables.

MAP No. 45
Inter-district migration, 1971

The map exhibits rural and urban movement of population in each district of the state. It encompasses the volume of both in-migration and out-migration as revealed by the 1971 census.

In the map, each district has been represented by a pie diagram which is proportionate in size to gross migrants in the district. The circle has been divided into two sectors. The shaded sector reveals the proportion of in-migrants while the blank one stands for out-migrants. These sectors have further been sub-divided so as to give out the proportion of rural and urban in-migrants and out-migrants. Bar-diagrams have also been drawn to reveal the magnitude of migrants in respect to the type of movement i.e., rural to urban, rural to rural etc. in case of each sex in whole of state.

Amongst the districts, Jammu has registered the highest volume of gross migration with proportion of in-migrants as 47.33 and that of out-migrants as 52.67. Srinagar follows next in volume, but the out-migrants exceed in-migrants by about 12,825. The other districts where out-migrants out number the in-migrants are Srinagar, Baramula, Udhampur Kathua and Punch. On the other hand the districts of Doda, Anantnag, Rajauri and Jammu have in-migrants more than the out-migrants. Consequently the net-gain in-migrants has been revealed by the districts of Anantnag (0.15%), Doda (1.24%), Jammu (3.24%) and Rajauri (3.03%). While the loss has been witnessed by the districts of Srinagar(1.55%), Baramula (0.21%), Ladakh (0.36%), Udhampur (0.53%), Kathua (0.09%) and Punch (10.71%), as is apparent from the back ground hatching on the map. The least volume of gross migration has been experienced in Ladakh district. Other districts display a volume which ranges close to each other both from district to district and within each district between in-migrants and out-migrants. The following statement brings out the position in detail in respect of each district:—

Serial No.	District	Gross-migrants	IN-MIGRANTS								OUT-MIGRANTS							
			Rural				Urban				Rural				Urban			
			Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage
1.	Anantnag ..	22,306	3,201	14·35	5,880	26·36	919	4·12	1,764	7·91	2,591	11·62	3,561	15·96	2,883	12·92	1,507	6·76
2.	Srinagar ..	44,999	2,251	5·00	5,875	13·06	4,867	10·82	3,094	6·88	3,890	8·64	8,615	19·14	8,633	19·18	7,774	17·28
3.	Baramula ..	19,772	2,656	13·43	4,060	20·54	1,193	6·03	1,181	5·97	2,350	11·89	3,648	18·45	3,084	15·60	1,600	8·09
4.	Ladakh ..	2,036	304	14·93	33	1·62	330	16·21	162	7·96	580	28·49	202	9·92	246	12·08	179	8·79
5.	Doda ..	19,771	5,711	28·89	4,470	22·61	1,044	5·28	774	3·91	1,832	9·27	2,580	13·05	2,047	10·35	1,313	6·64
6.	Udhampur ..	33,594	4,704	14·00	6,350	18·90	2,508	7·47	2,338	6·96	4,496	13·39	7,862	23·40	2,762	8·22	2,574	7·66
7.	Jammu ..	61,320	6,115	9·97	11,138	18·16	14,689	23·96	10,567	17·23	5,621	9·17	7,182	11·71	3,128	5·10	2,880	4·70
8.	Kathua ..	20,884	2,792	13·37	5,017	24·02	1,262	6·04	1,247	5·97	2,466	11·81	4,550	21·79	1,971	9·44	1,579	7·56
9.	Rajauri ..	16,912	5,247	31·02	5,343	31·59	705	4·17	449	2·65	1,597	9·44	2,011	11·90	867	5·13	693	4·10
10.	Punch ..	21,610	445	2·06	534	2·47	401	1·86	282	1·30	8,003	37·03	7,889	36·51	2,297	10·63	1,759	8·14

Source :—Table D-I Appendix I & II.
Note: —The data excludes unspecified districts.

Contd.

MAP No. 45—(concld.)

Percentage of net migrants to total population

State/District	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migrants (difference) +gain —loss	Total population 1971	%age loss (—) gain (+)
Jammu & Kashmir State	131,902	131,302	+600	4,616,632	+0·01
Anantnag ..	11,764	10,542	+1,222	832,280	+0·15
Srinagar ..	16,087	28,912	−12,825	827,697	−1·55
Baramula ..	9,090	10,682	−1,592	775,724	−0·21
Ladakh ..	829	1,207	−378	105,291	−0·36
Doda ..	11,999	7,772	+4,227	342,220	+1·24
Udhampur ..	15,900	17,694	−1,794	338,846	−0·53
Jammu ..	42,509	18,811	+23,698	731,743	+3·24
Kathua ..	10,318	10,566	−248	274,671	−0·09
Rajavri ..	11,744	5,168	+6,576	217,373	+3·03
Punch ..	1,662	19,948	−18,286	170,787	−10·71

Source.—Part II-D Migration Tables.

MAP No. 46
Migrants in class I urban centres, 1971

The map has been designed to indicate the volume of total migrants in cities with population 100,000 and above as also the percentage of urban migrants to total migrants in the districts of the state in 1971. Total migrants in class I cities have been shown by circles proportionate to the volume of migrants and divided into different sectors to depict migrants with their last residence (A) in India and (B) outside India. Migrants with their last residence in India have been further classified according to their last residence (i) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration (ii) in other districts of state & (iii) other states in India. The districts have been shaded by suitable hatching to indicate the percentage of urban migrants to total migrants as indicated on the map. Bar diagrams drawn on the map show migrants in cities according to their last residence by male and female divisions.

There are only two class I cities in the state of Jammu and Kashmir viz, Srinagar and Jammu which together have returned 86, 711 migrants of which 19,438 have been returned in Srinagar urban agglomeration and 67,273 in Jammu urban agglomeration. Of the total migrants returned in Srinagar 94.89% had their last residence within India and only 5.11% outside India. The corresponding proportions of those returned in Jammu city are 91.44 and 8.56, respectively.

Out of a total of 906,161 migrants in the state 164,008 or 18.10 % are urban migrants. The highest percentage of urban migrants is found in Jammu district (30.06) followed by Srinagar (27.30) and Punch (23.18) falling in the range of 20.01 and above. The districts of Udhampur, Ladakh, Kathua and Baramula have percentage of urban migrants in between 10.01 and 20.00 while the districts of Anantnag, Doda and Rajauri fall under the range of 10.00 and below.

The following statement gives in detail the number of migrants in class I cities with their break-up.

Serial No.	District	Total migrants	Urban migrants	Percentage
1.	Anantnag ..	129,071	11,469	8·89
2.	Srinagar ..	71,205	19,438	27·30
3.	Baramula ..	100,219	10,448	10·43
4.	Ladakh ..	19,700	3,061	15·54
5.	Doda ..	76,871	5,731	7·46
6.	Udhampur ..	82,428	13,569	16·46
7.	Jammu ..	265,517	79,818	30·06
8.	Kathua ..	87,313	11,842	13·56
9.	Rajauri ..	51,502	3,454	6·71
10.	Punch ..	22,335	5,178	23·18

Urban Centre	Total migrants	A. Resided in India			B. Outside India
		Elsewhere in Distt. of enumeration	In other districts of state	From other states in India	
1. Srinagar Urban Agglomeration	19438 ..	3,375	8,819	6,249	995
2. Jammu Urban Agglomeration	67273 ..	18,077	29,324	14,109	5,763

Source .—Part II-D Migration Tables.

MAP No. 47
Migrants residing upto 4 years, 1971

The map is designed to reflect the movement of people in the state and in its constituent districts with reference to their place of last residence and duration of residence upto 4 years at the place of enumeration with rural and urban migrants by sex as observed in 1971.

Each district in the map has been represented by a pie diagram proportionate to the volume of migrants residing upto 4 years. These circles have, in the first instance been bisected to depict the volume of rural and urban migrants and then further segmented to reveal the proportion of male and female migrants. In the background the percentages of migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants (all duration) have been depicted by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

Further, bar diagrams have been drawn to highlight the percentage of migrants according to the type of movement e.g., rural to rural etc.

The highest proportion of migration residing upto 4 years to the tune of 48.49 has been recorded in Doda district followed by Punch (41.16). The second range depicting proportion from 30.01 to 35.00 percent comprises the districts of Ladakh (33.83) and Udhampur (33.37) while Jammu (29.47), Srinagar (29.17), Kathua (28.37) and Rajauri (27.82) districts fall under the third range of 25.01—30.00 Anantnag shows the lowest proportion of 20.57 followed by Baramula (24.54) and are recorded in the last range of 25.00 and below.

Serial No.	District	TRU	Migrants residing up to 4 years		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Anantnag	.. T	26,550	11,187	15,363
		R	22,911	9,183	13,728
		U	3,639	2,004	1,635
2.	Srinagar	T	20,774	10,850	9,924
		R	11,997	5,033	6,964
		U	8,777	5,817	2,960
3.	Baramula	.. T	24,594	11,023	13,571
		R	20,480	8,600	11,880
		U	4,114	2,423	1,691
4.	Ladakh	.. T	6,664	4,053	2,611
		R	4,790	2,799	1,991
		U	1,874	1,254	620
5.	Doda	.. T	37,273	21,195	16,078
		R	34,219	19,191	15,028
		U	3,054	2,004	1,050
6.	Udhampur	.. T	27,505	13,461	14,044
		R	19,782	9,154	10,628
		U	7,723	4,307	3,416
7.	Jammu	.. T	78,239	38,715	39,524
		R	47,187	20,934	26,253
		U	31,052	17,781	13,271
8.	Kathua	.. T	24,772	11,593	13,179
		R	20,240	9,190	11,050
		U	4,532	2,403	2,129
9.	Rajauri	.. T	14,328	7,283	7,045
		R	12,668	6,327	6,341
		U	1,660	956	704
10.	Punch	.. T	9,192	4,896	4,296
		R	7,556	3,858	3,698
		U	1,636	1,038	598

T=Total R=Rural U=Urban

contd.

MAP No. 47 (concld.)

Migrants classified by place of last residence with duration of residence up to 4 years, 1971

Serial No.	District	Total migrants (all duration)	Migrants residing up to 4 years	Percent of Migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anantnag ..	129,071	26,550	20·57
2.	Srinagar ..	71,205	20,774	29·17
3.	Baramula ..	100,219	24,594	24·54
4.	Ladakh ..	19,700	6,664	33·83
5.	Doda ..	76,871	37,273	48·49
6.	Udhampur ..	82,428	27,505	33·37
7.	Jammu ..	265,517	78,239	29·47
8.	Kathua ..	87,313	24,772	28·37
9.	Rajauri ..	51,502	14,328	27·82
10.	Punch ..	22,335	9,192	41·16

Source: Part II—D Migration Tables

MAP No. 48

Migrants residing 5—9 years, 1971

The map highlights the movement of people in the state and in its constituent districts according to their place of last residence and duration of residence from 5 to 9 years at the place of enumeration as revealed by 1971 census. The type of movement is indicated for each sex separately. The cartographic techniques adopted for representing these migrant are the same as for Map No. 47.

Ladakh district has returned the highest proportion (17.59) of such migrants, followed by Jammu (16.33). Rajauri district with a proportion of 14.88 falls in the range 14.01—16.00. Districts of Anantnag (13.42), Srinagar (13.55), Baramula (13.60), Udhampur, (12.69), Kathua (12.46) and Punch (13.12) find their place in the next range of 12.01—14.00 Doda has returned the lowest proportion at 10.54 and the only district in the range 12.00 & below. Interestingly amongst the four streams of migration it is the rural to rural movement that shows the highest incidence and that too more in females except certain districts. Urban to urban movement in respect of both the sexes is almost equal. The following table further elucidates the position in respect of each district with magnitude of migrants by sex and rural, urban break-up.

Serial No.	District	T/R/U	Migrants residing 5—9 years		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Anantnag	.. Total	17,319	3,752	13,567
		Rural	15,739	3,281	12,458
		Urban	1,580	471	1,109
2.	Srinagar	.. Total	9,648	3,071	6,577
		Rural	6,956	1,396	5,560
		Urban	2,692	1,675	1,017
3.	Baramula	.. Total	13,629	2,771	10,858
		Rural	11,987	2,082	9,905
		Urban	1,642	689	953
4.	Ladakh	.. Total	3,466	1,478	1,988
		Rural	2,972	1,189	1,783
		Urban	494	289	205
5.	Doda	.. Total	8,105	2,384	5,721
		Rural	7,405	2,048	5,357
		Urban	700	336	364
6	Udhampur	.. Total	10,464	3,173	7,291
		Rural	8,521	2,215	6,306
		Urban	1,943	958	985
7.	Jammu	.. Total	43,370	17,884	25,486
		Rural	30,228	11,444	18,784
		Urban	13,142	6,440	6,702
8.	Kathua	.. Total	10,876	2,993	7,883
		Rural	9,164	2,309	6,855
		Urban	1,712	684	1,028
9.	Rajauri	.. Total	7,662	3,301	4,362
		Rural	7,174	3,051	4,123
		Urban	489	250	239
10.	Punch	.. Total	2,931	1,248	1,683
		Rural	2,506	1,012	1,494
		Urban	425	236	189

contd.

MAP No. 48 (concld.)

Migrants classified by place of last residence with duration of residence 5 to 9 years, 1971

Serial No.	District	Total migrants (all duration)	Migrants residing upto 5—9 years	Percentage of migrants residing upto 5-9 years to total migrants
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anantnag ..	129,071	17,319	13·42
2.	Srinagar ..	71,205	9,648	13·55
3.	Baramula ..	100,219	13,629	13·60
4.	Ladakh ..	19,700	3,466	17·59
5.	Doda ..	76,871	8,105	10·54
6.	Udhampur ..	82,428	10,464	12·69
7.	Jammu ..	265,517	43,370	16·33
8.	Kathua ..	87,313	10,876	12·46
9.	Rajauri ..	51,502	7,662	14·88
10.	Punch ..	22,335	2,931	13·12

Source: Part II—D Migration Tables.

MAP No. 49

Migrants residing 10 years and above, 1971

The map depicts the movement of people from their place of last residence to the place of their enumeration and their duration of residence above 10 years at the place of enumeration in the state and in its 10 constituent districts with rural and urban by sex as found in 1971. The drawing techniques adopted for representing the migrants in each district are the same as in map No. 47.

Amongst the districts, Anantnag ranks at the top with the proportion of such migrants standing at 60.71% and falls in the range 60.01 and above. The next lower range viz; 50.01—60.00 depicts the districts of Srinagar (53.56), Baramula (56.85), Jammu (51.24), Kathua (56.65) and Rajauri (54.38), Ladakh, Udhampur and Punch with their respective percentages at 46.93, 49.41 and 42.50 respectively fall in the range 40.01—50.00. Doda with the lowest percentage of 38.71 fall in the range 40.00 and below.

As regards the sex differentials of migrants shown in the bar diagrams females surpass males in case of rural to rural movement. The corresponding numbers are 286439 and 73584 respectively. Similar trend is discernible in respect of other movements also though the difference is not as sharp. The following table brings out in detail the nature and volume of such migration in respect of each district.

Serial No.	District	T/R/U	Migrants residing upto 10 years and above		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Anantnag	.. T	78,354	13,159	65,195
		R	72,552	12,054	60,498
		U	5,802	1,105	4,697
2.	Srinagar	.. T	38,139	7,602	30,537
		R	31,742	4,484	27,258
		U	6,397	3,118	3,279
3.	Baramula	.. T	56,973	8,985	47,988
		R	52,530	7,690	44,840
		U	4,443	1,295	3,148
4.	Ladakh	.. T	9,245	2,718	6,527
		R	8,578	2,453	6,125
		U	667	265	402
5.	Doda	.. T	29,756	5,947	23,809
		R	27,859	5,192	22,667
		U	1,897	755	1,142
6.	Udhampur	.. T	40,725	9,169	31,556
		R	37,005	7,696	29,309
		U	3,720	1,473	2,247
7.	Jammu	.. T	136,043	49,073	86,970
		R	102,364	32,667	69,697
		U	33,679	16,406	17,273
8.	Kathua	.. T	49,464	12,745	36,719
		R	44,004	10,478	33,526
		U	5,460	2,267	3,193
9.	Rajauri	.. T	28,005	11,447	16,558
		R	26,720	10,772	15,948
		U	1,285	675	610
10.	Punch	.. T	9,492	3,121	6,371
		R	6,401	1,589	4,812
		U	3,091	1,532	1,559

T=Total, R=Rural, U=Urban,

contd.

MAP No. 49—(concld.)

Migrants classified by place of last residence with duration of residence (10 years and above), 1971

Serial No.	District	Total migrants (all duration)	Migrants residing up to 10 years and above	Percentage of migrants residing upto 10 years and above, to total migrants
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anantnag ..	129,071	78,354	60·71
2.	Srinagar ..	71,205	38,139	53·56
3.	Baramula ..	100,219	56,973	56·85
4.	Ladakh ..	19,700	9,245	46·93
5.	Doda ..	76,871	29,756	38·71
6.	Udhampur ..	82,428	40,725	49·41
7.	Jammu ..	265,517	136,043	51·24
8.	Kathua ..	87,313	49,464	56·65
9.	Rajauri ..	51,502	28,005	54·38
10.	Punch ..	22,335	9,492	42·50

Source :—Part IV—I. Migration Tables.

MAP No. 50

Working and non-working migrants in class I urban centres, 1971

The map indicates the working and non-working migrants with educational levels in class I urban centres of the state.

Total migrants in class I cities as enumerated in 1971 census have been shown by two semi-circles for the two urban agglomerations of the state viz; Srinagar and Jammu. Workers have been shown by semi-circle drawn in the left (marked as W) and non-workers by the other semi-circle drawn on the right (marked as N) with their radii proportionate to the volume of respective migrants. Each semi-circle has been further divided proportionately and hatched by appropriate symbol to indicate the different percentages of educational levels as per the legends on the map. Educational levels of working and non-working migrants have been further elucidated by the help of proportionate bar diagrams drawn on the map.

Out of a total number of 138,703 migrants enumerated in the urban agglomerations of Srinagar and Jammu, 86,711 have been classified as working migrants and 51,992 as non-working migrants. There are 77,229 literate migrants in the two cities consisting of 33,732 migrants having primary and middle level of education, 25,596 with matric or higher secondary level, 7,566 as graduates and above and 10,335 literate migrants without any educational level. The percentage of literates amongst working migrants in Srinagar and Jammu U.A's. is 48.08 and 60.51 respectively and that amongst non-working migrants is 43.14 in Srinagar and 54.51 in Jammu Urban Agglomeration. The statement given below shows in detail the number of working and non-working migrants with their educational break-up in the two class I urban centres of the state.

WORKING MIGRANTS

Serial No.	Urban Agglomeration	Total working migrants	Break-up of total working migrants									
			Primary and Middle	Percentage to total working migrants	Matriculation or higher secondary and technical or non-technical diploma below degree level	Percentage to total working migrants	Graduates, Post-graduates and other technical degrees	Percentage to total working migrants	Literates without educational level and others	Percentage to total working migrants	Illiterate	Percentage to total working migrants
1.	Srinagar ..	19,438	3,568	18·36	3,501	18·01	1,190	6·12	1,086	5·59	10,093	51·92
2.	Jammu ..	67,273	17,714	26·33	13,899	20·66	4,425	6·58	4,737	7.04	26,498	39·39

Contd.

MAP No. 50—concld.

NON-WORKING MIGRANTS

Serial No.	Urban Agglomeration	Total non-working migrants	Break-up of Non-working migrants									
			Primary and Middle	Percentage to total non-working migrants	Matriculation or higher secondary and techaical or non-technical diploma below degree level	Percentage to total non-working migrants	Graduates, Post-graduates and other technical degrees	Percentage to total non-working migrants	Literates without educational level and others	Percentage to total non-working migrants	Illiterate	Percentage to total non-working migrants
1.	Srinagar ..	10,821	1,829	16·90	17,77	16·42	340	3·14	722	6·67	6,153	56·86
2.	Jammu ..	41,171	10,621	25·80	64,19	15·59	1,611	3·91	3,790	9·21	18,730	45·49

Source :—Part II-D Migration Tables.

MAP No. 51
Classification of working migrants, 1971

The map shows the industrial structure of workers in total migrants by male and female divisions as returned at the 1971 census. The working migrants have been shown by pyramids with bars proportionate to the volume of male and female workers in each industrial category. In order to show primary, secondary and tertiary activities, the bars have been shaded by the different hatchings as explained in the legend. In the background, the districts have been shaded suitably to indicate the percentage of working migrants to total migrants in four ranges. The working migrants with place of last residence and broad working activities for the state as a whole have been shown on the map with the help of horizontal bar diagrams.

The 1971 census has returned 906,161 migrants in the state of which 265,309 (29.30%) are working migrants made up of 233,309 males and 32,000 females. The percentage of working migrants is very low (25.0) in the districts of Anantnag and Baramula while on the other hand it is very high (above 45%) in the district of Ladakh. In Srinagar, Jammu, Udhampur, Kathua and Punch, the percentage ranges between 25.1—35.0 and that in the districts of Doda and Rajauri ranges between 35.1—45.0.

Both sexes taken together, the highest proportion of working migrants falls in category I (cultivators) followed by category IX (other services). Out of the total working migrants in the state 11.97% are cultivators and 7.22% are engaged in other services. The corresponding proportion in other categories ranges from 0.07 in mining and quarrying to 2.19 in livestock, forestry etc. The position is significantly different when viewed for the two sexes separately. Of the total male migrants 87.94% are workers while this proportion is only 12.06% in case of females. Again in respect of male working migrants it is not cultivation which is the most pursued work but other categories of work like trade and commerce (99.13%), mining and quarrying (98.77%), transport and storage (98.50%), construction (95.31%), Agricultural labourers (94.28%) etc. In fact the proportion of cultivators (81.38%) amongst them ranks last. On the other hand, the highest proportion (18.62) of the female working migrants is noticed in category I (cultivators), followed by those engaged in livestock forestry (15.81) manufacturing (15.20). The proportion of female working migrants in other categories ranges from 0.87% in trade and commerce to 6.53% in other services.

Amongst the districts, the proportion of working migrants to total migrants is much higher in the relatively more less developed districts like Ladakh and Doda, being 53.78% and 42.14% respectively while in other districts it ranges between 23.22% in Baramula and 36.20% in Rajauri. Category I (cultivators) constitutes the predominant proportion of the working migrants in all the districts. Doda district excells all other districts in the proportion of its working migrants engaged in category III. This is probably because of its relatively rich forest wealth. In other categories of work the proportions do not vary widely amongst the districts.

The statement reproduced below shows the total number of working migrants in different industrial categories with male and female division in the state and its constituent districts :—

	Male	Female	Total
Total migrants ..	314,189	591,972	906,161
	(34·67)	(65·33)	(100.00)
Workers ..	233,309	32,000	265,309
	(87·94)	(12·06)	(29·28)
Category I Cultivators ..	88,263	20,194	108,457
	(81·38)	(18·62)	(11·97)
Category II Agricultural Labourers ..	11,008	668	11,676
	(94·28)	(5·72)	(1·29)
Category III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantation	16,738	3,143	19,881
	(84·19)	(15·81)	(2·19)
Category IV Mining & Quarrying ..	641	8	649
	(98·77)	(1·23)	0·07
Category V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs ..	15,888	2,847	18,735
	(84·80)	(15·20)	(2·07)
Category VI Construction ..	10,898	536	11,434
	(95·31)	(4·69)	(1·26)
Category VII Trade & Commerce ..	16,658	146	16,804
	(99·13)	(0·87)	(1·85)
Category VIII Transport, Storage & Communication	12,043	183	12,226
	(98·50)	(1·50)	(1·35)
Category IX Other services ..	61,172	4,275	65,447
	(93·47)	(6·53)	(7·22)
Category X Non-workers ..	80,880	559,972	640,852
	(12·62)	(87·38)	(70·72)

Note :—Figures within brackets indicate percentage.

Contd.

MAP No. 51

State/District	Total Migrants		Total workers		Category-wise break-up of Workers									
					Category I		Category II		Category III		Category IV		Category V (a+b)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jammu & Kashmir State	314,189	591,972	33,309	32,000	88,263	20,194	11,008	668	16,738	3,143	641	8	15,888	2,847
Anantnag District	32,011	97,060	26,200	4,386	11,597	3,136	1,429	110	1,038	27	9	..	1,720	728
Srinagar District	23,054	48,151	17,587	1,351	3,874	771	592	22	1,022	18	31	..	1,347	184
Baramula District	25,254	74,965	20,615	2,658	6,885	2,012	1,270	23	734	36	14	2	1,238	187
Ladakh District	8,507	11,193	6,420	4,174	2,084	3,327	305	185	376	215	23	1	167	210
Doda District	30,006	46,865	22,512	9,050	7,532	6,324	571	74	8,252	2,183	3	..	635	222
Udhampur District	26,849	55,579	19,454	3,396	7,291	2,071	555	35	1,845	395	16	..	1,087	265
Jammu District	108,288	157,229	75,783	3,834	26,537	1,070	4,168	100	1,133	46	230	4	6,814	605
Kathua District	27,891	59,422	20,244	2,035	7,679	815	1,341	95	1,119	175	22	..	2,120	381
Rajauri District	22,816	28,686	17,734	908	11,395	619	396	13	1,028	47	292	1	496	49
Punch District	9,513	12,822	6,700	208	3,389	49	381	11	191	1	1	..	263	16

Contd.

MAP No. 51—(concld.)

	Category-wise break-up of Workers									
	Category VI		*Category VII*		*Category VIII*		*Category IX*		*Category X*	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jammu & Kashmr State	10,898	536	16,658	146	12,043	183	61,172	4275	80,880	559,972
Anantnag District	381	—	1,077	10	568	—	8,381	375	5,811	92,674
Srinagar District	549	—	1,422	9	816	2	7,934	345	5,467	46,800
Baramula District	700	—	1,226	14	549	—	7,998	384	4,639	72,307
Ladakh District	363	70	301	8	190	25	2,611	133	2,087	7,019
Doda District	280	4	852	3	439	2	4,008	238	7,434	37,815
Udhampur District	1,797	117	1,523	20	838	26	4,502	467	7,395	52,183
Jammu District	3,958	219	7,952	59	7,244	114	17,747	1617	32,505	153,395
Kathua District	1,953	117	1,333	21	1,029	14	3,648	417	7,647	57,387
Rajauri District	707	1	642	2	262	—	2,516	176	5,082	27,778
Punch District	210	8	330	—	108	—	1,827	123	2,813	12,614

M=Male F=Female

Source : Part II—D Migration Tables.

MAP No. 52

Migrants by age and marital status, 1971

The map portrays the distribution of migrants by their age and marital status in the state and its constituent districts as returned in 1971.

The migrants have been classified into various age-groups and each age-group has been represented by a vertical bar in each district. The bars have subsequently been hatched under different shades so as to reveal the proportion of never married, married and widowed/divorced migrants. For purposes of cartographic representation, broad age-groups viz; 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—49, 50 and above and 'age not stated' have been used and each-group has been depicted in the map as per the legend.

In the background the districts have been hatched to show the percentage of migrants to total population. The various types of hatchings used for this purpose have been explained in the legend.

Of a total of 906,161 migrants returned in the state 173,149 are never married, 646,152 married and 86,180 widowed/divorced. This works out to as proportion of 18.0, 72.0 and 10.0 respectively.

Jammu district has the highest number of migrants totalling to 265,517 out of which 178,246 are married, 61,382 are never married and the rest 25,843 widowed/divorced. Next highest number of migrants can be found in Anantnag district which has 129,071 migrants in all consisting of 14,588 as never married, 103,177 as married and 11,262 widowed or divorced. Baramula has 100,219 migrants comprising of 11,434 never married, 80,150 married and 8,460 widowed or divorced. Kathua ranks fourth with 87,313 migrants with 15,812 as never married, 60,912 married and 10,510 widowed or divorced. 82,428 migrants consisting of 16,837 never married, 56,113 married and 9,460 widowed/divorced are found in Udhampur district while as Doda has 76,871 migrants out of which 19,005 are never married, 51,161 married and 6,639 widowed/divorced. Srinagar is nearer to Doda having 71,205 migrants which include 12,283 never married 52,701 married and 6,037 widowed/divorced. Rajauri comes next with 51,502 migrants having 10,896 as never married, 36,043 married and 4,531 widowed/divorced. Punch has only 22,335 migrants with never married, married and widowed/divorced as 6,054, 14,545 and 1,709 respectively. Ladakh has the lowest number of 19,700 migrants consisting of 4,858 never married, 13,104 married and 1,729 widowed/divorced.

So far as back ground hatching is concerned, Jammu and Kathua fall in the highest range of 25.01 and above per cent. The next range of 15.01—25.00 per cent comprise of the districts of Anantnag, Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur and Rajauri. The last range of 15.00 and below contains the remaining districts of Srinagar, Baramula and Punch.

Details about the distribution of migrants by various age-groups according to marital status and by rural-urban break-up in respect of each sex for each district of the state are given in the following statement :—

State/District	Age-group	Total migrants all duration	Marital Status		
			NM	M	W&D
Jammu & Kashmir State	Total	906,161	173,149	646,152	86,180
	0—14	107,561	102,269	5,143	68
	15—19	73,328	28,636	44,381	282
	20—24	109,980	21,758	86,997	1,176
	25—49	453,583	17,687	412,813	22,894
	50+	161,613	2,786	96,774	61,758
	A.N.S.	96	13	44	2
Anantnag	Total	129,071	14,588	103,177	11,262
	0—14	8,287	7,516	756	11
	15—19	8,586	1,730	6,825	29
	20—24	18,253	2,792	15,325	123
	25—49	75,486	2,329	69,827	3,314
	50+	18,442	218	10,432	7,785
	A.N.S.	17	3	12	–

Contd.

MAP No. 52—(concld.)
Migrants by Age and Marital Status, 1971

District	Age-group	Total migrants all duration	Marital Status		
			NM	M	W & D
Srinagar	Total	71,205	12,283	52,701	6,037
	0—14	5,928	5,570	353	2
	15—19	5,025	1,825	3,180	18
	20—24	10,444	2,479	7,857	95
	25—49	40,166	2,240	35,522	2,363
	50+	9,639	169	5,788	3,558
	A.N.S.	3	..	1	1
Baramula	Total	100,219	11,434	80,150	8,460
	0—14	6,530	5,891	631	3
	15—19	6,381	1,574	4,779	22
	20—24	13,362	2,009	11,269	80
	25—49	57,287	1,771	53,259	2,213
	50+	16,652	184	10,211	6,142
	A.N.S.	7	5	1	..
Ladakh	Total	19,700	4,858	13,104	1,729
	0—14	1,646	1,625	20	..
	15—19	1,327	880	436	11
	20—24	2,368	698	1,631	38
	25—49	10,104	1,223	8,383	495
	50+	4,253	432	2,632	1,185
	A.N.S.	2	..	2	..
Doda	Total	76,871	19,005	51,161	6,639
	0—14	12,899	12,522	348	4
	15—19	6,637	2,772	3,832	29
	20—24	9,437	1,917	7,443	74
	25—49	35,323	1,562	32,111	1,637
	50+	12,575	232	7,427	4,895
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..
Udhampur	Total	82,428	16,837	56,113	9,460
	0—14	11,545	10,976	563	4
	15—19	8,884	2,730	6,108	45
	20—24	10,334	1,641	8,397	293
	25—49	37,062	1,200	33,298	2,557
	50+	14,601	289	7,746	6,561
	A.N.S.	2	1	1	..
Jammu	Total	265,517	61,382	178,246	25,843
	0—14	38,155	36,738	1,372	36
	15—19	22,704	12,135	10,510	54
	20—24	28,296	6,992	21,033	269
	25—49	122,617	4,709	111,669	6,213
	50+	53,737	806	33,656	19,271
	A.N.S.	8	2	6	..
Kathua	Total	87,313	15,812	60,912	10,510
	0—14	10,692	10,222	448	54
	15—19	7,805	2,535	5,215	56
	20—24	10,183	1,632	8,415	131
	25—49	41,110	1,160	37,302	2,629
	50+	17,470	261	9,514	7,690
	A.N.S.	53	2	18	
Rajauri	Total	51,502	10,896	36,043	4,531
	0—14	7,849	7,284	558	21
	15—19	4,324	1,578	2,724	16
	20—24	5,088	981	4,045	57
	25—49	24,003	904	22,009	1,082
	50+	10,236	149	6,705	3,374
	A.N.S.	2	..	2	..
Punch	Total	22,335	6,054	14,545	1,709
	0—14	4,030	3,925	94	1
	15—19	1,655	877	772	4
	20—24	2,215	617	1,582	16
	25—49	10,425	589	9,433	391
	50+	4,008	46	2,663	1,297
	A.N.S.	2	..	1	..

NM—Never Married
M—Married
W & D—Widowed and divorced
ANS—Age not stated

Source : Part II—D Migration Tables.

MAP No. 53
Land utilisation, 1970-71

The map highlights the manner in which the land is utilized in various districts of the state as reported in 1970-71.

Each district of the state has been represented by a circle proportinate to its agriculture and non-agricultural area according to village-papers. These circles have further been proportionately segmented so as to represent separately, i) the actually farmed land viz; net area sown and current fallows ii) utilisable farming land viz; culturable waste and fallow land other than current fallow iii) non-farming lands viz; area not available for cultivation, permanent pastures and other grazing lands and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves, and iv) forests. Each of the above categories of land utilization have been represented by different hatchings. Further percentage of the net area sown in each district to total reported area has also been depicted by various hatchings in the background as shown on the map.

In an isosceles triangle ABC, drawn on the map, various districts have been plotted by dots so as to indicate their predominent character of land use.

The total reported area of the state has been found at 2,418,808 hectares. Non-farming lands (area not available for cultivation and permanent pastures other than grazing lands) account for 59.80% of the total area. Actually farmed lands (net area sown and current fallows claim 32.90% and utilizable farming land culturable waste and fallow lands other than current fallow) claim the remaining 7.30%. Srinagar district claims the highest percentage of farming lands (65.08%) followed by Baramula and Anantnag with (65.01%) and (64.43%) respectively. Doda district has returned the lowest proportion of farming lands (14.27%). In Srinagar the net area sown is 60.32% followed by area not available for cultivation at 18.09 and permanent pastures and grazing lands at 5.40%. The district of Ladakh the area under forests and fallow pattern in net area sown is 28.87 while as area not available for cultivation is 50.71%. Udhampur district has 43.95% area under forests 21.60% under area not available for cultivation and only 13.87% area is found under net sown area which is lowest among all districts. Jammu district has 34.20% of the total reported area as net sown area, 26.42% area is not available for cultivation and 14.69% area is under forests. The proportion of area under forests not available for cultivation and net sown area in Kathua district is 26.30, 29.82 and 22.17% respectively. So far as Rajauri is concerned most of its area is under forests (41.25%) and area not available for cultivation (23.92%) only 17.02 % area is found as net sown area. The percentages of area of forests, not available for cultivation, permanent pastures and grazing lands and net area sown in Punch district is 28.97, 22.97, 14.49 and 20.85 respectively.

State/District	Total reported area	Percentage	Forests	Percentage	Area not available for cultivation	Percentage	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Percentage	Land under miscellaneous trees & groves	Percentage	Cultivable waste land	Percentage	Fallow pattern	Percentage	Current fallows	Percentage	Net area sown	Percentage
Jammu & Kashmir State	2,418,808	100	671,374	27·76	530,139	21·92	132,332	5·47	112,503	4·65	165,112	6·83	11,331	0·47	89,840	3·71	706,177	29·19
Anantnag District	217,316	100	1,214	0·56	38,445	17·69	18,616	8·57	3,642	1·68	14,569	6·70	809	0·37	12,950	5·96	127,071	58·47
Srinagar District	127,476	100	2,023	1·59	23,067	18·09	9,713	7·62	2,833	2·22	6,880	5·40	..	..	6,070	4·76	76,890	60·32
Baramula District	211,651	100	11,619	0·76	34,398	16·25	19,425	9·18	1,619	0·77	16,188	7·65	809	0·38	7,689	3·63	129,904	61·38
Ladakh District	57,465	100	..	..	29,138	50·71	1,214	2·11	1,214	2·11	8,498	14·79	..	..	809	1·41	16,592	28·87
Doda District	411,161	100	220,554	53·64	59,084	14·37	7,689	1·87	37,231	9·06	26,710	6·50	1,214	0·29	809	0·20	57,870	14·07
Udhampur District	434,633	100	191,012	43·95	93,887	21·60	19,020	4·38	35,208	8·10	24,686	5·68	2,024	0·47	8,498	1·95	60,298	13·87
Jammu District	327,796	100	48,158	14·69	86,603	26·42	11,331	3·46	3,237	0·99	30,756	9·38	1,619	0·49	33,994	10·37	112,098	34·20
Kathua District	264,665	100	69,606	26·30	78,914	29·82	11,331	4·28	22,663	8·56	9,712	3·67	809	0·31	12,950	4·89	58,680	22·17
Rajauri District	252,119	100	104,004	41·25	60,298	23·92	17,401	6·90	1,214	0·48	19,829	7·86	2,024	0·80	4,452	1·77	42,897	17·02
Punch District	114,526	100	33,184	28·97	26,305	22·97	16,592	14·49	3,642	3·18	7,284	6·36	2,023	1·77	1,619	1·41	23,877	20·85

Source:— Digest of Statistics, 1973-74.
Evaluation & Statistics Department J. & K.

MAP No. 54

Intensity of cropping, 1970-71

The map depicts the itensity of cropping in the state and in its constituent districts during the year 1970-71.

The intensity of cropping has been measured by dividing the gross sown area by net sown area and multiplying the resultant by 100. The data thus obtained have been classified into various percentage groups so as to depict them by appropriate hatchings. Further, two bar diagrams have also been drawn on the map. One such diagram reveals the cumulative percentage and gross area sown in hectares and the other divulges the cumulative percentage and cumulative net area sown.

The gross area sown in the state measures 878,000 hectares out of which the net area sown measures 706,000 hectares. This gives out an intensity of cropping at 124.36. As would be seen from the map, except for Doda all other districts of the Jammu region reveal an intensity of cropping above the state average. Against this the valley districts return averages lower than the state average. The highest intensity index is noticed in the district of Jammu (155.36) while the lowest has been found in Baramula district 98.46. The following statement gives out a detailed account in respect of each district of the state :—

Area in 000 hectares

Serial No.	State/District	Gross area sown	Net area sown	Intensity of cropping Col. 3 / Col. 4 × 100
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir State ..	878	706	124·36
2.	Anantnag District ..	145	127	114·17
3.	Srinagar District ..	83	77	107·79
4.	Baramula District ..	128	130	98·46
5.	Ladakh District ..	18	16	112·50
6.	Doda District ..	62	58	106·90
7.	Udhampur District ..	87	60	145·00
8.	Jammu District ..	174	112	155·36
9.	Kathua District ..	89	59	150·85
10.	Rajauri District ..	61	43	141·86
11.	Punch District ..	31	24	129·17

Source—Digest of Statistics 1973-74, Evaluation & Statistics Deptt. J. & K.

MAP No. 55

Major cereals, 1970-71 (Rice, wheat, Maize, Bajra, Barley and others)

The map depicts the area in hectares of land in the state and in its districts under major cereals as found in 1971. The major cereals have been classified into six categories viz ; (i) Rice (ii) Wheat (iii) Maize (iv) Bajra (v) Barley and (vi) other foodgrains. Cereals have been denoted in the map by solid and hollow dots of different coloures. Area represented by each dot is 5000 hectares.

In the state, the largest area in hectares is under maize cultivation. Rice and wheat rank second and third respectively. Bajra and barley claim comparatively a smaller area and their cultivation is limited to 19113.3 and 15437.5 hectares only. Amongst the districts, Anantnag ranks on top of other districts with an area of 60704.1 and 49775.9 hectares under rice and maize respectively. Baramula district ranks second with a corresponding area of 50964.1 and 44198.9 hectares. Under wheat cultivation the largest area of 75132.3 hectares has been returned in Jammu district. Bajra cultivation is also concentrated mainly in Jammu district accounting for 16367.5 hectares out of a total of 19113.3 hectares under this crop in the whole state. In the cultivation of barley Doda ranks on top of other districts with 7401.3 hectares out of a total of 15437.5 hectares under this crop in the whole state. The following statement describes in detail the area in hectares under each cereal in each district of the state :—

State/District	Major cereals (Area in hectares)					
	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Bajra	Barley	Other foodgrains
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	223,153·1	184,716·0	274,068·3	19,113·3	15,437·5	18,867·6
Anantnag District ..	60,740·1	5,053·7	49,775·9	..	39·6	56·2
Srinagar District ..	35,748·3	7,486·2	19,560·4	..	50·9	235·5
Baramula District ..	50,964·1	8,281·4	44,198·9	10·5	181·2	663·2
Ladakh District ..	..	3,812·1	..	..	820·2	7,965·4
Doda District ..	3,872.4	7,224·4	31,696·6	0·4	7,401·3	7,434·8

District	Major cereals (Area in hectares)					
	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Bajra	Barley	Other foodgrains
Udhampur District ..	9,444·1	23,334·1	39,433·4	58·6	2,130·6	937·6
Jammu District ..	33,154·3	75,132·3	17,877·4	16,367·5	2,284·8	1,372·6
Kathua District ..	20,378·7	29,385·8	17,227·8	2,551.1	2,382·7	194·2
Rajauri District ..	5,670·8	20,585·9	33,984·7	125·0	124·6	..
Punch District ..	3,180·0	4,419·5	20,312·8	..	21·0	7·6

Source:—Report on Agricultural Census J & K Govt.

MAP No. 56

Pulses and Oilseeds, 1970-71

The map depicts the area in hectares in the state and its constituent districts under pulses and oilseeds as found in 1971. The area under pulses and oilseeds has been represented in the map by solid red and black dots, respectively and a dot stands for 500 hectares.

For the state as a whole area under pulses and oilseeds has been returned at 51572.3 and 25948.4 hectares respectively. Amongst the districts, Jammu ranks on top in the cultivation of pulses with 11947.1 hectares under this crop. Baramula occupies the second position with 11851.6 hectares of land under the cultivation of pulses. In the cultivation of Oilseeds, Kathua district leads with an area of 6654.2 hectares under this crop. Anantnag district follows with 4395.2 hectares of land under oilseeds cultivation. Detailed position in respect of each district is brought out in the following table :—

State/District	Pulses	Oilseeds
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	51,572·3	25,948·4
Anantnag District ..	6,413·4	4,395·2
Srinagar District ..	3,440·6	2,571·7
Baramula District ..	11,851·6	4,003·1
Ladakh District ..	1,300·2	44·5
Doda District ..	4,013·6	1,884·6
Udhampur District ..	5,608·5	2,708·5
Jammu District ..	11,947·1	2,577·4
Kathua District ..	5,725·4	6,654·2
Rajauri District ..	1,148·4	876·9
Punch District ..	122·6	231·8

Source:—Report on Agricultural Census J & K Govt.

MAP No. 57

Commercial Crops, 1970-71

The map highlights the distribution of land under various commercial crops in the state and its constituent districts as found in 1971. Commercial crops have been classified into various categories viz; (i) Fruits, (ii) vegetables (iii) spices (iv) sugar cane (v) fibres and (vi) other non-food crops. Each crop has been depicted in the map by solid or a hallow dot representing 100 hectares of land under a crop in different colours.

Of the total land in the state under commercial crops the largest area of 13951.1 hectares is under fruits. Vegetables claim the second largest area of 12,969.7 hectares . Area under spices and condiments stands at 3,000.3 hectares and that under fibres and sugarcane at 1,811.7 and 1537.4 hectares respectively. Area under other non-food crops has been returned at 18,771.7 hectares. Amongst the districts, Baramula claims the largest area under fruits viz; 5,275. 4 hectares followed by Srinagar and Anantnag with 4,338.2 and 3,736.8 hectares respectively. In the remaining districts, area under fruit, is not much sizeable. In the cultivation of vegetables, Srinagar district leads with an area of 4,295.7 hectares followed by Baramula with 3,289.6 hectares under this crop. The following statement reveals in detail the acreage of land under each crop in respect of each district of the state:—

State/District	Commercial Crops (Area in hectares)					
	Fibres	Sugarcane	Vegetables	Fruits	Spices	Other non-food crops
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	1,811·7	1,537·4	12,969·7	13,951·1	3,000·3	18,771·7
Anantnag District ..	5·6	..	3,190·1	3,736·8	1,564·3	1,214·0
Srinagar District ..	..	..	4,295·7	4,338·2	507·8	249·2
Baramula District ..	..	..	3,289·6	5,275·4	71·2	2,009·6
Ladakh District ..	..	..	282·4	71·2	..	2,639·3
Doda District ..	..	..	356·5	68·3	65·9	28·3

District	Commercial Crops (Area in hectares)					
	Fibres	Sugarcane	Vegetables	Fruits	Spices	Other non-food crops
Udhampur District ..	201·5	195·4	157·4	68·3	84·5	190·2
Jammu District ..	940·0	702·5	1,193·4	296·6	173·2	7,679.3
Kathua District ..	520.4	526·9	162.2	95·1	193.8	3,297·3
Rajauri District ..	102·3	106·4	6·0	..	217·3	1,099·5
Punch District ..	42·4	6·0	36·0	0.8	101·9	364·6

Source: Report on Agricultural Census, J & K Govt.

MAP No. 58

Area irrigated by various sources, 1970-71.

The map shows the area irrigated by various sources at state and district level as in 1970-71.

Total irrigated area of each district has been depicted by pie-circles. Size of each circle is proportionate to area irrigated in hectares. These circles have further been sub-divided in sectors and are in different shades so as to represent the percentage of area irrigated by various sources like canals, tanks, wells, tubewells etc. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn inthe map one divulging the cumulative percentage and net area sown and the other revealing the cumulative percentage and total area irrigated in hectares.

The net area sown in the state measures 706,177 hectares and the irrigated area has been returned as 273,439 hectares. The proportion of irrigated area to net sown area works out to 38.72%. All the valley districts as also the Ladakh district exceed this state average. As regards the Jammu region, the proportion of irrigated area to net sown area is below the state average in all the districts. Again, in the state as a whole the area irrigated by canals is 97.50% of the total irrigated area. In Anantnag district 99.95% of the irrigated land depends on canals and in Ladakh canals are the only source of irrigation. Similarly in Doda, Udhampur and Rajauri canals irrigate 100% of the irrigated area. In other districts the contribution of canals ranges between 86.26% and 98.63%. As would be seen from the map the contribution of other sources like wells, tube wells etc. is almost negligible. The following statement, however, reveals in detail the contribution of each source in each district of the state:—

State/District	Total area irrigated	Percentage	Canals	Percentage	Tanks	Percentage	Wells	Percentage	Tubewells	Percentage	Others	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu & Kashmir State	273,439	100·00	266,590	97·50	1,256	0·46	825	0·30	1,779	0·65	2,989	1·09
Anantnag District ..	79,344	100·00	79,305	99·95	1	N	38	0·05	..	..	..	..
Srinagar District ..	46,774	100·00	44,055	94·19	297	0·63	374	0·80	244	0·52	1,804	3·86
Baramula District ..	63,392	100·00	61,658	97·27	503	0·79	343	0·54	..	..	888	1·40
Ladakh District ..	15,913	100·00	15,913	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doda District ..	6,001	100·00	6,001	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udhampur District ..	5,530	100·00	5,530	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu District ..	35,354	100·00	33,622	95·09	15	0·04	32	0·09	1,522	4·31	163	0·46
Kathua District ..	13,603	100·00	13,417	98·63	1	N	38	0·28	13	0·10	134	0·99
Rajauri District ..	4,333	100·00	4,333	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punch District ..	3,195	100·00	2,756	86·26	439	13·74	..	..	..	..	..	..

N—Negligible

Source: Report on Agricultural Census 197 3-74 J & K Govt.

MAP No. 59

Agricultural holding per cultivating household, 1971

The map depicts the average size of agricultural holding in hectares per cultivating household in the rural areas of the state and its constituent districts as found in 1971.

The total area 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 area thus arrived at in respect of various size classes of a district has been divided by the number of cultivating households in that district. The districts have subsequently been grouped into various categories according to the size of agricultural holding per household been shaded by various hatchings corresponding to the size of holding per cultivating household in the district as indicated in the legend of the map. Two bar diagrams, one showing the cumulative percentage and number of holding and the other rural households have also been drawn on the map.

In the state, there are 916,452 agricultural holdings to be shared by 628,770 rural cultivating households. This yields an average of 1.46 hectare holding per cultivating household. As would be seen from the map, all the districts of Jammu region except Doda and Jammu, reveal an average of holding per cultivating household above the state average. On the other hand, the valley districts together with Ladakh have returned an average size of holding below the state average. Anantnag district has given out the lowest size of holding per cultivating household (1.29 hectares). The following statement describes in detail the position in respect of each district of the state:—

State/District	Holdings in Hectares	No. of rural households	Agricultural holding per cultivating household
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	916,452	628,870	1·46
Anantnag District ..	151,609	117,418	1·29
Srinagar District ..	87,341	65,568	1·33
Baramula District ..	147,233	111,780	1·32
Ladakh District ..	27,044	20,562	1·32
Doda District ..	73,171	53,082	1·38
Udhampur District ..	97,138	56,209	1·73
Jammu District ..	142,367	98,035	1·45
Kathua District ..	85,802	44,105	1·95
Rajauri District ..	67,526	36,843	1·83
Punch District ..	37,221	25,268	1·47

Source:—Report on Agricultural Census 1973-74. J & K Govt.

MAP No. 60

Agricultural holding per capita in rural areas, 1971.

The map is designed to portray the per capita agricultural holding in hectares, in the rural areas of the state and in its constituent districts during the year 1971.

The size of holding per capita has been worked out by dividing the total cultivated land in the rural areas of each district by the rural population in the district. The averages obtained thereby have been grouped into various categories & the districts have been shaded by choropleth technique. In the two bar diagrams drawn on the map, the cumulative percentage & number of holdings and rural population falling under each range has also been depicted.

The rural population of the state has been returned at 3,758,411 at 1971 census and the agricultural holdings (in hectares) number 916,452. The average holding per capita thus works out to be 0.24 hectares. The three districts of Kashmir valley give out an average size of holding per capita below the state average. In Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Rajauri districts of Jammu region the average size of the holding per capita is above the state average. Doda district reveals a size of holding below the state average and Punch just equal. In Ladakh the per capita holding exceeds the state average and stands at 0.28 hectares. A look on the following table further amplifies the position:—

State/District	Holdings in hectares	Rural population	Agricultural holding per capita in rural area (Hectares)
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	916,452	3,758,411	0·24
Anantnag District ..	151,609	758,046	0·20
Srinagar District ..	87,341	404,444	0·22
Baramula District ..	147,233	709,481	0·21
Ladakh District ..	27,044	97,382	0·28
Doda District ..	73,171	322,684	0·23
Udhampur District ..	97,138	310,427	0·31
Jammu District ..	142,367	540,401	0·26
Kathua District ..	85,802	249,586	0·34
Rajauri District ..	67,526	208,976	0·32
Punch District ..	37,221	156,984	0·24

Source.—Report on Agricultural Census 1973–74 J & K Govt.

MAP No. 61

Agricultural holding per male cultivator, 1971.

The map highlights, the average agricultural holding in hectares per male cultivator at district level in the state as found in 1971.

The average holding per male cultivator has been worked cut by dividing the agricultural holdings in a district by the number of its male cultivators. The averages thus arrived at, have been grouped in various percentage groups so as to represent them in the map with appropriate hatching in each district. Moreover, two bar diagrams reveal the cumulative number and percentage of such holdings and male cultivators under each hatching.

In the state the total number of holdings in hectares has been returned at 916,452 and the number of male cultivators stands at 832,544. This gives out an average of 1.10 hectares holdings per male cultivator. The three valley districts together with Doda and Punch districts of Jammu region reveal an average of holdings per male cultivator below the state average. In the remaining districts, the holdings per male cultivator exceed the state average. The following statement reveals in detail the position in respect of each district of the state:—

State/District	Holding in hectares	Male cultivators	Agricultural holdings per male cultivator
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	916,452	832,544	1·10
Anantnag District ..	151,609	178,024	0·85
Srinagar District ..	87,341	93,715	0·93
Baramula District ..	147,233	169,137	0·87
Ladakh District ..	27,044	22,876	1·18
Doda District ..	73,171	75,966	0·96
Udhampur District ..	97,138	74,450	1·30
Jammu District ..	142,367	85,500	1·67
Kathua District ..	85,802	45,296	1·89
Rajauri District ..	67,526	47,588	1·42
Punch District ..	37,221	39,992	0·93

Source.—Report on Agricultural Census 1973-74, J & K Govt.

MAP No. 62
Workers and non-workers, 1971

The map displays the proportion of workers and non-workers to the total population of the state at district level as in 1971. Each district has been represented by a circle proportionate to total population. The circle has been cut into two sectors, the shaded sector represents workers and the un-shaded sector stands for non-workers. Both sectors have further been bisected to represent the proportion of males and females separately. The percentage figures of workers to total population have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been hatched accordingly.

Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One represents the percentage of area covered by each stratum of workers and the other denotes the percentage formed by the workers of the total population of each district.

In a population of 4,616,632 of the state 1,373,901 are workers and 3,242,731 are non-workers. The former comprises 1,290,570 males and 83,331 females while the latter 1,167,745 males and 2,074,986 females. Of the states total population workers constitute 29.76% of whom 27.95% are males and 1.81% females. Correspondingly, the proportion of male and female non-workers is 25.29% and 44.95% respectively. Among the districts, Ladakh shares the highest percentage of workers (43.76%) followed, though not closely by Doda (36.09%). The state average has been exceeded, by Anantnag, Baramula, Ladakh, Doda and Udhampur. The percentage of workers in the remaining districts is below the state average and the lowest (24.44%) has been found in Jammu district. As would be seen from the map, districts situated in the south and south-west have returned percentage of workers to total population as lower than state average ranging between 25.59% and 29.57%. A detailed account of inter-district differentials can be had from the following table:—

Serial No.	State/District	Total population 1971	Total workers 1971	Percentage of workers to total population	WORKERS				NON-WORKERS			
					Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	1,373,901	29.76	1,290,570	27.95	83,331	1.81	1,167,745	25.29	2,074,986	44.95
2.	Anantnag District ..	832,280	258,922	31.11	247,095	29.69	11,827	1.42	203,258	24.42	370,100	44.47
3.	Srinagar District ..	827,697	238,979	28.87	232,141	28.04	6,838	0.83	215,367	26.02	373,351	45.11
4.	Baramula District ..	775,724	240,913	31.06	231,895	29.90	9,018	1.16	187,968	24.23	346,844	44.71
5.	Ladakh District ..	105,291	46,077	43.76	30,879	29.33	15,198	14.43	22,436	21.31	36,778	34.93
6.	Doda District ..	342,220	123,493	36.09	101,195	29.57	22,298	6.52	80,229	23.44	138,498	40.47
7.	Udhampur District ..	338,846	105,717	31.20	98,440	29.05	7,277	2·15	79,156	23.36	153,973	45.44
8.	Jammu District ..	731,743	178,871	24.44	173,137	23.66	5,734	0.78	208,001	28.43	344,871	47.13
9.	Kathua District ..	274,671	73,390	26.72	70,292	25.59	3,098	1.13	72,697	26.47	128,584	46.81
10.	Rajauri District ..	217,373	60,106	27.65	58,639	26.98	1,467	0.67	55,741	25.64	101,526	46.71
11.	Punch District ..	170,787	47,433	27.77	46,857	27.43	576	0.34	42,893	25.11	80,461	47.12

Source : Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 63

Rural workers and non-workers, 1971

The map portrays districtwise proportion of workers and non-workers to total rural population of the state. The circles are drawn proportionate to the rural population of the district. These have been divided into two segments representing the proportion of workers (shaded) and non-workers (un-shaded) with male and female divisions. Figures showing the percentage of rural workers to total rural population have been grouped into five ranges and the districts have been hatched accordingly.

The areas for which data are not available are shown separately. Two bar diagrams, one showing the percentage of area covered by each stratum of rural workers and the other depicting the percentage of total rural workers to total rural population, have also been drawn on the map.

The state has a total rural population of 3,758,411 comprising 1,146,681 workers and 2,611,730 non-workers. The former thus constitutes 30.51% and the latter 69.49% of the rural population. Out of the 30.51% workers, 28.55% are males and 1.96% are females. The highest proportion of 43.99% of workers are found in Ladakh district of which 29.24% are males and 14.75% are females. This is followed by Doda (36.58%) with 29.82% males and 6.76 females. Other districts with a proportion of rural workers above the state average (30.51%) are Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula and Udhampur. Remaining districts have a proportion lower than the state average. A significant feature of these districts is that the proportion of female workers is very low ranging between 0.26% and 2.18%. The lowest proportion of male rural workers (23.98) is found in Jammu district and of females in Punch district. Detailed statistics of rural workers, non-workers and rural population in respect of each district can be had from the following table:—

State/District	Total rural population 1971	Total rural workers 1971	Percentage of rural workers to total rural population	Rural-workers				Rural Non-workers			
				Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu & Kashmir State	3,758,411	1,146,681	30.51	1,073,138	28.55	73,543	1.96	923,726	24.58	1,688,004	44.91
Anantnag District	758,046	238,793	31.50	227,660	30.03	11,133	1.47	182,767	24.11	336,486	44.39
Srinagar District	404,444	127,366	31.49	123,879	30.63	3,487	0.86	95,402	23.59	181,676	44.92
Baramula District	709,481	222,816	31.41	214,544	30.24	8,272	1.17	169,687	23.91	316,978	44.68
Ladakh District	97,382	42,838	43.99	28,472	29.24	14,366	14.75	20,582	21.14	33,962	34.87
Doda District	322,684	118,039	36.58	96,217	29.82	21,822	6.76	74,672	23.14	129,973	40.28
Udhampur District	310,427	98,103	31.60	91,315	29.42	6,788	2.18	71,065	22.89	141,259	45.51
Jammu District	540,401	129,572	23.98	126,401	23.39	3,171	0.59	152,125	28.15	258,704	47.87
Kathua District	249,586	67,093	26.88	64,347	25.78	2,746	1.10	65,496	26.24	116,997	46.88
Rajauri District	208,976	57,812	27.66	56,465	27.02	1,347	0.64	53,352	25.53	97,812	46.81
Punch District	156,984	44,249	28.19	43,838	27.93	411	0.26	38,578	24.57	74,157	47.24

Source ; Part II—B Economic Tables

MAP No. 64
Urban workers and non-workers, 1971

The map displays district-wise proportion of workers and non-workers in the urban areas of the state to total urban population. The cartographic technique adopted for the map is the same as in the preceding maps 62 and 63. Two bar diagrams drawn on the map show cumulative area each range of proportion of urban workers to total urban population and cumulative percentage of urban workers.

The 1971 census shows an urban population of 858,221 for the state of which 227,220 (26.48%) are workers. As regards the sexwise break-up, males constitute 25.34% and females only 1.14%. Non-workers comprise 73.52% of which 28.43% are males and 45.09% are females. The highest proportion of urban workers (40.90%) has been found in Ladakh district where the proportion of male and female workers stands at 30.43 and 10.52, respectively. Proportions in respect of other districts, by and large, revolve around the state average (26.48%). Anantnag, Baramula, Doda, Udhampur and Rajauri exhibit a proportion higher than the state average. While the other districts show below the state average. The proportion of urban female workers is lower than the state average in all the three valley districts of Kashmir region. The position is contrary in respect of Ladakh and the six disricts of Jammu region. The following table gives a detailed break-up of urban workers and non-workers and the proportion they constitute of the total urban population.

State/District	Total urban population 1971	Total urban workers 1971	Percentage of urban workers to total urban population	Urban-workers				Urban Non-workers			
				Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jammu & Kashmir State	858,221	227,220	26·48	217,432	25·34	9,788	1·14	244,019	28·43	386,982	45·09
Anantnag District	74,234	20,129	27·12	19,435	26·18	694	0·94	20,491	27·60	33,614	45·28
Srinagar District	423,253	111,613	26·37	108,262	25·58	3,351	0·79	119,965	28·34	191,675	45·29
Baramula District	66,243	18,097	27·32	17,351	26·19	746	1·13	18,280	27·60	29,866	45·08
Ladakh District	7,909	3,239	40·95	2,407	30·43	832	10·52	1,854	23·44	2,816	35·61
Doda District	19,536	5,454	27·92	4,978	25·48	476	2·44	5,557	28·44	8,525	43·64
Udhampur District	28,419	7,614	26·79	7,125	25·07	489	1·72	8,091	28·47	12,714	44·74
Jammu District	191,342	49,299	25·76	46,736	24·43	2,563	1·33	55,876	29·21	86,167	45·03
Kathua District	25,085	6,297	25·10	5,945	23·70	352	1·40	7,201	28·71	11,587	46·19
Rajauri District	8,397	2,294	27·32	2,174	25·89	120	1·43	2,389	28·45	3,714	44·23
Punch District	13,803	3,184	23·07	3,019	21·87	165	1·20	4,315	31·26	6,304	45·67

Source : Part II—B Economic Tables

MAP No. 65

Rural male workers in age 15—59, 1971

The map indicates at tehsil level the proportion of rural male workers to total rural male population in the age-group 15—59 as in 1971 census. Tehsils have been grouped into various percentage categories and shown in the map with appropriate hatching.

Areas for which data are not available have been shown by separate hatching symbol. In addition, two bar-diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One diagram gives out the cumulative percentage of tehsils under each hatching and the other represents the cumulative percentage of rural workers to total rural population in age-group 15—59.

The age-group 15—59 represents the magnitude of potential workers in the state and they number 1,027,548. Of these 920,607 have been returned as actual workers in the rural population in 1971. The percentage formed by the actual to the potential work force is thus 89.59. Two contiguous tehsils Budhal and Gool Gulab Garh have returned the highest proportion of rural workers and have as such been placed in the category 94.01 and above. 14 tehsils of Kashmir region and 9 tehsils of Jammu region fall in the second category i.e., 90.01—94.00. This category in fact, claims the maximum number of tehsils (23). Seven tehsils of Kashmir region and six of Jammu region fall in the next lower range of 86.01—90.00. Karnah and Jammu tehsils fall in the percentage group of 82.01—86.00 while Zanskar, Samba, R.S. Pora and Hiranagar are placed in 82.00% and below category. A) detailed position in respect of each tehsil can be had from the following table

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Rural male population in age-group 15—59	Rural male workers in age-group 15—59	Percentage of workers to total population in (15—59) age-group
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	1,027,548	920,607	89·59
2.	Pahalgam tehsil ..	12,098	11,151	92·17
3.	Anantnag tehsil ..	69,588	62,526	89·85
4.	Kulgam tehsil ..	57,529	51,661	89·80
5.	Shupiyan tehsil ..	27,081	24,743	91·37
6.	Pulwama tehsil ..	43,545	39,275	90·19
7.	Tral tehsil ..	16,190	14,365	88·73
8.	Ganderbal tehsil ..	28,056	25,814	92·01
9.	Srinagar tehsil ..	15,035	13,571	90·26
10.	Chadura tehsil ..	26,712	24,208	90·63
11.	Badgam tehsil ..	26,423	23,986	20·78
12.	Beerwah tehsil ..	23,958	22,176	92·56
13.	Bandipore tehsil ..	19,001	16,945	89·18
14.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	29,020	26,771	92·25
15.	Sopore tehsil ..	29,442	26,438	89·80
16.	Baramula tehsil ..	31,821	28,495	89·55
17.	Gulmarg tehsil ..	11,137	10,346	92·90
18.	Uri tehsil ..	13,969	12,958	92·76
19.	Handwara tehsil ..	28,263	25,774	91·19
20.	Karnah tehsil ..	6,240	5,211	83·51

Contd.

MAP No. 65—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Rural male population in age-group 15—59	Rural male workers in age-group 15—59	Percentage of workers to total population in (15—59) age-group
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Kupwara tehsil. ..	41,018	37,321	90·90
22.	Leh tehsil ..	12,863	11,420	88·78
23.	Kargil tehsil ..	12,615	11,449	90·76
24.	Zanskar tehsil ..	1,979	1,597	80·70
25.	Kishtwar tehsil ..	26,232	24,178	92·17
26.	Bhaderwah tehsil ..	19,840	17,866	90·05
27.	Doda tehsil ..	19,486	17,955	92·14
28.	Ramban tehsil ..	23,135	21,410	92·54
29.	Ramnagar tehsil ..	21,415	19,979	93·29
30.	Udhampur tehsil ..	27,540	25,094	91·12
31.	Reasi tehsil ..	11,783	10,922	92·69
32.	Gool Gulab Garh tehsil ..	19,505	18,413	94·40
33.	Samba tehsil ..	24,825	19,880	80·08
34.	R.S. Pora tehsil ..	31,219	25,359	81·23
35.	Jammu tehsil ..	42,457	35,706	84·10
36.	Akhnoor tehsil ..	26,812	23,089	86·11
37.	Billawar tehsil ..	14,052	12,472	88·76
38.	Bashohli tehsil ..	11,679	10,816	92·61
39.	Kathua tehsil ..	16,728	14,460	86·44
40.	Hiranagar tehsil ..	13,715	15,129	80·84
41.	Budhal tehsil ..	7,140	6,823	95·56
42.	Rajauri tehsil ..	26,074	23,412	89·79
43.	Nowshehra tehsil ..	16,005	14,120	88·22
44.	Haveli tehsil ..	16,069	14,622	91·00
45.	Mendhar tehsil ..	23,254	20,701	89·02

Source : Part II—B Economic Tables

MAP No. 66

Urban male workers in age 15—59, 1971

The map highlights the proportion of male workers to the total male population in the age-group 15—59 in the urban areas of the state. With a view to representing the proportions in the map, they have been grouped into five categories above and below the state average. Each of these categories has been depicted on the map by choropleth technique. Areas for which data are not available as also those which are entirely rural have been depicted by different symbols. Two bar diagrams showing the cumulative percentage of tehsils under each category of hatching and the cumulative percentage of urban male workers under each hatching have also been drawn separately.

In 1971, the state returned a total urban male population of 256,226 in the age-group 15—59. Urban male workers in this age-group number 200,787 forming 78.36% of the total urban male population in age-group 15—59. As regards the tehsils, the tourist tehsils of Gulmarg and Pahalgam have returned the highest proportion of urban male workers and as such fall in the percentage category of 90.01% and above. Seven tehsils, of which 6 belonging to the Kashmir region and 1 to Jammu region, fall in the next below category of 85.01—90.00. Three tehsils of Kashmir region and 7 of Jammu fall in the third lower category of 80.01% to 85.00%. Six tehsils each of Kashmir and Jammu regions have returned a proportion lower than the state average and are placed in 75.01% category. Four tehsils of Jammu region have revealed a proportion of urban workers 75.00% and below and the remaining (7) tehsils are entirely rural. The following table reveals in detail the proportion of urban workers in the age-group under reference in respect of each tehsil of the state :—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Urban male population in age-group (15—59)	Urban male workers in age-group (15—59)	Percentage of male workers to male population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	256,226	200,787	78.36
2.	Pahalgam tehsil ..	736	697	94.70
3.	Anantnag tehsil ..	13,036	10,343	79.34
4.	Kulgam tehsil ..	1,837	1,576	85.79
5.	Shupiyan tehsil ..	2,422	1,895	78.24
6.	Pulwama tehsil ..	2,363	2,019	85.44
7.	Tral tehsil ..	1,953	1,502	76.91
8.	Ganderbal tehsil ..	..	..	..
9.	Srinagar tehsil ..	124,370	97,379	78.30
10.	Chadura tehsil ..	1,174	1,010	86.03
11.	Badgam tehsil ..	2,229	1,823	81.79
12.	Beerwah tehsil ..	..	..	..
13.	Bandipore tehsil ..	1,797	1,566	87.15
14.	Sonawari tehsil ..	..	..	..
15.	Sopore tehsil ..	8,096	6,479	80.03
16.	Baramula tehsil ..	7,908	6,239	78.89
17.	Gulmarg tehsil ..	499	444	98.89
18.	Uri tehsil ..	139	121	87.05
19.	Handwara tehsil ..	1,513	1,267	83.74
20.	Karnah tehsil ..	..	..	..

contd.

MAP No. 66 (concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Urban male population in age-group (15—59)	Urban male workers in age-group (15—59)	Percentage of male workers to male population
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Kupwara tehsil ..	..	..	..
22.	Leh tehsil ..	1,697	1,500	88.39
23.	Kargil tehsil ..	945	722	76.40
24.	Zanskar tehsil ..	..	..	..
25.	Kishtwar tehsil ..	1,395	1,097	78.64
26.	Bhaderwah tehsil ..	1,367	998	73.01
27.	Doda tehsil ..	1,453	1,166	80.25
28.	Ramban tehsil ..	1,500	1,297	86.47
29.	Ramnagar tehsil ..	844	673	79.74
30.	Udhampur tehsil ..	5,209	4,099	78.69
31.	Reasi tehsil ..	2,117	1,747	82.52
32.	Gool Gulab Garh tehsil ..	..	..	..
33.	Samba tehsil ..	1,474	1,123	76.19
34.	R.S. Pora tehsil ..	3,927	3,191	81.26
35.	Jammu tehsil ..	49,976	37,791	75.62
36.	Akhnoor tehsil ..	1,440	1,067	74.10
37.	Billawar tehsil ..	..	..	..
38.	Bashohli tehsil ..	867	696	80.28
39.	Kathua tehsil ..	4,900	3,194	79.88
40.	Hiranagar tehsil ..	939	693	73.80
41.	Budhal tehsil ..	..	..	..
42.	Rajauri tehsil ..	1,715	1,413	82.39
43.	Nowshehra tehsil ..	698	587	84.10
44.	Haveli tehsil ..	3,274	2,264	69.15
45.	Mendhar tehsil ..	467	389	83.30

Source : Part II—B Economic Tables

MAP No. 67

Rural female workers in age 15—59, 1971

The map depicts at tehsil level the proportion of rural female workers in the age-group 15—59 to total female population in the same age-group as in 1971 census.

The proportions obtained have been grouped into five ranges and are shown accordingly with different hatchings.

Areas for which data are not available have been indicated separately. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One diagram gives out the cumulative percentage of tehsils under each hatching and the other represents the cumulative percentage of rural female workers in age-group 15—59 to total female population in the same age-group.

In the age-group 15—59, the state has a total rural female population of 885,713. Of these, 62,642 are workers giving out a percentage of 7.07. The highest proportion of 97.40 has been found in the Zanskar tehsil of Ladakh district followed by Kargil and Leh tehsils of the same district with a proportion of 45.88 and 35.69 respectively. Kishtwar, Bhaderwah and Doda of Doda district fall under the third range with their respective proportions as 31.66, 25.23 and 31.10. Haveli tehsil of Punch district has returned the lowest proportion (0.75) of female workers in the age-group 15—59. Detailed account of the remaining tehsils of the state can be had from the following table :—

Serial No.	State/tehsil	Rural female population in age-group (15—59)	Rural female workers in age-group (15—59)	Percentage of workers to female population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	885,713	62,642	7·07
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil ..	9,336	372	3·98
3.	Anantnag Tehsil ..	56,209	3,067	5·46
4.	Kulgam Tehsil ..	46,948	4,053	8·63
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil ..	21,308	422	1·98
6.	Pulwama Tehsil ..	35,295	1,734	4·91
7.	Tral Tehsil ..	13,138	205	1·56
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	22,531	1,483	6·58
9.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	12,039	358	2·97
10.	Chadura Tehsil ..	21,621	458	2·12
11.	Badgam Tehsil ..	21,450	251	1·17
12.	Beerwah Tehsil ..	18,817	483	2·57
13.	Bandipore Tehsil ..	15,452	666	4·31
14.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	22,746	1,868	8·21
15.	Sopore Tehsil ..	25,050	1,812	7·23
16.	Baramula Tehsil ..	25,820	384	1·49
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	9,063	52	0·57
18.	Uri Tehsil ..	11,718	129	1·10
19.	Handwara Tehsil ..	23,137	1,411	6·10
20.	Karnah Tehsil ..	5,072	63	1·24
21.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	33,978	1,006	2·96
22.	Leh Tehsil ..	13,498	4,818	35·69
23.	Kargil Tehsil ..	11,341	5,203	45·88
24.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	2,001	1,949	9·74

contd.

MAP No. 67—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Rural female population in age-group 15—59	Rural female workers in age-group 15—59	Percentage of workers to female population
1	2	3	4	5
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	22,309	7,063	31·66
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	17,873	4,510	25·23
27.	Doda Tehsil ..	16,186	5,034	31·10
28.	Ramban Tehsil ..	19,498	1,997	10·24
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil ..	20,964	2,404	11·47
30.	Udhampur Tehsil ..	23,822	657	2·76
31.	Reasi Tehsil ..	10,363	489	4·72
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil ..	16,514	1,988	12·04
33.	Samba Tehsil ..	24,667	515	2·09
34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil ..	31,787	536	1·69
35.	Jammu Tehsil ..	39,106	688	1·76
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	27,234	882	3·24
37.	Billawar Tehsil ..	13,424	944	7·03
38.	Bashohli Tehsil ..	10,808	650	6·01
39.	Kathua Tehsil ..	14,502	404	2·79
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	17,951	241	13·42
41.	Budhal Tehsil ..	6,100	62	1·02
42.	Rajauri Tehsil ..	23,728	306	1·29
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	15,194	723	4·76
44.	Haveli Tehsil ..	14,968	113	0·75
45.	Mendhar Tehsil ..	21,147	189	0·89

Source : Part 11-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 68

Urban female workers in age 15—59, 1971

The map displays tehsil-wise proportion of urban female workers in the age-group 15—59 to total urban female population in the same age-group in respect of all the tehsils of the state as per 1971 census. The cartographic technique for drawing the map is the same as adopted in Map No. 67.

Areas for which data are not available as also those which are entirely rural have been depicted by different symbols. Bar diagrams in the map serve the same purpose as they do in Map No. 67.

In the age-group 15—59, the state has an urban female population of 210,223 of which only 9,227 are workers with proportion of 4.39. Among the tehsils, Leh tehsil of Ladakh district ranks first with a proportion of 38.74. In this tehsil there are 1,518 urban females in the age-group under reference of which 588 are workers. The second higher rank is occupied by Kargil tehsil of the same district with a proportion of 22.24. Bhaderwah and Gulmarg tehsils rank third and fourth with their respective proportions of 17.23 and 16.67. Nine tehsils viz; Ganderbal, Beerwah, Sonawari, Karnah, Kupwara, Zanskar, Gool Gulab Garh, Billawar and Budhal are entirely rural. Proportions in the remaining tehsils range between 1.08 and 12.89. The following table brings out a detailed picture in respect of each tehsil of the state.

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Urban female population in age-group 15—59	Urban female workers in age-group 15—59	Percentage of female workers to female population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	210,223	9,227	4·39
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil	533	..	..
3.	Anantnag Tehsil	10,469	379	3·62
4.	Kulgam Tehsil	1,494	62	4·15
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil	1,923	48	2·50
6.	Pulwama Tehsil	1,949	35	1·80
7.	Tral Tehsil	1,554	138	8·88
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil	..	..	..
9.	Srinagar Tehsil	101,896	3,137	3·08
10.	Chadura Tehsil	1,033	17	1·65
11.	Badgam Tehsil	1,765	19	1·08
12.	Beerwah Tehsil	..	..	..
13.	Bandipore Tehsil	1,450	33	2·28
14.	Sonawari Tehsil	..	..	..
15.	Sopore Tehsil	6,654	389	5·85
16.	Baramula Tehsil	6,510	256	3·93
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil	30	5	16·67
18.	Uri Tehsil	100	5	5·00
19.	Handwara Tehsil	1,260	39	3·10
20.	Karnah Tehsil	..	..	..
21.	Kupwara Tehsil	..	..	..
22.	Leh Tehsil	1,518	588	38·74

contd.

MAP No. 68—concld.

Serial No.	Tehsil	Urban female population in age-group 15—59	Urban female workers in age-group 15—59	Percentage of female workers to female population
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Kargil Tehsil	553	123	22·24
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	..	..	..
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	1,354	107	7·90
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	1,283	221	17·23
27.	Doda Tehsil	957	77	8·05
28.	Ramban Tehsil	957	43	4·49
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	838	108	12·89
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	4,379	239	5·46
31.	Reasi Tehsil	1,648	116	7·04
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	..	..	..
33.	Samba Tehsil	1,448	77	5·32
34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil	3,780	123	3·25
35.	Jammu Tehsil	40,513	2,179	5·38
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	1,274	62	4·87
37.	Billawar Tehsil	..	..	..
38.	Bashohli Tehsil	779	83	10·65
39.	Kathua Tehsil	4,274	183	4·28
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	716	61	6·66
41.	Budhal Tehsil	..	..	..
42.	Rajauri Tehsil	1,343	76	5·66
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	567	43	7·58
44.	Haveli Tehsil	2,796	138	4·94
45.	Mendhar Tehsil	426	18	4·23

Source.—Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 69

Workers and non-workers in employable population in age 15-59, 1971

The map depicts the proportion of workers and non-workers to total employable population of the state at district level.

The total employable population in age-group 15—59 have been depicted by pie diagrams; each divided to show proportion of workers and non-workers with male and female divisions. Due to the limitation of space, the proportion of non-workers has further been shown by proportionate squares alongwith the pie diagrams in each district. In the back ground, the district-wise percentage of workers to total employable population in age-group 15—59 has been shown by choropleth technique in three ranges as per the legend of the map. The areas for which data are not available are also shown appropriately. Bar diagrams have been drawn showing area and the male and female workers and non-workers in each range which indicate number and percentage.

According to 1971 census, the state has a total employable population of 1,203,459 consisting of 1,193,263 workers and 10,196 non-workers. Workers comprise 1,121,394 males and 71,869 females while the non-workers consist of 9,116 males and 1,080 females. Workers constitute 99.2% of the total employable population made up of 93.2% males and 6.0% females. The non-workers constitutes 0.8% with 0.7% males and 0.1% females. Anantnag has the largest employable population of 233,819 persons with workers in the age 15—59 numbering 232,268 or 99.34%. However in terms of proportions Ladakh ranks first with 99.99% of employable population being 39,369 workers in the employable population of 39,372. Srinagar has the next largest employable population of 219,525 persons of which 216,173 or 98.47% are workers. Though the least employable population of 38,586 persons has been returned by Punch district, 99.60% of them being workers, but the lowest proportion of workers to employable population in age 15—59 is recorded in Jammu district (98·42).

As regards the proportion of non-workers in the employable population is concerned, Srinagar and Jammu rank highest with 1.6% eachf The proportion in case of Ladakh district is negligible. In case o remaining districts the proportion range between 0.2% and 1.1%.

The following statement gives the employable population and their respective proportion in the state and its ten constitutent districts as returned at the 1971 census.

Serial No.	State/District	Total employable population in age-group 15—59	Total workers in age-group 15—59	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	1,203,459	1,193,263	99·15
2.	Anantnag District	233,819	232,268	99·34
3.	Srinagar District	219,525	216,173	98·47
4.	Baramula District	215,579	214,493	99·50
5.	Ladakh District	39,372	39,369	99·99
6.	Doda District	105,457	105,019	99·58
7.	Udhampur District	87,307	86,928	99·57
8.	Jammu District	154,718	152,268	98·42
9.	Kathua District	61,424	60,746	98·90
10.	Rajauri District	47,672	47,565	99·78
11.	Punch District	38,586	38,434	99·61

Source:—Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 70

Classification of male and female workers, 1971

Workers have been divided into nine census industrial categories. The map displays the percentage distribution of male and female workers in these categories in respect of each district of the state. Categories of work have been braketted into three main sectors viz., primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector includes categories, I, II, III and IV i.e., cultivators, agricultural labourers, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and mining and quarrying. The secondary sector consists of categories V and VI i.e., manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) household industry and (b) other than household industry and construction. The tertiary sector encompasses categories VII, VIII and IX i.e., trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services. To represent the above data districtwise pyramids have been drawn. Depicting all the nine categories of work with male and female break-ups. The back-ground space in respect of each district has been hatched suitably in red to indicate the percentage of total workers to total population in the district with three ranges as per the legend of the map.

The area for which no data is available has been indicated by a separate hatching.

The triangular graphic representation on the right side of the map depicts the percentages of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of activity in respect of each district as also of the state to assess the relevant position in main group of activities.

At the state level the proportion of workers engaged in primary sector stands at 71.64. The proportions in the secondary and tertiary sector are-9.04 and 19.32 respectively. At the district level the highest proportion of 88.44 in the primary sector has been returned by Doda district followed by Punch with 87.15. The corresponding proportions in respect of Srinagar and Jammu are below the state average. In the secondary sector, the highest proportion of 18.63 has been returned by Srinagar district followed by Jammu and Kathua with proportion above the state average. In all other districts the corresponding proportions are below the state average. Srinagar has the highest proportion of 33.73 of its workers in the tertiary sector followed by Jammu with 32.48%. The corresponding proportions in all other districts are below the state average.

Reference to relative proportions of workers in individual categories shows that Punch ranks first with 84.92% workers in category I Jammu heads other districts in category II and VII with 8.35% workers in each, Srinagar in V, VIII and IX with 15.78%, 7.67% and 18.03% workers respectively, Doda in category III with 11.53% workers, Rajauri in category IV with 0.52% workers and Kathua in category VI with 4.21% workers.

The table on the next page gives a detailed percentage of male and female workers in each category in respect of all the districts of the state.

contd.

MAP No. 70—(concld.)

State/District	Sex	Percentage of workers under each industrial category to total workers								
		I Cultivators	II Agricultural labourers	III Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining & Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, servicing and repairs V(a) Household Industry V(b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade & Commerce	VIII Transport Storage and Communication	IX Other Services
Jammu & Kashmir State	M	**60·60**	**2·94**	**3·15**	0·13	6·32	2·21	4·41	3·23	10·94
	F	**4·18**	0·12	**0·52**	N	0·46	0·05	0·02	0·02	0·70
Anantnag District	M	68·76	3·05	2·19	0·06	5·44	1·34	3·49	1·56	9·55
	F	3·36	0·10	0·04	..	0·73	..	N	..	0·33
Srinagar District	M	39·21	2·55	4·34	0·22	15·47	2·85	8·00	7·65	16·85
	F	1·21	0·03	0·08	N	0·31	..	0·03	0·02	1·18
Baramula District	M	70·21	3·37	2·37	0·09	4·17	1·91	3·12	1·77	9·25
	F	2·93	0·08	0·09	N	0·25	..	0·03	..	0·36
Ladakh District	M	49·65	1·75	2·18	0·05	1·08	1·21	1·04	0·76	9·29
	F	28·01	1·23	1·81	N	0·99	0·28	0·02	0·10	0·55
Doda District	M	61·52	1·13	8·57	0·01	2·08	0·55	1·50	0·63	5·96
	F	14·12	0·13	2·96	..	0·48	N	N	N	0·36
Udhampur District	M	70·42	1·68	2·86	0·02	2·35	3·08	2·98	1·67	8·05
	F	4·04	0·05	1·48	..	0·55	0·11	0·02	0·03	0·61
Jammu District	M	47·80	5·27	1·38	0·31	7·35	3·85	8·30	6·69	15·85
	F	0·82	0·8	0·07	N	0·46	0·13	0·05	0·08	1·51
Kathua District	M	61·72	4·95	2·56	0·04	6·27	4·05	3·65	3·22	9·32
	F	1·91	0·17	0·45	..	0·74	0·16	0·04	0·02	0·73
Rajauri District	M	79·19	1·02	3·66	0·52	2·15	1·48	1·91	0·64	7·01
	F	1·70	0·03	0·14	N	0·15	N	N	N	0·42
Punch District	M	84·31	1·22	0·89	N	2·27	0·57	1·71	0·42	7·38
	F	0·61	0·04	0·06	..	0·09	0·02	N	..	0·40

M=Male
F=Female
N=Negligible

Source—Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 71

Classification of rural male and female workers, 1971

The map has been designed to portray the distribution of rural male and female workers into various categories of economic activities. The percentage of rural workers to total rural population has been highlighted in the background in red hatching for its constituent districts. The cartographic technique adopted in the map is the same as in the preceding map.

The 1971 census has returned the total number of rural workers in the state as 1,146,681. Category I i.e., cultivation alone engaged 873,278 workers of these 816,840 are males and 56,438 females. The corresponding proportion works out to 71.24% in case of males and 4.92% in case of females. The second highest proportion is claimed by category IX (other services) which engages 7.52% of male and 0.22% of female workers. The remaining 16.10% workers are engaged in the remaining 7 categories of economic activity.

Sector wise distribution of workers shows that 83.10% of these are engaged in the primary sector, 5.70% in the secondary sector and 11.20% in the tertiary sector. Amongst the districts, primary sector claims the highest hold in Doda district with 91.31% of its workers engaged in this sector followed by Punch with a proportion of 90.8%. Anantnag, Srinagar, Jammu and Kathua are relatively better placed with the corresponding proportions ranging below the state average between 77.24% and 81.76.% In the secondary sector, the highest proportion of workers (9.56) engaged in this sector, has been claimed by Kathua district followed by Jammu with 8.77. Other districts with proportions above the state average are Anantnag and Srinagar. Jammu district with 17.0% engages the highest proportion of workers in the tertiary sector followed by Kathua with 13.2%. Other districts with proportion above the state average in tertiary sector are Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula. A detailed account of distribution of workers by sex in various categories of economic activities can be had from the following table :—

State/District	Sex	Percentage of rural workers under each industrial category to total rural workers								
		I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers	III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	IV Mining & Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs V(a) Household Industry V(b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	IX Other Services
Jammu & Kashmir State	M	71·24	3·13	2·93	0·10	3·64	1·64	1·89	1·15	7·52
	F	4·92	0·13	0·60	N	0·47	0·04	0·01	0·01	0·22
Anantnag District	M	72·74	3·03	2·17	0·06	4·41	1·16	2·37	1·07	8·33
	F	3·55	0·11	0·05	..	0·76	..	0·01	..	0·19
Srinagar District	M	70·76	3·44	3·03	0·24	5·87	1·46	2·05	2·29	8·13
	F	2·23	0·03	0·05	N	0·26	..	0·01	..	0·15
Baramula District	M	74·74	3·39	2·09	0·03	3·36	1·56	1·98	1·06	8·08
	F	3·11	0·09	0·08	N	0·26	..	0·01	..	0·16
Ladakh District	M	52·25	1·62	2·14	0·01	0·88	0·89	0·33	0·50	7·84
	F	29·27	1·18	1·77	..	0·64	0·26	..	0·06	0·36

Contd.

MAP No. 71—(concld.)

District	Sex	Percentage of rural workers under each industrial category to total rural workers								
		I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers	III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, plantations, Orchards & Allied activities	IV Mining & Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs V(a) Household Industry V(b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Commnnications	X Other Services
Doda District	M	63·62	1·06	8·70	N	1·72	0·41	0·79	0·43	4·78
	F	14·63	0·13	3·09	..	0·48	N	N	N	0·16
Udhampur District	M	75·55	1·70	2·86	0·01	1·64	2·62	1·45	1·15	6·10
	F	4·31	0·06	1·59	..	0·58	0·12	0·01	0·02	0·23
Jammu District	M	64·71	6·76	1·24	0·22	5·12	2·97	2·87	4·27	9·40
	F	1·12	0·10	0·09	..	0·56	0·11	0·03	0·06	0·37
Kathua District	M	66·44	4·85	2·62	0·03	5·51	3·74	2·58	2·62	7·52
	F	2·08	0·18	0·48	..	0·70	0·17	0·04	0·02	0·42
Rajauri District	M	82·02	1·03	3·71	0·54	1·75	1·32	1·06	0·40	5·85
	F	1·77	0·02	0·14	N	0·15	N	N	N	0·23
Punch District	M	88·25	1·00	0·77	N	1·95	0·49	1·02	0·19	5·39
	F	0·61	0·03	0·06	..	0·08	0·02	..	..	0·14

M=Male
F=Female
N=Negligible

Source:—Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 72
Classification of urban male and female workers, 1971

The map exhibits the distribution of urban male and female workers into various categories of economic activities at district level. The broad grouping of these categories into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and their presentation on the map by pyramids with the help of appropriate hatchings follows the same cartographic technique as used in map No. 71.

The number of urban workers in the state as returned at the 1971 census is 227,220. Category IX (other services) claims the highest proportion (31.29) of the urban workers. The second highest proportion of 20.23 has been claimed by category V (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) household industry and (b) other than household industry etc.)Next comes Category VII (Trade and commerce) with a proportion of 17.23 urban workers. The percentage distribution in the remaining categories ranges between 0.31 and 12.01. Amongst the districts, the highest proportion of 41.59 of urban workers engaged in category IX has been found in Rajauri district followed by Punch with a proportion of 39.26. The proportion of urban workers engaged in this category in other districts ranges between 25.90 and 38.49.

Sectorwise distribution of urban workers reveals that tertiary sector engages 60.5% of them followed by secondary sector with 25.09% and Primary sector with 14.41% at the state level. At the district level, Jammu ranks on top with 73.2% of its urban workers engaged in tertiary sector. followed by Rajauri with 71.9%.

The only other district with the proportion of its urban workers being above the state average in this category is Udhampur. This proportion is 69.9%.

In the secondary sector, Srinagar ranks on top with the proportion of its urban workers engaged in this category at 31.00. All other districts fall below the state average. The highest proportion of 38.55 of urban workers engaged in primary sector has been returned by Ladakh district followed by Punch where this proportion is 37.0. The proportion of urban workers engaged in this sector is above the state average in the case of Anantnag, Baramula, Doda and Kathua districts as well.

A detailed position of percentage distribution of workers into various categories of work can be had from the following table :—

State/District	Sex	Percentage of urban workers under each industrial category to total rural workers								
		I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers	III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantation, Orchards & Allied activities	IV Mining & Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport Storage and Communication	IX Other Services
Jammu & Kashmir State	M	6·91	1·97	4·30	0·31	19·82	5·09	17·14	11·94	28·21
	F	0·44	0·05	0·12	N	0·41	0·05	0·09	0·07	3·08
Anantnag District	M	21·49	3·26	2·40	0·08	17·60	3·55	16·79	7·45	23·94
	F	1·06	0·02	N	..	0·39	..	0·01	..	1·96
Srinagar District	M	3·21	1·53	5·83	0·20	26·42	4·45	14·79	13·77	26·81
	F	0·05	0·02	0·11	..	0·37	..	0·06	0·04	2·34
Baramula District	M	14·42	3·02	5·80	0·84	14·08	6·31	17·17	(	23·62
	F	0·71	0·01	0·20	..	0·17	..	0·29	..	2.75

contd.

MAP No. 72—(concld.)

District	Sex	Percentage of urban workers under each industrial catagory to total rural workers								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
		Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestory, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry	Construction	Trade and Commerce	Transport Storage and communication	Other Services
Ladakh District	M	15·22	3·55	2·75	0·62	3·61	5·49	10·40	4·14	28·53
	F	11·33	1·98	2·38	0·03	5·59	0·46	0·28	0·65	2·99
Doda District	M	15·92	2·71	5·76	0·07	9·85	3·59	16·80	4·97	31·61
	F	3·15	0·20	0·09	..	0·40	..	0·06	..	4·82
Udhampur District	M	0·40	1·50	2·86	0·15	11·55	8·97	22·71	8·33	33·12
	F	0·43	..	0·05	..	0·22	..	0·25	0·09	5·37
Jammu District	M	3·36	1·36	1·75	0·53	13·22	6·17	22·58	13·03	32·80
	F	0·02	0·02	0·03	N	0·19	0·19	0·09	0·16	4·50
Kathua District	M	11·39	5·94	2·02	0·22	14·39	7·27	15·01	9·64	28·54
	F	0·09	0·03	0·13	..	1·19	0·03	0·06	0·06	3·99
Rajauri District	M	7·50	0·70	2·13	0·09	12·12	5·45	23·45	6·80	36·53
	F	..	..	..	..	0·17	..	..	..	5·06
Punch District	M	29·49	4·30	2·48	..	6·78	1·70	11·31	3·61	35·15
	F	0·57	0·19	0·03	..	0·25	..	0·03	..	4·11

Source: Part II-B Economic Tables,

M—Male.

F—Female.

N—Negligible,

MAP No. 73
Cultivators in total Workers in age 15—59, 1971

The map displays at tehsil level the proportion of cultivators to total workers in the age-group 15—59 as found at the 1971 census. The proportions obtained have been categorised in six ranges as shown in the legend of the map and are shown by choropleth technique.

On the map, two bar diagrams have also been drawn. One gives the cumulative percentage of tehsils in each category represented by relevant hatchings and the other reveals the cumulative percentage of cultivators falling under each hatchings.

The total number of workers in the age-group 15—59 in the whole state is 983,249, out of these 736,744 are cultivators, constituting 74.93% of the total work force. Amongst the tehsils the highest proportion of cultivators to total workers standing at 94.64 has been found in the Zanskar tehsil (Ladakh district) falling in the percentage range of 90.0 and above. The second highest category of 80.1% to 90.0% consists of two tehsils of Kashmir region and five of Jammu region. Cultivators in these seven tehsils number 135,205 and constitute 18.35% of the total workers of these tehsils. The category 70.1% to 80.0% represents 18 tehsils of Kashmir region and six of Jammu region with a total of 445,640 cultivators constituting 60.48% of the total workers. In the next range viz., 60.01—70.0 there are only 5 tehsils namely Reasi, Gool Gulab Garh, Samba, R.S. Pora & Hiranagar. The tehsils of Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua fall in the category 50.01 —60.0. The remaining four tehsils fall in the lowest category with proportions 50.0 and below.

The following table gives detailed position in respect of each tehsil of the state :—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Workers in age-group 15—59	Cultivators in age-group 15—59	Percentage of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15—59
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	983,249	736,744	74·93
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil	11,523	8,514	73·89
3.	Anantnag Tehsil	65,593	48,652	74·17
4.	Kulgam Tehsil	55,714	43,497	78·07
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil	25,165	20,683	82·19
6.	Pulwama Tehsil	41,009	29,651	72·30
7.	Tral Tehsil	14,570	10,261	70·43
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil	27,297	20,751	76·02
9.	Srinagar Tehsil	13,929	6,804	48·85
10.	Chadura Tehsil	24,666	17,392	70·51
11.	Badgam Tehsil	24,237	18,576	76·64
12.	Beerwah Tehsil	22,659	17,813	78·61
13.	Bandipore Tehsil	17,611	12,443	70·65
14.	Sonawari Tehsil	28,639	22,834	79·73
15.	Sopore Tehsil	28,250	21,548	76·28
16.	Baramula Tehsil	28,879	20,491	70·95
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil	10,398	7,937	76·33
18.	Uri Tehsil	13,087	10,220	78·09
19.	Handwara Tehsil	27,185	21,586	79·40
20.	Karnah Tehsil	5,274	4,198	79·60

contd.

MAP No. 73—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Workers in age-group 15—59	Cultivators in age-group 15—59	Percentage of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15—59
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Kupwara Tehsil	38,327	30,757	80·25
22.	Leh Tehsil	16,238	11,517	70·93
23.	Kargil Tehsil	16,652	14,840	89·12
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	3,546	3,356	94·64
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	31,241	24,216	77·51
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	22,376	15,749	70·38
27.	Doda Tehsil	22,989	18,778	81·68
28.	Ramban Tehsil	23,407	18,972	81·05
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	22,383	19,253	96·02
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	25,751	17,900	69·51
31.	Reasi Tehsil	11,411	8,759	76·76
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	20,401	16,554	81·14
33.	Samba Tehsil	20,395	12,962	63·55
34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil	25,895	16,087	62·12
35.	Jammu Tehsil	36,394	18,989	52·18
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	23,971	19,029	79·38
37.	Billawar Tehsil	13,416	10,404	77·55
38.	Bashohli Tehsil	11,466	9,108	79·43
39.	Kathua Tehsil	14,864	7,862	52·89
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	15,370	9,373	60·98
41.	Budhal Tehsil	6,885	5,884	85·46
42.	Rajauri Tehsil	23,718	20,102	84·75
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	14,843	11,267	75·91
44.	Haveli Tehsil	14,735	13,072	88·71
45.	Mendhar Tehsil	20,890	18,103	86·66

Source : Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 74
Cultivators in rural population, 1971.

The map depicts the proportion of cultivators to total rural population of the state at tehsil level. The proportions arrived at have been grouped into six categories as per legend of the map and are shown by choropleth technique.

Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One diagram represents the cumulative percentage of rural population and number of tehsils under each hatching and the other reveals the cumulative percentage of rural cultivators under each hatching.

The state has a total rural population of 3,758,411 of these 873,278 are cultivators accounting for 23.24%. Amongst the teshsils, Zanskar tehsil of Ladakh district has returned the highest proportion of 60.37 of its rural population as cultivators and as such the tehsil has been represented in the map by a symbol earmarked for the category '40.0 & above'. Second position has been claimed by Kargil tehsil of the same district with a proportion of 38.71. In the third highest category fall the tehsils of Leh, Kishtwar, Doda and Ramnagar. In these tehsils rural cultivators number 88,840 and constitute 10.17% of the rural population of these teshils. In category 22.01 to 28.00% fall 25 tehsils with a total of 542,902 cultivators constituting 62.16% of their total rural population. Other tehsils fall in the remaining categories. The following table gives a detailed account of the total rural population and the number of cultivators in each tehsil of the state :—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	No. of rural cultivators	Total rural population	Percentage of cultivators to rural population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	873,278	3,758,411	23·24
2.	Pahalgam tehsil	9,676	38,357	25·23
3.	Anantnag tehsil	55,153	231,826	23·79
4.	Kulgam tehsil	49,265	196,588	25·60
5.	Shupiyan tehsil	23,338	90,482	25·79
6.	Pulwama tehsil	33,212	146,844	22·62
7.	Tral tehsil	11,538	53,949	21·39
8.	Ganderbal tehsil	23,980	94,785	25·30
9.	Srinagar tehsil	7,826	52,484	14·91
10.	Chadura tehsil	19,804	90,349	21·92
11.	Badgam tehsil	21,068	88,630	23·77
12.	Beerwah tehsil	20,294	78,196	25·95
13.	Bandipore tehsil	14,249	65,392	21·79
14.	Sonawari tehsil	26,018	97,244	26·76
15.	Sopore tehsil	24,260	100,126	24·23
16.	Baramula tehsil	23,391	107,673	21·72
17.	Gulmarg tehsil	8,794	36,479	24·11
18.	Uri tehsil	12,144	49,768	24·40
19.	Handwara tehsil	24,136	90,984	26·53
20.	Karnah tehsil	..,	22,066	22·82
21.	Kupwara tehsil	35,432	139,749	25·35
22.	Leh tehsil	13,684	46,372	29·51
23.	Kargil tehsil	17,081	44,124	38·71
24.	Zanskar tehsil	4,157	6,886	60·37

contd.

MAP No. 74– (concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	No. of rural cultivators	Total rural population	Percentage of cultivators to rural population
1	2	3	4	5
25.	Kishtwar tehsil	28,531	92,567	30·82
26.	Bhaderwah tehsil	18,879	76,244	24·76
27.	Doda tehsil	22,175	69,744	31·79
28.	Ramban tehsil	22,781	84,129	27·08
29.	Ramnagar tehsil	24,450	87,231	28·03
30.	Udhampur tehsil	22,321	103,750	21·51
31.	Reasi tehsil	11,217	46,075	24.35
32.	Gool Gulab Garh tehsil	20,359	73,371	27.75
33.	Samba tehsil	16,149	108,777	14.85
34.	R. S. Pora tehsil	20,556	140,483	14.63
35.	Jammu tehsil	23,986	174,012	13.78
36.	Akhnoor tehsil	24,601	117,129	21.00
37.	Billawar tehsil	12,836	58,071	22.10
38.	Bashohli tehsil	11,575	45,390	25.50
39.	Kathua tehsil	9,741	66,222	14.71
40.	Hiranagar tchsil	11,823	79,903	14.80
41.	Budhal tehsil	7,684	27,989	27.45
42.	Rajauri tehsil	26,442	110,552	23.92
43.	Nowshehra tehsil	14,313	70,435	20.32
44.	Haveli tehsil	16,687	62,718	26.61
45.	Mendhar tehsil	22,637	94,266	24.01

Source: Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 75
Male cultivators in male workers in age 15—59, 1971

The map displays the proportion of male cultivators in age-group 15—59 to the total male workers of the state at tehsil level. The proportions arrived at have been grouped into six ranges as per legend of the map and are represented by Choropleth technique.

The two bar diagrams drawn in the map respectively reveal the cumulative number of tehsils with cumulative percentage of population under each hatching and the cumulative percentage of male cultivators to total male workers.

In the age 15-59, there are 920,607 male workers in the state. Of these 688,217 are cultivators constituting 74.76% of the total male workers. Amongst the tehsils Zanskar, Gool Gulab Ghar, Budhal and Haveli have together returned 53,111 male cultivators constituting, 7.71% of the total male workers of these tehsils. In each of these tehsils the proportion of male workers to the male populations in the age-group 15-59 is above 88.00. The second highest category i.e., 80.01% to 88.00% claims nine tehsils with 147,592 male workers forming 21.43% of the total male workers of these tehsils. In the third highest category fall 17 tehsils with 47.40% of their male population in the working age-group returnd as cultivators. Rest of the male cultivators are split into the remaining three categories. A detailed break-up in respect of each tehsil is made available by the following table:—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Male workers in age-group 15—59	Male cultivators in age-group 15—59	Percentage of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15—59
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	920,607	688,217	74.76
2.	Pahalgam tehsil	11,151	8,311	74.53
3.	Anantnag tehsil	62,526	46,245	73.96
4.	Kulgam tehsil	51,661	40,192	77.80
5.	Shupiyan tehsil	24,743	20,454	82.67
6.	Pulwama tehsil	39,275	28,384	72.27
7.	Tral tehsil	14,365	10,170	70.80
8.	Ganderbal tehsil	25,814	19,467	75.41
9.	Srinagar tehsil	13,571	6,514	48.00
10.	Chadura tehsil	24,208	17,035	70.37
11.	Badgam tehsil	23,986	18,401	76.72
12.	Beerwah tehsil	22,176	17,457	78.72
13.	Bandipore tehsil	16,945	11,951	70.53
14.	Sonawari tehsil	26,771	21,123	78.90
15.	Sopore tehsil	26,438	19,919	75.34
16.	Baramula tehsil	28,495	20,253	71.76
17.	Gulmarg tehsil	10,346	7,908	76.44
18.	Uri tehsil	12,958	10,168	78.47
19.	Handwara tehsil	25,774	20,338	78.91
20.	Karnah tehsil	5,211	4,163	79.89
21.	Kupwara tehsil	37,321	29,993	80.36
22.	Leh tehsil	11,420	7,849	68.73

contd.

MAP No. 75—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Male workers in age-group 15—59	Male cultivators in age-group 15—59	Percentage of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15—59	Serial No.	Tehsil	Male workers in age-group 15—59	Male cultivators in age-group 15—59	Percentage of male cultivators to total male workers in age-group 15—59
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
23.	Kargil tehsil	11,449	9,861	86.13	35.	Jammu tehsil	35,706	18,791	52.63
24.	Zanskar tehsil	1,597	1,407	88.10	36.	Akhnoor tehsil	23,089	18,425	79.80
25.	Kishtwar tehsil	24,178	18,359	75.93	37.	Billawar tehsil	12,472	9,744	78.13
26.	Bhaderwah tehsil	17,866	12,223	68.41	38.	Bashohli tehsil	10,816	8,722	80.64
27.	Doda tehsil	17,955	14,467	80.57	39.	Kathua tehsil	14,460	7,821	54.09
28.	Ramban tehsil	21,410	17,729	82.81	40.	Hiranagar tehsil	15,129	9,326	61.64
29.	Ramnagar tehsil	19,979	17,070	85.44	41.	Budhal tehsil	6,823	5,838	92.33
30.	Udhampur tehsil	25,094	17,614	70.19	42.	Rajauri tehsil	23,412	19,918	81.79
31.	Reasi tehsil	10,922	8,463	77.49	43.	Nowshehra tehsil	14,120	10,681	67.82
32.	Gool Gulab Garh tehsil	18,413	15,801	85.81	44.	Haveli tehsil	14,662	12,995	88.87
33.	Samba tehsil	19,880	12,713	63.95	45.	Mendhar tehsil	20,701	17,985	86.88
34.	R. S. Pora tehsil	25,359	15,969	62.97					

Source : Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 76.
Female cultivators in female workers in age 15-59, 1971.

The map depicts at tehsil level the proportion of female cultivators to total female workers in the age-group 15-59 as returned at 1971 census. The percentages have been grouped into six categories and are shown by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

The 1971 census returned a total of 62,642 female workers in the state in the age-group 15-59 of whom 48,527 are cultivators constituting 77.47% of the former. At tehsil level, ten tehsils fall in the percentage category 80.01 and above of which two are from Jammu region and eight from Kashmir region. The female cultivators in these tehsils number 26,563 constituting 54.73% of the total female workers. The percentage category 65.01—80.00 and 50.01 — 65.00 comprise of 12 and eight tehsils respectively. The corresponding number of female cultivators in these two categories stands at 14,353 and 2481 or 29.57% and 5.11% of the total female workers. Only 3 tehsils with 392 female cultivators giving out a proportion of 0.80% only fall in the category 35.01 — 50.00. The remaining 11 tehsils claim their position in the stratum 35·00% and below. The female cultivators in these tehsils number 4,738 making out 9.76% of the total female workers of these tehsils. A detailed position in respect of each tehsil can be had from the following table:—

Serial No.	State Tehsil	Female workers in age-group 15—59	Female cultivators in age-group 15—59	Percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in age-group 15—59
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	62,642	48,527	77.47
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil	372	203	54.57
3.	Anantnag Tehsil	3,067	2,407	78.48
4.	Kulgam Tehsil	4,053	3,305	81.54
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil	422	229	54.27
6.	Pulwama Tehsil	1,734	1,267	73.07
7.	Tral Tehsil	205	91	44.39
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil	1,483	1,284	86.58
9.	Srinagar Tehsil	358	290	81.01
10.	Chadura Tehsil	458	357	77.95
11.	Badgam Tehsil	251	175	69.72
12.	Beerwah Tehsil	483	356	73.71
13.	Bandipore Tehsil	666	492	73.87
14.	Sonawari Tehsil	1,868	1,711	91.60
15.	Sopore Tehsil	1,812	1,629	89.90
16.	Baramula Tehsil	384	238	91.98
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil	52	29	55.77
18.	Uri Tehsil	129	52	40.31
19.	Handwara Tehsil	1,411	1,248	88.45
20.	Karnah Tehsil	63	35	55.56
21.	Kupwara Tehsil	1,006	764	75.94
22.	Leh Tehsil	4,818	3,668	76.13

contd.

MAP No. 76—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Female workers in age-group 15—59	Female cultivators in age-group 15—59	Percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in age-group 15—59
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Kargil Tehsil	5,203	4,979	95·69
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	1,949	1,949	100.00
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	7,063	5,857	82.93
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	4,510	3,526	78.18
27.	Doda Tehsil	5,034	4,311	85.64
28.	Ramban Tehsil	1,997	1,243	62.24
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	2,404	2,183	90.81
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	657	286	43.53
31.	Reasi Tehsil	489	296	60.53
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	1,988	753	37.88
33.	Samba Tehsil	515	249	48.35
34.	R. S. Pora Tehsil	536	118	22.01
35.	Jammu Tehsil	688	198	28.78
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	882	604	68.48
37.	Billawar Tehsil	944	660	69.92
38.	Bashohli Tehsil	650	386	59.38
39.	Kathua Tehsil	404	41	10.15
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	241	47	19.50
41.	Budhal Tehsil	62	46	0.76
42.	Rajauri Tehsil	306	184	0.90
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	723	586	4.82
44.	Haveli Tehsil	113	77	68.14
45.	Mendher Tehsil	189	118	62.43

Source : Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 77
Agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers in age 15—59, 1971

The map exhibits at tehsil level the proportion of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the age-group 15--59 as returned at 1971 census into five categories as per the legend of the map.

One of the two bar diagrams in the map reveals the cumulative percentage and number of tehsils falling under percentage category and the other represents the cumulative percentage of agricultural workers in each category represented by various hatchings.

In the state, agricultural workers number 769,179 of whom 32,435 are agricultural labourers forming a state average of 4.22%. In so far, as the tehsils are concerned, Srinagar, R.S. Pora, Jammu, Kathua and Hiranagar fall in the percentage stratum of 8.01 and above. Agricultural labourers in these tehsils number 9,771 and constitute 30.12% of the total agricultural workers of these tehsils. In the second highest stratum of 6.01%—8. 00% fall Pahalgam, Baramula and Doda with 2,799 agricultural labourers forming 8.62% of the agricultural workers of these tehsils. In III, IV and V categories of the map fall 7,16 and 12 tehsils respectively with corresponding proportion of agricultural labourers at 25.03%, 29.78% and 6.42%. Zanskar is the only tehsil where there are no agricultural labourers. Tehsilwise break up of the data available can be had from the following table:—

Serial No.	State Tehsil	Total agricultural workers (Cultivators +Agricultural labourers)	Total agricultural labourers	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	769,179	32,435	4·22
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil	9,114	600	6·58
3.	Anantnag Tehsil	50,760	2,108	4·15
4.	Kulgam Tehsil	45,343	1,846	4·07
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil	21,185	502	2·37
6.	Pulwama Tehsil	30,748	1,097	3·57
7.	Tral Tehsil	10,890	629	5·78
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil	21,495	744	3·46
9.	Srinagar Tehsil	8,145	1,341	16·46
10.	Chadura Tehsil	18,042	650	3·60
11.	Badgam Tehsil	19,314	738	3·82
12.	Beerwah Tehsil	18,331	518	2·83
13.	Bandipore Tehsil	13,140	697	5·30
14.	Sonawari Tehsil	23,519	685	2·91
15.	Sopore Tehsil	22,513	965	4·29
16.	Baramula Tehsil	21,829	1,338	6·13
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil	8,199	262	3·20
18.	Uri Tehsil	10,634	414	3·89
19.	Handwara Tehsil	22,873	1,287	5·63
20.	Karnah Tehsil	4,278	80	1·87
21.	Kupwara Tehsil	32,011	1,254	3·92
22.	Leh Tehsil	12,105	588	4·86
23.	Kargil Tehsil	15,263	423	2·77
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	3,356	..	..

contd.

MAP No. 77—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Total agricultural workers (Cultivators +Agricultural labourers)	Total agricultural labourers	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers
1	2	3	4	5
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	24,347	131	0·54
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	15,983	234	1·46
27.	Doda Tehsil	19,041	263	1·38
28.	Ramban Tehsil	19,552	580	2·97
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	19,509	256	1·31
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	18,298	398	2·18
31.	Reasi Tehsil	8,917	158	1·77
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	17,106	552	3·23
33.	Samba Tehsil	13,823	861	6·23
34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil	183,08	2,221	12·13
35.	Jammu Tehsil	22,721	3,732	16·43
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	19,641	612	3·12
37.	Billawar Tehsil	10,635	231	2·17
38.	Bashohli Tehsil	9,215	107	1·16
39.	Kathua Tehsil	9,299	1,437	15·45
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	10,413	1,040	9·99
41.	Budhal Tehsil	5,993	109	1·82
42.	Rajauri Tehsil	20,419	317	1.55
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	11,336	69	0·61
44.	Haveli Tehsil	13,239	167	1·26
45.	Mendhar Tehsil	18,297	194	1·06

Source : Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 78

Non-agricultural workers in primary sector, 1971

The map highlights the proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers engaged in the primary sector of eonomic activities in each district of the state as observed in 1971. By non-agricultural workers is meant those engaged in category III and IV of the standard industrial classification i.e., livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities (III) and Mining and Quarrying (IV). Primary sector represents workers engaged in categories I, II, III & IV. The percentage of non-agricultural workers (category III and IV) to total workers in the primary sector (I, II, III &IV) have been grouped into four categories and shown on the map by choropleth technique. Further each district of the state has been represented by a circle proportionate to size to the number of non-agricultural workers in the district. The circles have been divided into five segments to represent the proportion of those engaged in (a) livestock and hunting (b) fishing (c) forestry and logging (d) other activities including plantation, orchards and allied activities and (e) mining and quarrying. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn on the map, one depicting cumulative percentage of area falling under each hatching and the other showing cumulative percentage of non-agricultural workers in each group of hatching.

Total workers engaged in primary sector in the state number 984,220 of whom 52,296 are non-agricultural workers constituting 5.31 % of the total. Amongst the districts the corresponding proportion is the highest in case of Doda district (13.04) followed by Srinagar district (9.73). The third district where this proportion is above the state average is Udhampur (5.40%). The remaining districts fall below the state average. The follwoing table gives in detail the number of workers in the primary sector and non-agricultural activities together with percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers in primary sector:—

MAP NO. 78

Serial No.	State/District	Total workers in primary sector (I+II+III+IV)	Non-agricultural workers in primary sector (III+IV)	Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers in primary sector
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	984,220	52,296	5·31
2.	Anantnag District	200,812	5,932	2·95
3.	Srinagar District	113,850	11,075	9·73
4.	Baramula District	190,636	6,138	3·22
5.	Ladakh District	39,024	1,866	4·78
6.	Doda District	109,206	14,239	13·04
7.	Udhampur District	85,174	4,603	5·40
8.	Jammu District	99,685	3,158	3·17
9.	Kathua District	52,692	2,244	4·26
10.	Rajauri District	51,831	2,591	5·00
11.	Punch District	41,330	450	1·09

Source : Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 79

Workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, 1971

The map highlights the proportion of industrial workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total workers in the state as also in its tehsils as revealed by 1971 census. Manufacturing, however, excludes the workers engaged in household industry. In other words the map depicts at tehsil level the proportion of workers engaged in category IV and V, other than household industry. The percentages obtained at thesil level have been grouped into five categories as shown on the legend of the map.

Two bar diagrams have also been drawn to reveal the cumulative number and percentage of tehsils under each hatching and the other represents the cumulative percentage of workers in category IV and V to total workers.

The 1971 census has returned a total of workers (I—IX) 1,373,901 workers in the state. Of these 93,119 are engaged (a & b) in category V forming a state average of 6.77 per cent. Amongst the tehsils, Srinagar has returned 25.26% of workers in this category which is the highest proportion returned by any tehsil. Consequently the tehsil has been represented by a hatching symbol reserved for the percentage category above 12.00%. Industrial workers in this tehsil number 31,365 and constitute 33.68% of the total such workers of the state. In the second highest category of 9.01%—12.00% fall tehsils of Jammu (10.05) and Kathua (10.75) with a total number of 11,084 workers which constitute 11.90% of state total factory workers. The tehsils of Anantnag, Pulwama, Chadura, Beerwah, Sopore, Baramula, Samba, R. S. Pora and Hiranagar, constitute the next range of 6.01 — 9.00. The range of 3.01 —6.00 include the tehsils of Phalagam, Kulgam, Shupiyan, Tral, Ganderbal, Badgam, Bandipore, Sonawari, Gulmarg, Handwara, Leh, Udhampur, Akhnoor, Billawar and Bashohli. The rest of 17 tehsils comprise the lowest range of 3.00 and below.

The following table gives the details of such workers in the constituent tehsils of the state :—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Total workers (I—IX)	Category Va and Vb	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	1,373,901	93,119	6·77
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil	13,805	652	4·72
3.	Anantnag Tehsil	81,396	6,143	7·54
4.	Kulgam Tehsil	64,283	3,072	4·77
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil	30,305	1,343	4·43
6.	Pulwama Tehsil	47,682	3,702	7·76
7.	Tral Tehsil	17,911	1,057	5·90
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil	31,151	1,229	3·94
9.	Srinagar Tehsil	124,136	31,365	25·26
10.	Chadura Tehsil	29,568	2,324	7·85
11.	Badgam Tehsil	28,349	1,229	4·33
12.	Beerwah Tehsil	25,775	1,562	6·06
13.	Bandipore Tehsil	21,523	1,005	4·56
14.	Sonawari Tehsil	32,280	1,172	3·63
15.	Sopore Tehsil	38,946	2,579	6·62
16.	Baramula Tehsil	39,401	2,557	6·48
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil	11,901	450	3·78
18.	Uri Tehsil	15,532	301	1·93

contd.

MAP No. 79—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Total workers (I—IX)	Category Va and Vb	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Handwara Tehsil	31,549	1,165	3·69
20.	Karnah Tehsil	6,171	126	2·04
21.	Kupwara Tehsil	43,610	1,293	2·96
22.	Leh Tehsil	21,847	875	4·00
23.	Kargil Tehsil	19,881	68	0·34
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	4,349	6	0·13
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	37,954	976	2·57
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	27,791	738	2·65
27.	Doda Tehsil	28,436	697	2·45
28.	Ramban Tehsil	29,312	745	2.54
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	28,983	632	2·18
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	35,446	1,420	4·00
31.	Reasi Tehsil	16,423	390	2·37
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	24,865	629	2·78
33.	Samba Tehsil	25,768	1,678	6·51
34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil	35,316	2,451	6·94
35.	Jammu Tehsil	86,338	8,680	10·05
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	31,449	1,157	3·67
37.	Billawar Tehsil	16,332	651	3·98
38.	Bashohli Tehsil	15,246	847	5·55
39.	Kathua Tehsil	22,355	2,404	10·75
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	19,457	1,247	6·40
41.	Budhal Tehsil	8,930	218	2·44
42.	Rajauri Tehsil	32,232	856	2·65
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	18,944	308	1·62
44.	Haveli Tehsil	21,228	470	2·21
45.	Mendhar Tehsil	26,205	650	2·48

Source : Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 80

Household industries classified by types and size of employment, 1971

The map highlights the classification of household industries into various types and the proportion of workers engaged in each in respect of the state and its constituent districts. Household industries have been classified into the following 8 types and each has been represented by appropriate hatching symbol:—

(i) Agro-based industries
(ii) Forest-based industries
(iii) Livestock and fish-based industries
(iv) Textile Industries
(v) Mineral-based industries
(vi) Engineering industries
(vii) Chemical industries
(viii) Miscellaneous industries

Total number of workers in each household industry has been worked out for each district and the percentage claimed by workers in each group has then been calculated on the same. The percentages have subsequently been represented by histograms drawn for each district, proportionate in size to the percentage of workers.

Household industries claim 142,053 out of a total of 1,373,901 workers in the state forming a state average of 10.33%. Only two districts viz; Srinagar and Doda have returned the corresponding proportion to be higher than the state average. These proportions are 19.95 and 13.97 respectively. The percentage distribution of workers into the above 8 types shows that the highest proportion at the state level is claimed by textile industry (27.54) followed by Livestock and Fish-based industries (26.50). Amongst various types of industries represented above, 15,406 workers are engaged in agro-based industries out of which the highest number of workers are found in Srinagar (6,900) followed by Anantnag (2,507), Baramula (1,838) and Jammu (1,725). The lowest number of workers can be seen in Ladakh (100). The forest-based industries in the state has a total number of 23,750 workers again Srinagar has the highest number of workers at 6,535 followed by Doda (4,504), Baramula (3,620) and Anantnag (3,354), the lowest number of 168 is in Ladakh. Livestock and fish-based industries rank next so far as workers in various industries of the state are concerned. This category has in all 37,645 workers out of which 10,206 are in Doda, 5,305 in Srinagar, 5140 and 4,197 in the districts of Anantag and Baramula respectively. In Ladakh though the number of workers are least (1,659) as compared to other districts of the state, but it comprises 60.13% of the total workers of the district similarly in Rajauri also the percentage of workers engaged in this industry are 62.71% and their number is 2,287. Textile industry which has the highest number of workers in the state is predominantly found in Srinagar which has 20,399 out of a total of 39,131 workers. This industry claims 42.76% of the total workers of the Srinagar district . This is followed by the districts of Anantnag (6,078) Baramula (3,713) and Jammu (3,016). The number of workers in other districts are Kathua (1,848), Doda (1,307), Udhampur (1,128), Ladakh (690), Rajauri (509) and Punch (433). The next industry viz mineral-based industry has in all 14,674 workers out of which 3,265 are in Anantnag, 3,001 in Jammu, 2,184 in Baramula and 805 in Kathua district. Ladakh has the lowest number of 111 workers in this indusrty. Engineering industry has only 889 workers in the state which are found mostly in Jammu and Srinagar districts only with their number of workers at 418 and 283 respectively. Among other districts only Kathua has 123 workers rest of the districts have very little number of workers. The lowest number of workers can be seen in Chemical-industries which has in all 714 workers. Jammu has the highest number claiming 384 workers followed by Srinagar(135) and Baramula (122). Districts of Anantnag and Kathua have 38 and 22 workers respectively. There is not a single worker in Ladakh, Doda and Rajauri districts while Udhampur and Punch have 11 and 1 workers respectively. The last industry viz; Miscellaneous industry has 9,844 workers in the state, bulk of which has been claimed by Srinagar and Jammu districts at 3,905 and 3,141 respectlvely.This is followed by Anantnag (945) Baramula (729) Kathua (359) and Udhampur (347). Doda, Rajauri and Punch have 146, 134 and 109 workers respectively. Ladakh has the lowest number of workers at 29 only.

A detailed break-up of workers engaged in various types of household industries in respect of each district can be had from the statement given on the next page.

Contd.

MAP No. 80—(concld.)

Serial No.	State/ District	Total workers	Agro-based industries	Percentage	Forest based industries	Percentage	Live-stock and fish-based industries	Percentage	Textile industries	Percentage	Mineral based industries	Percentage	Engineering industries	Percentage	Chemical industries	Percentage	Miscellaneous industries	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	142,053	15,406	10·84	23,750	16·72	37,645	26·50	39,131	27·55	14,674	10·33	889	0·63	714	0·50	9,844	6·93
2.	Anantnag District	21,351	2,507	11·74	3,354	15·71	5,140	24·07	6,078	28·47	3,265	15·29	24	0·11	38	0·18	945	4·43
3.	Srinagar District	47,700	6,900	14·47	6,535	14·33	5,305	11·12	20,399	42·76	3,951	8·28	283	0·59	122	0·26	3,905	8·19
4.	Baramula District	16,427	1,838	11·19	3,620	22·04	4,197	25·55	3,713	22·60	2,184	13·29	11	0·07	135	0·82	729	4·44
5.	Ladakh District	2,759	100	3·63	168	6·09	1,659	60·13	690	25·01	111	4·02	2	0·07	..	..	29	1·05
6.	Doda District	17,260	624	3·62	4,504	26·09	10,206	59·13	1,317	7·63	461	2·67	2	0·01	..	..	146	0·85
7.	Udhampur District	7,548	637	8·44	1,200	15·90	3,720	49·28	1,128	14·94	483	6·40	22	0·29	11	0·15	347	4·60
8.	Jammu District	16,559	1,725	10·42	2,502	15·11	2,372	14·33	3,016	18·21	3,001	18·12	418	2·52	384	2·32	3,141	18·97
9.	Kathua District	7,278	815	11·20	1,022	14·04	2,283	31·37	1,848	25·39	805	11·06	123	1·69	23	0·32	359	4·93
10.	Rajauri District	3,647	151	4·14	349	9·57	2,287	62·71	509	13·96	216	5·92	1	0·03	..	..	134	3·67
11.	Punch District	1,524	109	7·15	196	12·86	476	31·23	433	28·41	197	12·93	3	0·20	1	0·07	109	7·15

Source : Part III, Establishment Report and Tables.

MAP No. 81

Factories by types and size of employment, 1971

The map depicts the distribution of factories by type and size of employment at district level as returned at the 1971 census. The map follows same technique as in the preceding map.

The area for which no data are available have been hatched by separate hatching symbol.

There are in all 93,408 workers engaged in factories comprising 2.02% of the total population of the state. Of these 39,131 or 41.89% are employed in textile factories, 13,764 (14.74%) in forestry, 13,597 (14.56%) in factories based on minerals and 10,911 (11.68%) in Agro-based factories. Other factories such as livestock and fish-based, engineering, chemical etc. claim very low proportions. The miscellanous factories, however absorb 9,844 (10.54%) workers.

Srinagar is the only district which is above the state average with a proportion of 4.56 of the population being factory workers. All other districts fall below the state average. Out of a total of 37,811 factory workers in Srinagar district, 20,399 (53.95%) are engaged in textile industries. This is due to the fact that most of the factories producing silk are located in this district. Other important factory in the district is forest-based engaging 5,522 persons (14.60%). Anantnag and Baramula district also have most of their factory workers in textile factories with an employment strength of 6,078 and 3,713 respectively. Forest-based factories follow with a strength of 2,618 and 2,284 workers respectively. The district of Ladakh has total number of factory workers as 949 persons out of which 72.71% (690) are engaged in textile factory followed by 9.06% (86) in mineral-based, 7.27% (69) in agro-based and 6.74% (64) in forest-based factories. The districts of Doda and Udhampur are almost alike, the proportion of factory workers is highest in textile factory followed by workers in agro-based factories and then mineral-based factories.

In Jammu, however, out of 13,969 workers 3,141 (22.49%) are engaged in miscellaneous, 3,016 (21.59%) in textile 2,565 (19.08%) in mineral-based and 1,667 (11.93%) in agro-based factories. Other factories engage a very low percentage of workers. In the remaining three districts of Kathua, Rajauri and Punch, the highest proportion of workers is engaged in textile factories.

The statement on the next page gives in detail the number of workers engaged in various types of factories with their respective percentage for the state and its ten districts :—

Contd.

MAP No. 81—(concld.)

Serial No.	State/ District	Total of all groups I to VIII	I Agro-based Industries	Percentage	II Forest based Industries	Percentage	III Live-stock & fish-based Industries	Percentage	IV Textile industries	Percentage	V Mineral based industries	Percentage	VI Engineering Industries	Percentage	VII Chemical Industries	Percentage	VIII Miscellanous Industries	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	93,408	10,911	11·68	13,764	14·74	4,558	4·88	39,131	41.89	13,597	14·56	889	0·95	714	0·76	9,844	10·54
2.	Anantnag District	16,013	2,457	15.34	2,618	16·35	722	4·51	6,078	37·96	3,131	19·55	24	0·15	38	0·24	945	5·90
3.	Srinagar District	37,811	2,843	7·52	5,522	14.60	1,119	2·96	20,399	53·95	3,618	9·57	283	0·75	122	0·32	3,905	10·33
4.	Baramula District	10,779	1,551	14.39	2,284	21·19	384	3·56	3,713	34·45	1,972	18·30	11	0·10	135	1·25	729	6·76
5.	Ladakh District	949	69	7·27	64	6·74	9	0·95	690	72·71	86	9·06	2	0·21	..	..	29	3·06
6.	Doda District	3,156	622	19·65	253	8·01	361	11·43	1,317	41·73	455	14·41	2	0·06	..	..	146	4·62
7.	Udhampur District	3,080	627	20·36	273	8·86	198	6·43	1,128	36·62	474	15·39	22	0·71	11	0·36	347	11·27
8.	Jammu District	13,969	1,667	11·93	1,786	12·78	692	6.39	3,016	21·59	2,665	19·08	418	2·99	384	2·75	3,141	22·49
9.	Kathua District	5,149	816	15·85	677	13·15	515	10·00	1,848	35·89	788	15·30	123	2·39	23	0·45	359	6·97
10.	Rajauri District	1,382	149	10·78	189	13·68	188	13.60	509	36.83	212	15·34	1	0·07	..	..	134	9·70
11.	Punch District	1,120	110	9·82	98	8.75	170	15·18	433	38.66	196	17.50	3	0.27	1	0.09	109	9.73

Source : Part III, Establishments Report and Tables.

MAP No. 82

Factories and workshops by size of employment, 1971

The map highlights the distribution of industrial units i.e., factories and workshops by the volume of employment they provide at the state and district level. The industrial units have been grouped according to persons employed into five categories as per legend of the map. The categories have been represented with appropriate hatching and the collective position of each district has been depicted through histograms with scale. Further, separate hatchings in the background have been used to depict the percentage of workers in factories and workshops to total workers in three categories district-wise.

According to 1971 census there are 14,399 industrial units in the state employing 45,961 persons. The largest number of units (5,039) is claimed by Srinagar district employing 20,108 persons. This is followed by Anantnag with 2,472 units and 6,291 workers, Jammu with 2,255 units absorbing 7,064 persons ranks third. The lowest number of 169 units employing 323 persons only has been found in Rajauri district. Of the total of 14,399 industrial units in the state 13,093 are such as have the capacity of employing 1—4 persons each, the total workers employed in these units being 22,238. Another 1,053 units have an employment capacity of 5—19 persons each employing 7,925 persons. As far as 156 units are such which employ 20—49 persons each. The number of units employing to 50—99 persons each is 57 and those with a capacity of employing 100 persons and above are 25 of which 13 are located only in Srinagar district. The following statement gives district-wise position of the number of industrial units and the employment provided by each :—

Serial No	State/District	Total		Size of employment										Persons Unspecified
				1—4		5—19		20—49		50—99		100+		
		U	P	U	P	U	P	U	P	U	P	U	P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	14,399	45,961	13,093	22,238	1,053	7,925	156	4,283	57	3,660	25	7,855	15
2.	Anantnag District ..	2,472	6,291	2,238	3,752	101	813	24	683	3	188	3	855	3
3.	Srinagar District ..	5,039	20,108	4,408	8,519	529	3,832	58	1,523	29	1,829	13	4,405	2
4.	Baramula District ..	1,867	4,298	1,751	2,714	92	687	15	460	5	323	1	114	3
5.	Ladakh District ..	190	267	186	206	3	41	1	20	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Doda District ..	913	2,736	856	1,169	44	377	9	219	1	75	3	896	..
7.	Udhampur District ..	688	1,616	649	1,004	29	239	7	191	1	80	1	102	1
8.	Jammu District ..	2,255	7,064	1,979	3,549	229	1,733	30	832	11	681	2	269	4
9.	Kathua District ..	567	2,949	528	783	19	147	11	321	7	484	2	1,214	..
10.	Rajauri District ..	169	323	162	249	5	40	1	34	..	..	..	..	1
11.	Punch District ..	239	309	236	293	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

U—Units
P—Persons working

Source :—Part III, Establishments report and Tables.

MAP No. 83
Food processing & beverages industries, 1971

The map depicts the various types of food processing and beverages industries alongwith the number of workers engaged in each industry in the various districts of the state. Each industry has been represented by a circle drawn within the district boundaries and proportionate in size to the number of workers. The circles have been shaded by the hatching symbols so as to represent the following food processing industries :–

(i) Oil and flour
(ii) Rice and flour
(iii) Bakery and confectionery
(iv) Fruit preservation
(v) Dairy
(vi) Wine (Beverages)
(vii) Others.

Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One reveals the cumulative number and percentage of industrial units and the other gives out the cumulative number and percentage of workers employed by each such unit.

There are 18 industrial units in the state dealing in the processing of food stuffs and only one for the production of beverages. Total workers engaged in these units number 456 and 118 respectively. Srinagar and Jammu districts claim 16 of these units while the other two units are in Baramula district. Two units, one each in Srinagar and Baramula districts employing 45 and 13 workers respectively, deal in oil and flour. Five units, 4 in Jammu district and 1 in Srinagar, deal in rice and flour employing 160 workers. Two units, one each in Jammu and Srinagar districts employing 14 workers are engaged in bakery and confectionery. There are 6 units, one in Jammu, 4 in Srinagar and one in Baramula, employing 169 workers engaged in fruit preservation. Two units dealing in dairy are located in Jammu district and employ 15 workers each. In category 'others', there is one unit in Jammu employing 25 persons.

There is only one industrial unit in Jammu which produces wine and employs 118 workers.

The following statement shows the location of food processing and beverages industries with their location, number and workers.

INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Location of factory	District	Oil and Flour		Rice and Flour		Bakery and Confectionary		Fruit preservation		Dairy		Others		Beverages (Wine)	
			No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers
1.	Hakkal	Jammu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..
2.	I/E Jammu	Jammu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..
3.	Jammu	Jammu	..	..	3	125	1	9	1	13	..	..	1	25	..	..
4.	Gangyal	Jammu	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Srinagar	Srinagar	1	45	..	..	1	5	3	123	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	I/E Srinagar	Srinagar	..	..	1	10	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Sopore	Baramula	1	13	..	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Tillo Talab	Jammu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	118
		Total	2	58	5	160	2	14	6	169	2	30	1	25	1	118

I.E.-Industrial Estate.

Source : Labour Commissioner, J.&K.

MAP No. 84
Textile industries, 1971

The map indicates the distribution of various industries dealing in the manufacture of textile goods and the workers employed in each in respect of various districts of the state. The industry has been split into various categories according to the types of textile goods manufactured viz; cotton, silk, wool, lace and carpet weaving and others. Each category has been represented by a circle with different hatching symbol and proportionate to the number of workers employed in each type of manufacture. Moreover, two bar diagrams have also been drawn. One reveals the cumulative number and percentage of factories engaged in the manufacture of textile goods and the other gives out the cumulative number and percentage of workers engaged in each category of industry.

In the manufacture of textile goods, there are 76 factories in the state employing 6,596 workers. One of the factories deals in the manufacture of cotton employing 478 workers. There are 39 units employing 3,553 workers (53.86%) engaged in the manufacture of silk. There are 14 units in the wool industry providing employment to 968 or 14.67% workers. Lace and carpet weaving units number 17 and provide employment to 1,180 or 17.88% workers. There are 5 other units dealing in other textiles which provide employment to 417 persons.

Amongst the districts, Srinagar claims 29 silk manufacturing units being the largest number in any district employing 2,999 workers. It has a lead in respect of wool and lace and carpet weaving units also. Eight units employing 705 workers are engaged in wool and 17 employing 1,180 workers are engaged in lace and carpet weaving. The following statement gives the distribution of textile units in various districts of the state together with the number of workers employed in each:–

INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Location of factory	District	Cotton		Silk		Wool		Knitting		Lace and Carpet weaving		Others	
			No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers
1.	Kathua	Kathua	1	478	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Srinagar	Srinagar	..	..	29	2,999	8	705	..	..	17	1,180	4	405
3.	Jammu	Jammu	..	..	2	455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Nowgam	Srinagar	..	..	5	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Shankerpora	Srinagar	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Natipora	Srinagar	..	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Hiranagar	Kathua	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Anantnag	Anantnag	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Pampore	Anantnag	..	..	..	..	2	184	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Khrewan	Anantnag	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Samba	Jammu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
		Total	1	478	39	3,553	14	968	..	..	17	1,180	5	417

Source: Labour Commissioner, J & K

MAP No. 85
Leather and Wood–based industries, 1971

The map highlights the distribution of various centres of industries dealing in the manufacture of leather and wood articles in the state as returned at the 1971 census. It also reveals the number of workers engaged in each such unit. Various industries that deal in the manufacture of leather and wood articles are :—(i) Saw mills (ii) paper products, printing and binding (iii) manufacture of furniture and fixtures (iv) wood products and other pencil making (v) paper and pulp products (vi) joinery mills (vii) games and sports (viii) wrapping, packing, filling etc. of articles and (ix) tanneries and leather furnishings. Each industry has been depicted in the map by a circle proportionate to the number of workers engaged in each industry. Different hatching has been allotted to each industry. The bar diagrams; one revealing the cumulative number and percentage of factories engaged in the industry and the other giving out the cumulative number and percentage of workers engaged in each industry, have also been drawn in the map.

In the state, there are 52 factories employing 1,886 workers which are engaged in the manufacture of leather and wood-based goods. Twenty-three or 44.23% factories employing (355 or 18.82%) workers are saw mills. The highest number of workers (571 or 30.27%) are employed in 9 factories dealing in wrapping, packing, filling etc. of articles. The third largest number of workers (297 or 15.74 %) is engaged in 7 factories dealing in the manufacture of paper products. Srinagar district supports 15 saw mills employing 192 workers, 5 paper printing and binding factories employing 282 workers, one furniture and fixture factory employing 25 workers and one tannery employing 100 workers. In Anantnag, besides 4 saw mills employing 59 workers, there is a joinery mill which provides employment to 227 workers. Baramula district possesses 4 saw mills and one games and sports factory employing 80 and 20 workers respectively. Jammu is the only other district which has wood-based industry (wrapping and filling industry) having 8 units and providing employment to 486 workers. The following statement reveals in detail districtwise break-up of factories and number of workers engaged in each:—

INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Location of factory	District	Saw Mill		Paper products (Printing and binding)		Manufacture of furniture and fixtures		Wood products and other (pencil making)		Paper and pulp products		Joinery mills		Games and sports		Wrapping, packing, filling etc. of articles		Tanneries and leather furnishing	
			No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers
1.	Srinagar	Srinagar	13	192	5	282	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Shalteng	Srinagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
3.	Pampore	Anantnag	3	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	227	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Harnag	Anantnag	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Sopore	Baramula	2	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Baramula	Baramula	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..
7.	Jammu	Jammu	2	24	2	15	..	..	2	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	486	1	95
8.	Miran Sahib	Jammu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	1	42	..	..	..	..
9.	I/E Jammu	Jammu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	1	85	..	..
10.	I/E Kathua	Kathua	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kathua	Kathua	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Bijbehara	Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	23	355	7	297	2	36	3	92	1	25	1	227	4	88	9	571	2	195

I E=Industrial Estate.

Source: Labour Commissioner, J & K.

MAP No. 86

Metal-based industries, 1971

The map depicts the distribution of industries manufacturing the metal-based articles excepting machinery and transport equipments in various districts of the state. Such factories are (i) Iron and Steel, (ii) factories manufacturing metal products (except machinery and transport equipment) (iii) metal galvanising, tinning and plating and (iv) others. Each industry, has been represented by a circle proportionate in size to the number of workers engaged in it. Hatching symbols have been used to depict a particular industry.

In the state there are 18 units employing 458 workers that deal in the manufacture of metal-based goods and articles. Of these, 5 factories deal in the manufacture of iron and steel articles and employ 178 or 38.86% workers. Next in the size of employment are the 6 factories dealing in the manufacture of metal products which employ 97 workers. The third and fourth position in the size of employment is claimed by metal galvanising, tinning and plating and 'others' respectively. Districtwise break-up of the factories and workers employed can be had from the following table :—

INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Location of factory	District	Manufacture of Iron and Steel		Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and Transport equipments)		Metal Galvanising, Tining and Plating etc.		Others	
			No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers
1.	Jammu	Jammu	4	160	..	..	..	..	1	40
2.	Hiranagar	Kathua	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	I/E Jammu	Jammu	..	..	4	69	2	85	1	20
4.	I/E Barzulla	Srinagar	..	..	1	8	..	..	2	19
5.	Soura	Srinagar	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..
6.	I/E Samba	Jammu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19
		Total	5	178	6	97	2	85	5	98

I/E=Industrial Estate.

Source : Labour Commissioner, J & K.

MAP No. 87

Non-metallic mineral-based industries, 1971

The map displays the distribution of non-metalic mineral-based industries in the state as found at the 1971 census. The map also indicates the number of workers engaged in each such factory. Following are the four types of non-metallic mineral-based industries in the state :—

(i) Bricks, tiles and structural clay products.
(ii) Pottery, china and porcelain ware.
(iii) Others (asbestos products, mica, stone dressing and crushing).
(iv) Cement.

Each of these industries has been depicted by a circle which is proportionate in size to the number of workers it employs. Various hatching symbols have also been used to identify the different types of industry. Two bar diagrams, one revealing the cumulative number and percentage of factories engaged in the industry and the other giving out the cumulative number and percentage of workers engaged in each factory have also been drawn in the map.

There are 6 factories employing 563 workers in the state which deal in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral-based articles. Of these, 2 factories employing 124 workers manufacture bricks, tiles and structural clay products. The only cement factory in the state is at Wuyan (Anantnag) which provides employment to 190 workers. Two factories falling in the category 'others' employ 138 workers and one unit manufacturing pottery, china and porcelain ware engages 111 workers. District wise location and number of workers engaged in each unit are available from the following statement:—

Serial No.	Location of factory	District	INDUSTRIES							
			Bricks, tiles and structural clay products		Pottery, china and porcelain ware		Others (Asbestos products, mica, stone dressing and crushing factory)		Cement	
			No. of factory	No. of workers	No. of factory	No. of workers	No. of factory	No. of workers	No. of factory	No. of workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Pampore	Anantnag	1	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Wuyan	Anantnag	..	..	..	..	1	130	1	190
3.	I/E Barzulla	Srinagar	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Kathua	Kathua	..	..	1	111	..	..	..	..
5.	Pandrathan	Srinagar	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..
		Total ..	2	124	1	111	2	138	1	190

I/E=Industrial Estate

Source : Labour Commissioner, J & K.

MAP No. 88

Engineering and scientific instrument, industries, 1971

The map reveals the distribution of industries dealing in the manufacture of engineering and scientific instruments. Following are the various categories of factories dealing in the manufacture of such instruments :–

(i) Electrical light and power.
(ii) Manufacturing and assembling of machinery other than electrical.
(iii) Electrical goods (lamps, fans, insulators, wires, cables, battery, microphones, radio, electrical equipments, etc.)
(iv) Sanitary service, pumping and severage.
(v) Scientific, medical and surgical instruments.

Each of the above categories has been denoted by a circle proportionate in size to the number of workers with distinct hatching symbols. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One depicts the cumulative number and percentage of factories dealing in the manufacture of such instruments and the other indicates the cumulative number and percentage of workers employed in the factories manufacturing such articles and instruments.

There are 10 factories in the state manufacturing engineering and scientific instruments. These factories provide employment to 442 workers. More than 50% workers (250) are engaged in the power house located at Kalakote of Rajauri distrcit. The second largest number of workers (120) is engaged in five factories, one in Srinagar district and 4 in Jammu, dealing in the manufacture of electrical goods such as lamps, fans, etc. Another 33 workers are engaged in a factory located in Srinagar district dealing in the manufacturing and assembling of machinery other than electrical. Two sanitary service pumping and severage factories located in Jammu district provide employment to another 30 workers. The remaining one factory provides employment to 9 workers and deals in the manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments. The following statement reveals in detail the district-wise break-up of factories and number of workers engaged in each :–

INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Location of factory	District	I ENGINEERING						II SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS			
			Heavy Electrical Equipments (motors, generators, transmitors, etc.)		Manufacturing and Assembling of machinery other than electrical		Electrical goods (lamps, fans, insulators, wires, cables, battery, microphone, radio, electrical equipments, etc.)		Sanitary service pumping and severage		Scientific, Medical and surgical instruments	
			No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers
1.	I/E, Barzulla	Srinagar	..	..	1	33	1	50	..	..	..	..
2.	I/E, Jammu	Jammu	..	..	..	..	4	70	2	30	1	9
3.	Power House, Kalakote	Rajauri	1	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1	250	1	33	5	120	2	30	1	9

I/E=Industrial Estate.

Source : Labour Commissioner, J & K.

MAP No. 89

Transport equipment industries, 1971

The map depicts the distribution of industries dealing in the manufacture of transport equipments and the number of workers engaged in each individual unit. The industry has been split into two categories viz; (i) manufacturing, assembling and repairing of motor vehicles and (ii) manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified. The two categories have been represented by circles proportionate in size to the number of workers engaged in each with distinct hatching symbols. In addition, two bar diagrams have also been drawn. One gives out the cumulative number and percentage of factories engaged in the trade and the other reveals the cumulative number and percentage of workers engaged in each category of industry.

In all, there are 14 factories employing 330 workers in the state which deal in the manufacture of transport equipments. Of these, 12 dealing in the manufacturing, assembling and repairing of motor vehicles employ 26 8 workers. The remaining 2 belong to the second category and engage 62 workers. Out of the 12 factories in the first category 6 each are located in Jammu and Srinagar providing employment to 195 and 73 workers respectively. Remaining 2 of the second category are also located in Jammu district. The subjoined statement gives the location and number of workers employed in respect of each factory.

INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Location of factory	District	Manufacturing, Assembling and repairing of motor vehicles		Manufacture of transport equipments not elsewhere classified	
			No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers
1.	Jammu	Jammu	6	195	2	62
2.	Srinagar	Srinagar	6	73	..	..
		Total	12	268	2	62

Source : Labour Commissioner, J & K

MAP No. 90

Rubber and Chemical Industries, 1971

The map highlights the distribution and location of factories dealing in the manufacture of Rubber goods and chemicals in the state and its constituent districts as returned at the 1971 census. Following are the various types of factories dealing in the manufacture of rubber products and chemicals:—

(i) Manufacture of rubber and rubber products.
(ii) Turpentine and Rosin.
(iii) Matches.
(iv) Medicine and pharmaceutical products.
(v) Petro-chemical, menthol, formaldehyde styrene etc. (including paints and varnishes).

Each of the above categories has been depicted by a circle proportionate in size to the number of workers with distinct hatching symbols. Two bar diagrams, one revealing the cumulative number and percentage of factories in each category and the other giving out the cumulative number and percentage of workers engaged in each category, have also been drawn in the map.

In the state, there are 12 factories engaged in the manufacture of rubber products and chemicals employing 297 workers. Of these factories 4 each are engaged in the manufacture of products indicated in category (iv) and (v) above employing 116 and 54 workers respectively. Two factories employing 33 workers are engaged in the manufacture of rubber and rubber products. Of the remaining 2, one each is engaged in the manufacture of turpentine and rosin and matches employing 131 and 63, workers respectively. The following table gives in detail their location and number of workers in various districts of the state.

INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Location of Factory	District	Manufacture of rubber and rubber products		Turpentine and rosin		Matches		Medicine and Pharmaceutical products		Petro-Chemical Menthol, Formal dehyde styrene etc. (including paints & varnishes)	
			No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers	No. of factories	No. of workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Miran Sahib	Jammu ..	..	..	1	131	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Jammu	Jammu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	2	39
3.	R. S. Pora	Jammu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..
4.	Srinagar	Srinagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	..	..
5.	Baramula	Baramula ..	..	..	..	..	1	63	1	24	..	..
6.	I/E Jammu	Jammu ..	2	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	I/E Srinagar	Srinagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15
		Total ..	2	33	1	131	1	63	4	116	4	54

I/E—Industrial Estate

Source:—Labour Commissioner, J & K.

MAP No. 91

Rural population in electrified villages, 1971

The map depicts the proportion of rural population availing facility of electricity in the state at tehsil level. The proportions obtained have been classified into five categories, 3 above, one nearer to and one below the state average as per the legend of the map and are represented by choropleth technique.

Tehsils with villages not electrified and the areas for which data are not available have also been represented with appropriate hatching symbols. Besides, two bar diagrams have also been drawn. One such diagram reveals the cumulative number and percentage of tehsils and the other represents the cumulative and percentage of rural population benefiting from this facility.

In 1971, with a population of 634,670 persons, electricity was available to 589 villages in the state. This implies that out of a total rural population of 3,758,411, only 16.9 % have the benefit of this facility. Amongst the districts, Jammu has 168 electrified villages with a population of 163, 474. Thus out of the total rural population of 540,401 of the district, 30. 3%are availing this facility. Against this, Ladakh district has not a single electrified village. The second largest number of electrified villages has been found in Anantnag district. 142,465 people live in its 121 electrified villages constituting 18.8% of the districts total rural population. Baramula district ranks third with 107 electrified villages supporting a population of 137,299 or 19.4 % of the districts total rural population.

In so far as tehsils are concerned, Jammu tehsil ranks at the top with 48.8% rural population living in 76 electrified villages followed by Srinagar with 46.9%. The lowest proportion of 0.8 is recorded in Haveli tehsil of Punch district having only one village electrified. In 10 tehsils of the state not a single village is electrified. The following table reveals in detail the number of electrified villages in all the tehsils of the state together with the rural population availing the facility of electricity.

Serial No.	State/District/Tehsil	No. of electrified villages	Population in electrified villages	Total rural population 1971	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	589	634,670	3,758,411	16.9
	I. Anantnag District ..	121	142,465	758,046	18.8
1.	Pahalgam Tehsil ..	3	4,565	38,357	11.9
2.	Anantnag Tehsil ..	47	49,450	231,826	21.3
3.	Kulgam Tehsil ..	18	25,911	196,588	13.2
4	Shupiyan Tehsil ..	6	5,497	90,482	6.1
5.	Pulwama Tehsil ..	37	47,034	146,814	32.0
6.	Tral Tehsil ..	10	10,008	53,949	18.6
	II. Srinagar District ..	92	108,281	404,444	26.8
1.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	43	42,808	94,785	45.2
2.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	17	24,590	52,484	46.9
3.	Chadura Tehsil ..	18	22,931	90,349	25.4
4.	Badgam Tehsil ..	9	13,707	88,630	15.5
5.	Beerwah Tehsil ..	5	4,245	78,196	5.4
	III. Baramula District ..	107	137,299	709,481	19.4
1.	Bandipore Tehsil ..	5	6,167	65,392	9.4

contd.

MAP No. 91—(concld.)

Serial No.	District/Tehsil	No. of electrified villages	Population in electrified villages	Total rural population 1971	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	17	34,448	97,244	35·4
3.	Sopore Tehsil ..	27	38,091	100,126	38·0
4.	Baramula Tehsil ..	27	31,834	107,673	29·6
5.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	6	3,571	36,479	9·8
6.	Uri Tehsil ..	17	15,906	49,768	32·0
7.	Handwara Tehsil ..	6	4,752	90,984	5·2
8.	Karnah Tehsil ..	..	..	22,066	..
9.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	2	2,530	139,749	1·8
	IV Ladakh District ..	..	..	97,382	..
1.	Leh Tehsil ..	..	..	46,372	..
2.	Kargil Tehsil ..	..	..	44,124	..
3.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	..	..	6,886	..
	V Doda District ..	23	9,150	322,684	2.8
1.	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	..	..	92,567	..
2.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	19	7,063	76,244	9·3
3.	Doda Tehsil ..	3	2,015	69,744	2·9
4.	Ramban Tehsil ..	1	72	84,129	0·1
	VI Udhampur District ..	14	15,731	310,427	5·1
1.	Ramnagar Tehsil ..	..	..	87,231	..
2.	Udhampur Tehsil ..	11	14,303	103,750	13·8
3.	Reasi Tehsil ..	3	1,428	46,075	3·1
4.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil ..	..	..	73,371	..
	VII Jammu District ..	168	163,474	540,401	30·3
1.	Samba Tehsil ..	46	28,395	108,777	26·1
2.	R.S. Pora Tehsil ..	39	43,573	140,483	31·0
3.	Jammu Tehsil ..	76	84,832	174,012	48·8
4.	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	7	6,674	117,129	5·7
	VIII Kathua District ..	57	50,160	249,586	20·1
1.	Billawar Tehsil ..	..	..	58,671	..
2.	Bashohli Tehsil ..	..	..	45,390	..
3.	Kathua Tehsil ..	21	19,418	66,222	29·3
4.	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	36	30,742	79,903	38·5
	IX Rajauri District ..	2	970	208,976	0·5
1.	Budhal Tehsil ..	..	..	27,989	..
2.	Rajauri Tehsil ..	2	970	110,552	0·9
3.	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	..	..	70,435	..
	X Punch District ..	5	7,140	156,985	4·5
1.	Haveli Tehsil ..	1	493	62,718	0·8
2.	Mendhar Tehsil ..	4	6,647	94,266	7·1

Note.—Data regarding electrified villages pertain to year 1968-69

Source :—District Census Handbooks, 1971

MAP No. 92

Rural workers in construction, transport and communications, 1971

The map displays, at tehsil level, the proportion of workers engaged in industrial categories VI and VIII (construction, transport, storage and communication) to total workers in rural areas as returned in 1971. The percentages arrived at have been classified into six categories as per the legend of the map and are represented by choropleth technique.

Areas for which data are not available have been depicted by a separate symbol. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One such diagram reveals the cumulative number and percentage of tehsils under each hatching and the other gives the cumulative number and percentage of workers engaged in cagtegories VI and VIII to total rural workers.

Of the 1,146,681 rural workers in the state, those engaged in categories VI and VIII number 36,775 revealing a state average of 3.21 %. The highest proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications in rural areas has been returned from Kathua tehsil (12.28) followed by Jammu, Hiranagar, Kathua and Udhampur. In the proportion stratum of 7.1% to 9.0%, fall 2 tehsils of Srinagar and Samba. The next highest percentage group of 5.1% to 7.0% claims the tehsils of Chadura, Reasi and R.S. Pora. Tral, Baramula, Uri and Akhnoor fall in the category 3.1% to 5.0%. The largest number of tehsils (22) fall in the stratum 1.1% to 3.0%. In this category 34.22% workers are engaged in the above-mentioned two categories. The last percentage category encompasses 9 tehsils, among these, Kargil records the lowest (0.09%). The following statement gives in detail the proportion of rural workers engaged in industrial categories VI and VIII to total rural workers in respect of each tehsil of the state.

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Total rural workers	Rural workers in category VI & VIII (construction, transport, storage & communication)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	1,146,681	36,775	3.21
1.	Pahalgam Tehsil ..	13,030	201	1.54
2.	Anantnag Tehsil ..	73,454	1,995	2.72
3.	Kulgam Tehsil ..	62,487	1,037	1.66
4.	Shupiyan Tehsil ..	28,243	348	1.23
5.	Pulwama Tehsil ..	45,432	1,109	2.44
6.	Tral Tehsil ..	16,147	617	3.82
7.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	31,151	936	3.00
8.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	15,616	1,318	8.44
9.	Chadura Tehsil ..	27,602	1,403	5.08
10.	Badgam Tehsil ..	27,222	772	2.84
11.	Beerwah Tehsil ..	25,775	339	1.32
12.	Bandipore Tehsil ..	19,820	596	3.01
13.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	32,280	657	2.04

contd.

MAP No. 92—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Total rural workers	Rural workers in category VI & VIII (construction, transport storage & communication)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Sopore Tehsil ..	31,495	840	2.67
15.	Baramula Tehsil ..	32,471	1,411	4.35
16.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	11,435	325	2.84
17.	Uri Tehsil ..	15,397	609	3.96
118.	Handwara Tehsil ..	30,137	488	1.62
19.	Karnah Tehsil ..	6,171	74	1.20
20.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	43,610	825	1.89
21.	Leh Tehsil ..	19,491	554	2.84
22.	Kargil Tehsil ..	18,998	175	0.92
23.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	4,349	4	0.09
24.	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	36,644	221	0.60
25.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	26,446	335	1.27
26.	Doda Tehsil ..	27,089	110	0.41
27.	Ramban Tehsil ..	27,860	333	1.20
28.	Ramnagar Tehsil ..	28,089	151	0.54
29.	Udhampur Tehsil ..	30,791	2,860	9.29
30.	Reasi Tehsil ..	14,358	740	5.15
31.	G.G. Garh Tehsil ..	24,865	93	0.37
32.	Samba Tehsil ..	24,429	1,916	7.84
33.	R.S. Pora Tehsil ..	31,462	2,075	6.60
34.	Jammu Tehsil ..	43,496	4,643	10.67
35.	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	30,185	964	3.19
36.	Billawar Tehsil ..	16,332	297	1.82
37.	Bashohli Tehsil ..	14,389	161	1.1
38	Kathua Tehsil ..	17,752	2,180	12.28
39.	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	18,620	1,757	9.44
40.	Budhal Tehsil ..	8,930	39	0.44
41.	Rajauri Tehsil ..	30,623	497	1.62
42.	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	18,259	461	2.52
43.	Haveli Tehsil ..	18,522	99	0.53
44.	Mendhar Tehsil ..	25,727	210	0·82

Source:—Part II-B, Economic Tables.

MAP No. 93

Urban workers in construction, transport and communications, 1971

The map displays the proportion of workers in industrial categories VI and VIII to total workers in the urban areas of the state. The data have been displayed at tehsil level by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

Tehsils which are entirely rural and those areas for which data are not available have been indicated with appropriate symbols on the map. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One represents the cumulative number and percentage of tehsils under each hatching and the other reveals the cumulative number and percentage of workers engaged in categories VI and VIII to total urban workers.

The total urban workers in the state number 227,220 of whom 38,950 are engaged in categories VI and VIII resulting in a state average of 17.14 per cent. The highest proportion of workers engaged in these two categories has been returned at 23.54 per cent from Baramula tehsil followed by 20.46 per cent from Jammu tehsil. The other tehsils falling in the highest range of proportion (18.01 and above) are Srinagar, Chadura, Reasi and Akhnoor. In the second highest percentage category of 15.1 per cent to 18.00 fall the tehsils of Sopore, Udhampur, Samba, Bashohli, Kathua and Hiranagar. Leaving aside the 9 tehsils which are entirely rural, the remaining tehsils are split into the remaining percentage categories. The lowest proportion of 3.00 per cent is recorded in the tehsil of Tral. The following statement reveals in detail the proportion of workers engaged in the two categories under reference at tehsil level.

Serial No.	State/Tehsil		Total urban workers	Workers in category VI+VIII (construction, storage, transport & communication.)	Percentage
1	2		3	4	5
	Jammu & Kashmir State	..	227,220	38,950	17.14
1.	Pahalgam Tehsil	..	775	41	5.29
2.	Anantnag Tehsil	..	11,482	1,543	13.44
3.	Kulgam Tehsil	..	1,796	78	4.34
4.	Shupiyan Tehsil	..	2,062	186	9.12
5.	Pulwama Tehsil	..	2,250	312	13.87
6.	Tral Tehsil	..	1,764	53	3.00
7.	Ganderbal Tehsil	..	..	..	..
8.	Srinagar Tehsil	..	108,520	19,910	18.35
9.	Chadura Tehsil	..	1,966	380	19.33
10.	Badgam Tehsil		1,127	82	7.28
11.	Beerwah Tehsil	..	..	..	..
12.	Bandipore Tehsil	..	1,703	158	9.28
13.	Sonawari Tehsil	..	..	..	..
14.	Sopore Tehsil	..	7,451	1,154	15.49
15.	Baramula Tehsil	..	6,930	1,631	23.56
16.	Gulmarg Tehsil	..	466	40	8.58
17.	Uri Tehsil	..	135	15	11.11

contd.

MAP No. 93—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Total urban workers	Workers in category VI+VIII (construction, storage, transport, and communi-cation.)	Percentage	Serial No.	Tehsil	Total urban workers	Workers in category VI+VIII (construction, storage, transport, communi-cation.)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
18.	Handwara Tehsil ..	1,412	65	4.60	32.	Samba Tehsil ..	1,339	218	16.28
19.	Karnah Tehsil ..	..	..	..	33.	R.S. Pora Tehsil ..	3,854	424	11.00
20.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	..	..	..	34.	Jammu Tehsil ..	42,842	8,765	20.45
21.	Leh Tehsil ..	2,356	289	12.27	35.	Akhnoor Tehsil ..	1,264	235	18.59
22.	Kargil Tehsil ..	883	59	6.68	36.	Billawar Tehsil ..	..	..	..
23.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	..	..	..	37.	Bashohli Tehsil ..	857	130	15.17
24.	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	1,310	97	7.40	38.	Kathua Tehsil ..	4,603	800	17.38
25.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	1,345	107	7.96	39.	Hiranagar Tehsil ..	837	141	16.85
26.	Doda Tehsil ..	1,347	89	6.61	40.	Budhal Tehsil ..	..	..	..
27.	Ramban Tehsil ..	1,452	174	11.98	41.	Rajauri Tehsil ..	1,609	188	11.68
28.	Ramnagar Tehsil ..	894	92	10.29	42.	Nowshehra Tehsil ..	685	93	13.58
29.	Udhampur Tehsil ..	4,655	825	17.72	43.	Haveli Tehsil ..	2,706	152	5.62
30.	Reasi Tehsil ..	2,065	407	19.71	44.	Mendhar Tehsil ..	478	17	3.56
31.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil ..	..	..	..					

Source:—Part II-B, Economic Tables.

MAP No. 94

Density of surfaced roads, 1971

The map depicts the density of surfaced roads, i.e. the length of surfaced roads in kilometres per 1,000 km² of area. The road map of Jammu and Kashmir state was superimposed on a grid map of the state with each square representing 1,000 km² of area, each side of the square being 31.623 kilometres. The length of surfaced roads in each square was measured with the help of planimetre and plotted in the centre of each square. After eliminating the grids, isopleths were drawn at suitable intervals and the intervening space shaded by appropriate hatchings ranging from high to low as shown in the legend. The areas for which no data are available have been indicated by a separate symbol of hatching.

A glance at the map reveals that there is a high concentration of surfaced roads in the centre of the map representing the valley of Kashmir and the other concentration is noticed in the southern part of the state extending from south-west to north-east depicting the area of Jammu and Udhampur.

Except for the areas of Kashmir valley and Jammu, the whole state has a mountainous topography which makes accessibility difficult. The plain area of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramula which is interwoven with roads, claims the highest density while the areas of Ladakh are more or less without surfaced roads. In other districts such as Jammu, Udhampur, Kathua etc. the density is somewhat better and ranges from 50 to 200 kms. per 1,000 km² of area.

MAP No. 95

Motor vehicles registered, 1971

The map depicts the average number of registered motor vehicles per 10,000 of population in the state at district level as in 1971 by choropleth technique as per the legend.

Besides, two bar diagrams have also been drawn. One represents the cumulative percentage of area of the state under each hatching and the other reveals the cumulative percentage of registered motor vehicles under each hatching category. The areas for which no data are available have been indicated by a separate symbol of hatching.

Against the state's total population of 4,616,632 persons, there are 2,498 motor vehicles registered in 1971. This gives out an average number of 5.41 vehicles per 10,000 population. The highest number of registered motor vehicles has been found in Jammu district. Here, there are 1,235 registered motor venicles against a population of 731,743 yielding an average of 16.88 vehicles per 10,000 population. The second highest position has been shown by Srinagar district. Against a population of 827,697 there are 1,001 registered motor vehicles resulting in an average of 12.09 vehicles per 10,000 population. All other districts reveal a lower number than the state average and the lowest has been found in Rajauri district where there are only 3 vehicles against a population of 217,373 giving out a proportion of 0.14 motor vehicles per 10,000 population. The following statement shows in detail the population of each district, motor vehicles registered in each case and the number per 10,000 population :—

Serial No.	State/District	Total population 1971	Number of motor vehicles registered in 1971	Motor vehicles registered per 10,000 of population, 1971
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	4,616,632	2,498	5.41
2.	Anantnag District	832,280	56	0.67
3.	Srinagar District	827,697	1,001	12.09
4.	Baramula District	775,724	89	1.15
5.	Ladakh District	105,291	14	1.33
6.	Doda District	342,220	23	0.67
7.	Udhampur District	338,846	47	1.39
8.	Jammu District	731,743	1,235	16.88
9.	Kathua District	274,671	27	0.98
10.	Rajauri District	217,373	3	0.14
11.	Punch District	170,787	3	0.18

Source :—(i) State Transport Office.
(ii) General Population Tables.

MAP No. 96

Workers in trade and commerce, 1971.

The map highlights the proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce (Industrial category VII) to total working population in respect of the state and its costituent tehsils in five categories represented by choropleth technique as per the legned.

Areas for which data are not available have been depicted by dots with a symbol N.A. In addition, two bar diagrms have also been drawn in the map. One reflects the cumulative number and percentage of tehsils under various hatchings and the other reveals the cumulative number and percentage of workers engaged in categoiy VII to total working population falling under each hatching.

In a working population of 1,373,901, the workers engaged in trade and commerce number 60,965 giving out a state average of 4.44 per cent. The highest propotion of workers (13.68 per cent) engaged in trade and commerce has been returned from Srinagar tehsil followed by Jammu tehsil with 13.28 per cent. Amongst the various percentage strata, the highest stratum of 4.6 per cent and above, encompasses the tehsils of Anantnag, Srinagar, Sopore, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua. Workers engaged in trade and commerce in these tehsils constitute 62.26 per cent of their total working population. The largest number of tehsils i.e., 15 with 13.17 per cent workers engaged in trade and commerce fall in the percentage stratum 1.6 per cent—2.5 per cent followed by 10 tehsils in the lowest stratum of 1.5 per cent and below. Zanskar tehsil records the lowest proportion (0.11) of workers in trade and commerce. The following statement reveals at length the position of each tehsil of the state :—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Total working population 1971	Workers in Trade and Commerce (Category VII)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	1,373,901	60,965	4.44
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil	13,805	342	2.48
3.	Anantnag Tehsil	84,936	3,958	4.66
4.	Kulgam Tehsil	64,283	1,759	2.74
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil	30,305	880	2.90
6.	Pulwama Tehsil	47,682	1,487	3.12
7.	Tral Tehsil	17,911	631	3.52
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil	31,151	505	1.62
9.	Srinagar Tehsil	124,136	16,981	13.68
10.	Chadura Tehsil	29,568	753	2.55
11.	Badgam Tehsil	28,349	530	1.87
12.	Beerwah Tehsil	25,775	419	1.63
13.	Bandipore Tehsil	21,523	616	2.86
14.	Sonawari Tehsil	32,280	573	1.78
15.	Sopore Tehsil	38,946	2,522	6.48
16.	Baramula Tehsil	39,401	1,753	4.45
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil	11,901	445	3.74
18.	Uri Tehsil	15,532	219	1.41
19.	Handwara Tehsil	31,549	577	1.83
20.	Karnah Tehsil	6,171	70	1.13
21.	Kupwara Tehsil	43,610	822	1.88
22.	Leh Tehsil	21,847	297	1.36

contd.

MAP No. 96—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Total Working population 1971	Workers in Trade and Commerce (Categoy VII)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Kargil Tehsil	19,881	188	0.95
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	4,349	5	0.11
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	37,954	353	0.93
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	27,791	490	1.76
27.	Doda Tehsil	28,436	322	1.13
28.	Ramban Tehsil	29,312	686	2.34
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	28,983	484	1.67
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	35,446	1,833	5.17
31.	Reasi Tehsil	16,423	671	4.09
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	24,865	189	0.76
33.	Samba Tehsil	25,768	1,036	4.02
34.	R. S. Pora Tehsil	35,316	1,535	435
35.	Jammu Tehsil	86,338	11,466	13.28
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	31,449	899	2.86
37.	Billawar Tehsil	16,332	419	2.57
38.	Bashohli Tehsil	15,246	299	1.96
39.	Kathua Tehsil	22,355	1,197	5.35
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	19,457	793	4.08
41.	Budhal Tehsil	8,930	80	0.90
42.	Rajauri Tehsil	32,232	636	1.97
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	18,944	433	2.29
44.	Haveli Tehsil	21,228	478	2.25
45.	Mendhar Tehsil	26,205	334	1.27

Source :—Part II-B, Economic Tables.

MAP No. 97

Workers in services, 1971

The map portrays at tehsil level, the percentage constituted by workers engaged in services (industrial category IX)to total working population of the state. The percentages having been worked out at tehsil level have been classified into six categories and are represented by choropleth technique as per the legend.

Areas for which data are not available have been represented by dots with N. A. Further, two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One reveals the cumulative number and percentage of tehsils under each hatching and the other indicates the cumulative number and percentage of workers in other services to total workers.

Workers engaged in services (category IX) number 159,872 constituting 11.64% of the total workers numbering 1,373,901. The highest proportion of workers engaged in services has been returned from Srinagar and Jammu tehsils at 27.1 & 25.1% respectively. The tehsils have consequently been represented by the hatching symbol reserved for percentage group 16.6% and above. In the second highest percentage category i.e., 13.6%--16.5% falls 3 tehsils of Baramula, Leh and Udhampur. The category 10.6%—13.5% claims the tehsils of Anantnag, Tral, Sopore, Karnah, Samba, R.S. Pora, Kathua and Hiranagar. The largest number of tehsils (18) fall in the percentage category of 7.6% —10.5%. In the remaining two categories of 4.6%—7.5% and 4.5% and below fall 10 and 3 tehsils respectively. The lowest proportion of workers in services is noticed in the tehsil of Zanskar (3.6). The following statement further amplifies the position in respect of each tehsil of the state :—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Total working population, 1971	No. of workers engaged in services (Category IX)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	1,373,901	159,872	11.64
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil	13,805	1,098	7.95
3.	Anantnag Tehsil	84,936	10,110	11.90
4.	Kulgam Tehsil	64,283	5,057	7.87
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil	30,305	2,472	8.16
6.	Pulwama Tehsil	47,682	4,749	9.96
7.	Tral Tehsil	17,911	2,078	11.60
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil	31,151	2,502	8.03
9.	Srinagar Tehsil	124,136	33,586	27.06
10.	Chadura Tehsil	29,568	2,687	9.09
11.	Badgam Tehsil	28,349	2,324	8.20
12.	Beerwah Tehsil	25,775	1,993	7.73
13.	Bandipore Tehsil	21,523	2,185	10.15
14.	Sonawari Tehsil	32,280	2,273	7.04
15.	Sopore Tehsil	38,946	4,341	11.15
16.	Baramula Tehsil	39,401	5,424	13.77
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil	11,901	1,201	10.09
18.	Uri Tehsil	15,532	1,406	9.05
19.	Handwara Tehsil	31,549	2,394	7.59
20.	Karnah Tehsil	6,171	665	10.78
21.	Kupwara Tehsil	43,610	3,255	7.46
22.	Leh Tehsil	21,847	2,970	13.59

contd.

MAP No. 97—(concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Total working population 1971	No. of workers engaged in services (Category IX)	Percentage	Serial No.	Tehsil	Total working population, 1971	No. of workers engaged in services (Category IX)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
23.	Kargil Tehsil	19,881	1,406	7.07	35.	Jammu Tehsil	86,338	21,672	25.10
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	4,349	157	3.62	36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	31,449	2,393	7.61
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	37,954	1,900	5.01	37.	Billawar Tehsil	16,332	1,361	8.33
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	27,791	1,861	6.70	38.	Bashohli Tehsil	15,246	1,076	7.06
27.	Doda Tehsil	28,436	2,367	8.32	39.	Kathua Tehsil	22,355	2,793	12.49
28.	Ramban Tehsil	29,312	1,686	5.75	40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	19,457	2,145	11.02
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	28,983	1,687	5.82	41.	Budhal Tehsil	8,930	387	4.33
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	35,446	4,848	13.68	42.	Rajauri Tehsil	32,232	2,323	7.21
31.	Reasi Tehsil	16,423	1,544	9.40	43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	18,944	1,756	9.27
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	24,865	1,068	4.30	44.	Haveli Tehsil	21,228	2,073	9.77
33.	Samba Tehsil	25,768	3,198	12.41	45.	Mendhar Tehsil	26,205	1,620	6.18
34.	R. S. Pora Tehsil	35,316	3,781	10.71					

Source :—Part II-B, Economic Tables.

MAP No. 98

Workers in public services, 1971

The map highlights at district level the percentage constituted by workers engaged in public services (major group 90) of total workers engaged in services (industrial category IX). The percentage obtained have been classified into five categories and are represented by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

The areas for which data are not available have been depicted by a separate hatching symbol. Besides, two bar diagrams have also been drawn. One such diagram reveals the cumulative percentage of area falling under each range of hatching. The other represents the cumulative number and percentage of workers engaged in public services to total workers engaged in services covering each hatching symbol.

In the state there are 159,872 workers engaged in services (category IX). Of these 85,581 are claimed by public services (major group 90) resulting in a state average of 53.53 %. The highest proportion of workers engaged in public services has been returned at 63.36% by Punch district followed by Udhampur and Doda districts with 60.49 % and 60.39% respectively. Other districts returning the proportions above the state average are Rajauri, Baramula and Anantnag. The lowest proportion of 43.39% has been found in the Ladakh district. The following table reveals in detail the number of workers in services, total workers in public services and the percentage the latter constitutes of the former in respect of each district.

Serial No.	State/District	Total workers in services (Category IX)	No. of workers in public services (Major group 90)	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	159,872	85,581	53·53
2.	Anantnag District	25,564	14,342	56·10
3.	Srinagar District	43,092	20,529	47·64
4.	Baramula District	23,144	13,181	56·95
5.	Ladakh District	4,533	1,967	43·39
6.	Doda District	7,814	4,719	60·39
7.	Udhampur District	9,147	5,533	60·49
8.	Jammu District	31,044	16,559	53·34
9.	Kathua District	7,375	3,768	51·09
10.	Rajauri District	4,466	2,643	59·18
11.	Punch District	3,693	2,340	63·36

Source: Part II-B Economic Tables.

MAP No. 99

Workers in educational and scientific services, 1971

The map depicts the proportion constituted by workers engaged in educational and scientific services to total workers engaged in services (category IX) in respect of the state and its constituent districts. The districtwise percentages have been categorised into 5 ranges and are represented by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

Two bar diagrams, one representing the cumulative percentage of area and the other giving out the cumulative number and percentage of workers engaged in educational and scientific services (major group 92) to total workers in services (category IX) in each range of hatching.

Of the state's 159,872 workers engaged in services (category IX) 30,104 are absorbed in educational and scientific services yielding a state average of 18.83 %. As regards the proportions in districts, Kathua ranks first with 24.37% of the workers engaged in educational & scientific services followed closely by Doda with 23.06%. The lowest proportion of workers engaged in educational and scientific services has been returned at 14.45% from Ladakh district. Other districts with proportions lower than the state average are Srinagar, Udhampur and Jammu. The following statement gives in detail the total number of workers engaged in other services, those engaged in educational and scientific services and the proportions constituted by latter of the former for each district.

Serial No.	State/district	Total workers in services (Category IX)	No. of workers in educational and scientific services (Major Group 92)	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	159,872	30,104	18·83
2.	Anantnag District	25,564	5,077	19·86
3.	Srinagar District	43,092	7,488	17.38
4.	Baramula District	23,144	4,437	19·71
5.	Ladakh District	4,533	655	14·45
6.	Doda District	7,814	1,802	23·06
7.	Udhampur District	9,147	1,627	17·79
8.	Jammu District	31,044	5,609	18·07
9.	Kathua District	7,375	1,797	24·37
10.	Rajauri District	4,466	868	19·44
11.	Punch District	3,693	744	20·15

Source :—Part II-B, Economic Tables.

MAP No. 100

Workers in medical and health services, 1971

The map highlights the proportion constituted by the workers engaged in health and medical services (major group 93) of the total workers in services (category IX) in the state and its constituent districts. The proportions obtained have been classified into 5 ranges and are represented by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

Moreover, two bar diagrams have also been drawn. One such diagram represents the cumulative percentage of geographical area covered by each range of hatching. The other diagram depicts the cumulative number and percentage of workers in these services to total workers in services (category IX).

In the state, there are 10,842 workers engaged in medical and health services (major group 93) out of a total of 159,872 workers in services (category IX). This gives out a state average of 6.78%. The highest proportion of workers in health and medical services standing at 10.85 has been returned from Ladakh district. Against this the lowest proportion of 5.26 has been found in Baramula district. The other districts with proportion above the state average are Srinagar, Doda, Kathua and Rajauri. The following statement reveals in detail the number of workers engaged in health and medical services together with workers in general services in respect of each district of the state :—

Serial No.	State/District	Total workers in services (Category IX)	No. of workers in medical and health services (Major Group 93)	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	159,872	10,842	6·78
2.	Anantnag District	25,564	1,541	6·03
3.	Srinagar District	43,092	3,206	7·44
4.	Baramula District	23,144	1,217	5·26
5.	Ladakh District	4,533	492	10·85
6.	Doda District	7,814	585	7·49
7.	Udhampur District	9,147	607	6·64
8.	Jammu District	31,044	2,084	6·71
9.	Kathua District	7,375	588	7·97
10.	Rajauri District	4,466	327	7·32
11.	Punch District	3,693	195	5·28

Source: Part II-B, Economic Tables.

MAP No. 101

Workers in personal and other miscellaneous services, 1971

The map depicts the proportion of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services (major group 96+99) to total workers in service (category IX) in respect of the state and its constituent districts. The data obtained have been categorised into 5 ranges and are represented by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

Besides, two bar diagrams have also been drawn. One reveals the cumulative percentage of geographical area covered by each range of hatching. The other depicts the cumulative proportion and number of workers engaged in these services to total workers in services (category IX) in each hatching symbol.

There are 17,809 workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services constituting 11.14% of 159,872 total workers in services (category IX). The highest proportion of workers standing at 18.09 engaged in these services has been returned from Srinagar district while the lowest proportion of 2.60 is noticed in Ladakh district. All the other districts have returned proportions lower than the state average. The following statement reveals in detail the absolute number of workers engaged in these services and those engaged in services in general (category IX) in respect of all districts of the state.

Serial No.	State/District	Total No. of workers in services (category IX)	No. of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services (Major Group 96+99)	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	159,872	17,809	11.14
2.	Anantnag District	25,564	2,477	9.69
3.	Srinagar District	43,092	7,795	18.09
4.	Baramula District	23,144	2,376	10.27
5.	Ladakh District	4,533	118	2.60
6.	Doda District	7,814	362	4.63
7.	Udhampur District	9,147	522	5.71
8.	Jammu District	31,044	3,256	10.49
9.	Kathua District	7,375	495	6.71
10.	Rajauri District	4,466	196	4.39
11.	Punch District	3,693	212	5.74

Source :—Part II-B, Economic Tables.

MAP No. 102

Scheduled castes, 1971

The map highlights at tehsil level the percentage constituted by scheduled caste population to total population as in 1971 census. The tehsil-wise percentages have been grouped into four categories and are represented by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

Areas where there is no scheduled caste population and those for which data are not available have been depicted appropriately on the map. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One such diagram represents the cumulative number of tehsils and percentage of scheduled caste population. The other reveals the cumulative percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of the state.

The scheduled caste population of the state has been returned at 381,277 constituting 8.26% of its total population. As would be seen from the map there is hardly any scheduled caste population in northern part of the state representing the tehsils of Kashmir valley. As regards the Jammu region, the highest proportion of scheduled caste population standing at 38.38 has been found in R.S. Pora tehsil followed by Samba with 31.77%. A look on the map reveals that Samba and R.S. Pora alone support 25.29% of the total scheduled caste population. Ramnagar, Udhampur, Reasi, Jammu, Akhnoor and Hiranagar reveal 50.37% scheduled castes. Scheduled castes constitute 12.92% of the total population of Bhaderwah, Doda, Billawar, Bashohli and Nowshehra. In 15 tehsils of Kashmir region and in another 8 tehsils of Jammu region scheduled caste form 11.39 % of the total population of these tehsils. There is no scheduled caste population in the remaining 8 tehsils. A detailed view of the distribution of scheduled caste population can be had from the following statement:—

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Percentage of Scheduled caste pop. to total population
1	2	3
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	8.26
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil	Nil
3.	Anantnag Tehsil	N
4.	Kulgam Tehsil	N
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil	N
6.	Pulwama Tehsil	N
7.	Tral Tehsil	N
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil	Nil
9.	Srinagar Tehsil	0.02
10.	Chadura Tehsil	N
11.	Badgam Tehsil	Nil
12.	Beerwah Tehsil	N
13.	Bandipore Tehsil	Nil
14.	Sonawari Tehsil	N
15.	Sopore Tehsil	Nil
16.	Baramula Tehsil	N
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil	N
18.	Uri Tehsil	N
19.	Handwara Tehsil	Nil
20.	Karnah Tehsil	N
21.	Kupwara Tehsil	N
22.	Leh Tehsil	N

contd.

MAP No. 102 (concld.)

Serial No.	Tehsil	Percentage of Scheduled caste pop. to total population
1	2	3
23.	Kargil Tehsil	Nil
24.	Zanskar Tehsil	Nil
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil	5.41
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	14.98
27.	Doda Tehsil	11.25
28.	Ramban Tehsil	5.19
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	29.26
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	20.98
31.	Reasi Tehsil	20.13
32.	Gool Gulab Garh Tehsil	4.87
33.	Samba Tehsil	31.77
34.	R.S. Pora Tehsil	38.38
35.	Jammu Tehsil	23.35
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	25.41
37.	Billawar Tehsil	19.55
38.	Bashohli Tehsil	14.81
39.	Kathua Tehsil	29.67
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	22.91
41.	Budhal Tehsil	2.41
42.	Rajauri Tehsil	3.28
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	13.97
44.	Haveli Tehsil	0.21
45.	Mendhar Tehsil	0.05

N—Negligible.

Nil—No Scheduled Caste Population.

Source :—Part II—C (ii) & Part V-A Distribution of population by religion and scheduled castes.

MAP No. 103

Ten numerically major scheduled castes, 1971

The map depicts the distribution of 10 numerically major scheduled castes in various tehsils of the state as found in 1971.

The major scheduled castes are; (i) Megh or Kabir Panthi, (ii) Chamar or Ramdasia, (iii) Doom or Mahasha, (iv) Batwal, (v) Barwala, (vi) Basith, (vii) Saryara, (viii) Dhyar, (ix) Chura and (x) Ratal. Each caste has been represented by a conspicuous symbol representing 2000 in the map. Vertical bars have been drawn to represent the numerical strength of the 10 major castes.

The total scheduled caste population in the state has been returned at 381,277. Kabir Panthis number 152,886 and constitute 40.10% of the total scheduled caste population. They are mostly concentrated in R.S. Pora, Jammu, Akhnoor, Samba, Ramnagar, Udhampur, Bhaderwah and Doda. The second numerically major scheduled caste is Chamar or Ramdasia. Members of this caste have been returned at 93,997 forming 24.65 % of the total scheduled caste population. They are concentrated in Jammu, Samba, R.S. Pora, Hiranagar, Ramnagar, Udhampur, Kathua and Nowshehra. Doom or Mahasha constitute 20.57% of the total and are found mostly in Jammu, Samba, Udhampur, Ramnagar, Hiranagar and Billawar. The fourth and fifth numerically major scheduled castes are Batwal and Barwala constituting 4.98% and 3.72 % of the total scheduled caste population. While the highest concentration of Batwals has been found in R.S. Pora tehsil (9,412), those of Barwalas has been observed in Akhnoor (8,338). The second largest concentration of Batwals and Barwalas is found in Jammu tehsil with their population at 8,055 and 4815 respectively. The following statement gives out a detailed account of the distribution of these ten major scheduled caste in various tehsils of the state:—

S. No.	Tehsil	Scheduled Castes										
		Megh or Kabir panthi	Chamar or Ramdasia	Doom or Mahasha	Batwal	Barwala	Basith	Saryara	Dhyar	Chura	Ratal	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Anantnag	5	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2.	Pahalgam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3.	Kulgam	2	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Pulwama	11	22	1	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Tral	2	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Shupiyan	10	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Srinagar	1	52	23	..	..	..	6	11	..	..	1
8.	Chadura	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Beerwah	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kupwara	11	7	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Sonawari	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Baramula	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
13.	Gulmarg	10	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Uri	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
15.	Karnah	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Leh	2	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17.	Kishtwar	4,964	27	19	24	213	..	..	..	17	..	7
18.	Bhaderwah	9,770	887	1,293	11	201	..	..	..	1	..	..
19.	Doda	6,542	324	1,420	3	27	..	..	..	3	1	17
20.	Ramban	2,622	903	952	18	1	..	40	4	9	36	..
21.	Ramnagar	9,943	7,077	8,774	2	5	..	539	20	53	100	27
22.	Udhampur	9,757	5,718	8,150	92	117	..	604	2	414	185	43

contd.

MAP No. 103—(concld.)

S. No.	Tehsil	Scheduled Castes										
		Megh or Kabir panthi	Chamar or Ramdasia	Doom or Mahasha	Batwal	Barwala	Basith	Sarpara	Dhyar	Chura	Ratal	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23.	Reasi	3,655	2,895	1,769	105	76	..	294	1,183	584	78	64
24.	Gool Gulab Garh	274	263	331	1	2	302	38	2,068	206	..	84
25.	Samba	11,430	13,892	9,580	616	13	..	344	..	55	146	128
26.	R.S. Pora	33,953	11,079	4,406	9,412	192	1	135	1	33	1	176
27.	Jammu	31,842	17,397	13,070	8,055	4,815	52	2,757	8	470	97	383
28.	Akhnoor	15,187	5,037	1,528	121	8,338	544	1	18	96	3	127
29.	Billawar	3,586	2,307	4,181	2	5	..	1,086	..	28	126	28
30.	Bashohli	1,917	2,753	1,844	177	9	1	449	..	20	..	35
31.	Hiranagar	3,665	9,594	5,482	6	175	..	37	8	48	82	38
32.	Kathua	3,121	5,617	15,111	289	..	4	173	..	11	605	59
33.	Budhal	23	255	73	..	1	218	74	4	14	..	3
34.	Rajauri	5	1,898	15	1	1	1,868	..	..	25	..	12
35.	Nowshehra	568	5,870	362	28	..	3,132	14	75	24	..	7
36.	Haveli	4	25	19	19	1	..	..	..	110	..	..
37.	Mendhar	4	25	7	7	1	2	..	2	4	..	..

Source :—Table C—VIII Part A, Part II-C(i)A Part V-A
Distribution of Population by religion and scheduled castes.

MAP No. 104

Growth of population and major religions, 1971

The map purports to highlight the distribution of population of the state into various major religions in respect of each district of the state as returned in 1971. The major religions of the state are Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism, followed by Christian, Jains and others. For the purpose of representation in the map the population of each district has been depicted by a square, each side of which stands for the square root of population. The square has further been sub-divided into 100 small squares by dividing each side into ten (10) equal parts through vertical and horizontal parallel lines. Consequently each small square represents 1% of the district population. As would be seen from the legend of the map the major religions have been represented by different colours assigned to each. Those falling in the category 'Others' have been depicted by hollow squares. In the background, the percentage increase of population during 1961—71 has been depicted in black by choropleth technique.

Muslims constitute the predominent religious group in the state, forming 65.9% of the population of the state. The second largest religious group is that of Hindus who constitute 30.4% of the total population. Sikhs claim the third position forming 2.29% of the states population. Buddhists follow with a proportion of 1.3% of the total population. Christians, Jains and 'Others' have been returned at 7182, 1150 and 50 respectively.

Amongst the districts the highest concentration of Muslims is in Baramula, Anantnag, Srinagar and Punch. They constitute 95.9% of the total population of the district in Baramula, 94.8% in Anantnag, 91.4% in Srinagar and 88.9% in Punch.

Hindus constitute the most predominent religious group in Kathua, Jammu and Udhampur districts. In Kathua they form 87.0% of the population of the district. Their corresponding proportions in Jammu and Udhampur districts are 83.5% and 65.7% respectively. Even in Rajauri and Doda they constitute 37.0% and 35.6% of the population of the district respectively, both proportions being higher than the state average. In Ladakh their proportion is only 1.1% of the population of the district, which is the lowest for any district of the state.

The proportion of Sikhs is higher than the state average in Jammu district (7.6%) and in Punch (3.5%) in all other districts, their proportion is below the state average. Of the total population in Ladakh district, Buddhists constitute 51.8%. Their representation in other districts is microscopic. The following statement reveals in detail the population of each district together with the followers of each religion:—

Distribution of Major religions—1971

Serial No.	State/District	Total Population, 1971	Buddhists	Percentage	Christians	Percentage	Hindus	Percentage	Jains	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Sikhs	Percentage	Others	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	4,616,632	57,956	1·26	7,182	0·16	1,404,292	30·42	1,150	0·02	3,040,129	65·85	105,873	2·29	50	N
2.	Anantnag	832,280	263	0·03	119	0·01	33,753	4·06	3	N	789,224	94·83	8,910	1·07	8	N
3.	Srinagar	827,697	460	0·06	356	0·04	60,081	7·26	5	N	756,248	91·37	10,537	1·27	10	N
4.	Baramula	775,724	342	0·04	270	0·04	21,237	2·74	2	N	744,058	95·92	9,803	1·26	12	N
5.	Ladakh	105,291	54,565	51·82	81	0·08	1,152	1·10	..	..	49,131	46·66	361	0·34	1	N
6.	Doda	342,220	1,036	0·30	116	0·04	121,944	35·63	13	N	217,621	63·59	1,487	0·44	3	N
7.	Udhampur	338,846	34	N	694	0·21	222,664	65·72	4	N	111,544	32·92	3,902	1·15	4	N
8.	Jammu	731,743	1,171	0·16	4,483	0·61	611,164	83·52	1,123	0·16	58,182	7·95	55,614	7·60	6	N
9.	Kathua	274,671	29	0·01	721	0·26	239,010	87·02	..	..	29,812	10·85	5,097	1·86	2	N
10.	Rajauri	217,373	36	0·02	283	0·13	80,357	36·97	..	..	132,551	60·98	4,144	1·90	2	N
11.	Punch	170,787	20	0·01	59	0·04	12,930	7·57	..	..	151,758	88·86	6,018	3·52	2	N

N—Negligible

Source :—Table C—VII Part II—C (i) Part V—A 'Distribution of population by religion and schedule caste's.

MAP No. 105
Literacy, 1971

The map portrays the level of literacy in the state and in its districts as returned at the 1971 census. The literacy percentage have been obtained by dividing the total population (excluding age-group 0—4) by total literates and are presented by choropleth technique as per legend of the map.

The areas for which data are not available have been shown separately. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One reveals the cumulative percentage and area covered by each range of hatching and the other depicts the cumulative number and percentage of literates under each category of hatching.

In the total population of 3,952,135 persons in the state (excluding age-group 0—4) the 1971 census returned the total number of literates at 857,964 giving out a literacy percentage of 21.71. Amongst the districts, the highest literacy percentage of 35.65 has been found in Jammu district followed by Kathua district with literacy rate of 25.73% ,both of these districts fall in the range 25.01% and above. In the next lower range of 20.01—25.00% fall the only district of Srinagar with literacy rate at 24.91%. Six districts namely Anantnag (17.43%), Baramula (15.32%), Doda (16.27%), Udhampur (18.48%), Rajauri (17.31%) and Punch (17.35%) fall in the range of 15.01—20.01% . The lowest range of 15.01% and below has only one district, namely, Ladakh with percentage of literates at 14.48.

The following statement reveals in detail the literacy percentage of each district of the state:—

Literacy (percentage of literate to the total population) 1971

Serial No.	State/District	Total population, 1971	No. of literates	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	3,952,135	857,964	21·71
2.	Anantnag District	715,268	124,636	17·43
3.	Srinagar District	721,408	179,715	24·91
4.	Baramula District	666,024	102,068	15·32
5.	Ladakh District	92,329	13,371	14·48
6.	Doda District	291,941	47,485	16·27
7.	Udhampur District	286,375	52,925	18·48
8.	Jammu District	622,707	221,993	35·65
9.	Kathua District	230,952	59,434	25·73
10.	Rajauri District	181,226	31,374	17·31
11.	Punch District	143,905	24,963	17·35

Note.—Excludes 0—4 Age-group.

Source : Part II-A General Population Tables and Part II-B General Economic Tables.

MAP No. 106

Change in Literacy, 1961—71

The map highlights the intercensal change in literacy in each district of the state. The proportion of literates is exclusive of the 0—4 age-group from the total population of the state.

The percentage gain in literacy during 1961—71 has been depicted in the map by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One reveals the cumulative percentage of area under each hatching and the other gives the cumulative number and percentage of literates to total population of the state.

In the state as a whole, the number of literates has increased from 392,761 in 1961 to 857,964 in 1971. In terms of percentage, literacy has increased from 12.95% to 21.71% during the intercensal period revealing an overall gain of 8.76 %.

As would be seen from the map, the highest percentage gain in literacy has been achieved by Jammu district with an increase of 125,623 literates over those of 1961. In other words the percentage gain has been of the order of 13.42. Rajauri, Srinagar and Anantnag districts fall in the second range with percentage gain of 8.32, 8.21 and 8.12 respectively. The lowest percentage gain of 5.10 has been found in Ladakh district. The following statement reveals in detail the percentage gain in literacy in respect of each district of the state—

LITERACY

State/District	1961			1971				
	Total literates	Total Population (Excluding 0—4 age-group)	Percentage	Total literates	Total population (Excluding 0—4 age group)	Percentage	Absolute Increase in literates during 1961—71	Percentage gain
Jammu & Kashmir State	392,761	3,034,010	12·95	857,964	3,952,135	21·71	465,203	8·76
Anantnag District	52,191	560,499	9·31	124,636	715,268	17·43	72,445	8·12
Srinagar District	94,112	563,449	16·70	179,715	721,408	24·91	85,603	8·21
Baramula District	47,675	521,251	9·15	102,068	666,024	15·32	54,393	6·17
Ladakh District	7,369	78,565	9·38	13,371	92,329	14·48	6,002	5·10
Doda District	22,816	221,404	10·31	47,485	291,941	16·27	24,669	5·96
Udhampur District	22,606	214,556	10·54	52,925	286,375	18·48	30,319	7·94
Jammu District	96,370	433,531	22·23	221,993	622,707	35·65	125,623	13·42
Kathua District	23,890	173,575	17·76	59,434	230,952	25·73	35,544	7·97
Rajauri District	12,638	140,555	8·99	31,374	181,226	17·31	18,736	8·32
Punch District	13,094	126,625	10·34	24,963	143,905	17.35	11,869	7·01

Source : General Economic Tables.

MAP No. 107
Male Literacy, 1971

The map depicts the level of literacy in the rural and urban areas of the state. The data have been compiled at the state and the district levels and excludes the population falling in the age-group 0—4. The literacy percentages obtained have been grouped into four categories and are represented by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

Urban and rural male literates percentages have been depicted with vertical bars with scale. Two bar diagrams; one depicting the cumulative percentage area of literacy and the other revealing the cumulative number and percentage of male literates under each range of hatching, have been drawn in the map.

The census has returned the total male population of the state (excluding the age-group 0—4) at 2,120,546 persons. Of these, 657, 660 persons are literate which account for 31.01%. Rural and Urban male literate number 442,635and 215,025 respectively giving out a corresponding literacy rates of 20.87 and 10.14. The highest male literacy of 46.0 has been found in Jammu district of which rural literates form 26.77% and urban literates form 19.26%. The second highest male literacy has been returned by Kathua district at 35.86%, made up of 30.18% rural male literates and 5.67 urban male literates. Srinagar district ranks third with male literacy percentage of 33.49% of which 10.05% and 23.43% are rural and urban male literates respectively. Thus, unlike other districts, the percentage distribution of male literates in the case of Srinagar district is more heavily concentrated in its urban areas than in its rural areas. Lowest male literacy has been found in Baramula district at 24.22% of which rural male literacy stands at 20.28% and urban male literacy at 3.94%. The following table reveals the total, rural and urban break up of the male literates of each district.

S. No.	State/District	Total Male Pop. (excluding age-group 0—4)	Male literates	Percentage	Rural Male literates	Percentage to total population	Urban male literates	Percentage to total population
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	2,120,546	657,660	31·01	442,635	20·87	215,025	10·14
2.	Anantnag District	391,268	106,281	27·16	90,548	23·14	15,733	4·02
3.	Srinagar District	392,732	131,509	33·49	39,478	10·05	92,031	23·43
4.	Baramula District	364,231	88,218	24·22	73,884	20·28	14,334	3·94
5.	Ladakh District	46,992	11,819	25·15	9,781	20·81	2,038	4·34
6.	Doda District	156,175	40,301	25·81	34,328	21·98	5,973	3·82
7.	Udhampur District	151,049	40,355	26·72	31,333	20·74	9,022	5·97
8.	Jammu District	325,158	149,662	46·02	87,039	26·77	62,623	19·26
9.	Kathua District	120,599	43,241	35·86	36,401	30·18	6,840	5·67
10.	Rajauri District	96,045	25,400	26·45	22,987	23·93	2,413	2·51
11.	Punch District	76,297	20,874	27·36	16,856	22·09	4,018	5·27

Source : General Economic Tables.

MAP No. 108

Change in male literacy, 1961—71

The map displays the percentage change in male literacy during the interncensal period 1961—71 in each district of the state. The proportion of male literates to total population does not take into account the population in the age-group 0—4.

The percentage gain of literates for various districts of the state have been classified into four categories and represented by choropleth technique as shown in the legend on the map. Two bar diagrams, one depicting the area and the other showing literacy have also been drawn on the map.

There has been an increase of 1,307,948 male literates in 1971 over those of 1961. In so far as percentage are concerned the same have increased from 19.75 in 1961 to 31.01 in 1971 revealing an overall gain of 11.26% in the state. As regards the districts, the highest percentage gain in male literacy has been observed in Jammu district (15.48) followed by Kathua district (14.67). The other two districts with a percentage gain above the state average are Rajauri (11.77) and Anantnag (11.47). The remaining districts reveals the gain percentage below the state average and the lowest is found in Ladakh district (7.85). The following statement, however, reveals in detail the percentage gain in male literacy during the intercensal period in respect of each district of the state:—

LITERACY

State/District	1961			1971				
	Total male literates	Total male population (excluding age-group 0—4)	Percentage	Total male literates	Total male population (excluding age-group 0—4)	Percentage	Absolute increase in literates during 1961—71	Percentage Gain
Jammu & Kashmir State	321,827	1,629,775	19·75	657,660	2,120,546	31·01	1,307,948	11·26
Anantnag Distt.	47,775	304,434	15·69	106,281	391,268	27·16	256,659	11·47
Srinagar Distt.	72,543	307,291	23·61	131,509	392,732	33·49	234,748	9·88
Baramula Distt.	43,241	282,695	15·30	88,218	364,231	24·22	239,454	8·92
Ladakh Distt.	6,911	39,940	17·30	11,819	46,992	25·15	33,029	7·85
Doda Distt.	20,398	117,430	17·37	40,301	156,175	25·81	97,032	8·44

LITERACY

District	1961			1971				
	Total male literates	Total male population (excluding age-group 0—4)	Percentage	Total male literates	Total male population (excluding age-group 0—4)	Percentage	Absolute increase in literates during 1961-71	Percentage Gain
Udhampur Distt.	18,351	112,957	16·25	40,355	151,049	26·72	94,606	10·47
Jammu Distt.	70,676	231,380	30·55	149,662	325,158	46·03	160,704	15·48
Kathua Distt.	19,432	91,720	21·19	43,241	120,599	35·86	72,288	14·67
Rajauri Distt.	10,972	74,732	14·68	254,40	96,045	26·45	63,760	11·77
Punch Distt.	11,528	67,196	17·16	20,874	76,297	27·36	55,668	10·20

Source : General Economic Tables.

MAP No. 109

Female Literacy, 1971

The map depicts female literacy in rural and urban areas in the state and in its districts. While working out the literacy, age-group 0—4 has been excluded. The cartographic technique for drawing the map and for representing various categories of percentage is the same as adopted in Map No. 107.

The 1971 census put the state female population excluding 0—4 age-group at 1,831,589 persons, of which 200,304 are literate. This gives a female literacy rate of 10.94% of the total female literates, 87,719 have been returned from rural areas and 112,585 from urban areas having corresponding literacy rates as 4.79% and 6.15% respectively. The highest overall literacy percentage of female has been found in Jammu district at 24.31. Out of a total female population of 297,549 (excluding 0—4) in this district, 72,331 are literate. The rural-urban distribution of these literates shows that 10.81% of them reside in rural areas and 13.50% in urban areas. The female literacy in Kathua and Srinagar district has been reported at 14.67% each. Udhampur district ranks third with 9.29%. In so far as the rural areas are concerned, Kathua district ranks on top with 11.06% followed by Jammu district with 10.81%. In case of urban areas, Jammu district ranks first with a female literacy of 13.50% followed by Srinagar district with 13.25%. The total, rural and urban literacy rates are given in the following table:—

Serial No	State/District	Female population (excluding age-group 0—4)	Female literates	Percentage	Rural female literates	percentage	Urban female literates	Percentage
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	1,831,589	200,304	10·94	87,719	4·79	112,585	6·15
2.	Anantnag District	324,000	18,355	5·67	12,603	3·89	5,752	1·78
3.	Srinagar District	328,676	48,206	14·67	4,654	1·42	43,552	13·25
4.	Baramula District	301,793	13,850	4·59	7,978	2·64	5,872	1·95
5.	Ladakh District	45,337	1,552	3·42	894	1·97	658	1·45
6.	Doda District	135,766	7,184	5·29	4,072	3·00	3,112	2·30
7.	Udhampur District	135,326	12,570	9·29	6,710	4·96	5,860	4·33
8.	Jammu District	297,549	72,331	24·31	32,165	10·81	40,166	13·50
9.	Kathua District	110,353	16,193	14·67	12,202	11·06	3,991	3·62
10.	Rajauri District	85,181	5,974	7·01	4,664	5·48	1,310	1·54
11.	Punch District	67,608	4,089	6·05	1,777	2·63	2,312	3·42

Source : General Economic Tables

MAP No. 110

Change in female literacy, 1961—71

The map depicts the percentage change in female literacy in the state and its constituent districts during 1961—71. While working out the proportions, female population in the age-group 0—4 has not been taken into account.

The percentages gain during the decade have been classified into four groups and are represented in the map by choropleth technique. Two bar diagrams, one showing the geographical area and the other depicting increase in female literates have also been drawn on the map.

The state had a female population of 1,404,235 (excluding 0—4 age-group) in 1961 with 70,934 literates yielding a female literacy rate of 5.05%. Against this, in a female population of 1,831,589 in 1971, the female literates number 200,304 revealing a literacy rate of 10.94%. Overall increase in female literates and percentage gain during the decade stand at 129,370 and 5.89 respectively. As in the case of change in male literacy, Jammu district ranks at the top in female literacy also with a percentage gain of 11.60 over the decade. The second highest position is occupied by Kathua district with a percentage gain of 9.22. Srinagar ranks third with a percentage gain of 6.25. All the remaining districts reveal gain below the state average, Ladakh showing the lowest (2.23%). The following statement, however, reveals in detail the relative position in respect of each district of the state.

LITERACY

State/District	1961			1971			Percentage gain	Absolute increase in female literates during 1961—71
	Total female literates	Total female population (excluding 0—4 age-group)	Percentage	Total female literates	Total female population (excluding 0—4 age-group)	Percentage		
Jammu & Kashmir State	70,934	1,404,235	5·05	200,304	1,831,589	10·94	+5·89	129,370
Anantnag District	4,416	256,065	1.72	18,355	324,000	5.67	+3.95	13,939
Srinagar District	21,569	256,158	8·42	48,206	328,676	14·67	+6·25	26,637
Baramula District	4,434	238,556	1·86	13,850	301,793	4·59	+2·73	9,416
Ladakh District	458	38,625	1·19	1,552	45,337	3·42	+2·23	1,094
Doda District	2,418	103,974	2·33	7,184	135,766	5·29	+2·96	4,766

LITERACY

District	1961			1971			Percentage gain	Absolute increase in female literates during 1961—71
	Total female literates	Total female population (excluding 0—4 age-group)	Percentage	Total female literates	Total female population (excluding 0—4 age-group)	Percentage		
Udhampur District	4,255	101,599	4·19	12,570	135,326	9·29	+5·10	8,315
Jammu District	25,694	202,151	12·71	72,331	297,549	24·31	+11·60	46,637
Kathua District	4,458	81,855	5·45	16,193	110,353	14·67	+9·22	11,735
Rajauri District	1,666	65,823	2·53	5,974	85,181	7·01	+4·48	4,308
Punch District	1,566	59,429	2·64	4,089	67,608	6·05	+3·41	2,523

Source : General Economic Tables.

MAP No. 111

Literates per 1000 of population in age 5—14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15—34 in rural areas, 1971.

The map depicts the proportion of literates in the age-group 5—14 to literates in the age-group 15—34 in respect of rural areas of each district of the state as returned at the 1971 census. The proportion deficient have been classified into four categories and are represented by choropleth technique as shown in the legend on the map.

The areas for which data are not available have also been depicted separately.

On a graph drawn on the map, the position of each district has been indicated to show number of literates per 1,000 population in the age-group 5—14 on vertical axis and that of the age-group 15—34 on horizontal axis. The line bisecting the two axis denote the line of equality of ratios. Since all the districts have a deficient proportion of literates in age 5—14 over that lof those in age 15—34 they fall below the equality line showing deficit of Literates.

The total rural population of the state in the age-group 5—14 has been returned at 1,064,436 of which 195,530 are literates. This gives a proportion of 183.69 literates per 1000 of population. As against this there are 250,051 literates in the age-group 15—34 out of a population of 1,128,081 in this age-group, giving a proportion of 221.66 literates per 1000 of population. The two sets of proportions when compared reveal a deficit of 34.9 per 1000 of population. As regards the districts, the highest deficit of 86.25 per 1000 of population has been observed in Ladakh district followed by Rajauri and Punch with a deficit of 55.95 and 55.06 per 1000 of population respectively. Other districts revealing deficit above the state average are Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula, Doda and Kathua. Udhampur district records the lowest deficit of 27.43 in the state. The following statement reveals the proportion of literates per 1000 of population in both the age-groups and the deficit in respect of each district of the state:—

Serial No.	State/District	Population in age-group 5—14	Literates in age-group 5—14	Per 1000 literates	Population in age-group 15—34	Literates in age-group 15—34	Per 1000 literates	Deficit of literates Col. (5—8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	1,064,436	195,530	183·69	1,128,081	250,051	221·66	(—)34·96
2.	Anantnag Distt.	206,459	33,985	164·61	237,890	51,358	215·89	(—)51·28
3.	Srinagar Distt.	110,433	14,406	130·45	126,972	22,391	176·35	(—)45·89
4.	Baramula Distt.	189,250	25,628	135·42	227,977	41,952	184·02	(—)48·60
5.	Ladakh Distt.	23,363	2,158	92·37	29,774	5,318	178·61	(—)86·25
6.	Doda Distt.	90,312	13,129	145·37	98,838	18,470	186·87	(—)41·50
7.	Udhampur Distt.	88,826	14,732	165·85	90,451	17,483	193·29	(—)27·43
8.	Jammu Distt.	169,861	53,507	315·20	144,322	49,863	345·49	(—)30·49
9.	Kathua Distt.	74,699	20,437	273·59	69,588	21,479	308·65	(—)35·06
10.	Rajauri Distt.	65,064	10,905	167·60	56,542	12,640	223·55	(—)55·95
11.	Punch Distt.	46,169	6,643	143·88	45,727	9,097	198·94	(—)55·06

Source : General Economic Tables.

MAP No. 112

Literates per 1000 of population in age 5—14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15—34 in urban areas, 1971

The map highlights the proportion of literates aged 5—14 over those aged 15—34 per thousand of population in the same age-group in respect of urban areas of each district of the state. The dificient porportions thus obtained have been grouped into four categories and are represented by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

The urban population of the state in the age-group 5—14 stands at 251,505. Literates in this age-group number 104,891 and reveal a proportion of 417.05 per 1000 of population. Against this, in the age-group 15—34 the urban population has been returned at 291,315 out of whom 158,671 are literates. The resultant proportion per 1000 of population works out to 544.67. Two proportions when compared, reveal a deficit of 127.62 per 1000 of population. Amongst the districts Punch has returned the highest deficit proportion of 237.96 literates per 1000 of population followed closely by Rajauri with 233.43 per 1000. The lowest deficit proportion of literates per 1000 of population has, however, been returned by Anantnag district at 86.81. From amongst the other districts, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua have revealed deficit proportion of literates per 1000 of population above the state average. The following table reveals at glance the proportion of literates in the two age-groups and the resultant deficit per 1000 of population in all the districts of the state.

Serial No.	State/District	Population in age-group 5—14	Literates in age-group 5—14	Per 1000 Literates	Population in age-group 15—34	Literates in age-group 15—34	Per 1000 Literates	Deficit of literates (Col. 5—8)
	Jammu & Kashmir State	251,505	104,891	417·05	291,315	158,671	544·67	(—)127·62
2.	Anantnag Distt.	21,947	7,370	335·81	24,022	10,152	422·61	(—)86·81
3.	Srinagar Distt.	128,654	45,037	350·06	145,280	66,827	459·99	(—)109·92
4.	Baramula Distt.	19,228	6,341	329·78	22,022	10,045	456·13	(—)126·36
5.	Ladakh Distt.	1,722	656	380·95	2,938	1,474	501·70	(—)120·75
6.	Doda Distt.	5,643	3,021	535·35	6,424	4,221	657·07	(—)121·71
7.	Udhampur Distt.	7,929	4,421	557·57	9,777	7,292	745·83	(—)188·26
8.	Jammu Distt.	52,451	31,386	598·39	65,868	48,471	735·66	(—)136·68
9.	Kathua Distt.	7,185	3,477	483·92	7,880	5,220	662·44	(—)178·51
10.	Rajauri Distt.	2,458	1,109	451·18	2,768	1,895	684·61	(—)233·43
11.	Punch Distt.	4,288	2,073	483·44	4,336	3,128	721·40	(—)237·96

Source : General Economic Tables.

MAP No. 113
Literates holding non-technical and technical diplomas or certificates, 1971

The map depicts the proportion of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 of literates in the state and its 10 constituent districts. The proportions obtained have been classified into four categories and are represented by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map. Pie-circles have been drawn in each district proportionate to the total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diplomas or certificates. Non-technical and technical, diploma holders have further been represented in these circles with suitable segments duly shaded.

In the state there are 857,964 literates in all. Literates holding non-technical and technical diplomas or certificates numbering 3,453 show state average of 40.25 per 10,000 literates. Those possessing technical diploma or certificates not equal to degree level aggregate to 1,459 giving an average of 42.25 per cent of population. Non-technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree have been returned at 1,994 constituting 57.75 per cent literates. The highest proportion of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate has been returned at 86.75per 10,000 literates from Ladakh district followed by Srinagar and Jammu with the corresponding number per 10,000 at 68.60 and 40.27 respectively. Other districts have returned proportions lower than the state average. The highest proportion of literates technical with diploma or certificates not equal to degree has been observed at 64.28 per cent literates from Udhampur district followed by Rajauri (55.36%), Baramula (53.91%), Kathua (53.33%) and Srinagar (49.64%). Literates with non-technical diploma or certificates not equal to degree have been found concentrated to the tune of 84.48 per cent in Ladakh district. Doda, Anantnag, Punch and Jammu claim the second, third, fourth and fifth positions with their proportions at 78.38, 74.27, 67.74 and 67.00 per cent respectively. The remaining districts claim proportions lower than the state average. The following statement gives the position in respect of each district of the state :—

Serial No.	State/District	Total literates	Literates holding non-technical and technical diplomas or certificates not equal to degree	Per 10,000	Technical diplomas or certificates not equal to degree	Percentage	Non-technical diplomas or certificates not equal to degree	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State	857,964	3,453	40·25	1,459	42·25	1,994	57.75
2.	Anantnag District ..	124,636	342	27·44	88	25·73	254	74·27
3.	Srinagar District ..	179,715	1,233	68·61	612	49·64	621	50·36
4.	Baramula District ..	102,068	384	37·62	207	53·91	177	46·09
5.	Ladakh District ..	13,371	116	86·75	18	15·52	98	84·48
6.	Doda District ..	47,485	111	23·38	24	21·62	87	78·38
7.	Udhampur District ..	52,925	196	37·03	126	64·29	70	35·71
8.	Jammu District ..	221,993	894	40·27	295	33·00	599	67·00
9.	Kathua District ..	59,434	90	15·14	48	53·33	42	46·67
10.	Rajauri District ..	31,374	56	17·85	31	55·36	25	44·64
11.	Punch District ..	24,963	31	12·42	10	32·26	21	67·74

Source: Table C-III, Part A & B, General Economic Tables.

MAP No. 114

Literates holding University Degree/Diplomas of the Graduate Level and above, 1971

The map depicts, at district level, the proportion of literates possessing University Degrees or Diplomas of graduate level and above to total literates of the state and its constituent districts as returned in 1971. The cartographic technique applied to this map is same as for Map No. 113.

The total number of literates in the state has been returned at 857,964. Those with University Degree or a Diploma of graduate level number 26,731 constituting 311.563 per 10,000 literates. The districts of Srinagar and Jammu are above the state average with 511 and 385 per 10,000. The Punch district has returned the lowest proportion of 125 followed by Rajauri 133. Among the remaining districts, Baramula has a proportion of 211, Anantnag 176, Udhampur 197, Ladakh 149, Doda 141 and Kathua 160 per 10,000 literates. Urban and rural literates with these qualifications constitute, 78.65% and 21.35%, respectively of the total literates in the state. As would be seen from the map, the highest proportion of such literates standing at 92.86% has been found in the urban areas of Srinagar district. The second highest proportion of 87.90% is claimed by urban areas of Jammu district. Other urban areas of the remaining districts of the state have revealed proportions below the state average. As regards the corresponding proportions in rural areas Ladakh claims the highest percentage of 93.45. Except for Srinagar and Jammu districts rural areas of all other districts give out proportions above the state average of 21.35%. The following statement shows proportions in respect of each district of the state:—

State/District	Total literates	Literates holding university degrees and diplomas of graduate level	Per 10,000	Urban literates holding university degrees and diplomas of graduate level and above	Percentage of urban literates to total literates holding degrees and diplomas of graduate level	Percentage of rural literates to total literates holding degrees and diplomas of graduate level and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir State	857,964	26,731	311·56	21,024	78·65	21·35
Anantnag District ..	124,636	2,195	176·11	870	39·64	60·37
Srinagar District ..	179,715	10,254	570·57	9,522	92·86	7·14
Baramula District ..	102,068	2,154	211·03	1,087	50·46	49·54
Ladakh District ...	13,371	199	148·83	118	6·56	93·45
Doda District ..	47,485	670	141·10	342	51·04	48·96
Udhampur District ..	52,925	1,042	196·88	759	72·84	27·16
Jammu District ..	221,993	8,536	384·52	7,503	87·90	12·11
Kathua District ..	59,434	951	160·01	445	46·79	53·21
Rajauri District ..	31,374	418	133·23	170	40·67	59·34
Punch District ..	24,963	312	124·98	208	66·67	33·34

Source : Table C-III, Part A & B, General Economic Table.

MAP No. 115

Rural population living in villages containing 25 and below, 26—50, 51—100 and above 100 houses, 1971

The map is designed to depict the proportion of rural population inhabiting villages of various size classes of houses in various districts of the state as found in 1971. The average number of occupied residential houses per village have been classified into four categories and are represented by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

The rural population of each district has been divided into 4 categories scoording to number of houses in villages with 25 and below, 26—50, 51—100 and above 100 houses and are represented by histograms with different ahades.

In the state there are 6,510 villages supporting 560,187 occupied re.sidential houses. This yields an average of 86.17 houses per village. The highest proportion of occupied residential houses per village has been returned at 151.0 from Punch district followed by Rajauri with 93.6 and the lowest from Doda district with 77.17. Other districts with an average of residential houses lower than the state average are Anantnag, Srinagar, Ladakh and Kathua.

As regards the number of villages in various class size of houses, there are 1,408 villages which contain a population of 148,422(3.95%) having 25 and less occupied residential houses. In the category 26—50 residential houses, fall 1,507 villages with 10.29% inhabitants. Villages numberings 1784 support 23.20% of the total rural population having residential househ between 51 to 100. A rural population of 62.51% lives in 1,802 villages with more than 100 occupied residential houses. The following statement reveaof the break-up of villages with the categories mentioned above in respect of each district of the state:—

HOUSES

Serial No.	State/District	25 and below		26—50		51—100		100 and above		Total		
		No. of villages	Population	No. of villages	Population	No. of villages	Population	No. of villages	Population	Forest block	Villages	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	1,408	1,48,422	1,507	386,685	1,784	872,149	1,802	2,349,404	1,751	6,501	3,758,411
2.	Anantnag District ..	227	30,072	279	84,367	345	195,372	318	447,917	318	1,169	758,046
3.	Srinagar District ..	177	22,253	155	42,217	169	89,455	182	249,086	1,433	683	404,444
4.	Baramula District ..	205	25,113	230	72,439	311	177,551	274	434,378	..	1,020	709,481
5.	Ladakh District ..	20	1,784	74	14,635	71	25,602	70	55,361	..	235	97,382
6.	Jammu District ..	226	18,901	246	52,768	310	129,009	281	339,723	..	1,063	540,401
7.	Doda District ..	201	20,118	164	39,162	155	68,994	132	194,410	..	652	322,684
8.	Udhampur District ..	132	11,171	130	28,116	171	73,307	184	197,833	..	617	510,427
9.	Kathua District ..	144	11,966	118	27,050	123	52,972	151	157,598	..	536	249,586
10.	Rajauri District ..	69	6,410	88	20,298	86	37,765	125	144,503	..	368	208,976
11.	Punch District ..	7	634	23	5,633	43	22,122	85	128,595	..	158	156,984

Source: Part IV Housing Report & Tables.

MAP No. 116

Rural households by number of rooms occupied, 1971

The map exhibits in rural areas of each district of the state, the percentage of households having one, two, three and more than three rooms to live in as in 1971 by rhombus proportionate to total number of rural households. Each pocket of the rhombus represents 4% of the households. The pockets have been filled up with different colour shades according to percentages of rural households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms as shown in the legend of the map. Figures at the top of each rhombus reveal the total number of households in a district. In the background number of households to total number of houses in rural areas have been depicted by choropleth technique in each district. Moreover, a graph has also been drawn to reveal the number of rooms occupied and the percentage of room in each category to total households.

The total number of households (excluding the institutional ones) in the rural areas of the state have been returned at 633,015. The households who live in single rooms aggregate to 270,083 and constitute 42.67% of the total households. Households living in two rooms number 183,563 and yield a percentage of 29.00. Households having three rooms have been returned at 80,220 forming 12.67% of the total households. As many as 98,685 households possess more than three rooms. They constitute 15.59% of total rural households. There are 458 households who live in unspecified number of rooms. As regards the district, the highest proportion of single room households (76.32%) has been returned from Rajauri district. Out of 36,100 rural households, 27,550 possess one room accommodation. Ladakh district records the lowest proportion of (17.38) in the state. The second highest proportion of single room households is claimed by Jammu district (72.33%). Households living in single room as would be seen in the map, the predominance of single room households is more pronounced in the Jammu region than in Kashmir Valley region.

In so far as the two room households are concerned, the highest proportion of such households has been returned from Anantnag district. Out of 116,057 households, there are 43,128 households living in two rooms constituting 37.16% of the former. The second highest position is claimed by Srinagar district (36.20%). The porportion of two room households is higher in Kashmir valley than in Jammu region.

Ladakh district ranks on top in so far as three room households are concerned (21.51%). Out of 20,493 rural households, 4,408 reside in three rooms accommodation. Ladakh is followed by Baramula and Srinagar with 18.75% and 18.52% households living in three rooms respectively. Jammu region trails behind the Kashmir Valley region in this case also.

Proportion of households with more than three rooms accommodation is the largest again in Ladakh district (32.81%) followed by Baramula (29.12%) and Srinagar (26.15%). Table given below gives out a detailed account of households with number of rooms occupied in respect of rural areas of each district of the state :—

State/District	Total No. of households	Households Occupying									
		One room	Percentage	Two rooms	Percentage	Three rooms	Percentage	More than three rooms	Percentage	Unspecified No. of rooms	Percentage
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	633,015	270,083	42·67	183,563	29.00	80,220	12.67	98,685	15.59	458	0.07
Anantnag District ..	116,057	23,718	20.44	43,128	37.16	19,724	17.00	29,404	25.34	33	0.03
Srinagar District ..	67,365	12,883	19.12	24,385	36.20	12,474	18.52	17,613	26.15	10	0.01
Baramula District ..	110,991	18,657	16.81	39,194	35.31	20,814	18.75	32,317	29.12	5	0.01
Ladakh District ..	20,493	3,561	17.38	5,794	28.27	4,408	21.51	6,724	32.81	5	0.03
Doda District ..	53,617	31,521	58.79	13,202	24.62	4,637	8.65	4,201	7.84	56	0.10
Udhampur District ..	57,411	35,714	62.21	14,306	24.92	5,176	9.01	2,198	3.83	17	0.03
Jammu District ..	99,303	71,825	72.33	19,365	19.50	5,670	5.71	2,405	2.24	37	0.04
Kathua District ..	46,706	30,860	66.07	9,890	21.18	3,818	8.17	2,135	4.57	3	0.01
Rajauri District ..	36,100	27,550	76.32	6,491	17.98	1,254	3.47	534	1.48	271	0.75
Punch District ..	24,972	13,744	55·04	7,808	31·27	2,245	8.99	1,154	4.62	21	0.08

Source:—Part IV—Housing Report & Tables—Table H-III.

MAP No. 117
Urban households by number of rooms occupied, 1971

The map highlights the proportion of urban households living in one, two, three and more than three rooms in respect of each district of the state in 1971 census. The cartographic technique used for this map is the same as adopted for the preceding Map No. 116.

In the urban areas of the state, the total households, excluding the institutional ones, number 134,104. The largest number of households (43,358) have more than three rooms and account for 32.33% of the total urban households. The second highest proportion is that of two room households. They account for 34,779 (25.94%) of the total households. The third and the fourth position is claimed by one room and three room households with corresponding proportions to 23.33 and 18.38 respectively. Households with unspecified number of rooms account for 32 only.

In urban areas also Jammu region has returned a larger proportion of single room households than Kashmir valley region. The highest proportion of single-room households has been returned at 55.46% from Rajauri district. Punch follows with 52.86%. Proportions of single room households in respect of other districts of Jammu region range in between 31.55% and 50.75%. In Kashmir valley region proportions of such households range in between 9.38% and 27.53%.

Two room households are by and large evenly distributed in various districts of the state. Ladakh, however, claims the highest proportion of such households (33.59%) followed by Udhampur (31.69%). Percentages in case of remaining districts range from 24.22% to 29.33%.

The proportion of three room households amongst the districts ranges between 9.53% to 22.51%. The highest proportion has been returned from Srinagar and the lowest from Rajauri district. On the whole, the proportion of such households is higher in Kashmir Valley region as compared to Jammu region.

Baramula claims the highest proportion of household having more than three rooms (48.11%) in urban area in the district. Srinagar and Anantnag stand at 43.65% and 42.46%. The proportions returned by the remaining districts are below the state average. The following table explains the position in respect of each district of the state :—

State/District	Total No. of households	Households Occupying									
		One room	Percentage	Two rooms	Percentage	Three rooms	Percentage	More than three rooms	Percentage	Unspecified No. of rooms	Percentage
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	134,104	31,286	23·33	34,779	25·94	24,647	18·38	43,358	32·33	32	0·02
Anantnag District ..	11,851	1,148	9·69	3,141	26·50	2,527	21·32	5,032	42·46	3	0·03
Srinagar District ..	58,969	5,663	9·60	14,283	24·22	13,273	22·51	25,739	43·65	10	0·02
Baramula District ..	9,705	910	9·38	2,511	25·87	1,615	16·64	4,669	48·11	..	..
Ladakh District ..	1,965	541	27·53	660	33·59	268	13·64	496	25·24	..	..
Doda District ..	3,572	1,127	31·55	1,009	28·25	569	15·93	867	24·27	..	..
Udhampur District ..	5,860	1,984	33·86	1,857	31·69	980	16·73	1,038	17·72	..	..
Jammu District ..	33,415	15,315	45·83	8,931	26·73	4,449	13·32	4,712	14·10	8	0·02
Kathua District ..	4,114	2,088	50·75	1,080	26·25	478	11·62	460	11·18	8	0·02
Rajauri District ..	1,940	1,076	55·46	569	29·33	185	9·54	110	5·67	..	..
Punch District ..	2,713	1,434	52·86	738	27·20	303	11·17	235	8·66	3	0·11

Source :—Part IV—Housing Report and Tables—Table H-III.

MAP No. 118
Census houses according to their uses, 1971

The map highlights the distribution of census houses according to the uses they are put to in respect of the state and its constituent districts. The census houses have been stratified into the following categories according to their utility :—

(i) Residence.
(ii) Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry.
(iii) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, restaurants, sweetmeat shops, eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) and places of worship.
(iv) Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices.
(v) Factories, workshops and worksheds.

Each of the above categories has been depicted in the map with bar diagrams proportionate to the number of houses in each. Besides, houses have been classified into three percentage categories according to the proportion of residential houses to total houses and are represented by choropleth technique in the background in each district as shown in the legend of the map.

There are in all 1,361,165 census houses in the state. Residential houses numbering 610,516 constitute 44.85% of the total census houses. Shops, excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, claim the second largest number constituting 3.28% followed by factories, workshops and worksheds with 2.26%. At district level, Jammu ranks at the top with 59.6% of the total census houses used for residential purposes. Srinagar district claims the second position with 49.5% of the total houses utilized for residential purposes. Except for Rajauri with its proportion of residential houses at par with the state average, all other districts have returned an average lower than the state. Doda has given out the lowest average of 33.3%. The following statement reveals in respect of each district, the total number of census houses with break-up of their utilization.

State/District	Total No. of Census houses	Uses									
		Residence	Percentage	Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry	Percentage	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas etc., Restaurants, sweetmeat shops, places of entertainment etc.	Percentage	Shops excl. eating houses, business houses and offices	Percentage	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Percentage
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	1,361,165	610,516	44·85	15,187	1·12	23,569	1·73	44,633	3·28	37,557	2·26
Anantnag District ..	245,783	98,853	40·21	2,767	1·73	4,598	1·88	8,961	3·65	5,515	2·24
Srinagar District ..	195,253	96,664	49·51	2,346	1·20	3,415	1·75	12,078	6·19	7,336	3·76
Baramula District ..	203,094	89,498	44·07	1,338	0·66	4,244	2·09	7,186	3·54	4,027	1·98
Ladakh District ..	44,978	17,233	38·31	60	0·13	1,210	2·70	804	1·78	2,775	6·17
Doda District ..	124,508	41,423	33·27	1,442	1·16	2,336	1·88	1,931	1·55	4,950	3·98
Udhampur District ..	122,969	51,055	41·52	2,502	2·03	1,523	1·23	2,022	1·64	3,993	3·25
Jammu District ..	203,063	121,010	59·59	1,744	0·86	2,878	1·42	7,799	3·84	3,812	1·19
Kathua District ..	106,585	43,392	40·17	1,849	1·73	1,547	1·45	1,735	1·63	2,704	2·54
Rajauri District ..	64,747	29,042	44·85	752	1·16	819	1·26	1,110	1·71	1,323	2·04
Punch District ..	50,185	22,346	44·53	387	0·77	999	1·99	1,007	2·01	1,122	2·24

Source :—Part IV—Housing Report and Tables—Table H-I.

MAP No. 119

Urban households in rented houses, 1971

The map depicts the percentage of urban households living in rented houses in the state as also in its 10 constituent districts as observed in 1971. The percentage obtained have been classified into five categories and have been represented by choropleth technique as explained in the legend of the map. Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One of the diagrams reveals the cumulative percentage of area under each hatching and the other displays cumulative number and percentage of households in rented houses.

In the state, the total number of urban census houses has been returned at 192,248. Such of the households are living in the 34,745 rented houses revealing a percentage of 18.07. Punch district has returned the highest proportion of households living in rented houses. Of 3,986 census houses, there are 1,756 households (44.05%) in rented houses The second highest position in this regard has been claimed by Jammu district claiming 16,957 households living in rented houses accounting for 38.86%. Other districts with percentages above the state average are Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur and Rajauri. The lowest proportion (3.73%) of households in rented houses has been found in Anantnag district. A detailed account of urban census houses, households living in rented houses and the percentage constituted by the latter of the former can be had from the following table :—

State/District	Total No. of census houses	Total No. of census households in rented houses	Percentage
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	192,248	34,745	18·07
Anantnag District ..	22,623	844	3·73
Srinagar District ..	76,265	6,025	7·90
Baramula District ..	15,505	1,407	9·07
Ladakh District ..	3,678	1,048	28·49
Doda District ..	6,691	1,318	19·69
Udhampur District ..	8,782	2,804	31·92
Jammu District ..	43,629	16,957	38.86
Kathua District ..	7,945	1,402	17.64
Rajauri District ..	3,144	1,184	37.65
Punch District ..	3,986	1,756	44.05

Source :—Part IV—Housing Report and Tables—Table H-IV.

MAP No. 120

Medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses, 1971

The map highlights at district levels the number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses as in 1971 according to the ranges represented by choropleth technique as indicated in the legend of the map.

Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One such diagram represents the cumulative number and percentage of medical institutions under each hatching. Another stands for the cumulative area in km^2 and percentage of area under each hatching.

In the state, there are 1,361,165 census houses and 770 medical institutions. This yields an average of 5.66 institutions per 10,000 of census houses. The largest number of medical institutions has been found in Baramula district. There are 140 such institutions against 203,094 census houses resulting in an average of 6.89 medical institutions per 10,000 population. Udhampur district ranks second with 77 medical institutions against 122,969 census houses working out to an average of 6.26 institutions per 10,000 census houses. Srinagar, Doda, Kathua and Rajauri are other districts with number of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses are above the state average. Anantnag district, has returned, the lowest average of 4.43 institutions per 10,000 of census houses followed by Jammu (4.97). The districts of Ladakh & Punch have number of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses as 5.34 and 5.18 respectively and are below the state average. The following statement reveals in detail the districtwise break-up of census houses together with medical institutions in each per 10,000 census houses :—

State/District		Total No. of census houses	No. of medical institutions	Medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses
Jammu & Kashmir State	..	1,361,165	770	5·65
Anantnag District	..	245,783	109	4·43
Srinagar District	..	195,253	115	5·89
Baramula District	..	203,094	140	6·89
Ladakh District	..	44,978	24	5·34
Doda District	..	124,508	77	6·18

District		Total No. of census houses	No. of medical institutions	Medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses
Udhampur District	..	122,969	77	6·26
Jammu District	..	203,063	101	4·97
Kathua District	..	106,585	63	5·91
Rajauri District	..	64,747	38	5·87
Punch District	..	50,185	26	5·18

Source :—(i) Part IV—Housing Report and Tables.

(ii) D.C.Hs.—Town & Village Directory.

MAP No. 121

Hospital beds per 100,000 of population, 1971

The map is designed to represent the average number of beds available in the hospitals of the state per 100,000 of population. The data represents the position as in 1969 at the state level and its constituent districts. Various averages arrived at have been grouped into four categories and are represented by choropleth technique as per the legend on the map.

Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One represents the cumulative percentage area of the state under each category and the other gives out the cumulative number and percentage of hospital beds under each hatching.

Against a population of 461,632, there are 2,420 hospital beds in the state. This reveals a proportion of 52.4 beds per 100,000 of population. The highest proportion of hospital beds per 100,000 of population (156.5) has been found in Srinagar district. Jammu district ranks second with 101.1 beds per 100,000 of population. The third highest proportion of beds is claimed by Ladakh district (57.0). The remaining districts have returned proportions below the state average. Punch is the only district in the state with no hospital beds available to its population of 170,787. The following statement reveals at a glance the average number of beds available to 100,000 of population in each district of the state :—

Serial No.	State/District	Total population 1971	No. of hospital beds	No. of beds per 100,000 of population
1.	Jammu and Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	2,420	52·4
2.	Anantnag District ..	832,280	50	6·0
3.	Srinagar District ..	827,697	1,295	156·5
4.	Baramula District ..	775,724	50	6·4
5.	Ladakh District ..	105,291	60	57·0
6.	Doda District ..	342,220	50	14·6
7.	Udhampur District ..	338,846	50	14·8
8.	Jammu District ..	731,743	740	101·1
9.	Kathua District ..	274,671	75	27·3
10.	Rajauri District ..	217,373	50	23·0
11.	Punch District ..	170,787	..	..

Source :—(i) General Population Tables.
(ii) D.C.Hs., 1971.

Note.—The figures of hospital beds are based on the information published in D.C.Hs and pertain to the year, 1969.

MAP No. 122.

Registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population, 1971

The map portrays the number of registered medical practitioners per 100,000 of population in the districts of the state in 1971.

The district-wise figures have been grouped into four ranges and are represented by choropleth technique indicated on the legend of the map. Two bar diagrams have been drawn on the map one indicating cumulative percentage of area and the other showing cumulative number and percentage of medical practitioners falling under specific range of hatching.

The state of Jammu & Kashmir has a very small number of registered medical practitioners. Broadly speaking there are only 5.32 registered medical practitioner for every 1 lakh of population in the state. Only two districts, namely Srinagar and Jammu are above the state average, Srinagar having the highest number of medical practitioners at 13.65 followed by Jammu with 7.10 per 100,000 of population. The districts of Ladakh and Kathua have only 3 medical practitioners each who cater to 105,291 and 274,671 persons respectively giving a proportion of 2.84 and 1.09 per 100,000 respectively. The districts of Doda and Rajauri have 7 practitioners each with a proportion of 2.04 and 3.22 per 100,000 respectively whereas the district of Punch claims 6 medical practitioners, the proportion of which works out to 3.51 per 100,000 of population. In the remaining districts 26 medical practitioners are found in Baramula, 20 in Anantnag and 9 in Udhampur district at a proportion of 3.35, 2.40 and 2.65 respectively.

The statement reproduced below gives the total number of registered medical practitioners, 1971 population and proportion of medical practitioners per one lakh of population for the state and its constituent districts.

State/District	Number of registered medical practitioners	1971 population	Medical practitioners per 100,000 of population
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir State ..	246	4,616,632	5·32
Anantnag District ..	20	832,280	2·40
Srinagar District ..	113	827,697	13·65
Baramula District ..	26	775,724	3·35
Ladakh District ..	3	105,291	2·84
Doda District ..	7	342,220	2·04
Udhampur District ..	9	338,846	2·65
Jammu District ..	52	731,743	7·10
Kathua District ..	3	274,671	1·09
Rajauri District ..	7	217,373	3·22
Punch District ..	6	170,787	3·51

Source :—Director, Health Services J & K.

MAP No. 123

Primary health centres per 100,000 of population, 1971

The map highlights the number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population in the state at tehsil level. The proportions obtained have been grouped into four categories and are represented by choropleth technique as explained in the legend of the map.

Two bar diagrams have also been drawn in the map. One represents the cumulative number and percentage of tehsils under each hatching and the other gives out the cumulative number and percentage of primary health centres under each hatching.

In the state to a population of 4,616,632, there are 79 primary health centres yielding an average of 1.71 centres per 100,000 of population. Of these 5 are located in Jammu tehsil having a population of 338,219 and the average number works out to 1.48 centres per 100,000 of population. The second highest position is claimed by Anantnag, Pulwama and Kupwara with 4 centres each. The corresponding average per 100,000 of population in their case works out to 1.46, 2.57 and 2.86 respectively. Five tehsils namely Gulmarg, Karnah, Leh, Zanskar and Kathua have no primary health centres at all. The following statement gives a detailed account of the number of primary health centres in various tehsils of the state and the proportion of population per 100,000.

Serial No.	State/Tehsil	Total Population 1971	No. of Health Centres	Per 100,000 of Population
1.	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	4,616,632	79	1·71
2.	Pahalgam Tehsil ..	40,692	1	2·46
3.	Anantnag Tehsil ..	274,473	4	1·46
4.	Kulgam Tehsil ..	202,957	3	1.48
5.	Shupiyan Tehsil ..	98,318	2	2.04
6.	Pulwama Tehsil ..	155,426	4	2·57
7.	Tral Tehsil ..	60,414	1	1·66
8.	Ganderbal Tehsil ..	94,785	2	2·11
9.	Srinagar Tehsil ..	463,879	2	0·43
10.	Chadura Tehsil ..	98,042	2	2·04
11.	Badgam Tehsil ..	92,795	2	2·16
12.	Beerwah Tehsil ..	78,196	2	2·56
13.	Bandipore Tehsil ..	71,593	2	2·79
14.	Sonawari Tehsil ..	97,244	1	1·03
15.	Sopore Tehsil ..	127,823	2	1·56
16.	Baramula Tehsil ..	134,007	2	1·49
17.	Gulmarg Tehsil ..	37,022	..	..
18.	Uri Tehsil ..	50,211	1	1·99
19.	Handwara Tehsil ..	96,009	2	2·08
20.	Karnah Tehsil ..	22,066	..	..
21.	Kupwara Tehsil ..	139,749	4	2·86
22.	Leh Tehsil ..	51,891	..	..
23.	Kargil Tehsil ..	46,514	1	2·15
24.	Zanskar Tehsil ..	6,886	..	..
25.	Kishtwar Tehsil ..	97,843	2	2·04
26.	Bhaderwah Tehsil ..	81,455	2	2·46

Contd.

MAP No. 123—(concld)

Serial No.	Tehsil		Total Population 1971	No. of Health Centres	Per 100,000 of Population
27.	Doda Tehsil	..	74,139	2	2·70
28.	Ramban Tehsil	..	88,783	2	2·25
29.	Ramnagar Tehsil	..	90,715	2	2·20
30.	Udhampur Tehsil	..	121,485	2	1·65
31.	Reasi Tehsil	..	53,275	3	5·63
32.	Gool Gulab Gurh Tehsil	..	73,371	2	2·73
33.	Samba Tehsil	..	114,667	1	0·87
34.	R. S. Pora Tehsil	..	156,395	2	1·28
35.	Jammu Tehsil	..	338,219	5	1·48
36.	Akhnoor Tehsil	..	122,462	2	1·63
37.	Billawar Tehsil	..	58,071	1	1·72
38.	Bashohli Tehsil	..	48,699	2	4·11
39.	Kathua Tehsil	..	84,254	..	..
40.	Hiranagar Tehsil	..	83,647	2	2·39
41.	Budhal Tehsil	..	27,989	2	7·15
42.	Rajauri Tehsil	..	116,491	1	0·86
43.	Nowshehra Tehsil	..	72,893	2	2·74
44.	Haveli Tehsil	..	74,699	1	1·34
45.	Mendhar Tehsil	..	96,088	1	1·04

Source :—(i) General Population Tables.
(ii) Amenities published in DCHs of 1971.

45578 D.C.O.—Govt. Press U.T. Chd.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATION AS ON 25TH NOVEMBER, 1976.

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	AGARA	
1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	.. (Reg.)
2	Wedhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	.. (Reg.)
3	Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	.. (Rest.)
4	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons., Bagh Muzaffarpur	.. (Rest.)
5	Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi	.. (Rest.)
	AHMEDABAD	
6	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road	.. (Rest.)
7	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P.B., No. 163	.. (Reg.)
8	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	.. (Reg.)
9	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Pathar Kava Relief Road	.. (Reg.)
10	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	.. (Rest.)
11	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement Ashram Road, Navrangpura	(Rest.)
12	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market Nr. Gujarat College	.. (Rest.)
13	Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali	.. (Rest.)
14	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur	.. (Rest.)
	AHMEDNAGAR	
15	V.T. Jorwekar Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path	.. (Rest.)
	AJMER	
16	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	.. (Reg.)
17	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	.. (Reg.)
	ALIGARH	
18	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	.. (Reg.)
19	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	.. (Rest.)
20	Shalig Ram & Sons., 12, Madar Gate	.. (Rest.)
	ALLAHABAD	
21	Kitabstan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	.. (Reg.)
22	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. 4	.. (Reg.)
23	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road	.. (Reg.)
24	Universal Book Co.' 20 M.G. Road	.. (Reg.)
25	University Book Agency (Of Lahore) Elgin Road	.. (Reg.)
26	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg	.. (Rest.)
27	Chandralock Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony	.. (Rest.)
28	Ram Narain Lal-Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road	.. (Rest.)
29	S/SA. H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop	.. (Rest.)
30	New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road	.. (Reg.)
31	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg	.. (Rest.)
	AURANGABAD	
32	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad	.. (Rest.)
	AMBALA CANTT.	
33	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	.. (Reg.)
	AMRITSAR	
34	Amar Nath & Sons., Near P.O. Majith Mandi	.. (Reg.)
35	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putlighar	.. (Reg.)
36	The Book Lovers, Retreat, Hall Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	ANAND	
37	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	.. (Rest.)
	BALLABGARH	
38	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate	.. (Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	BADEOGHAR	
39	Bhakat Brothers, S.B. Roy Road	.. (Rest.)
	BANGALORE	
40	Bangalore Ptg., & Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P.O.B. No. 1807	.. (Reg.)
41	International Book House Pvt., Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road	.. (Reg.)
42	M.P.P. House, 87 1st Cross, Gandhinagar	.. (Reg.)
43	Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura	.. (Rest.)
44	S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar	.. (Reg.)
45	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	.. (Reg.)
46	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	.. (Reg.)
47	Atma Stores, 5th Cross, Malleswaram	.. (Rest.)
48	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore	.. (Rest.)
	BANSDRONI	
49	S/S Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally 24, Parganas	.. (Reg.)
	BAREILLY	
50	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar	.. (Reg.)
51	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park	.. (Rest.)
	BARODA	
52	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	.. (Rest.)
53	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Ambegaokers Wada, Raopura	(Rest.)
54	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda	.. (Rest.)
55	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road	.. (Rest.)
	BHAGALPUR	
56	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road	.. (Reg.)

Serial No.	Name f of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	ANANTAPUR	
57	Sri Vani Stores, Kamla Nagar	.. (Rest.)
	BHOPAL	
58	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din. Bldg., Sultania Road	.. (Reg.)
59	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road	.. (Rest.)
60	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	.. (Rest.)
	BHUBANESHWAR	
61	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg	.. (Reg.)
	BHAVANAGAR	
62	Shah Parshotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road	.. (Rest.)
	BIJAPUR	
63	Sh. D.V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	.. (Rest.)
	BELGHARIA	
64	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, (W.B.)	.. (Rest.)
	BIKANER	
65	Bhadaoi Bros., Goga Gate	.. (Rest.)
66	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar	.. (Rest.)
	BOMBAY	
67	Charles Lambert & Co., 101 M.G. Road	.. (Reg.)
68	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar	.. (Reg.)
69	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street	.. (Reg.)
70	Current Technical Literature Co. Pvt. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor	.. (Reg.)

Serial No,	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
71	C. Jamnadass & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street	(Reg.)
72	International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane M.G. Road	(Reg.)
73	Kothari Books Depot, Kingh Edward Road	(Reg.)
74	Lakhani Book Depot. Girgaum	(Reg.)
75	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk	(Reg.)
76	N.M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street	(Reg.)
77	Lok Vhangmaya Griha Pv. Ltd., 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
78	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chugh House, Agra Road	(Rest.)
79	69-A, International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane, Bombay-1	(Rest.)
80	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007	(Rest.)
81	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building	(Reg.)
82	Popular Book Depot., Lamington Road	(Reg.)
83	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street	(Reg.)
84	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row	(Reg.)
85	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbedevi Road	(Reg.)
86	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street	(Rest.)
87	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabalee P.M. 1505	(Rest.)
88	Secretary, Salestax Practitioner Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road	(Rest.)
89	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar	(Reg.)
90	S/s Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road	(Rest.)
91	Indian Book House Subscription Agency Dr. D. N. Rd.	(Rest.)
92	Dhan Lal Brother, S. Gandhi Road	(Regular)
93	International Publications, P.B. 7170, Kurla	(Rest.)
94	International Book Links, Marine Lines	(Rest.)
95	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street	(Regular)
96	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Condition Market	(Rest.)
97	Universal Book Corpn. Dhobi Talao	(Rest.)
98	Subscribers Subscription Services, India 190, Bazzar Gate Street	(Rest.)
	CALCUTTA	
99	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
100	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/2, College Street	(Reg.)
101	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharma Akrur Lane	(Reg.)
102	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17 Park Street	(Reg.)
103	R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P-33 Mission Row Extension	(Reg.)
104	S.C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., I.C. College	(Reg.)
105	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
106	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street	(Reg.)
107	Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
108	K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P.B. No. 10210	(Rest.)
109	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street	(Reg.)
110	Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres	(Reg.)
111	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)
112	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest.)
113	S. Bhattacharya & Co., 49, Dharmatalla Street	(Rest.)
114	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subash Road	(Rest.)
115	P. D. Updhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	(Reg.)
116	Universal Book Dist. 8/2. Hastings Street	(Rest.)
117	N.M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
118	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Road	(Rest.)
119	Sushanta Kr. De, 32/C, Gopal Boral Street	(Rest.)
120	K.P. Bagchi, 286, B.B. Ganguli Street	(Regular)
121	Overseas Publications, 14, Hare Street	(Rest.)
122	A.G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane	(Rest.)
123	Das Book Agency, 4, Seth Bagan Road	(Rest.)
124	Book Corporation, 1-Mangoe Lane, Calcutta	(Rest.)
	CHANDIGARH	
125	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22 D	(Reg.)
126	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22B	(Reg.)
127	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22	(Reg.)
128	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D	(Reg.)
129	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22-D.	(Rest.)
130	Jain General House, S.C.O. No. 70-72 (2), Sector 17-D	(Reg.)
131	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C	(Reg.)
132	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, Sec. 17-D	(Rest.)
133	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sec. 17-D	(Rest.)
134	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B	(Rest.)
	CALICUT	
135	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest.)
	CUTTACK	
136	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack	(Reg.)
137	D.P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad	(Rest.)
138	New Students Store	(Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	COIMBATORE	
139	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street	.. (Reg.)
140	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road	.. (Rest.)
141	Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar	.. (Rest.)
142	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street	.. (Rest.)
	DEHRADUN	
143	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh 318, Chukhuwala	.. (Reg.)
144	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	.. (Reg.)
145	National News Agency, Palian Bazar	.. (Reg.)
146	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	.. (Rest.)
147	Universal Book House, 39A Rajpur Road	.. (Rest.)
148	Natraj Publishers 52, Rajpur Road	.. (Reg.)
	DELHI	
149	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	.. (Reg.)
150	Bahri Bros. 243, Lajpat Rai Market	.. (Reg.)
151	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency Delhi Ahata Kedara Chamallian Road	.. (Reg.)
152	Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009	.. (Reg.)
153	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522 Lajpat Rai Market	.. (Reg.)
154	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate	.. (Reg.)
155	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj	.. (Reg.)
156	Indian Army Book Depot. 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj	.. (Reg.)
157	J.M. Jaina & Bros, Mori Gate	.. (Reg.)
158	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar	.. (Reg.)
159	K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura	.. (Reg.)
160	Metropolitan Book Co., I., Faiz Bazar	.. (Reg.)
161	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills	.. (Reg.)
162	Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandir Road, New Dehli	(Reg.)
163	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg	.. (Reg.)
164	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market	.. (Reg.)
165	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	.. (Reg.)
166	Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
167	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
168	B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	.. (Rest.)
169	General Book Depot., 1691, Nai Sarak	.. (Reg.)
170	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
171	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	.. (Rest.)
172	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
173	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers, and Booksellers, Nai Sarak	.. (Reg.)
174	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-110006	.. (Reg.)
175	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	.. (Rest.)
176	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate	.. (Rest.)
177	Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj	.. (Reg.)
178	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	.. (Reg.)
179	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	.. (Reg.)
180	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines	.. (Rest.)
181	University Book House, 15-U.B. Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	.. (Rest.)
182	Om Law Book House, Civil Court, Compound	.. (Reg.)
183	Ashoka Book Agency 2/29, Roop Nagar	.. (Reg.)
184	Educational Book Agency (India) 5-D, Kamla Nagar	.. (Rest.)
185	D.K. Book Organisation 74-D, Anand Nagar	.. (Rest.)
186	Hindustan Book Agencies (India) 17-UB, Kawjar Nagar	.. (Rest.)
187	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura	.. (Rest.)
188	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari	.. (Regular)
189	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shiv Puri	.. (Reg.)
190	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road	.. (Rest.)
191	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar	.. (Rest.)
192	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqui, Dariba Kalan	.. (Reg.)
193	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Bungalow Marg, Dehli	.. (Rest.)
194	Dehli Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings	.. (Rest.)
195	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra	.. (Rest.)
	DHANBAD	
196	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26	.. (Rest.)
	DEORIA	
197	Madan Lal Radhakrishana, Deoria (U.P.)	.. (Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	DHARWAR	
198	Bharat Book Depot., & Prakashan, Subhas Road	.. (Rest.)
199	Akalwadi Book Depot., Vijay Road	.. (Rest.)
	ERNAKULAM—	
200	Pai & Co., Broadway	.. (Rest.)
	ERODE	
201	Kumaran Book Depot.	.. (Rest.)
	FEROZEPUR CANTT.	
202	English Book Depot., 78, Jhoke Road	.. (Reg.)
	GAUHATI	
203	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road	.. (Rest.)
204	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road	.. (Rest.)
	GAYA	
205	Sahitya Sadan, Guatam Budha Marg	.. (Regular)
206	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road	.. (Rest.)
	GOA	
207	Singhal's Book House, P.O. B. No. 70, Near the Church	.. (Rest.)
	GURGAON	
208	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	.. (Rest.)
	GUNTUR	
209	Book Lovers P.Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta	.. (Reg.)
	GWALIOR	
210	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar Lashkar	.. (Reg.)
211	Titer Bros., Sarafa	.. (Rest.)
212	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar	.. (Regular)
213	M.C. Daftri, Prop., M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	.. (Rest.)
214	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	.. (Rest.)
215	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	.. (Rest.)
216	Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar	.. (Regular)
	GHAZIABAD	
217	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road	.. (Rest.)
218	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar	.. (Reg.)
	HYDERABAD	
219	The Sawaraj Book Depot., Lakdikapur	.. (Reg.)
220	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	.. (Rest.)
221	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	.. (Reg.)
222	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	.. (Reg.)
223	Asia Law House Opp. High Court	.. (Regular)
224	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	.. (Reg.)
	HARDWAR	
225	Seva Kunj. Kanshal Bhawan Brahampuri	.. (Rest.)
	HATHRAS	
226	Jain Book Depot., Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road	.. (Rest.)
227	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hathras	.. (Rest.)
	HUBLI	
228	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road	.. (Reg.)
	INDORE	
229	Wadhawa & Co., 27, Mahatama Gandhi Road	.. (Reg.)
230	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilayapura	.. (Rest.)
231	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	.. (Reg.)
232	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazar	.. (Reg.)
233	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	.. (Rest.)
	JAIPUR CITY	
234	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Prem Parkash Cinema	.. (Reg.)
235	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	.. (Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
236	Vani Mandir Swami Mansing Highway	.. (Reg.)
237	Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16 Nehru Bazar	.. (Rest.)
238	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	.. (Rest.)
239	Best Book Co. S.M.S. Highway	.. (Rest.)
240	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg	.. (Reg.)
241	Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur	.. (Rest.)
	JAIPUR	
242	India Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza	.. (Rest.)
243	Dominion Law Depot, Shah Buldg., S.M. Highway P.B. No. 23	.. (Rest.)
244	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta	.. (Rest.)
245	University Book House, Chaura Rasta	.. (Rest.)
	JAMMU TAWI	
246	Rainas News Agency Dak Bungalow	.. (Reg.)
	JAMSHEDPUR	
247	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. No. 78	.. (Reg.)
248	Gupta Stores, Dhakidith	.. (Reg.)
249	Sanyal Bros, Booksellers & News agents 26, Main Road	.. (Rest.)
250	Sokhey Trading Co., Diagonal Road	.. (Rest.)
	JAMNAGAR	
251	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road	.. (Reg.)
	JEYPORE	
252	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road	.. (Rest.)
	JHANSI	
253	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad	.. (Rest.)
	JODHPUR	
254	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar	.. (Reg.)
255	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents	.. (Reg.)
256	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	.. (Reg.)
257	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	.. (Rest.)
	JABALPUR	
258	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	.. (Reg.)
259	Popular Law House, Nr. Omti P.O.	.. (Rest.)
260	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt.	.. (Rest.)
	JULLUNDUR CITY	
261	Hazoria Bros, Main Gate	.. (Rest.)
262	University Publishers, Railway Road	.. (Rest.)
263	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road	.. (Rest.)
	JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)	
264	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	.. (Reg.)
	KANPURAJ	
265	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	.. (Reg.)
266	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	.. (Reg.)
267	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	.. (Reg.)
268	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines	.. (Rest.)
269	Law Book Emporium 16/60, Civil Lines	.. (Rest.)
	KAPSAN	
270	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg	.. (Reg.)
	KHURDA	
271	8 Kitab Mahal, Kurda (District Puri)	.. (Rest.)
	KOLHAPUR	
272	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	.. (Rest.)
	KUMTA	
273	S.V. Kamat Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanura)	.. (Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	KURSEONG	
274	Ashoke Brothers, Darjeeling	.. (Rest.)
	LUCKNOW	
275	Balkrishna Book Co., B-12-A, Nirala Nagar	.. (Reg.)
276	British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj	.. (Reg.)
277	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road	.. (Reg.)
278	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P.B. 154	.. (Reg.)
279	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Fazabad Road	.. (Rest.)
280	Civil & Military Educational Store, 106/B, Sadar Bazar	.. (Rest.)
	LUDHIANA	
281	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar	.. (Reg.)
282	Mohindra Bros., Katcheri Road	.. (Rest.)
283	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	.. (Reg.)
284	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street	.. (Rest.)
	MADRAS	
285	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmore	.. (Reg.)
286	C. Subbah Chtty & Co., 62, Big Street, Triplicane	.. (Reg.)
287	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384	.. (Reg.)
288	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty Street	.. (Reg.)
289	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road	.. (Reg.)
290	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sankurama Chetty Street	.. (Rest.)
291	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road	.. (Rest.)
292	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 111 Pedariar Koil Street	.. (Rest.)
293	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts Triplicane	.. (Rest.)
294	Swami Publishers, P.B. No. 2468	.. (Rest.)
295	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rajgachari Road, Mylapore	.. (Rest.)
296	Sangam Publishers, 11, S.C. Street	.. (Rest.)
	MANIPUR	
297	P.C. Jain & Co., Imphal	.. (Rest.)
	MANGALORE	
298	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	.. (Rest.)
	MADURAI	
299	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road	.. (Rest.)
	MEERUT	
300	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	.. (Reg.)
301	Parkash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar	.. (Reg.)
302	Bharat Educational Stores, (Regd.) Chhipi Tank	.. (Reg.)
303	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market	.. (Rest.)
	MORADABAD	
304	Rama Book Depot, Station Road	.. (Rest.)
	MHOW CANTT.	
305	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street	.. (Rest.)
	MUZAFFAR NAGAR	
306	B.S. Jain & Co., 71 Abupura	.. (Reg.)
307	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market	.. (Rest.)
	MUZAFFARPUR	
308	Scientific and Educational Supply Syndicate	.. (Rest.)
	MYSORE	
309	H. Venkataramaiah & Sons, Krishnagagendra Circle	.. (Reg.)
310	People Book House, Opp : Jagan Mohan Palace	.. (Reg.)
311	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	.. (Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	MANDSAUR	
312	Nahata Bros., Booksellers & Stationers	.. (Rest.)
	MUSSOORIE	
313	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	.. (Rest.)
	NAGPUR	
314	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
315	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House Near All India Radio Square	.. (Rest.)
	NANITAL	
316	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	NADIAD	
317	R.S. Desai, Station Road	.. (Rest.)
	NEW DELHI	
318	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	... (Reg.)
319	Bhiwani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Circus	.. (Reg.)
320	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus	.. (Reg.)
321	English Book Stores 7-L, Connaught Circus P.B. No. 328	.. (Reg.)
322	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House Connaught Place	.. (Reg.)
323	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh	.. (Reg.)
324	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpat P.O. Box. 553	.. (Reg.)
325	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	.. (Reg.)
326	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar	.. (Reg.)
327	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. P.B. 96, Connaught Place	.. (Reg.)
328	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	.. (Reg.)
329	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road	.. (Reg.)
330	Ram Krishana & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place	.. (Reg.)
331	R.K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	.. (Reg.)
332	Sharma Bros, 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	.. (Reg.)
333	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society Lodi Road	.. (Reg.)
334	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place	.. (Reg.)
335	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala Karol Bagh	.. (Reg.)
336	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath	.. (Reg.)
337	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57 Ragarpura, Karol Bagh	.. (Rest.)
338	N.C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi	.. (Rest.)
339	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey Lajpat Nagar	.. (Reg.)
340	Sant Ram Bookseller, 16, New Municipal Market Lodi Colony	.. (Rest.)
341	Subhash Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market Srinivaspuri	.. (Rest.)
342	The Secy: Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/6, Rohtak Road	.. (Rest.)
343	Educational & Commercial Agencies 5/151, Subhash Nagar	.. (Rest.)
344	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus	.. (Rest.)
345	Navrang R.B.-7, Inderpuri	.. (Rest.)
346	Commercial Contacts (India) Subhas Nagar	.. (Rest.)
347	A. Kholsa & Co., Anand Niketan	.. (Rest.)
348	Books India Corportion, New Rohtak Road	.. (Regular)
349	S. Chand & Co., Pvt., Ram Nagar	.. (Rest.)
350	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East	.. (Rest.)
351	Scientific Instruments Stores A-355, New Rajender Nagar	.. (Rest).
352	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh	.. (Rest.)
353	Hukam Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar	.. (Rest.)
354	Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road	.. (Rest.)
355	Indian Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East	.. (Rest.)
356	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg	.. (Regular)
357	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber	.. (Rest.)
358	Jain Brothers, New Delhi	.. (Rest.)
	PALGHAT	
359	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet Patna	.. (Rest.)
	PATNA	
360	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli	.. (Reg.)
361	J.N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	.. (Reg.)
362	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	.. (Reg.)
363	Today & Tomorrow, Ashoka Rajpath	.. (Rest.)
364	Books & Books, Ashoka Rajpath	.. (Rest.)
	POONA	
365	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	.. (Reg.)
366	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	.. (Reg.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
367	Saraswat, 1321/1, J.M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay Poona Road	.. (Regular)
368	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana	.. (Reg.)
369	Raka Book Agency, Opp: Nathu's Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowk	.. (Reg.)
370	Verma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Path	.. (Rest.)
371	Secy. Bharti Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir 1321, Sadashiv Path	.. (Rest.)
372	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Path Prayag	.. (Rest.)
373	Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj	.. (Rest.)
	PONDICHERRY	
374	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix,	.. (Rest.)
	PUDUKKOTTAI	
375	Meenakashi Padip agam, 4142, East Main Street,	.. (Rest.)
376	P.N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road	.. (Reg.)
	PUNALUR	
377	M.I. Abraham, (Kerala)	.. (Rest).
	RAJKOT	
378	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs. & Advt., Agent	.. (Reg.)
379	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros. B.B. Streete	.. (Rest.)
380	Vinay Book Depot, Govt, Qr. No. 1. behind S.B.I.	.. (Rest.)
	RAIPUR	
381	Pustak Pratishan, Sati Bazar	.. (Rest.)
	RAJAHMUNDRY	
382	Pachayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate	.. (Rest)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3
	RANCHI	
383	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	.. (Reg.)
	ROHTAK	
384	National Book House, Civil Road	.. (Rest.)
	ROORKEE	
385	Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road	.. (Rest.)
	REWARI	
386	Tika Ram Singh Lal	.. (Rest.)
	SANGRUR	
387	Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhurigate	.. (Rest.)
388	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.)	(Rest.)
	SAUGAR	
389	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers	.. (Rest.)
	SECUNDERABAD	
390	Hindustan Diary Publishers & Marker Street	.. (Reg.)
391	Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal	.. (Rest.)
	SIMLA	
392	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall	.. (Rest.)
	SILIGURI	
393	N.B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road	.. (Rest.)

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
	2	3
	SIVAKASI	
394	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	.. (Rest)
	SHOLAPUR	
395	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road	.. (Rest)
	SURAT	
396	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	.. (Rgd)
397	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines	.. (Rest)
398	B.P. Traders, Ghasia Building	.. (Rest)
	SOLAN	
399	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218 Rajgarh, Road	.. (Regular)
	TIRUPATI	
400	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony	.. (Rest)
	TUTICORIN	
401	K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road	.. (Rest)
402	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V.E. Road,	.. (Rest)
	TRICHINOPOLLY	
403	S. Krishnaswami and Co., 35 ,Subhas Chandra Bose Road	.. (Regular)
	TRIPURA	
404	G.R. Dutta and Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers	.. (Rest)
	TRICHIRAPPALLY	
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