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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME VI

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

PART II-A
GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

M. H. KAMILI
Superintendent of Census Operations
Jammu and Kashmir

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ERRATA

Page	*Particulars*	*For*	*Read*
6.	Line 11 under item 6	An area which has urban characteristics	An area which has a density of not less than 1000 persons per square mile.
9.	Line 7, of second column below "Machha Bhawan" ...	—	Nowshera Cantt.
	Against Class VI, item 16 between Hiranagar and District Kathua. ...	—	T.A.
	Against Class VI item 16 ...	3856	2856
10.	In first line of the page under the heading '1951' ...	—	N. A. against each district.
12.	9th line from bottom of right hand column	R. S. Pora	Ranbirsinghpora.
31.	Column 5 of the statement under para 11 against Jammu and Kashmir State ...	—	19
32.	2nd line from bottom. Under T (number of females per 1000 males) against Jammu and Kashmir State ...	778	878
	Last line. Under T (Persons per occupied Census house) against Anantnag ...	8.0	7.0
	Last line. Under R (Persons per occupied Census house) against Anantnag ...	8.0	7.0
33.	First line from top, under "U" (Persons per occupied Census house) against Srinagar ...	9.0	8.0
47.	Under column 9 against Ramnagar Tehsil (R) ...	69883	69833
	Under column 10 against Jammu tehsil (R)	69093	66093
48.	Column 3a* (Top) ...	3a*	3a
	Column 4 (Top) ...	4	4*
61.	In column 3 against plus (i) under Poonch Jagir, District Poonch ...	(+) 886.0	(+) 806.0

Page	*Particulars*	*For*	*Read*
75.	3rd line from top of left hand column ...	313666	313666 in 1901
	5th line from top of left hand column ...	the mean in 1901 population of 1941-61	the mean population of 1941-61.
	4th and 5th line under Ladakh District (right hand column)	of tehsil having fallen Kargil on	of tehsil Kargil having fallen on
77.	2nd line from bottom of right hand column under adjusted population, 1911 ...	251832	258832
78.	Heading of column 1 ...	Zone/State/Division/District	State/Province/District
	Column 5 against '1951' of Kashmir Province ...	+12.02	+12.03
	Column 5 against '1941' of Anantnag District ...	+ 5.80	+ 5.81
81.	Para 4 (Percentage Statement) Under year '1901-61' against 'U' of Jammu and Kashmir State ...	273.7	273.1
83.	Under '1961' against 'U' of Anantnag District ...	836	837
117.	Under column 13 against Reasi Tehsil ...	10278	15278
121.	9th line from bottom ...	R.S. Pora	Ranbirsinghpora
124.	4th line from bottom, under column 2 ...	6.52 sq. miles	6.25 sq. miles
176.	Under column 23 against Jammu tehsil (R)	5928	4928
181.	Under column 11 against Haveli tehsil (U)	96	95
189.	Under column 11, Females against Gujarat (R) ...	7830222	7486504
191.	Under column 12 against Madras (R) ...	1903	1003
194.	Under column 4 against N.E.F.A. (T) ...	11@	11
	2nd line from bottom (footnote) ...	@	@@

THE 1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

Part	I	General Report on the Census.
	I A	General Report including appendix to table A-IV giving the constitution of each urban area for 1961.
	I B	Report on Vital Statistics of the decade.
	I C	General Report (Subsidiary Tables).
Part	II	State Census Tables (including Union Tables for the State) on population.
	II A	General Population Tables (A-Series) for the State and Primary Census Abstract, including appendix to table A-IV.
	II B	Economic Tables (B-Series, Tables I-IX) for the State down to District and all Cities and Town-groups of and above 100,000 population.
	II C	Cultural and Migration Tables (C and D Series) for the State down to District and all Cities and Town-groups of and above 100,000 population.
Part	III	Household Economic Tables (based on Household Schedules).
Part	IV	Housing and Establishment Tables (E-Series) including Subsidiary Tables and Report on Housing and Establishment Tables.
Part	V	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes (SCT and SC Tables).
	V A	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes as well as reprints from old Census Reports on Castes and Tribes.
	V B	Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes and backward classes.
Part	VI	Village Survey Monographs (each monograph will carry a sub-number 1,2,3, etc.)
Part	VII	Survey of Handicrafts of the State consisting of Tables for the State, district, tehsil, monographs on individual crafts and general lists of location, master-craftsmen, etc.
Part	VIII	Administration Report.
	VIII A	Enumeration. } Not for sale.
	VIII B	Tabulation. }
Part	IX	Maps for Atlas Volume based on Census and Official Statistics.
Part	X	Special Report on Srinagar City with a brief note on Jammu City.

Note : In addition to Central Publications mentioned above, there will also be State Census publications, viz., one District Census Handbook for each of the nine districts.

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PREFACE

The Census of India, Volume VI, has been divided into ten parts some of which have been further sub-divided depending upon the volume of material of each part. Part II-A, the present publication, contains General Population Tables(A-Series) and Primary Census Abstract. The former consists of four main tables, namely,

1. A-I : Area, houses and population,
2. A-II : Variation in population during sixty years,
3. A-III : Villages classified by population, and
4. A-IV : Towns (and town-groups) classified by population in 1961 with variation since 1901.

A-I : Area, houses and population: The table gives information by districts and their rural and urban sectors in respect of area, population per square mile, number of villages and towns, occupied residential houses and sex-wise population. The area figures of the State on this side of the Cease-fire Line were neither available with the Directorate of Land Records of the State Government nor with the Survey of India. These have, however, been provisionally worked out by fresh planimetering on the basis of the boundary alignments supplied by this office to the Directorate of Map Publication, Dehra-Dun. As will be seen from the table, the area figures have been given both in square miles and square kilometers. In the case of urban areas, however, the area figures have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioners and the Thesildars or the Administrators or other authorities of the town and notified areas and municipalities.

The table also gives separately the number of inhabited and uninhabited villages of which no list had been prepared after the tribal raids of 1947.

The table has also been prepared upto tehsil level and gives in addition information in respect of each town-group, its constituents and every town and notified area.

Three appendices have been appended to this table. The first of these gives the 1941 territorial units constituting the present set-up of the State. The statement given in the appendix is, however, provisional and subject to incorporation, adjustment and correction when the actual surveys are made. The appendix mentions the details of the constituents of various districts and tehsils some of which had to be reconstituted after they were split up by the Cease-fire Line, while others were newly carved out to facilitate administrative work.

The second appendix gives the number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000. Such of the territorial units in which there is no such village or town have, however, been omitted from this appendix. One criterion for the determination of an urban area for the Census of 1961 was that it should not have a population of less than 5,000. The appendix shows the number of towns in each district and tehsil which had to be treated for several considerations as towns, notwithstanding the fact that their population was less than 5,000.

The third appendix gives by districts and tehsils and by their rural and urban sectors the total and sex-wise figures of houseless and institutional population.

A small sub-appendix has also been prepared in respect of municipal towns which have undergone changes in area since 1941 when the last Census was held.

A-II : Variation in population during sixty years : The table gives the population with sex break-up of the State, its divisions and districts for the six decades from 1901 to 1961 as also the decade variation and the growth rate of population from decade to decade. The 1951 population of the State has, however, been estimated by taking the arithmetic mean of the 1941 and 1961 populations. For the previous decades, namely, 1901 to 1941, the adjusted population of each district has been worked out on the basis of its jurisdiction in 1961.

The table is followed by an appendix and shows the disposition of districts in Jammu and Kashmir in 1941 and 1961 Censuses. It contains details of the administrative localities currently under the occupation of Pakistan on the other side of the Cease-fire Line together with the estimated area of such localities, wherever available, and their population as it stood in 1941. Further, the appendix also contains the details of the constituents of various administrative localities now on this side of the Cease-fire Line, their area, wherever available, the 1941 population and the area and population in 1961. The population and area figures given in the appendix are in most cases only provisional and subject to modification.

A-III : Villages classified by population : The table gives by districts and tehsils the number and population by sex of villages of various population-groups, namely, (I) less than 200, (II) 200-499, (III) 500-999, (IV) 1000-1999, (V) 2000-4999, (VI) 5000-9999 and (VII) 10,000 and above, as also the number of inhabited villages of each district and tehsil and its total and sex-wise rural population. The classification has further been abridged in the fly-leaf to table A-III, the broad population-groups being 0-499, 500-1999, 2000-4999 and 5,000 and above. It will be seen that of the 83% population of the State inhabiting the rural areas, no less than 54% is concentrated in villages with a population of less than 1,000.

A-IV : Towns (and town-groups) Classified by population in 1961 with variation since 1901 : The towns have been classified according to the size of their population into six classes. The table gives the variation in the population of each town for the six decades from 1901 onwards together with decade variation, percentage decade variation and 1961 area of each town-group, its constituent units and other towns.

A town-group is a constellation of satellite towns around a principal city. One such group consisting of Srinagar city, Badamibagh Cantonment and Natipora-Hyderpora notified area to be known as Srinagar town-group has been constituted this time so that the statistics relating to the entire area covered by the city and the two towns may be readily available.

As in the case of table A-II, the 1951 population of the towns given in the table represents the arithmetic mean of the 1961 population and the 1941 population. Further, the 1951 population has been given only in respect of those towns which existed both in 1941 and 1961.

This table is also followed by an

appendix which gives the names, area in square miles and square kilometres of new towns added in 1961, as also similar statistics in respect of such of the 1941 towns which have been declassified as rural in 1961. Two explanatory notes also appear after this appendix. The first of these gives the names, land revenue record number, area, wherever available, and 1941 population of the villages which constitute each of the new towns added in 1961. The second note specifies the names, land revenue record number, area and population of the village/villages into which such of the 1941 towns which have ceased to be towns in 1961 have relapsed.

Union Primary Census Abstract: The abstract gives the area in square miles, the number of houses and households and the total and sex-wise population for the State, each division, district and tehsil separately for the rural and urban sectors as also for each individual town. In addition, it also gives the total and sex-wise population of Scheduled Castes, literate persons, workers and non-workers in respect of each of these units. Further, as will be seen from the abstract, workers have been divided into the following nine industrial categories:-

1. Cultivator.
2. Agricultural labourer.
3. *Working in mining, quarrying, livestock,* forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchard and allied activities.
4. Working at household industry.
5. In manufacturing other than household industry.
6. In construction.
7. In trade and commerce.
8. In transport, storage and communications.
9. In other services.

The statistics given in the Primary Census Abstract have also been compiled in respect of each village, mohalla/block. This information will, however, be published in the respective District Census Handbooks.

M. H. KAMILI

NOTE

How the Census was taken.

The 1961 Census is the seventh in the series of regular decennial Censuses held in Jammu and Kashmir. The only Census held prior to 1891 is said to have taken place in 1873, but this can hardly be regarded a regular Census in view of the observation made in his report by the Census Commissioner of 1891 that 'no previous Census appears to have been taken, the enumeration of 1873 being far from reliable.'

No Census could be held in the State in 1951 on account of the abnormal conditions brought about by the tribal raids of 1947 and the subsequent splitting up of the State into two zones by what is known as the Cease-fire Line. As a result of this bifurcation, some of the districts and tehsils fell entirely on the other side of the said line, while many others including a number of villages were truncated. This necessitated the reconstitution of most of the districts and tehsils on this side of the Cease-fire Line so as to include within their jurisdictions the residual parts of the territorial units lying on the other side. In addition, two new districts and five tehsils were also carved out during the period 1948-1961 to facilitate administrative work and to ensure closer supervision of developmental projects. The fact that the complexion of the Census had undergone a complete change in 1951, and no personnel with previous background and knowledge of the technique of Census was available added in no small measure to our difficulties.

While the task of taking the Census was not, therefore, as easy in 1961 as it had been during the earlier decades when no major changes were effected in the territorial jurisdictions of the various administrative units, one favourable change, however, which went a long way to facilitate our work, was the application in 1950 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir of the Census Act of India (No. XXXVII). The Act gives wide powers to the State Government for helping in organising the Census work and appointing Census Officers who have been declared as public servants within the meaning of Ranbir Penal Code. It also imposes an obligation on every person to answer questions put to him by a Census Officer to the best of his knowledge and belief and provides penalties against such of the Census Officers who refuse or neglect to use reasonable diligence in performing the duties assigned to them or who intentionally put offensive or improper questions. Similarly, the Act imposes penalties on persons who deliberately mislead Census Officers by giving false answers, or who refuse to answer to the best of their knowledge and belief the questions put to them, or who refuse to give access to Census Officers in their premises for the performance of work connected with the Census.

Fortunately, the vacuum created in the statistical data of the State due to non-availability of 1951 Census figures had already brought about a realisation of the importance of Census not only in the Government Departments but also among the people at large. The Census Organisation, therefore, received full co-operation both from officials and non-officials all over the State and in this way it became

possible to tide over most of the difficulties which otherwise appeared to be fairly formidable.

Pre-tests.

There was, however, some delay in the setting up of the Central Census Office and the appointment of Superintendent, Census Operations, for the State. By the time the office was organised and a permanent Census Superintendent appointed in September 1959, two pretests, one in January 1959 and the other in July-August 1959, had already been carried out in other States. The results of these tests were discussed at length in the First Census Conference held in Delhi in September-October 1959 when it was agreed upon that the composite schedule originally devised and consisting of the Individual Slip and the Household Schedule would be inconvenient for handling and should, therefore, be split up into two separate schedules, one relating to Individual Slip only and the other to the Household Schedule and the Census Population Record. The Houselist Forms were also modified in the light of the experience gained as a result of the pre-tests.

The Household Schedule consists of two parts, the Household Schedule and the Census Population Record. The former gives the area and the local name of right on land, if any cultivated, whether owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions as also of land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. It also gives the nature of household industry, if any, conducted by the Household together with the number of months in the year for which the industry is kept running. The Schedule is also designed to give sexwise information about the number of family workers and hired workers who are engaged in household cultivation only or household industry only or in both.

The second part of the Schedule known as Census Population Record lists the names of the members of the household together with their sex, relationship with the head of the family, age, marital status and *description of the work in case the member* is a worker.

The Individual Slip is designed to give comprehensive information regarding each person enumerated, such as name, sex, age on last birthday, relationship with the head of the family, marital status, birth place, nationality, religion, literacy, mother-tongue and whether belonging to any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. In addition, it gives information about a number of economic questions, such as whether the individual is working as a cultivator, an agricultural labourer, the nature of his work and of the household industry, if any, in which he is working, etc.

The Houselist consists of 18 columns which, besides giving information regarding the number of the building and of each of its Census houses, also indicates the purpose for which each Census house is used. In the case of such of the Census houses which are used as establishment, workshops or factories, the list gives the name of the product manufactured, the number of persons employed and the nature of the fuel used. It also contains information regarding the material of the walls and roofs, the number of rooms of the dwelling occupied by each household together with its population by sex and whether the accommodation is owned by the household or it is a rented one.

Census Dates.

Except for the non-synchronous areas consisting of the district of Ladakh, tehsil Karnah and parts of some of the tehsils,

the Census was started on the morning of 10th Feb., 61 and was continued upto the sunrise of Ist March, 1961. It was followed by a revisional round which lasted from Ist March to 5th March, 1961.

Printing of Census Schedules.

The draft Houselist, the Individual Slip, the Household Schedule and the Census Population Record which had been prepared in English after taking into account the results of the pre-tests were translated into Urdu and got printed centrally at the Government of India Press, Aligarh. Care was, however, taken to verify the nuances and to ensure that the various terms and words appearing in English version were translated into appropriate equivalents in Urdu so that there may be no room for confusion or misunderstanding. Besides these, the Schedules were also got printed in English for taking the Census of non-combatants of the army. Other printing work assigned to the Government Press, Aligarh, included the printing of the Urdu and English versions of the abstracts of Individual Slip pads of two sizes, one of hundred slips and the other of 25 each. In addition, instructions for filling up of Houselists and Household Schedules and Individual Slips as also the English versions of abbreviations were printed centrally. The Household Schedules were bound in pads of two sizes, the larger containing 50 Schedules and the smaller 25 only.

Other printing work in Urdu which included the abstracts of Houselist Forms and Household Schedules, Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Household Schedules and the Individual Slips, abbreviations and circulars, etc. were got printed by the local presses at Jammu and Srinagar.

Organisation of Census Operations.

1. Fixing of boundaries— For reasons already mentioned in the opening paragraphs of this note, no maps of any district or tehsil had been prepared after the Census of 1941. The maps made available by the State Director of Land Records being very old were out of date and obsolete. In the circumstances, it was necessary to devise some other method for the determination of the boundaries of enumerators' blocks, supervisors' circles and the jurisdictions of the District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents. It was agreed upon that as the present administrative divisions had been carved out with due regard to the disposition of population, topography, communications and other relevant matters, these should also constitute Divisions for the Census of 1961. For the same reason, each tehsil was also declared a Census Charge except so far as its inaccessible parts, if any, which were included in non-synchronous areas, were concerned. The two municipalities of Jammu and Srinagar were treated as separate Charges and were not included in the tehsils to which they belong.

So far as the formation of enumerators' blocks is concerned, we were partly guided by the lists of Girdawar Circles into which each tehsil stood divided and partly by the estimated population figures of each village, town and mohalla which were obtained from the Tehsildars concerned. These figures were in most cases fairly accurate as the Tehsildars had been maintaining upto-date lists of the population of each area in connection with the rationing of foodstuffs.

While these were the guiding factors for the formation of blocks, circles and zones, etc. in the State as a whole, the principal consideration on the basis of which these were carved out in hilly and mountainous areas was the topography and the means of communications. In view of the very large area, extremely low density of population and uncongenial climatic conditions, the blocks and circles of smaller sizes were set

up in these areas so that the field staff may not find it difficult to cope with the work assigned to it. Sufficient care was, however, taken to ensure that each block was well demarcated by properly defined boundaries, such as rivers, streams, hills, streets, lakes and the like.

2. The Census hierarchy of District Census Officers, etc.

The question of appointment of District Census Officers was discussed in a meeting of the Heads of the Departments of the State Government, presided over by the Chief Secretary. The suggestion that as the District Census Officers had already enough of work on their hands, Assistant Commissioners should be appointed as District Census Officers was not agreed to as it was apprehended that the latter may not inspire confidence and be able to exercise sufficient control over the personnel of other departments detailed on Census work. Orders appointing the Deputy Commissioners as District Census Officers were, therefore, issued as early as 22nd December, 1959. The selection of Charge Superintendents was made in consultation with the District Census Officers and the Financial Commissioner and their appointments were also notified along with those of District Census Officers in the State Government Notification of 22nd December 1959. The only areas where Officers other than Tehsildars had to be appointed as Charge Superintendents were :

(a) the non-synchronous areas of Gurez and Keran which had to be assigned to the local Naib Tehsildar and Block Development officer respectively, and

(b) the two cities of Jammu and Srinagar for which their respective Administrators were appointed as Charge Superintendents.

Each Charge was subdivided into a number of zones which were placed in charge of Zonal Officers or Deputy Charge Superintendents. In the case of Local Bodies, the Chairman or the Secretary of the Local Body was generally appointed as a Deputy Charge Superintendent, but where suitable persons were not available, the work had to be assigned to a Naib Tehsildar, a Block Development Officer or a Tehsil Education Officer, etc.

The difficulty experienced in 1941, when the powers of appointing the enumerating agency were centralised in the State Census Commissioner, was obviated this time by delegating the power to the District Census Officers under Section 4 (3) of the Census Act of 1948. The District Census Officers selected the personnel from the lists of the staff supplied by the various administrative departments which contained, among other things, full details of the qualifications of each person, the nature of his duties and the place of his posting. The lists were discussed with the departments concerned and the appointments made after considering carefully the topography of each area, the population of each village, the distance between the blocks and the number of officials available at each place. As far as possible, only matriculates were appointed as enumerators, the restriction being relaxed only in the case of experienced persons like Patwaris and Girdawars of the Revenue Department. Similarly, the cadre of supervisors was filled up by graduates and undergraduates only, though it became necessary to waive this restriction in the case of appointments made in far-flung areas, such as Karnah, Ladakh, etc. where, due to non-availability of better qualified personnel, we had to be content with matriculates only. Most of the staff thus drawn consisted of school teachers, village level workers, compounders, head-constables, foresters, agriculture assistants, patwaris, girdawars, municipal and town area employees, etc.

The appointment letters of Deputy Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were issued by District Census Officers and of enumerators by the Charge Superintendents concerned. In the case of army, the entire enumerating agency was appointed by the District Census Officers.

3. House-numbering and houselisting.

The house numbering and houselisting operations were carried out in the autumn of 1960 except so far as the non-synchronous areas are concerned. Housenumbering was taken up first and it was followed after about 10 to 15 days by houselisting operation, the interval being used for distribution of House-list forms, etc. Training camps were organised both before the numbering of houses as also prior to the houselisting operation, the period of training being two days on each occasion. The trainees were given theoretical instructions and practical demonstrations on numbering of houses and incorporating the particulars of each structure in the Houselist form. The housenumberer was first required to record with a piece of chalk the numbers of building and of its Census houses on the entrance of the structure. When these numbers were checked and declared correct, permanent numbers were painted on the main entrance.

During the theoretical training which was imparted with the help of a black-board borrowed from the neighbouring school, the printed instruction books were also gone through along with the trainees and explanation given in respect of all such points which needed elaboration. Two of the trainees were then asked to come to the board to give a resume of the instructions and to answer questions put to them by others.

The practical training consisted of numbering or listing of about 15 houses in the adjoining locality by each housenumberer or houselister. The work was inspected on spot and mistakes, if any, were brought to the notice of housenumberer or houselister, as the case may have been.

Trainings were usually given at a Central place so that the housenumberers and houselisters may not have to travel long distances for the purpose. In urban areas, the local bodies placed the town halls at the disposal of the Census Department. In other cases, the halls of Central Schools and High Schools were used.

The material for painting of numbers was mostly purchased by the numberers themselves. In far-flung areas, where the paint, brush, etc. could not be had locally, the supplies were procured in bulk by the Charge Superintendent concerned from the nearest town or city and the savings, if any, available from the funds sanctioned for the purpose were distributed by him among the housenumberers along with the materials.

4. Training of Census agency.

Before organising training camps of enumerators and supervisors, printed instructions for filling up of Individual Slips and Household Schedules were discussed by the Census Superintendent in meetings held at district headquarters which were, besides District Census Officers, also attended by Charge Superintendents. The object of these meetings was to clarify ambiguities and to elaborate the instructions so as to enable Charge Superintendents to address the training camps in due course. Where, however, the Charge Superintendent was not available, the work was assigned to the Deputy Charge Superintendent concerned.

Each training camp consisted of Deputy Charge Superintendent, Supervisors and Enumerators. The Census Superintendent himself addressed the largest number of camps organised at Central places in various parts of the State.

Besides the black-boards borrowed from educational institutions, two rolled up black-boards were obtained and made use of in the camps. Arrangements had been made in advance for printing a small number of Enumeration Slips and Houselist Forms in red as distinguished from black used in the normal Census Schedules, for experimental and training purposes. Each enumerator was supplied five Household Schedules and 25 Individual Slips printed in red for practical training. The red slips and Schedules when filled up in a neighbouring village were scrutinised on spot and the mistakes brought home to the enumerators and supervisors.

Attendance at the training camps was generally excellent, the incidence of absence ranging from 1% to 2% only. This was mainly because of the order issued by the State Government declaring Census work as duty for all purposes.

5. Census count and revisional round.

The Enumeration Slips and the Household Schedules were filled up simultaneously for a period of 19 days from 10th February 1961 upto the sunrise of 1st March, 1961, the reference data for the Census of 1961. The enumeration of houseless persons was, however, taken up on the night of 28th February and 1st March, 1961. During the following five days from 1st March to 5th March the enumerators paid a second visit to their respective blocks for a revisional round so as to ascertain whether during the interval, any births and deaths had taken place or any person not already enumerated elsewhere had arrived in the block. Additional Slips were filled up to account for the new-born babies and unenumerated persons, whereas those already filled up during the first round in respect of persons who had passed away were cancelled.

Enumeration of non-synchronous areas.

Except for the valley of Kashmir and some of the tehsils of Jammu Province, all other areas of the State are wholly or partly cradled in difficult mountainous regions and are inaccessible during winter on account of heavy snow-falls. It was, therefore, agreed upon in the First Census Conference that all Operations including training, housenumbering, houselisting and enumeration, etc. of these areas should be carried out before the setting in of winter. The demarcation of accessible and inaccessible areas was made in consultation with the District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents, so as to ensure that only those areas which actually remained cut off from the rest of the State were declared inaccessible. As a result, the size of these areas varied from a few villages as in the case of Anantnag to a whole district, as Ladakh.

As will be seen by a perusal of the Census Calendar, which has been reproduced elsewhere in this note, the housenumbering and houselisting operations of the inaccessible areas were completed by 15th July, 1960 and the Enumeration Slips, Household Schedules and Census Population Record were filled up by 30th September 1960. This was followed by a revisional round from 1st October to 3rd October of the same year. As the reference date of the Census was the 1st of March, 1961, the Census count of September 1960 had to be brought upto-date after accounting for the deaths, births, migrations and immigrations which might have occurred during the period from 1st October, 1960 to the sunrise of 1st March, 1961. In order, therefore, to guard against the possibility of non-enumeration or double enumeration, effective measures were taken to ensure the preparation of new slips in respect of immigrants and new births

and cancellation of slips of those who may have passed away or migrated elsewhere during the period from Ist October, 1960 to Ist March, 1961. The work of filling up of the Individual Slips for fresh births and new arrivals as also of cancelling the written slips of persons who had passed away was assigned to the local Numbardars and Patwaris who were required to submit the slips at the end of every month to the tehsildar concerned. As regards migrations, check-posts were set up at appropriate places on the routes leading to inaccessible areas and the information thus collected was transferred at the close of each month to the Charge Superintendent of the tehsil where the migrant intended to stay upto Ist March, 1961. Tokens or certificates of enumeration were also issued to all persons enumerated informing the enumerating agency of the area, to which an enumerated person might move, not to enumerate him a second time. These tokens were collected from the migrants at the Check-post and transferred to the Charge Superintendent concerned.

The total population of the snow-bound areas as on Ist March, 1961 stood at 300657 or 8.4 % of the State population.

Enumeration of special areas.

Special instructions were issued for the enumeration of floating and migratory population consisting of

(a) people living in boats;

(b) wood cutters and other forest workers;

(c) nomads, such as bakerwals, shepherds and gold-washers, etc.;

(d) pilgrims attending fairs and festivals; and

(e) carters.

Except for a few ferrymen in Jammu rovince, who live on river banks or in tents, boat population is concentrated in Kashmir only. These and the owners of passenger boats generally living on land were not included in floating population. Special enumerators and supervisors conversant with the habits and movements of people living in boats were appointed for their enumeration. The population was divided into separate blocks, each spreading between two fixed points of the banks of river or lake Jhelum, Dal, Wular, Anchar and Mansbal Lakes, where the boats were being moored. Where a waterway formed the boundary between two tehsils or districts, the boat population was included with the tehsil with which the bank of the waterway to which the boat was tied was located. Boats found mid-stream were got tied to one bank of the river and enumerated along with the population of the adjacent boats. As a measure to obviate double or non-enumeration, passes were issued by each enumerator to the head of the family occupying a boat certifying that the household had been enumerated. The pass was required to be produced before the enumerator of the area where the boat might move after its occupants had been enumeratcd so that a re-enumeration may not take place.

In the case of wood-cutters and forest workers, information was obtained in advance about the works likely to be executed in the forests in September 1960 and February 1961 together with full particulars of each place and the approximate number of workers to be engaged so that they may be accounted for while carrying out the enumeration in the accessible and non-synchronous areas. Each such locality was treated as a separate block within a demarcated forest area and placed in charge of a forester. Where the number of workers was fairly large, several blocks constituting a circle were

set up. These blocks were kept separate from the adjoining villages but were treated as additional blocks of the same tehsil. The forest population thus enumerated also included Gujjar settlements existing far within the forests and at fairly long distances from the villages.

Precautionary measures to avoid double enumeration and non-enumeration of nomads and shepherds who usually move in early spring and late autumn from one part of the State to another or who enter or leave the State during these seasons were also taken. Such of the families as were enumerated in snow-bound areas in September, 1960 were required to produce their grazing permits before the enumerators who recorded a note on the reverse of the permit to the effect that the family had been enumerated. The name of the place where the family proposed to move for winter was also ascertained and the Charge Superintendent concerned asked not to enumerate the family in February, 1961 if its grazing permit showed that it had already been enumerated. Besides the notes recorded on the grazing permits, permits were also issued by the enumerators to the heads of the nomads' families enumerated in non-synchronous areas for being produced in the areas to which they would repair in winter in case they had no permanent headquarters.

As no important fairs and festivals are held in the State in the months of September and February, when the enumeration of non-synchronous and accessible areas was undertaken, it was not felt necessary to make any elaborate arrangements for the Census of pilgrims. The Vaishno Devi Yatra at Katra and the Amar Nath Yatra in Anantnag District which attract tens of thousands of pilgrims from within and outside the State conclude before the months of February and September respectively. In any case, care was taken to ensure that such of the pilgrims to Vaishnu Devi who stayed on in the State in the month of February were not left out of enumeration. The cave at Amarnath is not accessible after November and the area is completely depopulated during the winter months on account of acute cold and heavy snow-falls.

The number of carters who generally travel during nights has considerably declined during the last twenty years owing to the expansion of motor transport. The few carters who were still found on the road-side were either enumerated by the enumerator concerned if they stayed on till Ist March or by the enumerator in whose block they were found on that date.

Enumeration of houseless population.

According to the instructions received from the Registrar General, the enumeration of houseless persons was carried out during the night of 28th February and Ist March, 1961. These included people found sleeping in mosques, temples, shrines, dharamsalas, road pavements, shops and the like.

Peasants from Kashmir, particularly from the districts of Anantnag and Srinagar, usually move to the plains during winter in search of employment. They stay in open areas where they cook their meals and sleep for the night. Normally, they return home in March but as the month of fasts (Ramzan) had this time started in February and the Id Festival was approaching fast, most of them returned to Kashmir towards the end of February after having been enumerated as houseless persons. Their original enumeration slips had, therefore, to be cancelled and they were re-enumerated as members of the households in the district to which they actually belonged.

While the enumeration work was in progress in the month of February, a large number of Central Asian Refugees entered Ladakh and encamped in various places in tehsil Leh. They were treated as houseless persons and enumerated along with the rest of the population of the district.

Census Calendar.

The Census programme of the State started on 9th October 1959 with a conference of Heads of Departments of the State Government, presided over by the Chief Secretary. The decisions arrived at in this Conference were incorporated by the State Government in a press-note issued by them on 13th October, 1959. Discussions were thereafter held individually with a number of Heads of Departments who issued circular letters to their respective organisations announcing the 1961 Census and setting out its broad features and importance as a national activity and emphasizing the desirability of fullest co-operation being extended to the Census Staff.

On 18-11-1959, a circular letter was addressed by the Superintendent Census to all the Deputy Commissioners inviting their attention to the instructions issued to them by the Financial Commissioner regarding the important role they had to play in the forthcoming Census and the arrangements necessary to be made for the implementation of the Census scheme. They were informed that the Census Superintendent would call at District and Tehsil offices on specified dates and hold discussions with them and the district and tehsil officers of various administrative departments.

During these meetings which were held from 25-10-1959 to 15-4-1960, a number of important decisions were taken so as to build up the basic material required for the holding of the Census. These included the compilation of lists of inhabited and uninhabited villages, preparation of maps of districts and tehsils and General Village and Town Registers and the formation of Census Divisions

It was felt that the old maps, though obsolete, could by being patched up together still provide much guidance and facilitate the demarcation of new boundaries. The preparation of the lists of inhabited and uninhabited villages had not been attempted at any time since the last Census was taken in 1941 although large scale migrations resulting in the complete depopulation of certain areas had taken place during and after 1947. The utility of the General Village and Town Register was brought home to the Charge Superintendents, who were advised to prepare those in accordance with the instructions contained in the circular letter of Superintendent Census issued on 24.3.1960.

In addition, a number of measures to publicise the importance of Census were taken during the period October 1959 to Ist May 1960 as indicated below :-

(a)	Editorials of local papers welcoming the rebirth of Census	... October-November 1959
(b)	Press-notes issued from the Census Office and Information Department.	... October 1959
(c)	Press Conferences	... January 1959, March, May, June, August, September, December 1960 and January 1961.

(d)	Publicity of posters received from the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity, New Delhi	...	September-October 1960
(e)	Special Articles in newspapers and periodicals	...	July, September, December 1960 and January, February, 1961.
(f)	Meetings and Lecture tours	...	do.
(g)	Exhibition of films	...	February 1961
(h)	Distribution of leaflets, brochures and pamphlets	...	September 1960
(i)	Lantern slides	...	November, December 1960

Two Census Calendars, one giving the time-table of the operations in non-synchronous areas and the other relating to accessible areas, were also prepared and given widest publicity through the administrative departments, District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents, the State Information Bureau and Radio Broadcasts. These are reproduced below :—

Calendar for Census of 1961 : Non-synchronous Areas.

1.	Appointment of District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents and reporting their names to Census Headquarters	...	24-12-1959
2.	Allotting Code Nos. to Districts and Tehsils and reporting them in triplicate to Census Headquarters	...	23-1-1960
3.	Allotting Code Nos. to Cities and Towns and reporting them in triplicate to Census Headquarters	...	15-2-1960
4.	Allotting Code Nos. to villages and reporting them in triplicate to Census Headquarters	...	1-3-1960
5.	Delimitation of Supervisors' Circles and Enumerators' Blocks and appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators and reporting the Nos. of circles and blocks in each Charge to Census Headquarters	...	1-4-1960
6.	Distribution of instructions for filling up Houselists	...	15-4-1960
7.	Training of District Census Officers, Charge Superintendents, Deputy Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators	...	1-5-1960 to 31-5-1960

8.	House-numbering	...	1-6-1960 to 15-6-1960
9.	Distribution of Houselist forms	...	16-6-1960 to 25-6-1960
10.	Houselisting	...	1-7-1960 to 15-7-1960
11.	Distribution of Sample Enumeration Slips, Sample Household Schedule forms and Instructions for Enumerators	...	16-7-1960 to 31-7-1960
12.	Training of Enumerators, Supervisors, etc. for filling up of Enumeration Slips, Household Schedules and Population Record and distribution of these forms	...	1-8-1960 to 31-8-1960
13.	Filling up of Enumeration Slips, Household Schedules and Population Record	...	10-9-1960 to 30-9-1960
14.	Revisional round	...	1-10-1960 to 3-10-1960
15.	Reporting of totals :—		
	(i) by Enumerators	. .	5-10-1960
	(ii) by Supervisors	...	8-10-1960
	(iii) by Deputy Charge Superintendents	...	12-10-1960
	(iv) by Charge Superintendents	...	25-10-1960
	(v) by District Census Officers to Superintendent Census Operations and Registrar General, India.	...	30-10-1960
16.	Sending of records to the office of the Superintendent Census Operations by District Census Officers	...	5-11-1960
17.	Post-enumeration Check	...	15-11-1960 to 30-11-1960

Calendar for Census of 1961 : Accessible Areas.

1.	Appointment of District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents and reporting their names to Census Headquarters.	...	24-12-1959
2.	Allotting Code Nos. to Districts and Tehsils and reporting them in triplicate to Census Headquarters	...	23-1-1960
3.	Allotting Code Nos. to Cities and Towns and reporting them in triplicate to Census Headquarters	...	15-2-1960
4.	Allotting Code Nos. to villages	..	10-5-1960

5.	Delimitation of Supervisors' circles and Enumerators' blocks and appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators and reporting the Nos. of circles and blocks in each Charge to Census Headquarters.	...	15-6-1960
6.	Distribution of :—		
	(a) Instructions for filling up Houselists, and (b) Sample Houselist forms	...	30-6-1960
7.	Training of District Census Officers, Charge Superintendents, Deputy Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators	...	15-7-1960 to 31-8-1960
8.	House-numbering	...	5-10-1960 to 25-10-1960
9.	Distribution of Houselist forms	...	1-11-1960 to 15-11-1960
10.	Houselisting	...	16-11-1960 to 30-11-1960
11.	Reporting of population totals by District Census Officer of districts and towns on the basis af Houselist Abstracts	...	10-12-1960
12.	Distribution of Training Enumeration Slips, Training Household Schedule Forms and Instructions to Enumerators	...	1-12-1960 to 15-12-1960
13.	Training of Enumerators, Supervisors, etc. for filling up of Enumeration Slips, Household Schedules and Population Record and distribution of these forms	...	16-12-1960 to 31-1-1961
14.	Filling up of Enumeration Slips, Household Schedules and Population Record	...	10-2-1961 to 28-2-1961
15.	Revisional round	...	1-3-1961 to 5-3-1961
16.	Reporting of totals :—		
	(i) by Enumerators	...	6-3-1961
	(ii) by Supervisors	...	7-3-1961
	(iii) by Deputy Charge Superintendents	...	8-3-1961
	(iv) by Charge Superintendents	...	9-3-1961
	(v) by District Census Officers to Superintendent Census Operations and Registrar General, India.	...	10-3-1961
17.	Sending of records to the office of the Superintendent of Census Operations by District Census Officers.	...	5-4-1961
18.	Post-Enumeration Check	...	15-4-1961 to 30-4-1961

Census Schedules.

As indicated earlier, the schedules employed for the Census of 1961 consisted of :-
(a) Houselist,
(b) Individual Enumeration Slip, and
(c) Household Schedule together with the Census Population Record. The Schedules, copies of which will be found at the end of this note, were designed to collect diverse type of information on a varied number of subjects. The houselist included as many as four columns about the particulars of establishments, workshops and factories, two columns about the materials of walls and roofs and six for incorporating the population of each household, the number of rooms occupied by it, its tenure status and the name of the head of the household.

The Household Schedule dealt with only such of the households as were engaged in cultivation, or household industry or both. It was designed to collect data regarding the local name of right on land, the area under cultivation, whether owned or held from Government or held from private persons and of land given to private persons for cultivation. The details of household industry included the nature of the household industry and the number of months in the year for which the industry was being run. Part three of the schedule contains questions regarding the number of persons of each family and of hired workers who worked in cultivation or household industry or in both.

The Census Population Record printed on the reverse of the Household Schedule replaced the National Register of Citizens which was introduced at the Census of 1951.

The Enumeration Slips dealt with the social, demographic and economic particulars of each individual. It related, among other matters, to the age, sex, marital status, birth place, religion and literacy of the person enumerated, as also full details of the nature of work in respect of persons engaged in cultivation, household industries or other vocations.

Instructions for filling up the Houselist.

Each houselister was required to record in the first instance the names and location codes of the district/tehsil/town and village/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in the blank space provided for the purpose at the top of the Houselist form. Following is a brief summary of the instructions given for filling up the various columns of the houselist :—

Column 1: Line No: In this column, the first nine lines had already been serially numbered in consecutive order. The only figure printed in the tenth line was zero and this was followed by another ten lines, nine of which were again numbered from one to nine, the tenth being numbered zero. The enumerators were instructed to insert the second digit from the tenth line onwards thus numbering all the lines on one side of the houselist from one to twenty. This numbering was to be carried over to the following page and so on until entries in respect of all the buildings and their Census houses in a block had been recorded.

Column 2: Building No: As no building in the State including those in urban areas had been numbered by the State Government or Local Bodies, the houselisters were required to record in this column the number assigned to the building at the time of housenumbering operation.

A building was defined as the entire structure on the ground with the modification that large or long buildings along a street or lane comprising portions partitioned or sold, which had distinct and separate main exits on the road and belonged to separate owners or occupiers, were treated as separate buildings and allotted independent

numbers. Likewise, series of houses which were joined each to each by common walls on either side giving the entire structure the look of one building were, if such houses belonged to different owners and had been built at different times, also treated as separate houses. Further, all structures within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, such as the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc. were regarded as parts of one building and allotted only one building number.

Column 3: Building number with Census house numbers: This column was meant for recording both the building number referred to in column 2 and the number of the Census house, the particulars of which were to be recorded in the subsequent columns of this line. If, however, a building consisted of only one census house, the entry made in column 2 was merely to be repeated in this column.

A census house was defined as a structure or part of a structure, inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc. with separate entrance. Buildings having a number of flats or blocks each with a separate entrance of its own and independent of the other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard which lead to a main gate were treated as separate census houses. Additional buildings standing in an enclosed or open compound were also treated as one or more separate census houses depending upon whether or not the various parts into which the building was partitioned by walls were independent of each other in respect of accessibility.

Column 4: Purpose for which Census house used: The particular use, to which the census house referred to in column 3 was being put, was to be recorded here. If, however, a census house was not being put to any purpose, it was to be treated as vacant.

Census houses which were being used for manufacturing, repairing or servicing were treated as factories if registered under the Indian Factories Act, all others being recorded as workshops.

Columns 5-8: If the Census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory: These columns were to be filled up in the case of factories and workshops only and were to be left blank so far as census houses used for other purposes are concerned.

Column 5: Name of establishment or proprietor: The enumerators were required to record in this column the name of the establishment in case the census house was a factory or a large manufacturing concern. If, however, the census house was being used as a small workshop which did not bear any distinct name, the name of the proprietor was to be written here.

Column 6: Name of product, repair or servicing undertaken: The actual work done in the factory or workshop, such as shoe-making, paper-making, cycle repairing, etc. was to be mentioned here.

Column 7: Average number of persons employed daily: The column was meant for recording the average number of workers per day for the week preceding the date of the visit of the houselister. The workers were to include the owner or proprietor and members of his family, if working, as also all other persons, apprentices, paid or unpaid, who worked in the concern.

Column 8: Kind of fuel or power if, machinery is used: The name of the type of fuel, if any, used in the factory or workshop, such as electricty, water, kerosine, soft coke, wood, lignite, etc. was to be recorded in this column.

Column 9: Material of Wall: The names of the materials used in most of the walls of the census house, such as grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, burnt or unburnt bricks, mud, stone, cement, concrete or timber were to be recorded here. In the case of houses consisting of separate structures, each built of different materials, the material used in the walls of main bed rooms was to be noted.

Column 10: Material of roof: This column was meant for recording the material of the outer roof exposed to weather, such as tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc, or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, etc. It was made clear that a ceiling was not to be treated as a roof except that in the case of a multi-storeyed building, the intermediate floor or floors were to be regarded as roofs of the lower floor.

Column 11: Sub number of each Census household with Census housenumber: If a census house was occupied by more than one household, each of these was required to be allotted a separate number indicated by alphabets suffixed to the building and census housenumber. This composite number was to be recorded in this column.

A household was defined as a group of persons who commonly live together unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

Column 12: Name of head of household: This column was meant for recording the name of the head of household referred to in column 11. In the case of institutional population, such as a boarding house, hotel, etc., whose occupants have no ties of relationship with each other, the manager or the Superintendent was to be treated as the head of the household.

Column 13: Number of rooms in Census household: A room was defined as a structure having four walls with a doorway and a roof over head provided it was wide and long enough for a person to sleep in. The enumerators were instructed to make sure that the length of the room was not less than six feet. Un-enclosed varandahs, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine, etc. were not allowed to be treated as rooms.

Where a census house was occupied by a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each was required to be entered in each line against the name of the concerned head of the household.

Column 14: Does the household live in owned or rented house: In the case of census houses occupied by owned households, the enumerators were required to record 'O' in this column. If, however, the accommodation was a rented one, this was to be indicated by recording the letter 'R'

Public buildings occupied by schools, hospitals, etc. were to be denoted by writing 'X' in this column,

Columns 15-17: Number of persons residing in Census household on the day of visit: These columns were meant for recording the number of males, females and total population of the household referred to in column 11.

Column 18: Remarks: The column was meant for recording such other useful or significant information about the building or the census house or the census household that had not been entered in any other column. For instance, if the census house was a shop, the name of its proprietor/ owner was to be recorded here. In the case of census houses found vacant at the time of houselisting about which there was reason to believe that they would be occupied in the course of a few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period, the enumerator was required to record "vacant and likely to be occupied shortly.".

Instructions for filling up Individual Slip.

Before obtaining answers to the questions given on the Individual slip, every enumerator was required to write at the top of the slip the location code consisting of the number of the district, tehsil/town, village/ mohalla and of the block, if the village/ mohalla had been subdivided into more than one block, as also the number of the building, the census house and the household.

Question 1. (a): Name : The enumerator was asked to record the name of the person enumerated in this column. Women whose names were not disclosed were described as the wife, mother, daughter of such and such person. For newly-born infants, who had not been given any name till the time of the enumeration, the word 'baby' and the name of the father or mother were recorded.

Question 1 (b) : Relationship to the head of the household: For the head of the household, the word 'head' was written against this. For all others, the relationship, which each person bore to the head of the household, was written. If the household included visitors, boarders, etc., the enumerators were asked to record here the word 'Visitor', 'Boarder' or 'Employee, as the case may have been. So far as boarding houses, hotels, messes, etc., where people living together are unrelated to each other are concerned, the word 'unrelated' was recorded against this question.

Question 2 : Age: The age of the person enumerated as it stood on his/her last birthday was recorded here. The age of infants less than one year old was treated as zero.

Question 3 : Marital Status: Abbreviations were supplied to the enumerators for recording replies to the question. Thus the letters 'NM' were used for a person never married and 'M' for those married, whether for the first or another time, as also for others recognised by custom or society as married, and for persons in defacto union. Similarly, 'W' was written for a widowed person whose husband or wife was dead and who had not been married again. The fact that the person enumerated had been divorced in a lawful manner but had not re-married or that he/she had been separated from his/her wife or husband and was living apart with no apparent intension of living together again was indicated by recording the letter 'S' in this column. The marital status of a prostitute was recorded the same as declared by her.

Question 4 (a) : Birthplace : The following abbreviations were used for answering this question :—

(1)	If born in the village or town of enumeration. ...	PL
(2)	If born in another village or town in the District of enumeration ...	D
(3)	If born in another district of the State of enumeration ...	Name of the District
(4)	If born in another State in India ...	Name of the District and the State
(5)	If born in a country outside India ...	Name of the country
(6)	If, however, a person was born at sea or in air or in a railway carriage or on road transport, such as a bus, etc., the fact was to be recorded accordingly against this question.	

Question 4 (b): Whether born in village or town : Persons born in a village were indicated by letter 'R' and those born in a town by the letter 'U'. For this purpose, the place of birth if considered a town at the time of the visit of the enumerator had to be treated as such even if it was not treated as a town when the person enumerated was born.

Question 4 (c): Duration of Residence: The duration of residence of persons born in the village, town or city of enumeration was recorded as 'X'. For others, the actual number of completed years was written. The fact that the duration of residence of the person enumrated was less than one year was indicated by 'O'. Periods of temporary absence on leave, holiday, tour or business were not taken into account.

Question 5 (a): Nationality : The name of the nationality was written in full in respect of all persons other than Indian Nationals. Persons of Indian Nationality were indicated by the letter 'I'.

Question 5 (b): Religion : The fact that the person enumerated was a Hindu, Muslim, Christian. Jain, Budhist or Sikh was indicated by the letters 'H', 'M', 'C', 'J', 'B' and 'S' respectively. For all others, the answers actually returned were to be recorded.

Question 5 (c) : Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : There being no Schedule Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir, instructions in respect of this question were confined to the answers to be recorded for members of Scheduled Castes only. The enumerators were supplied with a list of recognised castes and instructed to record the name of the caste returned by the person enumerated. The use of general terms, such as Harijan, Achhut, etc., was disallowed. As for persons not belonging to Scheduled Castes, the enumerators were asked to record 'X' in this column. It was also made clear to them that Scheduled Castes belong to Hindu and Sikh communities only and that no person belonging to other religions should be shown as a member of Scheduled Caste.

Question 6 : Literacy and Education : I. Literacy—Here again, abbreviations were used, the letter 'O' being used for those who could neither read nor write or who could merely read but could not write in any language. For persons who could both read and write, the letter 'L' was used.

II. Standard of Education : In the case of literate persons who could not only read and write but had also passed some written examination, the highest examination passed was recorded in this question instead of Letter 'L'

Question 7 (a) : Mother-tongue : The mother-tongue inculding the dialect returned by the person enumerated was to be recorded here. Mother-tongue was defined as a language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household.

Question 7 (b) : Any other language: If a person did not know any language other than his mother-tongue, the enumerators were asked to write 'X' in this column. As regards others, who could speak in other language or languages also, names of the languages not exceeding two were to be written.

Question 8 to 11 : Working : These questions apply to workers only. A person, who was working, might be a cultivator, an agricultural labourer or working in a household industry or doing some other work. If so, necessary entries had to be made in cols. 8, 9, 10 and 11 accordingly. It was explained that there might be

persons engaged in more than one of these four categories, such as a person working both as a cultivator and an agricultural labourer. In such cases, entries had to be made both in questions 8 and 9 of this slip. There may be other persons working both as cultivators and also at household industry in which case entries had to be made both in question 8 and and question 10. Further, there may be still others who may be working in any possible combination of questions 8, 9, 10 and 11. In such cases, entries had to be made against all the relevant questions.

The basis of work for those engaged in seasonal works, such as cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc, was that the person should have had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business, etc., the criterion to determine whether the person should be treated as a worker was that he should have been employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the date of his enumeration, even though he may have been found unemployed when the enumerator paid a second visit in connection with the revisional round.

It was also made clear to the enumerators that work did not include only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. They were also asked to treat as workers, persons under training as apprentices whether or not they were being paid any stipends or wages.

Adult women were also treated as workers if, besides attending to household duties, if any, they were engaged in such other work as rice pounding for sale or wages or in domestic service for wages or selling fire-wood and the like.

Beggars, pensioners, agriculturists or non-agriculturists, royalty, rent or dividend receivers who might be earning without participating in any productive work were not to be treated as workers unless they also worked in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce, etc.

A public or social service worker actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker engaged in furthering the political activity of his party was also to be treated as a worker and entered in question 11.

Question 8 : Working as Cultivator : The fact that the person enumerated was working as a cultivator was denoted by writing letter 'C' against this question. If however the person enumerated was not working as a cultivator or was not working at all the enumerators were asked to write the letter 'X' here.

Question 9 : Working as agricultural labourer : A person working in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share was defined as an agricultural labourer provided he had no right or lease or contract on the land on which he worked. In such cases, the letters 'AL' were written against this question. For all others, 'X' was recorded.

Questions 10 (a) and 10 (b) : Household Industry : Except for persons, who were engage in a household industry, the letter 'X' was entered in both these questions in respect of all other persons. If the person enumerated was working in a household industry, the nature of the work done by him was recorded in question 10 (a) and of the nature of the household industry against question 10 (b).

A household industry was defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or with-

in the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas provided further that the industry was not being run on the scale of a registered factory and that it related to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods and did not include professions, such as a pleader or doctor or barber, etc.

Question 10 (c): If employee in household industry: A person working as a paid employee in another person's household industry was treated as an employee and this was indicated by writing the letters 'EE' against question 10 (C) For all others, 'X' was written.

Question 11: Doing work other than that referred to in questions, 8, 9 or 10: The enumerators were instructed to record against this question the actual work which the person enumerated was doing if he was not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any household industry. If, however, besides working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at household industry, the person enumerated was doing some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, the orchard or plantation, etc. as distinct from cultivation of crops) which did not relate to any of the above categories, the enumerator was asked to note the name of the other work against this question. Where the person enumerated was engaged in more than one work, none of which related to any of the three categories mentioned above, the work on which he devoted more time was recorded here.

Question 11 (a): Nature of Work: Except for persons not working or who work only as cultivators or agricultural labourers or at household industry in whose case the letter 'X' had to be recorded here, the enumerators were instructed to describe fully the nature of the work done by the person enumerated giving complete and precise information regarding his assignment.

Question 11 (b): Industry, business, trade, profession or service: This part of the question was required to be filled up in respect of persons whose nature of work had been recorded in question 11 (a). The enumerators were asked to avoid recording vague answers and to describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person enumerated worked. In the case of industries, for instance, he was asked to mention the articles which were being produced or serviced or repaired. If more than one article was being produced, the enumerators were asked to note the name of the chief article produced or serviced or repaired. Similarly, the principal article of trade was required to be mentioned in respect of persons engaged in business or trade. If the person enumerated was an employee, the nature of the service to which he belonged was to be described here.

The letter 'X' had to be repeated against this question also in the case of a person in whose slip 'X' had been written in question 11 (a).

Following are some of the important instructions given to the enumerators to ensure collection of correct information in respect of question 11 (a) and 11 (b):—

(1) Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc. should be described fully even if they work part-time. In the case of married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should

be fully described and 'HW' written in brackets after the full description.

(2) If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

(3) The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves :

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

(4) Labourers : For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, the kind of work done, e.g., railway porter, market or bazar porter, labourer employed on road digging, bricklayer's labourer, etc. should be given.

(5) Shop-keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants : If the person enumerated is wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write, '*Dealer*' (if principal), or Shop Assistant or Salesman (if assisting) against Question 11 (a) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both.

(6) Transport Workers : The nature of the transport, e.g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc. should be written in full.

(7) Services : For a person engaged in the Defence Services 'Service of Central Government' should be recorded.

(8) Domestic Services : In the case of a private servant, e. g., a cook or domestic servant, 'private cook or domestic servant' should be written as the natue of work.

(9) Commerce : Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. Further, as in the case of industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

Question 11 (c) : Class of Worker : The following abbreviations were used for various classes of workers :—

MR for an employer; EE for an employee; SW for single worker; and FW for family worker.

An employer was defined as a person who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 11 (a).

If the person enumerated did the work described in question 11 (a) under others for wages or salary, he was to be treated as an employee.

A single worker was a person doing his work described question 11 (a) without employing others except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. Single workers did not include the head of household in a household industry. A person who worked as a member of a producers' co-operative or in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees was also to be treated as a single worker.

A family worker was defined as one who worked without receiving wages in cash or kind in his own family in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of family. Such of the members of the household as attended to household duties only were not to be treated as family workers.

The letter 'X' was to be recorded in this part of the question also on the slips of persons in whose case 'X' had been written against question 11 (a) and 11 (b).

Question 11 (d): Name of establishment: Against this question, the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. was to be described in detail. In the case of persons with no fixed place of work, the enumerators were asked to write 'No fixed place of work.'

The letter 'X' was to be repeated against

this question so far as persons in whose slips 'X' had been recorded in questions 11 (a), 11 (b) and 11 (c).

Principal work : The enumerators were further asked to ascertain from the person enumerated the name of the work on which he spent most of his time in case he was engaged in more than one activity. This was to be regarded as the principal work and the enumerators were instructed to put a ring round the number of one of the questions, 8, 9, 10 or 11, which referred to the principal work according to the answer given by the person enumerated.

Question 12 : Activity if not working: If the person enumerated was a worker, the enumerator was required to write 'X' against this question. Non-workers were divided into eight different categories, each being indicated by the abbreviations prescribed for it as indicated below:—

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation. industry, trade or business ...ST
2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business ...HW
3. For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age ...D
4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work ...R
5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence ...B
6. For a convict in jail (an undertrial prisoner was to be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution ...I
7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time ...NE
8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment ...UN

If a non-worker could not be readily classified in any of the above categories, he was to be included in category 5 and letter 'B' written against this question of his slip.

Question 13 : Sex : The letter 'M' or 'F' was to be written on the slips of males and females respectively, as the case may be. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, the letter 'M' was to be used.

Instructions for filling up of Household Schedules.

A brief summary of the instructions issued for filling up the Household Schedules is given below :—

To begin with, the enumerators were required to record on the blank space provided for the purpose, the location code of the household consisting of the number of district / tehsil / town / village / mohalla / block / building / Census house / household. The household number was

to be supplied by the supervisor from the houselist concerned.

If the household was an institution, such as a penal, charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, boarding house, etc. the enumerator was required to record the nature of the institution, viz , jail, hospital, etc., in the rectangle at the right hand corner of the location code.

The name of the head of the household was to be written next in the blank space immediately below that provided for location code. For purposes of census, a head of the household was defined as a person who shouldered the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. In the case of institutions, the manager or superintendent or the person who was regarded by common consent as the head was to be treated as the head.

If the head of the household was a member of any Scheduled Caste obtaining in Jammu and Kashmir or in the district of enumeration, the fact was to be indicated by writing the letters 'SC' within the parallelogram printed at the right hand side of the schedule against the full name of the head of the household marked 'SC/ST'. It was made clear to enumerators that there are no scheduled tribes in the State. In the case of those not belonging to any Scheduled Caste, the enumerators were instructed to write 'X' in the parallelogram.

As will be seen from the household schedule, it consists of three parts, viz., cultivation, household industry and workers at cultivation or household industry.

Sub-part A relating to cultivation was to be filled in only where the household cultivated land. Three categories of land are given in items 1(I), 1(II) and 2 of this part. It was made clear that items 1(I) and 1(II) relate to land actually cultivated by the household and that item 2 refers to such land which is not cultivated by the household, but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases, the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held or taken or given were to be made and entered. If a household (a) cultivated land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or (b) had given land to private persons or institutions, the local name of the right on such land was required to be ascertained and recorded in the column relating to 'local name of right on land.'

Categories 1(I) and 1(II) were to include only those plots and parcels of land which were cultivated by the household itself, i.e., lands which lie within the village or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as would enable the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. Lands owned or held in distant places where distance itself was bar to active cultivation or its supervision or direction were not to be included in either of these items. On the other hand, catagory two was to include land in any part of the country, whatsoever.

The enumerators were asked to ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and to record the same in the column relating to 'area in acres.' In the case of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right situated in different places, the aggregate area was to be written.

This sub-part did not apply to households which did not possess any land. Thus, it did not apply to households consisting of agricultural labourers only without any land. In such case, an 'X' was to be recorded in all the spaces provided in the

right hand side and a bold cross was to be drawn on the sub-part.

Sub-part B relates to household industry. This part was to be filled up only where a household industry was being conducted by the head of the household himself and/ or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and at home only in urban areas. The enumerators were instructed not to treat as a household industry, an industry which was of the scale of a registered factory. It was also made clear that a household industry should satisfy the following three tests :—

(a) It should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined to buying and selling only ;

(b) It should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance ; and

(c) In the case of a village where free movement of members of the household to facilitate their participation is possible, the industry should be located at home or within the village. For urban areas, however, the location of the household industry at home was to be treated as an indespensable condition.

The enumerators were asked to ascertain from the head of the household whether there were any household industries and, if so, to write the nature of industry (S) in the column provided for the purpose. He was next to enquire the number of months in a year for which they were being conducted and to record the same in the appropriate column.

If no household industry was being conducted by a household, the enumerators were required to write 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner and to put a bold cross on the sub-part.

Sub-part C: In the case of households engaged only in cultivation, if the head of the household was working, the figure '1' was to be written under the column 'head'. Similarly, the numbers of male and female members of the family who were also working in cultivation were to be recorded in the respective columns provided for the purpose. The total of all the three columns was to be recorded next. The enumerator was next to ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, employed and to enter the same in the last column. It was, however, impressed on the enumerators that a hired worker was a person who was in whole-time employment during the last or the current working season.

Similar entries were also to be made in the case of households engaged in household industry only.

If a household was engaged both in cultivation and household industry and not in one of these only, the digit 'I' for the head of the household and the sex-wise number of family workers, if working, were to be written in the appropriate columns against item 3. The total of all the family workers including the head of the household was to be recorded next. Here again, the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for cultivation and household industry, if any, was to be noted in the last column against this item.

The letter 'X' was required to be written in all the columns against "household industry only "and "both in household cultivation and household industry" in the case of such of the households as were engaged in cultivation only. Similarly, the letter 'X' was to be written in the columns

relating to "household cultivation only" and both in "household cultivation and household industry" in respect of households engaged in household industry only. With regard to the third category, namely, households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, the letter 'X' was to be entered in the columns against 'household cultivation only' and 'household industy only'. Where, however, the household was not engaged in household cultivation or in household industry or in both, letter 'X' was to be recorded in all the columns of the three categories and a bold 'X' drawn across the sub-part.

After filling up the household schedule, the enumerator was required to make necessary entries in the Census Population Record printed on the reverse of the household schedule. The total number of males and females in the household was then worked out and checked with the number of enumeration slip.

Preservation of block maps, houselists and household schedules.

I. Block maps : Notional maps of the census blocks were got prepared by the enumerators indicating the demarcations and boundaries of the block, its physical features and the location of houses, streets, roads, dispensaries, schools, offices, cemetries, graveyards, etc., etc. The maps have been arranged one below the other in the ascending order of their location code numbers. The same procedure has also been followed in respect of the block maps of towns and cities of each tehsil. The maps of the tehsils and districts which have likewise been placed in the ascending order of their location code numbers will be bound in volumes and preserved in the office of the Superintendent of Census operations.

II. Houselists : Houselists were got prepared in duplicate. One copy which was used in the Tabulation Office is being handed over to the Collector of the concerned district for being deposited in the Revenue Record Room till the next Census. The other copy will be transfered to the Panchayat concerned by the Charge Superintendents.

III. Household Schedules : As in the case of houselists, the household schedules will also be deposited in the Collector's office.

Unique Features of 1961 Census.

Following are some of the distinguishing features of the 1961 Census :—

1. Block maps. The preparation of notional maps of the blocks has gone a long way in facilitating the work of enumeration. The maps clearly defined the jurisdiction of each enumerator, eliminating the possibility of overlappings of jurisdiction of different enumerators functioning in contiguous areas. The maps also enabled the enumerators to make sure that no house was left out of enumeration or enumerated more than once.

2. Houselists and housing tables: The housing census taken in 1961 for the first time in Indian Census History is, in view of the elaborate and comprehensive statistics collected, perhaps an attempt of the first kind made by any other country so far. The data provides not only valuable statistics about the housing conditions obtaining in the country, but also throws a flood light on the character and disposition of industrial establishments operating in various areas. Uniform houselists and housing tables have been prepared for all States to facilitate a comparative study of housing conditions, the materials employed in construction, the tenure status of the households, the nature of goods produced, serviced or repaired in workshops or factories, the type of fuel used and the number of workers employed, etc., etc.

3. Household Schedule and Census

Population Record: The household schedule is an innovation of 1961 census. The practice followed at the previous censusus was to confine the enquiry to the individual only, whereas in 1961, besides the individual, the household has also been taken as an entity or an unit of enumeration for the purpose of collecting data in respect of the principal economic activity of the household, namely, cultivation and household industry. It is a known fact that in a country, such as ours, where not all the goods produced in a household enter the money market and where most of the goods produced are consumed by the family itself, collection of information purely on the basis of individuals would have tended to be slightly misleading unless such information were also supplemented by additional data relating to the economic activities of the household as a unit of enumeration. Cultivation and household industry being the predominant activities of households almost in all parts of the country, the household schedule was designed for the collection of data in respect of these activities only.

The importance of the household schedule is also obvious in the context of the local conditions obtaining in this country. As is known, the various operations connected with cultivation are attended by several members of the household right from the time of ploughing lands until the crops are harvested and deposited in the godowns. Likewise, a household industry is a joint enterprise of several members of the family. In the case of handloom weaving, for instance, the female members usually spin the yarn, while the males prepare the warp and woof and attend to actual weaving. In order, therefore, to make an assessment of family economy, it was necessary to treat the household as a unit of enumeration in respect of the predominant activities in which large majority of the households are engaged.

The Census Population Record which gives information in respect of each individual of the household replaces the National Register of Citizens introduced at the Census of 1951. If this data is brought upto-date by periodical revision, it will prove of immense use for selection of samples for future surveys.

4.B-Series or Household Economic Tables: These tables have also been introduced for first time. The practice followed in the past was to lay stress on income or economic independence, there being only two categories of persons, namely, those who were economically independent and others who were not. An intermediate category of semi-independent persons known as working dependants, partly dependants and earning dependants was, however, introduced at the Censuses of 1931, 1941 and 1951 respectively. In the present Census, a departure has been made from this criterion in that emphasis has been laid on the work done and not on income, so that all those who work including members of the family who did not receive any wages were included as workers. This departure will make a definite improvement in the procedure employed to assess the economic characteristics of the country.

There are eight household economic tables in all which give information in respect of the land under cultivation, nature of household industry, period of working in the household industry and the number of persons employed as family workers or hired workers. Unlike other states, where household economic tables were prepared by Mechanical Tabulation all the tables of this State were tabulated by hand sorting in the Tabulation Office, Srinagar. The tabulation was, however, confined to 20% sample only as in other States.

Industrial and Occupational Classification.

While no Census was held in Jammu and Kashmir in 1951, elsewhere the Indian Economic Classification consisting of 10 divisions and 88 subdivisions of industries and services was introduced at the last Census. As observed by the Registrar General, this was "neither a purely industrial nor occupational classification of the population but was a combination of both". In the present Census, we have adopted the classification given in the National Classification of Occupations and the Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the Government of India. The economic activities have been divided into 9 divisions, 45 major groups and 343 minor groups with 331 occupational groups for which, sex-wise figures have been tabulated. The slips and the schedules were pre-coded both for industrial and occupational classifications before sorting was undertaken. The industrial and occupational divisions were cross tabulated by educational standards. In the case of urban areas, the occupational divisions were further tabulated by broad age-groups.

Special migration tables.

These consist of six tables of which four have been introduced at the Census of 1961, the other two, namely, D-I and D-II, being the only tables prepared in 1951. Further, the data given in these tables in the past related to inter-State migrations only, whereas this time inter-district migrations have also been tabulated to facilitate the assessment of the growth of population in each district. Tables D-III and D-V give the trends and size of migrations between the rural and urban sectors of the State. Further, two tables, one classified by occupational groups and educational standards and the other by industrial categories of workers, have also been prepared to highlight the occupations which attract migrants.

An important feature of table D-III is that it gives the duration of residence at the place of enumeration of persons born outside the place of enumeration. For this purpose, migrants have been classified into six groups according to the duration of their residence, viz. (1) less than one year, (2) 1-5 years, (3) 6-10 years, (4) 11-15 years, (5) 16+ and (6) period not stated.

Tables for Scheduled Castes.

No special tables were being prepared at the previous censuses in respect of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. The only table prepared in 1951 was table D-III which gave the lists of Scheduled Castes and their population by districts. This information was considered inadequate in view of the special safeguards provided in the Constitution for the uplift of the members of the Scheduled Castes. Special tables were, therefore, devised this time so that besides the population figures of each caste, information regarding religion, age, marital status, education and industrial category may also be made available.

Age Classification.

The age tables of 1951 census were prepared on the basis of 10% sample only. This time they have been prepared for full count which adopt the quinquennial age-groups recommended by the United Nations Organisation for population Census. The broad age-groups adopted are 0-14, 15-34, 35-59, and 60 and over. In addition, a single year age table has also been prepared for compilation of life tables.

Classification by educational qualifications.

One of the special features of the 1961 census is the industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational

standards. The literacy statistics have been classified this time by different age-groups and broad educational levels separately for the rural and urban areas. So far as the rural sector is concerned, literates have been divided into three groups, viz. (a) literate without educational levels, (b) primary or junior basic and (c) matriculation and above. In the case of urban areas, however, a more comprehensive classification has been attempted. This consists of :-

(a) Literate without educational level

(b) Primary or Junior Basic

(c) Matriculation or Higher Secondary

(d) Technical diploma not equal to degree

(e) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree

(f) University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree

(g) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree,

Classification of non-workers

Yet another special feature of the 1961 census in the classification of non-workers according to one or the other of the eight activities under which they were enumerated. These are :—

(a) a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work,

(b) house-wife or other person engaged in unpaid house duties who does no other work nor help the family in household cultivation, household industry, trade, business, profession or service,

(c) a dependant, such as an infant or a person permanently disabled or in old age,

(d) a retired person, rentier and such other person who lives on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend without doing any work,

(e) a beggar, vagrant and a woman without a visible source of income,

(f) an inmate of jails, penal, mental or charitable institutions,

(g) a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time, and

(h) a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

Name of district.....(Code No.)
Name of Island/Taluka/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.)
Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... .(Code No.)

CENSUS OF HOUSE

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number if any)	Building Number (Col. 2) with sub-numbers for each Census house	Purpose for which Census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, work-shop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.	If this Census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory			
				Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge Signature of Enumerator _____

INDIA, 1961

LIST

Description of Census house		Sub-number of each Census household with Census house number (col 3)	Name of Head of Household	No. of rooms in Census household	Does the household live in own or rented house? (a) own (0) (b) Rented (R)	No of persons residing in Census household on day of visit			Remarks
Material of wall	Material of roof					Males	Females	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual Census Slips)

Name	Sex		Relationship to Head	Age	Marital Status	Description of work in the case of workers
	Male M	Female F				
Total Persons						

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

UNION TABLE A-I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

1. Brief Account of Changes in Area of State & Districts from 1901 to 1961.

While there has been practically no change in the boundaries of the State during the last century, varying area figures have been adopted in almost all the Census Reports from 1901 to 1941. Before the first Census was held in 1891, Fredrick Drew stated in his book on Jammu and Kashmir territories written in 1957 that the area of the State stood at 68,000 square miles. The assessments made subsequently, however, disclosed that the figure arrived at by Drew was a mere conjectural estimate and was not based on any assessments. Settlement operations were however carried out for the first time in 1889 by Col. Walter R. Lawrence and on the basis of the information supplied by him and that given in the Imperial Gazetteer of India, the area of the State was adopted at 80,900 square miles in the Census Report of 1891. At that time, the state was divided into three administrative divisions, the Province of Kashmir, the Province of Jammu and the Frontier Illaqas which were further sub-divided into the following ten districts :—

1. Muzaffarabad District.
2. Khas District.
3. Gilgit District.
4. Ladakh District.
5. Jammu Khas.
6. Bhimber District.
7. Jasrota (Kathua) District.
8. Udhampur District.
9. Poonch Jagir.
10. Bhaderwah Jagir.

The Census Report of 1891 does not give the district-wise area figures except in the case of Jammu Khas, which covered an area of 1159 square miles. The areas of Poonch and Bhaderwah Jagirs had not been assessed till then, as stated in Subsidiary Table 1. On the basis, however, of mean density given in this table, it has been possible to determine on an approximate basis the areas of the Districts of Muzaffarabad, Khas, Bhimber, Jasrota and Udhampur only which work out as under :—

1. Muzaffarabad District	...	=2628 sq. miles
2. Khas	...	=6031.7 sq. miles
3. Bhimber District	...	=1717.7 sq. miles
4. Jasrota District	...	= 799 sq. miles
5. Udhampur District	...	=1543.7 sq. miles

No effort was however made during the following ten years to verify the area adopted in 1891 with the result that the same figure was repeated at the Census of 1901.

By the year 1911, the State was divided into 13 Districts by carving out of 3 new districts, one in each of the 3 administrative divisions. During this period, the area of the State seems to have been re-assessed and fixed at 84,432 sq. miles, as mentioned in the Census Report of 1911. The district-wise division of the state and the area comprising

each district is given below :--

Kashmir North	=1. Baramulla District	= 3553 sq. miles
Kashmir South	=2. Anantnag District	= 2806 sq. miles
	3. Muzaffarabad District	= 2074 sq. miles
Frontier Illaqas	=4. Gilgit District	= 3118 sq. miles
	5. Ladakh District	=45762 sq. miles
	6. Frontier Illaqa	=14680 sq. miles
Jammu Province	=7. Jammu Khas	= 1167 sq. miles
	8. Jasrota District	= 989 sq. miles
	9. Reasi District	= 1875 sq. miles
	10. Udhampur District	= 4399 sq. miles
	11. Mirpur District	= 1754 sq. miles
	12. Poonch Jagir	= 1648 sq. miles
	13. Bhaderwah Jagir	= 607 sq. miles

At the next Census held in 1921, however, the area of the State was again reduced to 84,258 square miles on the advice of the Survey of India. This has been explained by the then Census Commissioner in the following words :—

> "The present area figures have been revised on the basis of information obtained from the Survey Department of the Government of India. The resultant decrease at this Census is 174$\frac{1}{5}$ square miles."

On comparing Provisional Table 1 of the Census Report of 1911 and 1921, it appears that the decrease of 174 square miles is due to the area of—

(a) Kashmir Province having been adopted at 8433 square miles instead of 8533, and of

(b) Jammu Province at 12439 square miles instead of 12165 square miles.

The area of the State again fluctuated between 1921 and 1931. The Report for 1931 shows that the area of the State was placed at 84,471 square miles, involving an increase of 213 square miles over the corresponding figure of 1921. This variation is reflected in District Udhampur and the explanation given by the then Census Commissioner according to the version of Officer Incharge No. 6, Drawing Office of the Survey of India is reproduced below :—

> "Officer Incharge No. 1 Party supplied figures only for the area covered by Modern Surveys while I supplied the figures both for the area covered by the Modern Surveys as well as for that which is yet uncovered. In other words, Officer Incharge No. 1 Party gave figures for a portion of the District while I have given for the whole."

During the inter-Census period 1921-1931, no change was made in the districts of Kashmir Province and Frontier Illaqas except that Kashmir North was known as Baramulla and the headquarters of Kashmir South were shifted from Anantnag to Srinagar. In Jammu Province, however, the Jagir of Bhaderwah was merged with the District of Udhampur and a new district consisting of Chenani Jagir was established. The headquarters of District Kathua were also shifted from Jasrota to Kathua proper and the district was named after its new headquarter.

In 1941, the Census Commissioner of India placed the area of the State at 82,258 square miles on the advice of the Survey of India. The variation between the 1931 area figure of 84,471 square miles and 82,258 square

miles adopted by the Census Commissioner of India was brought to the notice of the State Government by the then State Census Commissioner in his letter No. 118/8-41 dated 29-9-1941. The resultant decrease of 2213 square miles was ascribed partly to an increase of 112 square miles resulting from the survey conducted during 1931-41 of the north boundary of Gilgit (Leased Area) and partly to the decrease of 2,325 square miles caused by the re-alignment of North-west Frontier Province (Gilgit Agency) in 1934 on the transfer to the North-west Frontier Province of Indus-Kohistan. The State Census Commissioner was however advised by the State Government to repeat the figure of 84,471 square miles in the Census Report of 1941 and action was taken by him accordingly.

The Director, Map Publication, Survey of India has now intimated that the Census map of India appearing after page 22 of Census of India, 1941 Volume I, India, part I, Tables by M. W. M. Yeatts does not show the northern portion of the State boundary constituting the external boundary of India. He has added that the area figures of the State as supplied by the Directorate of Map Publication prior to 1959 were based on the boundary information shown on the above map and were only estimates for the northern districts which were uncovered by Modern Surveys or by large scale maps. The Directorate is now in possession of $\frac{1}{4}$" maps covering the area with the external boundary marked on them and the correct area of the State as arrived at after fresh planimetering on these maps stands at 86,023 square miles. The Census map of Jammu and Kashmir State appearing in Census of India 1931, Volume XXIV Jammu and Kashmir State, Part I is also said to be a sketch map which, so for as the external boundary of the State is concerned, is in the words of the Directorate of Map Publication grossly in error all round.

During the inter-Census period 1931-41, the districts were re-organized and their number was raised to 14. The names of the districts and the area of each are given below :—

1.	Jammu District	... 1,147 square miles
2.	Kathua District	... 1,023 square miles
3.	Udhampur District	.. 5,070 square miles
4.	Reasi District	... 1,789 square miles
5.	Mirpur District	... 1,627 square miles
6.	Chenani Jagir	... 95 square miles
7.	Poonch Jagir	... 1,627 square miles
8.	Baramulla District	... 3,317 square miles
9.	Anantnag District	... 2,814 square miles
10.	Muzaffarabad District	... 2,408 square miles
11.	Ladakh District	...45,762 square miles
12.	Astore District	... 1,632 square miles
13.	Gilgit Leased Area	... 1,480 square miles
14.	Gilgit Agency	...14,680 square miles

It will be seen from the above that the main change effected during the decade was that a new district was set up with head-quarters at Astore and the name of the Frontier Illaqas was changed to Gilgit Leased Area.

There was no Census in 1951 owing to disturbed conditions obtaining then in this State. In 1948, the State was split up by the Cease-fire Line due to which the area shrunk by about 33,000 square miles. While some of the districts, such as Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Anantnag, remained uneffected by this division, the jurisdictions of others

fell either wholly or partly on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. The Districts of Astore, Gilgit and Gilgit Leased Area and the major part of Mirpur got detached. In the case of Ladakh district, the whole of Tehsil Skardu and a part of Tehsil Kargil passed on to the other side. The Tehsils of Bagh and Palendari and a number of villages of Poonch Jagir also met the same fate.

After the splitting up of the State, two new districts were set up, one with the headquarters at Srinagar and the other at Doda. The Poonch Jagir was merged with the State and constituted into a full-fledged districts with headquarters at first at Rajouri and later on at Poonch. Parts of the districts of Mirpur and Muzaffarabad which fell on this side of the Cease-fire Line were merged with the contiguous districts of Jammu, Poonch and Baramulla.

By the year 1961, when the Census was held, the State had been divided into 9 districts, 5 in Jammu Province, 3 in Kashmir and one in Ladakh. The district of Doda was carved out by detaching certain Tehsils and parts of Tehsils from the district of Udhampur and some villages of district Reasi. Similarly, Srinagar district was constituted by the transfer of some Tehsils of Anantnag district and certain areas of District Baramulla.

2. Effect of States Reorganization in 1956.

The boundaries of the State as demarcated by the Cease-fire Line have not undergone any change after 1948. The terms of reference of the States Reorganization Commission of 1956 did not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and there was therefore no change in the boundaries of 1947 as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations made by this commission.

3. Figures of Surveyor General & D. L. R. & S.

The area figures of the districts except Kathua, which has not undergone any change since 1941, have not been assessed so for by the State Survey Department. Provisional figures have however been worked out by the Directorate of Map Publication, Dehra Dun, by fresh planimetering on the basis of the boundary alignments supplied to him by this office and stand as under :—

1. Anantnag	District	...	2096.9	sq.	miles
2. Srinagar	,,	...	1205.1	,,	,,
3. Baramulla	,,	...	2536.0	,,	,,
4. Ladakh	,,	...	37753.8	,,	,,
5. Doda	,,	...	4380.2	,,	,,
6. Udhampur	,,	...	1731.6	,,	,,
7. Jammu	,,	...	1248.6	,,	,,
8. Kathua	,,	...	1023.6	,,	,,
9. Poonch	,,	...	1689.1	,,	,,

It will thus be seen that the aggregate area of the State on this side of the Cease-fire line stands at 53664.9 or 53665 square miles.

4. Full account of Changes in jurisdictions in State.

The jurisdictional changes effected during the inter-Census period 1941-61 were not limited to districts only. Five new tehsils with headquarters at Sopore, Sonawari and Ganderbal in Kashmir and Doda and Nowshehra in Jammu Province were set up by patching together certain areas transferred fiom the adjoining Tehsils. A detailed account of the changes effected with special reference to Gazette Notifications under which these were ordered is appended.

5. Critical Survey of Changes in Jurisdictions.

(1) The creation of some of the new

districts and tehsils was obviously necessitated by the splitting up of the State and consequent fragmentation of the old districts and tehsils. While this is particularly true of such of the districts as Poonch and Muzaffarabad and the tehsils of Haveli, Mendhar, Karnah and Uri of which these were previously constituted, the remnants of the old districts and tehsils now on the other side of the Cease-fire Line had also to be merged with the adjoining administrative units. Thus, the creation of tehsil Nowshehra became inevitable for the administration of 57 villages of the Pak occupied Tehsil of Bhimber. Another reason that weighed with the Government to enforce the jurisdictional changes was the abolition of Jagirs which did not previously fall in any district administered by the State. This is true of the Jagir of Chenani which was merged with district Udhampur and of the Jagir of Poonch which together with tehsils of Rajouri and Nowshehra now constitutes a full-fledged district.

(2) There have been other important reasons also which account for the birth of new districts and tehsils. Some of the old charges, such as districts of Anantnag and Udhampur, were too unwieldy extending to vast areas most of which were hilly and inaccessible. The people had to travel long distances involving journeys for several days to reach the district headquarter. As a result, the judicial and revenue work accumulated in the district and tehsil courts and the administration of justice was inordinately delayed. Udhampur district as then constituted covered an area of 5,070 square miles and measured about 130 miles north to south. The district headquarter was located at a distance of 96 miles from Kishtwar and 77 miles from Banihal. It consisted of 5 tehsils some of which extended to several thousand square miles of difficult mountainous terrain. Further, the area on the right bank of river Chenab from Batote onwards is inhabited by people whose social and cultural life is easily distinguishable from those living in other parts of the district. In view of this and particularly in the interest of efficient and expeditious execution of the developmental plans, the bifurcation of the district was an indispensable necessity. The new district was headquartered at Doda and with its creation, a new tehsil was also set up with its headquarters at the same place. The splitting up of the two districts and the creation of two more districts has gone a long way to relieve the inhabitants of the inconvenience experienced by them in the past and to ensure expeditious transaction of Government business.

(3) Yet another important reason for the carving out of new administrative units was the decision of the Government to direct more attention on areas which were relatively less developed. Almost all the villages of Tehsil Sonawari, for instance, invariably got submerged during floods which washed away their crops, cattle and even the houses. On all such occasions, the Government had to rush relief measures to rescue the inhabitants from the distress in which they found themselves placed. With the setting up of a new tehsil extending to all such areas and by the implementation of a number of developmental plans, such as construction of bunds on either bank of river Jhelum, introduction of lift irrigation, etc., the complexion of the tehsil has completely changed and it is now not only self-sufficient in food, but the economic condition of the people has also considerably improved.

(4) The tehsil of Karnah is accessible only during a few months of summer and remains completely cut off from the rest

of the State for the remaining part of the year. In 1941, it consisted of 114 villages, covering an area of 1342 sq. miles. The Tehsil has been split up by the Cease-fire Line and it now consists of 48 villages only which are interspersed in difficult mountainous regions. In the interest of administration, therefore, the tehsil had to be classed as a separate administrative unit notwithstanding the fact that the number of villages included in it is so small. The same reasons apply with greater force in the case of Tehsils of Leh and Kargil which put together account for an area of 37753.8 square miles.

(5) The Tehsil of Ganderbal extends right from the outskirts of Srinagar city upto the lofty peaks of Zojila pass about 60 miles away. The area is mostly hilly and is sparsely populated. It is true that the villages of this Tehsil could have been conveniently merged with the adjoining tehsil of Sonawari which is at a distance of about 10 miles only from Ganderbal, but the object underlying the carving out of Sonawari Tehsil would, in that case, have been defeated.

(6) The Tehsil of Handwara previously known as Uttarmachhipora extended to a large area of 2239 sq. miles and included 550 villages. It stretched in the north to Chowkibal and in the south to Pattan, a distance of about 50 miles. The charge being an unwieldy one, the carving out of a new tehsil with headquarters at Sopore—a central place between Handwara and Pattan—was most desirable. The new tehsil consists of 336 villages some of which have been transferred to it from the old Baramulla Tehsil.

(7) Before 1947, Bhimber was the headquarter of one of the Tehsils included in district Mirpur. A number of villages of this Tehsil fell on this side of the Cease-fire Line. Some of these, particularly the Chhamb area, were merged with Tehsil Akhnur. Others lying in the north-west of the Kalidar mountains were, together with a number of villages transferred from the adjoining tehsil of Rajouri, constituted into a separate tehsil with headquarters at Nowshehra. As the entire area is hilly and most of it is inaccessible, the establishment of a separate tehsil to facilitate administrative activities could not be avoided.

6. Rural and Urban Population.

The Registrar General prescribed the following 3 tests for the determination of urban areas for the Census of 1961 emphasizing that all the 3 tests should be satisfied with reference to the Census figures of 1951 before any area is classed as urban :—

(1) An area/village whose population is not below 5,000,

(2) An area/village whose 3/4th population consists of non-agriculturists, and

(3) An area which has urban characteristics.

During the course of the first Census Conference, it was further agreed upon that all corporations, municipalities and cantonment boards should irrespective of their population or other characteristics be treated as towns. It was further decided that in exceptional cases an area with a population of less than 5,000 but possessing definite urban characteristics and amenities could be classed as a town with the concurrence of the Registrar General.

The definition of an urban area has varied from decade to decade since 1901 when the first regular Census of the State was taken. The Census Report for this year does not however make any mention of the criterion employed for the classification of rural and urban population. Table IV of

Volume XXIII—A, Part II of Census of India, 1901 shows that municipalities, suburbs, cantonments and civil lines alone were treated as urban with the result that except the municipalities of Jammu and Srinagar and the Jammu Cantonment, no other area was treated as a town. Table III of the same report shows that there were six areas each with a population ranging between 5,000-10,000 which were treated as rural although the Jammu Cantonment was, notwithstanding its population being 1251 only, included in urban areas.

At the following Census, the conditions prescribed in the Imperial Census Code, 1911 of classifying an area as a town were relaxed on the ground that local Self-Government was still in a backward state and that some semblance of it existed only in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu. The then State Census Commissioner has observed that Jammu and Kashmir being essentially an agricultural country, the existence in this State of areas with a minimum population of 5,000 prescribed in the Imperial Census Code could not be expected. Since, however, certain areas possessing considerable historical and administrative importance did exist and were known as Qasbas, the population limit had to be ignored and all such areas including those possessing urban characteristics had to be classed as towns. In view of this liberalised definition, 61 areas including the two municipalities were declared urban irrespective of the population limit.

The criterion adopted for the classification of urban areas at 1911 Census was also followed in 1921 with the modification that the minimum population standard was fixed at 2,000 eliminating thereby 24 areas which were previously classed as urban due only to the existence of small collection of shops on the main trade routes. This limit was however relaxed in cases of areas which, on account of their historical or administrative importance, were locally known as Qasbas.

In 1931 also, the criterion of treating every continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons was again dispensed with and the population limit was fixed at 2,000, provided the area was important as a trade market and subject further to the condition that educational, sanitary and other amenities existed. The reason advanced for this departure from the definition was that the territory of the State is interspersed with high mountainous ranges dotted over with cliffs and forests and traversed by gigantic rivers. The number of urban areas thus stood at 39 including two municipalities and three cantonments at Jammu, Srinagar and Gilgit.

The definition and the classification adopted at the 1931 Census were rigidly followed at the following Census held in 1941 and the same areas were again treated as urban with the only difference that Gilgit Cantonment which had, in the meanwhile, ceased to exist, was omitted and the new cantonment at Nowshehra created during the intervening decade was included in the list.

We are not in a position to discuss the difference which the definition of urban area adopted for the Census of 1961 has made to the urban statistics of 1951, as owing to the disturbed conditions obtaining in the State in the early years of the post-partition period no Census could be held in 1951. A comparison with the urban areas of 1941 will however show that the following 14 towns have been omitted from the list of 1961 :—

1. Parole	...	District Kathua
2 Mirpur	...	District Mirpur
3. Manawar	...	,,
4. Bhimber	...	District Mirpur

5.	Kotli ...	District Mirpur
6.	Nowshehra Cantonment ...	,,
7.	Chrari Sharief...	District Srinagar
8.	Pattan ...	District Baramulla
9.	Machhi Bhawan ...	District Anantnag
10.	Duru ...	District Anantnag
11.	Verinag ...	,,
12.	Muzaffarabad ...	Distt. Muzaffarabad
13.	Skardu ...	District Ladakh
14.	Gilgit ...	District Gilgit

Of these, 7 towns, viz, Mirpur, Manawar, Bhimber, Kotli, Muzaffarabad, Skardu and Gilgit are now on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. Item No. 6, Nowshehra Cantonment has ceased to exist. The remaining six towns could not be classed as urban, either because they had lost their urban characteristics or due to the reason that their population, as returned at the 1961 Census was below 5,000. In consequence of these changes, the population of the remaining urban areas would have stood in 1941 at 3,67,932 only as against 4,14,435 representing the then total urban population. The corresponding population of the remaining areas, which were again classed as urban at 1961 Census, stands at 5,46,504 giving a net increase of 1,78,572 or a decennial growth of 16.35.

The 1941 Census Report does not give the urban area figures except so far as the two principal cities of Jammu and Srinagar are concerned. In the circumstances it is not possible to determine the extent of area covered by the seven towns which are now on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. The other six towns, which have since ceased to exist as urban areas, account for a total area of 24.6 square miles or 63.96 square kilometers. The area occupied by the 25 towns, which have been again classified as urban in 1961 Census, stands at 58.7 square miles or 152.62 square kilometers, giving densities of 6268 and 9310.1 in 1941 and 1961 respectively.

The following urban areas of classes IV, V and VI of 1941 Census have been eliminated in 1961 :—

	Name of Town	*1941 Population*
Class IV (10,000—19,999)	Nil	
Class V (5,000—9,999)	Mirpur	8,556
Class VI (less than 5000)	Manawar, District Mirpur	2,580
	Bhimber, District Mirpur	2,194
	Kotli, District Mirpur	2,761
	Nowshehra Cantonment, District Mirpur	612
	Muzaffarabad.	4,571
	Skardu, District Ladakh	2,537
	Gilgit, District Gilgit	4,671
	Parole, District Kathua	2,966
	Chrari Sharief, District Srinagar	4,037
	Pattan, District Baramulla	3,032
	Duru, District Anantnag	2,280
	Verinag, District Anantnag	2,219
	Machha Bhawan, District Anantnag	3,487

As noted above, the towns of Mirpur, Manawar, Bhimber, Kotli, Muzaffarabad, Skardu and Gilgit do not fall within the jurisdiction of 1961 Census. The population of the villages of Parole, Charari Sharief Pattan, Duru, Verinag and Machha Bhawan, which have not been classed as towns in 1961, is given below :—

Parole	=4,243
Chrari Sharief	=5,173
Pattan	=4,028
Duru	=2,857
Verinag	=2,960
Machha Bhawan	=4,364

The following new areas only have been classed as urban in the 1961 Census :—

	Name of Town	*1961 Population*
Class IV	Nil	...
Class V	Nil	...
Class VI	1. Kulgam (TA), District Anantnag	4,599
	2. Pahalgam (NA) ,,	1,920
	3. Natipora Hyderpora (NA) District Srinagar	3,231
	4. Bandipur (TA), District Baramulla	4,074
	5. Ajas (NA) ,,	3,584
	6. Palhalan (NA) ,,	3,762
	7. Hajin (NA) ,,	3,701
	8. Sumbal (NA) ,,	2,755
	9. Gulmarg (NA) ,,	206
	10. Banihal (TA) District Doda	803
	11. Ramban (TA) ,,	1,490
	12. Batote (TA) ,,	1,780
	13. Doda (TA) ,,	3,148
	14. Bishna (TA), District Jammu	2,672
	15. Arnia (TA) ,,	3,827
	16. Hiranagar, District Kathua	3,856
	17. Lakhenpore (NA) ,,	439
	18. Nowshehra (TA), District Poonch	1,964

7. Progress in the number of Towns during 1901-1961.

The following statement gives the progress in the number of urban areas of the State during the last sixty years. The figures do not include towns which, though falling in these districts before 1947, are now on the other side of the cease-fire line. For the purpose of this statement the number of towns has for each decade been determined according to the 1961 jurisdiction of the concerned district. As a result of this, some of the towns though once constituting a part of one of 1961 districts have been excluded because of their present location on the other side of the cease-fire line or transfer to some other District on this side. Further, the urban parts of such of the areas which being Jagirs only were not being classed as districts have been included in the districts with which they were merged after the abolition of Jagirs :—

State/Districts	*1961*	*1951*	*1941*	*1931*	*1921*	*1911*	*1901*
Jammu and Kashmir State	43	...	32	31	29	45	2
Anantnag District	6	...	7	7	6	8	1
Srinagar Dirtrict	3	...	3	3	3	4	...
Baramulla District	9	...	4	4	3	8	...
Ladakh District	1	...	1	1	1	2	...
Doda District	6	...	2	2	2	4	...
Udampur District	4	...	4	4	3	6	...
Jammu District	7	...	5	5	6	6	1
Kathua District	4	...	3	3	3	4	...
Poonch District	3	...	3	2	2	3	...

8. Definition of villages.

The conception of a regular village was originally evolved in this State when the first settlement operations were carried out in 1887. It seems that these operations were conducted district by district and not all at once with the result that the definition could not be applied earlier in such parts of the State which came under settlement long after it was started. That is why the Census Reports for the years 1901 and 1911 disclose a large variation in the number of villages. The Jagir of Bhaderwah, for instance, is said to have been composed of 133 inhabited villages only in 1901 (See Table III of Census of India, 1901, Volume XXIII-A, Part II). The corresponding figure in the Provincial Table I of the Census Report of 1911, Volume XX, Part II stands at 294. The 1901 Census Report does not give the definition of a village, but it appears that areas where residential houses were clustered together or if sparsely located were separated from other similar areas by natural barriers, such as a hillock, a rivulet, a khul and the like were treated as Villages.

In 1911, a village was defined as an area already settled or under settlement, a territorial or revenue village which had been duly surveyed, demarcated and treated as a unit for purposes of assessment. In forest areas, the smallest forest division was treated as a village. In the case of unsettled areas, every collection of houses having an independent existence and name was treated as a village. A hamlet was defined as a small group of houses detached from the main Abadi of a village but still depending upon the same. Hamlets were not allotted any separate Census numbers and were shown below the principal village of which they formed a part.

In 1921, a village was defined as the smallest unit of administration which was separately assessed to land revenue. The definition was not however strictly adhered to in 1931 and it was allowed to vary according to local conditions. Broadly speaking, a well organised unit with definite boundaries which had been surveyed in the recent past was treated as a village for purposes of Census. The same definition was applied in 1941 Census.

In 1961 Census also, every village with well-defined boundaries for revenue assessment having residential houses densely or sparsely populated has been treated as a village irrespective of the number of hamlets of which it is constituted.

The splitting up of the State by the ceasefire line in 1947 has resulted in the parcelling of a number of villages on the border which have partly fallen in the territory

known as *Azad Kashmir*. Each of these residual parts has also been treated as a separate and independent village. Another effect of the splitting up of the State has been large-scale migrations from the border areas to the inner sectors disturbing thereby the average population of the villages inhabited by the migrants as also of those where they settled.

9. Number of Inhabited Villages, 1901–1961.

The following statement gives the number of inhabited villages from 1901–1961 according to the jurisdictions obtaining in each decade :—

District	*1961*	*1941*	*1931*	*1921*	*1911*	*1901*
Jammu and Kashmir State ...	6559	7049	7085	7086	7052	6836
Anantnag District ...	1191	1380	1381	1396	1395	
Srinagar ,, ...	689	...	...	...	...	2919
Baramulla ,, ...	1042	1370	1390	1382	1376	
Ladakh ,, ...	237	468	468	468	465	464
Doda ,, ...	654	...	...	...	...	...
Udhampur ,, ...	620	972	995	968	955	1188
Jammu ,, ...	1037	1165	1160	1163	1152	1190
Kathua ,, ...	542	563	561	570	571	584
Poonch ,, ...	547	1131	1130	1139	1138	491

Note :—As the districts of Srinagar and Doda were created after 1941, the number of inhabited villages of these districts has been shown against 1961 only.

10. Explanation of Variation in the Number of Inhabited Villages 1901-61.

Broadly speaking, the variations are due to :—

(a) large-scale changes in the jurisdictions of districts caused by the splitting up of the State in 1947;

(b) formation of new districts and inter-district transfers;

(c) formation of new towns and villages as a result of settlement operations;

(d) changes is the number of inhabited and uninhabited villages.

The total number of inhabited villages and towns stood at 8,948 in 1901 including the two cities of Jummu and Srinagar which alone were treated urban till then. The inhabited villages (8,946) included 2110 villages then constituting the districts of Bhimber (1019), Muzaffarabad (827) and Gilgit (264) which are either wholly on the other side of the cease-fire line or the major part of which is on that side. These have been left out while working out the number of villages from 1901 to 1941 notwithstanding the fact that some of these are now on this side of the cease-fire line, which also have been excluded as they did not fall before 1941 within the jurisdictions of the districts with which they have been merged in the last two decades. On the other hand, as the major part of district Ladakh is on this side of the cease-fire line, all the villages falling within its entire jurisdiction during 1901-1941 which included among others the tehsil of Skardu and 31 villages of tehsil Kargil now on the other side of the cease-fire line and village Mansor, Tehsil Leh now in Chinese occupation have been

included in the figures shown against each decade except 1961.

By the year 1911, the number of towns sprang up from two to forty-three (excluding Uri and Karnah then belonging to District Muzaffarabad and now merged with District Baramulla) resulting in the conversion of a number of rural parts of the State into urban areas. The total number of villages in the State in 1911 excluding urban areas stood at 7052. The district-wise variations are explained below :—

The number of villages in the three districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla which together constituted as one district in 1901 stood at 2919. During the decade 1901-1911 the district was split-up into two and 17 new towns were established. The total number of villages in the two districts as given in the Census Report of 1911 stands at 1395 and 1376 or 2771, resulting in a decrease of 148 villages. The only available explanation for this variation is the reorganization of estates according to settlement operations and the urbanisation of villages whose number is not traceable from the Census Report.

The increase of one village in Ladakh District in 1911 is due to the inclusion of the village Mansor which seems to have been inhabited during the intervening decade.

The decrease of 233 inhabited villages in Udhampur district during the decade 1901-1911 is due to :—

(a) transfer of Tehsil Reasi (336 villages including three towns) from District Udhampur to the newly created District of Reasi-Rajouri,

(b) transfer of 56 villages of tehsils of Udhampur (38) and Ramban (18) to Tehsil Reasi, district Reasi-Rajouri,

(c) transfer of three villages of tehsil Udhampur to tehsil Bashohli, district Kathua,

(d) increase in the number of villages of Bhaderwah Jagir, District Udhampur from 133 in 1901 to 294 and conversion of one village into a town in 1911 as a result of settlement operations, and

(e) transfer of 13 villages of tehsil Bashohli to tehsils Udhampur and Ramnagar of district Udhampur.

The net effect of these changes is the decrease of 220 villages reducing the number from 1188 in 1901 to 968 in 1911. The remaining 13 villages are partly accounted for by the formation of seven towns and partly by the fact that some abadis were treated as a single unit for purposes of Census even though these comprised several hadbast villages.

The only explanation available from the Census Report for the decrease of 38 villages in 1911 in Jammu District is that—

(a) three villages constituting Jagir Karloop were transferred from Jammu to Poonch District,

(b) two villages of tehsil Bhimber, District Mirpur were added to Tehsil Akhnoor, District Jammu, and

(c) certain rural areas were urbanised resulting in the formation of four new towns, viz., Samba, R. S. Pora, Akhnur and Hamirpur.

The reduction of 13 villages in District Kathua is explained by—

(a) transfer of 13 villages from Tehsil Bashohli District Kathua to Tehsils Udhampur and Ramnagar, District Udhampur and

(b) increase of three villages in tehsil Bashohli, District Kathua transferred from

tehsil Udhampur, district Udhampur.

On this basis, the number of villages in 1911 should have stood at 574. During the decade, four towns were however set up by the urbanisation of certain rural areas, whose exact number except in respect of two towns, viz., Parole (5 villages) and Kathua (3 villages) could not be ascertained. This should have reduced the number of villages to 565. It is possible that as a result of the settlement operations, five of the villages may have been split into ten, raising the total number to 571.

The area known in 1901 as Poonch Illaqa was not a separate district. During the last sixty years, the tehsil of Rajouri now forming a part of district Poonch has been either a part of Reasi-Rajouri district or of Rajouri-Poonch district. For the purpose of comparing the decennial figures, therefore, Rajouri-Poonch has been taken as district Poonch for the entire period 1901-1961. The number of inhabited villages of this district in 1911 when it consisted of the tehsils of Reasi and Rajouri would come to 336 plus 320 or 656 only. To this may be added 491 villages of Poonch Illaqas which, as stated above, did not then constitute a separate district. The number of villages would thus come to 1147. Three more villages constituting Jagir Karloop were transferred to Reasi-Rajouri district during the decade from Jammu District, raising the number to 1150 against which the Census Report places the number at 1138 only. As in the case of other districts, five new towns were formed in this district during the decade 1901-1911 and this presumably accounts for the fall of 12 villages.

There has been an increase of one village in district Anantnag during the decade 1911-1921. This is due to the ruralisation of two towns (Kulgam and Awantipora) and to the merging of one more village in Srinagar Municipality.

In Baramulla District, the number of towns was reduced during the decade 1911-1921 from eight to four. The units of which these four towns (Bandipur, Badgam, Handwara and Gulmarg) consisted were classed as villages and this seems to account for the increase of six villages during the decade.

In Ladakh District also, Kargil town was removed from the urban list during the inter-census period 1911-1921. Further one uninhabited village of Tehsil Leh had also been inhabited during the previous decade. This explains the increase of two villages in the figures of the year 1921. No explanation is forthcoming in respect of the third village.

The increase of 13 villages in district Udhampur during 1911-1921 is due to—

(a) Conversion of three towns, viz, Chenani, Doda and Ramban into villages, and

(b) Conversion of five uninhabited villages into inhabited villages.

In Jummu District, 17 new villages were declared inhabited in 1921. Further, the Jagir of Karloop consisting of three villages was transferred during the previous decade to this district. The total number of villages should thus have stood at 1172 as against 1163 shown in 1921 Census Report. The decrease of nine villages appears to be due to the re-distribution of estates as a result of settlement operations as stated by the then Census Commissioner.

The reduction of one town (Jasmergarh) and the transfer of two uninhabited villages to the inhabited list should have raised the

number of villages of Kathua district from 571 in 1911 to 574 in 1921. The decrease of four villages appears again due to redistribution of estates in accordance with the settlement operations.

The number of villages of Poonch district, in consequence of the deurbanisation of two towns and transfer of Karloop Jagir consisting of three villages to Jammu district should have stood in 1921 at 1137 (1138+2 —3) against 1139 given in the Census Report. The increase of two villages appears to be due to re-distribution of estates.

The Census Reports of 1921 and 1931 disclose a decrease of 15 inhabited villages in District Anantnag during the decade. On comparing these figures with the village tables it has been found that the number of inhabited villages of this District stood at 1388 and not 1381 as given in the Census Report of that year. The decrease of 8 villages was due to :—

(a) Merger of 5 villages of Srinagar Tehsil, viz, Zunimar, Sonawar, Bonumsar, Sheopora and Rathapora with Srinagar Municipality.

(b) Omission of Idgah, Tehsil Srinagar in the village Tables of 1931.

(c) Conversion of village Nawpora, Tehsil Srinagar, into an inhabited village.

(d) Conversion of villages Darhama and Larhpora of Tehsil Kulgam into one village.

(e) Omission of villages Khaipura and Gund Honsi, Tehsil Kulgam, in the village Tables of 1931, due presumably to their being uninhabited.

(f) Conversion of village Gohpora Arish, Tehsil Kulgam, into an inhabited village.

(g) Omission of villages Taskara and Rasul Khandi Tehsil Anantnag in the village Tables of 1931, due presumably to their being uninhabited.

(h) Conversion of village Hasanabad, Tehsil Anantnag, into an inhabited village.

(i) Conversion of village Machhibhawan, Tehsil Anantnag into a town.

(j) Addition of village Najain transferred from Tehsil Badgam, District Baramulla, to Tehsil Awantipura.

The Census Report for 1931 places the number of inhabited villages of Baramulla District at 1390 as against 1382 of 1921. Here again, a comparison with the village Tables of 1931 shows that the number of inhabited villages of Tehsil Handawara (Uttarmachipura) stood at 559 and not 562 as accounted for in the Census Report. This reduces the variation to an increase of 5 villages only, which is due to :—

(a) Conversion of 3 villages of Tehsil Baramulla, viz, Sriparigund, Arampora and Ghat Chaku into inhabited villages.

(b) Splitting up of village Nilasar Dudhibugh, Tehsil Baramulla, into 2 villages, Nilasar and Dudhibugh.

(c) Transfer of villages Lachmanpora and Bagh Nand Singh, Tehsil Badgam, District Baramulla, to Srinagar Municipality, District Anantnag.

(d) Transfer of village Najain, Tehsil Badgam, District Baramulla, to Tehsil Awantipora, District Anantnag.

(e) Merger of villages, Arampora and Chinkipora, Tehsil Handwara with Sopore Town, Tehsil Handwara.

(f) Omission in the village Tables 1931 of 7 villages, viz., Kharagund, Thakarpura, Gundmula, Chatiganahi, Nangarpora, Nalakangam and Dawarishpura, due presumably to their being uninhabited.

(g) Increase of 9 Ghats in Tehsil

Handwara, viz., Ghat Watlab, Ghat Zafar, Ghat Khanoch, Ghat Ashtangu, Ghat Harwalpura, Ghat Dano, Ghat Nekireshi, Ghat Kolahama and Ghat Nasoo.

(h) Increase of 2 villages, viz., Dudakhul and Sultanpora, Tehsil Handwara due to the former being declared inhabited and the latter being added in 1931.

(i) Splitting up of 2 villages, viz., Sulamatwari-Chhampur and Chitroshittlo, Tehsil Handwara, into 4 villages, Salamatwari, Chhampur, Chiltro and Shittlo.

The number of inhabited villages of Udhampur district has increased from 968 in 1921 to 995 in 1931. Following is the break-up of the increase of 27 villages :—

(a) The number of estates of Jagir Chenani which stood at 46 in 1921 was raised during the decade to 57.

(b) Villages Rakh Sanoh and Rakh Naronahal of Tehsil Udhampur which were classed as uninhabited in 1921 were declared inhabited in 1931.

(c) The number of inhabited villages of Kishtwar Tehsil increased from 154 to 166.

(d) Village Kothar which did not exist in 1921 was added to Tehsil Ramnagar.

(e) Addition of three new villages, viz., Darhalan, Talodi and Batoli and conversion of two inhabited villages, namely Barwah Chak Bewota, into uninhabited villages in Tehsil Bhaderwah.

The apparent decrease of 3 villages in the number of inhabited villages of Jammu District during the decade 1921-31 is the net effect of a large number of changes in the number of of villages of the Tehsils constituting the District as indicated below :—

Tehsil Jammu

(a) The following 3 villages which were treated as uninhabited in 1921 were declared as inhabited in 1931 :—

(i) Rakh Garigarh

(ii) Ladori

(iii) Shahzadpur Gojran

(b) Village Udhowala which had been omitted in 1921 Report has been added in 1931.

(c) The following 6 villages classed as inhabited in 1921 were treated as uninhabited in 1931 :—

(i) Raipur Jagir

(ii) Chak Bhagwani

(iii) Chak Kolan

(iv) Chak Chatian

(v) Haripur

(vi) Shadore

Tehsil Akhnur

(a) 14 villages detailed below which were inhabited 1921 were classed as uninhabited in 1931 :—

(i) Gungwah

(ii) Pinyah

(iii) Pelale

(iv) Dagarhi

(v) Boum Kawlyas

(vi) Sunhar

(vii) Chak Ambi

(viii) Mangata Harwan

(ix) Tarpai

(x) Chak Savli

(xi) Chak Mundyal

(xii) Inderwal

(xiii) Gujral

(xiv) Chhani Manah

(b) Hamirpur, Sidhar a town in 1921 was converted into a village in 1931.

(c) Addition of the following 10 villages transferred from Tehsil Reasi :—

(i) Tilgra Jagir

(ii) Rehen Jagir

(iii) Lakya Jagir

(iv) Kandi Jagir

(v) Chirgie Jagir

(vi) Budhi Jagir

(vii) Dana Jagir

(viii) Chowki Jagir

(ix) Taka Jagir

(x) Jothal Khalsa.

(d) Addition of the following 4 villages transferred from Tehsil Bhimber :—

(i) Tandal

(ii) Amlot

(iii) Arah

(iv) Hardu Malwara

Tehsil Samba

The village Tables for 1931 show that Village Kamala was accounted for twice in these tables, vide serials 762 and 921. This mistake appears to have been carried forward in the Census Report also.

Tehsil Ranbirsingh Pora

Two villages, viz. Rakh Nihalpur Sumbal and Aminpora, which were inhabited in 1921 were declared uninhabited in 1931.

Summing up, it would seem that there has been an over-all decrease of 2 villages in Tehsil Jammu, increase of one village in Tehsil Samba and decrease of 2 villages in Ranbirsingh Pora. As regards Akhnur, village Lakya Jagir of Tehsil Reasi which was transferred to Tehsil Akhnur has been omitted in the Census Report, in which only 9 against 10 transferred villages have been mentioned.

The Tehsil-wise distribution of the decrease of nine villages in the figures of 1921 and 1931 of district Kathua is as under :—

(a) Three villages of Tehsil Kathua, viz. Chak Saroh, Bhakrayal and Padri Bala and eight villages, namely Thakarpora, Dhuman, Chak Shudarman, Kirpalpora, Nihalpora, Chak Darya, Dolka and Rakh Rajpora of Tehsil Hiranagar were declared uninhabited in 1931. This decrease was, however, partially made up by the increase of three more villages, viz., Chak Shuba, Chan Chakri which were uninhabited in 1921 and were classed as inhabited at the following Census and village Bijiy Pora a new village added in 1931.

(b) A comparison of the Village Tables and Census Report of 1931 (Part II, Vol. XXIV) shows that the number of villages of Tehsil Bashohli in 1931 stood at 138 and not 137. This explains the apparent decrease of the ninth village.

The decrease of nine villages of district Poonch during the decade 1921-1931 is due to—

(a) Transfer of 10 villages of Tehsil Reasi, District Poonch to Tehsil Akhnoor, District Jammu,

(b) Conversion of one village area of Tehsil Reasi in Katra town,

(c) Conversion of two uninhabited villages, namely Talian and Sabalsogor of Tehsil Reasi into inhabited villages,

(d) Decrease of one village, viz., Hanjli, Tehsil Rajouri due to its becoming uninhabited,

(e) Increase of one village, namely Lachmanpatan in Tehsil Sadhuti, District Poonch which was uninhabited in 1921.

As indicated in a preceding paragraph, the number of inhabited villages in Anantnag District stood at 1388 in 1931 and not 1381 as given in the Census Report. The decrease of 8 villages during the decade 1931-41 is explained below :-

(a) Villages Nawpora Kharapora and Yalibugh of Tehsil Anantnag treated as separate units in 1931 were merged in villages Panzmolla and Chie in 1941.

(b) Village Sakhras treated as a separate unit in 1941 was, according to the then Census Commissioner, included with some other villages in 1931.

(c) Villages Jadipura Khalsa and Bakhshipura, Tehsil Kulgam, treated as separate villages in 1931 were merged in 1941 with Villages Devipora and Heipura.

(d) Villages (i) Puranigam and Zostan, (ii) Charsu and Ghat Charsu and (iii) Bagh Inayatullah and Nambalbal of Tehsil Pulwama were amalgamated in 1941 and known respectively as (i) Puranigam-Zostam, (ii) Charsu Ghat Charsu and (iii) Nambalbal-Bhag Inayatullah.

(e) Village Baragam, Tehsil Pulwama, was merged in 1941 with villages Vopalwan and Beghgund, Tehsil Pulwama.

(f) Boat population of Tehsil Pulwama, which was treated as a separate unit (No. 6559) in 1931, was not treated as an inhabited village in 1941.

According to the Census Reports of 1931 and 1941, the number of inhabited villages of Baramulla District fell during the decade from 1390 to 1370. Since, however, as explained above, Baramulla District should have been shown to consist of 1387 villages only in 1931, the variation is reduced to a decrease of 17 villages only. On scrutinising the Village Tables of the two Censuses and comparing these with the Census Reports, explanation is available for a variation of 18 villages as indicated below :-

(a) 11-Villages of Tehsil Handwara classed as inhabited in 1931 treated as uninhabited at the following Census.

These are :-

(i) Labkachal
(ii) Shanker Garh
(iii) Ghat Watlab
(iv) Ghat Zafar
(v) Ghat Ashtingu
(vi) Ghat Harwalpura
(vii) Ghat Dano
(viii) Ghat Nassu
(ix) Ghat Niki Reshi
(x) Ghat Kolahama
(xi) Ghat Kanoch

(b) Village Duraspora and Thakarpora, Tehsil Handwara, which, according to the then Census Commissioner, were either unoccupied or included in some other village in 1931 were declared inhabited in 1941.

(c) Ghat Chako, Tehsil Baramulla, an inhabited village of 1931 was found unoccupied in 1941.

(d) 4-Villages, viz, Ushkara, Khanpora, Maharpora and Khwaja Bagh of Tehsil Baramulla were merged with Baramulla Town in 1941.

(e) Village Ushkara has been accounted for twice in the Village Tables of 1941, vide serial numbers 354 and 355.

(f) 6-Villages, viz., Chak Haklitri, Chak Fatehdin, Zangibagh, Chak Gojra, Amagroo and Rakh Arath were merged in 1941 with Villages Haklitri, Wangipura, Gogibagh,

Gojra, Wowoocha and Arath.

(g) Village Natipora, which formed a part of Srinagar Municipality in 1931 was transferred to Tehsil Badgam, District Baramulla, in 1941.

The above analysis indicates that there should have been a decrease of 18 villages during the decade. No explanation is forthcoming regarding the variation of one village.

There has been a decrease of 23 villages in District Udhampur during the decade 1931-41. This is accounted for by the following variations :—

(a) Village Barayan, Tehsil Udhampur, was included in some other village in 1931, as mentioned in the Census Report of 1941, but was treated as a separate village at the following Census.

(b) 3-Villages, Viz., Occhnala, Rakh Tanda and Rakh Nirahnal, Tehsil Udhampur, shown as inhabited in 1931 were declared uninhabited in 1941.

(c) The 1941 Census Report shows that the 10-villages of Tehsil Kishtwar, viz., Batwal, Makol, Dalber, Marh, Darein, Garh, Batwarah, Butan, Goreau Nalla and Dillar had been by a mistake amalgamated with village Chhatroo and shown as one unit in 1941.

(d) Village Losain and Sosan of Tehsil Kishtwar were merged together in 1941 and known as Losain.

(e) Village Kishtwar was shown twice in the Village Tables of 1941, vide Serial Nos. 104 and 105.

(f) Village Thandapani and Patabagla, Jagir Chenani (now Tehsil Udhampur) were declared uninhabited in 1941.

(g) Villages Chak Mala, Awani and Kanderi, Jagir Chenani, were amalgamated in 1941 with Village Assar.

(h) Villages Nalhot and Kuthiara of Chenani Jagir, which were treated as two separate units in 1931, were merged together in 1941.

(i) Villages Darageri Suketar, Halyan-Pohni, Khayras, Mahout and Jatabar of Chenani Jagir were amalgamated with village Charota in 1941.

Following is the analysis of the increase of 5 inhabited villages in District Jammu during the decade 1931-1941 :—

(a) 7-uninhabited villages of 1931 of Tehsil Jammu, namely, (i) Bagmarh Sarkari, (ii) Chak Habib, (iii) Sangoteda, (iv) Chak Bhopat, (v) Chak Doulat, (vi) Rakh Chhatha and (vii) Bhagwani, were declared inhabited in 1941.

(b) 5-villages of Tehsil Jammu, namely, (i) Pinjol, (ii) Badola, (iii) Gleen, (iv) Mohdataranjali and (v) Sikligram, are not traceable in the Village Tables of 1931 and were, according to the presumption of the Census Commissioner of 1941, included in some other villages. These were treated as separate units in 1941.

(c) Villages Nowabad, Rakh Bahu and Rakh Bahu Nowabad Upper Raipur, Tehsil Jammu, not mentioned in 1931 Tables due presumably because of their being uninhabited were treated as inhabited in 1941.

(d) Village Majra Kotli, Tehsil Jammu, was acquired by the Government for Games Department and as such ceased to exist in 1941.

(e) Villages Rakh Naghani and Bag Hazuri, Tehsil Jammu, were merged in 1941 with Jammu Municipality.

(f) Village Panj Nandpur, Tehsil Jammu an inhabited village of 1931 was treated as uninhabited in 1941.

(g) Serial numbers 158 and 163 of 1931

Village Tables represent the population of the passengers of the two Railway Stations of Tawi and Jammu Cantonment respectively. In 1941 the entire population of the two Railway Stations was shown under one serial, viz., 239 only.

(h) The village Tables of 1931 included among others the City of Jammu also, vide serial No. 347. In 1941 the tables of the City were prepared separately.

(i) 3-Villages, Rakh Chadak, Chak Rakwalan and Chak Diyala, Tehsil Samba, were declared uninhabited in 1941.

(j) Village Kamala, Tehsil Samba, has as already explained in a preceding paragraph been accounted for twice in the Village Tables of 1931.

(k) Village Lalyana Sripratapsinghpura, appearing at serial no. 187 of Village Tables of Tehsil Ranbirsinghpura in 1931 was notwithstanding the population of 197 shown against it in that year, treated as an uninhabited village, as per note recorded on the margin of the table. This village has actually been an inhabited one both during, as also before and after 1931.

The increase of two inhabited villages in District Kathua during the decade 1931-1941 is the net effect of the following changes :

(a) 3-Villages of Tehsil Kathua, viz., Taraf Tajwal, Taraf Bajwal and Taraf Manjli, are said to have been included in 1941 partly in Kathua Town and partly in Tehsil Kathua. The then Census Commissioner has stated that the enumerating agency had, contrary to the instructions issued, included all the 6 parts in the Village Tables of Tehsil Kathua and treated them as 6 separate units. Further, another village named Manjli was entirely included in Town Area Kathua in 1931, but was during the following decade transferred to the rural list. This gives an increase of 4 villages in this Tehsil during the decade.

(b) 4-villages, namely, Rakh Sarkar Bogni, Bakhrak, Spral Pain and Chak Budhu, Tehsil Hiranagar, were classed as uninhabited in 1941. This decrease was partially set off by classifying village Chak Daia which was uninhabited in 1931 as inhabited in 1941. The net variation in this Tehsil was thus a decrease of 3 villages.

(c) The village Tables of 1931 show that the number of villages of Tehsil Bashohli stood at 138 and not at 137 as given in the Census Report.

The variation of one village in District Poonch is explained below :—

(a) A reference to the Village Tables of of 1941 will show that village Katra, Tehsil Reasi, was against the instructions issued by the then Census Commissioner split up into two parts and accounted for as two independent units, vide serial nos. 285 and 286. The 1931 Tables however show the whole of Katra as one village.

(b) Village Chak Grolah, Tehsil Bagh, an inhabited village in 1931 was treated as uninhabited in 1941.

(c) Village Halan, Tehsil Haveli, which constituted one unit in 1931, was split up into two villages in 1941, namely, Halan North and Halan South.

The variations in the number of inhabited villages during the period 1941-61 fall in the following broad categories :—

(1) Decrease on account of the villages of the districts, viz., Baramulla, Ladakh and Poonch which have fallen on the other side of the cease-fire line;

(2) Increase on account of the villages on this side of the cease-fire line which belonged in 1941 to districts now on the other side;

(3) Villages which have been transferred from one district to another in connection with the formation of new districts;

(4) Villages transferred from different tehsils in a district in connection with the formation of new tehsils within the same district;

(5) Transfers from rural to urban and vice versa;

(6) Conversion of inhabited into uninhabited villages and vice versa ; and

(7) Miscellaneous.

The number of inhabited villages of Anantnag district has been reduced by 189 during the two decades preceding 1961. The decrease is the net effect of the following changes :—

(a) The whole of tehsil Khas as constituted in 1941 comprising 219 inhabited and 4 uninhabited villages as also the city of Srinagar and Badamibagh cantonment were transferred from Anantnag district to form a part of the newly established district with headquarters at Srinagar,

(b) Nine villages (six belonging to tehsil Anantnag and three to tehsil Kulgam) were merged in urban areas, as per detail given below :—

(i) Villages Sarnal and Khanabal, Tehsil Anantnag included in Town Area Anantnag,

(ii) Villages Mamal, Laripora, Pahalgam and Nanawani tehsil Anantnag converted into the notified Area of Pahalgam,

(iii) Villages Kulgam, Chawalgam and Hanand, tehsil Kulgam, declared urban to constitute Kulgam town.

(c) Three villages, viz., Kanigam, tehsil Anantnag, Chak Aziz Shah and Ranbirpora Deh Nawabad, tehsil Pulwama became uninhabited.

(d) 20 villages (13 belonging to tehsil Ramban, district Udhampur and 7 to tehsil Reasi, district Poonch) were transferred to district Anantnag. Following are the names of the transferred villages :—

Transferred from Tehsil Ramban, District Udhampur

1. Thathroo
2. Razloo
3. Bantango
4. Hakarwah
5. Chakwazoo
6. Waripora
7. Nadimarg
8. Gojripora
9. Margbal
10. Yarikhah
11. Halan
12. Reton
13. Tangmarg

Transferred from Tehsil Reasi, District Poonch

1. Nageenpora
2. Chatergam
3. Waltango
4. Orial
5. Pachgam
6. Naubug
7. Karloo

(e) Five villages of Tehsil Anantnag, viz., Rasul Khandi, Nowpora Khempora, Paibug, Karewa Kanghall and Keeman Donipora which were treated as uninhabited in 1941 have been declared inhabited.

(f) Village Brah, tehsil Anantnag has

been split up into villages Brah and Rakh Brah.

(g) Three villages, viz., Laru Jagir, Khori Batapora Khalsa and Ash Muji Jagir belonging to Tehsil Kulgam have been split up into six villages, namely :—

(i) Laru Khalsa
(ii) Laru Jagir
(iii) Khori Batapora Khalsa
(iv) Khori Batapora Jagir
(v) Ash Muji Jagir
(vi) Ash Muji Khalsa, respectively.

(h) A new village, namely, Chakoo has come into existence in 1961. A village of this name has been included in the Census Tables of 1931, but according to the Census Commissioner of 1941, the name of the village was subsequently changed to Chalan, as given in the Village Tables of 1941. Both Chalan and Chakoo appear in 1961 Census Tables, indicating thereby that the village Chalan consisted of two blocks which have now been declared as separate village units.

(i) Village Puranigam Zoastan, Tehsil Pulwama has been split up into two villages, namely Puranigam and Zoastan.

(j) Village Baragam, Tehsil Pulwama, which constituted a part of villages Vopalawan and Beghgund in 1941 has been converted into an independent village.

(k) Villages Bagh Inayatullah and Khanqah Bag, Thesil Pulwama, which formed part of Pampore town in 1941 were transferred to the rural list.

(l) Villages Drangbal, Kadlabal and Nambalbal, Tehsil Pulwama which fell in 1941 entirely within the bounds of Pampore Town Area have now been split up into urban and rural parts, resulting in an increase of three inhabited villages of these names.

(m) The three towns of Doru, Machhibawan and Verinag, Tehsil Anantnag have been converted into three villages of the same names.

(n) The 1961 inhabited villages include, among others, two blocks of boat population, one in Tehsil Pulwama and the other in Tehsil Kulgam. These did not exist in 1941.

The decrease in the number of inhabited villages of Baramulla district during the period 1941-61 represents the net loss resulting from a decrease of 501 and an increase of 173 villages. These increases and decreases have been due to :—

(1) Transfer with the exception of the following six villages of Tehsil Badgam as constituted in 1941 comprising 467 villages and one town from district Baramulla to the newly set up district of Srinagar :—

1. Gund Hassibhat
2. Mujagund
3. Lawypora
4. Malroo
5. Shalteng
6. Zainakot

(2) Transfer of 107 villages (100 inhabited and 7 uninhabited, vide serial Numbers. 1-49, 53, 58-68, 74-104, 181-185, 199-205, 214, 218, 232 of village Tables of 1941) from Tehsil Uri, district Muzaffarabad to the newly created tehsil of Uri, district Baramulla.

(3) Conversion of village Logama, Tahsil Uri into a town.

(4) Transfer of 48 inhabited villages of Tehsil Karnah, district Muzaffarabad to Tehsil Karnah, district Baramulla (vide serial numbers 12, 15, 23-26, 29-30, 55,57,

63-97, 102, 107-108).

(5) Transfer to Tehsil Sonawari, district Baramulla of the following 14 villages, originally belonging to Tehsil Srinagar district Anantnag and subsequently included in district Srinagar.

1. Safapora
2. Patharmulla
3. Chashma Mansbal
4. Pahlipora
5. Zoonipora
6. Nesbal
7. Asham
8. Ajas
9. Sudhanar Hastikhan
10. Chewa
11. Gund Sadarkot
12. Chandergeer
13. Sadarkot Pain
14. Hakbara

(6) Conversion from uninhabited to inhabited villages of :—

(a) Dandor and Labkachal, tehsil Handwara;

(b) Habaq Tangoo and Bahrampur Kungerdara, tehsil Baramulla and

(c) Gund Balak, tehsil Sonawari.

(7) Splitting up of villages—

(i) Chanderhama
(ii) Sadurana
(iii) Rakh Hajan

into six villages, namely,

(i) Chanderhama and Gund Chanderhama
(ii) Gund Sadrana and Baniyari Sharqi
(iii) Rakh Hajan and Baniyari Garbi.

(8) Increase of three units constituting boat population blocks, Tehsil Sonawari, which did not exist in 1941.

(9) Reduction of 14 inhabited villages of Tehsil Handwara now on the other side of the cease-fire line, namely :—

1. Dachi
2. Janoi
3. Foloi
4. Marnat
5. Sardari
6. Halmat
7. Nikran
8. Suti
9. Tawabat
10. Gorikot
11. Oshwari
12. Minabagh
13. Minimarg
14. Kalsibala

(10) Transfer of the following 12 villages from Tehsil Baramulla, district Baramulla to Tehsil Badgam, district Srinagar :—

1. Peerapore
2. Ari Pathan
3. Gumpora
4. Hanjibug
5. Path Kanihama
6. Nowpora Pain
7. Batpora Kanihama
8. Gund Karahama
9. Kawoosa Khalsa
10. Mazhama
11. Aden
12. Kawoosa Jagir

(11) Conversion from inhabited into uninhabited villages of Gangabug, tehsil Baramulla and Kartargarh, tehsil Handawara.

(12) Merger of village Kanthbag, tehsil Baramulla in Baramulla Town and of villages Bagat and Hamlina Tehsil Sopore in Sopore Town Area.

(13) Decrease of one village Ushkara,

Tehsil Baramulla which was wrongly entered twice in the village Tables of 1941.

(14) Conversion of the following seven villages into the Town Areas noted against each :—

Converted into Bandipur Town Area
1. Nowpora
2. Nassu
3. Bandipur

Converted into Ajas Notified Area
4. Ajas

Converted into Palhalan Notified Area
5. Palhalan

Converted into Hajan Notified Area
6. Hajan

Converted into Sumbal Notified Area
7. Sumbal

In so far as the district of Ladakh is concerned, the decrease of 231 villages in 1961 when compared with the number of villages given in the Census Report of 1941 is due to :—

(1) The tehsil of Skardu comprising 195 villages and one Town having fallen on the other side of the cease-fire line.

(2) Thirty-one villages of Tehsil Kargil (Serial Nos. 21-29, 33-53 and 90 of Village Tables of 1941) being on the other side of the cease-fire line.

(3) Villages Machoi aad Chanigund, Tehsil Kargil, which were treated as separate units in 1941 having been merged with village Matian and Chalis Kambu, Tehsil Kargil.

(4) Discrepancy of one village in Tehsil Kargil between the figures given in the Census Report of 1941 and the Village Tables of 1941 which stand respectively at 163 and 162.

(5) Occupation of village Mansor, Tehsil Leh by Chinese.

(6) Deletion of military block, Leh Town which was treated as independent unit in 1941 Census.

The decrease of 352 villages in Udhampur District as between 1941 and 1961 is the net effect of a decrease of 659 villages and an increase of 307 villages, as explained below :—

(i) Transfer of the three Tehsils of Bhaderwah, Kishtwar and Ramban as constituted in 1941 comprising respectively 309 villages, 156 villages and 130 villages from District Udhampur to the newly formed district with headquarters at Doda.

(ii) Transfer of 15 villages, mentioned below, from Tehsil Udhampur, District Udhampur to Tehsil Doda, District Doda:

1. Rote
2. Payota
3. Mangota
4. Sarak
5. Parabal
6. Goha
7. Mothi
8. Hambal
9. Sarsi
10. Paryota
11. Jangalwar
12. Khelani
13. Saras
14. Hud
15. Malhori

(iii) Transfer of 14 villages of Jagir Chenani, Tehsil Udhampur, District Udhampur, to Tehsil Doda, District Doda, as detailed below :—

(1) Karmeel
(2) Ramgarh

(3) Ghanbuta
(4) Assur
(5) Jathi
(6) Marsoh
(7) Kuthiara
(8) Ranka
(9) Lalhote
(10) Charota
(11) Kharonti
(12) Buland-pore
(13) Seote
(14) Bardi

(iv) Transfer of 32 villages, mentioned below, from Tehsil Udhampur, District Udhampur to Tehsil Ramban, District Doda :—

(1) Thopal
(2) Dharalata
(3) Chakwa
(4) Lodhwal
(5) Kothri
(6) Bandera
(7) Tringla
(8) Barthal
(9) Dharmond
(10) Batote
(11) Shampa
(12) Chilla
(13) Sana
(14) Balawat
(15) Papryah
(16) Karman
(17) Savni
(18) Kanfer
(19) Chanderkot
(20) Kanga
(21) Pernote
(22) Gandhri
(23) Bathli
(24) Metra Govindpora
(25) Pari-Jagir
(26) Dothan
(27) Kothi
(28) Bathan
(29) Kabbi
(30) Thangar
(31) Badhol
(32) Bandhera

(v) Transfer of village Kuthar, Tehsil Ramnagar, District Udhampur to Tehsil Jammu, District Jammu,

(vi) Amalgamation of village Barbarian, Tehsil Udhampur, District Udhampur with Udhampur Town Area,

(vii) Transfer of Tehsil Reasi, District Poonch (consisting of 324 villages) as constituted in 1941 to District Udhampur with the exception of the following 19 villages, transferred to Tehsil Ramban, District Doda and Tehsil Kulgam, District Anantnag :—

Transferred to Tehsil Ramban, District Doda

1. Samar Barog
2. Bhajmasta
3. Famrot
4. Ashmar
5. Molikot
6. Bandon
7. Sangaldan
8. Dalwan
9. Mahankund
10. Thatharka
11. Ghahwah
12. Seripur

Transferred to Tehsil Kulgam, District Anantnag

1. Nandimarg
2. Gojripur
3. Margbal
4. Yarikhah
5. Halan
6. Rewton
7. Tangmarg

(viii) Transfer to the uninhabited list of village Dogla, Tehsil Reasi, which was

inhabited in 1941.

(ix) Transfer to the inhabited list of villages Dhar Shivgarh and Ushni Bala, Tehsil Udhampur which were uninhabited in 1941.

The main reason responsible for the net decrease of 128 villages in Jammu District is the large scale migrations which took place in 1947 when most of the Muslim population inhabiting the border areas of different Tehsils of Jammu District crossed the cease-fire line/Indo-Pak boundary. Following is however a more detailed explanation :—

(i) Transfer of 27 villages of Tehsil Bhimber, District Mirpur (this being a portion of the residual area of Tehsil Bhimber, District Mirpur on this side of the cease-fire line) to Tehsil Akhnoor, District Jammu, as per details given below :—

1. Dhakar
2. Seri Pali
3. Batal
4. Khara
5. Chakla
6. Matrial
7. Chhamb
8. Kherowal
9. Chak Nawan
10. Chak Pandit
11. Nagial
12. Bawani
13. Bali Rampur
14. Malkotyal
15. Malka
16. Sandanwali
17. Chandrial
18. Janda
19. Biasa
20. Burujal
21. Bokand
22. Gogi
23. Banian
24. Moil
25. Deura
26. Part of village Manawar
27. Part of village Barmalah

(ii) Transfer to the inhabited list of three villages, viz., Rakh Nihalpora Sumbal, Fatehpur and Ratan Sahib, Tehsil Ranbirsinghpora, district Jammu which were treated as uninhabited in 1941.

(iii) Transfer from the urban to the rural list of Tehsil Jammu of villages Rakh Nagbani and Hazuribagh, previously forming part of Jammu Municipality.

(iv) Transfer of village Kuthar from Tehsil Ramnagar district Udhampur to Tehsil Jammu, district Jammu.

(v) Transfer from inhabited to uninhabited list of twenty-three villages of Tehsil Akhnoor, district Jammu, namely :—

1. Pail Becharg
2. Dab
3. Khundpur
4. Seedharwan
5. Jagial
6. Rakh Kharoon
7. Nakowal
8. Chhani Tana
9. Najwal
10. Mal Johda
11. Paragpora
12. Chak Tagwal
13. Rajpur
14. Baila Jamana
15. Chak Zulfoo
16. Chak Takho
17. Chak Phagwari
18. Sri Ranbirsinghpora
19. Sidhar
20. Gujral
21. Rakh Sripartapsinghpora
22. Bhar Dial
23. Nikian

(vi) Transfer from inhabited to uninhabited list of fifty-five villages of Tehsil Ranbirsinghpora, district Jammu, namely :—

1. Najawantpur
2. Abdalian
3. Sangral
4. Kotli Qanungoan
5. Kotlah Manhasan
6. Magral
7. Chak Hansu
8. Chak Janjua
9. Kharkhola
10. Sangial
11. Bikraman
12. Kotli Khohan
13. Rakh Phalpora
14. Haripur
15. Rakh Haripur
16. Mulowal
17. Gulabgarh
18. Sri Pratapkot
19. Kapurpur
20. Nawanpind
21. Hamzah
22. Chak Beru
23. Jawda
24. Ateywali
25. Chak Jogna
26. Nikowal
27. Bedipur Awanan
28. Toguwali
29. Chak Bola
30. Jeowal Kalan
31. Jeowal Khurd
32. Chak Jadran
33. Ajpur
34. Ladwal
35. Kotli Qazian
36. Tarapur
37. Pindi Sarochan Khurd
38. Bhati
39. Kot Kuba
40. Jandrah
41. Kotha
42. Chahnana
43. Kilachpur
44. Sri Gulabsinghpora
45. Duhayi
46. Fatahpur Salarian
47. Bad Bhains
48. Bag Jogian
49. Kumarian
50. Atinarpur
51. Nandpur
52. Bhomar
53. Sadrah
54. Lalpur
55. Railway Platform

(vii) Transfer from inhabited to uninhabited list of forty-eight villages of Tehsil Samba, namely :—

1. Teri
2. Chak Girdhari
3. Gangwala
4. Rakh Kangwala
5. Suchetpur
6. Magwal
7. Chak Barkha
8. Surhari
9. Belah Samba
10. Belah Manohar
11. Nandi
12. Chak Batal
13. Mandhak
14. Chak Bagbanan
15. Chak Katlan
16. Rattanpur
17. Barota
18. Kajial Khurd
19. Chak Partai
20. Makour
21. Chak Abdulla
22. Rajpur Ladana
23. Chhagwal
24. Balhar
25. Dadial
26. Nathwal
27. Jagatpur
28. Majrah

29. Makho Mera
30. Chak Jastu
31. Manhaspur
32. Jagwal
33. Chak Alia
34. Chhani Fatwal
35. Shri Partsinghpora
36. Karali Khurd
37. Jar Sarwah
38. Jar Radwan
39. Tarapur
40. Rakh Barotian
41. Chak Bamum
42. Sripartapsingpora
43. Kishenpur
44. Narayanpur
45. Chonilial
46. Chak Develi
47. Sanmado
48. Khomdral

(viii) Transfer from inhabited to uninhabited list of thirty-one villages of Jammu Tehsil, namely –

1. Chak Umra
2. Beli Azmat
3. Bhator
4. Salalpur
5. Chak Magna
6. Behli Bakayan
7. Behli Dhoran
8. Dhankot
9. Chanor
10. Machhyal
11. Thub
12. Udhowala
13. Gorah Chhabiyan
14. Gasetpur
15. Chak Habib
16. Teda
17. Jhumian Bhawan
18. Sangoteda
19. Jawalapur
20. Chak Alam
21. Chak Sogada
22. Chak Dadlet
23. Rakhehatta
24. Setni
25. Pingol
26. Dadola
27. Gleen
28. Mohda Trajab
29. Rangal
30. Badwal
31. Sikligram

(ix) Conversion of villages Arnia and Bishna, Tehsil Ranbirsinghpora, district Jammu into towns.

(x) Merger of villages Mandi Dargaliyan and Mandi Sadwalyan, Tehsil Samba with Samba Town Area.

The decrease of twenty-one inhabited villages in District Kathua during the two decades 1941-61 is mainly accounted for by the migrations of Muslim population of thirty-one villages of Tehsils Kathua and Hiranagar as also due to the transfer from the uninhabited list to inhabited list of some of the villages. Following is the detailed analysis :—

(1) Eight uninhabited villages of 1941 (Chak Kaju Rakh Sagha Palla, Chak Partapsingpora, Tehsil Kathua and Karwal, Panthal, Bharak and Sapral Pain, Tehsil Hiranagar and village Sarthal, Tehsil Bashohli) were transferred to the inhabited list in 1961.

(2) Six villages (Pitho Pain, Turf Pain, Turf Bala, Mirpur Gajoo, Mirpur Ram and Pithoo Bala) which constituted the town of Parole in 1941 have, consequent upon the transfer of the town in 1961 to the rural list, been included in the Village Tables.

(3) Transfer to the uninhabited list of thirty-four villages, thirteen belonging to Tehsil Kathua and twenty-one to Tehsil Hiranagar, namely :—

Tehsil Hiranagar

1. Chak Allu
2. Behri
3. Chhan Dhame
4. Matore
5. Shal
6. Kharroh
7. Chak Ranje
8. Rakh Sarkar Kadwal
9. Chak Chhaban
10. Chak Mathra
11. Ganjual
12. Bathal Chaka
13. Chak Bhohala
14. Thaggali
15. Sunjwan
16. Karandi Khurd
17. Rakh Hiranagar
18. Bijey pur
19. Charwal
20. Makwal
21. Chak Daia

Tehsil Kathua

1. Sher Tamker
2. Jawalapur
3. Chak Aidal
4. Bhakrial
5. Barthiyal
6. Amargarh
7. Pidri Bala
8. Chak Gokal
9. Saniyari
10. Chak Luddau
11. Chak Harisingh
12. Chak Devia
13. Kothi Jagir

(4) Conversion of village Lakhenpore Tehsil Kathua into a Notified Area.

The Tehsildar Hiranagar has however reported that villages referred to at items 20 and 21 of Tehsil Hiranagar have been merged with the adjoining villages, but he has not been able to locate the names of the latter.

The district of Poonch has lost about 52% of its inhabited villages during the two decades 1941-'61 mainly because of several of its Tehsils or parts of Tehsils having fallen on the other side of the Cease-fire Line. Further, one of the Tehsils which, though lying on this side of the Cease-fire Line, was also transferred to another district. These heavy losses have been set off to a small extent by the inclusion in this district of such of the villages of Mirpur District which fell on this side of the Cease-fire Line. Details showing how the variation is to be accounted for are given below :—

(l) Eleven villages of Tehsil Kotli district Mirpur and fifty-seven villages of Tehsil Bhimber, district Mirpur which have fallen on this side of the cease-fire line, have been included in the newly constituted Tehsil of Nowshehra, as is mentioned below :—

	Tehsil Kotli, District Mirpur	*Serial Nos. of 1941 Village Tables.*
1.	Anwas Bhander	216
2.	Dharkota	211
3.	Janjna Pogla	215
4.	Wandmohra	220
5.	Pukharni	221
6.	Jajot Kando	218
7.	Rajna	222
8.	Lam	223
9.	Chak Sarkari	225
10.	Dharhal Qitta	226
11.	Mohra Kampla	224

	Tehsil Bhimber, District Mirpur.	*Serial Nos. of 1941 Village Tables.*
1.	Khamboh	9
2.	Saryah	8
3.	Laroka	23
4.	Kanaheat	21

5. Bohani	20
6. Kalsian	22
7. Rajpur Kamila	34
8. Dnayatpura	35
9. Nonial	33
10. Chaki Handwan	31
11. Ganyah	30
12. Chai	24
13. Langer	29
14. Dhindaka	28
15. Manpur	27
16. Chaki Sarkari	45
17. Guru Sahibsingh	32
18. Bhajnowa	26
19. Hujana Khanka	50
20. Hujana Thera	51
21. Dhalala	49
22. Gangrot	48
23. Chaki Sarkari	45
24. Dheing	44
25. Kala	46
26. Pandori Hindwan	43
27. Mangiot	47
28. Sihal	62
29. Dharat	63
30. Mangal Devi	61
31. Patha	60
32. Dabbar	59
33. Chaki Jarallan	55
34. Thil Hakiman	53
35. Rajal	52
36. Bagnoti	54
37. Dandesar	56
38. Lambri	64
39. Chak Tewella	69
40. Tachuh	65
41. Kangri	68
42. Changi Kangrial	71
43. Chak Nanabad	66
44. Minka	67
45. Panti	81
46. Nah	80
47. Dhar	79
48. Dhok Banyar	78
49. Kaldabi	70
50. Talla Tanda	72
51. Lohar Koti	73
52. Bajwal	74
53. Paili	77
54. Phal	75
55. Gandeh	76
56. Qusbabala	57
57. Qasba-pain	58

(2) Two villages of Tehsil Kotli, district Mirpur, namely Goi and Famgot which also fell on this side of the Cease-fire Line have been included in Tehsil Mendhar, district Poonch.

(3) Village Pushana, Tehsil Mendhar and village Hanjli, Tehsil Rajouri which were treated as uninhabited in 1941 have been declared inhabited.

(4) The whole of Tehsil Reasi consisting of 324 villages was detached from district Poonch and included mainly in district Udhampur and partly in district Doda.

(5) All the 101 villages of Tehsil Sadhuti, district Poonch and 111 villages of Tehsil Bagh, district Poonch fell on the other side of the cease-fire line.

(6) The Tehsils of Haveli and Mendhar also lost the following 104 villages because of their present location on the other side of the cease-fire line.

Haveli Tehsil	*Sl. Nos. of 1941 Village Tables*
1. Bandi Morchkot	1
2. Khali Dramaman	2
3. Mangora	3
4. Namgar	4
5. Chhutiyal	5
6. Nakkar	6
7. Koti	7
8. Tangeran	8
9. Chhatrah	10
10. Bandi Gopalpur	9

11. Chafar	12
12. Batole	13
13. Polas	15
14. Dharmsal Troti	14
15. Supang	11
16. Bhata kote	35
17. Chhamber	34
18. Jhaniwala	33
19. Bhandhal	32
20. Bai Dharah	36
21. Sohiyan	31
22. Padhar	37
23. Gugdar	30
24. Basti Phulban	29
25. Dara Khas	45
26. Nyani Basti	44
27. Khuri	38
28. Ghun	39
29. Naganari	40
30. Krun Dhara	41
31. Sangal	43
32. Chhoi	46
33. Salara	47
34. Dhara Pain	48
35. Bandi	27
36. Nakkar Shiban	28
37. Chakyas	26
38. Jungeri Peeran	49
39. Kain Dhara	50
40. Pallan Chodrian	51
41. Pallan Chakkran	52
42. Tachhan	53
43. Naban Phulwari	54
44. Kolarili	55
45. Kahortah	56
46. Kalsan	57
47. Muri Syed Ali Khan	58
48. Muri Milwan	59
49. Hallan Sonth	61
50. Jokan	63
51. Sheikh Soli	64
52. Jobbian	65
53. Bhanger Bani	66
54. Soli Khas	67
55. Akhori	68
56. Malak Soli	69
57. Bring Pan	70
58. Kala Mala	71
59. Kakuri	72
60. Nandan	73
61. Maili	74
62. Jarlan	75
63. Orre	76
64. Hillan	77
65 Hundi Khatanan	78
66. Kachar Ban	79
67. Reji	80
68. Kotli	81
69. Kailar	82
70. Haji Bal	83
71. Tholan Gar	84
72. Kangran	85
73. Hotar	86
74. Chhanjal	87
75. Fathepur (Kahoota)	88
76. Renkari Chohan	89
77. Renkari Khas	90
78. Renkari Pain	91
79. Hundi Piran	92
80. Sriyan	25
81. Chiri Kote	24
82. Nakkar Kote	23
83. Hallan North	60
84. Serkakutah	170
85. Dawarandi	171
86. Gambir	172
87. Madurpur	173
88. Tetrinote	174
89. Karsan Dhara	42
90. Bashan	62

Tehsil Mendhar	*Sl. Nos. of 1941 Village Tables*
1. Plani	93
2. Mohra	79
3. Mandhol	4
4. Jandrote	78
5. Maira	82
6. Naikyal	80
7. Mandhaiter	96
8. Majhan	97

9. Tahi	5
10. Mithrani	95
11. Binala	8
12. Khandher	98
13. Batal	1
14. Sohra	3

(7) Fourteen villages, as detailed below (ten belonging to Tehsil Nowshehra, three to Tehsil Rajouri and one to Tehsil Mendhar) which were inhabited in 1941 were declared uninhabited in 1961 :—

Tehsil Nowshehra	*1941 Sl. Nos.*
1. Anwas Bhandar	216
2. Janjua Pogla	215
3. Wand Mohra	220
4. Pokharni	221
5. Jojot Kandu	218
6. Chak Sarkari	225
7. Chahi	24
8. Chak Sarkari	45
9. Gurah Sahibsingh	32
10. Pandori	43

Tehsil Rajouri	*1941 Sl. Nos.*
1. Hayatpora	11
2. Sohana	137
3. Badha	51

Tehsil Mendhar	*1941 Sl. Nos.*
1. Konah	2

(8) Two villages Kasba Bala and Kasba Pain of Tehsil Nowshehra were converted into Nowshehra Town Area.

11. Number of Villages & Towns in 1961.

The following statement gives the number of villages and towns in 1961 :—

State/District	Total No. of mauzas borne on the jurisdiction list	No. of uninhabited mauzas	No. of mauzas included in Towns		No. of inhabited mauzas	No. of Towns
			Fully	Partly		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir State...	6726	167	...	...	6559	43
Anantnag District ...	1222	31	...	4	1191	6
Srinagar District ...	714	25	...	3	689	3
Baramulla District . .	1067	25	...	...	1042	9
Ladakh District ...	238	1	...	...	237	1
Doda District ...	661	7	...	9	654	6
Udhampur District ...	627	7	...	...	620	4
Jammu District ...	1050	13	...	...	1037	7
Kathua District ...	585	43	...	3	542	4
Poonch District ...	562	15	...	...	547	3

12. Villages Partly included in Towns.

The above statement shows that 19 villages in all have been partly included in the towns of districts Anantnag, Srinagar, Doda and Kathua.

Villages Hyderpora, Bagat Barzalla and Kursu Padshahibagh have been partly merged with the newly set up Notified Area of Notipora-Hyderpora and are partly included in Tehsil Badgam, district Srinagar.

Doda town comprises parts of villages Doda and Barshala, the residual parts of which are included in Tehsil Doda. Similarly, a portion of village Kishtwar has been merged with the town and the remaining area continues to constitute a part of the Tehsil. Batote town area has been constituted by patching together parts of villages Tringla and Dharmund. The villages of Deogole and Gandabalkoti have been parcelled and declared urban to the extent of the portions falling within the jurisdiction of Banihal town. Like-wise, Ramban town has been built of parts of villages Metra Govindpora and Seri.

Four villages have been partly merged in District Anantnag in urban areas. Of these, Zarapora falls partly in Tehsil Anantnag and partly in Bijbehara Town. The remaining three villages, Nambalbal, Drangbal and Kadlabal are partly included in Pampore town and partly in Tehsil Pulwama.

Kathua town includes, among other areas, parts of the following three villages :—

1. Taraf Tajwal,
2. Taraf Manjli, &
3. Taraf Bujwal.

13. Definition of a Census House.

For purposes of the present Census, a Census house has been defined as a structure or a part of structure inhabited or vacant, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or a place of business or shop-cum-dwelling or school, etc., giving on the road or a common stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying separate entrance.

14. Occupied Residential Houses.

An occupied residential house has been defined as that part of a building which is occupied for residential purposes by one or more households. A household, on the other hand, signifies the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same Census House, or houses and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so.

15. Statement of density per sq. mile, occupied Census House, number of females per 1000 males, percentage of Rural and Urban population to total population of 1961.

The following statement inidcates the number of persons per occupied census house in rural and urban areas, the number of females per 1000 males as also the proportion of rural and urban population to the total population and the density per square mile :—

State/District	Persons per occupied Census house			Number of female per 1000 males			% of R & U population to total population			Density per sq. mile		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
J & K State ...	7.0	6.0	7.0	778	884	844	100	83.0	17.0	66	55	5031
Anantnag ...	8.0	8.0	8.0	859	861	837	100	93.0	7.0	312	294	1839

State/District	Persons per occupied Census house			Number of females per 1000 males			% of R & U population to total population			Density per sq. mile		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
Srinagar ...	7.0	7.0	9.0	849	837	863	100	54.0	46.0	531	291	15417
Baramulla ...	7.0	7.0	8.0	862	864	844	100	90.0	10.0	238	218	2236
Ladakh ...	5.0	5.0	5.0	971	970	1012	100	96.0	4.0	2	2	1051
Doda ...	6.0	6.0	6.0	902	908	806	100	94.0	6.0	61	58	1145
Udhampur ...	5.0	5.0	5.0	911	916	850	100	94 0	6.0	147	138	3693
Jammu ...	5.0	5.0	6.0	886	915	801	100	75.0	25.0	414	315	8628
Kathua ...	5.0	5.0	5.0	905	908	871	100	92.0	8.0	203	188	4795
Poonch ...	6.0	6.0	5.0	901	903	855	100	95.0	5.0	193	184	1859
Srinagar (M. C) ...	9.0	..	9.0	865	..	865	100	..	100.0	17829	..	17829
Jammu (M. C.) ...	6.0	..	6.0	784	..	784	100	..	100.0	25685	..	25685
Pulwama Tehsil ...	7 0	7.0	8.0	838	832	850	100	97.0	3.0	423	412	3712
Jammu Tehsil ...	6.0	5.0	6.0	842	892	787	100	54.0	46.0	668	366	13703
Kishtwar Tehsil ...	6.0	6.0	6.0	913	915	889	100	93.0	7.0	25	23	17250
Ranbirsingpora Tehsil ...	5.0	5.0	6.0	934	939	892	100	89.0	11.0	682	634	1938
Leh Tehsil ...	4.8	4.8	4.6	1010	1010	1012	100	91.0	9.0	1	1	1051

16. Observation on the strength of variations in each of the four topics of Statement 15.

It is apparent from the above statement that among the districts, the largest number of persons per occupied census house are to be found in Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla where the density stands at seven. On the other hand, the districts of Ladakh, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua are inhabited, on an average, by only five persons per occupied census house.

In the rural sector, the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla top the list with an average of seven in each case. Doda and Poonch have an average of six only whereas the districts of Ladakh, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua are inhabited by five persons per occupied house.

In uaban areas, the city of Srinagar appears to be most congested with an average of nine persons.

The maximum number of females per 1,000 males are to be found in Ladakh district both in the rural and urban areas, where the proportion works out to 970 and 1012 respectively. For the district as a whole also, Ladakh is populated by 971 females per, 1,000 males being the maximum proportion when compared with other districts. The district of Srinagar has the smallest number of women both in the district as a whole and in the rural sector. In the urban areas, the lowest proportion is to be found in Jammu district with 801 per 1,000.

The proportion of rural to total district population is largest in Ladakh, being 96% as against 54 of district Srinagar.

The following table indicates the growth of density during the period 1941-1961 :—

State/District		*1961*	*1941 population adjusted to 1961 jurisdiction.*
Jammu & Kashmir State	...	66	55
Anantnag District	...	312	251
Srinagar District	...	531	412
Baramulla District	...	238	199
Ladakh District	...	2	2
Doda District	...	61	46
Udhampur District	...	147	122
Jammu District	...	414	343
Kathua District	...	203	174
Poonch District	...	193	192

The growth of density for the State as a whole has been only 11 per square mile. This is accounted for by the fact that there has been no increase in the density of district Ladakh which alone is estimated to cover an area of 37753.8 square miles. If this district is omitted, it would appear that the relative densities for the projected population of 1941 according to existing jurisdictions and of 1961 would stand at 180 and 218 respectively giving an increase of 38 per square mile. The actual densities of the entire State including the area on the other side of the cease-fire line during 1941 and 1931 stood at 48 and 43 respectively.

For obvious reasons, there has been little or no change in the density of Ladakh and Poonch district during the last two decades. Ladakh mainly consists of bare mountains and rocky soil. The plain areas wherever available are generally sandy and therefore uncultivable. The rainfall is scarce and vegetation is visible only at a few places. Further, Polyandry is being practised even now in the rural areas.

Like Ladakh, the entire dirtrict of Poonch with the exception of some parts of Nowshehra Tehsil is also mountainous and very little land is available for cultivation. There have also been large scale migrations from this district during the tribal raids of 1947 which account for the fall of population and the consequent low density.

UNION & STATE TABLE A-I

AREA, HOUSES & POPULATION

UNION TABLE

(AREA, HOUSES

State/Province/District	T/R/U	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per sq. mile	Number of villages Inhabited	Number of villages Uninhabited
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	T	53,664.9	138,992.1	66	6,559	167
	R	53,547.0	138,686.7	55	6,559	167
	U	117.9	305.4	5,031	..	..
Kashmir Province	T	43,591.8	112,902.7	46	3,159	82
	R	43,518.7	112,713.4	36	3,159	82
	U	73.1	189.3	5,495	..	..
1. Anantnag District	T	2,096.9	5,430.9	312	1,191	31
	R	2,072.1	5,366.7	294	1,191	31
	U	24.8	64.2	1,839	..	..
2. Srinagar District	T	1,205.1	3,121.2	531	689	25
	R	1,186.0	3,071.7	291	689	25
	U	19.1	49.5	15,417	..	..
3. Baramulla District	T	2,536.0	6,568.2	238	1,042	25
	R	2,510.3	6,501.7	218	1,042	25
	U	25.7	66.5	2,236	..	..
4. Ladakh District	T	37,753.8	97,782.4	2	237	1
	R	37,750.3	97,773.3	2	237	1
	U	3.5	9.1	1,051	..	..
Jammu Province	T	10,073.1	26,089.4	156	3,400	85
	R	10,028.3	25 973.3	138	3,400	85
	U	44.8	116.1	4,274	..	..
5. Doda District	T	4,380.2	11,344.7	61	654	7
	R	4,366.7	11,309.7	58	654	7
	U	13.5	35.0	1,145	..	..
6. Udhampur District	T	1,731.6	4,484 9	47	620	7
	R	1,727.2	4,473.4	138	620	7
	U	4.4	11.5	3,698	..	..
7. Jammu District	T	1,248.6	3,233 .8	414	1,037	13
	R	1,233 7	3,195.4	315	1,037	13
	U	14.9	38.4	8,628	..	..

A—I

AND POPULATION)

No. of towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population			State/Province/District
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	
43	566,766	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343	JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE
..	481,749	2,967,661	1,574,946	1,392,715	
43	85,017	593,315	321,687	271,628	
19	285,772	1,988,089	1,068,010	920,079	Kashmir Province
...	235,510	1,586,348	851,821	734,527	
19	50,262	401,741	216,189	185,552	
6	96,181	654,368	351,932	302,436	1. Anantnag District
..	90,131	608,795	327,129	281,666	
6	6,050	45,573	24,803	20,770	
3	86,986	640,411	346,434	293,977	2. Srinagar District
..	50,960	345,327	188,005	157,322	
3	36,026	295,084	158,429	136,655	
9	84,944	604,659	324,672	279,987	3. Baramula District
..	77,570	547,295	293,564	253,731	
9	7,374	57,364	31,108	26,256	
1	17,661	88,651	44,972	43,679	4. Ladakh District
..	16,849	84,931	43,123	41,808	
1	812	3,720	1,849	1,871	
24	280,994	1,572,887	828,623	744,264	Jammu Province
...	246,239	1,381,313	723,125	658,188	
24	34,755	191,574	105,498	86,076	
6	44,015	268,403	141,133	127,270	5. Doda District
..	41,215	252,913	132,557	120,356	
6	2,800	15,490	8,576	6,914	
4	47,443	254,061	132,936	121,125	6. Udhampur District
..	44,030	237,644	124,063	113,581	
4	3,413	16,417	8,873	7,544	
7	95,769	516,932	274,107	242,825	7. Jammu District
..	73,726	389,156	203,177	185,979	
7	22,043	127,776	70,930	56,846	

UNION TABLE

(AREA, HOUSES

State/Province/District	T/R/U	Area in		Population per sq. mile	Number of villages	
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabited	Uninhabited
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6
8. Kathua District .	T	1,023.6	2,651.2	203	542	43
	R	10,20.4	2,642.8	188	542	43
	U	3.2	8.4	4,795	..	..
9. Poonch District .	T	1,689.1	4,374.8	193	547	15
	R	1,680.3	4,352.0	184	547	15
	U	8.8	22.8	1,859	..	..

A-I

AND POPULATION)—*concld.*

No. of towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population			State/Province/District
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	
4	38,889	207,430	108,899	98,531	8. Kathua District
. .	35,791	191,895	100,598	91,297	
4	3,098	15,535	8,301	7,234	
3	54,878	326,061	171,548	154,513	9. Poonch District
. .	51,477	309,705	162,730	146,975	
3	3,401	16,356	8,818	7,538	

Note :

1. T : Total
   R : Rural
   U : Urban

2. The total area shown against District under columns 3a and 3b represents the area as supplied by the Surveyor General of India. The urban areas are based on the area of individual towns furnished by the local authorities. The rural area of district is obtained by subtracting the urban area from the Surveyor General's area figures

*3. The square kilometers and density figures of urban areas of District and State are worked out using the area figures corrected up to two places of decimals obtained by adding the areas of the town in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this, the figures relating to sq. kilometers are further adjusted to make the District/State total tally.

STATE TABLE

(AREA, HOUSES

State/Province/District/Tehsil/ Town Group/Town	TRU	Area in Sq miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per sq. mile	Number of Villages Inhabited	Number of Villages Uninhabited
1	2	3a	3b*	4*	5	6
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE . .	T	53,664.9	138,992.1	66	6,559	167
	R	53,547.0	138,686.7	55	6,559	167
	U	117.9	305.4	5,031	..	..
Kashmir Province	T	43,591.8	112,902.7	46	3,159	82
	R	43,518.7	112,713.4	36	3,159	82
	U	73.1	189.3	5,495	..	..
1. Anantnag District	T	2,096.9	5,430.9	312	1,191	31
	R	2,072.1	5,366.7	294	1,191	31
	U	24.8	64.2	1,839	..	..
1. Anantnag Tehsil	T	1,038.0	2,688.4	241	327	8
	R	1,022.8	2,649.1	216	327	8
	U	15.2	39.3	1,937	..	..
I. Anantnag (TA) . .	U	6.25	16.19	3,374	..	..
II Bijbehara (TA)	U	0.93	2.41	6,875	..	..
III. Pahalgam (NA)	U	8.00	20.72	240	..	..
2. Kulgam Tehsil	T	606.5	1,570.8	352	474	9
	R	598.4	1,549.8	339	474	9
	U	8.1	21.0	1,309	..	..
I. Kulgam (TA) . . .	U	6.00	15.54	767	..	..
II. Shupiyan (TA) . .	U	2.10	5.44	2,860	..	..
3. Pulwama Tehsil	T	452.4	1,171.7	423	390	14
	R	450.9	1,167.8	412	390	14
	U	1.5	3.9	3,712	..	..
I. Pampore (TA)	U	1.50	3.88	3,712	..	..
2. Srinagar District	T	1,205.1	3,121.2	531	689	25
	R	1,186.0	3,071.7	291	689	25
	U	19.1	49.5	15,417	..	..
Srinagar Town Group . .	U	19.14	49.57	15,417	..	..
In Srinagar Tehsil	U	18.18	47.08	16,054	..	..
(a) Srinagar (M.C.) . . .	U	16.00	41.44	17,829	..	..
(b) Badamibagh (Cantt.) . .	U	2.18	5.64	3,026	..	..

A-I

AND POPULATION)—*contd.*

No. of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population			State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town group/ Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
43	**566,766**	**3,560,976**	**1,896,633**	**1,664,343**	**JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE**
..	481,749	2,967,661	1,574,946	1,392,715	
43	85,017	593,315	321,687	271,628	
19	285,772	1,988,089	1,068,010	920,079	Kashmir Province
..	235,510	1,586,348	851,821	734,527	
19	50,262	401,741	216,189	185,552	
6	96,181	654,368	351,932	302,436	1. **Anantnag District**
..	90,131	608,795	327,129	281,666	
6	6,050	45,573	24,803	20,770	
3	37,035	249,882	135,502	114,380	1. **Anantnag Tehsil**
..	33,249	220,481	119,395	101,086	
3	3,786	29,401	16,107	13,294	
1	2,512	21,087	11,513	9,574	I. Anantnag (TA)
1	927	6,394	3,498	2,896	II. Bijbehara (TA)
1	347	1,920	1,096	824	*III. Pahalgam (NA)*
2	30,583	213,298	112,434	100,864	2. **Kulgam Tehsil**
.	28,994	202,694	106,749	95,945	
2	1,589	10,604	5,685	4,919	
1	680	4,599	2,457	2,142	I. Kulgam (TA)
1	909	6,005	3,228	2,777	II. Shupiyan (TA)
1	28,563	191,188	103,996	87,192	3. **Pulwama Tehsil**
..	27,888	185,620	100,985	84,635	
1	675	5,568	3,011	2,557	
1	675	5,568	3,011	2,557	I. Pampore (TA)
3	86,986	640,411	346,434	293,977	2. **Srinagar District**
..	50,960	345,327	188,005	157,322	
3	36,026	295,084	158,429	136,655	
3	36,026	295,084	158,429	136,655	Srinagar Town Group
2	35,577	291,853	156,689	135,164	In Srinagar Tehsil
1	34,741	285,257	152,967	132,290	(a) Srinagar (M. C.)
1	836	6,596	3,722	2,874	(b) Badamibagh (Cantt.)

STATE TABLE

(AREA, HOUSES

State/Province/District/Tehsil/ Town Group/Town	T R U	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per sq. mile	Number of Villages Inhabited	Number of Villages Uninhabited
1	2	3 a	3 b *	4 *	5	6
In Badgam Tehsil	U	0.96	2.49	3,366	..	..
(c) *Natipora-Hyderpora (NA)*	U	0.96	2.49	3,366	..	..
1. †Srinagar Tehsil	T	146.3	378.9	419	87	2
	R	146.3	378.9	419	87	2
	U	..	..	..	..	.
2. Ganderbal Tehsil	R	561.1	1,453.2	142	135	2
3. ‡Badgam Tehsil	T	478.6	1,239.6	427	467	21
	R	478.6	1,239.6	427	467	21
	U	..	..	..	..	..
3. **Baramulla District**	T	2,536.0	6,568.2	238	1,042	25
	R	2,510.3	6,501.7	218	1,042	25
	U	25.7	66.5	2,236	..	..
1 Baramulla Tehsil	T	320.2	829.4	425	275	2
	R	314.8	815.3	368	275	2
	U	5.4	14.1	3,694	..	..
I. Gulmarg (NA)	U	3.03	7.85	68	..	..
II. Baramulla (TA)	U	2.40	6.22	8,273	..	..
2. Sopore Tehsil	T	1,024.1	2,652.4	146	211	7
	R	1,021.6	2,646.0	124	211	7
	U	2.5	6.4	9,336	..	..
I. Sopore (TA)	U	0.55	1.42	34,522	..	..
II. Bandipore (TA)	U	1.92	4.97	2,122	..	..
3 Handwara Tehsil	R	613.3	1,588.4	303	330	6
4. Sonawari Tehsil	T	152.2	394.2	477	85	3
	R	134.9	349.4	436	85	3
	U	17.3	44.8	798	..	..
I. Sumbal (NA)	U	0.81	2.10	3,401	..	..
II. Hajin (NA)	U	7.06	18.29	524	..	..
III. Palhalan (NA)	U	3.76	9.74	1,001	..	..
IV. Ajas (NA)	U	5.66	14.66	633	..	..

A—I

AND POPULATION)—*contd.*

Number of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population			State/Province/District/Tehsil/ Town Group/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
1	449	3,231	1,740	1,491	**In Badgam Tehsil**
1	449	3,231	1,740	1,491	(c) *Natipora-Hyderpora (NA)*
..	8,270	61,298	33,382	27,916	1. †**Srinagar Tehsil**
..	8,270	61,298	33,382	27,916	
..	..	..	..	..	
..	12,161	79,453	43,451	36,002	2. **Ganderbal Tehsil**
..	30,529	204,576	111,172	93,404	3. ‡**Badgam Tehsil**
..	30,529	204,576	111,172	93,404	
..	..	..	..	..	
9	84,944	604,659	324,672	279,987	**3. Baramulla District**
..	77,570	547,295	293,564	253,731	
9	7,374	57,364	31,108	26,256	
2	19,337	136,016	73,655	62,361	1. **Baramulla Tehsil**
..	16,728	115,956	62,647	53,309	
2	2,609	20,060	11,008	9,052	
1	160	206	183	23	I. Gulmarg (NA)
1	2,449	19,854	10,825	9,029	II. Baramulla (TA)
2	19,919	149,911	80,457	69,454	2. Sopore Tehsil
..	17,127	126,850	68,090	58,760	
2	2,792	23,061	12,367	10,694	
1	2,192	18,987	10,189	8,798	I. Sopore (TA)
1	600	4,074	2,178	1,896	II. Bandipore (TA)
..	26,424	185,565	98,208	87,357	3. Handwara Tehsil
4	10,778	72,568	39,782	32,786	4. Sonawari Tehsil
..	8,895	58,766	32,310	26,456	
4	1,883	13,802	7,472	6,330	
1	403	2,755	1,505	1,250	*I. Sumbal (NA)*
1	488	3,701	2,018	1,683	*II. Hajin (NA)*
1	534	3,762	2,029	1,733	*III. Palhalan (NA)*
1	458	3,584	1,920	1,664	*IV. Ajas (NA)*

STATE TABLE

(AREA, HOUSES

State/Province/District/Tehsil Town Group/Town	T/R/U	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per sq. mile	Number of villages Inhabited	Number of villages Uninhabited
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6
5. Uri Tehsil	T	269.2	697.2	156	93	7
	R	268.7	696.0	155	93	7
	U	0.5	1.2	959	..	..
I. Uri (TA)	U	0.46	1.19	959	..	..
6. Karnah Tehsil	R	157.0	406.6	118	48	..
4. Ladakh District	T	37,753.8	97,782.4	2	237	1
	R	37,750.3	97,773.3	2	237	1
	U	3.5	9.1	1,051	..	..
1. Leh Tehsil	T	31,929.0	82,696.1	1	108	1
	R	31,925.5	82,687.0	1	108	1
	U	3.5	9.1	1,051	..	..
I. Leh (TA)	U	3.54	9.17	1,051	..	..
2. Kargil Tehsil	R	5,824.8	15,086.3	8	129	..
Jammu Province	T	10,073.1	26,089.4	156	3,400	85
	R	10,028.3	25,973.3	138	3,400	85
	U	44.8	116.1	4,274	..	..
5. Doda District	T	43,80.2	11,344.7	61	654	7
	R	4,366.7	11,309.7	58	654	7
	U	13.5	35.0	1,145	..	..
1. Ramban Tehsil	T	423.2	1,096.1	174	98	3
	R	417.5	1,081.4	167	98	3
	U	5.7	14.7	720	..	..
I. Banihal (TA)	U	1.41	3.65	570	..	..
II. Ramban (TA)	U	1.75	4.53	851	..	..
III. Batote (TA)	U	2.50	6.48	712	..	..
2. Doda Tehsil	T	413.9	1,072.0	141	126	1
	R	408.4	1,057.8	135	126	1
	U	5.5	14.2	572	..	..
1. Doda (TA)	U	5.50	14.24	572	..	..

A—I

AND POPULATION)—*contd.*

No. of towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population			State/Province/District/Tehsil/Town Group/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
1	5,698	42,091	22,348	19,743	5. Uri Tehsil
..	5,608	41,650	22,087	19,563	
1	90	441	261	180	
1	90	441	261	180	I. Uri (TA)
..	2,788	18,508	10,222	8,286	6. Karnah Tehsil
1	17,661	88,651	44,972	43,679	**4. Ladakh District**
..	16,849	84,931	43,123	41,808	
1	812	3,720	1,849	1,871	
1	9,165	43,587	21,686	21,901	1. Leh Tehsil
..	8,353	39,867	19,837	20,030	
1	812	3,720	1,849	1,871	
1	812	3,720	1,849	1,871	I. Leh (TA)
..	8,496	45,064	23,286	21,778	2. Kargil Tehsil
24	280,994	1,572,887	828,623	744,264	Jammu Province
..	246,239	1,381,313	723,125	658,188	
24	34,755	191,574	105,498	86,076	
6	44,015	268,403	141,133	127,270	**5. Doda District**
..	41,215	252,913	132,557	120,356	
6	2,800	15,490	8,576	6,914	
3	12,336	73,646	38,946	34,700	Ramban Tehsil
..	11,443	69,573	36,525	33,048	
3	893	4,073	2,421	1,652	
1	237	803	488	315	*I. Banhal (TA)*
1	318	1,490	887	603	II. Ramban (TA)
1	338	1,780	1,046	734	*III Batote (TA)*
1	9,766	58,380	30,883	27,497	2. Doda Tehsil
..	9,170	55,232	29,113	26,119	
1	596	3,148	1,770	1,378	
1	596	3,148	1,770	1,378	I. Doda (TA)

STATE TABLE

(AREA, HOUSES

State/Province/District/Tehsil/ Town Group/Town	T R U	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per sq. mile	Number of Villages Inhabited	Number of Villages Uninhabited
1	2	3 a	3 b	4	5	6
3. Kishtwar Tehsil	T	3,016.9	7,813.8	25	156	1
	R	3,016.7	7,813.2	23	156	1
	U	0.2	0.6	17,250	..	..
I. Kishtwar (TA)	U	0.24	0.62	17,250	..	..
4. Bhaderwah Tehsil	T	526.2	1,362.8	117	274	2
	R	524.1	1,357.3	110	274	2
	U	2.1	5.5	1,938	..	..
I. Bhaderwah (TA)	U	2.13	5.52	1,938	..	..
6 Udhampur District	T	1,731.6	4,484 9	147	620	7
	R	1,727.2	4,473.4	138	620	7
	U	4.4	11.5	3,698	..	..
1. Ramnagar Tehsil	T	523.6	1,356.1	138	136	..
	R	521.8	1,351.4	134	136	..
	U	1.8	4.7	1,213	..	..
I. Ramnagar (TA)	U	1.82	4.71	1,213	..	..
2. Udhampur Tehsil	T	394.1	1,020.8	220	227	5
	R	393.6	1,019.4	195	227	5
	U	0.5	1.4	19,737	..	..
I. Udhampur (TA)	U	0.52	1.35	19,737	..	..
3. Reasi Tehsil	T	813.9	2,108.0	117	257	2
	R	811.8	2,102.6	112	257	2
	U	2.1	5.4	1,880	..	..
I. Katra (TA)	U	0.48	1.24	3,185	..	..
II. Reasi (TA)	U	1.62	4.20	1.493	..	..
7. Jammu District	T	1,248.6	3,233.8	414	1,037	13
	R	1,233.7	3,195.4	315	1,037	13
	U	14.9	38.4	8,628	..	..
1. Jammu Tehsil	T	349.5	905.2	668	306	2
	R	341.6	884.7	366	306	2
	U	7.9	20.5	13,703	..	..

A—I

AND POPULATION)—*contd.*

No. of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population			State/Province/District/Tehsil/ Town group/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
1	12,183	74,594	38,991	35,603	3 Kishtwar Tehsil
..	11,519	70,454	36,799	33,655	
1	664	4,140	2,192	1,948	
1	664	4,140	2,192	1,948	I. Kishtwar (TA)
1	9,730	61,783	32,313	29,470	4. Bhaderwah Tehsil
..	9,083	57,654	30,120	27,534	
1	647	4,129	2,193	1,936	
1	647	4,129	2,193	1,936	I. Bhaderwah (TA)
4	47,443	254,061	132,936	121,125	6. Udhampur District
..	44,030	237,644	124,063	113,581	
4	3,413	16,417	8,873	7,544	
1	13,313	72,040	37,140	34,900	1. Ramnagar Tehsil
..	12,856	69,883	35,951	33,882	
1	457	2,207	1,189	1,018	
1	457	2,207	1,189	1,018	I. Ramnagar (TA)
1	16,953	86,859	46,050	40,809	2. Udhampur Tehsil
..	14,858	76,596	40,527	36,069	
1	2,095	10,263	5,523	4,740	
1	2,095	10,263	5,523	4,740	I. Udhampur (TA)
2	17,177	95,162	49,746	45,416	3. Reasi Tehsil
..	16,316	91,215	47,585	43,630	
2	861	3,947	2,161	1,786	
1	291	1,529	838	691	I. Katra (TA)
1	570	2,418	1,323	1,095	II. Reasi (TA)
7	95,769	516,932	274,107	242,825	7. Jammu District
..	73,726	389,156	203,177	185,979	
7	22,043	127,776	70,930	56,846	
2	42,015	233,311	126,659	106,652	1. Jammu Tehsil
..	23,598	125,054	69,093	58,961	
2	18,417	108,257	60,566	47,691	

STATE TABLE

(AREA, HOUSES

State/Province/District/Tehsil/Town group/Town	TRU	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per sq. mile	Number of villages Inhabited	Number of villages Uninhabited
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6
I. Jammu (M. C.)	U	4.00	10.36	25,685	..	..
II. Jammu (Cantt.)	U	3.90	10.10	1,415	..	..
2. Samba Tehsil	T	321.7	833.2	246	269	5
	R	321.3	832.2	232	269	5
	U	0.4	1.0	12,114	..	..
I. Samba (TA)	U	0.36	0.93	12,114	..	..
3. Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil	T	157.6	408.1	682	240	6
	R	151.7	393.0	634	240	6
	U	5.9	15.1	1,938	..	..
I. Bishna (TA)	U	0.80	2.07	3,340	..	..
II Arnia (TA)	U	4.85	12.56	789	..	..
III. Ranbirsinghpora (TA)	U	0.19	0.49	25,368	..	..
4. Akhnoor Tehsil	T	419.8	1,087.3	231	222	..
	R	419.1	1 085.5	223	222	..
	U	0.7	1.8	5,407	..	..
I. Akhnoor (TA)	U	0.71	1.84	5,407	..	..
8. Kathua District	T	1,023.6	2,651.2	203	542	43
	R	1,020.4	2,642.8	188	542	43
	U	3.2	8.4	4,795	..	..
1. Bashohli Tehsil	T	613.1	1,587.9	142	139	..
	R	611.3	1,583.2	138	139	..
	U	1.8	4.7	1,449	..	..
I. Bashohli (TA)	U	1.79	4.64	1,449	..	..
2. Kathua Tehsil	T	226.5	586.7	282	163	20
	R	225.5	584.1	239	163	20
	U	1.0	2.6	9,888	..	..
I. Kathua (TA)	U	0.75	1.94	12,863	..	..
II. *Lakhenpur (NA)*	U	0.27	0.70	1,626	..	..
3. Hiranagar Tehsil	T	184.0	476.6	307	240	23
	R	183.6	475.5	292	240	23
	U	0.4	1.1	6,642	..	..

A—I

AND POPULATION)—*contd.*

No. of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population			State/Province/District/Tehsil/ Town group/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
1	17,266	102,738	57,581	45,157	I. Jammu (M. C.)
1	1,151	5,519	2,985	2,534	II. Jammu (Cantt.)
1	14,653	79,018	41,172	37,846	2. Samba Tehsil
. .	13,852	74,657	38,876	35,781	
1	801	4,361	2,296	2,065	
1	801	4,361	2,296	2,065	I. Samba (TA)
3	20,357	107,438	55,559	51,879	3. Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil
. .	18,319	96,119	49,575	46 544	
3	2,038	11,319	5,984	5,335	
1	481	2,672	1,416	1,256	*I. Bishna (TA)*
1	696	3,827	2,016	1,811	*II. Arnia (TA)*
1	861	4,820	2,552	2,268	III. Ranbirsinghpora (TA)
1	18,744	97,165	50,717	46,448	4. Akhnoor Tehsil
. .	17,957	93,326	48,633	44,693	
1	787	3,839	2,084	1,755	
1	787	3,839	2,084	1,755	I. Akhnoor (TA)
4	38,889	2,07,430	1,08,899	98,531	**8. Kathua District**
. .	35,791	1,91,895	1,00,598	91,297	
4	3,098	15,535	8,301	7,234	
1	16,657	87,065	45,570	41,495	1. Bashohli Tehsil
. .	16,125	84,472	44,227	40,245	
1	532	2,593	1,343	1,250	
1	532	2,593	1,343	1,250	I. Bashohli (TA)
2	11,777	63,918	34,156	29,762	2. Kathua Tehsil
. .	9,790	53,832	28,692	25,140	
2	1,987	10,086	5,464	4,622	
1	1,885	9,647	5,176	4,471	I. Kathua (TA)
1	102	439	288	151	*II. Lakhenpur (NA)*
1	10,455	56,447	29,173	27,274	3. Hiranagar Tehsil
. .	9,876	53,591	27,679	25,912	
1	579	2,856	1,494	1,362	

STATE TABLE

(AREA, HOUSES

State/Province/District/Tehsil/ Town Group/Town	TRU	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per sq. mile	Number of Villages Inhabited	Number of Villages Uninhabited
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6
I. Hiranagar (TA)	U	0.43	1.11	6,642	..	..
9. Poonch District	T	1,689.1	4,374.8	193	547	15
	R	1,680.3	4,352.0	184	547	15
	U	8.8	22.8	1,859	..	..
1. Haveli Tehsil	T	302.8	784.3	208	83	1
	R	298.8	773.9	177	83	1
	U	4.0	10.4	2,549	..	..
1. Poonch (M. C.)	U	4.00	10.36	2,549	..	..
2. Mendhar Tehsil	R	386.9	1,002.1	237	86	1
3. Rajouri Tehsil	T	600.4	1,555.0	202	257	3
	R	597.4	1,547.2	196	257	3
	U	3.0	7.8	1,394	..	..
1. Rajouri (TA)	U	3.01	7.80	1,394	..	..
4. Nowshehra Tehsil	T	399.0	1,033.4	126	121	10
	R	397.2	1,028.8	122	121	10
	U	1.8	4.6	1,097	..	..
1. Nowshehra (TA)	U	1.79	4.64	1,097	..	..

A—1

AND POPULATION)—*concld.*

No. of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population			State/Province/District/Tehsil/ Town Group/Town
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	1
1	579	2,856	1,494	1,362	I. Hiranagar (TA)
3	54,878	326,061	171,548	154,513	**9. Poonch District**
..	51,477	309,705	162,730	146,975	
3	3,401	16,356	8,818	7,538	
1	10,481	63,008	33,374	29,634	1. Haveli Tehsil
..	8,259	52,812	27,917	24,895	
1	2,222	10,196	5,457	4,739	
1	2,222	10,196	5,457	4,739	I. Poonch (M. C.)
..	14,631	91,524	47,879	43,645	2. Mendhar Tehsil
1	20,339	121,088	64,141	56,947	3. Rajouri Tehsil
..	19,595	116,892	61,818	55,074	
1	744	4,196	2,323	1,873	
1	744	4,196	2,323	1,873	I. Rajouri (TA)
1	9,427	50,441	26,154	24,287	4. Nowshehra Tehsil
..	8,992	48,477	25,116	23,361	
1	435	1,964	1,038	926	
1	435	1,964	1,038	926	*1. Nowshehra (TA)*

Note :—

1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics.

2. The total area shown against District/Tehsil under columns 3a and 3b represents the area as supplied by the Surveyor General of India. The urban areas are based on the area of individual towns furnished by the local authorities. The rural area of district and tehsil is obtained by subtracting the urban area from the Surveyor Generals area figures.

3. *The square kilometres and density figures of urban areas of Tehsil, District and State are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimals obtained by adding the areas of towns in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this, the area figures relating to square km. are further adjusted to make the Tehsil/ District/State totals tally.

4. †Srinagar Tehsil excludes an urban population of Person 291,853, Males 156,689 and Females 135,164 of Srinagar M. C. and Badamibagh Cantt. which is included in Srinagar Town group. It also excludes Area, Number of Towns and Occupied Residential Houses of Srinagar M. C. and Badamibagh Cantt.

5. ‡Badgam Tehsil excludes an urban population of Persons 3,231, Males 1,740, Females 1,491, of Natipora-Hyderpora N. A. which is included in Srinagar Town group. It also excludes Area, Number of Towns and Occupied Residential Houses of Natipora-Hyderpora (N. A.).

6. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town, e. g.,
   (i) M. C.—Municipal Committee
   (ii) T. A.—Town Area Committee
   (iii) N. A.—Notified Area Committee
   (iv) Cantt—Cantonment

7. (a) T—Total
   (b) R—Rural
   (c) U—Urban

APPENDIX—I TO TABLE A—I

According to the Census Report of 1941, the State as then constituted covered an area of 84,471 sq. miles which has now, in accordance with the re-assessment made by the Surveyor General of India, been provisionally fixed at 86,023 sq. miles. In consequence, however, of the tribal invasion of 1947 and subsequent splitting up of the State by the cease-fire line, three whole districts, viz., Astore, Gilgit Leased area and Gilgit Agency and five whole tehsils, viz., Muzaffarabad, Skardu, Mirpur, Bagh and Sadhnuti as also 638 whole and 44 part villages and 4 towns representing the residual parts of such of the other tehsils which were truncated by this division, fell on the other side of the cease-fire line. The area occupied by these districts, tehsils and whole and part villages is estimated at 32,358.1 square miles approximately.

In 1941, the province of Kashmir consisted of the districts of Anantnag, Muzaffarabad, Baramulla, Ladakh, Astore, Gilgit Leased area and Gilgit Agency and covered an area of 73,648 square miles. The jurisdiction of the province was extended by 14.6 sq. miles (assessed area) during the period 1941-61 by the transfer to this province of twenty villages from the districts of Reasi and Udhampur of Jammu Province. On the other hand, the Province lost three districts (Astore, Gilgit Leased Area and Gilgit Agency), two tehsils (Muzaffarabad and Skardu) and 236 whole and 16 part villages being parts of the tehsils of Karnah, Uri, Handwara and Kargil now on the other side of the cease-fire line. In addition to this, one village of Ladakh Tehsil, namely, Mansor is at present under Chinese Occupation. The three districts and two tehsils put together account for an area of 26,860 square miles, while that covered by the 237 whole and 16 part villages is, on the basis of planimetering, estimated at 3210.8 sq. miles.

The net effect of these territorial gains and losses is that the area of the province has been reduced to 43591.8 sq. miles approximately.

The Jammu Province which consisted in 1941 of the districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Reasi, Mirpur and the Jagirs of Chenani and Poonch, covered an area of 12,378 square miles only. The province did not gain any additional area during the last twenty years, but suffered a loss of 1038.6 square miles plus the area covered by 402 whole and 28 part villages and 4 towns of the tehsils truncated by the splitting up of the State. The former included the tehsils of Mirpur (355 square miles), Bagh (321 sq. miles) and Sadhnuti (348 square miles), and 20 villages of the districts of Udhampur and Reasi which were transferred to Kashmir Province.

The district of Anantnag extended to an area of 2814 square miles in 1941. It has since been reduced to 2096.9 square miles approximately due to the transfer of Tehsil Khas (743 square miles) to the newly created Srinagar District and the merger in this district of twenty villages (assessed area 14.6 square miles) transferred from Jammu Province.

Srinagar District came into existence during the inter-census period 1941-61 with the tehsils of Ganderbal, Srinagar and Badgam as its constituents. The district covers an estimated area of 1205.1 sq. miles as indicated below :—

1.	Ganderbal Tehsil	...	561.1 sq. miles
2.	Srinagar Tehsil including City	...	164.5 ,,
3.	Badgam Tehsil	...	479.5 ,,

Baramulla District has suffered a net loss of 781.0 square miles of area during the inter-census period 1941-61. After the tribal raids of 1947 the residual parts of the Tehsils of Uri and Karnah of former Muzaffarabad District comprising 144 villages fully, 10 partly and 1 town (104 fully, 2 partly and 1 town belonging to Uri and 40 villages fully and 8 partly to Karnah Tehsil) were merged with the district. Further, 14 villages of Tehsil Srinagar were also included in Baramulla District as a result of inter-district transfers. As against these gains it lost to Srinagar District the tehsil of Badgam less by 6 villages as also 12 villages of Tehsil Baramulla also transferred to District Srinagar. In addition, 14 whole and one part villages of Tehsil Handwara fell on the other side of the cease-fire line. It has not been possible to ascertain the assessed area of these villages and even the gross area covered by these is not separately available. Excluding these however the total gains and losses of assessed areas amount to 174.3 square miles and 487.7 square miles respectively, resulting in a net decrease of 313.4 square miles.

The district of Ladakh was the biggest district of the State before 1947 and accounted for an area of *47,317 square miles. It then consisted of three tehsils, Skardu, Kargil and Ladakh, of which the first, viz., Skardu (8522 square miles) and 31 whole and five part villages of Kargil are now on the other side of the cease-fire line. The Tehsil of Ladakh has also lost one village Mansor which is under Chinese occupation. The area forming the jurisdiction of 1961 census stands at 37753.8 square miles.

Like Srinagar, the district of Doda was set up after 1947 by detaching tehsils of Ramban (except 13 villages), Bhaderwah and Kishtwar from District Udhampur and transferring to it 73 inhabited and 3 uninhabited villages (48 from Udhampur tehsil, 16 from former Chenani Jagir and 12 from tehsil Reasi). The District consists of 4 Tehsils, Ramban, Doda, Kishtwar and Bhaderwah. The new tehsil of Doda comprising 126 inhabited and uninhabited villages was carved out by the following transfers from different tehsils :—

1. 61 villages transferred from Ramban Tehsil.
2. 36 villages transferred from Bhaderwah Tehsil.
3. 15 villages transferred from Udhampur Tehsil.
4. 16 villages (including 2 uninhabited) transferred from former Chenani Jagir to then Ramban Tehsil and subsequently transferred to Doda Tehsil.

The two uninhabited villages referred to, viz., Thandapani and Pata Balga Jagwas have since ceased to exist and have therefore not been taken into account in 1961 Census.

Tehsil Ramban was compensated by merging in it the remaining 33 villages transferred from Udhampur Tehsil and all the 12 villages transferred from Tehsil Reasi. It however suffered a further loss of 13 villages which were included in the jurisdiction of Anantnag District.

The areas covered by Tehsils Ramban, Kishtwar and Bhaderwah in 1941 stood at 588, 3021 and 553 square miles. Both Bhaderwah and Ramban have suffered territorial losses as a result of the changes mentioned above. The 1961 areas of the four Tehsils stand as under :—

Ramban	...	423.2	sq. miles
Doda	...	413.9	,,
Kishtwar	...	3016.9	,,
Bhaderwah	...	526.2	,,
Total		4380.2	,,

Since the district did not exist in 1941, it has not suffered any loss at all.

Two important additions were made to the district of Udhampur after the Census of 1941, when its area stood at 5070 square miles. The Jagir of Chenani (95 square miles) was abolished and merged in this district and Tehsil Reasi of the then Reasi District was transferred to district Udhampur, extending thereby its jurisdiction by 1078 square miles.

As against these gains, the district lost three tehsils Bhaderwah, Kishtwar and Ramban which, except for 13 villages of Ramban Tehsil transferred to district Anantnag, claimed an aggregate area of 4154.3 square miles. In addition, 76 villages (including 3 uninhabited) of the Tehsils of Udhampur, former Chenani Jagir and Reasi were also tranferred to Doda District.

The district has on the whole suffered a net territorial loss of 3338.4 square miles reducing its 1961 area to 1731.6 square miles only. A comparison of the areas of the three tehsils constituting the district at present however shows that tehsil Ramnagar has suffered a nominal reduction of 0.6 square miles (assessed area) as the result of transfer of one of its villages to Jammu District, whereas tehsil Udhampur has gained 11.1 square miles notwithstanding the transfer of 48 villages of this tehsil to Disirict Doda. This is because the tehsil got 47 villages from Reasi besides the annexation of Jagir Chenani except 16 villages. Tehsil Reasi has, however, suffered a loss of 169.1 square miles as a result of 66 of its villages having been detached and merged in tehsils Udhampur, Ramban and District Anantnag.

Note :—The area of District Ladakh as given in the Census Report of 1941 (Census of India 1941 Volume XXII Part II) stands at 45762 square miles which was subsequently revised by the Surveyor General to 47317 square miles.

Following are the 1941 and 1961 area figures of the three tehsils of the district :—

	1941	*1961*
Ramnagar	525 sq. miles	523.6 sq. miles
Udhampur	383 ,,	394.1 ,,
Reasi	983 ,,	813.9 ,,

The district of Jammu which measured 1147 square miles in 1941 has not lost territorially. On the other hand, 46 additional villages being the residual parts of tehsil Bhimbar of district Mirpur were annexed to this district and merged in tehsil Akhnoor. Of these, only 27 are inhabited. In addition, village Kothar of Tehsil Ramnagar, District Udhampur with an assessed area of 3017 Kanals (0.6 square miles) was also transferred to Jammu District. If the increases thus caused are accounted for according to their assessed areas only, it would appear that the area of the district has been extended by 70.6 square miles. The gross area of the district in 1961 however stands at 1248.6 square miles indicating a net gain of 101.6 sq. miles in its jurisdictions since 1941.

Of all districts of the State, the district of Kathua alone has not suffered any change during the last 20 years and the area covered by it in 1961 stands at 1023.56 square miles, the increase of .56 square miles being due to fresh planimetering.

District Poonch has had a chequered career. The area now constituting this district formed previously a part of the old Reasi District and was partly treated as a Jagir and kept out of district jurisdiction. After the abolition of the Jagirs and the transfer of Reasi tehsil to District Udhampur, Poonch was constituted into a full-fledged district with head-quarters first at Rajouri and later on at Poonch proper. The District has since gained territorially by the addition of Tehsil Rajouri previously forming a part of district Reasi and of 60 villages fully and 10 partly being the residual parts of the tehsils of Kotli and Bhimbar, now on the other side of the cease-fire line.

As against these gains, the two tehsils of Bagh and Sadhnuti have entirely been lost to the district, being now on the other side of the cease-fire line. In addition, 104 whole and 18 part villages of the Tehsils of Haveli and Mendhar have also met the same fate. The subjoined statement gives the areas of the four tehsils comprising the district according to their 1961 jurisdictions :—

1.	Tehsil Haveli	...	302.8 square miles
2.	Tehsil Mendhar	...	386.9 ,,
3.	Tehsil Rajouri	...	600.4 ,,
4.	Tehsil Nowshehra	...	399.0 ,,
		TOTAL	1689.1 ,,

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A – 1

Statement showing 1941 Territorial Units Constituting the present set-up of Jammu and Kashmir State

"The serial number, name and area (wherever available) transferred from one Tehsil/District to another or incorporated in Tehsil/District by transfer from another Tehsil/District will be shown in the respective District Census Handbook for the Census of 1961."

"The area of the State is as supplied by the Surveyor-General as a result of planimetering in 1963. The area figures against Districts and Tehsils are those appearing in Part II-A, 1941 and include the entire area of the District/Tehsil, whereas the area of a village or a group of villages relates to 1961 figures and pertains to the land which is assessed to land revenue."

THE STATEMENT IS PROVISIONAL AND SUBJECT TO INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION

State/District/Tehsil	1941 Territorial Units	
	Name	Area in square miles
1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	Jammu and Kashmir State	53664.9
Anantnag District	Anantnag District	2841.0
	Plus :—(i) 13 villages of Ramban Tehsil of Udhampur District	(+) 7.7
	(ii) 7 villages of Reasi Tehsil of former Reasi District	(+) 6.9
	Minus :—Khas Tehsil transferred to newly formed Srinagar District except 14 villages which were subsequently transferred to Baramulla District	(−) 743.0
Anantnag Tehsil . .	Anantnag Tehsil	1034.0
Pulwama Tehsil . .	Pulwama (Awantipora) Tehsil	449.0
Kulgam Tehsil . .	Kulgam Tehsil	588.0
	Plus :—(i) 13 villages transferred from Ramban Tehsil of Udhampur District	(+) 7.7
	(ii) 7 villages transferred from Reasi Tehsil of former Reasi District	(+) 6.9
Srinagar District	Newly constituted with the following :—	
	(i) Khas Tehsil transferred from Anantnag District except 14 villages which were subsequently transferred to Baramulla District	(+) 705.0
	(ii) Badgam Tehsil transferred from Baramulla District except 6 villages which were subsequently transferred to newly formed Sonawari Tehsil of Baramulla District	(+) 481.8
	(iii) 12 villages transferred from Baramulla Tehsil of Baramulla District	(+) 5.9

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A--I

Statement showing 1941 Territorial Units Constituting the present set-up of Jammu and Kashmir State—*contd.*

"The serial number, name and area (wherever available) transferred from one Tehsil/District to another or incorporated in Tehsil/District by transfer from another Tehsil/District will be shown in the respective District Census Handbook for the Census of 1961."

"The area of the State is as supplied by the Surveyor-General as a result of planimetering in 1963. The area figures against Districts and Tehsils are those appearing in Part II-A, 1941 and include the entire area of the District/Tehsil, whereas the area of a village or a group of villages relates to 1961 figures and pertains to the land which is assessed to land revenue."

THE STATEMENT IS PROVISIONAL AND SUBJECT TO INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION

State/District/Tehsil	1941 Territorial Units	
	Name	Area in square miles
1	2	3
Srinagar Tehsil	Khas Tehsil	743.0
	Plus :—10 villages transferred from Badgam Tehsil	(+) 8.0
	Minus :—(i) 135 villages transferred to newly formed Ganderbal Tehsil	(–) 118.3
	(ii) 14 villages transferred to newly formed Sonawari Tehsil of Baramulla District	(–) 38.0
Ganderbal Tehsil	Newly constituted with 135 villages transferred from Srinagar Tehsil	(+) 118.3
Badgam Tehsil	Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam) Tehsil transferred from Baramulla District except 6 villages which were subsequently transferred to newly formed Sonawari Tehsil of Baramulla District	481.8
	Plus :—12 villages transferred from Baramulla Tehsil of Baramulla District	(+) 5.9
	Minus : -10 villages transferred to Srinagar Tehsil	(–) 8.0
Baramulla District	Baramulla District	N.A.
	Plus :—(i) 104 villages fully, 2 partly and 1 town transferred from Uri Tehsil of former Muzaffarabad District	N.A.
	(ii) 40 villages fully and 8 partly transferred from Karnah Tehsil of former Muzaffarabad District	N.A.
	(iii) 14 villages transferred from Khas Tehsil of Anantnag District to newly formed Srinagar District and subsequently transferred to Baramulla District	(+) 38.0
	Minus :—(i) Badgam Tehsil transferred to newly created Srinagar District except 6 villages which were subsequently transferred to newly formed Sonawari Tehsil	(–) 481.8
	(ii) 12 villages of Baramulla Tehsil transferred to Badgam Tehsil of Srinagar District	(–) 5.9

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A—I

Statement showing 1941 Territorial Units Constituting the present set-up of Jammu and Kashmir State—*contd.*

"The serial number, name and area (wherever available) transferred from one Tehsil/District to another or incorporated in Tehsil/District by transfer from another Tehsil/District will be shown in the respective District Census Handbook for the Census of 1961."

"The area of the State is as supplied by the Surveyor-General as a result of planimetering in 1963. The area figures against Districts and Tehsils are those appearing in Part II-A, 1941 and include the entire area of the District/Tehsil, whereas the area of a village or a group of villages relates to 1961 figures and pertains to the land which is assessed to land revenue."

THE STATEMENT IS PROVISIONAL AND SUBJECT TO INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION

State/District/Tehsil	1941 Territorial Units	
	Name	Area in square miles
1	2	3
Baramulla Tehsil .	Baramulla Tehsil	590.0
	Plus : —(i) 6 villages transferred from Uri Tehsil	(+) 5.8
	(ii) 9 villages transferred from Handwara Tehsil	(+) 11.0
	Minus :—(i) 6 villages transferred to Sopore Tehsil	(−) 7.8
	(ii) 12 villages transferred to Badgam Tehsil of newly formed Srinagar District	(−) 5.9
	(iii) 74 villages transferred to newly formed Sonawari Tehsil	(−) 85.8
Sonawari Tehsil . .	Newly formed with the following :—	
	(i) 74 villages transferred from Baramulla Tehsil	(+) 85.8
	(ii) Remaining 6 villages of Badgam Tehsil of Baramulla District	(+) 6.2
	(iii) 14 villages transferred from Khas Tehsil of Anantnag District to Srinagar District, subsequently transferred to Sonawari Tehsil	(+) 38.0
Uri Tehsil . . .	Constituted with :—	
	104 villages fully, 2 partly and 1 town of Uri Tehsil of former Muzaffarbad District	N.A.
	Minus :—(i) 6 villages transferred to Baramulla Tehsil	(−) 5.8
Karnah Tehsil . .	Constituted with :—	
	40 villages fully and 8 partly of Karnah Tehsil of former Muzaffarabad District	N.A.
Sopore Tehsil . .	Newly constituted with :—	
	(i) 1 town Sopore and 199 villages fully and 1 partly transferred from Handwara Tehsil	(+) 148.0
	(ii) 6 villages transferred from Baramulla Tehsil	(+) 7.8
Handwara Tehsil .	Uttarmachipura (Handwara) Tehsil	N.A.
	Minus :—(i) 1 town Sopore and 199 villages fully and 1 partly transferred to newly formed Sopore Tehsil	(−) 148.0
	(ii) 9 villages transferred to Baramulla Tehsil	(−) 11.0

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A—I

Statement showing 1941 Territorial Units Constituting the present set-up of Jammu and Kashmir State -- *contd.*

"The serial number, name and area (wherever available) transferred from one Tehsil/District to another or incorporated in Tehsil/District by transfer from another Tehsil/District will be shown in the respective District Census Handbook for the Census of 1961."

"The area of the State is as supplied by the Surveyor-General as a result of planimetering in 1963. The area figures against Districts and Tehsils are those appearing in Part II-A, 1941 and include the entire area of the District/Tehsil, whereas the area of a village or a group of villages relates to 1961 figures and pertains to the land which is assessed to land revenue."

THE STATEMENT IS PROVISIONAL AND SUBJECT TO INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION

State/District/Tehsil	1941 Territorial Units	
	Name	Area in square miles
1	2	3
Ladakh District . .	Ladakh District	N.A.
Leh Tehsil . . .	Ladakh Tehsil	N.A.
Kargil Tehsil . .	Kargil Tehsil	N.A.
Doda District . .	Newly constituted with the following :—	
	(i) Bhaderwah and Kishtwar Tehsils of Udhampur District	(+) 3574.0
	(ii) Ramban Tehsil of Udhampur District except 13 villages	(+) 580.3
	(iii) 48 (including 1 uninhabited) villages transferred from Udhampur Tehsil of Udhampur District	(+) 169.0
	(iv) 16 villages (including two uninhabited) transferred from former Chenani Jagir to then Ramban Tehsil of Udhampur District, subsequently transferred to Doda Tehsil of Doda District	(+) 24.1
	(v) 12 villages transferred from Reasi Tehsil of former Reasi District to Udhampur District, subsequently transferred to Ramban Tehsil of Doda District	(+) 80.9
Bhaderwah Tehsil .	Bhaderwah Tehsil	553.0
	Minus :—36 villages transferred to Doda Tehsil	(−) 9.7
Kishtwar Tehsil . .	Kishtwar Tehsil	3021.0
Ramban Tehsil . .	Ramban Tehsil	588.0
	Plus :—(i) 33 villages transferred from Udhampur Tehsil of Uhampur District	(+) 86.7
	(ii) 12 villages transferred from Reasi Tehsil of former Reasi District	(+) 80.9
	Minus :—(i) 61 villages transferred to newly formed Doda Tehsil	(−) 289.5
	(ii) 13 villages transferred to Anantnag District	(−) 7.7

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A—I

Statement showing 1941 Territorial Units Constituting the present set-up of Jammu and Kashmir State—*contd.*

"The serial number, name and area (wherever available) transferred from one Tehsil/District to another or incorporated in Tehsil/District by transfer from another Tehsil/District will be shown in the respective District Census Handbook for the Census of 1961."

"The area of the State is as supplied by the Surveyor-General as a result of planimetering in 1963. The area figures against Districts and Tehsils are those appearing in Part II-A, 1941 and include the entire area of the District/Tehsil, whereas the area of a village or a group of villages relates to 1961 figures and pertains to the land which is assessed to land revenue."

THE STATEMENT IS PROVISIONAL AND SUBJECT TO INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION

State/District/Tehsil	1941 Territorial Units	
	Name	Area in square miles
1	2	3
Doda Tehsil	Newly formed with the following :—	
	(i) 36 villages transferred from Bhaderwah Tehsil	(+) 9.7
	(ii) 61 villages transferred from Ramban Tehsil	(+) 289.5
	(iii) 15 villages transferred from Udhampur Tehsil of Udhampur District to Bhaderwah Tehsil of Doda District, subsequently transferred to Doda Tehsil	(+) 82.3
	(iv) 16 villages (including 2 uninhabited) transferred from former Chenani Jagir to then Ramban Tehsil of Udhampur District, subsequently transferred to Doda Tehsil	(+) 24.1
Udhampur District	Udhampur District	5070.0
	Plus :—(i) Former Chenani Jagir merged with Udhampur District except 16 villages (including 2 uninhabited) transferred to then Ramban Tehsil of Udhampur District, subsequently transferred to Doda Tehsil of Doda District	(+) 70.9
	(ii) Reasi Tehsil transferred from former Reasi District	(+) 983.0
	Minus :—(i) Tehsils of Bhaderwah, Kishtwar and Ramban (except 13 villages of Ramban Tehsil which were transferred to Anantnag District) transferred to newly formed Doda District	(–) 4154.3
	(ii) 1 village, Kothar, transferred to Jammu Tehsil of Jammu District	(–) 0.6
	(iii) 48 villages (including 1 uninhabited) of Udhampur Tehsil transferred to newly constituted Doda District	(–) 169.0
	(iv) 12 villages transferred to newly constituted Doda District from Reasi Tehsil	(–) 80.9
	(v) 7 villages transferred to Anantnag District from Reasi Tehsil	(–) 6.9

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A–I

Statement showing 1941 Territorial Units Constituting the present set-up of Jammu and Kashmir State—*contd.*

"The serial number, name and area (wherever available) transferred from one Tehsil/District to another or incorporated in Tehsil/District by transfer from another Tehsil/District will be shown in the respective District Census Handbook for the Census of 1961."

"The area of the State is as supplied by the Surveyor-General as a result of planimetering in 1963. The area figures against Districts and Tehsils are those appearing in Part II-A, 1941 and include the entire area of the District/Tehsil, whereas the area of a village or a group of villages relates to 1961 figures and pertains to the land which is assessed to land revenue."

THE STATEMENT IS PROVISIONAL AND SUBJECT TO INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION

State/District/Tehsil	1941 Territorial Units	
	Name	Area in square miles
1	2	3
Udhampur Tehsil .	Udhampur Tehsil	383.0
	Plus :—(i) 47 villages transferred from Reasi Tehsil	(+) 112.4
	(ii) 32 villages transferred from former Chenani Jagir	(+) 70.9
	Minus :— 48 villages (including 1 uninhabited) transferred to newly constituted Doda District	(−) 169.0
Ramnagar Tehsil .	Ramnagar Tehsil	525.0
	Minus :— 1 village, Kothar, transferred to Jammu Tehsil of Jammu District	(−) 0.6
Reasi Tehsil . .	Reasi Tehsil	983.0
	Minus :—(i) 47 villages transferred to Udhampur Tehsil	(−) 112.4
	(ii) 12 villages transferred to Ramban Tehsil of newly formed Doda District	(−) 80.9
	(iii) 7 villages transferred to Anantnag District	(−) 6.9
Jammu District . .	Jammu District	1147.0
	Plus :—(i) 1 village, Kothar, transferred from Ramnagar Tehsil of Udhampur District	(+) 0.6
	(ii) 46 villages (including 19 uninhabited) transferred from former Bhimbar Tehsil of former Mirpur District	N.A.
Jammu Tehsil . .	Jammu Tehsil	346.0
	Plus :— 1 village, Kothar, transferred from Ramnagar Tehsil of Udhampur District	(+) 0.6
Akhnoor Tehsil . .	Akhnur Tehsil	317.0
	Plus :— 46 villages (including 19 uninhabited) transferred from former Bhimbar Tehsil of former Mirpur District	N.A.
Samba Tehsil . .	Samba Tehsil	327.0

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A—I

Statement showing 1941 Territorial Units Constituting the present set-up of Jammu and Kashmir State—*concld.*

"The serial number, name and area (wherever available) transferred from one Tehsil/District to another or incorporated in Tehsil/District by transfer from another Tehsil/District will be shown in the respective District Census Handbook for the Census of 1961."

"The area of the State is as supplied by the Surveyor-General as a result of planimetering in 1963. The area figures against Districts and Tehsils are those appearing in Part II-A, 1941 and include the entire area of the District/Tehsil, whereas the area of a village or a group of villages relates to 1961 figures and pertains to the land which is assessed to land revenue."

THE STATEMENT IS PROVISIONAL AND SUBJECT TO INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION

State/District/Tehsil	1941 Territorial Units	
	Name	Area in square miles
1	2	3
Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil	Sri Ranbirsingpura Tehsil	157.0
Kathua District	Kathua District	1023.0
Kathua Tehsil	Kathua Tehsil	224.0
Hiranagar Tehsil	Jasmergarh Tehsil	185.0
Bashohli Tehsil	Bashohli Tehsil	614.0
Poonch District	Poonch Jagir	N.A.
	Plus :—(i) Rampur Rajouri Tehsil transferred from former Reasi District	(+) 886.0
	(ii) 8 villages fully and five partly transferred from former Kotli Tehsil of former Mirpur District	N.A.
	(iii) 52 villages fully and 5 partly transferred from former Bhimbar Tehsil of former Mirpur District	N.A.
Haveli Tehsil	Haveli Tehsil	N.A.
Mendhar Tehsil	Mendhar Tehsil	N.A.
	Plus :— 2 villages, Goi and Fangot, partly transferred from former Kotli Tehsil of former Mirpur District	N.A.
Rajouri Tehsil	Rampur Rajouri Tehsil	806.0
	Minus :— 65 villages transferred to newly formed Nowshehra Tehsil	(−) 162.6
Nowshehra Tehsil	Newly formed with the following :—	
	(i) 65 villages transferred from Rajouri Tehsil	(+) 162.6
	(ii) 8 villages fully and 3 partly transferred from former Kotli Tehsil of former Mirpur District	N.A.
	(iii) 52 villages fully and 5 partly transferred from Bhimbar Tehsil of former Mirpur District	N.A.

A—I, AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION
SUB-APPENDIX TO APPENDIX I

Statement showing Area for 1941 and 1961 for those Municipal Towns which have undergone changes in area since 1941 Census

Name of Municipal Area	Area in Square Miles		Remarks
	1941	1961	
1	2	3	4
Srinagar (M. C.)	11	16	*Due to jurisdictional alterations.
Jammu (M. C.)	2	4	†Due to jurisdictional alterations.

Note :—

*The increase in the area is due to the inclusion in the municipality of the following places which fell outside the south-eastern boundary of the city and were inhabited mostly by visitors from outside the State :—

1. Theed
2. Cheshma-Shahi
3. Dar-Bagh
4. Zeethyar
5. Nowpora
6. Gupkar
7. Hasthil
8. Karapora (Abi)

†As a result of the congestion of urban population in the post-partition period, the State Government extended the jurisdiction of the city by merging with it the following areas which were previously contiguous with its boundaries :—

1. Gandhinagar
2. New Basti (Upper Narwal)
3. Raipur Satwari (Pathankot road)
4. Bakhshi Nagar
5. New Plot
6. Gorah
7. Rehari Colony
8. Passage to Rajpura
9. Passage to Palora.

APPENDIX II TO TABLE A—I

It is apparent from the foregoing statement that villages with a population of 5,000 and over which are inhabited by 1.1% of the total rural population of the State are mostly found in the districts of Srinagar and Baramulla of Kashmir Province and to a small extent in district Poonch of Jammu Province. Jammu Province claims a much larger number of towns with a population of less than 5,000 which constitutes 8.9% of the total urban population of the State as against the corresponding percentage of only 5.4% of Kashmir.

In the rural sector, there were only three villages viz., Nandpora in district Srinagar, Kalaruch in district Baramulla and Darhal in district Poonch with a population of over 5,000 on this side of the cease-fire line. All the three have continued to be classed as rural in 1961. In addition, two more villages viz., Charar-Sharrief in district Srinagar and Haihama in district Baramulla have, this time, been added to the list. None of the five villages could be classed as urban, as almost entire population of each village consists of agriculturists only and no urban characteristics are traceable in any of these.

There were 24 towns in 1941 excluding those now on the other side of the cease-fire line each of which had a population under 5 000. Of these, six viz., Duru, Verinag, Machha Bhawan in Anantnag district, Pattan in Baramulla district, Charar-Sharrief in Srinagar district and Parole in Kathua district have been de-urbanized in 1961. The main reason for the classification of these six areas as villages is that none of these satisfies even one of the three tests prescribed for the determination of urban areas for the Census of 1961.

On the other hand, eighteen areas, two in district Anantnag, one in district Srinagar, six in Baramulla district, four in Doda district, two in Jammu district, two in Kathua district and one in Poonch district have been treated as towns for the Census of 1961. It is true that none of these satisfies the minimum population test of 5,000 and there are a few whose 75% population is not engaged in agriculture. In these cases the main consideration for classifying them as urban areas has been that they have acquired urban characteristics on a large scale and are otherwise important due to historical associations. In Anantnag district, for example, Pahalgam is an important tourist centre and has developed into a full-fledged modern town. The same applies to Gulmarg in district Baramulla. Again, Natipora-Hyderpora in Srinagar district is inhabited by people who are engaged in non-agricultural activities only. Kulgam has assumed great importance as a fruit marketting centre. Bandipur is a constellation of three villages and most of its inhabitants are non-agriculturists. All urban facilities, such as an electric station, drinking water supply, post office, telegraph office, schools, community development block and the like have been established in this town. The four notified areas of Sumbal, Hajin, Palhalan and Ajas are developing fast and have, therefore, been declared as urban areas by the State Government.

Doda was a town as early as 1911 and with the establishment of the headquarters of district Doda at this place, there has been a substantial increase in its population which consists mostly of non-agriculturists. The towns of Ramban, Banihal, Batote and Lakhenpur are important stations on the National Highway and possess all the urban characteristics. Bishna and Arnia in district Jammu, Hiranagar in district Kathua and Nowshehra in District Poonch have been declared urban due to large-scale migration of rural population inhabiting the border areas of the State. The number of agriculturists inhabiting these four towns is below 25% of the population.

APPENDIX II TO TABLE A—I

Number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000. (Units of territory which have nothing to show for this statement have been excluded.)

State/Province/District/Tehsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	**5**	**33,940**	**1.14**	**30**	**85,204**	**14.36**
KASHMIR PROVINCE	4	26,686	0.90	11	31,993	5.39
1. **Anantnag District**	..	..	..	2	6,519	1.10
Anantnag Tehsil	..	..	..	1	1,920	0.32
Kulgam Tehsil	..	..	..	1	4,599	0.78
2. **Srinagar District**	2	13,642	0.46	1	3,231	0.54
Srinagar Tehsil	1	8,469	0.29	..		..
Badgam Tehsil	1	5,173	0.17	1	3,231	0.54
3. **Baramulla District**	2	13,044	0.44	7	18,523	3.12
Baramulla Tehsil	..	..	..	1	206	0.03
Sopore Tehsil	..	..	..	1	4,074	0.69
Handwara Tehsil	2	13,044	0.44	..		..
Sonawari Tehsil	..	..	..	4	13,802	2.33
Uri Tehsil	..	..	..	1	441	0.07
4. **Ladakh District**	..	..	..	1	3,720	0.63
Leh Tehsil	..	..	..	1	3,720	0.63
JAMMU PROVINCE	1	7,254	0.24	19	53,211	8.97
5. **Doda District**	..	..	..	6	15,490	2.61
Ramban Tehsil	..	..	..	3	4,073	0.69
Doda Tehsil	..	..	..	1	3,148	0.53
Kishtwar Tehsil	..	.	.	1	4,140	0.70
Bhaderwah Tehsil	..	..	..	1	4,129	0.69
6. **Udhampur District**	..	..	..	3	6,154	1.04
Ramnagar Tehsil	..	..	..	1	2,207	0.37
Reasi Tehsil	..	..	..	2	3,947	0.67
7. **Jammu District**	..	..	..	5	19,519	3.29
Samba Tehsil	..	..	..	1	4,361	0.73

APPENDIX II TO TABLE A—I—*contd.*

Number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000.
(Units of territory which have nothing to show for this statement have been excluded.)

State/Province/District/Tehsil	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage to total rural population of the State	Number	Population	Percentage to total urban population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil	..	..	..	3	11,319	1.91
Akhnoor Tehsil	..	..	..	1	3,839	0.65
8. Kathua District	..	..	..	3	5,888	0.99
Bashohli Tehsil	..	..	..	1	2,593	0.44
Kathua Tehsil	.	..	..	1	439	0.07
Hiranagar Tehsil	..	..	..	1	2,856	0.48
9. Poonch District	1	7,254	0.24	2	6,160	1.04
Rajouri Tehsil	1	7,254	0.24	1	4,196	0.71
Nowshehra Tehsil	..	..	..	1	1,964	0.33

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO APPENDIX II TO TABLE A—I

Lists 'A' and 'B' given below indicate the names of places with Population of under 5,000 treated as towns for the first time in 1961 and places with population of under 5,000 in 1941 which were treated as towns in 1941 but have been omitted from the list of towns in 1961 respectively.

LIST 'A'

Places with a population of under 5,000 treated as towns for the first time in 1961.

No.	Name of District	Name of Town		Population	Area in sq. miles
1.	Anantnag	1. Pahalgam	(NA)	1,920	8.00
2.	Srinagar	1. Natipora-Hydepora	(NA)	3,231	0.96
3.	Baramulla	1. Sumbal	(NA)	2,755	0.81
		2. Hajin	(NA)	3,701	7.06
		3. Palhalan	(NA)	3,762	3.76
		4. Ajas	(NA)	3,584	5.66
4.	Doda	1. Banihal	(TA)	803	1.41
		2. Batote	(TA)	1,780	2.50
5.	Jammu	1. Bishna	(TA)	2,672	0.80
		2. Arnia	(TA)	3,827	4.85
6.	Kathua	1. Lakhenpur	(NA)	439	0.27
7.	Poonch	1. Nowshehra	(TA)	1,964	1.79

LIST 'B'

Places with a population of under 5,000 in 1941 which were treated as towns in 1941, but have been omitted from the list of towns in 1961.

No.	Name of District	Name of Town		Population	Area in sq. miles
1.	Anantnag	1. Duru	(TA)	2,280	1.75
		2. Verinag	(TA)	2,219	2.27
		3. Mechha Bhawan	(TA)	3,487	2.43
2.	Srinagar	1. Charar Sharrief	(TA)	4,037	8.73
3.	Baramulla	1. Pattan	(TA)	3,032	2.82
4.	Kathua	1. Parole	(TA)	2,966	4.80
5.	Poonch	1. Nowshehra	(Cantt.)	612	N.A

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A—I

Detailed instructions were issued well in advance for the enumeration of all houseless persons and institutional population. In so far as institutions are concerned, the test checks conducted during the period of enumeration in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar did not disclose any discrepancies. The same cannot be said in regard to houseless population. As has been the tradition for several previous centuries, peasants from Kashmir, particularly from the Districts of Anantnag and Srinagar, move in winter to the plains in search of employment. During this seasonal employment, they usually live on pavements, or in the premises of mosques and other open areas. Normally, they return home in March, but in 1961 the month of fasts (Ramzan) had already commenced in February and the Idd festival was approaching fast. They therefore hurried back to Kashmir towards the end of February, 1961 after having been enumerated as houseless persons in the district where they had secured employment. They reached their homes before the revisional round was over and were counted again contrary to the standing instructions. For this reason, the houseless population as given in this appendix cannot be very much relied upon.

An institution has, for the Census of 1961, been defined as a Census household occupied by unrelated persons who live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.

A classified numerical list of the institutions of each district is given below :—

District Anantnag

1.	Boarding houses	1
2.	Check Post	1
3.	Commercial Establishments	1
4.	Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses, etc.	6
5.	Hospitals	3
6.	Hotels	12
7.	Police Posts	6
8.	Religious Institutions	3
9.	Miscellaneons	2

District Srinagar

1.	Boarding Houses	6
2.	Commercial Establishments	4
3.	Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses, Tourist Centres, Guest Houses, etc.	7
4.	Factories and Workshops	7
5.	Health Centres	2
6.	Hospitals and Nursing Home	6
7.	Hotels	22
8.	Inns	3
9.	Jails	2
10.	Religious Institutions	7
11.	Police Line	1

District Baramulla

1.	Agricultural Farms	2
2.	Boarding Houses	2
3.	Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses, etc.	7
4.	Hospitals	5
5.	Hotels	9
6.	Jail	1
7.	Patwar Khana	1
8.	Police Stations	4
9.	Religious Institutions	3
10.	Miscellaneous	4

District Ladakh

1.	Boarding Houses	1
2.	Hospitals	2
3.	Hotels	5
4.	Religious Institutions (Gumpas etc.)	77

District Doda

1.	Boarding Houses	2
2.	Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses, etc.	6
3.	Hotels	3
4.	Jails	1
5.	Nursery Quarters	1
6.	Police Stations	2
7.	Religious Institutions	1

District Udhampur

1.	Boarding Houses	2
2.	Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses, etc.	5
3.	Hospitals	3
4.	Hotels	1
5.	Inns	2
6.	Jails	2
7.	Police Line	1
8.	Police Stations	2

9.	Religious Institutions	3
10.	Town Hall	1
11.	Social Welfare Institutions	1
12.	Soyamber Board Hostel	1
13.	Yug Ashram	1

District Jammu

1.	Boarding Houses	12
2.	Commercial Establishments	5
3.	Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses, Circuit Houses, etc.	4
4.	Excise Officials Mess	2
5.	Factories and Workshops	3
6.	Hospitals	4
7.	Hotels	12
8.	Inns and Dharamsalas	4
9.	Jails	1
10.	Police Lines	2
11.	Police Stations	5
12.	Religious Institutions	7
13.	Social Welfare Institutions	1
14.	Soyamber Board Hostels, etc.	3
15.	Miscellaneous	9

District Kathua

1.	Boarding Houses	1
2.	Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses, etc.	3
3.	Dharamsala	1
4.	Factories and Workshops	3
5.	Hospitals	2
6.	Hotels	2
7.	Jails	1
8.	Police Stations	1
9.	Miscellaneous	3

District Poonch

1.	Agricultural Farm	1
2.	Boarding Houses	2
3.	Factories and Workshops	2
4.	Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses, etc.	4
5.	Hospitals	2
6.	Inns	1
7.	Jail	1
8.	Police Post	1
9.	Religious Institutions	1
10.	Miscellaneous	1

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A—I

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

State/Province/District/Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	Total	27,733	18,069	9,664	13,484	12,626	858
	Rural	24,974	15,777	9,197	9,232	8,887	345
	Urban	2,759	2,292	467	4,252	3,739	513
Kashmir Province	Total	5,460	3,162	2,298	5,153	4,735	418
	Rural	4,991	2,869	2,122	3,253	3,079	174
	Urban	469	293	176	1,900	1,656	244
Anantnag District	Total	1,487	965	522	500	433	67
	Rural	1,487	965	522	356	310	46
	Urban	..	..	..	144	123	21
Anantnag Tehsil	Total	8	4	4	287	260	27
	Rural	8	4	4	153	147	6
	Urban	..	..	..	134	113	21
Kulgam Tehsil	Total	1,445	944	501	50	50	..
	Rural	1,445	944	501	50	50	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulwama Tehsil	Total	34	17	17	163	123	40
	Rural	34	17	17	153	113	40
	Urban	..	..	..	10	10	..
Srinagar District	Total	111	66	45	1,656	1,396	260
	Rural	28	18	10	220	177	43
	Urban	83	48	35	1,436	1,219	217
Srinagar Tehsil	Total	83	48	35	1,484	1,267	217
	Rural	..	..	..	51	51	..
	Urban	83	48	35	1,433	1,216	217
Ganderbal Tehsil	Total	16	10	6	50	35	15
	Rural	16	10	6	50	35	15
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badgam Tehsil	Total	12	8	4	122	94	28
	Rural	12	8	4	119	91	28
	Urban	..	..	..	3	3	..

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A—I

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION—*contd.*

State/Province/District/Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baramulla District	Total	43	32	11	2,110	2,046	64
	Rural	27	16	11	1,838	1,780	58
	Urban	16	16	..	272	266	6
Baramulla Tehsil	Total	16	9	7	285	254	31
	Rural	16	9	7	132	101	31
	Urban	..	..	..	153	153	..
Sopore Tehsil	Total	16	16	..	650	641	9
	Rural	..	..	..	560	557	3
	Urban	16	16		90	84	6
Handwara Tehsil	Total	11	7	4	705	705	..
	Rural	11	7	4	705	705	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonawari Tehsil	Total	..	..	..	93	74	19
	Rural	..	..	..	66	47	19
	Urban	..	..	..	27	27	..
Uri Tehsil	Total	..	..	..	93	88	5
	Rural	..	..	..	91	86	5
	Urban	..	..	..	2	2	..
Karnah Tehsil	Total	..	..	..	284	284	..
	Rural	..	..	..	284	284	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladakh District	Total	3,819	2,099	1 720	887	860	27
	Rural	3,449	1,870	1,579	839	812	27
	Urban	370	229	141	48	48	..
Leh Tehsil	Total	3,816	2,097	1,719	273	246	27
	Rural	3,446	1,868	1,578	225	198	27
	Urban	370	229	141	48	48	..
Kargil Tehsil	Total	3	2	1	614	614	..
	Rural	3	2	1	614	614	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A—1

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION—*contd.*

State/Province/District/Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu Province	Total	22,273	14,907	7,366	8,331	7,891	440
	Rural	19,983	12,908	7,075	5,979	5,808	171
	Urban	2,290	1,999	291	2,352	2,083	269
Doda District	Total	4,373	3,154	1,219	410	374	36
	Rural	4,308	3,096	1,212	239	231	8
	Urban	65	58	7	171	143	28
Ramban Tehsil . . .	Total	656	394	262	120	86	34
	Rural	591	336	255	39	31	8
	Urban	65	58	7	81	55	26
Doda Tehsil . . .	Total	573	558	15	38	38	..
	Rural	573	558	15	37	37	..
	Urban	..	..	..	1	1	..
Kishtwar Tehsil . . .	Total	1,433	784	649	96	96	..
	Rural	1,433	784	649	87	87	..
	Urban	..	..	..	9	9	..
Bhaderwah Tehsil . .	Total	1,711	1,418	293	156	154	2
	Rural	1,711	1,418	293	76	76	..
	Urban	..	..	..	80	78	2
Udhampur District . . .	Total	5,229	3,281	1,948	1,208	1,089	119
	Rural	5,225	3,279	1,946	1,021	906	115
	Urban	4	2	2	187	183	4
Ramnagar Tehsil . . .	Total	1,369	865	504	317	309	8
	Rural	1,369	865	504	295	287	8
	Urban	..	..	..	22	22	..
Udhampur Tehsil . .	Total	1,062	844	218	437	394	43
	Rural	1,062	844	218	337	294	43
	Urban	..	..	..	100	100	..
Reasi Tehsil . . .	Total	2,798	1,572	1,226	454	386	68
	Rural	2,794	1,570	1,224	389	325	64
	Urban	4	2	2	65	61	4

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A—I

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION—*contd.*

State/Province/District/Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu District	Total	5,762	4,288	1,474	5,108	4,868	240
	Rural	3,581	2,381	1,200	3,480	3,460	20
	Urban	2,181	1,907	274	1,628	1,408	220
Jammu Tehsil	Total	3,876	2,992	884	2,770	2,548	222
	Rural	1,753	1,125	628	1,236	1,234	2
	Urban	2,123	1,867	256	1,534	1,314	220
Samba Tehsil	Total	319	148	171	907	904	3
	Rural	314	143	171	852	849	
	Urban	5	5	..	55	55	..
Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil	Total	635	358	277	570	559	11
	Rural	586	327	259	547	536	11
	Urban	49	31	18	23	23	..
Akhnoor Tehsil	Total	932	790	142	861	857	4
	Rural	928	786	142	845	841	4
	Urban	4	4		16	16	..
Kathua District	Total	3,825	2,457	1,368	805	782	23
	Rural	3,802	2,440	1,362	645	636	9
	Urban	23	17	6	160	146	14
Bashohli Tehsil	Total	2,151	1,390	761	196	192	4
	Rural	2,151	1,390	761	192	188	4
	Urban	..	..	..	4	4	..
Kathua Tehsil	Total	1,463	931	532	397	378	19
	Rural	1,446	916	530	293	288	5
	Urban	17	15	2	104	90	14
Hiranagar Tehsil	Total	211	136	75	212	212	..
	Rural	205	134	71	160	160	..
	Urban	6	2	4	52	52	..
Poonch District	Total	3,084	1,727	1,357	800	778	22
	Rural	3,067	1,712	1,355	594	575	19
	Urban	17	15	2	206	203	3

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A—1

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION—*concld.*

State/Province/District/Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haveli Tehsil . . .	Total	250	147	103	314	299	15
	Rural	245	143	102	154	139	15
	Urban	5	4	1	160	160	..
Mendhar Tehsil . . .	Total	100	57	43	10	10	..
	Rural	100	57	43	10	10	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajouri Tehsil . . .	Total	631	355	276	238	232	6
	Rural	631	355	276	204	201	3
	Urban	..	..	..	34	31	3
Nowshehra Tehsil . .	Total	2,103	1,168	935	238	237	1
	Rural	2,091	1,157	934	226	225	1
	Urban	12	11	1	12	12	..

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

This table furnishes data on the area and population for the six censuses from 1901 to 1961 as also the variation in population. In the absence of reliable vital statistics data being available, the table, as it gives the growth of population from decade to decade, is the main source for estimating the population. A significant fact about this table is that it also gives the percentage variation from decade to decade.

2. Details of adjustments of population from 1901-1951 district by district.

It is obvious that there has been an increase of 1,421,614 in the population of the State on this side of the cease-fire line over a period of 60 years from 1901-1961 giving a decennial growth of 11% on an average.

No Census could be held in this State in 1951 due to unfavourable conditions then obtaining. The population of the State and of the districts for 1951 as given in Table A-II has however been calculated by adding to the adjusted population of 1941 the decennial increase, as reflected by the 1961 Census for the State as a whole and for each district.

Of the nine administrative districts comprising the State in 1961, adjustment of population has had to be made in the case of eight districts only, as the jurisdiction of district Kathua has, due to queer coincidence, remained unaltered throughout these six decades. In this district, there have not been any changes of the kind experienced by other districts, on account of the splitting up of the State by the cease-fire line, formation of new districts or even inter-district transfers.

Following are the details of population changes on which the adjusted district figures calculated from decade to decade are based :—

Anantnag District

The jurisdictional changes which the district has suffered during the period 1941-1961 consisted of :—

(a) Increase of 20 villages, 13 transferred from Tehsil Ramban, District Udhampur and 7 from Tehsil Reasi, District Reasi and accounting for a total population of 4,308 and 4,449 respectively, or 8,757 in all ; and

(b) Transfer to the newly created district of Srinagar of Tehsil Khas including Srinagar City involving a population decrease of 3,33,881.

The 1941 population of the district has, after taking into account these changes, been estimated at 5,26,482.

The 1951 population has been worked out by adding to this figure half the increase registered during 1941-61.

The adjusted population of 1931, 1921, 1911 and 1901 has also been based on the changes mentioned above. The subjoined table indicates the lossess and gains in the population during the period of 40 years from 1901-1941 :—

Year	*Adjusted population*	*Census population*	+ —
1941 ...	526,482	851,606	—325,124
1931 ...	497,586	771,943	—274,357
1921 ...	453,924	688,761	—234,837
1911 ...	429,265	639,481	—210,216
1901 ...	386,228	N.A.	N.A.

Srinagar District

This district came into existence for the first time in 1951, although another district known by the same name but extending to the whole valley existed in 1901.

The district was carved out by detaching the following tehsils and villages from the districts of Anantnag and Baramulla :—

(a) Tehsil Khas including Srinagar City less by 14 villages transferred to district Baramulla, accounting for a population of 318,781 (333,881—15,100).

(b) Tehsil Badgam, District Baramulla less by six villages not detached from the parent district of Baramulla involving a total population of 171,437 (174,583—3,146) ; and

(c) Twelve villages of Tehsil Baramulla, District Baramulla with a population of 5,769.

The district was later on split up into three tehsils viz., Srinagar, Badgam and Ganderbal by a re-distribution of the villages. Based on these changes, the population of the district as it should

have stood from decade to decade if it had been in existence has been worked out at 434,728 in 1931, 378,989 in 1921, 347,349 in 1911 and 313,666. The 1951 population has been arrived at by taking the mean in 1901 population of 1941-61.

Evidently in this case, there can be no question of any losses in the population prior to 1951.

Baramulla District

Baramulla district has had a chequered career after 1941. While it gained in population to some extent by the extension of its boundaries as a result of inclusion in it of the residual parts of the district of Muzaffarabad, the losses have been still greater due to the transfer of one of its tehsils and a number of villages from another to the newly established district of Srinagar as also because of the location of some of the villages of one of its constituent. tehsils on the other side of the cease-fire line.

The 1941 population of the district according to its jurisdiction of 1961 which has been adopted as the basis for the determination of population of previous decades has been arrived at as under :—

(1) The district lost a total population of 181,918 as a result of the transfer of—

(a) Tehsil Badgam to district Srinagar less by six villages with a population of 1,71,437,

(b) Twelve villages of tehsil Baramulla, district Baramulla to tehsil Badgam district Srinagar with a population of 5769, and

(c) Fourteen and a half villages of Tehsil Handwara now on the other side of the cease-fire line with a population of 4712.

(2) This decrease was partially set off by the inclusion in the district of—

(a) One hundred inhabited and seven uninhabited villages of tehsil Uri, district Muzaffarabad on this side of the cease-fire line with a population of 41,815,

(b) Forty-eight villages of Tehsil Karnah, district Muzaffarabad on this side of the cease-fire line with a population of 16,595, and

(c) Fourteen villages transferred from tehsil Khas, district Srinagar with a population of 15,100.

The following table gives the variation in the adjusted population and the population figures as given in the Census Reports :—

Year	*Adjusted population*	*Census population*	+ —
1941 ...	504,020	612,428	—108,408
1931 ...	455,578	559,828	—104,250
1921 ...	408,699	502,216	— 93,517
1911 ...	369,611	460,515	— 90,904
1901 ...	328,825	N. A.	— N. A.

Ladakh District

The district has had no territorial gains but has instead suffered heavily both in jurisdiction and population due to its biggest populated tehsil viz., Skardu and 31 whole and 5 part villages of Tehsil having fallen Kargil on the other side of the cease-fire line. Even the tehsil of Leh has lost at least one village namely '*Mansor*' which is now in Chinese occupation.

The adjusted population for 1941 has, according to 1961 jurisdiction, therefore, been arrived at as under :—

(a) Loss of a population of 106,271 which inhabited Tehsil Skardu,

(b) Loss of 31 whole villages and parts of 5 other villages of Tehsil Kargil now on the other side of the cease-fire line, } accounting for a population of 13,130.

(c) Loss of village Mansor in Chinese occupation —

The adjusted population of 1941 is thus estimated at 76,030.

The variations between the adjusted population and census population during the previous four decades is indicated below :—

Year	*Adjusted population*	*Census population*	+ —
1941 ...	76,030	195,431	—119,401
1931 ...	72,181	192,138	—119,957
1921 ...	68,886	183,476	—114,590
1911	67,994	186,656	—118,662
1901 ...	60,467	165,992	—105,525

Doda District

The district was born in 1948 and was constituted by detaching several tehsils and villages from the districts of Udhampnr and Reasi-Rajouri. Evidently it could not have suffered any losses in population prior to 1948 and even the figure shown for the year 1951 which is the mean population of the two decades 1941-61 is an assumed one.

The various administrative units of which the

district was constituted together with the 1941 population of each are given below :—

(a) Ramban tehsil, district Udhampur with the exception of 13 villages transferred to tehsil Kulgam district Anantnag with a population of 71,485 (75,793—4,308),

(b) Tehsil Kishtwar, district Udhampur with a population of 60,893,

(c) Bhaderwah tehsil district Udhampur with a population of 44,518,

(d) Sixteen villages of Chenani Jagir district Udhampur with a population of 3,203,

(e) Forty-seven villages of Tehsil Udhampur with a population of 15,045, and

(f) Twelve villages of Tehsil Reasi, district Reasi-Rajouri with a population of 6,486.

The adjusted population of 1941 has thus been arrived at 201,630. The corresponding figurers for the four previous decades have also been worked out on the basis of these changes :—

Udhampur District

The adjusted population of the district for 1941 placed at 211,693 is the net effect of—

(a) The loss of a population of 195,144 refferred to at items (a) to (e) of the explanation given against Doda district,

(b) Loss of a population of 992 of village Kuthar tehsil Ramnagar transferred to district Jammu,

(c) Loss of a population of 4,308 of 13 villages of tehsil Ramban, district Udhampur transferred to district Anantnag vide item (a) of the explanation given against district Anantnag, and

(d) Increase in population by 106,124 on account of transfer to this district of tehsil Reasi, district Reasi-Rajouri less by 19 villages transferred to tehsil Ramban, district Doda and tehsil Kulgam, district Anantnag (117,059—6,486—4,449).

This given a net loss of population at 94,320 which when accounted for against the 1941 census population of 306,013 (Udhampur district=294,217+ Chenani Jagir =11,796) gives the adjusted population of district as 211,693.

A comparison of the adjusted population figures of the five decades 1941, 1931, 1921, 1911 and 1901 which have been worked out in the light of these changes gives the following variations :—

Year	*Adjusted population*	*Census population*	+ —
1941 ...	211,693	306,013	—94,320
1931 ...	194,586	284,593	—90,007
1921 ...	183,310	255,875	—72,565
1911 ...	175,319	253,237	—77,918
1901 ...	162,732	234,311	—71,579

Jammu District

The district has, notwithstanding its territorial gains resulting from the merger of the residual parts of tehsil Bhimber, district Mirpur, lost in population due to large-scale migrations and consequent depopulation of as many as 139 villages. The adjusted population of 1941 viz., 428,719 has been worked out by adding/increasing the population of the following areas :—

(1) Population of 27 inhabited villages of Bhimber tehsil, district Mirpur on this side of the cease-fire line transferred to district Jammu=24,071

(2) Population of village Kuthar tehsil Ramnagar district Udhampur transferred to district Jammu= 992; and

(3) Population of 139 villages declared uninhabited as a result of migrations=27,706.

The following statement shows the decennial variations of the adjusted population and the actual census figures :—

Year	*Adjusted population*	*Census population*	+ —
1941 ...	428,719	431,362	—2,643
1931 ...	372,850	375,240	—2,390
1921 ...	335,891	337,544	—1,653
1911 ...	328,523	329,283	— 760
1901 ...	343,369	344,018	— 649

Kathua District

As there has been no jurisdictional change in Kathua district at any time during the last sixty years, the adjusted population in this case is the same as given in the Census Reports.

Poonch District

Poonch district has suffered both jurisdictionally and in the population during the period 1941-61. Its jurisdiction was reduced by three tehsils two of these viz., Bagh and Sadhnuti having fallen entirely on the other side of the cease-fire line and third namely Reasi having been transferred to district Udhampur. In addition, it has suffered a loss of 104 whole and 20 part villages of Tehsils of Haveli and Mendhar which now lie on the other side of the cease-

fire line. As against these heavy losses, it gained territorially by the merger of 70 villages of Tehsils of Bhimber and Kotli district Mirpur, being the residual parts of these tehsils on this side of the ceas-fire line.

The adjusted population of 1941 which has been placed at 3,24,495 has been arrived at as under :—

	Population
(1) Loss of population on account of Tehsil Bagh now on the other side of the cease-fire line =	101,091
(2) Loss of population on account of Tehsil Sadhuti now on the other side of the cease-fire line =	108,300
(3) Loss of population on account of the transfer of Tehsil Reasi to district Udhampur =	117,059
(4) Loss of population on account of 90 whole and six part villages of Tehsil Haveli which have fallen on the other side of the cease-fire line =	48,527
(5) Loss of population on account of 14 whole and 14 part villages of Tehsil Mendhar now on the other side of the cease-fire line =	24,685
(6) Increase of population due to the merger of 57 villages of Tehsil Bhimber, district Mirpur which lie on this side of the cease-fire line =	37,998
(7) Increase of the population inhabiting 13 villages of Tehsil Kotli which lie on this side of the cease-fire line =	6,428

These changes involve a net loss or 355,236 against the total 1941 census population of 679,731 (Reasi — Rajouri district=257,903, Poonch Jagir =421,828) giving the adjusted population of the district at 324,495.

The variations between the adjusted figures of the five decades 1941, 1931, 1921, 1911 and 1901 and the corresponding census figures are indicated below :—

Year	*Adjusted population*	*Census population*	+ —
1941 ...	324,495	679,731	—355,236
1931 ...	293,603	622,629	—329,026
1921 ...	275,189	575,433	—300,244
1911 ...	251,832	540,305	—281,473
1901 ...	238,292	304,488	— 66,196

A—II

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

Zone/State/Division/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	1901	21,39,362	..	..	1,136,766	1,002,596
	1911	2,292,535	+153,173	+ 7.16	1,222,305	1,070,230
	1921	2,424,359	+131,824	+ 5.75	1,296,205	1,128,154
	1931	2,670,208	+245,849	+10.14	1,431,801	1,238,407
	1941	2,946,728	+276,520	+10.36	1,577,021	1,369,707
	1951	3,253,852	+307,124	+10.42	1,736,827	1,517,025
	1961	3,560,976	+307,124	+ 9.44	1,896,633	1,664,343
Kashmir Province . . .	1901	1,089,186	...	...	577,774	511,412
	1911	1,214,219	+125,033	+11.48	646,145	568,074
	1921	1,310,498	+ 96,279	+ 7.93	703,203	607,295
	1931	1,460,073	+149,575	+11.41	786,244	673,829
	1941	1,602,519	+142,446	+ 9.76	864,878	737,641
	1951	1,795,304	+192,785	+12.02	966,444	828,860
	1961	1,988,089	+192,785	+10.74	1,068,010	920.079
Anantnag District . .	1901	386,228	...	...	205,412	180,816
	1911	429.265	+43,037	+11.14	229,857	199,408
	1921	453,924	+24,659	+ 5.74	245,738	208,186
	1931	497,586	+43,662	+ 9.62	269,248	228,338
	1941	526,482	+28,896	+ 5.80	286,596	239,886
	1951	590,425	+63,943	+12.15	319,264	271,161
	1961	654,368	+63,943	+10.83	351,932	302,436
Srinagar District . .	1901	313,666	...	...	166,878	146,788
	1911	347,349	+33,683	+10.74	186,201	161,148
	1921	378.989	+31,640	+ 9.11	204,281	174,708
	1931	434,728	+55,739	+14.71	237,015	197,713
	1941	495,987	+61,259	+14.10	270,078	225,909
	1951	568,199	+72,212	+14.56	308,256	259.943
	1961	640.411	+72,212	+12.71	346,434	293,977
Baramulla District . .	1901	328,825	...	...	175,030	153,795
	1911	369,611	+40,786	+12.40	196,032	173,579
	1921	408,699	+39,088	+10 58	219,229	189,470
	1931	455,578	+46,879	+11.47	244,276	211.302

A—II

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS—*contd.*

State/Province/District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1941	504,020	+ 48,442	+10.63	270,406	233,614
	1951	554,340	+ 50,320	+ 9.98	297,539	256,801
	1961	604,659	+ 50,319	+ 9.08	324,672	279,987
Ladakh District	1901	60,467	..	..	30,454	30,013
	1911	67,994	+ 7,527	+12.45	34,055	33,939
	1921	68,886	+ 892	+ 1.31	33,955	34,931
	1931	72,181	+ 3,295	+ 4.78	35,705	36,476
	1941	76,030	+ 3,849	+ 5.33	37,798	38,232
	1951	82,340	+ 6,310	+ 8.30	41,385	40,955
	1961	88,651	+ 6,311	+ 7.66	44,972	43,679
Jammu Province	1901	1,050,176	..	..	558,992	491,184
	1911	1,078,316	+ 28,140	+ 2.68	576,160	502,156
	1921	1,113,861	+ 35,545	+ 3.30	593,002	520,859
	1931	1,210,135	+ 96,274	+ 8.64	645,557	564,578
	1941	1,344,209	+134,074	+11.08	712,143	632,066
	1951	1,458,548	+114,339	+ 8.51	770,383	688,165
	1961	1,572,887	+114,339	+ 7.84	828,623	744,264
Doda District	1901	151,570	..	..	79,442	72,128
	1911	163,840	+ 12,270	+ 8.10	85,525	78,315
	1921	165,262	+ 1,422	+ 0·87	86,662	78,600
	1931	187,864	+ 22,602	+13.68	98,832	89,032
	1941	201,630	+ 13,766	+ 7.33	105,642	95,988
	1951	235,016	+ 33,386	+16.56	123,387	111,629
	1961	268,403	+ 33,387	+14.21	141,133	127,270
Udhampur District	1901	162,732	..	..	85,963	76,769
	1911	175,319	+ 12,587	+ 7.73	92,689	82,630
	1921	183,310	+ 7,991	+ 4.56	96,677	86,633
	1931	194,586	+ 11,276	+ 6.15	102,267	92,319
	1941	211,693	+ 17,107	+ 8.79	111,218	100,475
	1951	232,877	+ 21,184	+10.01	122,077	110,800
	1961	254,061	+ 21,184	+ 9.10	132,936	121,125

A—II

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS—*concld.*

State/Province/District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu District	1901	343,369	..	..	185,375	157,994
	1911	328,523	− 14,846	− 4.32	181,151	147,372
	1921	335,891	+ 7,368	+ 2.24	182,621	153,270
	1931	372,850	+ 36,959	+11.00	203,943	168,907
	1941	428,719	+ 55,869	+14.98	231,789	196,930
	1951	472,826	+ 44,107	+10.29	252,948	219,878
	1961	516,932	+ 44,106	+ 9.33	274,107	242,825
Kathua District	1901	154,213	..	..	82,391	71,822
	1911	151,802	− 2,411	− 1.56	81,375	70,427
	1921	154,209	+ 2,407	+ 1.59	82,467	71,742
	1931	161,232	+ 7,023	+ 4.55	85,993	75,239
	1941	177,672	+ 16,440	+10.20	94,134	83,538
	1951	192,551	+ 14,879	+ 8.37	101,517	91,034
	1961	207,430	+ 14,879	− 7.73	108,899	98,531
Poonch District	1901	238,292	..	..	125,821	112,471
	1911	258,832	+ 20,540	+ 8.62	135,420	123,412
	1921	275,189	+ 16,357	+ 6.32	144,575	130,614
	1931	293,603	+ 18,414	+ 6.69	154,522	139,081
	1941	324,495	+ 30,892	+10.52	169,360	155,135
	1951	325,278	+ 783	+ 0.24	170,454	154,824
	1961	326,061	+ 783	+ 0.24	171,548	154,513

Note :—1951 figures of population are the mean of 1941-1961

APPENDIX TO TABLE A—II

3. The appendix to this table gives the adjustments necessary to bring the 1941 population, when the last census was taken of each district to its jurisdiction as at 1961 census. It is clear from this appendix that there has been a fall of 10,74,888 in the actual 1941 population of the State according to the jurisdiction prevailing then and the population covered by the 1961 jurisdiction, as it should have stood in 1941. While this drop is contributed to the extent of 1,19,401 by Ladakh district representing the 1941 estimated population of the tehsil of Skardu and 31 whole and 5 part villages of Kargil now on the other side of the cease-fire line, the same cannot be said in respect of the falls shown against the districts of Anantnag, Baramulla and Udhampur. Srinagar did not exist as an independent district in 1941 and its population was included in the district of Anantnag of which it then formed a part. Similarly, the fall in the population of Baramulla district represents the population of areas transferred to the newly formed district of Srinagar. In the case of Udhampur district also, the fall is attributable to the formation of a new district with headquarters at Doda. The decrease shown against Poonch district is due to the large-scale migration of people from such parts of the district as constitute its present jurisdiction to the areas now on the other side of the cease-fire line.

4. Statement of percentage variation of population, 1901-1961 of districts of the State.

The following statement gives the percentage variation of population for the period 1901-1961 district by district :—

State/District		1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1901-1961
J & K State	T	+ 7.2	+ 5.8	+10.1	+10.4	+10.4	+ 9.4	+ 66.5
	R	+ 2.2	+ 6.6	+ 9.1	+ 8.8	+ 9.2	+ 6.1	+ 49.8
	U	+69.1	− 0.3	+18.7	+21.6	+18.3	+29.8	+273.7
Anantnag District	T	+11.1	+ 5.7	+ 9.6	+ 5.8	+12.1	+10.8	+ 69.4
	R	+ 4.4	+ 6.7	+ 9.0	+ 5.2	+13.2	+ 9.1	+ 57.6
	U	..	− 8.8	+20.4	+16.2	− 3.4	+41.6	..
Srinagar District	T	+10.7	+ 9.1	+14.7	+14.1	+14.6	+12.7	+104.2
	R	+ 9.1	+ 9.4	+12.5	+10.1	+12.4	+ 8.8	+ 80.8
	U	+13.3	+ 8.7	+18.0	+19.9	+17.4	+17.7	+140.7
Baramulla District	T	+12.4	+10.6	+11.5	+10.6	+10.0	+ 9.1	+ 83.9
	R	+ 6.3	+11.9	+11.0	+ 9.5	+ 9.8	+ 4.9	+ 66.4
	U	..	−13.0	+22.9	+33.9	+12.9	+76.4	..
Ladakh District	T	+12.5	+ 1.3	+ 4.8	+ 5.3	+ 8.3	+ 7.7	+ 46.6
	R	+ 5.5	+ 4.2	+ 3.9	+ 5.2	+ 8.4	+ 7.8	+ 40.5
	U	..	−43.0	+28.8	+ 9.0	+ 5.2	+ 4.9	..
Doda District	T	+ 8.1	+ 0.9	+13.7	+ 7.3	+16.6	+14.2	+ 77.1
	R	+ 3.8	+ 1.8	+13.4	+ 7.6	+16.6	+11.0	+ 66.9
	U	..	−21.1	+21.0	− 0.1	+16.4	+113.8	..

State/District		1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	1951-1961	1901-1961
Udhampur District .	T	+ 7.7	+ 4.6	+ 6.2	+ 8.8	+10.0	+ 9.1	+ 56.1
	R	+ 2.3	+ 6.3	+ 5.1	+ 7.9	+ 9.2	+ 8.4	+ 46.0
	U	..	−28.4	+36.2	+27.3	+25.1	+20.1	..
Jammu District . .	T	− 4.3	+ 2.2	+11.0	+15.0	+10.3	+ 9.3	+ 50.5
	R	− 7.2	+ 2.7	+10.0	+12.1	+ 4.8	+ 2.9	+ 26.7
	U	+20.2	− 0.6	+17.7	+33.2	+39.6	+35.2	+253.7
Kathua District . .	T	− 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 4.6	+10.2	+ 8.4	+ 7.7	+ 34.5
	R	− 8.0	+ 2.3	+ 4.0	+10.5	+ 9.4	+ 5.2	+ 24.4
	U	..	− 8.4	+13.2	+ 5.6	− 7.6	+53.8	..
Poonch District . .	T	+ 8.6	+ 6.3	+ 6.7	+10.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 36.8
	R	+ 4.2	+ 7.1	+ 6.5	+10.4	− 0.1	− 0.9	+ 30.0
	U	..	−11.2	+11.2	+13.1	+ 9.0	+28.5	..

5. The statement shows that the percentage variation of population of the whole State has increased by about 4.3 during the decade 1921-1931, when compared with the previous decade. From 1931 onwards, the percentage variation has remained more or less uniform upto the present Census. The percentage variation during the decade 1901-1911 has, according to the Census Report of 1921, been 8.69 which is almost the same as during the four decades from 1921-1961. The glaring increase in the percentage variation of the two decades 1911-1921 and 1921-1931 has been ascribed by the then Census Commissioner to the combination of several adverse forces which had the effect of arresting the growth of population. Among these may be mentioned the prevalence of influenza in 1918 which alone is said to have taken a toll of 44,514 human lives. In addition, there have been, during this decade, a number of other epidemics, viz., plague, cholera and small-pox which also account for 43,603 deaths. Yet another important factor responsible for the slow growth of population during the decade 1911-1921 has been the out-break of Great War I, for which a large-scale compaign of recruitment was launched resulting in the enlistment of about 18,000 persons in the British Army besides those enrolled in the army then maintained by the State. These factors were further re-inforced by the failure of crops of 1920 and the unprecedented rise in the price index which is said to have increased by 100-200% when compared with the Pre-war rates.

These reasons hold equally good for the abnormal rise in the increase in percentage variation during the two decades so far as the rural sector is concerned.

During the decade 1911-1921, 16 towns were converted into rural areas, resulting in the fall of population by about 14,244.

6. The subjoined statement indicates changes in the proportion of the sexes for the period 1901-1961 in the State as a whole and in each District.

Statement of 'Changes in the proportion of sexes 1901-1961' for all districts in the State.

Total, Rural, Urban (Females per 1,000 Males)

State/ District		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Jammu and Kashmir State	T	881	876	870	865	869	873	878
	R	888	886	879	876	881	882	884
	U	809	799	803	784	790	823	844
Anantnag District	T	880	868	847	848	837	849	859
	R	880	869	848	849	838	851	861
	U	..	846	824	825	819	825	836
Srinagar District	T	880	865	855	834	836	843	849
	R	885	878	860	840	835	836	837
	U	871	847	848	825	838	853	863
Baramulla District	T	879	885	864	865	864	863	862
	R	879	887	865	867	869	866	864
	U	..	852	836	817	779	818	844
Ladakh District	T	986	997	1029	1022	1011	990	971
	R	986	1003	1029	1024	1019	992	970
	U	..	899	1031	969	859	936	1012
Doda District	T	908	916	907	901	909	905	902
	R	908	918	908	904	909	905	908
	U	..	853	862	826	881	884	806
Udhampur District	T	893	891	896	903	903	908	911
	R	893	894	900	908	909	913	916
	U	..	839	798	797	807	832	850
Jammu District	T	852	814	839	828	850	869	886
	R	883	846	873	866	893	905	915
	U	626	623	641	622	647	740	801
Kathua District	T	872	865	870	875	887	897	905
	R	872	871	876	881	893	900	908
	U	..	793	780	798	813	848	871
Poonch District	T	894	911	903	900	916	908	901
	R	894	923	909	909	926	913	903
	U	..	674	745	683	680	803	855

7. It is obvious from the above statement that the proportion of females to males has been the largest in the District of Ladakh both in the rural and urban sectors. The figures of this District for 1951 and 1961 however show a sharp decline in the proportion of females in rural areas when compared with the previous decades.

On the whole, the variation in the proportion of females so far as the rural areas of the State are concerned, appears to have remained steady over a period of 50 years from 1911 onwards. The proportion in the urban areas however discloses a large increase, particularly during the period 1941-61. This increase appears to be reflected mainly in the Districts of Jammu and Poonch, where the proportions have gone up from 847 to 891 and 886 to 933 respectively in the two decades. Increases in the proportion have also been registered by other Districts, though not of the same size except Doda, where the proportion has fallen from 881 to 806.

While it is not possible to hazard any positive explanation for the unusual increase in the urban female population of the Districts of Jammu and Poonch, which figure prominently in the context, it would not be altogether wrong to assume that the increase is due to decimation of the male population while on the other side of the Cease-fire line or migration of males to the other parts of the Union or State or rehabilitation of displaced families.

APPENDIX TO TABLE A-II

APPENDIX TO

Statement showing the disposition of districts in Jammu and

"THE STATEMENT IS PROVISIONAL AND SUBJECT TO

State/District/Tehsil in 1941		Administrative locality currently under the occupation of Pakistan on other side of the Cease-fire line		
Name	Population 1941	Name	Area in square miles (Wherever avilable)	Population 1941
1	2	3	4	5
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE .	4,021,616	(a) 1977 villages fully, 44 partly and 8 towns (b) 1 village under Chinese Occupation	‡32,358.1	10,74,888
Jammu District . . .	431,362	..	..	*27,706
Jammu Tehsil . . .	156,556	..	..	3,415
Samba Tehsil . . .	89,464	..	..	8,797
Sri Ranbirsinghprua Tehsil .	96,521	..	..	11,309
Akhnur Tehsil . . .	88,821	..	..	4,185
Kathua District . . .	177,672	..	..	..
Kathua Tehsil . . .	74,378	..	..	..
Jasmergarh Tehsil . . .	59,670	..	..	..
Bashohli Tehsil . . .	70,624	..	..	..
Udhampur District . . .	294,217	..	..	..

*Population estimated to have migrated to the other side of the cease-fire line.

‡To arrive at the area of the territory on the other side of the Cease-fire line, the area computed by the Sureveyor General in 1963, for the territory on this side of the Cease-fire line, was deducted from the area 86,023 square miles, which was obtained as a result of replanimetering by the Surveyor General in 1960, for the whole territory.

TABLE A—II

Kashmir State in 1941 and 1961 Censuses

INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION"

Administrative locality now in Jammu and Kashmir on this side of the Cease-fire line			State/District/Tehsil in 1961		
Name	Area in sq miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941	Name	Area in sq. miles	Population 1961
6	7	8	9	10	11
6,718 villages fully, 44 partly and 31 towns	53,664.9	29,46,728	JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	53,664.9	3,560,976
Jammu District of 1941 *plus* 46 villages (including 19 uninhabited) (Population 24,071, area N. A.) of former Bhimbar Tehsil of former Mirpur District, and villages Kothar (Population 992, area 0.6 square miles) of Ramnagar Tehsil of Udhampur District.	1,248.6	428,719	**Jammu District**	1,248.6	516,932
Jammu Tehsil of 1941 *plus* village Kothar (Population 992, area 0.6 square miles) of Ramnagar Tehsil of Udhampur District.	349.5	154,133	Jammu Tehsil	349.5	233,311
Samba Tehsil	321.7	80,667	Samba Tehsil	321.7	79,018
Ranbirsinghpura Tehsil	157.6	85,212	Ranbirsinghpura Tehsil	157.6	107,438
Akhnur Tehsil *plus* 46 villages (incluuing 19 uninhabited) (Population 24,071, area N. A.) of former Bhimbar Tehsil of former Mirpur District.	419.8	108,707	Akhnur Tehsil	419.8	97,165
Kathua District	1,023.6	177,672	**Kathua District**	1,023.6	207,430
Kathua Tehsil	226.5	47,378	Kathua Tehsil	226.5	63,918
Hiranagar (Jasmergarh) Tehsil	184.0	59,670	Hiranagar Tehsil	184.0	56,447
Bashohli Tehsil	613.1	70,624	Bashohli Tehsil	613.1	87,065
Udhampur District of 1941 *plus* Reasi Tehsil (Population 106,124, area 895.2 square miles) (except 19 villages transferred to Ramban and Kulgam Tehsils of Doda and Anantnag Districts respectively) ; and 32 villages of former Chenani Jagir, included in Udhampur Tehsil ; (Population 8,593, area 70.9 square miles) *Minus* 48 (including one uninhabited) villages of Udhampur Tehsil (Population 15,045, area 169.0 sq. miles)	1,731.6	211,693	**Udhampur District**	1,731.6	254,061

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State/District/Tehsil in 1941		Administrative locality currently under the occupation of Pakistan on other side of the Cease-fire line		
Name	Population 1941	Name	Area in square miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941
1	2	3	4	5
Udhampur Tehsil . . .	52,937	..	..	..
Ramnagar Tehsil . .	60,076	..	..	..
Kishtwar Tehsil	60,893	..	..	..
Ramban Tehsil . . .	75,793	..	.	..
Bhadrawah Tehsil . . .	44,518	..	..	..

TABLE—II

Kashmir State in 1941 and 1961 Censuses

INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION"—*contd.*

Administrative locality now in Jammu and Kashmir on this side of the Cease-fire line			State/District/Tehsil in 1961		
Name	Area in sq. miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941	Name	Area in sq. miles	Population 1961
6	7	8	9	10	11
(transferred to Ramban and Doda Tehsils of newly formed Doda District) ; village Kothar (Population 992, area 0.6 square miles) of Ramnagar Tehsil transferred to Jammu Tehsil of Jammu District ; and Kishtwar, Ramban (except 13 villages transferred to Kulgam Tehsil of Anantnag District) and Bhaderwah Tehsils of 1941 transferred to newly formed Doda District.					
Udhampur Tehsil of 1941 *plus* 47 villages of Reasi Tehsil (Population 17,635, area 112.4 square miles) and 32 village of Chenani Jagir (Population 8,593, area 70.9 square miles) *Minus* 48 (including one uninhabited) villages (Population 15,045, area 169.0 square miles) transferred to Ramban and Doda Tehsils of newly formed Doda District.	394.1	64,120	Udhampur Tehsil	394.1	86,859
Ramnagar Tehsil of 1941 *Minus* village Kothar (Population 992, area 0.6 square miles) transferred to Jammu Tehsil of Jammu District.	523.6	59,084	Ramnagar Tehsil	523.6	72,040
Reasi Tehsil of 1941 *Minus* 47 villages transferred to Udhampur Tehsil (Population 17,635, area 112.4 square miles) and 19 villages transferred to Ramban and Kulgam Tehsils of Doda and Anantnag Districts respectively (Population 10,935, area 87.8 square miles.)	813.9	88,489	Reasi Tehsil	813.9	95,162
Kishtwar Tehsil of 1941, transferred to newly formed Doda District.		60,893			
Ramban Tehsil of 1941, transferred to the following Tehsils/Districts :— 1. Ramban Tehsil of 1941 (except 13 villages) with a population (71,485, area 580.3 square miles) transferred to newly formed Doda District. 2. 13 villages with a population (4,308, area 7.7 square miles) transferred to Kulgam Tehsil of Anantnag District.		75,793			
Bhadrawah Tehsil of 1941, transferred to newly formed Doda District		44,518			

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Statement showing the disposition of districts in Jammu and

"THE STATEMENT IS PROVISIONAL AND SUBJECT TO

State/District/Tehsil in 1941		Administrative locality currently under the occupation of Pakistan on other side of the Cease-fire line		
Name	Population 1941	Name	Area in square miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941
1	2	3	4	5
Reasi District	257,903	..	..	..
Reasi Tehsil	117,059	..	..	..
Rampur Rajouri Tehsil . .	140,844	..	..	..
Mirpur District . . .	386,655	586 villages fully, 10 partly and 5 towns of Mirpur District.	N. A.	318,158
Mirpur Tehsil . . .	113,115	288 villages and 1 town of Mirpur Tehsil	355	113,115
Bhimbar Tehsil . . .	166,503	87 villages fully, 5 partly and 3 towns of Bhimbar Tehsil	N. A.	100,434

TABLE—II

Kashmir State in 1941 and 1961 Censuses

INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION"—*contd.*

Administrative locality now in Jammu and Kashmir on this side of the Cease-fire line			State/District/Tehsil in 1961		
Name	Area in sq. miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941	Name	Area in sq. miles	Population 1961
6	7	8	9	10	11
Dismembered ; parts have gone to the following Tehsils/Districts :— 1. Kulgam Tehsil of Anantnag District (Population 4,449, area 6.9 sq. miles) 2. Reasi Tehsil of Udhampur Distt ict (Population 106,124, area 895.2 sq. miles) 3. Ramban Tehsil of Doda District (Population 6,486, area 80.9 sq miles) 4. Rampur Rajouri Tehsil of Poonch District (Population 140,844 except 19,814 which was subsequently transferred to Nowshehra Tehsil)					
Reasi Tehsil of 1941 ; transferred to the following Tehsils/Districts :— 1. Kulgam Tehsil of Anantnag District (Population 4,449, area 6.9 sq. miles) 2. Reasi Tehsil of Udhampur District (Population 88,489, area 782.8 sq. miles) 3. 47 villages with a population 17,635, area 112.4 sq. miles transferred to Udhampur Tehsil 4. Ramban Tehsil of Doda District (Population 6,486, area 80.9 sq. miles)					
Rampur Rajouri Tehsil of 1941 transferred to Poonch District except 19,814 persons of 65 villages area 162.6 sq. miles subsequently transferred to newly formed Nowshehra Tehsil of Poonch District.					
106 villages fully (including 19 uninhabited) and 10 partly of former Mirpur District, parts of which have gone to the following Tehsils/ Districts :— 1. Akhnoor Tehsil of Jammu District (Population 24,071, area N. A.) 2. Nowshehra Tehsil of Poonch District (Population 43,205, area N.A.) 3. Mendhar Tehsil of Poonch District (Population 1,221, area N. A.)					
..	..	..	..	..	..
98 villages fully (including 19 uninhabited) and 5 partly of Bhimbar Tehsil of 1941, parts of					

APPENDIX TO

Statement showing the disposition of districts in Jammu and

"THE STATEMENT IS PROVISIONAL AND SUBJECT TO

State/District/Tehsil in 1941		Administrative locality currently under the occupation of Pakistan on other side of the Cease-fire line		
Name	Population 1941	Name	Area in square miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941
1	2	3	4	5
Kotli Tehsil	111,037	211 villages fully, 5 partly and 1 town of Kotli Tehsil	N. A.	104,609
Chenani Jagir . . .	11,796	..	..	..
Chenani Tehsil . . .	11,796	..	..	..
Poonch Jagir	421,828	316 villages fully and 18 partly of Poonch Jagir	N. A.	282,603
Haveli Tehsil . . .	110,733	90 villages fully and 6 partly of Haveli Tehsil	N. A.	48,527
Mendhar Tehsil . . .	101,704	14 villages fully and 12 partly of Mendhar Tehsil	N. A.	24,685

TABLE A—II

Kashmir State in 1941 and 1961 Censuses

INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION"—*contd.*

Administrative locality now in Jammu and Kashmir on this side of the Cease-fire line			State/District/Tehsil in 1961		
Name	Area in sq. miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941	Name	Area in sq. miles	Population 1961
6	7	8	9	10	11
which have gone to the following Tehsils/ Districts :— 1. Akhnoor Tehsil of Jammu District (Population 24,071, area N.A.) 2. Nowshehra Tehsil of Poonch District (Population 37,998, area N.A.) 8 villages fully and 5 partly of Kotli Tehsil of 1941 ; parts of which have gone to the following Tehsils/Districts :— 1. Nowshehra Tehsil of Poonch District (Population 5,207, area N. A.) 2. Mendhar Tehsil of Pooch District (Population 1,221, area N. A.) Dismembered ; parts of which have gone to the following Tehsils/Districts :— 1. Udhampur Tehsil of Udhampur District (Population 8,593. area 70.9 sq. miles) 2. Doda Tehsil of Doda District (Population 3,203, area 24.1 sq. miles) As against Chenani Jagir					
149 villages fully, 18 partly and 1 town of Poonch Jagir of 1941 (now forming a District by name) *plus* Rampur Rajouri Tehsil of 1941 of former Reasi District ; and 52 villages fully, 5 partly of former Bhimbar Tehsil of former Mirpur District (now constituting Nowshehra Tehsil) (Population 37,998, area N. A.) and 11 villages including three partly of Kotli Tehsil of former Mirpur District, included in Nowshehra Tehsil (Population 5,207, area N.A.) and parts of Goi and Fangot villages included in Mendhar Tehsil (Population 1,221, area N. A.)	1689.1	324,495	**Poonch District**	1689.1	326,061
77 villages fully, 6 partly and 1 town of Haveli Tehsil of 1941.	302.8	62,206	Haveli Tehsil	302.8	63,008
72 villages fully and 12 partly of Mendhar Tehsil of 1941 *plus* parts of Goi and Fangot villages (Population 1,221, area N A.) of former Kotli Tehsil of former Mirpur District	386.9	78,240	Mendhar Tehsil	386.9	91,524
Rajouri (Rampur Rajouri) Tehsil of 1941 except 65 villages (Population 19,814, area	600.4	121,030	Rajouri Tehsil	600.4	121,088

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State/District/Tehsil in 1941		Administrative locality currently under the occupation of Pakistan on other side of the Cease-fire line		
Name	Population 1941	Name	Area in square miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941
1	2	3	4	5
Bagh Tehsil	101,091	111 villages of Bagh Tehsil	321	101,091
Sadhnuti Tehsil . . .	108,300	101 villages of Sadhnuti Tehsil	348	108,300
Baramulla District . . .	612,428	14 villages fully and 1 partly of Baramiula District	N. A.	4,712
Uttarmachhipura Tehsil (Handwara) . .	274,942	14 villages fully and 1 partly of Uttarmachhipura (Handwara) Tehsil	N. A.	4,712
Baramulla Tehsil . . .	162,903	..	..	..

TABLE—II

Kashmir State in 1941 and 1961 Censuses

INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION"—*contd.*

Administrative locality now in Jammu and Kashmir on this side of the Cease-fire line			State/District/Tehsil in 1961		
Name	Area in sq. miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941	Name	Area in sq. miles	Population 1961
6	7	8	9	10	11
162.6 sq. miles) subsequently transferred to newly formed Nowshehra Tehsil.					
Newly formed Nowshehra Tehsil with the following :— 1. 57 villages including 5 partly of former Bhimbar Tehsil of former Mirpur District (Population 37,998, area N.A.) 2. 11 villages including 3 partly of former Kotli Tehsil of former Mirpur District (Population 5,207, area N.A.) 3. 65 villages of Rampur Rajouri Tehsil of former Reasi District (Population 19,814, area 162.6 sq. miles).	399.0	63,019	Nowshehra Tehsil	399.0	50,441
..	..	..			
..	..	..			
1,355 villages fully, 1 partly and 4 towns of Baramulla District of 1941 *Plus* (i) Portion of Uri Tehsil of former Muzaffarabad District (Population 41,815, area N. A.) ; (ii) 48 villages including 8 partly of Karnah Tehsil of former Muzaffarabad District (Population 1,6595, area 157.0 sq. miles) now forming Tehsil by name ; (iii) 14 villages (Population 15,100, area 38.0 sq. miles) of Khas Tehsil of Anantnag District. *Minus* (i) Sri Pratapsingpora (Badgam) Tehsil except 6 villages (Population 3,146, area 6.2 sq. miles) transferred to newly formed Sonawari Tehsil (Population 171,437, area 481.8 sq. miles) to newly formed Srinagar District ; (ii) 12 villages (Population 5,769, area 5.9 sq. miles) to Badgam Tehsil of newly formed Srinagar District.	2,536.0	504,020	**Baramulla District**	2,536.0	604,659
535 villages fully and 1 partly and 1 town of Uttarmachhipura (Handwara) Tehsil of 1941 *Minus* (i) 199 villages fully, 1 partly and 1 town (Sopore) (Population 109,712, area 148.0 sq. miles) to newly formed Sopore Tehsil ; (ii) 9 villages (Population 4,871, area 11.0 sq. miles) to Baramulla Tehsil.	613.3	155,647	Handwara Tehsil	613.3	185,565
Baramulla Tehsil of 1941 *Plus* (i) 6 villages of Uri Tehsil of former Muzaffarabad District	320.2	116,818	Baramulla Tehsil	320.2	136,016

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State/District/Tehsil in 1941		Administrative locality currently under the occupation of Pakistan on other side of the Cease-fire line		
Name	Population 1941	Name	Area in square miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941
1	2	3	4	5
Sri Pratapsinghpura Tehsil (Badgam)	174,583	..	..	..
Anantnag District . . .	**851,606**	..	..	..

TABLE A—II

Kashmir State in 1941 and 1961 Censuses

INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION"—*contd.*

Administrative locality now in Jammu and Kashmir on this side of the Cease-fire line			State/District/Tehsil in 1961		
Name	Area in sq. miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941	Name	Area in sq. miles	Population 1961
6	7	8	9	10	11
(Population 1,949, area 5.8 square miles); (ii) 9 villages of Uttarmachhipura (Handwara) Tehsil (Population 4,871, area 11.0 square miles); *Minus* (i) 74 villages (Population 42,880, area 85.8 square miles) to newly formed Sonawari Tehsil; (ii) 6 villages (Population 4,256, area 7.8 square miles) to newly formed Sopore Tehsil; (iii) 12 villages (Population 5,769, area 5.9 square miles) to Badgam Tehsil of newly formed Srinagar District.					
Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam) Tehsil of 1941 except 6 villages (Population 3,146, area 6.2 square miles) transferred to newly formed Srinagar District.					
Sopore Tehsil newly formed with the following :— (i) 199 villages fully, 1 partly and 1 town (Sopore) (Population 109,712, area 148.0 square miles) transferred from Uttarmachhipura (Handwara) Tehsil; (ii) 6 villages (Population 4,256, area 7.8 square miles) transferred from Baramulla Tehsil.	1,024.1	113,968	Sopore Tehsil	1,024.1	149,911
Sonawari Tehsil newly formed with the following :— (i) 74 villages (Population 42,880, area 85.8 square miles) of Baramulla Tehsil; (ii) 6 villages of Badgam Tehsil (Population 3,146, area 6.2 square miles); (iii) 14 villages (Population 15,100, area, 38.0 square miles) of Khas Tehsil of Anantnag District transferred to newly formed Srinagar District, subsequentiy transferred to Sonawari Tehsil.	152.2	61,126	Sonawari Tehsil	152.2	72,568
40 villages fully and 8 partly of Karnah Tehsil of 1941 of former Muzaffarabad District.	157.0	16,595	Karnah Tehsil	157.0	18,508
98 villages fully, 2 partly and 1 town of Uri Tehsil of former Muzaffarabad District of 1941.	269.2	39,866	Uri Tehsil	269.2	42,091
Anantnag District of 1941 *Plus* (i) 7 villages of Reasi Tehsil of former Reasi District (Population 4,449, area 6.9 square miles) in Kulgam Tehsil; (ii) 13 villages of Ramban Tehsil	2,096.9	526,482	**Anantnag District**	2,096.9	654,368

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State/District/Tehsil in 1941		Administrative locality currently under the occupation of Pakistan on other side of the Cease-fire line		
Name	Population 1941	Name	Area in square miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941
1	2	3	4	5
Pulwama Tehsil	156,526	..	..	..
Kulgam Tehsil	157,372	..	..	..
Anantnag Tehsil . . .	203,827	..	..	..
Khas Tehsil . . . . (Including Srinagar City)	333,881	..	..	..
Muzaffarabad District . . .	264,671	614 villages fully, 10 partly and 1 town of Muzaffarabad District	N. A.	206,261
Karnah Tehsil	58,863	66 villages fully and 8 partly of Karnah Tehsil	N. A.	42,268
Uri Tehsil	80,223	125 villages fully and 2 partly of Uri Tehsil	N. A.	38,408

TABLE—II

Kashmir State in 1941 and 1961 Censuses

INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION"—*contd.*

Administrative locality now in Jammu and Kashmir on this side of the Cease-fire line			State/District/Tehsil in 1961		
Name	Area in sq. miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941	Name	Area in sq. miles	Population 1961
6	7	8	9	10	11
(Population 4,308, area 7.7 square miles) of Udhampur District in Kulgam Tehsil. *Minus* Khas Tehsil parts of which have gone to the following Tehsils/Districts :— 1. Khas Tehsil of newly formed Srinagar District (Population 318,781, area 705.0 square miles). 2. Sonawari Tehsil of Baramulla District (Population 15,100, area 38.0 square miles).					
Pulwama Tehsil of 1941.	452.4	156,526	Pulwama Tehsil	452.4	191,188
Kulgam Tehsil of 1941 *plus* (i) 7 villages of Reasi Tehsil of former Reasi District (Population 4,449, area 6.9 square miles) in Kulgam Tehsil ; (ii) 13 villages of Ramban Tehsil (Population 4,308, area 7.7 square miles) of Udhampur District in Kulgam Tehsil.	606.5	166,129	Kulgam Tehsil	606.5	213,298
Anantnag Tehsil of 1941.	1038.0	203,827	Anantnag Tehsil	1,038.0	249,882
Parts have gone to the following Tehsils/ Districts :— 1. Khas Tehsil of newly formed Srinagar District (Population 318,781, area 705.0 square miles). 2. Sonawari Tehsil of Baramulla District (Population 15,100, area 38.0 square miles).					
144 villages fully, 10 partly and 1 town of former Muzaffarabad District ; parts of which have gone to the following Tehsils/Districts :— 1. Karnah Tehsil of Baramulla District (Population 16,595, area 157.0 square miles). 2. Uri and Baramulla Tehsils of Baramulla District (Population 41,815, area 275.0 square miles).	N. A.	58,410			
40 villages fully and 8 partly of Karnah Tehsil of 1941, transferred to Karnah Tehsil of Baramulla District (Population 16,595, area 157.0 square miles).					
98 villages fully, 2 partly and 1 town (Population 39,866, area 269.2 square miles) of Uri Tehsil of 1941, transferred to Uri Tehsil of Baramulla District, and 6 villages (Population					

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State/District/Tehsil in 1941		Administrative locality currently under the occupation of Pakistan on other side of the Cease-fire line		
Name	Population 1941	Name	Area in square miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941
1	2	3	4	5
Muzaffarabad Tehsil . .	125,585	423 villages and 1 town of Muzaffarabad Tehsil	546.0	125,585
Astore District	17,026	39 villages of Astore District	1,632.0	17,026
Astore Tehsil . . .	17,026	39 villages of Astore Tehsil	1,632.0	17,026
Gilgit Leased Area . . .	22,495	45 villages and 1 town of Gigit Leased Area	1,480.0	22,495
Gilgit Tehsil	22,495	45 villages and 1 town of Gilgit Tehsil	1,480.0	22,495
Gilgit Agency	76,526	137 villages of Gilgit Agency	14,680.0	76,526
Chilas Tehsil	15,364	10 villages of Chilas Tehsil	2,800.0	15,364
Nagar Tehsil . . .	14,874	21 villages of Nagar Tehsil	1,600.0	14,874
Hunza Tehsil . . .	15,341	28 villages of Hunza Tehsil	3,900.0	15,341
Punial Tehsil . . .	8,164	24 villages of Punial Tehsil	1,600.0	8,164
Ishkuman Tehsil . . .	4,282	11 villages of Ishkuman Tehsil	1,600.0	4,282
Yasin Tehsil	9,989	24 villages of Yasin Tehsil	1,200.0	9,989
Kuh Tehsil Ghizar Tehsil	8,512	19 villages of Kuh and Ghizar Tehsils	480.0 1,500.0	8,512

TABLE—II

Kashmir State in 1941 and 1961 Censuses.

INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION"—*contd.*

Administrative locality now in Jammu and Kashmir on this side of the Cease-fire line			State/District/Tehsil in 1961		
Name	Area in sq. miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941	Name	Area in sq. miles	Population 1961
6	7	8	9	10	11
1,949, area 5.8 square miles) of Uri Tehsil of 1941 transferred to Baramulla Tehsil of Baramulla District.					
Newly formed Srinagar District, constituted with the following :— 1. Khas Tehsil (except 14 villages) of Anantnag District (Population 318,781, area 705.0 square miles). 2. Badgam Tehsil (except 6 villages) of Baramulla District (Population 171,437, area 481.8 square miles) 3. 12 villages of Baramulla Tehsil of Baramulla District (Population 5,769, area 5.9 square miles)	1,205.1	495,987	**Srinagar District**	1.205.1	640,411
Srinagar Tehsil Khas (Srinagar) Tehsil *plus* 10 villages (Population 2,718, area 8.0 square miles) of Badgam Tehsil *Minus* (i) 135 villages (Population	164.5	260,922	Srinagar Tehsil	164.5	353,151

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State/District/Tehsil in 1941		Administrative locality currently under the occupation of Pakistan on other side of the Cease-fire line		
Name	Population 1941	Name	Area in square miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941
1	2	3	4	5

TABLE A—II

Kashmir State in 1941 and 1961 Censuses

INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION"—*contd.*

Administrative locality now in Jammu and Kashmir on this side of the Cease-fire line			State/District/Tehsil in 1961		
Name	Area in sq. miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941	Name	Area in sq. miles	Population 1961
6	7	8	9	10	11
60,577, area 118.3 square miles) to newly formed Ganderbal Tehsil and (ii) 14 villages (Population 15,100, area 38.0 square miles) to newly formed Sonawari Tehsil of Baramulla District.					
Ganderbal Tehsil, newly formed with 135 villages (Population 60,577, area 118.3 square miles) of Khas (Srinagar) Tehsil.	561.1	60,577	Ganderbal Tehsil	561.1	79,453
Badgam Tehsil *plus* 12 villages (Population 5,769, area 5.9 square miles) of Baramulla Tehsil of Baramulla District *Minus* (i) 6 villages (Population 3,146, area 6.2 square miles) to newly formed Sonawari Tehsil of Baramulla District; (ii) 10 villages (Population 2,718, area 8.0 square miles) to Khas (Srinagar) Tehsil of newly formed Srinagar District.	479.5	174,488	Badgam Tehsil	479.5	207,807
Newly formed Doda District, constituted with the following :— 1. Bhaderwah (Population 44,518) and Kishtwar (Population 60,893) Tehsils of Udhampur District. 2. Ramban Tehsil (except 13 villages) (Population 71,485) of Udhampur District 3. 48 (including 1 uninhabited) villages transferred from Udhampur Tehsil (Population 15,045, area 169.0 square miles). 4. 16 (including 2 uninhabited) villages of former Chenani Jagir (Population 3,203, area 24.1 square miles). 5. 12 villages of Reasi Tehsil (Population 6,486, area 80.9 square miles).	4,380.2	201,630	**Doda District**	4,380.2	268,403
Bhaderwah Tehsil *Minus* 36 villages (Population 2,532, area 9.7 square miles) to newly formed Doda Tehsil of Doda District.	526.2	41,986	Bhaderwah Tehsil	526.2	61,783
Kishtwar Tehsil	3,016.9	60,893	Kishtwar Tehsil	3,016.9	74,594
Ramban Tehsil *Plus* (i) 33 villages (Population 8,152, area 86.7 square miles) of Udhampur Tehsil of Udhampur District and (ii) 12 villages (Population 6,486, area 80.9 square miles) of Reasi Tehsil, *Minus* (i) 61 villages	423 2	54,024	Ramban Tehsil	423.2	73,646

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State/District/Tehsil in 1941		Administrative locality currently under the occupation of Pakistan on other side of the Cease-fire line		
Name	Population 1941	Name	Area in square miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941
1	2	3	4	5
Ladakh District . . .	195,431	(a) 226 villages fully, 5 partly and 1 town of Ladakh District.	N. A.	119,401
		*(b) 1 village (Mansor) under Chinese Occupation.	N. A.	Nil
Skardu Tehsil . . .	106,271	195 villages and 1 town of Skardu Tehsil.	8,522.0	106,271
Kargil Tehsil . . .	52,853	31 villages fully and 5 partly of Kargil Tehsil.	N. A.	13,130
Ladakh (Leh) Tehsil . .	36,307	*"*Portion currently under Chinese occupation*" 1 village (Mansor) of Ladakh Tehsil.	N. A.	Nil

Note :—

The area figures of the villages represent the assessed areas only and do not include uncultivable lands, fallow, waste, forests and mountain slopes etc.

TABLE A—II

Kashmir State in 1941 and 1961 Censuses

INCORPORATION, ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTION"—*concld.*

Administrative locality now in Jammu and Kashmir on this side of the Cease-fire line			State/District/Tehsil in 1961		
Name	Area in sq. miles (Wherever available)	Population 1941	Name	Area in sq. miles	Population 1961
6	7	8	9	10	11
(Population 32,099, area 289.5 square miles) to newly formed Doda Tehsil and (ii) 13 villages (Population 4,308, area 7.7 square miles) to Kulgam Tehsil of Anantnag District.					
Doda Tehsil newly formed with the following (i) 36 villages (Population 2,532, area 9.7 square miles) of Bhaderwah Tehsil ; (ii) 61 villages (Population 32,090, area 289.5 square miles) of Ramban Tehsil ; (iii) 15 villages (Population 6,893, area 82.3 square miles) of Udhampur Tehsil of Udhampur District to Bhaderwah Tehsil of Doda District, suqsequently transferred to Doda Tehsil of Doda District. 16 (including 2 uninhabited) villages (Population 3,203, area 24.1 square miles) of former Chenani Jagir to Ramban Tehsil and subsequently transferred to Doda Tehsil of Doda District.	413.9	44,727	Doda Tehsil	413.9	58,380
236 villages fully, 5 partly and 1 town of Ladakh District.	37,753.8	76,030	**Ladakh District**	37,753.8	88,651
127 villages fully and 5 partly of Kargil Tehsil	5,824.8	39,723	Kargil Tehsil	5,824.8	45,064
109 villages and 1 town of Ladakh (Leh) Tehsil	31,929.0	36,307	Leh Tehsil (formerly known as Ladakh Tehsil)	31,929.0	43,587

A—III

1. Definition of village.

The definition of village as adopted for the Census of 1961 has already been given in the Fly-leaf to Table A—I.

2. Statement of percentage of population in villages of different sizes.

The following statement gives the percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in each district in 1961 :—

State/District	Less than 200		200-499		500-999		1,000-1,999		2,000-4,999		5,000-9,999	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu & Kashmir State	244,886	8.0	761,767	26.0	920,398	31.0	711,558	24.0	295,112	10.0	33,940	1.0
Anantnag	37,944	6.0	151,026	25 0	198,042	32.0	155,890	26.0	65,893	11.0	..	..
Srinagar	27,299	8.0	69,493	20.0	99,543	29.0	100,518	29.0	34,832	10.0	13,642	4.0
Baramulla	30,923	6.0	137,996	25.0	162,840	30.0	127,822	23.0	74,670	14.0	13,044	2.0
Ladakh	11,357	13.0	31,341	37.0	33,902	40.0	8,331	10.0	..	..	..	..
Doda	30,927	12.0	66,112	26.0	66,095	26.0	54,068	22.0	3,5711	14.0	..	..
Udhampur	23,701	10.0	71,695	30.0	88,305	37.0	41,534	18.0	12,409	5.0	..	..
Jammu	43,483	11.0	124,569	32.0	108,092	28.0	85,382	22.0	27,630	7.0	..	..
Kathua	21,751	11.0	51,911	28.0	69,993	36.0	46,003	24.0	2,237	1.0	..	..
Poonch	17,501	6.0	57,624	19.0	93,586	30.0	92,010	30.0	41,730	13.0	7,254	2.0

3. Comment on the statement of percentage of population.

It is evident from the above table that 90% of the rural population of Ladakh District as against 65% for the whole state is inhabited in villages having a population of less than 1,000 in each] case. There is no village in this district with a population of 2,000 or above. Udhampur comes next with 77% population falling within the population group 999 and below. The least number of villages in these classes put together are to be found in Poonch with 55%.

Poonch has the largest number of villages with population of 1,000-1,999. Villages with population of 2,000-4,999 have mostly been returned from Baramulla, Doda and Poonch. There are in all 5 villages in the category 5,000-9,999 and these belong to districts Srinagar, Baramulla and Poonch.

The least number of villages with population 1,000-1,999 are in Ladakh comprising 10% of the total rural population. Only one village of Kathua district falls in the group 2,000-4,999.

On the whole, 31% of the rural population of the State is to be found in villages whose population ranges from 500 to 999. Villages with population 200-499 come next and those in the group 1,000-1,999 rank third. The percentage of villages with less than 200 population or whose population ranges between 2,000 and 5,000 contribute 8 and 10% of the rural population respectively. Only 1% of the rural population of the State consists of villages with over 5,000 and less than 10,000 respectively. There is no village whose population exceeds 10,000.

Reasons accounting for 50% of the rural population of Ladakh district inhabiting villages with less than 500 population are obvious. The district consists mainly of rugged mountainous areas at heights ranging from 8,000-25,000 feet. Rainfall in the district is very scarce and cultivable area only negligible. The same applies, though with less emphasis, to the districts of Udhampur and Doda.

4. Statement of percentage of villages and

State/District	Year	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999	
		Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population.	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu & Kashmir State	1921	81	48	14	30	4	17
	1941	76	41	17	30	6	21
	1961	70	34	20	31	8	24
Anantnag District	1921	78	46	17	33	4	15
	1941	73	40	19	31	7	21
	1961	65	31	24	32	9	26
Srinagar District	1921	78	44	17	35	5	18
	1941	72	36	19	33	8	25
	1961	67	28	20	29	11	29
Baramulla District	1921	78	45	6	28	15	21
	1941	73	39	17	27	9	26
	1961	65	31	23	30	9	23
Ladakh District	1921	85	64	14	33	1	3
	1941	82	59	17	36	1	5
	1961	76	50	21	40	3	10
Doda District	1921	88	56	8	24	4	19
	1941	83	46	11	25	6	22
	1961	77	38	15	26	6	22
Udhampur District	1921	85	58	13	32	2	10
	1941	79	48	18	37	3	11
	1961	74	40	20	37	5	18
Jammu District	1921	87	57	9	22	3	13
	1941	83	50	12	23	4	16
	1961	77	43	16	28	6	22
Kathua District	1921	85	56	13	35	2	9
	1941	83	52	14	32	3	15
	1961	74	39	19	36	7	24
Poonch District	1921	65	29	23	35	10	26
	1941	60	25	25	32	12	28
	1961	61	25	24	30	12	30

(i) 'N' Negligible figures.
(ii) Unclassified population includes, (a) boat population, (b) railway population, etc.,
(iii) The figures for 1921 and 1941 have been worked out according to the 1961 jurisdictions.

population by class of village, 1921, 1941, 1961.

2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000+		
Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total poulation	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Unclassified population
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	4	N	N	..	..	1
1	7	N	1	..	..	N
2	10	N	1	..	..	..
1	5	..	..	..	..	1
1	8	..	..	..	..	N
2	11	..	..	..	..	..
N	3	..	..	..	..	N
1	4	N	2	..	..	..
2	10	N	4	..	..	..
1	4	N	2	..	..	N
1	7	N	1	..	..	N
3	14	N	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	7	..	..	..	..	..
2	14	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	4	..	..	..	..	..
1	5	..	..	..	..	..
1	8	..	..	..	..	N
1	9	N	2	..	..	..
1	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	10	..	..	..	..	..
3	13	N	2	..	..	..
3	13	N	2	..	..	..

5. The foregoing statement shows that there has been a steady decline from 1921 to 1961 in the number of villages of less than 500 population both in the State as a whole and in each of the districts. This drop is accounted for by corresponding increases in the number of villages of other population groups.

In 1921, about half the rural population inhabited the villages of less than 500 population which then constituted 81% of the total number of villages in the State. As a result of the growth of population and consequent upgrading of about 11% villages of this group, only 1/3rd of the rural population of the State is now inhabited in the villages of less than 500 population.

The increase of 6% in the number of villages of the population group 500-999 is not proportionately reflected in the corresponding percentage of population which has gone up by 1% only obviously because the new villages in this category have a population of just over 500. The population groups 1,000-1,999 and 2,000-4,999 have however registered more marked increases both in the number of villages constituting these groups in 1921 and 1961 as also in their percentages of population to the total rural population.

As for the districts, Doda had the largest number of villages, viz., 88% in the population group of less than 500 in 1921 representing 56% of the total rural population of the district. As in the case of the whole State, the number of villages in this population group has progressively been declining, being 77% only in 1961 with corresponding fall in the proportion of population which stands at 38%. The same is true of Jammu district, of which 87% villages belonged to the population group of less than 500 in 1921, as against 77% returned at the 1961 Census. Both in Doda and Jammu, these decreases have been set off by corresponding increases in the number of villages of population groups of 500-999 and 1,000-1,999, which have gone up by 7 and 2% in the case of former and 7 and 3% in the case of latter, though the corresponding increases in the percentage of population of these districts have been comparatively small. While there has been no increase in the number of villages and the percentage of their population in the group 2,000-4,999 so far as Jammu district is concerned, the percentage of the villages of this group in district Doda has gone up from less than 1 to 2% with corresponding increase in the population percentage which has shot up from 1 to 14%.

In 1921, the population of district Ladakh was contributed to the extent of 64%—highest in the State—by villages with population of less than 500 which constituted 85% of the total number of villages in the district. According to the 1961 Census only 76% of the villages of the district now fall in the population group of less than 500 and these account for only half of the total rural population. Here again, this drop is accounted for by corresponding increases in the percentage of number of villages in the population groups 500-999 and 1,000-1,999 which have gone up by 7% in the former case and by 2% in the latter. The population of these groups have also registered similar proportionate increases.

The decline in the number and population of villages of less than 500 population has been more marked in the districts of Udhampur and Kathua where the former has gone down from 85% to 74% in both cases and the latter from 58 and 56 to 40 and 39 respectively. These decreases have been set off by corresponding increases in the population groups 500-999 and 1,000-1,999 in both cases and to some extent in the group 2,000-4,999 so far as Udhampur district in concerned.

Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla districts had a uniform proportion of the villages of the category of less than 500 population in 1921 which has come down from 78% to 65% in Anantnag and Baramulla districts and to 67% in Srinagar district. This decrease is also more or less uniformly reflected in the percentages of population which have come down from a maximum of 46% in Anantnag to a minimum of 28% in Srinagar district. As against these decreases, the number of villages and their percentages of population in the higher groups, namely, 500-999, 1,000-1,999 and 2,000-4,999 have gone up from 17, 4 and 1 to 24, 9 and 2 in Anantnag and from 17, 5 and nil to 20, 11 and 2 in Srinagar district. The percentage of population in the group 2,000-4,999 of Anantnag district which stood at 5 in 1921 has soared to 11 in 1961. The corresponding figures in the case of Srinagar district stand at 3 and 10 respectively. Baramulla district has, however, registered an extraordinary increase in the number of villages in the group 500-999 which has gone up from 6% to 23%, though with a 2%

nominal corresponding increase in the percentage of population. This phenominal increase has however been set off in this case by the decrease in the population group 1,000-1,999 which now claims only 9% of the total number of villages as against 15% of 1921. In spite of this heavy drop, the proportion of population of this group to the total population has gone up by 2%.

Poonch district had the smallest number of villages in the population group of less than 500 in 1921 and it continues to retain this distinguishing feature to this day. For this reason, the percentage of number of villages in other population groups has not also undergone any significant change. On the other hand, it is interesting to note that the percentage of population of villages falling in the category of 500-999 has, notwithstanding some increase in the number of villages of this category, fallen from 35% to 30%.

UNION TABLE

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/Province/District	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with					
					Less than 200			200—499		
					No.	Population		No.	Population	
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	6,559	2,967,661	1,574,946	1,392,715	2,275	129,376	115,510	2,317	403,756	358,011
Kashmir Province	3,159	1,586,348	851,821	734,527	918	57,350	50,173	1,172	209,074	180,782
1. Anantnag District	1,191	608,795	327,129	281,666	318	20,212	17,732	454	81,490	69,536
2. Srinagar District	689	345,327	188,005	157,322	246	14,931	12,368	212	37,750	31,743
3. Baramulla District	1,042	547,295	293,564	253,731	270	16,461	14,462	410	73,964	64,032
4. Ladakh District	237	84,931	43,123	41,808	84	5,746	5,611	96	15,870	15,471
Jammu Province	3,400	1,381,313	723,125	658,188	1,357	72,026	65,337	1,145	194,682	177,229
5. Doda District	654	252,913	132,557	120,356	292	15,946	14,981	214	34,527	31,585
6. Udhampur District	620	237,644	124,063	113,581	236	12,313	11,388	221	37,576	34,119
7. Jammu District	1,037	389,156	203,177	185,979	419	23,010	20,473	385	65,057	59,512
8. Kathua District	542	191,895	100,598	91,297	248	11,658	10,093	156	27,245	24,666
9. Poonch District	547	309,705	162,730	146,975	162	9,099	8,402	169	30,277	27,347

A—III

BY POPULATION

less than 2,000						II—Villages with Population 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with population of 10,000 and above		
500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999					
No.	Population		No.	Population		No.	Population		No.	Population		No.	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1,320	486,519	433,879	528	379,833	331,725	114	157,347	137,765	5	18,115	15,825	..	..	..
706	264,167	230,160	290	212,060	180,501	69	94,839	80,556	4	14,331	12,355	..	..	..
281	105,900	92,142	113	84,032	71,858	25	35,495	30 398	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	54,079	45,464	76	54,840	45,678	13	18,995	15,837	2	7,410	6,232	..	..	..
235	86,953	75,887	94	68,916	58,906	31	40,349	34,321	2	6,921	6,123	..	..	..
50	17,235	16,667	7	4,272	4,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
614	222,352	203,719	238	167,773	151,224	45	62,508	57,209	1	3,784	3,470	..	..	..
95	34,633	31,462	39	28,791	25,277	14	18,660	17,051	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	46,065	42,240	33	21,598	19,936	5	6,511	5,898	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	55,874	52,218	62	44,951	40,431	9	14,285	13,345	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	36,612	33,381	36	23,891	22,112	1	1,192	1,045	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	49,168	44,418	68	48,542	43,468	16	21,860	19,870	1	3,784	3,470	..	..	..

STATE TABLE

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/Province/District/ Tehsil	Total No of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with					
					Less than 200			200—499		
						Population			Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE . . .	6,559	2,967,661	1,574,946	1,392,715	2,275	129,376	115,510	2,317	403,756	358,011
Kashmir Province . .	3,159	1,586,348	851,821	734,527	918	57,350	50,173	1,172	209,074	180,782
1. Anantnag District .	1,191	608,795	327,129	281,666	318	20,212	17,732	454	81,490	69,536
1. Anantnag Tehsil .	327	220,481	119,395	101,086	54	2,944	2,496	113	21,881	18,245
2. Kulgam Tehsil .	474	202,694	106,749	95,945	152	9,874	9,167	183	31,349	27,689
3. Pulwama Tehsil .	390	185,620	100,985	84,635	112	7,394	6,069	158	28,260	23,602
2. Srinagar District .	689	345,327	188,005	157,322	246	14,931	12,368	212	37,750	31,743
1. Srinagar Tehsil .	87	61,298	33,382	27,916	29	1,056	825	20	4,030	3,308
2. Ganderbal Tehsil .	135	79,453	43,451	36,002	39	2,598	2,148	34	6,192	5,063
3. Badgam Tehsil .	467	204,576	111,172	93,404	178	11,277	9,395	158	27,528	23,372
3. Baramulla District .	1,042	547,295	293,564	253,731	270	16,461	14,462	410	73,964	64,032
1. Baramulla Tehsil .	275	115,956	62,647	53,309	85	5,100	4,351	121	21,084	17,701
2. Sopore Tehsil .	211	126,850	68,090	58,760	54	3,136	2,700	73	13,495	11,889
3. Handwara Tehsil .	330	185,565	98,208	87,357	76	4,709	4,388	138	25,307	22,560
4. Sonawari Tehsil .	85	58,766	32,310	26,456	12	920	744	22	4,188	3,414
5. Uri Tehsil . .	93	41,650	22,087	19,563	26	1,517	1,402	35	6,381	5,593
6. Karnah Tehsil . .	48	18,508	10,222	8,286	17	1,079	877	21	3,509	2,875
4. Ladakh District .	237	84,931	43,123	41,808	84	5,746	5,611	96	15,870	15,471
1. Leh Tehsil . .	108	39,867	19,837	20,030	41	2,772	2,757	38	6,215	6,503
2. Kargil Tehsil . .	129	45,064	23,286	21,778	43	2,974	2,854	58	9,655	8,968
Jammu Province . .	3,400	1,381,313	723,125	658,188	1,357	72,026	65,337	1,145	194,682	177,229
5. Doda District . .	654	252,913	132,557	120,356	292	15,946	14,981	214	34,527	31,585
1. Ramban Tehsil .	98	69,573	36,525	33,048	22	1,449	1,300	30	5,077	4,516
2. Doda Tehsil . .	126	55,232	29,113	26,119	47	2,338	2,211	41	7,104	6,246
3. Kishtwar Tehsil .	156	70,454	36,799	33,655	58	3,885	3,479	56	9,105	8,308
4. Bhaderwah Tehsil .	274	57,654	30,120	27,534	165	8,274	7,991	87	13,241	12,515
6. Udhampur District .	620	237,644	124,063	113,581	236	12,313	11,388	221	37,576	34,119
1. Ramnagar Tehsil .	136	69,833	35,951	33,882	19	1,264	1,270	54	9,926	9,166

A—III

BY POPULATION

less than 2,000			II—Villages with population 2,000—9,999									III—villages with population of 10,000 and above		
500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999					
	Population			Population			Population			Population			Population	
No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1,320	486,519	433,879	528	379,833	331,725	114	157,347	137,765	5	18,115	15,825	..	..	..
706	264,167	230,160	290	212,060	180,501	69	94,839	80,556	4	14,331	12,355	..	..	..
281	105,900	92,142	113	84,032	71,858	25	35,495	30,398	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	39,161	33,186	42	30,708	25,867	17	24,701	21,292	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	37,226	34,066	33	24,782	21,928	3	3,518	3,095	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	29,513	24,890	38	28,542	24,063	5	7,276	6,011	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	54,079	45,464	76	54,840	45,678	13	18,995	15,837	2	7,410	6,232	..	..	..
17	6,901	5,918	17	12,088	10,009	3	4,684	4,010	1	4,623	3,846	..	..	..
42	17,035	14,336	16	11,784	9,692	4	5,842	4,763	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	30,143	25,210	43	30,968	25,977	6	8,469	7,064	1	2,787	2,386	..	..	..
235	86,953	75,887	94	68,916	58,906	31	40,349	34,321	2	6,921	6,123	..	..	..
46	17,601	15,091	18	11,936	10,176	5	6,926	5,990	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	17,782	15,440	25	19,739	16,798	11	13,938	11,933	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	27,075	24,690	28	20,065	17,653	11	14,131	11,943	2	6,921	6,123	..	..	..
35	13,307	10,988	13	9,766	7,919	3	4,129	3,391	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	8,725	7,695	6	4,239	3,809	1	1,225	1,064	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2,463	1,983	4	3,171	2,551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	17,235	16,667	7	4,272	4,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	9,115	9,042	3	1,735	1,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	8,120	7,625	4	2,537	2,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
614	222,352	203,719	238	167,773	151,224	45	62,508	57,209	1	3,784	3,470	..	..	..
95	34,633	31,462	39	28,791	25,277	14	18,660	17,051	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	10,806	10,019	12	9,640	8,489	7	9,553	8,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	9,690	8,423	9	6,064	5,557	3	3,917	3,682	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	8,112	7,369	15	10,507	9,854	4	5,190	4,645	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	6,025	5,651	3	2,580	1,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	46,065	42,240	33	21,598	19,936	5	6,511	5,898	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	19,071	17,917	9	5,690	5,529	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATE TABLE

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

State/Province/District/ Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with					
					Less than 200			200—499		
						Population			Population	
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Udhampur Tehsil	227	76,596	40,527	36,069	95	4,716	4,289	86	14,845	13,146
3. Reasi Tehsil	257	91,215	47,585	43,630	122	6,333	5,829	81	12,805	11,807
7. Jammu District	1,037	389,156	203,177	185,979	419	23,010	20,473	385	65,057	59,512
1. Jammu Tehsil	306	125,054	66,093	58,961	116	6,216	5,570	118	20,030	17,758
2. Samba Tehsil	269	74,657	38,876	35,781	152	8,586	7,481	77	12,805	11,961
3. Ranbirsingh Pora Tehsil	240	96,119	49,575	46,544	79	3,994	3 606	106	18,277	17,023
4. Akhnoor Tehsil	222	93,326	48,633	44,693	72	4,214	3,816	84	13,945	12,770
8. Kathua District	542	191,895	100,598	91,297	248	11,658	10,093	156	27,245	24,666
1. Bashohli Tehsil	139	84,472	44,227	40,245	10	731	662	51	9,870	8,836
2. Kathua Tehsil	163	53,832	28,692	25,140	86	3,701	3,054	42	7,384	6,394
3. Hiranagar Tehsil	240	53,591	27,679	25,912	152	7,226	6,377	63	9,991	9,436
9. Poonch District	547	309,705	162,730	146,975	162	9,099	8,402	169	30,277	27,347
1. Haveli Tehsil	83	52,812	27,917	24,895	15	830	772	28	5,447	4,749
2. Mendhar Tehsil	86	91,524	47,879	43,645	2	140	145	18	3,527	3,352
3. Rajouri Tehsil	257	116,892	61,818	55,074	96	5,548	5,004	80	13,688	12,179
4. Nowshehra Tehsil	121	48,477	25,116	23,361	49	2,581	2,481	43	7,615	7,067

A—III

BY POPULATION—*contd.*

less than 2,000						II—Villages with population 2,000—9,999						III—villages with population of 10,000 and above		
500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999					
	Population			Population			Population			Population			Population	
No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
31	11,716	10,357	15	9,250	8,277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	10,278	13,966	9	6,658	6,130	5	6,511	5,898	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	55,874	52,218	62	44,951	40,431	9	14,285	13,345	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	15,922	14,183	22	15,715	13,781	5	8,210	7,669	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	11,485	10,594	6	4,636	4,324	1	1,364	1,421	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	10,715	10,126	23	16,589	15,789	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	17,752	17,315	11	8,011	6,537	3	4,711	4,255	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	36,612	33,381	36	23,891	22,112	1	1,192	1,045	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	21,069	19,235	20	12,557	11,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	8,219	7,225	11	8,196	7,422	1	1,192	1,045	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	7,324	6,921	5	3,138	3,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	49,168	44,418	68	48,542	43,468	16	21,860	19,870	1	3,784	3,470	..	..	..
25	9,392	8,395	12	7,832	7,030	3	4,416	3,949	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	10,905	10,050	26	18,572	16,695	11	14,735	13,403	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	21,622	19,257	23	17,176	15,164	..	..	..	1	3,784	3,470	..	..	..
20	7,249	6,716	7	4,962	4,579	2	2,709	2,518	..	..	..	..	..	..

FLY-LEAF TO

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

(*Sub Groups*

State/Province/District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			Villages with population between 0—499		
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE .	6,559	2,967,661	1,574,946	1,392,715	4,592	533,132	473,521
Kashmir Province . . .	3,159	1,586,348	851,821	734,527	2,090	266,424	230,955
1. Anantnag District . .	1,191	608,795	327,129	281,666	772	101,702	87,268
2. Srinagar District . .	689	345,327	188,005	157,322	458	52,681	44,111
3. Baramulla District . .	1,042	547,295	293,564	253,731	680	90,425	78,494
4. Ladakh District . . .	237	84,931	43,123	41,808	180	21,616	21,082
Jammu Province	3,400	1,381,313	723,125	658,188	2,502	266,708	242,566
5. Doda District . . .	654	252,913	132,557	120,356	506	50,473	46,566
6. Udhampur District . .	620	237,644	124,063	113,581	457	49,889	45,507
7. Jammu District . . .	1,037	389,156	203,177	185,979	804	88,067	79,985
8. Kathua District . . .	542	191,895	100,598	91,297	404	38,903	34,759
9. Poonch District . . .	547	309,705	162,730	146,975	331	39,376	35,749

TABLE A –III

BY POPULATION

of Villages)

Villages with population 500—1,999			Villages with population 2,000—4,999			Villages with population 5,000 and above		
	Population			Population			Population	
No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,848	866,352	765,604	114	157,347	137,765	5	18,115	15,825
996	476,227	410,661	69	94,839	80,556	4	14,331	12,355
394	189,932	164,000	25	35,495	30,398	..	..	..
216	108,919	91,142	13	18,995	15,837	2	7,410	6,232
329	155,869	134,793	31	40,349	34,321	2	6,921	6,123
57	21,507	20,762	..	..	..	..	..	..
852	390,125	354,943	45	62,508	57,209	1	3,784	3,470
134	63,424	56,739	14	18,660	17,051	..	..	..
158	67,663	62,176	5	6,511	5,898	..	..	..
224	100,825	92,649	9	14,285	13,345	..	..	..
137	60,503	55,493	1	1,192	1,045	..	..	..
199	97,710	87,886	16	21,860	19,870	1	3,784	3,470

1. Reference to definition of towns in Fly-leaf to A—I.

The definition of towns as adopted for the Census of 1961 has already been given in item No. 6 of Fly-leaf to Union Table A-I.

2. Classification of cities and towns in six groups.

Cities and towns have been classified into the following six groups in accordance with the practice followed in all previous censuses :—

Class I	100,000 and over
Class II	50,000-99,999
Class III	20,000-49,999
Class IV	10,000-19,999
Class V	5,000- 9,999
Class VI	Under 5,000

3. Explanation of Town groups.

A town group is a constellation of satellite towns around a principal city. During the course of the 3rd conference held in February, 1962, the Registrar General emphasised the desirability of the formation of Town-groups in cases of Urban areas which had grown in the suburbs of cities and were developing at a fast speed. It was felt that if there are indications that the vacant or rural areas intervening between the city and the towns would be urbanized before long, the city and the towns may together be treated as a Town-group. The advantage of grouping together such urban areas would be that the State Governments would for purpose of future planning reckon the entire urban area as a compact unit.

In view of these considerations, a Town-group with the city of Srinagar, Badamibagh Cantonment and Natipora-Hyderpora notified area as its constituents was set up for the Census of India, 1961.

4. Statement of changes in classification of towns, 1901-1961.

The following statement gives the changes in the classification of towns from 1901-1961 :—

Cities/Town-groups/Towns	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
CITIES							
Srinagar City	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Jammu City	I	II	II	III	III	III	III
TOWN-GROUP							
Sringar City Town-group	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOWNS							
Anantnag	III	IV	IV	IV	V	V	...
Bijbehara	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Pampore	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Shupiyan	V	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Kulgam	VI	...	...	...	...	VI	...
Pahalgam (N. A.)	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srinagar Cantonement	V	VI	VI	VI	...	...	...
Natipora-Hyderpora (N. A.)	VI	...	..	...	...	...	...
Gulmarg	VI	...	...	...	...	VI	...
Baramulla	IV	IV	IV	V	V	V	...

Cities/Town-groups/Towns	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Sopore	IV	IV	IV	IV	V	V	...
Bandipora	VI	...	...	...	...	VI	...
Sumbal (N. A.)	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hajin (N. A.)	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palhalan (N. A.)	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajas (N. A.)	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uri	VI	VI	VI	VI	...	VI	...
Leh	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Kishtwar	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Bhaderwah	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Banihal	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batote	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramban	VI	...	...	...	...	VI	...
Doda	VI	...	...	...	...	VI	...
Udhampur	IV	V	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Ramnagar	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Katra	VI	VI	VI	VI	...	VI	...
Reasi	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Jammu Cantonment	V	V	V	VI	VI	VI	...
Arnia	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishna	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samba	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
R. S. Pora	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Aknoor	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Kathua	V	V	V	V	V	V	...
Bashohli	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Hiranagar	VI	...	...	...	...	VI	...
Lakhenpore (N.A.)	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonch	IV	V	V	V	V	V	...
Rajouri	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	...
Nowshehra	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. A. :—Notified Area.

5. The Class-wise number of towns during 1901-61 is indicated in the following table :—

	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Class I	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class II	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Class III	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Class IV	4	3	3	2	...	...	...
Class V	5	7	3	3	6	6	...
Class VI	29	12	23	23	21	37	...

State/Prov

JAMMU & I
Kashmir Pro
1. Anantı
2. Srinag
3. Baram
4. Ladak
Jammu Prov
5. Doda
6. Udhar
7. Jamm
8. Kathu
9. Poonc

6. The subjoined statement gives the percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population (1901-61).

	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	% of No. of towns	% of popu-lation	% of No. of towns	% of popu-lation	% of No. of towns	% of popu-lation	% of No. of towns	% of popu-lation	% of No. of towns	% of popu-lation	% of No. of towns	% of popu-lation	% of No. of towns	% of popu-lation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class I	4.88	67.05	4.16	54.84	3.22	54.22	3.33	54.90	3.45	52.93	2.22	47.05	50.00	77.24
Class II	...	...	4.17	16.74	3.23	13.03	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III	2.44	3.55	...	...	...	...	3.33	12.15	3.45	11.77	2.22	11.82	50.00	22.76
Class IV	9.76	10.00	12.50	10.54	9.68	9.44	6.67	6.83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V	12.19	5.58	29.17	10.31	9.68	5.86	10.00	6.38	20.69	15.97	13.34	16.77	...	...
Class VI	70.73	3.82	50.00	7.57	74.19	17.45	76.67	19.74	72.41	19.33	82.22	24.36	...	...

7. The classwise percentage of area to total urban area and density per square mile for 1961 is given in the subjoined statement. Corresponding figures for the previous decades cannot be worked out, as neither the areas of individual towns nor of the State as a whole are traceable from any of the previous Census Reports.

	% of area to total urban area	Density per sq. mile
	1	2
Class I	20	17,192
Class II	...	...
Class III	5	3,374
Class IV	6	7,938
Class V	8	3,609
Class VI	61	1,140

A—IV

TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

District	Name of town-group/town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	All Classes 1 Town-Group and 40 Towns							
			1901	158,748	..	..	87,763	70,985
			1911	268,518	+ 109,770	+ 69.15	149,282	119,236
			1921	267,754	— 764	— 0.28	148,509	119,245
			1931	317,805	+ 50,051	+ 18.69	178,170	139,635
			1941	386,565	+ 68,760	+ 21.64	215,972	170,593
	117.93 sq. miles		1951	457,213	+ 70,648	+ 18.28	250,816	206,397
	305.44 sq. km.		1961	593,315	+136,102	+ 29.77	321,687	271,628
	Class 1 (100,000 and above) 1 Town-Group and 1 town							
			1901	122,618	..	..	65,542	57,076
			1911	126,344	+ 3,726	+ 3.04	68,378	57,966
			1921	141,735	+ 15,391	+ 12.18	76,604	65,131
			1931	174,459	+ 32,724	+ 23.09	95,518	78,941
			1941	209,596	+ 35,137	+ 20.14	113,961	95,635
	23.14 sq. miles		1951	250,724	+ 41,128	+ 19.62	135,325	115,399
	59.93 sq. km.		1961	397,822	+147,098	+ 58.67	216,010	181,812
Srinagar	Srinagar Town-group		1901	122,618	..	..	65,542	57,076
			1911	126,344	+ 3,726	+ 3.04	68,378	57,966
			1921	141,735	+ 15,391	+ 12.18	76,604	65,131
			1931	174,459	+ 32,724	+ 23.09	95,518	78,941
			1941	209,596	+ 35,137	+ 20.14	113,961	95,635
	19.14 sq. miles		1951	250,724	+ 41,128	+ 19.62	135,325	115,399
	49.57 sq. km.		1961	295,084	+ 44,360	+ 17.69	158,429	136,655
	(a) Srinagar	M. C.	1901	122,618	..	..	65,542	57,076
			1911	126,344	+ 3,726	+ 3.04	68,378	57,966
			1921	141,735	+ 15,391	+ 12.18	76,604	65,131
			1931	173,573	+ 31,838	+ 22.46	94,793	78,780
			1941	207,787	+ 34,214	+ 19.71	112,460	95,327
	16.00 sq. miles		1951	246,522	+ 38,735	+ 18.64	132,714	113,808
	41.44 sq. km.		1961	285,257	+ 38,735	+ 15.71	152,967	132,290

A—IV

TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

State/Prov	District	Name of town-group/town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variaiton	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(b) Badamibagh	Cantt.	1911*					
JAMMU & I				1921*					
Kashmir Pro				1931	886	..	..	725	161
1. Anantı				1941	1,809	+ 923	+ 104.18	1,501	308
2. Srinag		2.18 sq. miles		1951	4,202	+ 2,393	+ 132.28	2,611	1,591
3. Baram		5.64 sq. km.		1961	6,596	+ 2,394	+ 56.97	3,722	2,874
4. Ladak		(c) *Natipora-Hyderpora*	N. A.	1961	3,231	..	..	1,740	1,491
Jammu Prov		0.96 sq. miles							
5. Doda		2.49 sq. km.							
6. Udhar	Jammu	Jammu	M. C.	1901	36,130	..	..	22,221	13,909
7. Jamm				1911	31,726	− 4,404	− 12.19	19,362	12,364
8. Kathu				1921	31,506	− 220	− 0.69	19,121	12,385
9. Poonc				1931	38,613	+ 7,107	+ 22.56	23,361	15,252
				1941	50,379	+ 11,766	+ 30.47	29,817	20,562
		4.00 sq. miles		1951	76,558	+ 26,179	+ 51.96	43,699	32,859
		10.36 sq. km.		1961	102,738	+ 26,180	+ 34.20	57,581	45,157
			Class II (50,000—99,999) Nil Town						
				1941	50,379	..	..	29,817	20,562
				1951	76,558	+ 26,179	+ 51.96	43,699	32,859
			Class III (20,000—49,999) 1 Town						
				1901	36,130	..	..	22,221	13,909
				1911	31,726	− 4,404	− 12.19	19,362	12,364
				1921	31,506	− 220	− 0.69	19,121	12,385
		6.52 sq. miles		1931	38,613	+ 7,107	+ 22.56	23,361	15,252
		16.19 sq. km.		1961	21,087	..	..	11,513	9,574
	Anantnag	Anantnag	T. A.	1911	9,019	..	..	4,937	4,082
				1921	9,464	+ 445	+ 4.93	5,303	4,161

*Badamibagh Cantonment (Srinagar Cantonment) in 1911 population 2,104 (1,384 M, 720 F) and in 1921 population 2,215 (1,452 M, 763 F) was part of Srinagar City. The combined population of Srinagar Municipality and Cantonment for 1911 and 1921 has been shown against Srinagar M. C.

A—IV

TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

District	Name of town-group/town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			1931	10,736	+ 1,272	+ 13.44	6,103	4,633
			1941	11,985	+ 1,249	+ 11.63	6,723	5,262
	6.25 sq. miles		1951	16,536	+ 4,551	+ 37.97	9,118	7,418
	16.19 sq. km.		1961	21,087	+ 4,551	+ 27.52	11,513	9,574
			Class IV (10,000—19,999) 4 Towns					
			1931	**21,718**	..	..	**12,059**	**96,59**
			1941	**36,479**	**+ 14,761**	**+ 67.97**	**20,423**	**16,056**
	7.47 sq. miles		**1951**	**48,203**	**+ 11,724**	**+ 32.14**	**26,475**	**21,728**
	19.35 sq. km.		**1961**	**59,300**	**+ 11,097**	**+ 23.02**	**31,994**	**27,306**
Baramulla	**Baramulla**	**T. A.**	1911	6,599	..	..	3,586	3,013
			1921	6,744	+ 145	+ 2.20	3,691	3,053
			1931	6,886	+ 142	+ 2.11	3,780	3,106
			1941	12,724	+ 5,838	+ 84.78	7,133	5,591
	2.40 sq. miles		1951	16,289	+ 3,565	+ 28.02	8,979	7,310
	6.22 sq. km.		1961	19,854	+ 3,565	+ 21.89	10,825	9,029
Baramulla	**Sopore**	**T. A.**	1911	8,514	..	..	4,465	4,049
			1921	8,524	+ 10	+ 0.12	4,610	3,914
			1931	10,982	+ 2,458	+ 28.84	5,956	5,026
			1941	11,770	+ 788	+ 7.18	6,567	5,203
	0.55 sq. miles		1951	15,378	+ 3,608	+ 30.65	8,378	7,000
	1.42 sq. km.		1961	18,987	+ 3,609	+ 23.47	10,189	8,798
Udhampur	**Udhampur**	**T. A.**	1911	2,360	..	..	1,311	1,049
			1921	2,390	+ 30	+ 1.27	1,373	1,017
			1931	3,633	+ 1,243	+ 52.01	2,065	1,568
			1941	4,666	+ 1,033	+ 28.43	2,644	2,022
	0.52 sq. miles		1951	7,464	+ 2,798	+ 59.97	4,083	3,381
	1.35 sq. km.		1961	10,263	+ 2,799	+ 37.50	5,523	4,740
Poonch	**Poonch**	**M. C.**	1911	7,564	..	..	4,662	2,902
			1921	7,026	— 538	— 7.11	4,103	2,923

A—IV

TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

District	Name of town-group/town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			1931	8,152	+ 1,126	+ 16.03	4,906	3,246
			1941	8,608	+ 456	+ 5.59	4,951	3,657
	4.00 sq. miles		1951	9,402	+ 794	+ 9.22	5,204	4,198
	10.36 sq. km.		1961	10,196	+ 794	+ 8.45	5,457	4,739
	Class V (5,000—9,999) 5 Towns							
			1911	**45,031**	..	..	**25,027**	**20,004**
			1921	**42,758**	**— 2,273**	**— 5.05**	**23,878**	**18,880**
			1931	**20,281**	**— 22,477**	**— 52.57**	**11,688**	**8,593**
			1941	**22,662**	**+ 2,381**	**+ 11.74**	**14,619**	**8,043**
	9.18 sq. miles		**1951**	**47,127**	**+ 24,465**	**+ 107.96**	**26,719**	**20,408**
	23.77 sq. km.		**1961**	**33,133**	**— 13,994**	**— 29.69**	**17,898**	**15,235**
Kathua	Kathua	T. A.	1911	5,240	..	..	3,008	2,232
			1921	5,072	— 168	— 3.21	2,948	2,124
			1931	5,243	+ 171	+ 3.37	3,002	2,241
			1941	5,586	+ 343	+ 6.54	3,116	2,470
	0.75 sq. miles		1951	7,616	+ 2,030	+ 36.34	4,146	3,470
	1.94 sq. km.		1961	9,647	+ 2,031	+ 26.67	5,176	4,471
Anantnag	Bijbehara	T. A.	1911	4,424	..	..	2,360	2,064
			1921	4,270	— 154	— 3.48	2,311	1,959
			1931	4,438	+ 168	+ 3.93	2,462	1,976
			1941	4,532	+ 94	+ 2.12	2,481	2,051
	0.93 sq. miles		1951	5,463	+ 931	+ 20.54	2,990	2,473
	2.41 sq. km.		1961	6,394	+ 931	— 17.04	3,498	2,896
Anantnag	Shupiyan	T. A.	1911	2,114	..	..	1,161	953
			1921	2,236	+ 122	+ 5.77	1,223	1,013
			1931	2,217	— 19	— 0.85	1,187	1,030
			1941	4,359	+ 2,142	+ 96.62	2,346	2,013
	2.10 sq. miles		1951	5,182	+ 823	+ 18.88	2,787	2,395
	5.44 sq. km.		1961	6,005	+ 823	+ 15.88	3,228	2,777

A—IV

TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

District	Name of town-group/town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variaiton	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Anantnag	Pampore	T. A.	1911	3,348	..	..	1,851	1,497
			1921	3,494	+ 146	+ 4.36	1,941	1,553
			1931	3,869	+ 375	+ 10.73	2,114	1,755
			1941	4,446	+ 577	+ 14.91	2,471	1,975
	1.50 sq. miles		1951	5,007	+ 561	+ 12.62	2,741	2,266
	3.88 sq. km.		1961	5,568	+ 561	+ 11.20	3,011	2,557
Jammu	Jammu Cantonment	Cantt.	1901†					
			1911†					
			1921†					
			1931	4,181	..	..	3,626	555
			1941	8,468	+ 4,287	+ 102.54	6,552	1,916
	3.90 sq. miles		1951	6,993	— 1,475	— 17.42	4,768	2,225
	10.10 sq. km.		1961	5,519	— 1,474	— 21.08	2,985	2,534
		Class VI (less than 5,000) 29 Towns						
			1911	**65,417**	..	..	**36,515**	**28,902**
			1921	**51,755**	— **13,662**	— **20.88**	**28,906**	**22,849**
			1931	**62,734**	+ **10,979**	+ **21.21**	**35,544**	**27,190**
			1941	**67,449**	+ **4,715**	+ **7.52**	**37,152**	**30,297**
	71.89 sq. miles		**1951**	**34,601**	— **32,848**	— **48.70**	**18,598**	**16,003**
	186.20 sq. km.		**1961**	**91,973**	+ **47,372**	+ **136.91**	**44,272**	**37,701**
Jammu	Ranbirsinghpora	T. A.	1911	1,336	..	..	761	575
			1921	1,611	+ 275	+ 20.58	890	721
			1931	2,080	+ 469	+ 29.11	1,198	882
			1941	2,150	+ 70	+ 3.37	1,213	937
	0.19 sq. miles		1951	3,485	+ 1,335	+ 62.09	1,883	1,602
	0.49 sq. km.		1961	4,820	+ 1,335	+ 38.31	2,552	2,268

†Jammu Cantonment in 1901 population 1,251 (1,142 M, 109 F), in 1911 population 1,869 (1,650 M, 219 F), and in 1921 population 1,497 (1,328 M, 169 F) was part of Jammu City. The combined population of Jammu Municipality and Jammu Cantonment for 1901, 1911 and 1921 has been shown against Jammu M. C.

A—IV

TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

District	Name of town-group/town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Anantnag	Kulgam	T. A.	1911	1,795	..	..	977	818
			1921	Declassified				
			1931	Declassified				
			1941	Declassified				
	6.00 sq. miles		1951	Declassified				
	15.54 sq. km.		1961	4,599	..	..	2,457	2,142
Jammu	Samba	T. A.	1911	2,307	..	..	1,210	1,097
			1921	2,418	+ 111	+ 4.81	1,263	1,155
			1931	2,917	+ 499	+ 20.64	1,524	1,393
			1941	3,287	+ 370	+ 12.68	1,718	1,569
	0.36 sq. miles		1951	3,824	+ 537	+ 16.34	2,007	1,817
	0.93 sq. km.		1961	4,361	+ 537	+ 14.04	2,296	2,065
Kathua Poonch	Rajouri	T. A.	1911	2,192	..	..	1,203	989
			1921	2,253	+ 61	+ 2.78	1,214	1,039
			1931	2,164	− 89	− 3.95	1,225	939
			1941	2,449	+ 285	+ 13.17	1,387	1,062
	3.01 sq. miles		1951	3,322	+ 873	+ 35.65	1,855	1,467
	7.80 sq. km.		1961	4,196	+ 874	+ 26.31	2,323	1,873
Anant Doda	Kishtwar	T. A.	1911	2,378	..	..	1,277	1,101
			1921	2,546	+ 168	+ 7.06	1,396	1,150
			1931	3,335	+ 789	+ 30.99	1,874	1,461
			1941	3,235	− 100	− 3.00	1,759	1,476
	0.24 sq. miles		1951	3,687	+ 452	+ 13.97	1,975	1,712
	0.62 sq. km.		1961	4,140	+ 453	+ 12.29	2,192	1,948
Anant Doda	Bhaderwah	T. A.	1911	2,563	..	..	1,348	1,215
			1921	2,603	+ 40	+ 1.56	1,369	1,234
			1931	2,895	+ 292	+ 11.22	1,538	1,357
			1941	2,989	+ 94	+ 3.25	1,549	1,440
	2.13 sq. miles		1951	3,559	+ 570	+ 19.07	1,871	1,688
	5.52 sq. km.		1961	4,129	+ 570	+ 16.02	2,193	1,936

A—IV

TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

District	Name of town-group/town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variaiton	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baramulla	Bandipore	T. A.	1911	1,303	..	..	757	546
			1921	Declassified				
			1931	Declassified				
			1941	Declassified				
	1.92 sq. miles		1951	Declassified				
	4.97 sq. km.		1961	4,074	..	..	2,178	1,896
Jammu	Akhnur	T. A.	1911	3,033	..	..	1,550	1,483
			1921	2,905	— 128	— 4.22	1,496	1,409
			1931	3,007	+ 102	+ 3.51	1,608	1,399
			1941	3,398	+ 391	+ 13.00	1,799	1,599
	0.71 sq. miles		1951	3,618	+ 220	+ 6.47	1,941	1,677
	1.84 sq. km.		1961	3,839	+ 221	+ 6.11	2,084	1,755
Jammu	*Arnia*	T. A.	1961	3,827	..	..	2,016	1,811
	4.85 sq. miles							
	12.56 sq. km.							
Baramulla	*Palhalan*	N. A.	1961	3,762	..	..	2,029	1,733
	3.76 sq. miles							
	9.74 sq. km.							
Ladakh	Leh	T. A.	1911	2,895	..	..	1,464	1,431
			1921	2,401	— 494	— 17.06	1,182	1,219
			1931	3,093	+ 692	+ 28.82	1,571	1,522
			1941	3,372	+ 279	+ 9.02	1,814	1,558
	3.54 sq. miles		1951	3,546	+ 174	+ 5.16	1,832	1,714
	9.17 sq. km.		1961	3,720	+ 174	+ 4.91	1,849	1,871
Baramulla	*Hajin*	N. A	1961	3,701	..	..	2,018	1,683
	7.06 sq. miles							
	18.29 sq. km.							
Baramulla	*Ajas*	N. A.	1961	3,584	..	..	1,920	1,664
	5.66 sq. miles							
	14.66 sq. km.							

A—IV

TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

District	Name of town-group/town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Doda	Doda	T. A.	1911	1,077	. .	. .	578	499
			1921		Declassified			
			1931		Declassified			
			1941		Declassified			
	5.50 sq. miles		1951		Declassified			
	14.24 sq. km.		1961	3,148	. .	. .	1,770	1,378
Kathua .	Hiranagar	T. A.	1911	1,114	. .	. .	641	473
			1921		Declassified			
			1931		Declassified			
			1941		Declassified			
	0.43 sq. miles		1951		Declassified			
	1.11 sq. km.		1961	2,856	. .	. .	1,494	1,362
Baramulla	*Sumbal*	N. A.	1961	2,755	. .	. .	1,505	1,250
	0.81 sq. miles							
	2.10 sq. km.							
Jammu	*Bishna*	T. A.	1961	2,672	. .	. .	1,416	1,256
	0.80 sq. miles							
	2.07 sq. km.							
Kathua	Bashohli	T. A.	1911	1,954	. .	. .	1,003	951
			1921	1,914	— 40	— 2.05	979	935
			1931	2,092	+ 178	+ 9.30	1,094	998
			1941	2,383	+ 291	+ 13.91	1,303	1,080
	1.79 sq. miles		1951	2,488	+ 105	+ 4.41	1,323	1,165
	4.64 sq. km.		1961	2,593	+ 105	+ 4.22	1,343	1,250
Udhampur	Reasi	T. A.	1911	1,905	. .	. .	1,062	843
			1921	1,940	+ 35	+ 1.84	1,073	867
			1931	2,106	+ 166	+ 8.56	1,193	913
			1941	2,822	+ 716	+ 34.00	1,584	1,238
	1.62 sq. miles		1951	2,620	— 202	— 7.16	1,454	1,166
	4.20 sq. km.		1961	2,418	— 202	— 7.71	1,323	1,095

A—IV

TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*contd.*

District	Name of town-group/town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Udhampur	Ramnagar	T. A.	1911	2,073	..	..	1,107	966
			1921	1,977	— 96	— 4.63	1,061	916
			1931	1,904	— 73	— 3.69	1,029	875
			1941	2,442	+ 538	+ 28.26	1,285	1,157
	1.82 sq. miles		1951	2,324	— 118	— 4.83	1,237	1,087
	4.71 sq. km.		1961	2,207	— 117	— 5.03	1,189	1,018
Poonch	*Nowshehra*	T. A.	1961	1,964	..	..	1,038	926
	1.79 sq. miles							
	4.64 sq. km.							
Anantnag	*Pahalgam*	N. A.	1961	1,920	..	..	1,096	824
	8.00 sq. miles							
	20.72 sq. km.							
Doda	*Batote*	T. A.	1961	1,780	..	..	1,046	734
	2.50 sq. miles							
	6.48 sq. km.							
Udhampur	Katra	T. A.	1911	828	..	..	443	385
			1921		Declassified			
			1931	950	..	..	495	455
			1941	1,005	+ 55	+ 5.79	539	466
	0.48 sq. miles		1951	1,267	+ 262	+ 26.07	689	578
	1.24 sq. km.		1961	1,529	+ 262	+ 20.68	838	691
Doda	Ramban	T. A.	1911	505	..	..	318	187
			1921		Declassified			
			1931		Declassified			
			1941		Declassified			
	1.75 sq. miles		1951		Declassified			
	4.53 sq. km.		1961	1,490		..	887	603
Doda	*Banihal*	T. A.	1961	803	..	..	488	315
	1.41 sq. miles							
	3.65 sq. km.							

A—IV

TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901—*concld.*

District	Name of town-group/town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baramulla	Uri	T. A.	1911	544	..	..	298	246
			1921		Declassified			
			1931	960	..	..	619	341
			1941	1,281	+ 321	+ 33.44	801	480
	0.46 sq. miles		1951	861	— 420	— 32.79	531	330
	1.19 sq. km.		1961	441	— 420	— 48.78	261	180
Kathua	*Lakhenpur*	N. A.	1961	439	..	..	288	151
	0.27 sq. miles							
	0.70 sq. km.							
Baramulla	Gulmarg	N. A.	1911	70	..	..	70	
			1921		Declassified			
			1931		Declassified			
			1941		Declassified			
	3.03 sq. miles		1951		Declassified			
	7.85 sq. km.		1961	206	..		183	23

Note :—

1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics.
2. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of town, e. g.,
   M. C.—Municipal Committee
   T. A.—Town Area Committee
   N. A.—Notified Area Committee
   Cantt.—Cantonment.
3. The 1951 population is the arithmatic mean of 1941 and 1961 population.

8. Note on Appendix to A-IV.

It will be seen from this appendix that if the places treated as towns in 1941 but declassified in 1961 had not been so declassified, the total urban population of the State in 1961 would have stood at 616,940, as indicated below :—

(i) Total urban population of the State in 1961.		593,315
(ii) Population of 1941 Towns treated as villages in 1961 :—		
1. Machha Bhawan, district Anantnag	4,364	
2. Duru, district Anantnag	2,857	
3. Verinag, district Anantnag	2,960	
4. Chrar Sharrief, district Srinagar	5,173	23,625
5. Pattan, district Baramulla	4,028	
6. Parole, district Kathua	4,243	

If the new towns appearing in the urban list of 1961 had also been classed as towns in 1941, the 1941 urban population of the State would have stood at 423,167 as per following analysis :—

(i) Urban population of 1941 Census		386,565
(ii) Population of new towns of 1961 as returned in 1941 census :—		
1. Kulgam, district Anantnag	3,531	
2. Pahalgam, district Anantnag	1,397	
3. Natipora-Hyderpora, district Srinagar	3,081	
4. Bandipore, dirtrict Baramulla	3,055	
5. Ajas, district Baramulla	2,791	
6. Sumbal, district Baramulla	2,220	
7. Hajin, district Baramulla	2,898	
8. Palhalan, district Baramulla	2,944	
9. Gulmarg, district Baramulla	186	36,602
10. Banihal, district Doda	1,309	
11. Ramban, district Doda	1,890	
12. Batote, district Doda	1,218	
13. Doda, district Doda	2,104	
14. Bishna, disirict Jammu	1,993	
15. Arnia, district Jammu	3,545	
16. Hiranagar, district Kathua	1,586	
17. Lakhenpur, district Kathua	6	
18. Nowshehra, district Poonch	848	

On the other hand, if such of the towns of 1941 as have been declassified in 1961 had also been declassified in 1941, the urban population of the State in 1941 would have stood at 367,932 being the difference between the urban population of 1941, viz., 386,565 and the 1941 population of the declassified towns amounting to 18,633. Following are the fuller details :—

(i) Urban population of 1941		386,565
(ii) 1941 population of towns declassified in 1961 :—		
1. Machha Bhawan, district Anantnag	3,487	
2. Duru, district Anantnag	2,280	
3. Verinag, district Anantnag	2,219	
4. Charar Sharrief, district Srinagar	4,037	18,633
5. Pattan, district Baramulla	3,032	
6. Parole, district Kathua	2,966	
7. Nowshehra, district Poonch	612	

APPENDIX TO TABLE A—IV

NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1961 AND TOWNS IN 1941 DECLASSIFIED IN 1961

	New Towns added in 1961					Towns in 1941 which have been declassified as rural in 1961				
		Area		Population			Area		Population	
District	Name of Towns	Sq. miles	Sq. km.	1961	1941	Name of Towns	Sq. miles	Sq. km.	1961	1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Anantnag District	1. *Pahalgam (NA)*	8.00	20.72	1,920	1,397	1. Machha Bhawan	2.43	6.29	4,364	3,487
	2. Kulgam (TA)	6.00	15.54	4,599	3,531	2. Duru	1.75	4.53	2,857	2,280
						3 Verinag	2.27	5.88	2,960	2,219
Srinagar District	1. *Natipora-Hyderpora (NA)*	0.96	2.49	3,231	3,081	1. Charar Sharrief (TA)	8.73	22.61	5,173	4,037
Baramulla District	1. Gulmarg (NA)	3.03	7.85	206	186	1. Pattan (TA)	2.82	7.30	4,028	3,032
	2. Bandipora (TA)	1.92	4.97	4,074	3,055					
	3. *Sumbal (NA)*	0.81	2.10	2,755	2,220					
	4. *Hajin (NA)*	7.06	18.29	3,701	2,898					
	5. *Palhalan (NA)*	3.76	9.74	3,762	2,944					
	6. *Ajas (NA)*	5.66	14.66	3,584	2,791					
Doda District	1. *Banihal (TA)*	1.41	3.65	803	1,309					
	2. Ramban (TA)	1.75	4.53	1,490	1,890					
	3. *Batote (TA)*	2.50	6.48	1,780	1,218					
	4. Doda (TA)	5.50	14.24	3,148	2,104					
Jammu District	1. *Bishna (TA)*	0.80	2.07	2,672	1,993					
	2 *Arnia (TA)*	4.85	12.56	3,827	3,545					
Kathua District	1. *Lakhenpur (NA)*	0.27	0.70	439	6	1. Parole (TA)	4.80	12.43	4,243	2,966
	2. Hiranagar (TA)	0.43	1.11	2,856	1,586					
Poonch District	1. *Nowshehra (TA)*	1.79	4.64	1,964	848	1. Nowshera Cantt.	N.A.	N.A.	..	612

Note : 1. Areas which were treated as towns in 1941 but which are now on the other side of the Cease-fire line have been left out.

2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics

Explanatory Note A :—The names and 1941 population of the villages which constitute each of the new towns added in 1961 are given below :—

District	Name of New Town	Constituent villages			
		Name	Land Revenue Record No.	1941 Area	1941 Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Anantnag	*1 *Pahalgam (NA)*	1. Mamal	77	N.A.	175
		2. Laripora	81	N.A.	781
		3. Pahalgam	82	N.A.	310
		4. Nanawani	83	N.A.	131
	*2. Kulgam (TA)	1. Kulgam village	150	N.A.	2,283
		2. Hawanend	158	N.A.	367
		3. Chawalgam	156	N.A.	881
Srinagar	*1. *Natipora-Hyderpora (NA)*	1. Hyderpora	63	N.A.	755
		2. Bagat Barzulla	61	N.A.	691
		3. Kursubad shahi bagh	30	N.A.	1,521
		4. Barzulla	29	N.A.	114
Baramulla	1. Gulmarg (NA)	Gulmarg	363	3.03	186
	2. Bandipora (TA)	1. Nowpora	408	0.18	327
		2. Bandipora	411	1.59	1,972
		3. Nusu	412	0.15	756
	3. *Sumbal (NA)*	Sumbal	332	0.81	2,220
	4. *Hajin (NA)*	Hajin	340	7.06	2,898
	5. *Palhalan (NA)*	Palhalan	289	3.76	2,944
	6 *Ajas (NA)*	Ajas	104	5.66	2.791
Doda	*1. *Banihal (TA)*	1. Devgole	17	N.A.	373
		2. Gund Adalkote	20	N.A.	936
	*2. Ramban (TA)	1. Ramban	44	N.A.	667
		2. Metra Govindpura	15	N.A.	700
		3. Seri	33	N.A.	523
	*3. *Batote (TA)*	1. Batote	44	N.A.	652
		2. Tringla	45	N.A.	170
		3. Dharmund	53	N.A.	396
	4. Doda (TA)	1. Doda	85	5.40	1,312
		2. Barshla	86	0.10	792

*Denotes that the 1941 area figures of the constituent villages are not available.

District	Name of New Town	Constituent villages: Name	Land Revenue Record No.	1941: Area	1941: Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu	1. *Bishna (TA)*	Bishna	230	0.80	1,993
	2. *Arnia (TA)*	Arnia	201	4.85	3,545
Kathua	1. *Lakhenpur (NA)*	Lakhenpur	47	0.27	6
	2. Hiranagar (TA)	Hiranagar	167	0.43	1,586
Poonch	1. *Nowshehra (TA)*	1. Qasba Bala	51	1.31	197
		2. Qasba Pain	52	0.48	651

Explanatory Note B :—Names, Area and Population of the village/villages into which such of the 1941 towns which have ceased to be towns in 1961 have relapsed :—

District	Names of 1941 Census towns declassified in 1961	Constituent villages: Name	Land Revenue Record No.	1961: Area	1961: Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Anantnag	1. Machha Bhawan	Machha Bhawan	137	2.43 sq. miles	4,364
	2. Duru	Duru	250	1.75 ,,	2,857
	3. Verinag	Verinag	268	2.27 ,,	2,960
Srinagar	1. Charar Sharrief (TA)	Charar Sharrief	484	8.73 ,,	5,173
Baramulla	1. Pattan (TA)	Pattan	291	2.82 ,,	4,028
Kathua	1. Parole (TA)	1. Pitho Pain	149	0.59 ,,	69
		2. Taraf Pain	150	0.98 ,,	1,467
		3. Taraf Bala	151	0.68 ,,	864
		4. Mirpur Jagoo	158	0.67 ,,	269
		5. Mirpur Ram	152	1.37 ,,	1,455
		6. Pitho Bala	157	0.51 ,,	119
Poonch	1. Nowshehra (Cantt.)	(The town has ceased to exist as the cantonment has been abolished.)			

Note : Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics.

FLY-LEAF

1. Definition of Occupied Census House, Dwelling, Shop-cum-dwelling, work-shop-cum-dwelling, household.

In 1901, a house was defined as a structural unit irrespective of the number of households occupying it. This definition was modified at the Census of 1911 and a social unit instead of a structural one was treated as a house. According to this definition, every enclosure, shed, building or any other structure in which a single commensal family resided was regarded as a house. No change was made in this definition at the following three censuses held in 1921, 1931 and 1941. There was no census in this State in 1951 due to distrubed conditions. In other parts of the country, the census was taken and a Census House was defined as a group of dwellings, a dwelling or a part of dwelling with a separate main entrance. An Occupied Census House was regarded as an occupied house.

At the present Census, an Occupied Census House has been defined as a structure or a part of structure used for dwelling purposes only. An Occupied Census House does not include any non-residential buildings, thus making it synonymous with a dwelling.

A Census House partly used for residential purposes and partly as a shop has been defined as a shop-cum-dwelling. Likewise, a work-shop-cum-dwelling has been defined as a Census House used for residential purpopes as also for manufacturing, repairing or servicing of goods.

A household means a group of persons whether or not related by blood who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. By adopting this definition, institutional population, viz., residents of boarding houses, hotels, inmates of jails and the like have also been classed as households.

2. Statement of Percentage of Households to number of houses in rural and urban areas.

The following statement gives the percentage of households to number of houses in the rural and urban areas district by district :—

Percentage of Households to number of houses :—

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu and Kashmir State	111.1	110.4	114.7
Anantnag District	116.9	116.5	122.3
Srinagar District	117.7	116.2	119.8
Baramulla District	121.4	121.0	125.7
Ladakh District	104.0	103.8	108.6
Doda District	102.8	102.7	104.4
Udhampur District	103.5	103.8	99.7
Jammu District	104.2	103.5	106.9
Kathua District	101.9	101.8	103.5
Poonch District	108.1	108.1	107.5

Except the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar and Baramulla the percentage of households to number of houses in all the districts is lower than that of the State as a whole. This is also true of the rural and urban areas of these districts.

Baramulla district seems to suffer from housing accommodation more than any other district particularly in so far as the rural areas are concerned. The percentage of households to number of houses in the urban parts of Baramulla district is the largest in the state due to the shortage of accommodation in the various towns of this district.

The subjoined statement gives the names of the tehsils of various districs in which the percentage of households to number of houses on the whole is the highest among the tehsils of the districts concerned.

Tehsil	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Kulgam Tehsil	117.2	117.2	115.8
Badgam Tehsil	119.5	119.7	112.5
Handwara Tehsil	125.2	125.2	...
Kargil Tehsil	104.4	104.4	...
Ramban Tehsil	104.6	104.7	103.2
Ramnagar Tehsil	105.0	105.1	100.7
Jammu Tehsil	105.6	103.9	107.6
Hiranagar Tehsil	102.7	102.7	101.9
Rajouri Tehsil	110.7	110.8	109.8

3. Statement of density of households per square mile in rural and urban areas.

As already stated, there have been many territorial changes in the State during the inter-census period 1941-61. While some of these have been caused by the State being split up by the Cease-fire Line, many others have taken place as a result of carving out of new districts and tehsils and inter-transfers of niabats and villages from one administrative area to another. No fresh survey of the areas included in the new jurisdiction have been carried out so far either by the Surveyor General of India or the State Government. The Director of Map Publication, Dehra Dun has however at the request of and in consultation with this office worked out by fresh planimetering provisional area figures of the districts and tehsils on this side of the Cease-fire Line, which have been mentioned in Table A-I. Based on these, the density of households per square mile in the State as a whole and in its rural and urban sectors as also in its constituent districts stand as under :—

Density of Households per Square Mile

State/District	*Total*	*Rural*	*Urban*
Jammu and Kashmir State	11.7	9.9	826.7
Anantnag District	53.6	50.7	298.5
Srinagar District	85.0	49.9	2,260.4
Baramulla District	40.7	37.4	360.6
Ladakh District	0.5	0.5	252.0
Doda District	10.3	9.7	216.6
Udhampur District	28.3	26.5	773.2
Jammu District	80.0	61.9	1,581.3
Kathua District	38.7	35.7	1,001.6
Poonch District	35.1	33.1	415.5

It is clear that district Srinagar has the largest and Ladakh the smallest number of households in a square mile. The corresponding density of district Jammu, though not as high as that of Srinagar, is also comparatively very large. Similarly the number of households per square mile in district Doda, though not as small as in Ladakh is, when compared with all other districts, fairly low.

Ladakh is the biggest district in the State and its area by far exceeds twice the aggregate area of all other districts put together. Doda, though comparatively a very small district, has the next largest area in the State. Both are almost entirely hilly and except for a few small and narrow valleys here and there where some dwellings are concentrated, by and large all other houses are dispersed over long distances and built on the slopes of mountains. This is why the density of households per square mile for the State as a whole and in districts Ladakh and Doda is very small.

Major part of the districts Srinagar and Jammu consist of plain and low level areas where cultivable land and irrigational facilities are availabe in much greater proportions.

In the rural sector, district Jammu has the largest number of households per square mile. The density of districts Anantnag and Srinagar is almost equal and that of Anantnag the next largest in the State. In this case also the number of households per square mile in Ladakh and Doda is very small.

The largest number of households per square mile of urban area has been returned from district Srinagar. This is almost 50% more than the corresponding density of Jammu which has the next largest number of households per square mile in the State.

The least urban density has been returned from district Doda and the next smallest from Ladakh. Even the density of Anantnag is less than 300 per square mile.

Among the tehsils, Srinagar and Leh have respectively the largest and the smallest densities at 315.2 and 0.3 households per square mile. In all other tehsils, except Jammu and Ranbirsinghpora, the corresponding densities are fairly low and do not exceed 81. Even Ranbirsinghpora and Jammu claim only 135.3 and 126.9 households per square mile respectively.

The highest density of rural households has been returned from tehsil Ranbirsinghpora at 126.4 per square mile In all other tehsils the corresponding densities are below 76.3 per square mile being the density returned from Badgam.

As for the urban sector, tehsil Sopore has the maximum density of 5345.4 households per square mile in the State. The corresponding densities

of a few other urban areas which are also fairly high are indicated below :—

Ranbirsinghpora	4,736.8
Jammu City	4,662.5
Udhampur	4,105.7
Kishtwar	2,783.3
Srinagar City	2,601.8

Following are the main reasons explaining these high densities :—

(a) Sopore is an important commercial centre.

(b) Large number of displaced persons have settled in Ranbirsinghpora and Jammu.

(c) Udhampur is the headquarter of the Army and of the district administration.

(d) Due to the availability of limited building space in Kishtwar town, which is situated on a small plateau, the dwellings are concentrated together.

(e) The density of Srinagar should have been much larger if the area occupied by the city had not gone up four times during the inter-census period.

The lowest density of urban households is claimed by the notified area of Gulmarg. This is because the town had been vacated by the tourists and visitors when the census was taken in February, 1961.

4. Definition of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Houseless Persons, Institutional Population, Literacy and Education.

The following definition of Scheduled Castes has been laid in Article 49 (1) of the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir :—

> "Scheduled Castes means the castes, races or tribes or parts of, or groups within castes, races or tribes which are for the purposes of the Constitution of India, deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to the State under the provisions of Article 341 of that Constitution."

Article 341 of the Constitution of India empowers the President to specify, by public notification, with respect to States specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh thereof the castes, races or tribes or parts of, or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall, for the purposes of the Constitution of India, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State. Futher, according to para 6 of Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, scheduled areas are defined as such areas which the President may, by order, declare to be scheduled areas.

In pursuance of these stipulations, the President made the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order of 1950 specifying the castes, races or tribes which shall be deemed to be the Scheduled Castes in the States. Since, however, the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into force on the 26th January, 1957, the Presidential Order of 1950 which excluded the State of Jammu and Kashmir was amended and the following Castes were declared as Scheduled Castes for the State of Jammu and Kashmir :—

1. Barwala	2. Basith
3. Batwal	4. Chamar
5. Chura	6. Dhyar
7. Doom	8. Gardi
9. Jolaha	10. Meg
11. Ratal	12. Saryara
13. Watal.	

(i) Instructions were issued to the effect that it was possible that the names of castes given in this list may not, in certain cases, be in actual use and that any of these castes may be known by some other name. The Charge Superintendents were directed to institute proper enquiries in such cases by ascertaining the customs, modes of living, social aspects, etc., of the castes concerned and comparing the same with those of the castes specified in the above list, so that they could be regarded as synonyms and included in the appropriate castes. The use of general terms such as Harijan, Achhut etc., was disallowed and emphasis was laid on efforts being made for eliciting the name of the particular caste. Further, circular instructions were also communicated to all concerned to the effect that Scheduled Castes were to be found only among Hindus or Sikhs and that members of other religions will not be classified as belonging to any of these caste.

(ii) There are no Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir State and it is not therefore necessary to discuss here the definition adopted in this case for the census of 1961 and the area restrictions according to the President's order.

(iii) Persons who did not form part of any house-

hold at the time of enumeration of the households such as pavement dwellers, wandering tribes, faqirs and sadhus, etc., were defined as houseless persons.

(iv) Institutional population was defined as a group of persons not related to each other who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Thus boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, hospitals and penal, charitable and mental institutions were all classed as institutional population.

(v) A literate person has been defined as one who can both read and write and not one who can only read or only write in any language. With a view to ensuring effective application of this definition, instructions were issued to verify, in each case, whether the person claiming to be literate was able to read a simple letter either in print or manuscript and whether further he could write a simple letter.

5. Definition of Workers and Non-workers, Industrial classificatory nature of classification of workers into 9 categories and definition of household Industry.

At the present Census, a departure has been made in the concept for the collection of economic data. During the last few censuses, economic independence was made a criterion for measuring the economy of the country and the data was complied in respect of economically independent and economically dependent persons only. During the 1931 census, an intermediate category of economic semi-dependence was also introduced. This category was called working dependents in 1931, partly dependents in 1941 and earning dependents in 1951. It was felt that the strict application of the criterion of income on economic independence suppressed those who worked in family economic activity but did not actually earn an income like men other than the head of the household and women of the family or children working at cultivation or industries of the households.

The following definition of a worker has been adopted for the census of 1961 :—

> "The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, live-stock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, the basis of work will be satisfied if a person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which his household was visited for enumeration".
>
> "An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work, she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages or in domestic service for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cow-dung cakes or grass etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker".

Workers have been divided into nine broad industrial categories by a re-classification of groups and sub-divisions adopted in earlier censuses. This was done by relating the groups in earlier censuses to the groups in the Indian Standard Industrial Classification adopted in 1961 and then by consolidating them into the nine categories. Since, however, there was no census in Jammu and Kashmir in 1951, this re-classification was, in relation to the previous censuses, effected in the manner indicating below :—

Category-I, Working as Cultivators	
These include cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned,	Corresponds to groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 of 1931.
plus	
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned.	Groups 2 and 3 of 1921 and 1911.
Category II, Working as Agricultural Labourers	
This category consists of cultivating labourers.	Corresponds to group 7 of 1931, groups 4 and 5 of 1921 and group 4 of 1911.

Category III, Working in Mining and Quarrying, etc.

Refers to primary industries not elsewhere specified,

plus

mining and quarrying.

Corresponds to groups 9-41, 53 and 76 of 1931, groups 6-24, 42 and 74 of 1921 and groups 5-20, 35 and 65 of 1911.

Category IV, Working at Household Industry

Category V, Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry.

Refers to processing and manufacture-foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products,

plus

processing and manufacture-metals, chemical and products,

plus

processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified,

plus

works and services-electric power and gas supply.

Corresponds to groups 42-52, 54-75, 77-84, 87-89, 91-99 and 188 of 1931. Groups 25-41, 43-73, 75-79, 83-85, 87, 90-100 and 184 of 1921. Groups 21-34, 36-64, 66-70, 74-76, 80-84, 86-91 and 164 of 1911.

Category VI, Working in Construction

Construction and maintenance of works-otherwise unclassified,

plus

Construction and maintenance buildings,

plus

Construction and maintenance-roads, bridges and other transport works,

plus

Construction and maintenance-telegraph and telephone lines,

plus

construction and maintenance operations-irrigation and other agricultural works.

Corresponds to groups 90, 105, 106 and 113 of 1931. Groups 86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112 and 119 of 1921. Groups 77-79, 96, 98 and 104 of 1911.

Category VII, Working in Trade and commerce

Refers to commerce.

Corresponds to groups 115-126 and 128-152 of 1931, groups 121-129 and 131-154 of 1921 and groups 106-114, 116-136 and 138 of 1911.

Category VIII, Working in Transport, Storage and Communications.

Refers to transport and communication otherwise unclassified and incidental services,

plus

transport by road-owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic services), Palki etc., bearers and owners, pack elephant, camel, mule,

Corresponds to groups 101-104, 107-112 and 114 of 1931 and groups 104-107, 110, 113-118 and 120 of 1921 and groups 94, 95, 97, 99-103 and 105 of 1911.

ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messangers, persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified, including trade transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads. highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities,

plus

transport by water-owners and employees, officers, mariners, etc., of ships plying on the high seas, ships and boats plying on inland and coastal waters, persons employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots, ship brokers,

plus

transport by air-persons concerned with air-fields and aircrafts other than construction of air-fields and airports,

plus

railway transport-railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works,

plus

storage and ware-housing-operation of storage facilities such as warehouses cold storage, safe deposits, when such storages is offered as an independent sevices,

plus

postal services,

plus

telegraph services,

plus

telephone services,

plus

wireless services.

Category IX. Working in other Services

Refers to health, education and public administration,

plus

services not elsewhere specified.

Corresponds to groups 4, 85, 86, 100, 127, 153-184, 186, 187, 189, 190 and 191 of 1931. Groups 80-82, 101-103, 130, 155-179, 181-183, 185, 186 and 187 of 1921 and groups 71-73, 85, 92, 93, 115, 137, 139-160 and 162, 163, 165, 166 and 167 of 1911.

Similarly, non-workers include—

(a) all non-earning dependents.

(b) self-supporting persons with principal occupation as non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents,

(c) self-supporting persons with non-productive non-agricultural occupations,

(d) earning dependents whose own occupation (secondary means of livelihood) was agricultural rent,

(e) earning dependents whose secondary occupation was non-agricultural non-productive.

Detailed instructions for the classification of workers/non-workers were also issued in respect of doubtful categories such as under-trial prisoners, temporary residents of hospitals and other similar institutions as also in respect of those engaged on seasonal work. All such cases, except convicts or long-term inmates of penal, charitable or mental institutions were treated as workers. With regard to regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, the criterion prescribed for determining whether the person concerned should be classed as worker was that he should have been employed during any of the 15 days preceding the

day on which he was enumerated. Similarly, a person who was working but was absent from work during the 15 days preceding the day of enumeration or even exceeding 15 days due to illness or other causes was treated as a worker. But persons who had been offered work and had not actually joined were treated as non-workers. It was empasized that all people who worked including family workers who are not in receipt of any income or working children who cannot earn for their maintenance or persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages should also be treated as workers.

Non-workers were placed in the following 8 categories :—

(i) full-time students or children attending school who do no other work,

(ii) house-wives and persons engaged in unpaid home duties,

(iii) infants and other dependents including permanently disabled or old persons,

(iv) retired persons, rentiers and others who are in receipt of income without doing any work,

(v) beggars, vagrants and others of unspecified source of existence,

(vi) convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions,

(vii) persons not employed before but seeking employment for the first time ; and

(viii) persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

The following extracts from the Manual of Instructions to Enumerators give the definition employed for determining household industry :—

> "A household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the house himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a household industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas, the industry should be confined to the house....."
>
> "A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include profession such as pleader or doctor, barber or waterman or an astrologer."
>
> "A person, though he may not be working in his own household industry, may be working as a paid employee in another household industry. You should therefore enquire whether the person who is not working in his own household industry is working in any other household industry, etc."

In order to facilitate the identification of a household industry and to distinguish it from a commercial activity as also with a view to elucidating the difference between rural and urban household industry, it was laid down that a household industry should conform to the following three tests.

(a) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.

(b) Household industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the head of the household himself and/or members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any household industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(c) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the household industry is located at home or within the village, because village organization is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas, such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for household industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, e. g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a household industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

6. Statement of percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes severally to total males and females by Rural and Urban areas.

There are no Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir. Even Scheduled Castes are found in the districts of Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Poonch only and not in any other part of the State.

The following statement gives the percentage of Scheduled Castes severally to total males and females by rural and urban areas of each district and in cities and towns of 50,000 and above :—

State/District/City/Town	Percentage of Scheduled Castes			
	Males		Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir State	8.8	3.4	8.9	3.6
Doda District	9.5	2.9	9.7	3.2
Udhampur District	20.4	12.4	20.4	12.4
Jammu District	35.9	11.3	34.1	12.5
Kathua District	23.6	16.6	23.1	17.4
Poonch District	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.7
Jammu City	..	8.3	..	9.3
Amia Town	..	42.5	..	40.5
Ranbirsinghpora Town	..	34.9	..	36.7
Bishna Town	..	31.2	..	31.5
Ramnagar Town	..	26.6	..	22.5
Kathua Town	..	19.4	..	20.4
Katra Town	..	19.3	..	22.3
Samba Town	..	17.6	..	18.4
Jammu Cantt.	..	14.3	..	12.9
Bashohli Town	..	14.1	..	12.6
Reasi Town	..	12.5	..	11.9
Hiranagar Town	..	11.8	..	14.0
Akhnoor Town	..	11.6	..	14.8
Nowshehra Town	..	9.7	..	8.3
Udhampur Town	..	8.3	..	8.8
Rajouri Town	..	5.5	..	5.7

In other towns not included in this statement, the proportion of Scheduled Castes to the total population is less than the average of the State.

7. Statement of percentage of literate and educated persons to total population, males and females by rural and urban areas.

The percentage of literate and educated persons to total population, males and females by rural and urban areas of each district and in cities and towns of 50,000 and over is given in the following Table :—

Pecentage of Literate and Educated persons to Total Population.

State/District	Percentage of literate and educated (Rural)			Percentage of literate and educated (Urban)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir State	7.6	12.9	1.6	28.3	36.8	18.1
Anantnag District	7.4	12.7	1.1	17.0	26.1	6.0
Srinagar District	5.8	9.9	0.9	24.8	33.6	14.7
Baramulla District	6.8	12.0	0.9	18.4	27.0	8.2
Ladakh District	7.7	14.4	0.8	22.1	37.7	6.7
Doda District	7.1	12.8	0.9	32.0	42.5	18.9
Udhampur District	6.8	11.4	1.7	39.8	47.9	30.4
Jammu District	11.1	17.8	3.7	41.5	48.4	32.9
Kathua District	9.9	16.0	3.2	31.1	39.9	21.2
Poonch District	6.4	11.3	0.9	36.1	46.1	24.4
Srinagar Municipality	..	..	..	24.8	33.5	14.7
Jammu Municipality	..	..	..	45.0	51.5	36.7
Srinagar Town-group	..	..	..	24.8	33.6	14.7
Towns with proportions higher than the average of the State						
Udhampur Town	..	..	..	42.2	49.7	33.5
Rajouri Town	..	..	..	40.6	49.8	29.2
Hiranagar Town	..	..	..	39.3	49.3	28.3
Lakhenpore Town	..	..	..	38.5	42.4	31.8
Bashohli Town	..	..	..	37.5	46.5	27.8
Reasi Town	..	..	..	36.1	46.3	23.9
Ramnagar Town	..	..	..	35.9	45.7	24.6
Samba Town	..	..	..	35.8	47.0	23.4
Bhaderwah Town	..	..	..	35.6	46.5	23.1
Katra Town	..	..	..	35.4	41.8	27.6
Poonch Town	..	..	..	34.7	45.3	22.5
Nowshehra Town	..	..	..	33.7	42.3	24.0
Akhnoor Town	..	..	..	33.3	42.0	23.1
Ramban Town	..	..	..	31.9	41.2	18.2
Doda Town	..	..	..	31.5	42.8	17.1
Batote Town	..	..	..	31.2	38.4	21.0
Kishtwar Town	..	..	..	30.5	42.7	16.7

8. Statement indicating distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of Rural and Urban areas.

The sub-joined statement indicates the distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females, of rural and urban areas severally of each district and in cities and town-groups of population 100,000 and over among the workers and non-workers and for each category of worker.

8. Statement showing distribution of 1,000 Persons,

State/District/City/Town-group		Total population			Total workers			Workers I		Workers II	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir State	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	428	578	256	421	213	9	1
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	453	593	295	496	250	10	1
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	302	508	58	56	26	3	1
Anantnag District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	439	590	263	483	214	11	1
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	445	594	273	510	225	12	1
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	350	538	126	133	75	7	2
Srinagar District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	379	566	160	278	136	6	1
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	462	621	272	498	250	10	2
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	282	499	30	17	4	2	N
Baramulla District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	467	612	297	502	265	12	1
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	477	618	314	533	280	12	1
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	366	557	139	211	118	7	N
Ladakh District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	661	635	688	537	591	4	3
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	663	637	690	548	602	4	3
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	603	575	632	267	346	5	4
Doda District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	553	606	495	513	407	4	1
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	564	610	514	536	424	4	1
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	366	531	161	155	125	1	0
Udhampur District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	508	610	397	507	300	4	1
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	523	617	420	539	319	4	1
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	301	504	63	53	20	N	0
Jammu District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	323	521	99	283	81	14	2
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	528	119	374	105	18	2
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	294	500	35	20	2	3	1
Kathua District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	408	565	234	416	193	8	1
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	419	572	250	444	208	9	1
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	272	476	37	73	5	2	N
Poonch District	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	380	555	186	481	151	5	N
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	386	560	193	501	158	5	N
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	265	461	36	104	8	2	N
Srinagar Town-group	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	282	499	30	17	4	2	N
Srinagar City	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	281	498	30	16	4	2	N
Jammu City	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	297	503	33	3	0	N	0

Note :—N denotes negligible figures.

Males and Females of Rural and Urban Areas.

Workers																
III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
10	4	23	32	16	1	4	N	17	N	7	1	71	4	572	422	744
10	5	20	36	4	1	3	N	8	N	2	N	40	2	547	407	705
7	1	34	10	76	2	12	N	65	1	28	3	227	14	698	492	942
9	3	21	40	8	2	3	N	14	N	4	N	37	3	561	410	737
9	2	20	41	4	2	3	N	9	N	2	N	25	2	555	406	727
9	3	35	32	66	3	6	N	73	N	24	N	185	11	650	462	874
9	1	36	11	57	2	4	N	30	1	16	2	130	6	621	434	840
12	2	19	14	17	1	1	N	8	1	4	N	52	2	538	379	728
6	1	54	8	103	2	8	N	55	1	31	5	223	9	718	501	970
10	4	13	23	7	1	2	N	11	1	2	N	53	2	533	388	703
9	5	11	25	4	2	1	N	6	N	2	0	40	1	523	382	686
18	4	25	6	41	1	5	0	61	2	11	N	178	8	634	443	861
10	8	27	75	1	3	10	4	9	N	1	0	36	4	339	365	312
10	7	27	69	N	3	10	4	10	N	1	0	27	2	337	363	310
8	7	27	223	10	5	1	0	8	2	3	0	246	45	397	425	368
17	11	26	73	2	1	3	N	8	N	1	0	32	2	447	394	505
18	11	27	76	1	1	2	N	3	N	N	0	19	1	436	390	486
5	1	17	15	29	2	18	0	74	0	12	0	220	18	634	469	839
6	9	26	84	3	N	3	N	13	N	2	0	46	3	492	390	603
6	9	28	89	N	1	2	N	6	N	1	0	31	1	477	383	580
2	N	8	12	35	1	22	0	117	N	17	0	250	30	699	496	937
6	2	13	5	18	N	11	N	31	N	13	N	132	9	677	479	901
8	2	16	6	5	N	7	N	13	N	5	N	82	4	667	472	881
3	N	6	4	56	1	23	N	81	N	34	N	274	27	706	500	965
16	8	31	26	4	1	6	N	15	N	5	N	64	5	592	435	766
17	8	33	28	1	1	4	N	11	N	3	N	50	4	581	428	750
2	0	7	6	48	5	27	1	65	0	24	N	228	20	728	524	963
8	6	21	27	2	N	2	N	7	N	1	N	28	2	620	445	814
8	6	22	28	N	N	1	0	3	N	1	0	19	1	614	440	807
3	N	3	1	40	3	18	N	69	0	15	N	207	24	735	539	964
6	1	54	8	103	2	8	N	55	1	31	5	223	9	718	501	970
6	1	56	8	105	2	8	N	56	1	32	5	217	9	719	502	970
3	N	3	2	61	1	25	N	83	N	38	N	287	30	703	497	967

9. Statement of Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males) among Total Population, Total Workers, each category of worker and among Non-workers in Rural and Urban areas of each district.

The following table gives the sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) among total population, total workers, each category of worker and among non-workers in rural and urban areas of each district and in cities and town groups of population 100,000 and over.

Statement of Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 males)

State/District/City/ Town group		Total population	Total workers	Workers (I to IX category)									Non-workers
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu and Kashmir State	T	878	389	445	99	396	1,222	69	31	17	59	48	1,548
	R	884	440	446	95	430	1,558	238	56	27	8	42	1,531
	U	844	96	398	162	133	248	22	4	11	80	54	1,616
Anantnag District	T	859	383	381	103	228	1,640	182	7	6	22	56	1,545
	R	861	395	379	93	221	1,757	367	7	9	33	60	1,542
	U	837	197	471	323	316	763	35	7	2	7	49	1,582
Srinagar District	T	849	240	415	138	122	257	31	5	23	123	35	1,641
	R	837	367	421	129	140	578	90	12	57	4	38	1,608
	U	863	52	210	198	77	120	19	5	17	142	35	1,671
Baramulla District	T	862	419	456	50	372	1,563	170	29	38	1	32	1,563
	R	864	439	455	51	417	1,888	338	38	48	0	29	1,554
	U	844	211	473	34	158	187	25	0	29	3	38	1,640
Ladakh District	T	971	1,052	1,070	705	733	2,746	3,342	391	16	0	105	831
	R	970	1,050	1,065	705	724	2,502	5,850	393	10	0	74	829
	U	1,012	1,112	1,310	700	1,000	8,340	556	0	200	0	185	877
Doda District	T	902	736	716	150	568	2,494	452	26	9	0	48	1,156
	R	908	764	717	152	575	2,565	1,580	44	22	0	35	1,134
	U	806	244	652	0	159	731	49	0	0	0	65	1,442
Udhampur District	T	911	594	540	159	1,341	2,922	99	2	6	0	57	1,406
	R	916	622	542	160	1,367	2,955	541	5	8	0	32	1,388
	U	850	106	323	0	67	1,275	13	0	4	0	101	1,607
Jammu District	T	886	169	253	94	258	346	26	6	11	1	61	1,666
	R	915	206	257	92	280	317	81	9	24	1	40	1,710
	U	801	57	77	116	105	566	13	3	5	N	79	1,547
Kathua District	T	905	375	419	81	437	753	266	38	16	4	75	1,592
	R	908	397	424	82	442	753	1,371	54	25	3	75	1,591
	U	871	68	61	59	0	754	93	9	0	5	77	1,603

Note :—'N' denotes negligible figures.

State/District/City/ Town group		Total population	Total workers	Workers (I to IX category)									Non-workers
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Poonch District .	T	901	301	283	56	688	1,128	132	7	13	12	47	1,648
	R	903	312	285	56	702	1,135	914	0	28	0	16	1,656
	U	855	66	68	63	69	111	54	13	0	23	97	1,529
Srinagar Town Group .	U	863	52	210	198	77	120	19	5	17	142	35	1,671
Srinagar City .	U	865	53	204	202	86	120	19	5	17	144	36	1,672
Jammu City . .	U	784	51	0	0	97	425	10	4	4	N	81	1,527

The statement shows that the number of females per 1,000 males in largest is the district of Ladakh not only when compared with the individual districts but also in relation to the State as a whole. Another significant fact is that the number of female workers in Ladakh also exceeds the males when compared with other parts of the State. As against this, the number of female non-workers is comparatively the smallest.

The persistence of polyandry in the interior of Ladakh district notwithstanding the legal ban imposed by the State Government explains the proximity of female population with the males. As regards workers, it is obvious that a fairly large proportion of females of this district is engaged in Household Industries.

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Area in square miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
				No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	T	53,664.9	566,766	629,455	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343
		R	53,547.0	481,749	531,981	2,967,661	1,574,946	1,392,715
		U	117.9	85,017	97,474	593,315	321,687	271,628
	Kashmir Province	T	43,591.8	285,772	336,340	1,988,089	1,068,010	920,079
		R	43,518.7	235,510	275,615	1,586,348	851,821	734,527
		U	73.1	50,262	60,725	401,741	216,189	185,552
1.	Anantnag District	T	2,096.9	96,181	112,441	654,368	351,932	302,436
		R	2,072.1	90,131	105,039	608,795	327,129	281,666
		U	24.8	6,050	7,402	45,573	24,803	20,770
1.	Anantnag Tehsil	T	1,038.0	37,035	43,430	249,882	135,502	114,380
		R	1,022.8	33,249	38,735	220,481	119,395	101,086
		U	15.2	3,786	4,695	29,401	16,107	13,294
I.	Anantnag (TA)	U	6.25	2,512	3,198	21,087	11,513	9,574
II.	Bijbehara (TA)	U	0.93	927	1,135	6,394	3,498	2,896
III.	Pahalgam (NA)	U	8.00	347	362	1,920	1,096	824
2.	Kulgam Tehsil	T	606.5	30,583	35,834	213,298	112,434	100,864
		R	598.4	28,994	33,994	202,694	106,749	95,945
		U	8.1	1,589	1,840	10,604	5,685	4,919
I.	Kulgam (TA)	U	6.00	680	799	4,599	2,457	2,142
II.	Shupiyan (TA)	U	2.10	909	1,041	6,005	3,228	2,777
3.	Pulwama Tehsil	T	452.4	28,563	33,177	191,188	103,996	87,192
		R	450.9	27,888	32,310	185,620	100,985	84,635
		U	1.5	675	867	5,568	3,011	2,557
I.	Pampore (TA)	U	1.50	675	867	5,568	3,011	2,557
2.	Srinagar District	T	1,205.1	86,986	102,391	640,411	346,434	293,977
		R	1,186.0	50,960	59,218	345,327	188,005	157,322
		U	19.1	36,026	43,173	295,084	158,429	136,655
1.	Srinagar Tehsil	T	164.5	43,847	51,857	353,151	190,071	163,080
		R	146.3	8,270	9,189	61,298	33,382	27,916
		U	18.2	35,577	42,668	291,853	156,689	135,164

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
284,131	150,366	133,765	..	..	..	392,761	321,827	70,934
263,236	139,294	123,942	..	..	..	225,122	203,475	21,647
20,895	11,072	9,823	..	..	..	167,639	118,352	49,287
..	..	..	..	..	..	201,347	170,470	30,877
..	..	..	..	..	..	109,004	101,732	7,272
..	..	..	..	..	..	92,343	68,738	23,605
..	..	..	..	..	..	52,588	48,166	4,422
..	..	..	..	..	..	44,861	41,689	3,172
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,727	6,477	1,250
..	..	..	..	..	..	21,423	19,521	1,902
..	..	..	..	..	..	16,193	15,168	1,025
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,230	4,353	877
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,164	3,355	809
..	..	..	..	..	..	958	892	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	108	106	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	15,046	13,870	1,176
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,143	12,285	858
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,903	1,585	318
..	..	..	..	..	..	680	561	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	1,024	199
..	..	..	..	..	..	16,119	14,775	1,344
..	..	..	..	..	..	15,525	14,236	1,289
..	..	..	..	..	..	594	539	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	594	539	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	93,392	71,852	21,540
..	..	..	..	..	..	20,159	18,695	1,464
..	..	..	..	..	..	73,233	53,157	20,076
..	..	..	..	..	..	76,221	55,954	20,267
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,492	3,209	283
..	..	..	..	..	..	72,729	52,745	19,984

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Workers					
			Total workers (I—IX)			I As Cultivator		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		18	19	20	21	22	23
	JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	T	1,523,621	1,096,940	426,681	1,153,403	798,444	354,959
		R	1,344,566	933,592	410,974	1,128,461	780,606	347,855
		U	179,055	163,348	15,707	24,942	17,838	7,104
	Kashmir Province	T	870,560	630,891	239,669	658,237	453,427	204,810
		R	748,179	520,078	228,101	639,282	440,350	198,932
		U	122,381	110,813	11,568	18,955	13,077	5,878
1.	Anantnag District	T	287,027	207,611	79,416	234,821	170,024	64,797
		R	271,069	194,277	76,792	229,967	166,725	63,242
		U	15,958	13,334	2,624	4,854	3,299	1,555
1.	Anantnag Tehsil	T	107,595	79,800	27,795	86,475	63,463	23,012
		R	97,345	71,265	26,080	83,624	61,782	21,842
		U	10,250	8,535	1,715	2,851	1,681	1,170
I.	Anantnag (TA)	U	6,966	6,055	911	1,716	1,093	623
II.	Bijbehara (TA)	U	2,099	1,760	339	423	311	112
III.	Pahalgam (NA)	U	1,185	720	465	712	277	435
2.	Kulgam Tehsil	T	95,718	64,565	31,153	80,394	54,614	25,780
		R	91,847	61,452	30,395	79,167	53,649	25,518
		U	3,871	3,113	758	1,227	965	262
I.	Kulgam (TA)	U	1,680	1,359	321	897	666	231
II.	Shupiyan (TA)	U	2,191	1,754	437	330	299	31
3.	Pulwama Tehsil	T	83,714	63,246	20,468	67,952	51,947	16,005
		R	81,877	61,560	20,317	67,176	51,294	15,882
		U	1,837	1,686	151	776	653	123
I.	Pampore (TA)	U	1,837	1,686	151	776	653	123
2.	Srinagar District	T	242,842	195,911	46,931	136,233	96,291	39,942
		R	159,633	116,815	42,818	132,935	93,565	39,370
		U	83,209	79,096	4,113	3,298	2,726	572
1.	Srinagar Tehsil	T	108,136	98,317	9,819	21,139	16,223	4,916
		R	25,941	20,154	5,787	18,184	13,768	4,416
		U	82,195	78,163	4,032	2,955	2,455	500

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers								
II			III			IV		
As Agricultural labourer			In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities			At Household Industry		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
18,417	16,764	1,653	25,479	18,247	7,232	95,628	43,040	52,588
17,320	15,820	1,500	23,109	16,156	6,953	81,843	31,998	49,845
1,097	944	153	2,370	2,091	279	13,785	11,042	2,743
11,138	10,124	1,014	12,868	10,185	2,683	50,176	25,061	25,115
10,338	9,449	889	10,868	8,430	2,438	37,607	14,750	22,857
800	675	125	2,000	1,755	245	12,569	10,311	2,258
4,385	3,977	408	3,899	3,176	723	19,577	7,415	12,162
4,172	3,816	356	3,624	2,967	657	18,047	6,547	11,500
213	161	52	275	209	66	1,530	868	662
1,948	1,697	251	1,261	993	268	5,956	2,192	3,764
1,826	1,627	199	1,086	883	203	5,132	1,673	3,459
122	70	52	175	110	65	824	519	305
118	66	52	132	69	63	531	459	72
2	2	..	31	31	..	264	54	210
2	2	..	12	10	2	29	6	23
1,196	1,082	114	1,598	1,234	364	6,602	2,068	4,534
1,129	1,015	114	1,530	1,167	363	6,057	1,864	4,193
67	67	..	68	67	1	545	204	341
22	22	..	13	12	1	111	47	64
45	45	..	55	55	.	434	157	277
1,241	1,198	43	1,040	949	91	7,019	3,155	3,864
1,217	1,174	43	1,008	917	91	6,858	3,010	3,848
24	24	..	32	32	..	161	145	16
24	24	..	32	32	..	161	145	16
2,453	2,155	298	3,617	3,225	392	15,452	12,288	3,164
2,096	1,857	239	2,588	2,270	318	5,824	3,690	2,134
357	298	59	1,029	955	74	9,628	8,598	1,030
873	619	254	1,244	1,134	110	11,894	10,038	1,856
546	347	199	237	201	36	2,267	1,440	827
327	272	55	1,007	933	74	9,627	8,598	1,029

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Workers V In manufacturing other than Household Industry Persons	Males	Females	VI In construction Persons	Males	Females
1	2		33	34	35	36	37	38
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	T	33,453	31,298	2,155	8,734	8,470	264
		R	8,430	6,810	1,620	4,713	4,465	248
		U	25,023	24,488	535	4,021	4,005	16
	Kashmir Province	T	26,575	24,907	1,668	3,779	3,571	208
		R	6,918	5,660	1,258	2,146	1,945	201
		U	19,657	19,247	410	1,633	1,626	7
1.	Anantnag District	T	3,490	2,952	538	1,025	1,018	7
		R	1,790	1,309	481	873	867	6
		U	1,700	1,643	57	152	151	1
1.	Anantnag Tehsil	T	1,711	1,443	268	668	662	6
		R	618	371	247	557	551	6
		U	1,093	1,072	21	111	111	..
I.	Anantnag (TA)	U	763	743	20	91	91	..
II.	Bijbehara (TA)	U	323	323	..	20	20	..
III.	Pahalgam (NA)	U	7	6	1	..	..	..
2.	Kulgam Tehsil	T	733	623	110	296	295	1
		R	347	264	83	261	261	..
		U	386	359	27	35	34	1
1.	Kulgam (TA)	U	138	137	1	8	7	1
II.	Shupiyan (TA)	U	248	222	26	27	27	..
3.	Pulwama Tehsil	T	1,046	886	160	61	61	..
		R	825	674	151	55	55	..
		U	221	212	9	6	6	..
I.	Pampore (TA)	U	221	212	9	6	6	..
2.	Srinagar District	T	20,158	19,556	602	1,494	1,486	8
		R	3,530	3,239	291	163	161	2
		U	16,628	16,317	311	1,331	1,325	6
1.	Srinagar Tehsil	T	17,113	16,738	375	1,342	1,336	6
		R	622	558	64	26	26	..
		U	16,491	16,180	311	1,316	1,310	6

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers											
VII			VIII			IX			X		
In Trade and Commerce			In Transport, storage and communication			In other Services			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
33,620	33,065	555	13,230	12,491	739	141,657	135,121	6,536	2,037,355	799,693	1,237,662
12,381	12,061	320	3,631	3,601	30	64,678	62,075	2,603	1,623,095	641,354	981,741
21,239	21,004	235	9,599	8,890	709	76,979	73,046	3,933	414,260	158,339	255,921
19,498	19,093	405	8,625	7,893	732	79,664	76,630	3,034	1,117,529	437,119	680,410
6,875	6,675	200	2,044	2,016	28	32,101	30,803	1,298	838,169	331,743	506,426
12,623	12,418	205	6,581	5,877	704	47,563	45,827	1,736	279,360	105,376	173,984
4,903	4,872	31	1,376	1,347	29	13,551	12,830	721	367,341	144,321	223,020
3,086	3,058	28	773	748	25	8,737	8,240	497	337,726	132,852	204,874
1,817	1,814	3	603	599	4	4,814	4,590	224	29,615	11,469	18,146
2,474	2,464	10	603	600	3	6,499	6,286	213	142,287	55,702	86,585
1,262	1,252	10	126	126	..	3,114	3,000	114	123,136	48,130	75,006
1,212	1,212	..	477	474	3	3,385	3,286	99	19,151	7,572	11,579
808	808	..	354	352	2	2,453	2,374	79	14,121	5,458	8,663
383	383	..	28	27	1	625	609	16	4,295	1,738	2,557
21	21	..	95	95	..	307	303	4	735	376	359
1,336	1,325	11	402	382	20	3,161	2,942	219	117,580	47,869	69,711
867	858	9	355	336	19	2,134	2,038	96	110,847	45,297	65,550
469	467	2	47	46	1	1,027	904	123	6,733	2,572	4,161
126	125	1	24	23	1	341	320	21	2,919	1,098	1,821
343	342	1	23	23	..	686	584	102	3,814	1,474	2,340
1,093	1,083	10	371	365	6	3,891	3,602	289	107,474	40,750	66,724
957	948	9	292	286	6	3,489	3,202	287	103,743	39,425	64,318
136	135	1	79	79	..	402	400	2	3,731	1,325	2,406
136	135	1	79	79	..	402	400	2	3,731	1,325	2,406
10,455	10,224	231	6,392	5,690	702	46,588	44,996	1,592	397,569	150,523	247,046
1,620	1,533	87	758	755	3	10,119	9,745	374	185,694	71,190	114,504
8,835	8,691	144	5,634	4,935	699	36,469	35,251	1,218	211,875	79,333	132,542
9,171	8,984	187	5,836	5,134	702	39,524	38,111	1,413	245,015	91,754	153,261
351	308	43	224	221	3	3,484	3,285	199	35,357	13,228	22,129
8,820	8,676	144	5,612	4,913	699	36,040	34,826	1,214	209,658	78,526	131,132

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Area in square miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
				No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	I. Srinagar (M. C.) .	U	16.00	34,741	41,630	285,257	152,967	132,290
	II. Badamibagh (Cantt.)	U	2.18	836	1,038	6,596	3,722	2,874
2.	Ganderbal Tehsil .	T	561.1	12,161	13,501	79,453	43,451	36,002
		R	561.1	12,161	13,501	79,453	43,451	36,002
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Badgam Tehsil . .	T	479.5	30,978	37,033	207,807	112,912	94,895
		R	478.6	30,529	36,528	204,576	111,172	93,404
		U	0.9	449	505	3,231	1,740	1,491
	I. Natipora-Hyderpora (NA) .	U	0.96	449	505	3,231	1,740	1,491
3.	Baramulla District .	T	2,536.0	84,944	103,134	604,659	324,672	279,987
		R	2,510.3	77,570	93,866	547,295	293,564	253,731
		U	25.7	7,374	9,268	57,364	31,108	26,256
1.	Baramulla Tehsil .	T	320.2	19,337	23,455	136,016	73,655	62,361
		R	314.8	16,728	20,174	115,956	62,647	53,309
		U	5.4	2,609	3,281	20,060	11,008	9,052
	I. Gulmarg (NA) .	U	3.03	160	112	206	183	23
	II. Baramulla (TA) .	U	2.40	2,449	3,169	19,854	10,825	9,029
2.	Sopore Tehsil . .	T	1,024.1	19,919	24,595	149,911	80,457	69,454
		R	1,021.6	17,127	20,988	126,850	68,090	58,760
		U	2.5	2,792	3,607	23,061	12,367	10,694
	I. Sopore (TA) . .	U	0.55	2,192	2,940	18,987	10,189	8,798
	II. Bandipora (TA) .	U	1.92	600	667	4,074	2,178	1,896
3.	Handwara Tehsil .	T	613.3	26,424	33,096	185,565	98,208	87,357
		R	613.3	26,424	33,096	185,565	98,208	87,357
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Sonawari Tehsil . .	T	152.2	10,778	12,252	72,568	39,782	32,786
		R	134.9	8,895	9,979	58,766	32,310	26,456
		U	17.3	1,883	2,273	13,802	7,472	6,330
	I. Sumbal (NA) . .	U	0.81	403	478	2,755	1,505	1,250
	II. Hajin (NA) . .	U	7.06	488	598	3,701	2,018	1,683

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	70,656	51,196	19,460
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,073	1,549	524
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,661	4,336	325
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,661	4,336	325
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,510	11,562	948
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,006	11,150	856
..	..	..	..	..	..	504	412	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	504	412	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	47,998	43,541	4,457
..	..	..	..	..	..	37,438	35,134	2,304
..	..	..	..	..	..	10,560	8,407	2,153
..	..	..	..	..	..	14,183	12,187	1,996
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,991	8,243	748
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,192	3,944	1,248
..	..	..	..	..	..	79	76	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,113	3,868	1,245
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,411	11,828	1,583
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,316	8,526	790
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,095	3,302	793
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,562	2,870	692
..	..	..	..	..	..	533	432	101
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,376	11,842	534
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,376	11,842	534
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,119	3,940	179
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,967	2,887	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,152	1,053	99
..	..	..	..	..	..	209	209	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	325	294	31

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District Tehsil/Town		Workers: Total workers (I—IX) Persons	Total workers (I—IX) Males	Total workers (I—IX) Females	I: As Cultivator Persons	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females
1	2		18	19	20	21	22	23
	I. Srinagar (M. C.)	U	80,258	76,235	4,023	2,955	2,455	500
	II. Badamibagh (Cantt)	U	1,937	1,928	9	..	..	..
2.	Ganderbal Tehsil	T	38,854	26,230	12,624	33,206	21,367	11,839
		R	38,854	26,230	12,624	33,206	21,367	11,839
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Badgam Tehsil	T	95,852	71,364	24,488	81,888	58,701	23,187
		R	94,838	70,431	24,407	81,545	58,430	23,115
		U	1,014	933	81	343	271	72
	I. Natipora-Hyderpora (NA)	U	1,014	933	81	343	271	72
3.	**Baramulla District**	T	282,117	198,825	83,292	237,214	162,969	74,245
		R	261,148	181,505	79,643	227,552	156,411	71,141
		U	20,969	17,320	3,649	9,662	6,558	3,104
1.	Baramulla Tehsil	T	55,285	44,981	10,304	41,921	33,872	8,049
		R	48,950	39,122	9,828	40,574	32,845	7,729
		U	6,335	5,859	476	1,347	1,027	320
	I. Gulmarg (NA)	U	178	175	3	5	2	3
	II. Baramulla (TA)	U	6,157	5,684	473	1,342	1,025	317
2.	Sopore Tehsil	T	72,316	48,531	23,785	56,374	35,968	20,406
		R	64,565	42,027	22,538	53,960	34,467	19,493
		U	7,751	6,504	1,247	2,414	1,501	913
	I. Sopore (TA)	U	6,106	5,339	767	1,644	1,049	595
	II. Bandipore (TA)	U	1,645	1,165	480	770	452	318
3.	Handwara Tehsil	T	96,344	60,511	35,833	88,380	54,373	34,007
		R	96,344	60,511	35,833	88,380	54,373	34,007
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Sonawari Tehsil	T	35,851	25,598	10,253	31,735	21,832	9,903
		R	29,156	20,824	8,332	25,911	17,878	8,033
		U	6,695	4,774	1,921	5,824	3,954	1,870
	I. Sumbal (NA)	U	1,496	986	510	1,313	810	503
	II. Hajin (NA)	U	1,928	1,373	555	1,710	1,158	552

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers								
II			III			IV		
As Agricultural labourer			In mining, quarrying, livestock; forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities			At Household Industry		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
327	272	55	939	865	74	9,609	8,580	1,029
..	..	..	68	68	..	18	18	..
308	272	36	835	663	172	1,400	980	420
308	272	36	835	663	172	1,400	980	420
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,272	1,264	8	1,538	1,428	110	2,158	1,270	888
1,242	1,238	4	1,516	1,406	110	2,157	1,270	887
30	26	4	22	22	..	1	..	1
30	26	4	22	22	..	1	..	1
4,017	3,826	191	4,586	3,342	1,244	10,670	4,163	6,507
3,804	3,620	184	3,918	2,765	1,153	9,726	3,368	6,358
213	206	7	668	577	91	944	795	149
1,407	1,355	52	885	723	162	2,892	1,162	1,730
1,325	1,274	51	806	646	160	2,508	827	1,681
82	81	1	79	77	2	384	335	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	81	1	79	77	2	384	335	49
873	841	32	1,855	1,537	318	3,937	1,221	2,716
828	802	26	1,327	1,098	229	3,534	881	2,653
45	39	6	528	439	89	403	340	63
36	35	1	317	307	10	288	281	7
9	4	5	211	132	79	115	59	56
874	831	43	385	305	80	2,595	1,120	1,475
874	831	43	385	305	80	2,595	1,120	1,475
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
393	379	14	493	491	2	801	520	281
307	293	14	434	432	2	655	410	245
86	86	..	59	59	..	146	110	36
6	6	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	8	8	..	23	23	..

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Workers V In manufacturing other than Household Industry Persons	Males	Females	VI In construction Persons	Males	Females
1	2		33	34	35	36	37	38
	I. Srinagar (M. C.) .	U	16,348	16,040	308	1,308	1,302	6
	II. Badamibagh (Cantt)	U	143	140	3	8	8	..
2.	Ganderbal Tehsil .	T	362	321	41	42	42	..
		R	362	321	41	42	42	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Badgam Tehsil . .	T	2,683	2,497	186	110	108	2
		R	2,546	2,360	186	95	93	2
		U	137	137	..	15	15	..
	I. Natipora-Hyderpora (NA) .	U	137	137	..	15	15	..
3.	**Baramulla District** .	T	2,762	2,361	401	638	620	18
		R	1,461	1,092	369	490	472	18
		U	1,301	1,269	32	148	148	..
1.	Baramulla Tehsil .	T	1,065	1,035	30	225	225	..
		R	468	441	27	150	150	..
		U	597	594	3	75	75	..
	I. Gulmarg (NA) .	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II. Baramulla (TA) .	U	597	594	3	75	75	..
2.	Sopore Tehsil . .	T	845	788	57	228	228	..
		R	234	204	30	171	171	..
		U	611	584	27	57	57	..
	I. Sopore (TA) . .	U	577	550	27	45	45	..
	II. Bandipora (TA) .	U	34	34	..	12	12	..
3.	Handwara Tehsil .	T	364	229	135	70	70	..
		R	364	229	135	70	70	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Sonawari Tehsil . .	T	298	291	7	59	59	..
		R	205	200	5	47	47	..
		U	93	91	2	12	12	..
	I. Sumbal (NA) . .	U	19	19	..	1	1	..
	II. Hajin (NA) . .	U	26	24	2	3	3	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers											
VII			VIII			IX			X		
In Trade and Commerce			In Transport, storage and communication			In other Services			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
8,754	8,610	144	5,547	4,848	699	34,471	33,263	1,208	204,999	76,732	128,267
66	66	..	65	65	..	1,569	1,563	6	4,659	1,794	2,865
456	428	28	156	156	..	2,089	2,001	88	40,599	17,221	23,378
456	428	28	156	156	..	2,089	2,001	88	40,599	17,221	23,378
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
828	812	16	400	400	..	4,975	4,884	91	111,955	41,548	70,407
813	797	16	378	378	..	4,546	4,459	87	109,738	40,741	68,997
15	15	..	22	22	..	429	425	4	2,217	807	1,410
15	15	..	22	22	..	429	425	4	2,217	807	1,410
3,705	3,569	136	811	810	1	17,714	17,165	549	322,542	125,847	196,695
1,752	1,671	81	473	473	..	11,972	11,633	339	286,147	112,059	174,088
1,953	1,898	55	338	337	1	5,742	5,532	210	36,395	13,788	22,607
1,111	1,093	18	340	340	..	5,439	5,176	263	80,731	28,674	52,057
403	386	17	191	191	..	2,525	2,362	163	67,006	23,525	43,481
708	707	1	149	149	..	2,914	2,814	100	13,725	5,149	8,576
8	8	..	12	12	..	153	153	..	28	8	20
700	699	1	137	137	..	2,761	2,661	100	13,697	5,141	8,556
1,624	1,535	89	288	287	1	6,292	6,126	166	77,595	31,926	45,669
492	457	35	113	113	..	3,906	3,834	72	62,285	26,063	36,222
1,132	1,078	54	175	174	1	2,386	2,292	94	15,310	5,863	9,447
1,005	958	47	122	122	..	2,072	1,992	80	12,881	4,850	8,031
127	120	7	53	52	1	314	300	14	2,429	1,013	1,416
435	418	17	89	89	..	3,152	3,076	76	89,221	37,697	51,524
435	418	17	89	89	..	3,152	3,076	76	89,221	37,697	51,524
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
420	408	12	63	63	..	1,589	1,555	34	36,717	14,184	22,533
322	310	12	50	50	..	1,225	1,204	21	29,610	11,486	18,124
98	98	..	13	13	..	364	351	13	7,107	2,698	4,409
30	30	..	3	3	..	120	113	7	1,259	519	740
49	49	..	3	3	..	106	105	1	1,773	645	1,128

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Area in square miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
				No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	III. Palhalan (NA) .	U	3.76	534	665	3,762	2,029	1,733
	IV. Ajas (NA) . .	U	5.66	458	532	3,584	1,920	1,664
	5. Uri Tehsil . . .	T	269.2	5,698	6,676	42,091	22,348	19,743
		R	268.7	5,608	6,569	41,650	22,087	19,563
		U	0.5	90	107	441	261	180
	I. Uri (TA) . .	U	0.46	90	107	441	261	180
	6. Karnah Tehsil . .	T	157.0	2,788	3,060	18,508	10,222	8,286
		R	157.0	2,788	3,060	18,508	10,222	8,286
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Ladakh District . .	T	37,753.8	17,661	18,374	88,651	44,972	43,679
		R	37,750.3	16,849	17,492	84,931	43,123	41,808
		U	3.5	812	882	3,720	1,849	1,871
	1. Leh Tehsil . .	T	31,929.0	9,165	9,501	43,587	21,686	21,901
		R	31,925.5	8,353	8,619	39,867	19,837	20,030
		U	3.5	812	882	3,720	1,849	1,871
	I. Leh (TA) . .	U	3.54	812	882	3,720	1,849	1,871
	2. Kargil Tehsil . .	T	5,824.8	8,496	8,873	45,064	23,286	21,778
		R	5,824.8	8,496	8,873	45,064	23,286	21,778
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu Province . . .		T	10,073.1	280,994	293,115	1,572,887	828,623	744,264
		R	10,028.3	246,239	256,366	1,381,313	723,125	658,188
		U	44.8	34,755	36,749	191,574	105,498	86,076
	5. Doda District . .	T	4,380.2	44,015	45,249	268,403	141,133	127,270
		R	4,366.7	41,215	42,325	252,913	132,557	120,356
		U	13.5	2,800	2,924	15,490	8,576	6,914
	1. Ramban Tehsil . .	T	423.2	12,336	12,899	73,646	38,946	34,700
		R	417.5	11,443	11,977	69,573	36,525	33,048
		U	5.7	893	922	4,073	2,421	1,652
	I. Banihal (TA) . .	U	1.41	237	242	803	488	315
	II. Ramban (TA) . .	U	1.75	318	336	1,490	887	603
	III. Batote (TA) . .	U	2.50	338	344	1,780	1,046	734

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	203	186	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	415	364	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,393	2,266	127
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,272	2,158	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	121	108	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	121	108	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,516	1,478	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,516	1,478	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,369	6,911	458
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,546	6,214	332
..	..	..	..	..	..	823	697	126
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,727	4,356	371
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,904	3,659	245
..	..	..	..	..	..	823	697	126
..	..	..	..	..	..	823	697	126
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,642	2,555	87
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,642	2,555	87
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
284,131	150,366	133,765	..	..	..	191,414	151,357	40,057
263,236	139,294	123,942	..	..	..	116,118	101,743	14,375
20,895	11,072	9,823	..	..	..	75,296	49,614	25,682
24,751	12,828	11,923	..	..	..	22,991	20,568	2,423
24,283	12,582	11,701	..	..	..	18,040	16,923	1,117
468	246	222	..	..	..	4,951	3,645	1,306
3,940	2,018	1,922	..	..	..	5,063	4,580	483
3,697	1,890	1,807	..	..	..	3,834	3,648	186
243	128	115	..	..	..	1,229	932	297
8	6	2	..	..	..	198	165	33
87	42	45	..	..	..	475	365	110
148	80	68	..	..	..	556	402	154

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District Tehsil/Town		Workers					
						I		
			Total workers (I—IX)			As Cultivator		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		18	19	20	21	22	23
III.	Palhalan (NA) .	U	1,267	1,225	42	1,053	1,011	42
IV.	Ajas (NA) . .	U	2,004	1,190	814	1,748	975	773
5.	Uri Tehsil . . .	T	15,440	13,112	2,328	13,114	11,577	1,537
		R	15,252	12,929	2,323	13,037	11,501	1,536
		U	188	183	5	77	76	1
I.	Uri (TA) . .	U	188	183	5	77	76	1
6.	Karnah Tehsil . .	T	6,881	6,092	789	5,690	5,347	343
		R	6,881	6,092	789	5,690	5,347	343
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	**Ladakh District** . .	T	58,574	28,544	30,030	49,969	24,143	25,826
		R	56,329	27,481	28,848	48,828	23,649	25,179
		U	2,245	1,063	1,182	1,141	494	647
1.	Leh Tehsil . . .	T	29,159	13,663	15,496	23,353	11,000	12,353
		R	26,914	12,600	14,314	22,212	10,506	11,706
		U	2,245	1,063	1,182	1,141	494	647
I.	Leh (TA) . .	U	2,245	1,063	1,182	1,141	494	647
2.	Kargil Tehsil . .	T	29,415	14,881	14,534	26,616	13,143	13,473
		R	29,415	14,881	14,534	26,616	13,143	13,473
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu Province	. .	T	653,061	466,049	187,012	495,166	345,017	150,149
		R	596,387	413,514	182,873	489,179	340,256	148,923
		U	56,674	52,535	4,139	5,987	4,761	1,226
5.	**Doda District** . .	T	148,430	85,483	62,947	124,217	72,399	51,818
		R	142,765	80,930	61,835	122,027	71,073	50,954
		U	5,665	4,553	1,112	2,190	1,326	864
1.	Ramban Tehsil . .	T	37,775	23,053	14,722	28,195	19,268	8,927
		R	36,235	21,632	14,603	27,921	19,000	8,921
		U	1,540	1,421	119	274	268	6
I.	Banihal (TA) . .	U	366	296	70	90	90	..
II.	Ramban (TA) .	U	564	531	33	66	66	..
III.	Batote (TA) . .	U	610	594	16	118	112	6

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers								
II			III			IV		
As Agricultural labourer			In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities			At Household Industry		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
50	50	..	43	43	..	9	9	..
30	30	..	7	7	..	111	75	36
379	335	44	827	264	563	279	118	161
379	335	44	825	262	563	268	108	160
..	..	..	2	2	..	11	10	1
..	..	..	2	2	..	11	10	1
91	85	6	141	22	119	166	22	144
91	85	6	141	22	119	166	22	144
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
283	166	117	766	442	324	4,477	1,195	3,282
266	156	110	738	428	310	4,010	1,145	2,865
17	10	7	28	14	14	467	50	417
112	63	49	283	191	92	3,600	998	2,602
95	53	42	255	177	78	3,133	948	2,185
17	10	7	28	14	14	467	50	417
17	10	7	28	14	14	467	50	417
171	103	68	483	251	232	877	197	680
171	103	68	483	251	232	877	197	680
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,279	6,640	639	12,611	8,062	4,549	45,452	17,979	27,473
6,982	6,371	611	12,241	7,726	4,515	44,236	17,248	26,988
297	269	28	370	336	34	1,216	731	485
615	535	80	3,789	2,417	1,372	13,019	3,726	9,293
607	527	80	3,738	2,373	1,365	12,768	3,581	9,187
8	8	..	51	44	7	251	145	106
212	199	13	1,443	454	989	5,829	1,140	4,689
209	196	13	1,408	426	982	5,680	1,078	4,602
3	3	..	35	28	7	149	62	87
..	..	..	2	1	1	91	23	68
2	2	..	26	20	6	51	34	17
1	1	..	7	7	..	7	5	2

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Workers					
			V			VI		
			In manufacturing other than Household Industry			In construction		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		33	34	35	36	37	38
III.	Palhalan (NA)	U	40	40	..	4	4	..
IV.	Ajas (NA)	U	8	8	..	4	4	..
5.	Uri Tehsil	T	17	3	14	38	38	..
		R	17	3	14	34	34	...
		U	..	..	..	4	4	..
I.	Uri (TA)	U	..	..	..	4	4	..
6.	Karnah Tehsil	T	173	15	158	18	..	18
		R	173	15	158	18	..	18
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	**Ladakh District**	T	165	38	127	622	447	175
		R	137	20	117	620	445	175
		U	28	18	10	2	2	..
1.	Leh Tehsil	T	165	38	127	540	372	168
		R	137	20	117	538	370	168
		U	28	18	10	2	2	..
I.	Leh (TA)	U	28	18	10	2	2	..
2.	Kargil Tehsil	T	..	..	..	82	75	7
		R	..	..	..	82	75	7
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu Province		T	6,878	6,391	487	4,955	4,899	56
		R	1,512	1,150	362	2,567	2,520	47
		U	5,366	5,241	125	2,388	2,379	9
5.	**Doda District**	T	485	334	151	394	384	10
		R	227	88	139	235	225	10
		U	258	246	12	159	159	..
1.	Ramban Tehsil	T	101	56	45	227	219	8
		R	54	9	45	146	138	8
		U	47	47	..	81	81	..
I.	Banihal (TA)	U	..	..	..	6	6	..
II.	Ramban (TA)	U	17	17	..	44	44	..
III.	Batote (TA)	U	30	30	..	31	31	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers											
VII			VIII			IX			X		
In Trade and Commerce			In Transport, storage and communication			In other Services			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
12	12	..	5	5	..	51	51	..	2,495	804	1,691
7	7	..	2	2	..	87	82	5	1,580	730	850
86	86	..	21	21	..	679	670	9	26,651	9,236	17,415
71	71	..	20	20	..	601	595	6	26,398	9,158	17,240
15	15	..	1	1	..	78	75	3	253	78	175
15	15	..	1	1	..	78	75	3	253	78	175
29	29	..	10	10	..	563	562	1	11,627	4,130	7,497
29	29	..	10	10	..	563	562	1	11,627	4,130	7,497
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
435	428	7	46	46	..	1,811	1,639	172	30,077	16,428	13,649
417	413	4	40	40	..	1,273	1,185	88	28,602	15,642	12,960
18	15	3	6	6	..	538	454	84	1,475	786	689
338	334	4	14	14	..	754	653	101	14,428	8,023	6,405
320	319	1	8	8	..	216	199	17	12,953	7,237	5,716
18	15	3	6	6	..	538	454	84	1,475	786	689
18	15	3	6	6	..	538	454	84	1,475	786	689
97	94	3	32	32	..	1,057	986	71	15,649	8,405	7,244
97	94	3	32	32	..	1,057	986	71	15,649	8,405	7,244
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,122	13,972	150	4,605	4,598	7	61,993	58,491	3,502	919,826	362,574	557,252
5,506	5,386	120	1,587	1,585	2	32,577	31,272	1,305	784,926	309,611	475,315
8,616	8,586	30	3,018	3,013	5	29,416	27,219	2,197	134,900	52,963	81,937
1,094	1,084	10	136	136	..	4,681	4,468	213	119,973	55,650	64,323
455	445	10	34	34	..	2,674	2,584	90	110,148	51,627	58,521
639	639	..	102	102	..	2,007	1,884	123	9,825	4,023	5,802
423	417	6	55	55	..	1,290	1,245	45	35,871	15,893	19,978
158	152	6	17	17	..	642	616	26	33,338	14,893	18,445
265	265	..	38	38	..	648	629	19	2,533	1,000	1,533
45	45	..	8	8	..	124	123	1	437	192	245
113	113	..	5	5	..	240	230	10	926	356	570
107	107	..	25	25	..	284	276	8	1,170	452	718

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Area in square miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
				No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Doda Tehsil	T	413.9	9,766	9,973	58,380	30,883	27,497
		R	408.4	9,170	9,368	55,232	29,113	26,119
		U	5.5	596	605	3,148	1,770	1,378
I.	Doda (TA)	U	5.50	596	605	3,148	1,770	1,378
3.	Kishtwar Tehsil	T	3,016.9	12,183	12,392	74,594	38,991	35,603
		R	3,016.7	11,519	11,724	70,454	36,799	33,655
		U	0.2	664	668	4,140	2,192	1,948
I.	Kishtwar (TA)	U	0.24	664	668	4,140	2,192	1,948
4.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	T	526.2	9,730	9,985	61,783	32,313	29,470
		R	524.1	9,083	9,256	57,654	30,120	27,534
		U	2.1	647	729	4,129	2,193	1,936
I.	Bhaderwah (TA)	U	2.13	647	729	4,129	2,193	1,936
6.	**Udhampur District**	T	1,731.6	47,443	49,088	254,061	132,936	121,125
		R	1,727.2	44,030	45,686	237,644	124,063	113,581
		U	4.4	3,413	3,402	16,417	8,873	7,544
1.	Ramnagar Tehsil	T	523.6	13,313	13,976	72,040	37,140	34,900
		R	521.8	12,856	13,516	69,833	35,951	33,882
		U	1.8	457	460	2,207	1,189	1,018
I.	Ramnagar (TA)	U	1.82	457	460	2,207	1,189	1,018
2.	Udhampur Tehsil	T	394.1	16,953	17,402	86,859	46,050	40,809
		R	393.6	14,858	15,267	76,596	40,527	36,069
		U	0.5	2,095	2,135	10,263	5,523	4,740
I.	Udhampur (TA)	U	0.52	2,095	2,135	10,263	5,523	4,740
3.	Reasi Tehsil	T	813.9	17,177	17,710	95,162	49,746	45,416
		R	811.8	16,316	16,903	91,215	47,585	43,630
		U	2.1	861	807	3,947	2,161	1,786
I.	Katra (TA)	U	0.48	291	293	1,529	838	691
II.	Reasi (TA)	U	1.62	570	514	2,418	1,323	1,095
7.	**Jammu District**	T	1,248.6	95,769	99,836	516,932	274,107	242,825
		R	1,233.7	73,726	76,274	389,156	203,177	185,979
		U	14.9	22,043	23,562	127,776	70,930	56,846

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6,815	3,590	3,225	..	..	..	4,849	4,429	420
6,713	3,536	3,177	..	..	..	3,857	3,672	185
102	54	48	..	..	..	992	757	235
102	54	48	..	..	..	992	757	235
4,234	2,167	2,067	..	..	..	5,282	4,749	533
4,187	2,146	2,041	..	..	..	4,021	3,814	207
47	21	26	..	..	..	1,261	935	326
47	21	26	..	..	..	1,261	935	326
9,762	5,053	4,709	..	..	..	7,797	6,810	987
9,686	5,010	4,676	..	..	..	6,328	5,789	539
76	43	33	..	..	..	1,469	1,021	448
76	43	33	..	..	..	1,469	1,021	448
50,582	26,444	24,138	..	..	..	22,670	18,400	4,270
48,548	25,342	23,206	..	..	..	16,131	14,152	1,979
2,034	1,102	932	..	..	..	6,539	4,248	2,291
21,246	10,998	10,248	..	..	..	5,480	4,743	737
20,701	10,682	10,019	..	..	..	4,687	4,200	487
545	316	229	..	..	..	793	543	250
545	316	229	..	..	..	793	543	250
18,473	9,797	8,676	..	..	..	10,974	8,353	2,621
17,595	9,338	8,257	..	..	..	6,642	5,610	1,032
878	459	419	..	..	..	4,332	2,743	1,589
878	459	419	..	..	..	4,332	2,743	1,589
10,863	5,649	5,214	..	..	..	6,216	5,304	912
10,252	5,322	4,930	..	..	..	4,802	4,342	460
611	327	284	..	..	..	1,414	962	452
316	162	154	..	..	..	541	350	191
295	165	130	..	..	..	873	612	261
151,508	80,948	70,560	..	..	..	96,131	70,457	25,674
136,358	72,926	63,432	..	..	..	43,068	36,112	6,956
15,150	8,022	7,128	..	..	..	53,063	34,345	18,718

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District Tehsil/Town		Workers: Total workers (I—IX) Persons	Males	Females	Workers: I As Cultivator Persons	Males	Females
1	2		18	19	20	21	22	23
2.	Doda Tehsil	T	32,697	19,126	13,571	27,261	16,097	11,164
		R	31,676	18,267	13,409	26,936	15,900	11,036
		U	1,021	859	162	325	197	128
1.	Doda (TA)	U	1,021	859	162	325	197	128
3.	Kishtwar Tehsil	T	43,758	24,408	19,350	39,912	21,795	18,117
		R	42,044	23,187	18,857	38,849	21,189	17,660
		U	1,714	1,221	493	1,063	606	457
1.	Kishtwar (TA)	U	1,714	1,221	493	1,063	606	457
4.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	T	34,200	18,896	15,304	28,849	15,239	13,610
		R	32,810	17,844	14,966	28,321	14,984	13,337
		U	1,390	1,052	338	528	255	273
1.	Bhaderwah (TA)	U	1,390	1,052	338	528	255	273
6	**Udhampur District**	T	129,148	81,025	48,123	103,812	67,408	36,404
		R	124,205	76,554	47,651	103,190	66,938	36,252
		U	4,943	4,471	472	622	470	152
1.	Ramnagar Tehsil	T	42,481	23,158	19,323	38,939	20,562	18,317
		R	41,719	22,613	19,106	38,714	20,429	18,285
		U	762	545	217	225	133	92
1.	Ramnagar (TA)	U	762	545	217	225	133	92
2.	Udhampur Tehsil	T	41,155	28,069	13,086	33,290	21,796	11,594
		R	38,185	25,255	12,930	33,273	21,701	11,572
		U	2,970	2,814	156	117	95	22
1.	Udhampur (TA)	U	2,970	2,814	156	117	95	22
3.	Reasi Tehsil	T	45,512	29,798	15,714	31,483	25,050	6,433
		R	44,301	28,686	15,615	31,203	24,808	6,395
		U	1,211	1,112	99	280	242	38
I.	Katra (TA)	U	465	430	35	155	141	14
II.	Reasi (TA)	U	746	682	64	125	101	24
7.	**Jammu District**	T	166,991	142,836	24,155	97,108	77,487	19,621
		R	129,480	107,343	22,137	95,556	76,046	19,510
		U	37,511	35,493	2,018	1,552	1,441	111

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers								
II			III			IV		
As Agricultural labourer			In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities			At Household Industry		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
87	80	7	703	668	35	3,325	1,024	2,301
87	80	7	695	660	35	3,288	995	2,293
..	..	..	8	8	..	37	29	8
..	..	..	8	8	..	37	29	8
135	122	13	181	136	45	1,875	817	1,058
130	117	13	181	136	45	1,846	793	1,053
5	5	..	..	..	..	29	24	5
5	5	..	..	..	..	29	24	5
181	134	47	1,462	1,159	303	1,990	745	1,245
181	134	47	1,454	1,151	303	1,954	715	1,239
..	..	..	8	8	..	36	30	6
..	..	..	8	8	..	36	30	6
524	452	72	1,810	773	1,037	13,712	3,496	10,216
521	449	72	1,794	758	1,036	13,555	3,427	10,128
3	3	..	16	15	1	157	69	88
187	141	46	568	309	259	1,150	612	538
186	140	46	565	306	259	1,071	600	471
1	1	..	3	3	..	79	12	67
1	1	..	3	3	..	79	12	67
149	131	18	341	144	197	1,493	422	1,071
147	129	18	329	132	197	1,454	390	1,064
2	2	..	12	12	..	39	32	7
2	2	..	12	12	..	39	32	7
188	180	8	901	320	581	11,069	2,462	8,607
188	180	8	900	320	580	11,030	2,437	8,593
..	..	..	1	..	1	39	25	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	3
..	..	..	1	..	1	30	19	11
4,276	3,910	366	2,257	1,794	463	4,972	3,693	1,279
4,025	3,685	340	2,005	1,566	439	4,294	3,260	1,034
251	225	26	252	228	24	678	433	245

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Workers					
			V			VI		
			In manufacturing other than Household Industry			In construction		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		33	34	35	36	37	38
2.	Doda Tehsil	T	93	84	9	52	52	..
		R	35	26	9	28	28	..
		U	58	58	..	24	24	..
I.	Doda (TA)	U	58	58	..	24	24	..
3.	Kishtwar Tehsil	T	150	73	77	69	68	1
		R	112	36	76	35	34	1
		U	38	37	1	34	34	..
I.	Kishtwar (TA)	U	38	37	1	34	34	..
4.	Bhaderwah Tehsil	T	141	121	20	46	45	1
		R	26	17	9	26	25	1
		U	115	104	11	20	20	..
I.	Bhaderwah (TA)	U	115	104	11	20	20	..
6.	**Udhampur District**	T	409	372	37	402	401	1
		R	94	61	33	205	204	1
		U	315	311	4	197	197	..
1.	Ramnagar Tehsil	T	62	54	8	35	34	1
		R	13	6	7	21	20	1
		U	49	48	1	14	14	..
I.	Ramnagar (TA)	U	49	48	1	14	14	..
2.	Udhampur Tehsil	T	217	199	18	320	320	..
		R	34	18	16	177	177	..
		U	183	181	2	143	143	..
I.	Udhampur (TA)	U	183	181	2	143	143	..
3.	Reasi Tehsil	T	130	119	11	47	47	..
		R	47	37	10	7	7	..
		U	83	82	1	40	40	..
I.	Katra (TA)	U	4	4	..	8	8	..
II.	Reasi (TA)	U	79	78	1	32	32	..
7.	**Jammu District**	T	4,966	4,840	126	3,172	3,154	18
		R	977	904	73	1,526	1,513	13
		U	3,989	3,936	53	1,646	1,641	5

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers											
VII			VIII			IX			X		
In Trade and Commerce			In Transport, storage and communication			In other Services			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
206	205	1	34	34	..	936	882	54	25,683	11,757	13,926
104	103	1	5	5	..	498	470	28	23,556	10,846	12,710
102	102	..	29	29	..	438	412	26	2,127	911	1,216
102	102	..	29	29	..	438	412	26	2,127	911	1,216
184	184	..	12	12	..	1,240	1,201	39	30,836	14,583	16,253
72	72	..	5	5	..	814	805	9	28,410	13,612	14,798
112	112	..	7	7	..	426	396	30	2,426	971	1,455
112	112	..	7	7	..	426	396	30	2,426	971	1,455
281	278	3	35	35	..	1,215	1,140	75	27,583	13,417	14,166
121	118	3	7	7	..	720	693	27	24,844	12,276	12,568
160	160	..	28	28	..	495	447	48	2,739	1,141	1,598
160	160	..	28	28	..	495	447	48	2,739	1,141	1,598
1,757	1,747	10	265	265	..	6,457	6,111	346	124,913	51,911	73,002
713	707	6	112	112	..	4,021	3,898	123	113,439	47,509	65,930
1,044	1,040	4	153	153	..	2,436	2,213	223	11,474	4,402	7,072
292	284	8	18	18	..	1,230	1,144	86	29,559	13,982	15,577
192	188	4	9	9	..	948	915	33	28,114	13,338	14,776
100	96	4	9	9	..	282	229	53	1,445	644	801
100	96	4	9	9	..	282	229	53	1,445	644	801
1,041	1,039	2	211	211	..	3,993	3,807	186	45,704	17,981	27,723
364	362	2	94	94	..	2,313	2,252	61	38,411	15,272	23,139
677	677	..	117	117	..	1,680	1,555	125	7,293	2,709	4,584
677	677	..	117	117	..	1,680	1,555	125	7,293	2,709	4,584
424	424	..	36	36	..	1,234	1,160	74	49,650	19,948	29,702
157	157	..	9	9	..	760	731	29	46,914	18,899	28,015
267	267	..	27	27	..	474	429	45	2,736	1,049	1,687
115	115	..	12	12	..	162	144	18	1,064	408	656
152	152	..	15	15	..	312	285	27	1,672	641	1,031
8,493	8,404	89	3,462	3,460	2	38,285	36,094	2,191	349,941	131,271	218,670
2,710	2,647	63	1,033	1,032	1	17,354	16,690	664	259,676	95,834	163,842
5,783	5,757	26	2,429	2,428	1	20,931	19,404	1,527	90,265	35,437	54,828

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Area in square miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
				No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu Tehsil . .	T	349.5	42,015	44,347	233,311	126,659	106,652
		R	341.6	23,598	24,529	125,054	66,093	58,961
		U	7.9	18,417	19,818	108,257	60,566	47,691
I.	Jammu (M. C.) .	U	4.00	17,266	18,650	102,738	57,581	45,157
II.	Jammu (Cantt) .	U	3.90	1,151	1,168	5,519	2,985	2,534
2.	Samba Tehsil . .	T	321.7	14,653	14,828	79,018	41,172	37,846
		R	321.3	13,852	14,020	74,657	38,876	35,781
		U	0.4	801	808	4,361	2,296	2,065
I.	Samba (TA) . .	U	0.36	801	808	4,361	2,296	2,065
3.	Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil	T	157.6	20,357	21,310	107,438	55,559	51,879
		R	151.7	18,319	19,178	96,119	49,575	46,544
		U	5.9	2,038	2,132	11,319	5,984	5,335
I.	Bishna (TA) . .	U	0.80	481	508	2,672	1,416	1,256
II.	Arnia (TA) . .	U	4.85	696	724	3,827	2,016	1,811
III.	Ranbirsinghpora (TA)	U	0.19	861	900	4,820	2,552	2,268
4.	Akhnoor Tehsil .	T	419.8	18,744	19,351	97,165	50,717	46,448
		R	419.1	17,957	18,547	93,326	48,633	44,693
		U	0.7	787	804	3,839	2,084	1,755
I.	Akhnoor (TA) .	U	0.71	787	804	3,839	2,084	1,755
8.	**Kathua District** . .	T	1,023.6	38,889	39,627	207,430	108,899	98,531
		R	1,020.4	35,791	36,422	191,895	100,598	91,297
		U	3.2	3,098	3,205	15,535	8,301	7,234
1.	Bashohli Tehsil . .	T	613.1	16,657	16,940	87,065	45,570	41,495
		R	611.3	16,125	16,367	84,472	44,227	40,245
		U	1.8	532	573	2,593	1,343	1,250
1.	Bashohli (TA) .	U	1.79	532	573	2,593	1,343	1,250
2.	Kathua Tehsil . .	T	226.5	11,777	11,953	63,918	34,156	29,762
		R	225.5	9,790	9,911	53,832	28,692	25,140
		U	1.0	1,987	2,042	10,086	5,464	4,622
I.	Kathua (TA) . .	U	0.75	1,885	1,941	9,647	5,176	4,471
II.	Lakhenpur (NA) .	U	0.27	102	101	439	288	151

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
57,420	30,342	27,078	..	..	..	62,955	43,170	19,785
47,703	25,153	22,550	..	..	..	15,170	12,522	2,648
9,717	5,189	4,528	..	..	..	47,785	30,648	17,137
8,962	4,762	4,200	..	..	..	46,233	29,642	16,591
755	427	328	..	..	..	1,552	1,006	546
27,587	16,005	11,582	..	..	..	10,604	8,578	2,026
26,804	15,601	11,203	..	..	..	9,042	7,499	1,543
783	404	379	..	..	..	1,562	1,079	483
783	404	379	..	..	..	1,562	1,079	483
43,408	22,687	20,721	..	..	..	14,061	11,223	2,838
39,259	20,499	18,760	..	..	..	11,625	9,480	2,145
4,149	2,188	1,961	..	..	..	2,436	1,743	693
838	442	396	..	..	..	724	503	221
1,589	856	733	..	..	..	617	473	144
1,722	890	832	..	..	..	1,095	767	328
23,093	11,914	11,179	..	..	..	8,511	7,486	1,025
22,592	11,673	10,919	..	..	..	7,231	6,611	620
501	241	260	..	..	..	1,280	875	405
501	241	260	..	..	..	1,280	875	405
47,469	25,111	22,358	..	..	..	23,890	19,432	4,458
44,830	23,734	21,096	..	..	..	19,052	16,124	2,928
2,639	1,377	1,262	..	..	..	4,838	3,308	1,530
15,045	7,960	7,085	..	..	..	7,851	6,515	1,336
14,697	7,770	6,927	..	..	..	6,879	5,890	989
348	190	158	..	..	..	972	625	347
348	190	158	..	..	..	972	625	347
19,082	10,171	8,911	..	..	..	7,741	6,113	1,628
17,158	9,160	7,998	..	..	..	4,997	4,166	831
1,924	1,011	913	..	..	..	2,744	1,947	797
1,917	1,004	913	..	..	..	2,575	1,826	749
7	7	..	..	..	..	169	121	48

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District Tehsil/Town		Workers					
			Total workers (I—IX)			I		
						As Cultivator		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Jammu Tehsil	T	74,045	66,483	7,562	27,629	22,699	4,930
		R	41,991	35,969	6,022	27,318	22,390	5,928
		U	32,054	30,514	1,540	311	309	2
	I. Jammu (M. C.)	U	30,469	28,981	1,488	180	180	..
	II. Jammu (Cantt)	U	1,585	1,533	52	131	129	2
2.	Samba Tehsil	T	23,911	20,656	3,255	17,179	14,543	2,636
		R	22,776	19,617	3,159	17,152	14,524	2,628
		U	1,135	1,039	96	27	19	8
	I. Samba (TA)	U	1,135	1,039	96	27	19	8
3.	Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil	T	32,093	27,643	4,450	22,758	19,113	3,645
		R	28,833	24,700	4,133	21,561	18,007	3,554
		U	3,260	2,943	317	1,197	1,106	91
	I. Bishna (TA)	U	784	689	95	196	179	17
	II. Arnia (TA)	U	1,108	1,048	60	582	575	7
	III. Ranbirsinghpora (TA)	U	1,368	1,206	162	419	352	67
4.	Akhnoor Tehsil	T	36,942	28,054	8,888	29,542	21,132	8,410
		R	35,880	27,057	8,823	29,525	21,125	8,400
		U	1,062	997	65	17	7	10
	I. Akhnoor (TA)	U	1,062	997	65	17	7	10
8.	Kathua District	T	84,612	61,520	23,092	64,236	45,260	18,976
		R	80,391	57,566	22,825	63,593	44,654	18,939
		U	4,221	3,954	267	643	606	37
1.	Bashohli Tehsil	T	48,155	28,564	19,591	40,980	24,074	16,906
		R	47,476	28,003	19,473	40,865	23,985	16,880
		U	679	561	118	115	89	26
	I. Bashohli (TA)	U	679	561	118	115	89	26
2.	Kathua Tehsil	T	20,149	18,481	1,668	11,925	11,107	818
		R	17,298	15,730	1,568	11,510	10,693	817
		U	2,851	2,751	100	415	414	1
	I. Kathua (TA)	U	2,711	2,615	96	414	413	1
	II. Lakhenpur (NA)	U	140	136	4	1	1	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers								
II			III			IV		
As Agricultural labourer			In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities			At Household Industry		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2,251	2,040	211	1,158	982	176	1,814	1,359	455
2,226	2,015	211	941	782	159	1,506	1,134	372
25	25	..	217	200	17	308	225	83
19	19	..	192	175	17	248	174	74
6	6	..	25	25	..	60	51	9
463	439	24	622	413	209	856	637	219
463	439	24	617	408	209	787	593	194
..	..	..	5	5	..	69	44	25
..	..	..	5	5	..	69	44	25
1,456	1,347	109	151	131	20	1,248	858	390
1,230	1,147	83	128	112	16	972	707	265
226	200	26	23	19	4	276	151	125
65	57	8	3	3	..	62	16	46
107	102	5	13	9	4	106	73	33
54	41	13	7	7	..	108	62	46
106	84	22	326	268	58	1,054	839	215
106	84	22	319	264	55	1,029	826	203
..	..	..	7	4	3	25	13	12
..	..	..	7	4	3	25	13	12
983	909	74	2,523	1,756	767	5,995	3,420	2,575
965	892	73	2,503	1,736	767	5,895	3,363	2,532
18	17	1	20	20	..	100	57	43
170	140	30	1,268	743	525	3,508	1,586	1,922
167	137	30	1,264	739	525	3,418	1,538	1,880
3	3	..	4	4	..	90	48	42
3	3	..	4	4	..	90	48	42
447	431	16	933	713	220	1,197	877	320
442	427	15	919	699	220	1,197	877	320
5	4	1	14	14	..	..	..	..
5	4	1	13	13	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Workers					
			V			VI		
			In manufacturing other than Household Industry			In construction		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Jammu Tehsil	T	4,153	4,082	71	1,755	1,750	5
		R	554	518	36	308	308	..
		U	3,599	3,564	35	1,447	1,442	5
I.	Jammu (M. C.)	U	3,550	3,515	35	1,418	1,413	5
II.	Jammu (Cantt)	U	49	49	..	29	29	..
2.	Samba Tehsil	T	190	178	12	151	147	4
		R	69	67	2	86	82	4
		U	121	111	10	65	65	...
I.	Samba (TA)	U	121	111	10	65	65	..
3.	Ranbirsinghpora Tehsil	T	462	429	33	124	124	..
		R	316	287	29	72	72	..
		U	146	142	4	52	52	.
I.	Bishna (TA)	U	79	77	2	20	20	..
II.	Arnia (TA)	U	14	13	1	3	3	..
III.	Ranbirsinghpora (TA)	U	53	52	1	29	29	..
4.	Akhnoor Tehsil	T	161	151	10	1,142	1,133	9
		R	38	32	6	1,060	1,051	9
		U	123	119	4	82	82	..
I.	Akhnoor (TA)	U	123	119	4	82	82	..
8.	Kathua District	T	581	459	122	680	655	25
		R	147	62	85	450	427	23
		U	434	397	37	230	228	2
1.	Bashohli Tehsil	T	129	44	85	319	296	23
		R	82	5	77	290	267	23
		U	47	39	8	29	29	..
I.	Bashohli (TA)	U	47	39	8	29	29	..
2.	Kathua Tehsil	T	336	306	30	169	167	2
		R	17	12	5	6	6	..
		U	319	294	25	163	161	2
I.	Kathua (TA)	U	316	291	25	160	158	2
II.	Lakhenpur (NA)	U	3	3	..	3	3	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers											
VII			VIII			IX			X		
In Trade and Commerce			In Transport, storage and communication			In other Services			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
5,995	5,953	42	2,899	2,897	2	26,391	24,721	1,670	159,266	60,176	99,090
1,125	1,105	20	637	636	1	7,376	7,081	295	83,063	30,124	52,939
4,870	4,848	22	2,262	2,261	1	19,015	17,640	1,375	76,203	30,052	46,151
4,807	4,786	21	2,215	2,214	1	17,840	16,505	1,335	72,269	28,600	43,669
63	62	1	47	47	..	1,175	1,135	40	3,934	1,452	2,482
763	747	16	164	164	..	3,523	3,388	135	55,107	20,516	34,591
480	464	16	123	123	..	2,999	2,917	82	51,881	19,259	32,622
283	283	..	41	41	..	524	471	53	3,226	1,257	1,969
283	283	..	41	41	..	524	471	53	3,226	1,257	1,969
1,087	1,065	22	341	341	..	4,466	4,235	231	75,345	27,916	47,429
657	639	18	236	236	..	3,661	3,493	168	67,286	24,875	42,411
430	426	4	105	105	..	805	742	63	8,059	3,041	5,018
128	128	..	32	32	..	199	177	22	1,888	727	1,161
52	52	..	25	25	..	206	196	10	2,719	968	1,751
250	246	4	48	48	..	400	369	31	3,452	1,346	2,106
648	639	9	58	58	..	3,905	3,750	155	60,223	22,663	37,560
448	439	9	37	37	..	3,318	3,199	119	57,446	21,576	35,870
200	200	..	21	21	...	587	551	36	2,777	1,087	1,690
200	200	..	21	21	..	587	551	36	2,777	1,087	1,690
1,625	1,599	26	496	494	2	7,493	6,968	525	122,818	47,379	75,439
1,086	1,060	26	295	294	1	5,457	5,078	379	111,504	43,032	68,472
539	539	..	201	200	1	2,036	1,890	146	11,314	4,347	6,967
495	492	3	63	62	1	1,223	1,127	96	38,910	17,006	21,904
410	407	3	56	56	..	924	869	55	36,996	16,224	20,772
85	85	..	7	6	1	299	258	41	1,914	782	1,132
85	85	..	7	6	1	299	258	41	1,914	782	1,132
725	708	17	295	295	..	4,122	3,877	245	43,769	15,675	28,094
345	328	17	124	124	..	2,738	2,564	174	36,534	12,962	23,572
380	380	..	171	171	..	1,384	1,313	71	7,235	2,713	4,522
361	361	..	168	168	..	1,274	1,207	67	6,936	2,561	4,375
19	19	..	3	3	..	110	106	4	299	152	147

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Area in square miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
				No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Hiranagar Tehsil	T	184.0	10,455	10,734	56,447	29,173	27,274
		R	183.6	9,876	10,144	53,591	27,679	25,912
		U	0.4	579	590	2,856	1,494	1,362
1.	Hiranagar (TA)	U	0.43	579	590	2,856	1,494	1,362
9.	**Poonch District**	T	1,689.1	54,878	59,315	326,061	171,548	154,513
		R	1,680.3	51,477	55,659	309,705	162,730	146,975
		U	8.8	3,401	3,656	16,356	8,818	7,538
1.	Haveli Tehsil	T	302.8	10,481	11,070	63,008	33,374	29,634
		R	298.8	8,259	8,692	52,812	27,917	24,895
		U	4.0	2,222	2,378	10,196	5,457	4,739
1.	Poonch (M. C.)	U	4.00	2,222	2,378	10,196	5,457	4,739
2.	Mendhar Tehsil	T	386.9	14,631	15,485	91,524	47,879	43,645
		R	386.9	14,631	15,485	91,524	47,879	43,645
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Rajouri Tehsil	T	600.4	20,339	22,519	121,088	64,141	56,947
		R	597.4	19,595	21,702	116,892	61,818	55,074
		U	3.0	744	817	4,196	2,323	1,873
1.	Rajouri (TA)	U	3.01	744	817	4,196	2,323	1,873
4.	Nowshehra Tehsil	T	399.0	9,427	10,241	50,441	26,154	24,287
		R	397.2	8,992	9,780	48,477	25,116	23,361
		U	1.8	435	461	1,964	1,038	926
1.	Nowshehra (TA)	U	1.79	435	461	1,964	1,038	926

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13,342	6,980	6,362	..	..	..	8,298	6,804	1,494
12,975	6,804	6,171	..	..	..	7,176	6,068	1,108
367	176	191	..	..	..	1,122	736	386
367	176	191	..	..	..	1,122	736	386
9,821	5,035	4,786	..	..	..	25,732	22,500	3,232
9,217	4,710	4,507	..	..	..	19,827	18,432	1,395
604	325	279	..	..	..	5,905	4,068	1,837
192	97	95	..	..	..	7,329	6,042	1,287
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,790	3,571	219
192	97	96	..	..	..	3,539	2,471	1,068
192	97	95	..	..	..	3,539	2,471	1,068
11	7	4	..	..	..	5,765	5,486	279
11	7	4	..	..	..	5,765	5,486	279
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,678	1,373	1,305	..	..	..	7,829	6,871	958
2,444	1,246	1,198	..	..	..	6,124	5,713	411
234	127	107	..	..	..	1,705	1,158	547
234	127	107	..	..	..	1,705	1,158	547
6,940	3,558	3,382	..	..	..	4,809	4,101	708
6,762	3,457	3,305	..	..	..	4,148	3,662	486
178	101	77	..	..	..	661	439	222
178	101	77	..	..	..	661	439	222

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District Tehsil/Town		Workers: Total workers (I—IX) Persons	Males	Females	Workers: I As Cultivator Persons	Males	Females
1	2		18	19	20	21	22	23
3.	Hiranagar Tehsil	T	16,308	14,475	1,833	11,331	10,079	1,252
		R	15,617	13,833	1,784	11,218	9,976	1,242
		U	691	642	49	113	103	10
1.	Hiranagar (TA)	U	691	642	49	113	103	10
9.	**Poonch District**	T	123,880	95,185	28,695	105,793	82,463	23,330
		R	119,546	91,121	28,425	104,813	81,545	23,268
		U	4,334	4,064	270	980	918	62
1.	Haveli Tehsil	T	20,202	18,376	1,826	15,551	14,440	1,111
		R	17,684	15,979	1,705	14,803	13,709	1,094
		U	2,518	2,397	121	748	731	17
1.	Poonch (M. C.)	U	2,518	2,397	121	748	731	17
2.	Mendhar Tehsil	T	31,701	26,091	5,610	29,110	24,438	4,672
		R	31,701	26,091	5,610	29,110	24,438	4,672
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Rajouri Tehsil	T	52,193	36,701	15,492	44,373	32,058	12,315
		R	50,979	35,554	15,425	44,304	31,991	12,313
		U	1,214	1,147	67	69	67	2
1.	Rajouri (TA)	U	1,214	1,147	67	69	67	2
4.	Nowshehra Tehsil	T	19,784	14,017	5,767	16,759	11,527	5,232
		R	19,182	13,497	5,685	16,596	11,407	5,189
		U	602	520	82	163	120	43
1.	Nowshehra (TA)	U	602	520	82	163	120	43

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Workers								
II			III			IV		
As Agricultural labour			In mining, quarrying, livestock forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities			At Household Industry		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
366	338	28	322	300	22	1,290	957	333
356	328	28	320	298	22	1,280	948	332
10	10	..	2	2	..	10	9	1
10	10	..	2	2	..	10	9	1
881	834	47	2,232	1,322	910	7,754	3,644	4,110
864	818	46	2,201	1,293	908	7,724	3,617	4,107
17	16	1	31	29	2	30	27	3
160	159	1	302	202	100	913	416	497
150	150	..	285	187	98	888	393	495
10	9	1	17	15	2	25	23	2
10	9	1	17	15	2	25	23	2
294	284	10	774	314	460	727	297	430
294	284	10	774	314	460	727	297	430
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
407	371	36	650	341	309	4,684	1,941	2,743
400	364	36	643	334	309	4,683	1,941	2,742
7	7	..	7	7	..	1	..	1
7	7	..	7	7	..	1	..	1
20	20	..	506	465	41	1,430	990	440
20	20	..	499	458	41	1,426	986	440
..	..	..	7	7	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	7	7	..	4	4	..

UNION PRIMARY

S. No.	State/Province/District/ Tehsil/Town		Workers					
			V			VI		
			In manufacturing other than Household Industry			In construction		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2		33	34	35	36	37	38
3.	Hiranagar Tehsil .	T	116	109	7	192	192	..
		R	48	45	3	154	154	..
		U	68	64	4	38	38	..
	I. Hiranagar (TA) .	U	68	64	4	38	38	..
9.	**Poonch District** .	T	437	386	51	307	305	2
		R	67	35	32	151	151	..
		U	370	351	19	156	154	2
1.	Haveli Tehsil . .	T	156	143	13	80	79	1
		R	6	4	2	13	13	..
		U	150	139	11	67	66	1
	I. Poonch (M. C.) .	U	150	139	11	67	66	1
2.	Mendhar Tehsil .	T	39	15	24	51	51	..
		R	39	15	24	51	51	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Rajouri Tehsil . .	T	172	164	8	128	128	..
		R	4	2	2	74	74	..
		U	168	162	6	54	54	..
	I. Rajouri (TA) .	U	168	162	6	54	54	..
4.	Nowshehra Tehsil .	T	70	64	6	48	47	1
		R	18	14	4	13	13	..
		U	52	50	2	35	34	1
	I. Nowshehra (TA) .	U	52	50	2	35	34	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT—*concld.*

Workers											
VII			VIII			IX			X		
In Trade and Commerce			In Transport, storage and communication			In other Services			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
405	399	6	138	137	1	2,148	1,964	184	40,139	14,698	25,441
331	325	6	115	114	1	1,795	1,645	150	7,974	13,846	24,128
74	74	..	23	23	..	353	319	34	2,165	852	1,313
74	74	..	23	23	..	353	319	34	2,165	852	1,313
1,153	1,138	15	246	243	3	5,077	4,850	227	202,181	76,363	125,818
542	527	15	113	113	..	3,071	3,022	49	190,159	71,609	118,550
611	611	..	133	130	3	2,006	1,828	178	12,022	4,754	7,268
366	360	6	114	114	..	2,560	2,463	97	42,806	14,998	27,808
120	114	6	44	44	..	1,375	1,365	10	35,128	11,938	23,190
246	246	..	70	70	..	1,185	1,098	87	7,678	3,060	4,618
246	246	.	70	70	..	1,185	1,098	87	7,678	3,060	4,618
151	148	3	45	45	..	510	499	11	59,823	21,788	38,035
151	148	3	45	45	..	510	499	11	59,823	21,788	38,035
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
434	429	5	59	59	..	1,286	1,210	76	68,895	27,440	41,455
166	161	5	20	20	..	685	667	18	65,913	26,264	39,649
268	268	...	39	39	..	601	543	58	2,982	1,176	1,806
268	268	..	39	39	...	601	543	58	2,982	1,176	1,806
202	201	1	28	25	3	721	678	43	30,657	12,137	18,520
105	104	1	4	4	..	501	491	10	29,295	11,619	17,676
97	97	..	24	21	3	220	187	33	1,362	518	844
97	97	..	24	21	3	220	187	33	1,362	518	844

Note :—1. The total area shown against District/Tehsil under column 3 represents the area as supplied by the Surveyor General of India. The urban areas are based on the area of individual towns furnished by the local authorities. The rural area of District and Tehsil is obtained by subtracting the urban area from the Surveyor General's area figures.

2. (i) M. C.—Muncipal Committee
   (ii) T. A.—Town Area Committee
   (iii) N. A.—Notified Area Committee
   (iv) Cantt.—Cantonment.

3. T—Total
   R—Rural
   U—Urban

ALL INDIA

AREA, HOUSES

Zone/State/ Union Territory	T R U	Area in Sq miles	Population per Sq. mile	No. of villages	
				Inhabited	Unin habited
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	T	(a) 1,232.561	358	567,351	54,868
		(b) 1,228,402			
	R	1,213.535	297	567,351	54,868
	U	14,867	5,305	. .	. .
Northern Zone	T	(a) 244,381	197	70,783	5,197
		(b) 244,135			
	R	241,317	156	70,783	5,197
	U	2,818	3,686	. .	. .
Central Zone	T	(a) 284,871	375	183,038	19,149
		(b) 282,921			
	R	281,244	327	183,038	19,149
	U	1,677	8,412	. .	. .
Eastern Zone	T	(a) 261,492			
		(b) 261,925	434	188,823	21,548
	R	259,928	381	188,823	21,548
	U	1,997	7,348	. .	. .
Western Zone	T	(a) 191,151			
		(b) 189,527	318	54,507	3,449
	R	186,250	235	54,507	3,449
	U	3,277	5,016	. .	. .
		(a) 246,025			
Southern Zone	T	(b) 245,248	451	69,556	5,511
	R	240,161	364	69,556	5,511
	U	5,087	4,556	. .	. .
A. and N. Islands	T	3,215@	20	399	13
	R	3,212	15	399	13
	U	3	4,630	. .	. .
		(a) 1,426			
Goa, Daman and Diu	T	(b) 1,431	438	245	1
	R	1,423	370	245	1
	U	8	9,041	. .	

TABLE A—I

AND POPULATION

No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population			Females per 1000 males in 1961
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12
2,700	78,855,586	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	941
	65,070,272	360,298,168	183,504,095	176,794,073	963
2,7	13,785,314	78,936,603	42,789,106	36,147,497	845
393	7,811,715	48,033,146	25,544,366	22,488,780	880
	6,122,208	37,646,422	19,860,832	17,785,590	896
393	1,689,507	10,386,724	5,683,534	4,703,190	828
486	18,277,393	106,118,809	55,212,405	50,906,404	922
..	15,916,326	92,011,680	47,486,383	44,525,297	938
486	2,361,067	14,107,129	7,726,022	6,381,107	826
470	21,204,758	113,593,496	58,431,503	55,161,993	944
..	18,443,959	98,919,337	49,987,352	48,931,985	979
470	2,760,799	14,674,159	8,444,151	6,230,008	738
447	10,961,119	60,245,031	31,092,308	29,152,723	938
..	7,884,054	43,765,846	22,090,680	21,675,166	981
447	3,077,065	16,479,185	9,001,628	7,477,557	831
890	20,466,099	110,554,074	55,670,781	54,883,293	986
..	16,588,917	87,379,407	43,796,050	43,583,357	995
890	3,877,182	23,174,667	11,874,731	11,299,936	952
1	12,467	63,548	39,304	24,244	617
..	9,378	49,473	30,358	19,115	630
1	3,089	14,075	8,946	5,129	573
13	122,035	626,667	302,534	324,133	1,071
..	105,430	526,003	252,440	273,563	1,084
13	16,605	100,664	50,094	50,570	1,010

ALL INDIA

AREA, HOUSES

Zone/State/ Union Territory	T R U		Area in Sq. miles	Population per Sq. mile	No. of villages	
					Inhabited	Unin habited
1	2		3	4	5	6
STATES		(a)	106,286			
Andhra Pradesh	T	(b)	106,053	339	27,084	1,913
	R		104,607	284	27,084	1,913
	U		1,446	4,340	..	..
		(a)	47,091			
Assam	T	(b)	47,257	251	25,702	1,565
	R		47,141	232	25,702	1,565
	U		116	7,870	..	..
		(a)	67,196			
Bihar	T	(b)	66,936	694	67,665	10,428
	R		66,147	643	67,665	10,428
	U		789	4,960	..	
		(a)	72,245			
Gujarat	T	(b)	71,056	290	18,584	433
	R		70,323	218	18,584	433
	U		733	7,194	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	T		53,665@	66	6,559	167
	R		53,547	55	6,559	167
	U		118	5,031	..	..
		(a)	15,002			
Kerala	T	(b)	15,003	1,127	1,573	2
	R		14,571	985	1,573	2
	U		432	5,919	..	..
		(a)	17,1217			
Madhya Pradesh	T	(b)	169,042	192	70,414	6,429
	R		168,322	165	70,414	6,429
	U		720	6,428	..	..

@Surveyor General's figures. State survey figures not available.

TABLE A—I

AND POPULATION

No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population			Females per 1000 males in 1961
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12
223	6,979,507	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	981
. .	5,829,387	29,708,939	14,945,712	14,763,227	988
223	1,150,120	6,274,508	3,215,959	3,058,549	951
60	2,186,749	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643	876
. .	2,022,423	10,959,744	5,783,675	5,176,069	895
60	164,326	913,028	544,454	368,574	677
153	6,885,541	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	994
. .	6,264,187	42,541,690	21,140,292	21,401,398	1,012
153	621,354	3,913,920	2,161,157	1,752,763	811
181	3,728,655	20,633,350	10,633,902	9,999,448	940
. .	2,765,722	15,316,726	7,830,222	7,830,222	956
181	962,933	5,316,624	2,803,680	2,512,944	896
43	566,766	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343	878
. .	481,749	2,967,661	1,574,946	1,392,715	884
43	85,017	593,315	321,687	271,628	844
92	2,803,533	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	1,022
. .	2,422,217	14,349,574	7,079,168	7,270,406	1,027
92	381,316	2,554,141	1,282,759	1,271,382	991
219	6,230,854	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	953
. .	5,376,498	27,745,174	14,085,038	13,660,136	970
219	854,356	4,627,234	2,493,166	2,134,068	856

ALL INDIA

AREA, HOUSES

Zone/State/ Union Territory	T R U		Area in Sq. miles	Population per Sq. mile	No. of villages	
					Inhabited	Unin habited
1	2		3	4	5	6
		(a)	50,331			
Madras	T	(b)	50,154	672	14,124	615
	R		48,138	513	14;124	615
	U		2,016	4,459	..	
		(a)	118,717			
Maharashtra	T	(b)	118,260	334	35,851	3,016
	R		115,736	245	35,851	3,016
	U		2,544	4,389	..	..
		(a)	74,210			
Mysore	T	(b)	73,846	319	26,377	2,972
	R		72,662	252	26,377	2,972
	U		1,184	4,447	..	..
		(a)	60,164			
Orissa	T	(b)	60,172	292	46,466	5,659
	R		59,775	275	46,466	5,659
	U		397	2,792	..	..
		(a)	47,106			
Punjab	T	(b)	47,305	429	21,269	1,405
	R		46,873	346	21,269	1,405
	U		432	9,476		..
		(a)	132,152			
Rajasthan	T	(b)	131,890	153	32,241	2,285
	R		129,771	130	32,241	2,285
	U		2,119	1,548	..	..
		(a)	113,654			
Uttar Pradesh	T	(b)	113,879	648	112,624	12,720
	R		112,922	569	112,624	12,720
	U		957	9,903	..	..

@Surveyor General's figures. State Survey figures not available.

TABLE A—I

AND POPULATION

No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population			Females per 1000 males in 1961
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12
339	6,365,474	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	992
..	4,963,130	24,696,425	12,331,586	12,364,839	1,903
339	1,402,344	8,990,528	4,579,392	4,411,136	963
266	7,222,676	39,553,718	20,428,882	19,124,836	936
..	5,108,544	28,391,157	14,230,934	14,160,223	995
266	2,114,132	11,162,561	6,197,948	4,964,613	801
231	4,250,167	23,586,772	12,040,923	11,545,849	959
..	3,319,776	18,320,279	9,287,660	9,032,619	973
231	930,391	5,266,493	2,753,263	2,513,230	913
62	3,316,824	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260	1,001
..	3,098,851	16,439,196	8,156,598	8,282,598	1,015
62	217,973	1,109,650	613,988	495,662	807
189	3,464,122	20,306,812	10,891,576	9,415,236	864
..	2,685,821	16,218,217	8,637,284	7,580,933	878
189	778,301	4,088,595	2,254,292	1,834,303	814
145	3,172,851	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	908
..	2,673,676	16,874,124	8,820,880	8,053,244	913
145	499,175	3,281,478	1,743,202	1,538,276	882
267	12,046,539	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200	909
..	10,539,828	64,266,506	33,401,345	30,865,161	924
267	1,506,711	9,479,895	5,232,856	4,247,039	812

ALL INDIA

AREA, HOUSES

Zone/State/ Union Territory	TRU		Area in Sq. miles	Population per Sq. mile	No. of villages	
					Inhabited	Unin habited
1	2		3	4	5	6
		(a)	33,829			
West Bengal	T	(b)	34,194	1,021	38,465	3,486
	R		33,536	787	38,465	3,486
	U		658	12,978		..
Union territories and other areas						
A. and N. Islands	T		3,215@	20	399	13
	R		3,212	15	399	13
	U		3	4,630	..	..
		(a)	573			
Delhi	T	(b)	573	4,640	276	24
	R		447	670	276	24
	U		126	18,714	..	..
		(a)	10,885			
Himachal Pradesh	T	(b)	10,702	126	10,438	1,316
	R		10,679	121	10,438	1,316
	U		23	2,727	..	..
		(a)	11			
L.M. and A. Islands	T	(b)	11	2,241	10	9
	R		11	2,241	10	9
	U		..	..	..	..
		(a)	8,628			
Manipur	T	(b)	8,628	90	1,866	42
	R		8,621	83	1,866	42
	U		7	10,032	..	..
		(a)	4,036			
Tripura	T	(b)	4,116	277	4,932	354
	R		4,100	253	4,932	354
	U		16	6,585	..	..

@ Surveyor General's figures. State figures not available.

TABLE A—I

AND POPULATION

No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population			Females per 1000 males in 1961
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12
184	8,377,402	34,926,279	18,599,144	16,327,135	878
..	6,649,427	26,385,437	13,579,044	12,806,393	943
184	1,727,975	8,540,842	5,020,100	3,520,742	701
1	12,467	63,548	39,304	24,244	617
..	9,378	49,473	30,358	19,115	630
1	3,089	14,075	8,946	5,129	573
3	359,802	2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234	785
..	45,604	299,204	161,992	137,212	847
3	314,198	2,359,408	1,327,386	1,032,022	777
13	248,174	1,351,144	702,697	648,447	923
.	235,358	1,287,216	665,730	621,486	934
13	12,816	63,928	36,967	26,961	729
..	3,795	24,108	11,935	12,173	1,020
..	3,795	24,108	11,935	12,173	1,020
..	..	..	..	..	..
1	141,858	780,037	387,058	392,979	1,015
..	130,948	712,320	352,937	359,383	1,018
1	10,910	67,717	34,121	33,596	985
6	185,051	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	932
..	172,198	1,039,008	536,580	502,428	936
6	12,853	102,997	54,657	48,340	884

ALL INDIA

AREA, HOUSES

Zone/State/ Union Territory	T R U	Area in Sq. miles		Population per Sq. mile	No. of villages	
					Inhabited	Unin habited
1	2	3		4	5	6
		(a)	189			
Dadra and Nager Haveli	T	(b)	191	303	72	..
	R		191	303	72	..
	U		..	..	..	..
		(a)	1,426			
Goa, Daman and Diu	T	(b)	1,431	438	245	1
	R		1,423	370	245	1
	U		8	9,041	..	..
		(a)	185			
Pondicherry	T	(b)	181	2,040	388	..
	R		172	1,630	388	..
	U		9	9,823	..	..
N.E.F.A.	T		31,438@	11@	2,451	..
	R		31,438	11	2,451	..
	U		..	..	..	..
		(a)	6,366			
Nagaland	T	(b)	6,366	58	814	14
	R		6,356	55	814	14
	U		10	1,886	..	..
		(a)	2,744			
Sikkim	T	(b)	2,818	58	462	..
	R		2,814	55	462	..
	U		4	1,712	..	..

@Surveyor General's figures. State Survey figures not available

@These figures relate to area where all-India Schedule was canvassed (i. e. for 38, 705 population)

The figures for N. E. F. A. are Provisional.

TABLE A—I

AND POPULATION

No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population			Females per 1000 males in 1961
		Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12
..	9,788	57,963	29,524	28,439	963
..	9,788	57,963	29,524	28,439	963
..	..	..	..	..	..
13	122,035	626,667	302,534	324,133	1,071
..	105,430	526,003	252,440	273,563	1,084
13	16,605	100,664	50,094	50,570	1,010
5	63,623	369,079	183,347	185,732	1,013
..	50,612	280,082	139,989	140,093	1,001
5	13,011	88,997	43,358	45,639	1,053
..	2,113@@	336,558	177,680	158,878	894
..	2,113	336,558	177,680	158,878	894
..	..	..	..	..	..
3	80,224	369,200	191,027	178,173	933
..	76,584	350,043	179,261	170,782	953
3	3,640	19,157	11,766	7,391	628
1	28,996	162,189	85,193	76,996	904
..	27,228	155,341	81,285	74,056	911
1	1,768	6,848	3,908	2,940	752

1. Under column 3, (a) represents the area figures furnished by Surveyor General of India, (b) represents the area figures furnished by the State Survey Department. The urban areas are based on the area of individual towns furnished by the local authorities The rural area for State is obtained by subtracting the urban area from the State Survey Area.

2. The Denisty figures of urban areas of State/Zone/India are worked out using the area figures corrected upto 2 places of decimal obtained by adding the areas of individual towns in the respective units. For total and rural the density figures are worked out on area figures corrected upto 1 place of decimal.

3. Population per square mile has been calculated on area figures supplied by State Survey Department, except in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and N.E.F.A. For 'total, and 'rural, where these have been calculated on the figures supplied by Surveyor General of India.

4. Area figures of some suburban units and Port Areas included as urban in Gujarat are not separately available. Population of these units is ignored for working out urban density. Rural density is based on the rural population only but the area figures also include the area of the urban units of which separate area is not available. The same procedure has been followed in the case of eight towns of Goa, Daman & Diu for which area is not available.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(as on 17 February 1964)

AGARTALA – Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales . . . . (Rest.)

AGRA—

1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi (Reg.)
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines . (Reg.)
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (Rest.)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. . . . . (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path . (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—

1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road . . . . . (Reg.)
2. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Brldge . (Reg.)
4. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate (Rest.)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, New Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road . . (Reg.)

AJMER—

1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate . . (Reg.)
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road (Reg.)
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata (Reg.)
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road . . (Rest.)
5. Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road . (Rest.)

ALIGARH—Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market . . . (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—

1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.
2. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road . (Reg.)
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 . . . . (Reg.)
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road . . . . (Reg.)
5. Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road . (Reg.)
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road . . . . (Reg.)
7. Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg . (Rest.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg . (Rest.)
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A Katra Road . . . . (Rest.)

AMBALA—

1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. . (Reg.)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. . . . . (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—

1. The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh . . . . (Reg.)
2. S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi . (Reg.)
3. Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi . . . . . (Reg.)

ANAND—

1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road . . (Rest.)
2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan Stn. Road . . . . . (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building . . (Rest.)

BANGALORE—

1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building (Reg.)
2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 . . . (Reg.)
4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road (Reg.)
5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet . (Reg.)
6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balmandira, Gandhinagar . . . . (Reg.)
7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenu Road . (Rest.)
8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F Mahatma Gandhi Road . . (Reg.)
9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle . . . . (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar (Reg.)

BARODA—

1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura . . . . (Rest.)
2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent . (Rest.)

3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road . . . . (Rest.)

BEWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Store Ltd. . . . (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road . . (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road . . . (Reg.)

BHOPAL—

1. Superintendent, State Government Press
2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road . . . . (Reg.)
3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies . (Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 . . (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk . (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. . . (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)

BOMBAY—

1. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2. Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road . . . . (Reg.)
3. Co-operator's Bank Depot. 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar . . . (Reg.)
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. . . . (Reg.)
5. Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor . . . (Reg.)
6. International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road . . . (Reg.)
7. Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum . . (Reg.)
8. Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi . . . . . (Reg.)
9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road . . . . (Reg.)
10. New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road . . . . (Reg.)
11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road . (Reg.)
12. Sunder Dass Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street . . (Reg.)
13. D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Reg.)
14. Thacker and Co., Rampart Row . (Reg.)
15. N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street . . . . . (Reg.)
16. The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road . . . . . (Reg.)
17. P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 . . . . . (Rest.)
18. C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. . . . . (Reg.)
19. Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli . . . . (Reg.)
20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road . . . , (Reg.)
21. Academic Book Co., Association Building Girgaum Road . . . . (Rest.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road . . . . (Rest)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road . . . (Rest.)
24. Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate . . . (Rest.)
25. Asian Trading Co, 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 . . . . (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—

1. Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane . . . (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street . . . . (Reg.)
3. Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street (Reg.)
4. S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street . . . . (Reg.)
5. M. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street . . (Reg.)
6. W. Newman and Co Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street . . (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street . . . . (Reg.)
8. R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension . (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd, I C, College Square . . . (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East . . . (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane . . (Reg.)
12. K.K. Roy, P. Box No.10210, Calcutta-19 (Rest.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street . . . . (Rest.)

14. Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street . . . . (Rest.)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowrinhee Centre . . . . (Rest.)
16. Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street . (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49 Dharamtala Street (Rest.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road . . . . (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) . . . . (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road . . . . . (Rest.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah . (Rest.)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road . . . . (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall . . (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 . . . . . (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 . . . . . (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D . . . . . (Reg.)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D . (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros, 15-Z, Sector 22 B . (Rest.)
7. Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 . . . . (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B . (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot . (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road . . . . (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

1. Press Officer Orissa Sectt. . . (Reg.)
2. Cuttack Law Times . . . (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahaptra, Mangalabag, P. B. 35 . . . . (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag . . (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar . . (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—

1. Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road . (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar . (Reg.)
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala . . . (Reg.)
4. Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar . (Rest)

DELHI—

1. J.M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate . (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate . (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harikishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road . . (Reg.)
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 . . . . (Reg.)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj . . . . (Reg.)
8. Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi . (Reg)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak . (Reg.)
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj (Reg.)
12. All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar . (Rest.)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House. 1522, Lajpat Rai Market . . (Rest.)
14. University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar . . (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House 2646, Balimaran (Rest.)
16. Sumder Brothers P.O. Birla Lines . (Rest.)
17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhash Marg . . . (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) . . . . (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd. 8, Faiz Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak . . (Rest.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market . . . . . (Reg.)
22. Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle Market . . . . (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate . . . (Rest.)
24. G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers 309, Nehru Bazar . . . (Rest.)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate . . . (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar . . . . (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak . (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sark . . . . (Rest.)

29. K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (Rest.)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5/10 Ansari Road . . . . . (Rest.)

DHANBAD—

1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines. . . (Reg.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 . (Rest.)

DHARWAR—

1. The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society . . . . (Rest.)
2. Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (Rest.)
3. Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—

1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road . (Rest.)
2. South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal . . . . . (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road . . . . (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya . (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency . (Rest.)

GORAK PUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road . . . . (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd,, Kadriguda, Chowrasta . . . (Reg.)

GWALIOR—

1. Supdt., Printing & Stationery M. B.
2. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar . . . . . (Reg.)
3. M.C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros, Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar . . (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road . . . . . (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—

1. Director, Govt. Press
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul . (Reg.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd . . (Rest)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Bookseller . (Rest.)

INDORE—

1. Wadhawa & Co., 56, M.G. Road . (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brother's Khajuri Bazar . (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura . . . . (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest.)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar . (Rest.)

JABALPUR—

1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg . . . . (R.)

JAIPUR—

1. Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar . (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway (Reg)
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons., Tripolia Bazar . (Rest.)
6. *Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta* . (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta . (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 . . . . . (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandhar

JAMSHEDPUR—

1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 . . . . . (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih . . (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market . . (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot . (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—

1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand . . (Rest.)
2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas Azad Marg . . . (R.)

JODHPUR—

1. Dwarka Dass Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents . . . (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate . . (Reg.)
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar . (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—

1. Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate . (Rest.)
2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.)
3. University Publishers, Railway Road . (Rest.)

KANPUR—

1. Advani & Co., P. Box, 100, The Mall (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park . (Reg.)

3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk . . . . . (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram . . . . . (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh . (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road . . . (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot . . (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara). . . . (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—

1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
2. Balkrishana Book Co. Ltd , Hazratgang . (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84. Hazratganj . (Reg,)
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P, B, 154 . (Reg,)
5. Universal Publishers (P.) Ltd. Hazratganj . . . . . (Reg,)
6. Eastern book Co., Lalbagh Road . . (Reg.)
7. Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar . . . (Rest)
8. Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road . . . . (Rest.)
9. Law Book Mart Amin-Ud-Daula Park . (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—

1. Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar . (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road . (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street . (Rest.)

MADRAS—

1. Supdt., Govt. Press Mount Road .
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore . . . . . (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane . (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 . (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8 Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . . . (Reg.)
6. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street . . . . . (Reg.)
7. Palani Parchuram, 3 Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . . . . (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road . (Rest.)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10 Congress Building, 111, Mount Road (Rest.)

MADURAI—

1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street . . . . . (Reg.)
2. Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street . . . . . (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K.N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons . . . . (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 . . . (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak . (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building Bengali Ghat . . . . (Rest.)

MEERUT—

1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar (Reg.)
2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road (Reg.)
3. Royal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank . (Reg.)
4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (Rest.)
5. Universal Book Depot. Booksellers & News Agents . . . . (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building . . . . . (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—

1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal . (Rest.)
2. Hind Traders . . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

1. Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi . (Rest.)
2. B.S Jain & Co., 71, Abupura . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—

1. Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate . . . . . (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road . . . . . (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot . . . (Rest.)

MYSORE—

1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle . . . . . (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace . . . . . (Reg.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram . . (Rest.)
4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (Rest.)
5. Indian Mercentile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas . . . . (Rest.)

NADIAD—R.S. Desay, Station Road . (Rest.)

NAGPUR—

1. Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot

2. Western Book Depot, Residency Road . (Reg.)
3. The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House . . (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

NANDED—
1. Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road . . . . (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P B. No. 51 . (Rest.)
3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad . (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—
1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus . (Reg)
2. Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
3. Central News Agency, 23/90, Cannaught Circus . . . . . (Reg.)
4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj . Reg.)
5. English Book Stores, 7-L, Cannaught Circus P.O.B. 328 . . . (Reg.)
6. Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A Khan Market . . . . . (Reg.)
7. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Cannaught Place . . . (Reg.)
8. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House . . . . . (Reg.)
9. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place . . . . . (Reg.)
11. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus . . . . . (Reg.)
12. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus . . (Reg.)
13. Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan Karol Bagh . . . . (Reg.)
14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar . . . (Reg.)
15. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road . . . . (Reg)
16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road . . . . (Reg.)
17. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P.B 96, Connaught Place . . . . (Reg)
18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G Kalkaji . (Reg.)
19. Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath . (Rest.)
20. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath . (Rest.)
21. People Publishing House, (P.) Ltd. Rani Jhansi Road . . . . (Reg.)
22. R.K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh . . . . . (Rest.)
23. Sharma Bros. 17, New Market, Moti Nagar . . . . . (Reg.)
24. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar . (Rest.)
25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521 . . . . (Rest.)
26. H. Chandson, P.B. No. 3034 . . (Rest.)
27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2. Rohtak Road . . . . (Rest.)
28. Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave . . . . (Rest.)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot. 57, Regrapura . (Rest.)
30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony . . (Rest.)

PANJIM—
1. Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church . . . . (Rest.)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria . . . (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot. Main Bazar . . . . (Rest.)

PATIALA—
1. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press
2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar . (Reg.)

PATNA—
1. Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
2. J.N.P. Agarwal & Co , Padri-Ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan . . . (Reg.)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli . (Reg.)
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore . (Reg.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta . . (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & sons . . . . . (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s Honesty Book House 9 Rue Duplix . . . . (R.)

POONA—
1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana . (Reg.)
2. Imperial Book Depot. 266, M.G. Road . (Reg.)
3. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana . . . . (Reg.)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowk . . (Reg.)
5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road . (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents . . (Reg.)

RANCHI—

1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar . (Reg.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar . . (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt. Govt. State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review . (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road . . . (Kest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary, Publishers, Market Street . . . (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti . (Rest.)

SIMLA—

1. Supdt. Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall . (Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall . (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N.N. Jakhadi Agent, Times of India Sinnar (Nasik) . . (Rest.)

SHILLONG—

1. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B.D.
2. Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1 . . (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency . . (Reg)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road . . . . (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road . . . . . (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

1. Katpana Publishers, Wosiur . . (Reg.)
2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road . . . (Reg.)
3. Palamiappa Bros. . . . (Rest)

TRIVANDRUM—

1. International Book Depot, Main Road . (Reg.)
2. Reddear Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 . . . . . (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan 10-C, French Chapal Road . . . (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—

1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole . (Rest.)
2. Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. . . . (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate . . . . . (Rest.)

VARANASI—

1. Students Friends & Co., Lanka . Rest.)
2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road P.B. 8 . . (Reg.)
3. Glob Book Centre . . . (Rest.)
4. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka . . . . . (Reg,)
5. B.H.U. Book Depot . . . (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers . . . . . (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet . (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—

1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building . (Reg.)
2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road . (Reg.)
3. The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Store Ltd. . . . (Rest.)

VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. . (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market . . . . . (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opposite India Coffee House New Delhi
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London W.C. 2.

Railway Bookstall holders

1. S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road Allahabad
2. Gahlot Bros. K.E.M. Road Bikaner
3. Higginbothms & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

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Foreign

1. S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)
2. S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)
4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY
5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

On S. and R. Basis

1. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
5. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
6. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
7. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
10. The O. I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road Calcutta-1
13. The Registrar of Companies Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
14. The Registrar of Companies H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15. Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
16. Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extention, New Delhi
17. Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road Jullundur City
18. Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road Patna-1
19. Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House Ist Floor. 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street P. B. 1530, Madras
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott, Bldg, P. B. 334, Kanpur
22. The Registrar of Companies Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26. Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
29. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30. The O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
32. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas
33. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur
34. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
35. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear) Calcutta
36. Asstt, Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39. Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia
42. The O. I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44. The Asstt. Director, of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P.B. 271) Bangalore